

**FREE  
SAMPLE  
SET**



**PERİYODİK  
GÖNDERİM**

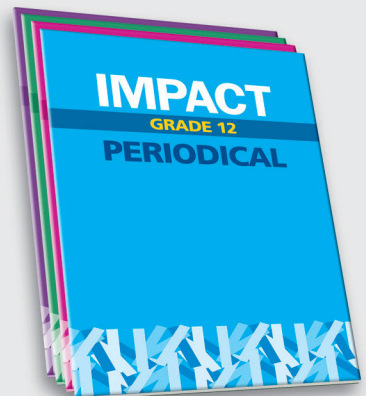
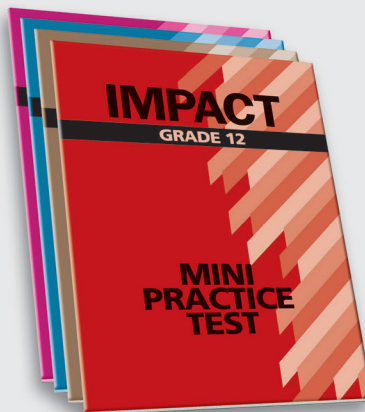
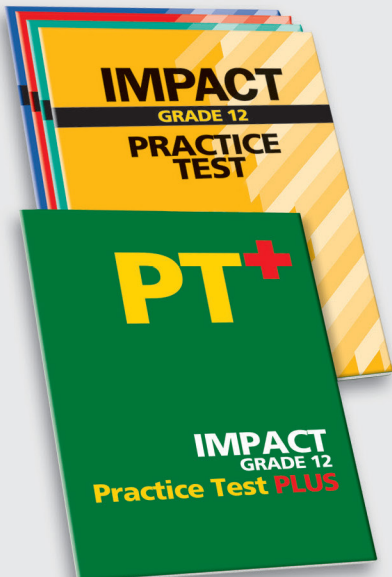
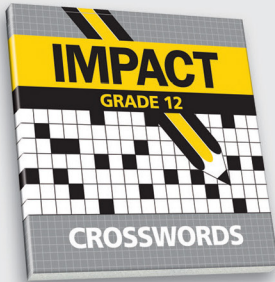
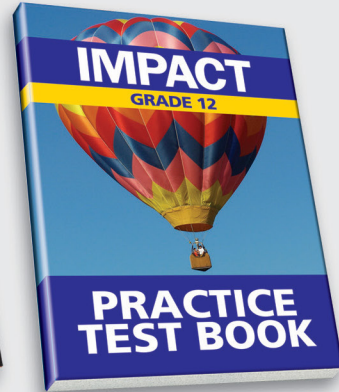
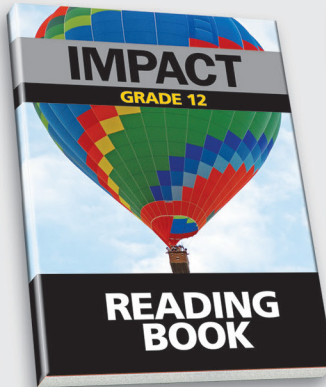
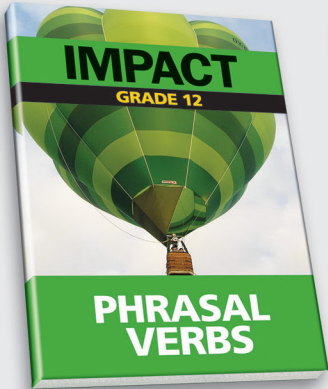
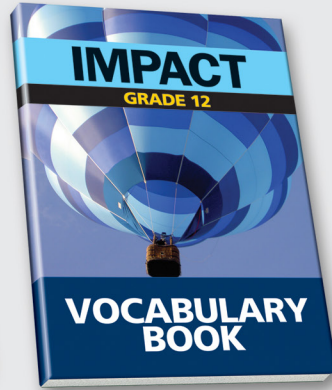
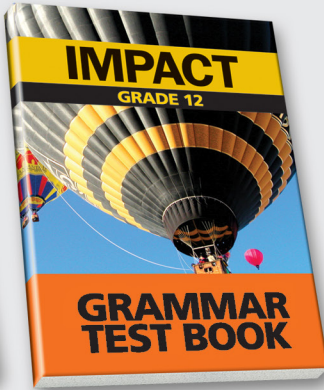
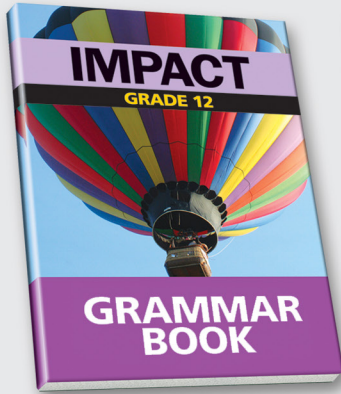


**AKILLI  
TAHTA  
YAZILIMI**

- Impact Grade 12 setimiz, 12. sınıf öğrencilerinin ve mezun öğrencilerin YKS-DİL'e yönelik yayın gereksinimlerini tümüyle karşılayacak şekilde hazırlanmıştır.
- Toplamda 13,286 özgün soru
- 7 adet kitap
- 211 adet yaprak test
- 10 adet aylık çalışma kitapçığı
- 8 adet mini deneme kitapçığı
- 16 adet deneme sınavı kitapçığı
- 16 adet PT Plus kitapçığı

bulunmaktadır.

**IMPACT  
GRADE 12**





# IMPACT

GRADE 12

# GRAMMAR BOOK

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# TENSES

# 1

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

## TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

now	for the time being
right now	currently
just now	continually
at present	constantly
today	continuously
at the moment	still
these days	tomorrow / tonight
nowadays	this week / month...

- Konuşma esnasında devam eden eylemler için kullanılır.

*I am cooking right now. Could you please call me later?!*  
*Gloria is talking to a man over there. Do you know his name?*

- Şu anda olmasa bile, bugünlerde devam etmekte olan olayların anlatımında kullanılır.

*Nowadays, many people are investing in real estate.*  
*The protests against the government's proposal of a new law are increasing rapidly.*

- Geçici olarak yapılan eylemleri anlatırken kullanılır.

*Alice is cross with her roommate, so she is staying in a hotel until she finds a new apartment.*  
*As my laptop is not here, I'm using my brother's for now.*



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

*Watch out! The car is coming too fast.*

- Değişmekte olan olayları ve durumları anlatırken kullanılır. Bu anlatımda daha çok 'get', 'become' fiilleri ve vurgu vermek amacıyla karşılaştırma yapısı kullanılır.

*Children nowadays are getting more and more addicted to junk food.*  
*The climate is changing more and more every day due to global warming.*

- Yapılması planlanmış gelecek zamana ait eylemleri anlatır.

*The plane is leaving in an hour.*  
*The worldwide famous singer is coming to Turkey for the music festival next Tuesday.*

- Present Continuous Tense 'always', 'continually', 'forever', 'constantly' ile birlikte kullanıldığında yakınma veya eleştiri ifade eder .

Stefan **is always criticizing** people without even talking to them once.  
My mum **is continually complaining** about my laziness.



“Live” ve “work” gibi fiiller süreklilik ifade ediyorsa geniş zamanla kullanılır.

My parents **live** in Paris.

Ancak, geçici olarak çalıştığımız, oturduğumuz yer belirtilirken şimdiki zaman kullanılır.

I'm working at a bank in İstanbul, so I'm **living** there until I find a better job in another city.

### NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS (-ING TAKISI ALMAYAN FİLLER)

- “Non-progressive verbs” ya da “non-action verbs” dediğimiz eylem bildirmeyen, durum bildiren bazı fiiller Present Continuous Tense ile kullanılamayacakları için “Simple Present Tense” ile kullanılırlar.

I **don't like** Thai food.  
She **believes** that he is innocent.

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

- \* ile işaretli fiiller hem non-progressive, hem de progressive olarak kullanılabilirler. Ancak anlamları farklıdır. Bu anlam farklılıkları sayfa 9'daki tabloda gösterilmiştir.

## NON - PROGRESSIVE or PROGRESSIVE

NON - PROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
<p><b>think</b> (fikir beyanı) Do you <b>think</b> Ece is telling the truth?</p>	<p><b>think</b> (düşünmek) My sister <b>is thinking</b> of changing her car as it is quite old. <b>I'm thinking</b> about applying for the post in Hong Kong.</p>
<p><b>see</b> (görmek) I <b>don't see</b> clearly what is behind the tree.</p>	<p><b>see</b> (buluşmak, randevusu olmak) We <b>are seeing</b> the general manager on Monday.</p>
<p><b>smell</b> (kokmak) The dish <b>smells</b> like a rotten egg.</p>	<p><b>smell</b> (koklamak) Look! My dog <b>is smelling</b> your shoes.</p>
<p><b>taste</b> (tat vermek) The chocolate cake <b>tastes</b> wonderful.</p>	<p><b>taste</b> (tatmak) The cook <b>is tasting</b> his special meal before serving it to the guests.</p>
<p><b>feel</b> (bir nesnenin dokunulduğunda verdiği his anlatılırken) The peach <b>feels</b> very soft and fuzzy.</p> <p>(sezinlemek) I <b>feel</b> she will be pleased with the decisions after the meeting.</p>	<p><b>feel</b> (hissetmek) Olivia <b>is feeling</b> sick, so she will not go to school today.</p> <p>(dokunarak hissetmek) The blind man <b>is feeling</b> every object on the table in order to guess what they are.</p>
<p><b>appear</b> (gibi görünmek) Her new boyfriend <b>appears</b> to be a decent person.</p>	<p><b>appear</b> (sahneye çıkmak) The mayor <b>is appearing</b> on TV tonight in order to clarify the conflicts.</p>
<p><b>look</b> (görünmek) The young actor <b>looks</b> very handsome with his new hairstyle.</p>	<p><b>look</b> (bakmak) That little kitty <b>is looking</b> out of the window with such sad eyes!</p>
<p><b>weigh</b> (ağırlığında olmak) The baby John <b>weighs</b> only 3.5 kilos.</p>	<p><b>weigh</b> (tartmak) The chemist <b>is weighing</b> the elements carefully for the new formula.</p>
<p><b>be</b> (genel olarak olmak) The dean of the university <b>is</b> interestingly a modest man.</p>	<p><b>be</b> (bir süreliğine olmak) He <b>is being</b> stubborn right now, but he is actually an easy-going person.</p>
<p><b>have</b> (sahip olmak) Our neighbour <b>has</b> two dogs and five cats.</p>	<p><b>have</b> (have'in diğer bütün anlamları) They <b>are having</b> an important meeting. She <b>is having</b> a hard time explaining herself.</p>

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

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

### 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 ...
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- **Alışkanlıklar, yinelenen eylemler :**

*My aunt always **talks** about her husband and his thoughtfulness for others.  
Jeremy **throws** his things around when he is done with them.*

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

*The Hawaiian crow **builds** its nest in tall trees.  
If you leave a piece of cloth under sunlight, it **discolours**.*

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

*Rio Carnival **takes** place every year in Brazil.  
My mother **puts** a bowl of milk in the garden for the stray cats every other day.*

- **Non-progressive verbs adı verilen ve eylem içermeyip durum bildiren fiillerle '- ing' eki kullanılmadan oluşturulan şimdiki zaman ifadesi :**

*I **appreciate** the offer, but I can't accept it for the time being.  
You sometimes **forget** how much we love you.*

- **Haber başlıkları :**

*The army **bombs** every building in the area for a probable counterattack.  
A flammable liquid loaded truck **crashes** into a gas station in Ohio State.*

- **Gelecek zaman anlamı içeren programlı, tarifeli eylemler :**

*The conference **starts** at 9 in the morning and **continues** until 4.  
The train **leaves** in 3 minutes and it **does not stop** until Paddington.*

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

*One of Shakespeare's most intriguing characters, Iago **sets out** to convince Othello of his wife's infidelity with Cassio. His motives **are** diverse, but he **succeeds** in arousing suspicion in Othello's breast. Though noble and courageous, Othello finally **allows** himself to be duped by the coldly calculating Iago, and ..."*

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

It **says** on the envelope that it is from Princeton University.

Oscar Wilde **says**: “Always forgive your enemies; nothing annoys them so much”.

- “Type 0” ve “Type 1” koşul cümlecikleri :

If the protests **continue**, the police will have to use force against the provokers.

Water **evaporates** if it **reaches** a certain degree.

- “Why don't...?” yapısı ile kurulan öneri cümleleri :

Why don't you **talk** to her about her misbehaviour?

Why don't we **take** the kids out tonight?

- Alişilgelmiş ya da gelecek zaman anlamı içeren bir durum veya eylemin ifade edildiği zaman zarfı cümlecikleri:

I usually **don't go** out at night as it **gets** quite dangerous around here when it gets dark.

Next time you **have** a party, please don't invite him.

- Resmî açılış ya da törenlerde kullanılan ifadeler :

Now I **give** this plaque to our honourable member for all his efforts for this charity.  
(during an award ceremony)

And I **declare** these two young people man and wife. (during a wedding ceremony)

- Talimat , tarif verirken emir kipi yerine kullanılan ifadeler :

After opening the toolbox, you **take** out the screwdriver and then you **find** some nails compatible with the tip of it.

You **call** this number and then you **ask** for Mr Regint when you have a problem.

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

He **believes** everything will be better after changing his school. (a belief)

Her grandmother constantly **promises** to take the kids to the amusement park. (a promise)



What do you do? → (What is your job?)

What do you do after work? → (Habitual action)

## USE OF FREQUENCY ADVERBS IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- Bir eylemin hangi sıklıkta yapıldığını ifade eden zarflar, genellikle 'How often ?' sorusuna yanıt verir.

My cat Cassie **usually** **sleeps** on my bed with me because the touch of my body calms her down.  
Jessie **always** **does** his shopping online.

- Sıklık zarfları olumlu cümle içinde kullanıldığında genellikle esas fiilden önce, özne ile fiil arasında yer alır. Ancak bu zarflar “be” fiilinden sonra kullanılır.

She **usually** **shows up** late for the morning meetings.  
You **are** **hardly** available on weekends.

Ancak “be” fiili olumsuz yapıdaysa bu kullanım bazen değişiklik gösterebilir.

Gabriel **sometimes** **isn't** that understanding.



“Often” özellikle “quite” ve “very” ile birlikte kullanıldığında cümle sonunda yer alabilir.

Candy complains to the manager about her colleagues **quite often**.

- Olumsuz cümlelerde sıklık zarflarının yeri değişebilir :

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

I **occasionally** don't talk a lot about family matters, but this time it is different.  
She **sometimes** doesn't think logically about her career.

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

My father **generally** doesn't prefer going out on weekends.  
My father **doesn't generally** prefer going out on weekends.

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

Parents **aren't always** aware that their children also need some privacy.  
Alice **doesn't always** appreciate her students' efforts which they make to please her.

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

My brother's dog **doesn't bark** that much **normally**.  
**Sometimes** I **want** to leave this town and start a new life.  
Andy **rarely** eats junk food.

- “Never, seldom, rarely, hardly ever” olumsuz anlam taşırlar. Bu zarflar olumlu fiil yapısıyla kullanılırlar ama cümlenin anlamını olumsuz yaparlar.

The successful businessman says that he **never gets** discouraged by the news on the media.  
The weird way she dresses makes me think that she **is hardly ever** aware of her beauty.

- “Rarely ve seldom”, “only, very ve quite” ile birlikte kullanıldığında cümle sonunda yer alabilir.

My boss **utters** such motivating sentences **very seldom**.



**Olumsuz anlam taşıyan zarflar cümle başında yer alırsa, cümlenin devrik yapıya dönüştürülmesi zorunludur.**

**Rarely does the minister leave** his office to listen to the problems of his citizens.  
**Never do the employees in this firm break** the rules.

## SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### Genel durumlar

We generally **go out** for breakfast on Sundays.

### Konuşma esnasında olan durumlar

I'm **driving** right now, so I have to hang up and call you later.

### Kalıcı, sürekli durum

The main campus of the university **occupies** a large area.

### Geçici durum

He **is working** in community service because of a petty crime he committed.

### Gelecekte yer alacak programlı, tarifeli olaylar

The classes **start** at 9 a.m. and **finish** at 5 p.m.

### Gelecekte yer alacak planlanmış, ayarlanmış olaylar

Finally, we're **moving out** of this apartment tomorrow.

### Durum bildirme

Sandra **looks** pale, for she is sick with flu.

### Eylem bildirme

She **is looking** at the mirror to see the scar on her face.

# SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

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

## will

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I You He She <b>will sleep on the couch.</b> It We They	I You He She <b>won't sleep on the couch.</b> It We They	I you he <b>Will she sleep on the couch?</b> it we 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



**will / be going to** yan cümlede kullanılmaz, sadece ana cümlede kullanılır.

As soon as you pay all your debts, you **will be** free to go.  
If she continues to lie to him, he **won't forgive** her.

- Gelecekte olacak olay ve durumları anlatmak için kullanılır.

The popular song contest **will take place** in New York next year.  
The forecast says that the temperature in the area **will increase** swiftly.

- Önceden tasarlanmamış, konuşma anında kararlaştırılan eylemler için kullanılır.

Lisa: Hey Ben! The phone is ringing and I can't reach it at the moment.  
Ben: Ok. I'll **get** it for you.

Sam: You know what you've done is not nice. Your remarks have offended her.  
Bob: Then I'll **call** her and apologize for doing so.

- Gelecekle ilgili bir tahminde bulunmak için kullanılır.

I don't think the birth rate **will decline** in such an undeveloped country.  
The scientists **will find** a way to live in space.

- Söz verme veya rica, teklif, tehdit, emir ifadesi vermek için kullanılır.

Jack to Laura: I'll **never go** to a party without you again.  
Student to professor: I'll **submit** the term paper on time.

I'm new in town. **Will** you please **show** me around?  
**Will** you just **wear** the red one and smile a little bit?

Our troops **will attack** again soon if the government does not satisfy our needs.  
I **won't give** you that chocolate if you don't stop crying.

- Bir eylemin veya durumun kaçınılmazlığını ifade etmek için kullanılır.

You **will fail** this course if you continue behaving in that manner.

The unemployment rate **won't decrease** as long as the authorities do not take action.

Keep consuming those fatty foods, and you **will have** serious health problems.

- Geleceğe ilişkin düşünce, umut, varsayım ve korkuları anlatır. Bu amaç için 'suppose', 'believe', 'expect', 'hope', 'think', 'probably', 'perhaps', 'certainly' gibi sözcükler kullanılır.

David **hopes** that his wife **will be** happy about the news.

**Probably** the government **will force** the website owners to identify people who have posted defamatory messages online.



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

Give me the receipt, **will you**?

- Resmî duyurularda detaylı olarak planlanmış eylemler için kullanılır.

The funeral of the president **will take place** in Washington National Cathedral tomorrow.

- Olmasını engelleyemeyeceğimiz gerçeklerde kullanılır.

The Venus **will be** visible from the Earth on 11th of May.

## be going to

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

- Önceden kararlaştırılmış veya hazırlık yapılmış eylemlerin ifade edilmesinde kullanılır.

First, we **are going to rent** a caravan, and then we **are going to buy** some food, and finally, we **are going to set** out for the beach.

Eva **is going to travel** around Europe with the money she has saved.

- Bir ipucuna veya deneyime dayanarak gelecekle ilgili tahminde bulunurken kullanılır.

The car **is going to stop**. That yellow sign means we are about to run out of gas.

There **is going to be** a big scar on her leg because of the serious surgery she is undergoing.

The workers **are going to complain** about the new rules as they will restrict their freedom at the company.



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

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

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

**After** he **completes** his studies, he **is going to write** a book on his experiences.

**The moment** I **get** my money back, I **will buy** a brand new car.

Sandy says that she **will stay** out of trouble **as soon as** she **gets** out of jail.

**When** he **has finished** cleaning the bathroom, he **will start** polishing the silver vases.



'WHILE' gelecek zaman cümlelerinde şöyle kullanılabilir.

My husband **will / is going to take care** of the children while I'm out of town for a business trip.



Gelecek zamanı ifade ederken Simple Present ve Present Continuous Tense de kullanılabilir.

My sister **is coming** to see me this afternoon.  
The meeting **takes place** in Hyde Hotel tomorrow at 2 p.m.

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I You He She <b>will be staying here.</b> It We They	I You He She <b>won't be staying here.</b> It We They	I you he she <b>Will she be staying here?</b> it we they

- Gelecekte belirli bir zamanda yapıyor olacağımız eylemlerden söz ederken ya da bir olayın gelecekte belirli bir zamanda devam ediyor olacağını anlatırken kullanılır.

*I'll be enjoying myself in the concert while you are on the plane to Mexico.  
 At 3 p.m tomorrow, he **will be having** an exam.  
 The athlete **will be racing** in the Olympic Games next year, too.*

- Gelecekte farklı zamanlarda tekrarlanarak devam edecek eylemlerden söz ederken kullanılır.

*The employees **will be writing** a report on each sale and they **will be submitting** all to the manager at the end of each week.  
 They **will be distributing** the new magazine on the second Sunday of each month.*

- Karşımızdakine gelecekle ilgili planlarını sorarken kullanılır.

*Will you **be working** as a trainee teacher next year too?  
 Will you **be staying** in a hotel during your vacation in Amsterdam?*

- Future Continuous ile verilen cümlelerde 'going to be doing' yapısı da kullanılabilir.

*So, you **are going to be preparing** for the party tomorrow, right?*



*My mum **will open** her presents at 12.00 a.m. (Annem, hediyelerini 12'de açacak.)  
 My mum **will be opening** her presents at 12.00 a.m.  
 (Annem, hediyelerini 12'den önce açmaya başlamış olacak.)*

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I You He She <b>walked.</b> It We They	I You He She <b>didn't walk.</b> It We They	I you he she <b>Did she walk?</b> it we 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 ...
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- Geçmişte belirli bir zamanda gerçekleşmiş olan eylem, olay ve durumları ifade eder.

Atlético Madrid **won** the UEFA Champions League in 2010.  
The volcano in Iceland **erupted** last year after a silent period of 190 years.

- Geçmişte belli bir süre devam edip sona ermiş eylemleri ifade eder.

I **used** the subway whenever I **went** to the other side of the city.  
We **exchanged** love letters during the first months of our relationship.  
The river often **flooded** the nearby fields until it finally **dried** up.

- Geçmişte art arda gerçekleşen bir dizi eylemi anlatır.

She **got up, went** downstairs slowly, **prepared** breakfast for the kids, and **waited** for them to wake up.

- Geçmişte belli aralıklarla tekrarlanmış eylemleri anlatır.

I **attended** all the workshops organized by this committee last year.  
Jessie **took** German classes when she was in Austria.

- Geçmişteki alışkanlıklarımızı ifade ederken geniş zamanda kullanılan sıklık zarflarını kullanmak da oldukça yaygındır.

Sandra **generally didn't show up** for the shopping days we arranged.  
The soldiers **never complained** about the poor conditions they were in.

- '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" anlamını verir. Bu yapıdan sonra Simple Past kullanılır, ancak present ya da future bir istek ifade edilir. Anlamından dolayı bu yapının olumsuz cümlelerle kullanımı uygun değildir.

**It's about time / high time** Sam **talked** to Katie about her poor performance at school.

## It's time (for someone) to do something

- "... yapma zamanı geldi" anlamındadır.

There is chaos all over the country. **It's time for the government to take** action about the protests.  
(**It's (high) time** the government **took** action.)

# PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

## 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 eylemleri ifade eder.

*The witnesses stated that the thief **was standing** in front of the post office.*

- Geçmişte oluş zamanları kesişen iki işten süreklilik göstereni belirtir. Bu durumda 'when', 'while', 'as' gibi zaman bağlaçları kullanılır.

*While he **was snowboarding**, he broke his leg.  
I **was writing** an e-mail to my boss **when** the computer went off.*

- Geçmişte eş zamanlı olarak devam eden eylemleri ifade eder.

*While the old man **was walking** slowly in the park, a helicopter **was passing** noisily overhead.  
The birds **were singing** joyfully when the kids **were playing** in the playground.*



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

*While the kids **watched** the cartoon, the mother **washed** the dishes.*

- Edebî bir olay örgüsündeki eylemleri aktarmak için kullanılır.

*Little Red Riding Hood **was enjoying** the warm summer day and she **was singing** while she **was picking** some flowers, but she didn't notice that a dark shadow **was coming** closer behind her.*

- Öneri ve rica ifade eder.

*I **was thinking** that maybe we should buy Natalia a new bag as this one looks terrible.  
I **was wondering** if I could take the next week off.*



"Non-progressive verbs", Past Continuous Tense ile kullanılamaz. Bu fiillerle Past Continuous yerine Simple Past Tense kullanılır.

- Geçmişte belli bir anın atmosferini yansıtmak için kullanılır.

*As soon as she went into the room, she realized that all of her friends **were waiting** for her with presents in their hands. And then, she saw that Andy **was approaching** her with that charming smile of his.*

- Geçmişteki rahatsız edici bir olaydan ya da alışkanlıktan söz ederken "always", "constantly" gibi sözcüklerle kullanılır.

*My niece **was constantly making** fun of her peers in primary school.*

## SIMPLE PAST or PAST CONTINUOUS

Simple Past Tense	Past Continuous Tense
<p><b>Geçmişte iki olay arka arkaya</b></p> <p>He <b>picked up</b> his clothes and <b>left</b> the room immediately.</p> <p><b>Geçmişte başka bir olay devam ederken olup biten eylem</b></p> <p>She <b>dropped</b> her keys on the porch while she was trying to find her phone.</p>	<p><b>Geçmişte aynı anda ve birbirlerinden bağımsız olarak gerçekleşen iki eylem</b></p> <p>She <b>was shouting</b> from the window while he <b>was standing</b> at the corner of the street.</p> <p><b>Geçmişte başka bir olay olduğunda devam etmekte olan eylem</b></p> <p>The bags fell down on the floor as she <b>was rushing</b> towards the door.</p>

## USE OF TIME CLAUSES IN SIMPLE PAST and PAST CONTINUOUS TENSES

Time Clause	Main Clause
<p>When As soon as / The moment After Before Until While Whenever</p> <p style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">+ Simple Past</p>	<p>Simple Past Past Continuous</p>

Whenever I **saw** her, she **was reading** that weird magazine.  
 He **was playing** a video game while his mother **turned** the computer off.  
 I **felt** there was something wrong as soon as you **knocked** on my door.  
 Before he **moved** house, he **searched** the whole city for a cheaper flat.  
 The teacher **didn't react** angrily until one of the students **broke** the window.  
 When I **was** at the parking lot, a cat **came** out of nowhere and **scared** me with its sneaky eyes.  
 After I finally **got** home, I **took** a shower to relax.

Time Clause	Main Clause
<p>While As Just as When</p> <p style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">+ Past Continuous</p>	<p>Simple Past</p>

Just as she **was mopping** the floor, she **tripped over** the cable and **fell**.  
 When we **were walking** in the woods, I **heard** a disturbing scream and **ran** away.  
 As the lady **was driving** down the street, the kids **called** her name and made her stop.  
 David **came over** to see the painting while I **was putting** the final touches.

Time Clause	Main Clause
<p>While As</p> <p style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">+ Past Continuous</p>	<p>Past Continuous</p>

The police **were questioning** the eye witnesses while the detectives **were searching** the victim's house.  
 As they **were dancing** happily, all the other guests **were watching** them.

## FUTURE IN THE PAST - WAS / WERE GOING TO

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I He She <b>was going to drink milk.</b> It	I He She <b>wasn't going to drink milk.</b> It	I he <b>Was she going to drink milk?</b> it
We You <b>were going to drink milk.</b> They	We You <b>weren't going to drink milk.</b> They	we you <b>were you going to drink milk?</b> they

- Geçmişte niyet ettiğimiz, planladığımız ama gerçekleştiremediğimiz eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

Michael **was going to pick** her up, but his car broke down.  
We **were going to start** the match at 1, but they changed the schedule at the last minute.

- Ancak bazı cümlelerde açıklama getirilmediğinden eylemin gerçekleşip gerçekleşmediği anlaşılmaz.

Michael **was going to pick** her up.  
We **were going to start** the match at 1.

- would - was / were to

We all believed that she **was going to / would / was to** overcome every difficulty.  
Claudia was sure her parents **were going to / would / were to** buy her a special present for her graduation.



'Would' geçmişte meydana gelen bir olayı hikâye ederken olması hemen hemen kesin olan eylemleri anlatır.

He was thoughtful and wasn't paying attention to what was around him. He got into his car and started to drive. He was driving too fast on the slippery road. After a short time, he **would have** an accident and **wouldn't remember** anything later on.

# PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I You We <b>have arrived there.</b> They	I You We <b>haven't arrived there.</b> They	I you <b>Have we arrived there?</b> we they
He She <b>has arrived there.</b> It	He She <b>hasn't arrived there.</b> It	<b>Has</b> he she <b>arrived there?</b> it

## TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

for	up to now
since / ever since / since before /since then	up to present
yet	up to this time
already	once / twice / three times....
just	many times / several times / a few times...
lately	during the past year / last year
recently	during the last two years / ten decades...
always / never / ever .... (before)	for the past year / last year
frequency adverbs (usually / sometimes...)	for the past two years / ten decades...
this morning / afternoon / evening...	in the past year / last year
this year / month / century / week	in the past two years / ten decades...
today	throughout history / (one's) life
so far	

- Geçmişte yapılan eylemleri kesin zaman vermeden anlatırken kullanılır.

They **have seen** most of the interesting places of the city.  
He **hasn't responded** to any of my text messages yet.

- Yakın geçmişte olan fakat sonuçları veya etkileri süregelen eylemleri anlatır.

Ezra **has quitted** his last job; he is unemployed now.  
What **have** you **done** to my computer? It's not working.



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

During her career, Amy Winehouse **received** 23 awards out of 60 nominations. (She is dead.)  
J.K. Rowling **has published** seven Harry Potter novels and three others as supplement to the series. (She is alive.)

- Geçmişten bu yana meydana gelen bazı değişiklikleri belirtmek için kullanılır.

Since he started going to a psychiatrist, he **has shown** great improvement.

- Bireylerin ve insanlığın genel başarıları için de zaman belirtmeksizin Present Perfect Tense kullanılır.

Rap music **has spread** rapidly around the world.  
The scientists **have diversified** the methods used for the patients with cancer.

## TIME EXPRESSIONS USED WITH PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

### since

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

#### SINCE

5 p.m.  
Saturday  
winter  
our last day at school  
yesterday  
last century  
2010  
26th June, 1994  
I was born  
four days ago

- “Since” ile başlayan cümlede genellikle Simple Past kullanılır. Eylemin başlangıcını vurgulamak için “since”in önüne “ever” sözcüğü de gelebilir.

Since she won the tournament, she **has gained** confidence.

Dan **has attended** all of the meetings since his boss warned him not to miss any.

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

**It is / It has been** three years since the two sisters **said (have said)** a word to each other. (The last time they said a word to each other was three years ago.)

**It is / It has been** only 15 minutes since she **has left (left)**. (She left 15 minutes ago.)

- “Since then” “o zamandan beri” anlamına gelir ve bir önceki cümleye gönderme yapar.

She was talking to the manager the last time I saw her, and I haven't seen her **since then**.

### for

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

My niece **has been** a dancer **for** four years.

#### FOR

a short time  
five minutes  
two hours  
ages  
weeks, years...  
the last/past few months/years  
a whole day  
a minute or so  
as long as

As a single mother, Alexandra **has changed** two jobs **for the last few years** in order to raise her child in better conditions.

We **haven't complained** about it even once **for ages**.



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

My little brother **has been crying** in his room for 20 minutes now. (He is still crying.)

Casey **was** a close friend of mine for almost 10 years. (He isn't anymore.)

This time tomorrow, I **will have been** on a diet for 45 hours.

Until her father came to rescue her, Ann **had been lying** on the floor unconscious for 2 hours.



## how long?

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

Walter: **How long have you been** hungry poor man?  
Charlie: **I haven't eaten** a bit **for** two days.

## ever / never

- “Şu ana kadar hiç” anlamına gelir.

Dean: **Have you ever killed** an insect?  
Tom: No! **I have never killed** a living thing.



“Never” cümle başında kullanıldığında devrik yapı kullanılır.

**Never has** my grandfather **spoke** rudely to his children.

## 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.

The plane **has just landed**, so you can get your luggage in 10 minutes.  
I **have only just turned off** the microwave oven. The soup is not cold.

## yet

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

I **haven't bought** my Halloween costume **yet**.  
**Hasn't she talked** to her lawyer **yet**?



‘Yet’ ayrıca ‘but’ anlamında da kullanılır.

He demands a lot of things from his parents, **yet** they can't meet all of them.

## still

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

They **still haven't sent** the parcel.  
Jerry **has still not fulfilled** the requirements of the project.  
Damon **still hasn't made** a move to realize his dreams.

## already

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

Diane and Paul **have already arrived** at their destination.  
I **have already seen** this painting at the Art Museum.  
I **have seen** this painting at the Art Museum **already**.

## recently / lately

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

**Recently**, there **has been** an increase in the cancer cases.  
Arda and Selin have gone on holiday, so I **haven't heard** from them **lately**.

## until now / up to now / so far

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

How many songs **has** your teacher **taught** you **until now**?  
She is a successful columnist and she **has written** countless newspaper articles **up to now**.  
**So far** there **has been** no progress in their attempt to find the missing child.

## 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.

I **haven't heard** anything about an earthquake **today**.  
They **have designed** new car models **this year**.

Ian **has scored** 15 points in the basketball match **this afternoon**. (It's still afternoon.)  
Ian **scored** 15 points in the basketball match **this afternoon**. (The afternoon is over.)

## once / twice / three times ...

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

We **have visited** that palace **three times** since we moved here.  
The famous actor **has been** a candidate for the elections **twice**.  
I **have eaten** in that fancy restaurant only **once**.  
Mum **has told** you **several times** that she can't stand the noise.



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

Harry **attempted** to dance with me **a few times** at the party **yesterday**, but I ignored him.

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

Global surface temperature **has increased in the past century** by more than 0.5°C.  
Gas prices **have dropped over the last five years**.  
There **has been** a lot of talk of the tournament **for the last few months**.

## 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.

My best friend **has been** to England. (She is back now.)  
Patrick **has gone** to Cyprus. (He is in Cyprus now.)



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

My cousins **have been in** Alanya for a week, and they have bought wonderful souvenirs for us.

### Subject + am/is/are + superlative adj + noun + (that) + Present Perfect Tense

- Present Perfect Tense, sıfatlarda en üstünlük derecesi ile kullanıldığında, konuştuğumuz ana kadar deneyimlediğimiz en iyi, kötü/güzel... anlamını verir.

*That is the most dramatic scene I **have ever seen** in a movie.*  
*This is the best place you **have taken** me to so far.*  
*She is by far the most wonderful teacher I've ever met.*

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

- Bir eylemin şimdiye dek kaçınıcı kez yapıldığı belirtirken Present Perfect Tense kullanılır.

*It is the third time you **have made** a big surprise to me.  
This is the first meal I've **eaten** today.*

### 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><i>I've <b>tried</b> climbing on that hill once.</i></p> <p>Konuşma anını kapsayan bir zaman diliminde gerçekleşmiş eylemler:</p> <p><i>You <b>have been</b> ill all day long, haven't you?</i></p> <p>Konuşma anına kadar geçen süreçte tekrarlanmış eylemler:</p> <p><i>I <b>have visited</b> him in his office twice this week. (until now)</i></p> <p>Geçmişte başlayıp devam etmekte olan eylemler:</p> <p><i>She <b>has studied</b> Spanish for 3 years. (She is still studying.)</i></p>	<p>Geçmişte belli bir zamanda olup bitmiş olaylar:</p> <p><i>I <b>tried</b> to climb that hill when I was a kid.</i></p> <p><i>You <b>were</b> ill during the whole week, weren't you?</i></p> <p><i>I <b>visited</b> him in his office twice last week.</i></p> <p>Geçmişte bir süre devam etmiş ve bitmiş olaylar:</p> <p><i>She <b>studied</b> Spanish for 3 years when she was in Madrid.</i></p>

## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

### 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...

- Geçmişte başlayıp konuşma anında devam eden eylemleri ifade eder.

*She **has been singing** all morning; I guess something good has happened.  
I've **been using** his cell phone since mine was broken.*

- Present Perfect Continuous Tense, "for", "since" gibi zaman ifade eden sözcükler belirtilmeden kullanıldığında, söz edilen eylemin son zamanlarda gerçekleştiği anlamını verebilir.

*He **has been smoking** twice as much.  
I've **been shopping** a lot.*

- Olup bitmiş fakat konuşma anında etkisi devam eden eylemleri ifade eder. Bu anlamda Present Perfect Tense de kullanılabilir.

*Your eyes are bloodshot. **Have** you **been crying**?*

*Conan: Why are you so sad?  
Shannon: It's because I've **been arguing** with my mum.*

- "Non-progressive" fiiller Present Perfect Continuous tense ile kullanılmazlar ancak bu fiillerden 'hope', 'want', 'wish' bu zamanla birlikte kullanılabilir.

*I've **been hoping** to have a chance to go there for years now.  
Caroline **has been wishing** to spend the whole summer in the lake house.*



"Live, work, stay, drive, study, rain, wait ..." gibi süreklilik anlamı içeren fiiller hem "Present Perfect Tense" hem de "Present Perfect Continuous Tense" kullanılabilir. Bu durumda anlam değişmez.

*I've **driven** / I've **been driving** all the way since this morning.  
It's **rained** / It's **been raining** heavily for hours.*

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

*He **has been repairing** the pipe since morning.  
He **has repaired** three pipes since morning.*

- "always, never, ever, sometimes, once, twice, three times..." gibi sıklık bildiren zarflarla birlikte Present Perfect Continuous kullanılamaz.

*I've **always liked** the way you talked to me.  
She **has sent** a complaint mail to the manager of the store **twice** already.*

- “so far, just, yet, already...” gibi zarflarla birlikte Present Perfect Continuous Tense kullanılmaz.

He **has bought her** two bunches of flowers **so far**.  
She **hasn't emptied** the shopping bags **yet**.

- Present Perfect Continuous Tense, 'since before' kalıbıyla da kullanılabilir.

I **ve been planning** to visit Venice **since before** I met you.

## PAST PERFECT TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I You He She <b>had worked.</b> It We They	I You He She <b>hadn't worked.</b> It We They	I you he She <b>Had she worked?</b> it we they

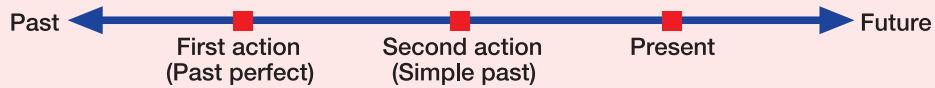
### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PAST PERFECT TENSE

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...

We can't enter the building as they **have locked** all the doors. (present)  
We couldn't enter the building as they **had locked** all the doors. (past)

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



Before we called 911, the victim **had** already **passed away** at the crime scene.  
It **had been** almost a week until the rescuers found the frozen body of the mountaineer.  
She fell asleep immediately after dinner as she **had eaten** a lot.  
(First action: She ate a lot. Second action: She fell asleep.)

- Geçmişte olmuş bir dizi olayı aktarırken mutlaka Past Perfect Tense kullanmak gerekmez. Bu eylemlerin akış sırası Simple Past Tense kullanarak vurgulanabilir.

The locals **were not** happy about the hunting law, so they **started** a campaign against it. They **collected** signatures from about 50.000 people within a record time and **presented** it to the authorities.



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

When she **came across** the bracelet on the floor, she **put** it in her pocket.  
(First action: She came across the bracelet - Second action: She put it in her pocket.)

When she **looked** at the bracelet, she **remembered** that Andrew **had given** it to her on her birthday.  
(First action: Andrew had given it to her. - Second action: She remembered it.)

## 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

**When** the Polish writer **had won** the Nobel Prize, everyone in the country **celebrated** it with great joy.  
**Once** they **had announced** the results of the interviews, Jamie **cried** with happiness.  
**After** Deñe **had won** a scholarship abroad, she **changed** her plans.  
The famous couple **denied** their relationship **until** one of the reporters **had seen** them holding hands.

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

**By the time** they **arrived** at the camp site, the sun **had set**.  
The actress **had acted** in lots of movies as a co-star **before** she finally **got** her first movie as a star.  
**When** the earthquake **struck** the south in the morning, the number of casualties in the north **had reached** a thousand.  
The boxer **had fought** without rounds **until** he **knocked** the other one out.

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

He **tried** to warn me **before** it **was** too late, but I did not listen to him.  
**As soon as** you **walked** in that door, I **knew** the resentment was finally over.  
**Until** I **did** bungee jumping, I **didn't know** how enjoyable it was.



**Until** the meeting, Danny **had called** me a few times about the mistakes in the reports.  
The security **noticed** the open safe in the morning. **By that time**, the thieves **had already left** the city.

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

I **had no sooner opened** the door than my dog Lucky jumped on me with excitement.  
**No sooner had I opened** the door than my dog Lucky jumped on me with excitement.

The bride **had hardly/barely/scarcely gone** out of the hairdresser's when it started to rain.  
**Hardly/barely/scarcely had** the bride **gone** out of the hairdresser's when it started to rain.



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

**By the time** your plane landed, I **was** at home. (süreç yok)  
**By the time** your plane landed, I **had been** at home for about an hour. (süreç var)



“By the time” ayrıca, ana cümlede “(already) was / were doing” ile kullanıldığında geçmişte bir eylem olurken bir diğ erinin de o anda sürmekte oldu ğ u anlamını verir.

*By the time* he decided to pick her up from the station, she **was already waiting** there for him.

## PAST PERFECT or PRESENT PERFECT

### Past Perfect Tense

Geçmişteki bir olaydan önce ya da geçmişteki bir ana kadar olan olaylardan söz ederken:

*He could easily crossed the river as he **had done** it several times before.*

*Tony **had never been** to a rock concert until last night.*

*You didn't have to buy anything. I **had done** all the necessary shopping for the evening.*

*Before he sold the family house, he **had lived** there for over 30 years.*

*When I went to Canada, I **had learned** quite a lot about its culture.*

### Present Perfect Tense

Geçmişte zamanı belirsiz, şu andan önce ya da şu ana kadar olan olaylardan söz ederken:

*He **has crossed** the river several times before.*

*Tony **has never been** to a rock concert.*

*I **have done** all the necessary shopping for the evening.*

*He **has lived** in that family house for over 30 years.*

*I **have learned** quite a lot about the Canadian culture.*

## PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

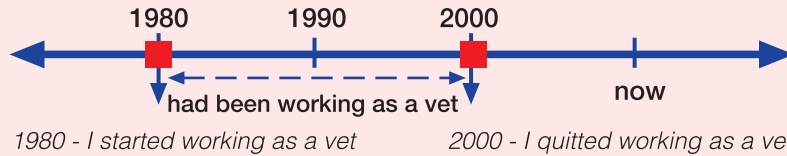
Affirmative	Negative	Question
I You He She It We They	I You He She It We They	I you he she it we they
<b>had been listening.</b>	<b>hadn't been listening.</b>	<b>Had she been listening?</b>

### 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 eylemlerin anlatımında kullanılır.



When I quitted working as a vet, I **had been doing** that job for 20 years.  
The poor baby **had been crying** for 15 minutes when her mother appeared at the door.  
When they finally accepted the offer, I **had been trying** to persuade them for 30 minutes.

- Geçmişteki bir ana kadar devam edip henüz bitmiş fakat etkisi o anda hâlâ görülebilen olayları anlatmak için kullanılır.

The football player was panting because he **had been running** for half an hour.  
The homeless guy **had been living** in the streets for years when a kind-hearted lady provided him with shelter.

### 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>The scientists <b>had been doing</b> extensive research for a long time when they finally came up with an answer to the extinction of the mammoths.</p> <p>The pilots <b>had been trying</b> to keep the plane stable for half an hour before they lost its control.</p> <p>She lost 8 kilos as she <b>had been</b> on a diet for 3 months.</p>	<p>Şu ana kadar devam eden olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p>The scientists <b>have been doing</b> extensive research on the subject for years now.</p> <p>The pilots <b>have been trying</b> to keep the plane stable for half an hour.</p> <p>She <b>has been</b> on a diet for 3 months and she has lost 8 kilos up to now.</p>



## PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS or PAST CONTINUOUS

### Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Geçmişteki bir ana kadar devam eden olaylardan söz ederken:

She **had been writing** the article for two days when her colleague finished his on Monday.  
(**First action:** She started writing the article two days ago.)

(**Second action:** Her colleague finished his on Monday.)

It **had been raining** for days when all the rivers in the area flooded the village.

### Past Continuous Tense

Geçmişte belirli bir anda veya başka bir olay olduğunda devam etmekte olan olaylardan söz ederken:

You didn't hear what I **was saying** because you **were listening** to music loudly.

When the paramedics arrived, the injured woman **was lying** unconscious on the floor.

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I You He She <b>will have cleaned it.</b> It We They	I You He She <b>won't have cleaned it.</b> It We They	I you he she <b>Will she have cleaned it?</b> it we 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.

By next month, I **will have graduated** from university and left the town.  
By the year 2070, most of the animal species **will have died out**.

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

**When** the seminar has ended, we **will have learned** all the new methods for teaching.  
His mother **will have prepared** his luggage **by the time** he gets up.,  
**Before** you finish the arrangements, she **will have arrived** at the hotel.



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

Our final exams **will all be** over by the time the summer festival begins.  
By the time I retire, I **will have been** a doctor **for almost 30 years.** (süreç bildirmiş)

## FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

by 2050 / next week  
by then  
by that time

by the time  
for (two years/hours/days...)

- Gelecekte bir noktada bir eylemi ne kadar süredir yapıyor olacağımızı anlatır.

*He **will have been playing** as the team captain for two years when they make it to the finals.  
By next year, Tyler **will have been studying** in Germany for 5 years.*

- Gelecekte daha önce olmuş olacak bir olayla daha sonra olacak bir olay arasında neden-sonuç bağlantısı kurmak için de Future Perfect Continuous Tense kullanılır.

*My nephew will be very hungry when he arrives home as he **will have been fasting** for 18 hours.*

## TENSE SUMMARY CHART

<b>Simple Present</b>	<i>I go swimming on weekends.</i>	<i>She doesn't like Indian food.</i>	<i>Do you prefer chicken salad?</i>
<b>Present Continuous</b>	<i>He is going to the beach at the moment.</i>	<i>They aren't having a party right now.</i>	<i>Where are you going?</i>
<b>Simple Past</b>	<i>She won the golden medal last year.</i>	<i>She didn't answer any questions in the exam yesterday.</i>	<i>Who did you meet last night?</i>
<b>Past Continuous</b>	<i>I was sleeping when they came.</i>	<i>He wasn't watching the show when you called.</i>	<i>What was she saying to you when I saw you?</i>
<b>Future with 'be going to'</b>	<i>My uncle is going to give a speech at the press conference on Tuesday.</i>	<i>Mum is not going to cook for the Thanksgiving this year.</i>	<i>Which one are you going to buy?</i>
<b>Simple Future</b>	<i>I'll call you when I find the place.</i>	<i>The members won't accept the decision of the committee.</i>	<i>Will he be here on time?</i>
<b>Present Perfect</b>	<i>They have eaten out twice this week.</i>	<i>He hasn't been to China before.</i>	<i>Have you ever tried Mexican pepper in your meals?</i>
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>	<i>The lawyer has been dealing with the case for 3 years.</i>	<i>It hasn't been snowing for too long.</i>	<i>How long have you been living in this neighbourhood?</i>
<b>Past Perfect</b>	<i>The doorman had already left work when the incident happened.</i>	<i>I hadn't met a Korean until the Korean Days held in our campus.</i>	<i>Had you hidden the envelope before they arrived?</i>
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>	<i>Felicia had been waiting for his call for three hours until he finally texted her.</i>	<i>She hadn't been resting under the tree for so long when a dog appeared.</i>	<i>How long had he been lying to my face when I learned the truth?</i>
<b>Future Continuous</b>	<i>I'll be having a hot bath when you arrive.</i>	<i>The employees will not be working so much this time next week.</i>	<i>Will you be performing the sketch at 2 o'clock?</i>
<b>Future Perfect</b>	<i>By 2017, Maria will have stayed in America for more than 10 years.</i>	<i>We won't have finished the review by noon tomorrow.</i>	<i>How many years will have passed without your father by the end of this year?</i>
<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b>	<i>He will have been driving for five hours when they reach the destination.</i>	<i>You won't have been practising Japanese for a long time when you take the exam.</i>	<i>How long will she have been sitting there quietly by the time the sun sets?</i>

## PRACTICE 1

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate present or future form using the verbs in brackets.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to attend a master's degree programme in Italy next year and I hope I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) some Italian by then.
2. Our journey (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) very early in the morning. We (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the chance to see a lot of interesting sights so far and by the time it (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) dark, we (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) almost half of the town.
3. Ray is an artist and he mostly (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (study) landscapes in his paintings. He (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) since he was a small child. Up to now, he (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) seventy portraits and numerous other paintings.
4. I (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) to Romania before, so I hope Gabriela (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me at the airport when I (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) off the plane.
5. Julie (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a vacation to Florida and she (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) there for a fortnight. While she (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the sun and the sea, we (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with lots of annoying tasks.
6. Whenever Bruce (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (face) a financial problem, his family (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) a big support to him. I don't have the smallest hope that he (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) what being poor really means.
7. Mr Gerald \_\_\_\_\_ (work) with us for twenty years when he \_\_\_\_\_ (retire) next year.

## PRACTICE 2

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate past form using the verbs in brackets.

1. While Asher \_\_\_\_\_ (read) his thesis paper that he \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) a year ago, he \_\_\_\_\_ (realize) that he \_\_\_\_\_ (use) a lot of quotations from John Milton.
2. During his years at university, Gregory \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) a history seminar almost every month for he \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to specialize in this field long before.
3. We have a lot to finish by the end of the year, so it's time we \_\_\_\_\_ (start) looking for new employees.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) carefully on the floor in order not to slip, as she could see that they \_\_\_\_\_ (just / clean) it.
5. Dona \_\_\_\_\_ (grade) the exam papers when the lights \_\_\_\_\_ (go) off.
6. Henry \_\_\_\_\_ (get) extremely angry with the nanny when he \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) that his little daughter \_\_\_\_\_ (play) computer games since morning.
7. Stephen \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to take up a different hobby, so he \_\_\_\_\_ (search) the Internet to find a club that would help him. He especially \_\_\_\_\_ (examine) the ones close to his house because he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/want) to travel long distances for a leisure activity.
8. Hundreds of teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) impatiently for the pop star to appear on the stage while he \_\_\_\_\_ (give) an interview to the reporters.

## PRACTICE 3

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets.**

1. The professor started his presentation only after everybody had settled down. (until)

The professor \_\_\_\_\_.

2. It is the most moving film I've ever watched.

I \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Our team hasn't won a match for weeks.

The last time \_\_\_\_\_.

It's \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The construction of the building started a month ago. (for)

They \_\_\_\_\_.

5. How long ago did somebody send you flowers?

How long is it \_\_\_\_\_?

6. When did you last throw a party?

When was \_\_\_\_\_?

7. We got the bad news during our trip to Hungary. (while)

We \_\_\_\_\_.

8. As soon as the woman read the note, she started crying. (no sooner)

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. It was the first time my little brother entered a competition. (before)

My little brother \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Before I translated the document, I made a thorough research about the subject.

\_\_\_\_\_ after \_\_\_\_\_.

11. The meeting takes place on Wednesday.

The company \_\_\_\_\_.

## PRACTICE 4

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate tense using the verbs in brackets.

The consumer electronics industry (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (advance) at an extremely brisk rate for the last few decades. Demand for consumer electronic goods (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) its zenith in the past few years. People today (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) very busy lives to keep up with the speed of the world. A hectic lifestyle (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) for some type of entertainment. People (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) more and more dependent on electronic goods in their daily lives as it (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (save) them a lot of time and effort. Popular consumer electronic goods (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (include) indispensable equipments like televisions, computers, radio, mobiles, microwaves, and other goods. The demand for consumer electronic goods (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (attract) huge amount of investments for this industry.

The history of consumer electronics throughout the world (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / follow) a straight path. At times, it (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the United States of America while at other times Asian countries like Japan and China (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) the biggest producers of consumer electronic goods. As the US consumer electronics industry (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (face) tough competition from the Chinese and Japanese producers in the 1960s, it (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (decline), but by the 1980s the industry (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (gain) its previous position. The origin of the consumer electronics industry (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (date) back to the early part of the 20th century. According to some, the years 1904 and 1908 (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (mark) the beginning of the era of electronic equipments.

As nowadays almost everybody (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to purchase the latest consumer electronic goods, it's for sure that the demand for these devices (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (remain) strong. According to some experts, the demand for electronic goods (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) by %135 by 2030, which proves that the industry (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) growing at a considerable speed.

## 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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)

# TENSES

## TEST 1

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

1. **We thought our project stood no chance of making it among the first three, but later it ---- certain that we would win the competition.**
  - A) seems
  - B) has seemed
  - C) will seem
  - D) seemed
  - E) had seemed
2. **Though Jane ---- a course for two years, she has no hope of passing the next driving test.**
  - A) has been taking
  - B) was taking
  - C) takes
  - D) is taking
  - E) had been taking
3. **The leading countries of the world went for nuclear energy as its benefits by far ---- its risks.**
  - A) will have outweighed
  - B) used to outweigh
  - C) are outweighing
  - D) have outweighed
  - E) outweighed
4. **I ---- through all the papers three times, but unfortunately I haven't been able to find the document you need.**
  - A) have been going
  - B) had gone
  - C) have gone
  - D) was going
  - E) am going
5. **For ten years, there has been a small replica of the Ancient Library of Alexandria close to where it once ----.**
  - A) is
  - B) would be
  - C) used to be
  - D) has been
  - E) will be
6. **People ---- all the shopping online in the future, which will save them a lot of time to enjoy other pursuits.**
  - A) will be doing
  - B) will have been doing
  - C) would do
  - D) will have done
  - E) are doing
7. **When his song became a hit, the young musician ---- from rags to riches in a few weeks.**
  - A) has risen
  - B) rises
  - C) rose
  - D) will rise
  - E) was rising
8. **Only after a ten-minute talk did it turn out that the two of us ---- for the same flight.**
  - A) have been waiting
  - B) were waiting
  - C) would wait
  - D) have waited
  - E) are waiting

9. I begged him so many times to change his mind, but it was clear that he ---- back from his decision.

- A) had not stepped
- B) doesn't step
- C) will not step
- D) has not been stepping
- E) would not step

13. As Norman was in total disagreement with what Loraine said, he ---- not to comment on it at all.

- A) has decided
- B) decided
- C) would decide
- D) had decided
- E) will decide

10. Ron ---- a habit of turning off the monitor of his computer as he believes it to be a good way of saving electricity.

- A) was going to make
- B) has made
- C) was making
- D) makes
- E) had made

14. The sheep ---- on the crops in the nearby field for quite some time when the shepherd finally woke up.

- A) were grazing
- B) have grazed
- C) are grazing
- D) had been grazing
- E) grazed

11. To my astonishment, Dick ---- silent during the time Janette was yelling at him.

- A) is remaining
- B) remains
- C) had remained
- D) remained
- E) has remained

15. As she ---- the exam three times already it was unlikely that our English teacher would be willing to do so one more time.

- A) has postponed
- B) was postponing
- C) had postponed
- D) used to postpone
- E) had been postponing

12. The crisis was far worse than most companies ---- by then, which was why it took them that long to recover from it.

- A) had had
- B) were having
- C) have had
- D) would have
- E) will have had

16. These days more and more people ---- bungee jumping, which was once considered too crazy.

- A) were trying
- B) have tried
- C) tried
- D) try
- E) are trying

# TENSES

## TEST 2

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

1. **It seems we ---- out of our natural resources by the time we develop alternative ones to replace them.**  
A) will have been running  
B) will have run  
C) have run  
D) run  
E) are running
2. **Small investors are staying out of the stocks as there ---- sharp drops in prices in the last three months.**  
A) were  
B) had been  
C) will be  
D) have been  
E) are
3. **It was only when I ---- his name for the fifth time that Sam finally heard it.**  
A) called  
B) was calling  
C) have called  
D) have been calling  
E) had been calling
4. **As far as I can remember the schedule, the group ---- the sights of London around this time tomorrow.**  
A) will have been seeing  
B) have seen  
C) see  
D) were seeing  
E) will be seeing
5. **Lincoln Castle, which ---- a prison for almost nine centuries, serves as a museum today.**  
A) will be  
B) is  
C) used to be  
D) has been  
E) would be
6. **I find it hard to believe that it was the first time he ---- a car, as he was able to get the car moving very skilfully.**  
A) is driving  
B) has driven  
C) drives  
D) has been driving  
E) had driven
7. **If Hanna talks two more minutes on the phone, she ---- so for half an hour.**  
A) will have been doing  
B) has done  
C) will do  
D) has been doing  
E) is going to do
8. **The joke he told us at the party is by far the funniest I ---- in my whole life.**  
A) had heard  
B) hear  
C) have heard  
D) will have heard  
E) heard

9. I am not sure exactly for how long, but I think we ---- each other at least since we ---- college.
- A) have not been seeing / left
  - B) had not seen / had left
  - C) have not seen / have left
  - D) were not seeing / leave
  - E) did not see / left
10. The last time he ---- a bicycle was during his schoolboy years, so I'm sure, he ---- down at his first attempt.
- A) has ridden / had fallen
  - B) has been riding / has fallen
  - C) was riding / falls
  - D) rode / will fall
  - E) had ridden / will have fallen
11. As the astronauts ---- in space for more than two years, they will have difficulty adapting to gravity once they ---- to earth.
- A) will have been / returned
  - B) will be / will return
  - C) had been / have returned
  - D) are / are returning
  - E) have been / return
12. Anthropologists agree that human beings ---- fire long before they ---- the language.
- A) used to discover / have invented
  - B) had discovered / invented
  - C) discover / invented
  - D) have discovered / invented
  - E) discovered / had invented
13. The pilot ---- not to land just as the landing gear ---- the airstrip.
- A) has chosen / touched
  - B) chose / was touching
  - C) had chosen / had been touching
  - D) has chosen / touched
  - E) chose / touches
14. Towards the end of the party, some ---- to music on TV while the rest ---- off on the sofas and armchairs.
- A) had listened / dozed
  - B) have listened / had dozed
  - C) listened / dozed
  - D) were listening / have dozed
  - E) listened / doze
15. Though she ---- quite well lately, her performance last month ---- a lot to be wished for.
- A) does / was leaving
  - B) did / had left
  - C) is doing / has left
  - D) had been doing / had left
  - E) has been doing / left
16. Now that we ---- traces of organic substances on Mars, our next step ---- to look for any microbiological life forms on it.
- A) have found / will be
  - B) are finding / was
  - C) found / has been
  - D) had found / has been
  - E) find / will have been

# TENSES

## TEST 3

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

1. **Nick ---- what Josh said as he ---- to concentrate on the report he was to finish by Friday.**
  - A) wouldn't hear / has been trying
  - B) hadn't heard / had tried
  - C) didn't hear / was trying
  - D) doesn't hear / tried
  - E) hasn't heard / was trying
2. **The giant aquarium, which ---- in operation for five years, currently ---- thousands of marine species including rare ones like the hammerhead shark.**
  - A) is / is housing
  - B) has been / houses
  - C) used to be / had housed
  - D) had been / housed
  - E) was / has been housing
3. **Your fluency in a foreign language depends ultimately on how long you ---- it rather than how well you ---- its grammar.**
  - A) have been using / know
  - B) were using / had known
  - C) use / knew
  - D) are using / have known
  - E) have used / knew
4. **The price of gold ---- at such a rate that experts predict that it ---- a new record in fifty years by September.**
  - A) has been rising / had reached
  - B) rises / is going to reach
  - C) is rising / will have reached
  - D) has risen / reaches
  - E) rose / will reach
5. **To ease the tension that seemed to be preventing the conversation from getting any further, Mia ---- patiently until Abigail ---- what she had to say.**
  - A) had been listening / had finished
  - B) has listened / finished
  - C) will be listening / finishes
  - D) listened / had finished
  - E) used to listen / was finishing
6. **Although he ---- in Eskişehir during his high school years, he hardly ---- any places around the city now.**
  - A) has been living / knew
  - B) was living / has known
  - C) has lived / knows
  - D) lived / has known
  - E) lived / knows
7. **For fear of being banned from playing video games again, Steve ---- his family about the exam results long after his teacher ---- them.**
  - A) told / have announced
  - B) has told / announced
  - C) used to tell / was announcing
  - D) told / had announced
  - E) was telling / would announce
8. **Ten minutes after I ---- him the maths problem, Rick ---- to work it out.**
  - A) had shown / is still trying
  - B) have shown / had still tried
  - C) will show / still tries
  - D) am showing / will still try
  - E) showed / was still trying

9. I ---- anything special tomorrow, so we could go to the new bowling centre you ---- me about earlier.

- A) am not doing / were telling
- B) don't do / have told
- C) won't be doing / had told
- D) won't do / are telling
- E) am not going to do / had been telling

10. Audrey ---- her table as she was disturbed by the man at the restaurant who ---- at her for quite some time.

- A) had changed / stared
- B) was changing / has stared
- C) has changed / was staring
- D) was going to change / is staring
- E) changed / had been staring

11. Judging from how little his life ---- in so many years, it is not hard to guess he ---- in the same way ten years from now.

- A) had been changing / will have lived
- B) has changed / will be living
- C) changes / lives
- D) changed / was going to live
- E) is changing / will live

12. I ---- the way my grandpa, who died last year, ---- around at weekends with some candies for us.

- A) used to miss / has been coming
- B) have missed / has come
- C) miss / would come
- D) had missed / was coming
- E) will miss / comes

13. As the tribesmen ---- isolated from the rest of the world, they were shocked when they ---- into contact with the team of researchers.

- A) had lived / had been getting
- B) lived / got
- C) are living / have got
- D) have been living / get
- E) live / were getting

14. There is hardly anything which I ---- more than eating fresh bread as soon as it ---- out of the baker's oven.

- A) was enjoying / had come
- B) had enjoyed / came
- C) enjoy / is coming
- D) am enjoying / comes
- E) enjoy / has come

15. John's mistake was that although he ---- his backache for over a week, he ---- it anything serious.

- A) had been having / didn't consider
- B) has had / doesn't consider
- C) had had / didn't consider
- D) has / hasn't considered
- E) was having / hadn't considered

16. It was only when he ---- his sweater off that he realized he ---- it with its tag dangling for the whole day.

- A) had taken / has been wearing
- B) took / has worn
- C) has taken / had worn
- D) took / had been wearing
- E) was taking / wore







# IMPACT

**GRADE 12**

# GRAMMAR TEST BOOK

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

1. **Although Rick - - - - Laura down so many times, she never - - - - a word of reproach to him.**

- A) has let / has been uttering
- B) was letting / has uttered
- C) let / had uttered
- D) lets / utters
- E) had let / uttered

2. **Some European municipalities, which - - - - with pollution for decades, - - - - people to cycle to work instead of driving.**

- A) had fought / will encourage
- B) have been fighting / encourage
- C) fight / were encouraging
- D) had been fighting / encourage
- E) have fought / will have encouraged

3. **There - - - - already a wide variety of languages in the world well before history as we know it - - - -.**

- A) were / began
- B) had been / begins
- C) are / began
- D) had been / has begun
- E) have been / had begun

4. **Originally, the mansion - - - - home to a noble family, but it - - - - open to visitors for quite some time now.**

- A) would be / is going to be
- B) was / had been
- C) will be / was
- D) used to be / has been
- E) has been / is

5. **Investors fear the price of gold - - - - sharply once the military crisis in the region - - - -.**

- A) has dropped / has ended
- B) dropped / ended
- C) has dropped / is going to end
- D) drops / will end
- E) will drop / ends

6. **I - - - - through difficult times in the last couple of month, in which Sam - - - - my constant companion.**

- A) have been going / has remained
- B) will be going / will have remained
- C) am going / used to remain
- D) have gone / had remained
- E) had been going / will remain

7. **The foundation - - - - grants to any initiative that - - - - to contribute to the welfare of the society.**

- A) will offer / had aimed
- B) offered / will aim
- C) offers / aims
- D) had offered / has aimed
- E) has offered / would aim

8. **Though they - - - - married in less than only three months' time, they - - - - hardly any preparations yet.**

- A) would get / are making
- B) will have got / had made
- C) are going to get / make
- D) get / have been making
- E) will be getting / have made

9. The police - - - - the progress of the group that - - - - against the latest educational policies of the government.
- A) have halted / had protested  
B) were halting / will protest  
C) halted / was protesting  
D) were halting / protests  
E) had halted / is protesting
10. The British Empire - - - - many convicts and poor people who - - - - a burden on the public to her overseas colonies.
- A) has sent / became  
B) was sending / have become  
C) sends / had become  
D) used to send / are becoming  
E) sent / had become
11. After taking over the family business at the age of twenty-two, Joung Frederick - - - - determined to succeed where his father - - - -.
- A) used to be / has failed  
B) was / had failed  
C) had been / fails  
D) is / will have failed  
E) has been / failed
12. The local people - - - - that the new industrial area - - - - new job opportunities for them despite its unfavourable effects on the environment.
- A) hope / will create  
B) are hoping / created  
C) will hope / creates  
D) hoped / has been creating  
E) have hoped / would create
13. In the last two centuries women - - - - in jobs that - - - - the domain of men for thousands of years.
- A) have worked / are  
B) are working / had been  
C) have been working / used to be  
D) work / were  
E) are working / would be
14. Everyone knew that the official - - - - bribes for years, but surprisingly the investigators - - - - no evidence of it.
- A) had been taking / found  
B) has taken / had found  
C) was taking / have found  
D) had taken / find  
E) is taking / will find
15. The Hagia Sophia Church - - - - as a museum since 1935, before which it - - - - as an Orthodox church and a mosque for 1093 and 482 years respectively.
- A) functions / had served  
B) is functioning / was serving  
C) functioned / serves  
D) has functioned / had served  
E) was functioning / served
16. The doctor - - - - grandma to go to a bigger hospital where she - - - - adequate treatment for her illness.
- A) is advising / receives  
B) advised / had received  
C) has advised / received  
D) had advised / is going to receive  
E) advises / will be receiving

1. - 5. sorularda, parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Greek police **(1)**- - - - a home on the hills outside of Athens and discovered a nearly intact ancient marble kore hidden in the sheep-pen. They **(2)**- - - - the 40-year-old goat herder and a 56-year-old man who was thought to be his accomplice. The two **(3)**- - - - to sell the statue to a private buyer. The kore is just under four feet tall and experts think that it **(4)**- - - - from the Late Archaic period of Greek sculpture, around 520 BCE. Her left forearm and the plinth under her feet are missing. Her clothes, a modest combination of chiton and peplos, are still caked with the dirt of her recent illegal excavation. Her missing forearm probably **(5)**- - - - an offering like a pomegranate.

1.
  - A) have been raiding
  - B) raided
  - C) raid
  - D) used to raid
  - E) are raiding
2.
  - A) were arresting
  - B) arrest
  - C) arrested
  - D) had arrested
  - E) will have arrested
3.
  - A) were trying
  - B) have been trying
  - C) are trying
  - D) have tried
  - E) used to try
4.
  - A) had dated
  - B) dated
  - C) was dating
  - D) dates
  - E) is dating
5.
  - A) has been holding
  - B) has held
  - C) held
  - D) is holding
  - E) holds

6. - 10. sorularda, parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

After humans **(6)**- - - - in New Zealand, large areas of forests were destroyed by fire. They occurred naturally, or were caused by humans hunting food or clearing land. It is believed that early Maori settlers set forests alight over wide areas. By 1600 more than one-third of New Zealand's original forest cover **(7)**- - - -. Despite this, habitats such as wetlands and coastal areas remained largely unchanged. After the Treaty of Waitangi **(8)**- - - - in 1840, a flood of European settlers arrived. They had converted half of New Zealand's remaining forest to farmland and towns by 1920. Today, most native forest clearance **(9)**- - - -. Authorities **(10)**- - - - a great effort to reduce the impact of human activities.

6.
  - A) arrived
  - B) arrive
  - C) have arrived
  - D) were arriving
  - E) used to arrive
7.
  - A) disappears
  - B) has disappeared
  - C) will have disappeared
  - D) had disappeared
  - E) is disappearing
8.
  - A) was being signed
  - B) will be signed
  - C) was signed
  - D) has been signed
  - E) is signed
9.
  - A) ends
  - B) had ended
  - C) ended
  - D) would end
  - E) has ended
10.
  - A) had been making
  - B) are making
  - C) were going to make
  - D) will have made
  - E) had made

11. - 15. sorularda, parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

We (11)- - - in an increasingly diverse, globalized, and complex, media-saturated society now. To some, this technological revolution (12)- - - a greater impact on society than the transition from an oral to a print culture. Today's kindergarteners (13)- - - in the year 2067. We have no idea of what the world will look like in five years, much less 60 years, yet we are charged with preparing our students for life in that world. Our students (14)- - - many emerging issues such as global warming, famine, and poverty. These issues (15)- - - to a need for students to be able to communicate and function on local, national and global levels.

11.

- A) had lived
- B) lived
- C) live
- D) will be living
- E) have lived

12.

- A) had been having
- B) will have
- C) used to have
- D) were to have
- E) had had

13.

- A) have retired
- B) would have retired
- C) are retiring
- D) retire
- E) will be retiring

14.

- A) were facing
- B) were going to face
- C) faced
- D) are facing
- E) had faced

15.

- A) had led
- B) lead
- C) were leading
- D) used to lead
- E) led

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

Data from the Kepler observatory, which hunts for planets outside our system, (16)- - - that a planet just about 1,500 light years far from Earth appears to be evaporating before our very eyes. Over the next 100 million years, the planet (17)- - - completely. It (18)- - - its star so closely that it (19)- - - a complete circuit in just 15 hours, which is one of the shortest orbital periods we (20)- - -. This proximity generates temperatures of up to 3,600 degrees on its surface, literally causing rocky material to evaporate and forming a wind that carries it into space as gas and dust.

16.

- A) used to reveal
- B) would reveal
- C) had revealed
- D) is revealing
- E) has revealed

17.

- A) disintegrates
- B) will disintegrate
- C) is disintegrating
- D) has disintegrated
- E) disintegrated

18.

- A) had been orbiting
- B) will orbit
- C) orbits
- D) orbited
- E) has orbited

19.

- A) makes
- B) will make
- C) had made
- D) was making
- E) made

20.

- A) had ever observed
- B) ever observe
- C) have ever been observing
- D) have ever observed
- E) had ever been observing

1. - 8. sorularda cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **I have been fishing here since early morning, - - - -.**

- A) which is a very popular location for amateurs
- B) but I have caught nothing more than a few lousy anchovies
- C) although I have been looking forward to this for the whole week
- D) and I brought the whole family so that they could enjoy a Sunday outdoors
- E) as I had filled my bucket with fish by then

2. **- - - - just as the kids were taking the washing liquid out of its place in the cupboard.**

- A) No one in the house had realized the dreadful disaster
- B) They will be doing something mischievous again
- C) Ms Parker used to forget to put it away
- D) One of them has come up with the sick idea of drinking it
- E) Luckily Matilda went into the kitchen to take some bread

3. **When Louise was about to reproach Steve for not remembering her birthday, - - - -.**

- A) it was already the fourth time he had forgotten it
- B) he showed her the key to the new car he had bought for her
- C) he had offered to take her to dinner that night
- D) he had not turned up although it was three hours past his usual time of arrival
- E) he later tried to make up for it in different ways

4. **- - - - by the time their plane lands at around two o'clock.**

- A) The flight had already been delayed three times
- B) The turbulence they had during the flight was horrible
- C) As they left Paris at 11pm, it would be past midnight
- D) To my estimate, we will have arrived at the airport with an hour to spare
- E) They had been flying non-stop for fifteen hours

5. **It was a funny sight when every time the drum beat - - - -.**

- A) so loudly that the dancing crowd was startled
- B) the clarinet seems to be out of tune or something
- C) John couldn't help closing his eyes to the rhythm
- D) one of the dancers in the crowd cannot match her steps with it
- E) the glass on the table moves around on the table

6. **- - - - while she was stirring the mixture with the other.**

- A) Jane was holding the cookbook in one hand and reading it
- B) It is only now that she has realized they have run out of flour
- C) Housewives usually taste a dish several times
- D) On one of the gas rings Sue was cooking another dish
- E) Lisa was trying to finish preparing the lunch before her favourite show started

7. **The difference between you and me is that I will long have started my own business - - - -.**

- A) which has been growing quite fast in the last three years
- B) since I had not gone to college but stepped into the world of business earlier than you
- C) just like you once I had found the money to do so
- D) when you are still trying to make your ends meet in your job as a clerk
- E) as soon as you have made up your mind to be my partner

8. **- - - - that Robert nearly dozed off twice while he was driving along it.**

- A) Since he has been at the wheel for ten hours without taking a break
- B) I offered to drive as he was already so tired
- C) I had been driving in the heavy traffic for such a long time
- D) As he had forgotten to take his medicine with him
- E) The road across the featureless plain was so straight and boring

1. - 6. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

1. **It didn't occur to me until the moment I saw Jack that I had forgotten to invite him to my party last week.**

- A) If I hadn't seen Jack last week, I would never have realized that I had forgotten to invite him to my party.
- B) I hadn't realized that I had forgotten to invite Jack to my party even when I saw him last week.
- C) It was only last week that I realized I had forgotten to invite Jack to the party that I had given.
- D) Only when I saw Jack did I realize that I had forgotten to invite him to the party I gave last week.
- E) It was a week after I had given the party that I realized I had forgotten to invite Jack to it.

2. **Christie started her glass-staining business ten years ago and she is still doing it.**

- A) Christie's glass-staining business will have been going on for ten years this year.
- B) It was ten years ago that Christie first came up with the idea of starting a glass-staining business, which she has realized now.
- C) If Christie had started her glass-staining business when she was planning it, she would have been doing it for ten years now.
- D) The glass-staining business Christie was doing ten years ago, would have been going on for ten years now.
- E) Christie has been doing the glass-staining business for the last ten years.

3. **When we finally found the store we were looking for, we had been driving around the city for half an hour.**

- A) It was only after half an hour of driving that we found the store we were trying to find.
- B) It took us half an hour of driving to arrive at the store we had been planning to do some shopping.
- C) Only after half an hour of driving in the city centre could we find a store to buy the things we were looking for.
- D) We had been driving in the city centre for half an hour when we finally found a store to do some shopping.
- E) We had driven for half an hour before we found a store to look for the things we needed.

4. **I have had this car for five years and I am not thinking of selling it for another five years at least.**

- A) It was when I bought this car five years ago that I decided not to sell this car for at least five years.
- B) I am not intent on selling this car, which I bought five years ago, for more than five years.
- C) I have had this car at least for five years, and I don't want to sell it for five more years.
- D) I will have had this car, which I bought five years ago, for exactly ten years when I sell it.
- E) As I have had this car for less than five years, it would be wrong not to drive it for five more years.

5. **George had been drinking for three hours when he sat behind the wheel to drive home.**

- A) It was three hours before George got behind the wheel that he had drunk something.
- B) When George drove his car home, he had been drinking for at least three hours.
- C) When George was about to drive home, he had been drinking for the last three hours.
- D) George had been driving for three hours when he drank something.
- E) It was only three hours later that George was allowed to get behind the wheel, as he was drunk.

6. **This time next year we will have been living in this town for twelve years.**

- A) This time next year we will still be living in this town, to which we moved twelve years ago.
- B) It was exactly eleven years ago that we moved to this town.
- C) We moved to this town twelve years ago and we are still living here.
- D) If we stay in this town for one more year, we will have lived here for twelve years then.
- E) We have been living in this town for twelve years and we will be living here next year too.





# IMPACT

**GRADE 12**

# VOCABULARY BOOK

**yds**publishing

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# SUFFIXES

## SUFFIXES THAT FORM NOUNS

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
<b>-(a)cy</b>	relating to state/status	infancy, baronetcy
<b>-age</b>	the action or result of	breakage, wreckage
	a set or group of	baggage
	amount	mileage
	cost	postage
	place	vicarage, storage
<b>-dom</b>	the state/status/area of	freedom, kingdom
<b>-(e)ry</b>	a class or kind	stationery, greenery
	the practice, the state of	archery, bravery, rivalry
	a place	orangery, bakery
<b>-al</b>	the action/state/process or result of	survival, proposal
<b>-ance, -ence</b>		assistance, confidence
<b>-ancy, -ency</b>		expectancy, fluency
<b>-hood</b>		childhood, brotherhood
<b>-ice</b>		service, justice
<b>-(t/s)ion</b>		explanation, comprehension
<b>-ism</b>		criticism, heroism, Buddhism
<b>-ity</b>		sanity, unity
<b>-ment</b>		entertainment, disagreement
<b>-ness</b>		sadness, eagerness
<b>-ship</b>		membership, ownership
<b>-th</b>		growth, birth, width
<b>-tude</b>		magnitude, solitude
<b>-(t)ure</b>		failure, closure
<b>-y</b>		inquiry, delivery
<b>-ing</b>		cycling, hiking, shopping

<b>-ess</b>	female	waitress, actress
<b>-ant, -ent</b>	a person/thing concerned with, agent	inhabitant, correspondent
<b>-eer</b>		auctioneer, engineer
<b>-er, -ar, -ier, -iar</b>		cashier, foreigner, two-wheeler, liar
<b>-ist</b>		feminist, dentist, motorist
<b>-or</b>		actor, governor
<b>-an, -ian</b>	from, typical of	Mexican, Victorian
	specialist	mathematician
<b>-’s</b>	belonging to, the shop or home of	Ebru’s hair, cats’ legs, jeweller’s, Andy’s

## SUFFIXES THAT FORM ADJECTIVES

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
<b>-ic</b>	of/like/related to	panoramic, economic, Arabic
<b>-less</b>	without	careless, meaningless
<b>-ly</b>	like	deadly, motherly
	at regular times	hourly, monthly
<b>-ory</b>	relating to a verbal action	explanatory, mandatory
<b>-worthy</b>	deserving	praiseworthy, newsworthy
<b>-able, -ible</b>	showing/having the qualities/ character/nature of	capable, sensible
<b>-al, -(i)cal</b>		medical, logical, historical
<b>-ant, -ent</b>		pleasant, efficient
<b>-ate, -ite</b>		affectionate, composite
<b>-ful</b>		helpful, faithful
<b>-ish</b>		foolish, snobbish
<b>-ive</b>		attractive, creative
<b>-ous</b>		dangerous, ambitious
<b>-y</b>		shiny, tasty
<b>-ing</b>		fascinating, disgusting
<b>-ed</b>		puzzled, impaired

## SUFFIXES THAT FORM VERBS

SUFFIX	EXAMPLE
-ate	activate, regulate
-en	soften, deepen
-fy, -ify	satisfy, simplify, exemplify
-ise, -ize	realiz(s)e, recogniz(s)e
-yse, -yze	analyz(s)e

## SUFFIXES THAT FORM ADVERBS

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-(i)ly	denoting manner or degree	slowly, carefully, hastily, steadily
-ward(s)	towards	eastwards, upward
-wise	across, along the length of concerning	lengthwise, clockwise time-wise, security-wise

## EXERCISES on SUFFIXES

**A** Write the noun or verb form of the words.

VERB	NOUN
expose	.....
.....	compensation
hinder	.....
.....	length
.....	counsellor
inhabit	.....
base	.....
argue	.....
.....	pursuit

**B** Write the verb or adjective form of the words.

VERB	ADJECTIVE
.....	strong
repeat	.....
submit	.....
.....	deceitful
.....	obligatory
.....	comprehensible
interact	.....
.....	original
eat	.....
influence	.....

**C** Write the correct form of the words in the blanks.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
.....	free	.....
.....	.....	efficiently
competitor	.....	.....
.....	rude	.....
.....	.....	purely
haste	.....	.....
affection	.....	.....
theoretician	.....	.....
.....	.....	simple
.....	envious	.....
.....	grateful	.....

## PREFIXES

### PREFIX

**a-**  
**ab(s)-**  
**ad-**  
**aer(o)-**  
**agr(i)-**  
**ambi-**  
**andr(o)-**  
**ante-**  
**anti-**  
**aud(i)-**  
**aut(o)-**  
**be-**  
  
**bene-**  
**bi-**  
**bi(o)-**  
**bibli(o)-**  
**cent(i)-**  
**circu(m)-**  
**co-, com-, con-, col-, cor-**  
  
**contr(a/o)-, counter-**  
**cosm(o)-**  
**cred-**  
**de-**  
  
**dec(a)-**  
**derm(o)**  
**di-**  
**dia-**  
**dis-, dif-**  
**dynam(o)-**  
**dys-**  
**eco-**

### MEANING

not, without  
 from, away from  
 to, towards, change into  
 air, aviation  
 relating to soil  
 both, double, two  
 male, characteristic of men  
 before, preceding  
 opposed to, against  
 to hear, to listen  
 self  
 excessively, on, all around,  
 about, to cause, to affect  
  
 good, well  
 two  
 life  
 relating to books  
 a hundred  
 around  
 with, at the same time  
  
 against, opposite  
 world, universe  
 believe  
 from, down, away  
 reverse, removal  
  
 ten  
 skin  
 two, double  
 through, across, between  
 not, removal, away  
 force, power  
 bad, deformed, abnormal  
 relating to the environment

### EXAMPLES

amoral, apathy, asymmetry  
 abdicate, abrupt, absent, abstain  
 advance, adverse, adjust  
 aeroplane, aerosol  
 agriculture  
 ambiguous, ambivalent  
 android, androcentric  
 anterior, antecedent, anteroom  
 antibiotic, antipathy, antisocial  
 audience, audio, audiovisual  
 automatic, autonomy, autobiography  
 bejewelled, belittle, bewilder  
  
 beneficial, benign  
 bilingual, bicycle  
 biology, biography  
 bibliography, Bible  
 centimetre, century  
 circumvent, circumscribe, circulatory  
 coordinate, combine, contemporary  
 collaborate, correlate  
  
 contradict, controversy, counteract  
 cosmology, cosmopolitan  
 credit, credible, credulous  
 decrease, descend, detach  
 deforestation, degenerate  
  
 decade, decimal  
 dermatology  
 divide, diverge  
 diagonal, diameter, dialogue  
 disagree, disperse, differ  
 dynamic, dynamite  
 dyslexia, dyspepsia  
 ecology, ecosystem

**en-, em-**

to make into, to cause to be, to intensify

endanger, encourage, enlighten, empower

**ex-**

out (of), away from former

exclude, exhale, exit  
ex-husband, ex-wife

**exter-, extra-, extro-  
fin-**

outside, beyond  
end

external, extraordinary, extrovert  
finish, final, finite

**flu-, fluc-, flux-**

flow

fluid, flush, fluent

**fore-**

before, in advance

foretell, foresee, forecast

**form-**

shape

format, formula, formal

**gen-**

birth, produce

genetics, generate

**geo-**

earth

geography, geology

**hemi-**

half

hemisphere

**h(a)emo-**

blood

haemoglobin, haemophilia

**hetero-**

other, different

heterogeneous

**hex(a)-**

six

hexagon, hexapod

**homo-**

same

homogeneous, homonym

**hydra-, hydro-**

water

hydrogen, hydrate

**hyper-**

beyond, more than usual

hypersensitive, hyperactive

**in-, im-**

in, on, into

intake, inject, import

**in-, il-, im-, ir-**

not

inactive, illogical, immoral, irregular

**infra-**

below

infrastructure, infrared

**inter-**

between, among

international, intermittent

**intra-**

within, inside

intramural, intracellular

**intro-**

into, inward

introvert, introspect

**lau-, lav-**

wash

laundry, lavatory

**leg-**

law

legal, legitimate, legislate

**loc-, loco-**

place

location, local

**lum-, lun-, lus-**

light

luminary, lunar, lustre

**magn-**

great

magnificent, magnitude

**mal-**

bad, badly

malnutrition, malfunction

**man-, manu-**

hand, make

manual, manage, manuscript

**mar-, mari, mer-**

sea, pool

marine, maritime, mermaid

**mat(ri)-**

mother

maternal, matrimony

**medi-**

middle, half, between

medium, medieval

**mega-**

great, a million

megaphone, megawatt

**mem-**

remember

memory, memorable

**meta-**

after, beyond, change

metaphysics, metamorphosis



<b>micro-</b>	very small	microscope, microorganism
<b>mid-</b>	middle	midnight, midland
<b>mill-, kilo-</b>	thousand	millilitre, kilometre
<b>min(i)-</b>	small	minor, miniskirt
<b>mis-</b>	wrong, badly	mistake, mislead, misunderstand
<b>mob-, mov-, mot-</b>	move	mobile, movement, motor
<b>mono-</b>	one, single	monologue, monolingual
<b>multi-</b>	many	multi-coloured, multiply
<b>neo-</b>	new	neonate, Neolithic
<b>neur-</b>	nerve	neurologist, neural
<b>non-</b>	not, absence	nonsense, non-smoker
<b>non-</b>	nine	nonagon
<b>nov-</b>	new	novice, novel
<b>numer-</b>	number	numeric, numeral
<b>ob-, of-, op-</b>	against, blocking	obstruct, offend, oppose
<b>oct-</b>	eight	octagon, octopus
<b>omni-</b>	all	omniscient, omnipotent
<b>out-</b>	surpassing	outdo, outgrow
	external, outside	outbuilding, outlying
<b>over-</b>	more than normal	overcook, overweight
	upper, above, outer	overhead, overall
<b>para-</b>	beyond	paranormal, paradox
	very similar	paramilitary, paraphrase
<b>part-</b>	father	patriarchal, patron
<b>ped-, pod-</b>	foot	pedestrian, pedal, podium
<b>pent(a)-</b>	five	pentagon, pentathlon
<b>peri-</b>	round, about	perimeter, peristyle
<b>phil-</b>	liking	philosopher, philharmonic
<b>phon-</b>	sound	phonetics
<b>phot(o)-</b>	light, illumination	photography, photosynthesis
<b>plu(r)-</b>	more	plus, plural
<b>poly-</b>	many	polygon, polygamy
<b>pop-</b>	people	population, popular
<b>post-</b>	after	postpone, post-war, postmodern
<b>pre-</b>	before	premature, precede, pre-war
<b>prim-</b>	first	primary, primitive

<b>pro-</b>	forwards in favour of	proceed, propel, promotion pro-choice, pro-American
<b>proto-</b>	original, first	prototype, protocol
<b>psych-</b>	mind, soul	psychiatry, psychologist
<b>quad-, quart-</b>	four	quarter, quadrangle
<b>re-</b>	again	rewrite, revise
<b>retro-</b>	backwards	retroactive, retrograde
<b>sat-</b>	enough	satisfy, saturate
<b>self-</b>	one's self, alone	self-service, self-taught
<b>semi-</b>	half, partly	semicircle, semi-detached
<b>sens-, sent-</b>	feel, think	sensitive, sentimental
<b>soci-</b>	join	society, social
<b>sol-</b>	alone	solitude, solo, solitary
<b>sub-</b>	under, below	submarine, subway, subconscious
<b>super-</b>	above, over, more than	supermarket, superhuman, superior
<b>sym-, syn-</b>	together, at the same time	symmetry, synchronize, synergy
<b>tele-</b>	distance, far	telephone, telepathy
<b>terr-, terra-</b>	earth	territory, terrestrial
<b>therm-</b>	heat	thermometer, thermal
<b>trans-</b>	across, beyond into another state	transatlantic, transcontinental transform, transfer, translate
<b>tri-</b>	three	tripod, triathlon
<b>ultra-</b>	beyond, extreme	ultraviolet, ultramicroscopic
<b>un-</b>	not, opposite of	unreliable, unlock, undress
<b>under-</b>	beneath, insufficiently	undercover, undernourished
<b>uni-</b>	one, the same	union, unite
<b>up-</b>	higher, upwards, towards the top	upgrade, uphill
<b>vis-</b>	see	vista, visit, visible

# EXERCISES on PREFIXES

**A** Write the opposite form of the words using *dis-*, *un-*, *il-*, *im-*, *anti-*, *non-*, *de-*, *in-*, *a-* or *ir-*.

form	x	.....
embark	x	.....
septic	x	.....
legitimate	x	.....
probable	x	.....
reversible	x	.....
clear	x	.....
profit	x	.....
motivate	x	.....
connect	x	.....
tolerant	x	.....
professional	x	.....
typical	x	.....
fiction	x	.....

**B** Match the *prefixes* with the words to form new words.

PREFIX	WORD	NEW WORD
..... 1. mis-	a. head	.....
..... 2. inter-	b. wear	.....
..... 3. fore-	c. operative	.....
..... 4. mega-	d. lead	.....
..... 5. out-	e. zero	.....
..... 6. over-	f. load	.....
..... 7. post-	g. continental	.....
..... 8. under-	h. play	.....
..... 9. sub-	i. caution	.....
..... 10. re-	j. star	.....
..... 11. pre-	k. weigh	.....
..... 12. co-	l. graduate	.....

# UNIT 1

abandon (v)	to desert, to give up	terk etmek, bırakmak
abstraction (n)	the state of being lost in thought	düşüncelere dalma
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
amicable (adj)	friendly, peaceful	dostça, dostane, barışçıl
apathy (n)	indifference, lack of interest	ilgisizlik, kayıtsızlık
appointment (n)	1. rendezvous, date, meeting 2. assignment	1. randevu 2. atama, tayin, görev
attachment (n)	1. affection, sympathy, fondness 2. an additional part/tool	1. bağlanma, bağlılık 2. parça, eklenti
aware (adj)	conscious of, knowing sth	farkında, haberdar
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
coerce (v)	to force, to compel	baskı yapmak, zorlamak
commonplace (n) / (adj)	cliché, sth not original / usual, normal, ordinary	klişe, sıradan şey / olağan, bayağı, basit
comprehension (n)	understanding	kavrama, anlama
concisely (adv)	briefly	kısaca
confess (v)	to admit	kabul etmek, itiraf etmek
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(i)r(il)mak
deceive (v)	to trick, to cheat, to mislead	kandırmak, aldatmak, oyuna getirmek

delineate (v)	to describe, to draw	betimlemek, resmetmek
description (n)	depiction, definition, portrayal	tanımlama, betimleme, tasvir
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
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	sağlama almak, garantilemek
erase (v)	to rub out, to remove	temizlemek, silmek
essential (adj)	extremely important, vital	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
fierce (adj)	violent, angry, aggressive	azılı, öfkeli, şiddetli
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
hardly (adv)	scarcely, almost not, almost none	güçlülükle, neredeyse hiç
hilarious (adj)	extremely funny	neşeli, komik
humour (n)	amusement, funniness	espri anlayışı, mizah
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	bağımsız

influential (adj)	effective, powerful	etkileyici, güçlü
insane (adj)	crazy, bizarre, ridiculous	deli(ce), anlamsız
interact (v)	to communicate, to contact	etkileşim içinde olmak
intuitive (adj)	instinctive	sezgi yoluyla anlaşılan, sezgili
jealous (adj)	envious	kıskanç
lead (v)	1. to come first, to surpass 2. to guide 3. to cause	1. önde gelmek 2. rehberlik/liderlik etmek 3. yol açmak
lineage (n)	ancestry, descent	kök, soy
mainly (adv)	chiefly, essentially	esas olarak, başlıca
match (n) / (v)	suitability / to look good together, to suit, to correspond	uygunluk, eşleşme / uymak, eşleş(tir)mek
messy (adj)	untidy, complicated	dağınık, karmakarışık
mobility (n)	ability to move	hareketlilik, hareket kabiliyeti
mutiny (n)	revolt, disobedience	ayaklanma, isyan
nomination (n)	appointment for responsibility, candidacy	atama, aday gösterme, adaylık
obsolete (adj)	out-of-date	kullanılmayan, eskimiş
opponent (n)	adversary, antagonist, rival	karşıt, muhalif, rakip
outlive (v)	to live longer, to outlast	(-den) daha uzun yaşamak
paramount (adj)	principal, superior	başlıca, en önemli
peril (n)	danger, risk	tehlike, risk
pile (n) / (v)	heap, accumulation / to heap, to accumulate	yığın / yığ(ıl)mak
population (n)	inhabitants of a place	nüfus
predicament (n)	difficult situation, hardship	çıkılmaz, badire
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	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
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
root (n)	basis, origin, cause	kök, temel, neden
satisfaction (n)	contentment	tatmin, memnuniyet
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
standstill (n)	stop, cessation	dur(ak)lama, kımıldamama
straightforward (adj)	1. simple and easy 2. frank, candid	1. anlaşılır, basit 2. açık sözlü
substantial (adj)	of considerable importance, size, or worth	oldukça çok, önemli, kıymetli
surge (n) / (v)	a sudden movement, increase / to suddenly move or increase	akın, ani artış / akın etmek, aniden artmak
sympathy (n)	1. feeling sorry for sb 2. liking or inclination towards sth	1. acıma, hâlden anlama 2. sevgi, ilgi
tentatively (adv)	1. temporarily, provisionally 2. hesitantly	1. geçici olarak 2. çekinerek, tereddütle
touchstone (n)	sth used as a test or standard, guide	ölçüt, mihenk taşı
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
vendor (n)	a person who sales wares, esp. in the street	satıcı, tedarikçi
visible (adj)	able to be seen	gözle görülebilen
widely (adv)	extensively	geniş çaplı, geniş ölçüde

## PART I



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.

provide                  description                  excuse                  mobility                  lineage  
disappear                  capable                  impair                  reveal                  amicable                  hilarious

1 This medicine may cause dizziness and so it may \_\_\_\_\_ your ability to drive or operate machinery safely.

2 Actresses do not like to \_\_\_\_\_ their real age to the media; they want the public to think they are younger than they really are.

3 We had a lot of funny experiences during our class trip; let me tell you the most \_\_\_\_\_ one to give you a laugh.

4 The invention of the automobile increased \_\_\_\_\_ in the cities and also made it easier and faster for people to travel long distances.

5 In some acidified lakes and streams, entire fish populations have \_\_\_\_\_, causing these bodies of water to be completely barren of life.

6 First-grade teachers usually read aloud the texts which students are not \_\_\_\_\_ of reading and understanding on their own.

7 Urban agriculture can \_\_\_\_\_ cities with locally grown food and reduce the energy needed to transport food from rural places.

8 According to the \_\_\_\_\_ she gave to the police, the burglar was between 30 and 35 years old, chubby and around 175 cm tall, with long hair and a moustache.

9 The two party leaders had a/an \_\_\_\_\_ conversation about the issue even though their viewpoints did not match.

10 DNA testing has been used to determine one's family \_\_\_\_\_ since the late 1980s.



**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.

abandon                  humour                  enable                  vendor                  celebrity  
confess                  mutiny                  acquire                  dull                  fierce                  considerate

- 1 Brian was so angry that he walked around in the room like a \_\_\_\_\_ wild animal that is pacing in a cage or getting ready to attack the enemy.
- 2 In order to make your oral presentation interesting and hold the listeners' attention, add some \_\_\_\_\_ into it where appropriate.
- 3 Animal shelters are full of cats and dogs that have been \_\_\_\_\_ by their owners because they could no longer afford to keep them.
- 4 I had no idea she was such a/an \_\_\_\_\_ person; it was so nice of her to come and cook for me while I was ill.
- 5 You can transform a room from a/an \_\_\_\_\_ place to a bright and lively one by adding a few accessories like mirrors, colourful pillows and by using light colours on the walls.
- 6 The streets in this part of the city are full of \_\_\_\_\_, selling all sorts of things, from clothing to quick food such as hot pretzels, hot dogs and kebabs.
- 7 Playing social games will \_\_\_\_\_ children to develop closer bonds with the family and friends, making them more prepared for their future social lives.
- 8 After two hours of questioning by the police, he finally \_\_\_\_\_ that he had stolen the money from a shop.
- 9 In 1857, the \_\_\_\_\_ that began with the Indian troops stationed near Delhi soon caused civilian rebellions as well and turned into a much bigger rebellion across the whole country.
- 10 Some people envy the lives of \_\_\_\_\_ such as famous athletes, actors, singers and performers.

## 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

In 2005, Robert D. Francis was \_\_\_\_\_ to the position of chief executive officer of the company. (**appointment**)

2

What the chairman said at the meeting was quite \_\_\_\_\_ to the company policy. (**contradict**)

3

\_\_\_\_\_ to too much sunlight and ultraviolet ray can age your skin prematurely and increase your risk of developing skin cancer. (**expose**)

4

The colour of an object depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the electromagnetic wave it reflects. (**frequently**)

5

A strong healthy relationship between two people depends on trust as well as honesty; when trust is gone with lies and \_\_\_\_\_, the relationship comes to an end. (**deceive**)

6

Some people depend on their \_\_\_\_\_ when making good decisions quickly. (**intuitive**)

7

The majority of the staff members \_\_\_\_\_ the suggestion, but there were a few people who favoured it. (**opponent**)

8

Flights are delayed due to poor \_\_\_\_\_ caused by the thick fog. (**visible**)

9

Some people are never \_\_\_\_\_ with their jobs, and they always want more pay, more breaks and fewer hours of work. (**satisfaction**)

10

The tour not only offers the thrill of swimming with humpback whales but also raises \_\_\_\_\_ of the need to protect this threatened species. (**aware**)

# UNIT 1 - TEST 1

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

- We all listened to the poor woman's problems with - - - -, but there was nothing we could do to help her.**  
A) humour  
B) sympathy  
C) satisfaction  
D) mobility  
E) vendor
- The warning information on the labels of hazardous chemicals must be written - - - - but still must be complete and efficient.**  
A) concisely  
B) affectionately  
C) hardly  
D) widely  
E) generously
- My mum always - - - - me for anything that is broken although it's not my fault.**  
A) impairs  
B) blames  
C) piles  
D) rages  
E) distorts
- Hindus believe that when a man dies, his spirit continues to live in his home due to his - - - - to the family and to his belongings.**  
A) development  
B) commonplace  
C) comprehension  
D) attachment  
E) appointment
- When the famous poet's unknown - - - - was found in 1970, money was raised by the public to add an engraved headstone to it.**  
A) touchstone  
B) lineage  
C) residence  
D) grave  
E) description

- Tim is - - - - of his baby brother, who gets all the attention from his parents while he is ignored and expected to behave like a "big boy".**  
A) essential  
B) insane  
C) jealous  
D) forceful  
E) intuitive
- It was a mild day across the whole country, but temperatures fell - - - - at night even bringing snow to higher places.**  
A) concisely  
B) tentatively  
C) frequently  
D) sharply  
E) mainly
- She is a very elegant lady; she behaves gracefully in all situations and - - - - .**  
A) circumstances  
B) residences  
C) touchstones  
D) abstractions  
E) developments
- Remain completely still while the X-ray is being taken, as any movement may - - - - the image and require another one to be taken.**  
A) expose  
B) distort  
C) coerce  
D) contradict  
E) deceive
- Practising yoga - - - - your mood and reduces stress and anxiety often resulting in a more positive approach to life.**  
A) abandons  
B) seeks  
C) registers  
D) piles  
E) elevates

# UNIT 1 - TEST 1

11. Lying is a(n) - - - - behaviour among children as they often tend to lie, especially when they are afraid of being punished.
- A) sparse
  - B) independent
  - C) prolific
  - D) commonplace
  - E) fierce
12. We never forget the disaster at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, but we have to - - - - that such an accident never happens again.
- A) surge
  - B) lead
  - C) coerce
  - D) seek
  - E) ensure
13. I don't understand how you manage to work on such a - - - - desk. Why don't you tidy it up?
- A) remote
  - B) commonplace
  - C) messy
  - D) primitive
  - E) straightforward
14. We apologise for the failure in the system; luckily, our technical team has resolved the - - - - .
- A) population
  - B) opponent
  - C) predicament
  - D) appointment
  - E) nomination
15. They thought of having a swimming pool built in their garden but quickly - - - - the idea as it would cost too much money.
- A) undertook
  - B) dismissed
  - C) elevated
  - D) recited
  - E) sought
16. The sales manager was - - - - to resign after the rumours that he had been taking bribes from the clients.
- A) enabled
  - B) blamed
  - C) coerced
  - D) outlived
  - E) contradicted
17. Helen Rich is best known for her poetry and political works in the 1960s and 1970s, and she was a(n) - - - - for the feminist movement.
- A) touchstone
  - B) apathy
  - C) commonplace
  - D) attachment
  - E) abstraction
18. Obese children face an increased risk of poor health not only in childhood but also later in - - - - .
- A) nomination
  - B) celebrity
  - C) appointment
  - D) residence
  - E) adulthood
19. To have a better understanding of the process, study the chart given below which - - - - each of its steps in detail.
- A) distorts
  - B) delineates
  - C) outlives
  - D) erases
  - E) impairs
20. Reading - - - - involves the ability to not only read the lines but also to understand what you are reading.
- A) nomination
  - B) predicament
  - C) circumstance
  - D) standstill
  - E) comprehension

# UNIT 1 - TEST 2

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

1. **Flying a kite on a - - - - day can provide hours of enjoyment both for you and your child.**
  - A) obsolete
  - B) breezy
  - C) fake
  - D) fierce
  - E) messy
2. **Face creams offer an easy and suitable way to - - - - the signs of lines and wrinkles off your face.**
  - A) seek
  - B) outlive
  - C) match
  - D) erase
  - E) undertake
3. **When you - - - - a big project, you may initially feel overwhelmed and discouraged by the amount of work which needs to be done.**
  - A) ensure
  - B) undertake
  - C) surge
  - D) register
  - E) interact
4. **A research team at the University of Paris - - - - by Dr Aspect performed one of the most important experiments of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.**
  - A) confessed
  - B) recited
  - C) led
  - D) delineated
  - E) dismissed
5. **People from areas that are rich in minerals live longer and are healthier than those who live in areas where minerals are - - - - .**
  - A) obsolete
  - B) independent
  - C) paramount
  - D) sparse
  - E) visible
6. **Women - - - - men by 3 to 5 years in almost every country; this is due to the fact that women tend to have healthier lives.**
  - A) abandon
  - B) blame
  - C) contradict
  - D) outlive
  - E) elevate
7. **We are all aware of the - - - - of drinking and driving, yet we do not realize that sending text messages while driving can be just as dangerous.**
  - A) perils
  - B) piles
  - C) registers
  - D) trials
  - E) standstills
8. **When I saw the - - - - of books on his nightstand, I could tell that he had been reading a lot.**
  - A) rage
  - B) pile
  - C) surge
  - D) curve
  - E) beast
9. **The meteor moved with increasing slowness until it came to a complete - - - - and disappeared in a spray of tiny sparks.**
  - A) standstill
  - B) surge
  - C) predicament
  - D) lineage
  - E) abstraction
10. **Nigeria was a colony of Great Britain before it became a(n) - - - - nation in 1960.**
  - A) obsolete
  - B) straightforward
  - C) remote
  - D) independent
  - E) visible

# UNIT 1 - TEST 2

11. The - - - - of the hip hop movement can be traced back to the 1970s' Afro-Caribbean youth culture in the South Bronx area of New York City.
- A) roots
  - B) vendors
  - C) celebrities
  - D) appointments
  - E) residences
12. The festival was - - - - scheduled for the fall of 2011, but later on, organizers set a definite date of April 3–7, 2012.
- A) frequently
  - B) widely
  - C) hardly
  - D) generously
  - E) tentatively
13. It is not possible to attend or join a class in the language centre unless you have been officially - - - - for it.
- A) confessed
  - B) registered
  - C) acquired
  - D) dismissed
  - E) coerced
14. Before you - - - - a poem, you should not only memorize it well but also learn what it means or represents.
- A) recite
  - B) lead
  - C) register
  - D) delineate
  - E) expose
15. Developing a successful business is a complex and challenging task as it requires a(n) - - - - amount of time and work.
- A) influential
  - B) substantial
  - C) urgent
  - D) capable
  - E) sparse
16. Tennis elbow, the painful condition of the elbow caused by overuse, may lead to - - - - to carry objects or use your arm.
- A) abstraction
  - B) lineage
  - C) surge
  - D) trial
  - E) inability
17. When we have a serious throat infection, we often think it is just a sore throat and thus neglect to - - - - for medical help.
- A) curve
  - B) seek
  - C) rage
  - D) lead
  - E) match
18. Minutes after the thunderstorm, a sudden - - - - of water destroyed most of the buildings in the city as well as the bridges on the river.
- A) population
  - B) standstill
  - C) surge
  - D) trial
  - E) touchstone
19. He didn't seem to hear me as for the last five minutes he had been in a state of - - - -, with his eyes fixed on the painting.
- A) abstraction
  - B) description
  - C) attachment
  - D) nomination
  - E) appointment
20. The history of humanity is graphed as the movement from a(n) "- - - -" to a "modern" type of society.
- A) prolific
  - B) sparse
  - C) primitive
  - D) aware
  - E) substantial



# IMPACT

GRADE 12



# CROSSWORDS

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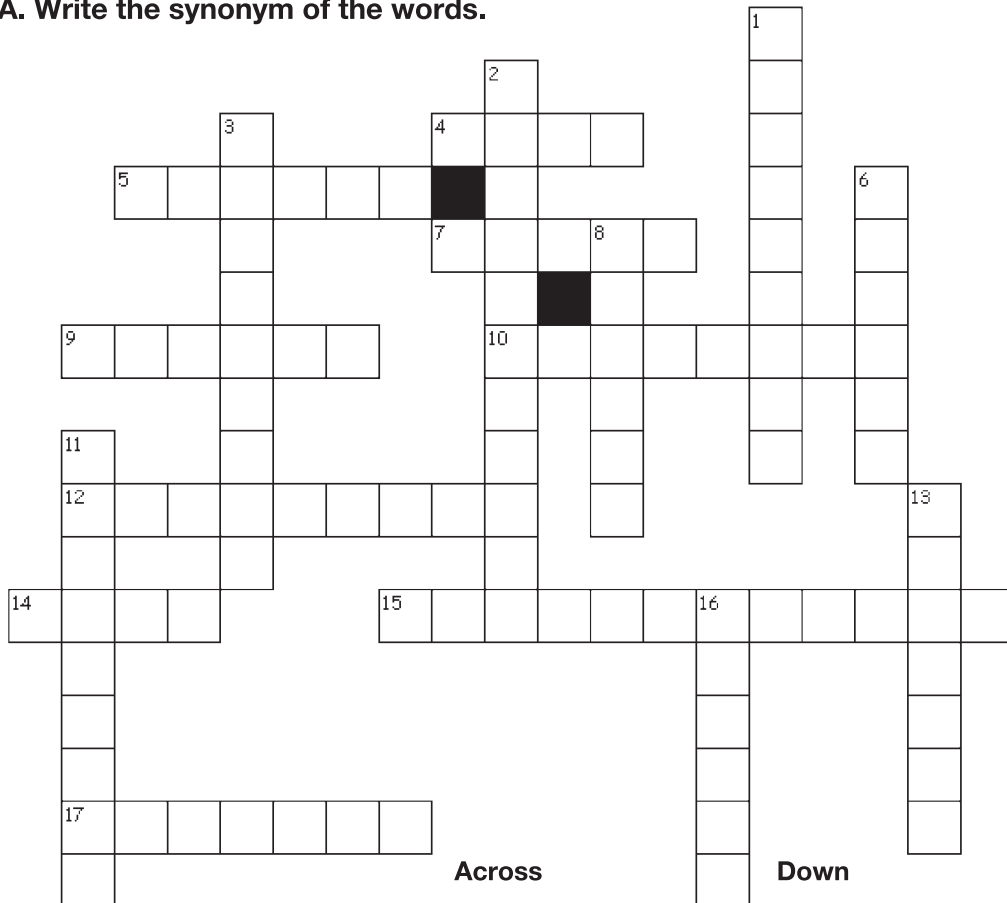






# UNIT 1

## A. Write the synonym of the words.



### Across

- 4. to look for
- 5. chiefly
- 7. danger, risk
- 9. to force
- 10. out-of-date
- 12. instinctive
- 14. anger
- 15. contentment
- 17. to get, to obtain

### Down

- 1. briefly
- 2. growth
- 3. funny
- 6. extensively
- 8. crazy
- 11. to vanish
- 13. to supply
- 16. to desert



# UNIT 1

**B. Write the antonym of the words.**

The crossword puzzle grid consists of 15 numbered starting points for words:

- 1: Across, 10 letters
- 2: Down, 10 letters
- 3: Down, 3 letters
- 4: Across, 7 letters
- 5: Down, 7 letters
- 6: Across, 7 letters
- 7: Down, 4 letters
- 8: Across, 7 letters
- 9: Down, 7 letters
- 10: Across, 4 letters
- 11: Across, 4 letters
- 12: Across, 4 letters
- 13: Down, 4 letters
- 14: Across, 10 letters
- 15: Across, 10 letters

### Across

- 1. unimportant
- 4. supporter
- 6. thoughtless
- 10. interesting
- 11. real
- 12. to hide
- 14. seldom
- 15. modern

### Down

- 2. overweight
- 3. weak
- 5. tidy
- 7. antipathy
- 8. near
- 9. to deny
- 13. unfriendly

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

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

1. The manager told the secretary not to disturb him to give a message unless it is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. On August, 15, 1947, India and Pakistan became \_\_\_\_\_ after some 200 years of British rule.
3. Kevin should learn to appreciate his friends' success and stop being \_\_\_\_\_ of them.
4. The witnesses \_\_\_\_\_ the drunk lorry driver for the accident on the highway.
5. He doesn't seem to be \_\_\_\_\_ of managing the project; he is too young.
6. Don't let Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ you with her complements; she is after your money.
7. The famous poet is believed to be buried in England, but the exact place of his \_\_\_\_\_ is unknown.
8. I can't stand Eve, who has no sense of \_\_\_\_\_; she doesn't smile even at the funniest situations.
9. Adolescents between the ages of 15 and 19 make up the largest part of the \_\_\_\_\_ in Turkey.
10. The Sun isn't \_\_\_\_\_ at night because of the rotation of the Earth.
11. The game of football has its \_\_\_\_\_ in 19th-century England, where it was originally developed for state school boys.
12. Sorry sir, but you need to have an \_\_\_\_\_ in order to see the manager.



# UNIT 1

## E. Write the word for the given 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	

- 1 . \_\_\_\_\_ 2 . \_\_\_\_\_  
4 19 4 8 9 23                      16 22 10 16 6 21 13 8 4 20 16 18
- 3 . \_\_\_\_\_ 4 . \_\_\_\_\_  
7 18 13 16 10 22 19 8 22 1 20                      11 22 18 10 16 18
- 5 . \_\_\_\_\_ 6 . \_\_\_\_\_  
22 21 19 4 22 10                      22 20 11 12 6 18 20 8 22 4 12
- 7 . \_\_\_\_\_ 8 . \_\_\_\_\_ 9 . \_\_\_\_\_  
12 18 4 7                      20 1 21 22 20 4 8 22 1 20                      15 10 18 18 3 23
- 10 . \_\_\_\_\_ 11 . \_\_\_\_\_  
13 6 15 13 8 4 20 8 22 4 12                      19 10 1 12 22 11 22 16
- 12 . \_\_\_\_\_ 13 . \_\_\_\_\_  
21 4 8 16 9                      8 18 20 8 4 8 22 2 18 12 23
- 14 . \_\_\_\_\_ 15 . \_\_\_\_\_  
16 6 10 2 18                      9 4 10 7 12 23

1. indifference
2. condition
3. depiction, portrayal
4. violent
5. to harm

6. effective
7. to guide
8. candidacy
9. windy
10. of considerable importance/size

11. productive
12. to look good together
13. hesitantly
14. to bend
15. scarcely





# IMPACT

**GRADE 12**

# READING BOOK

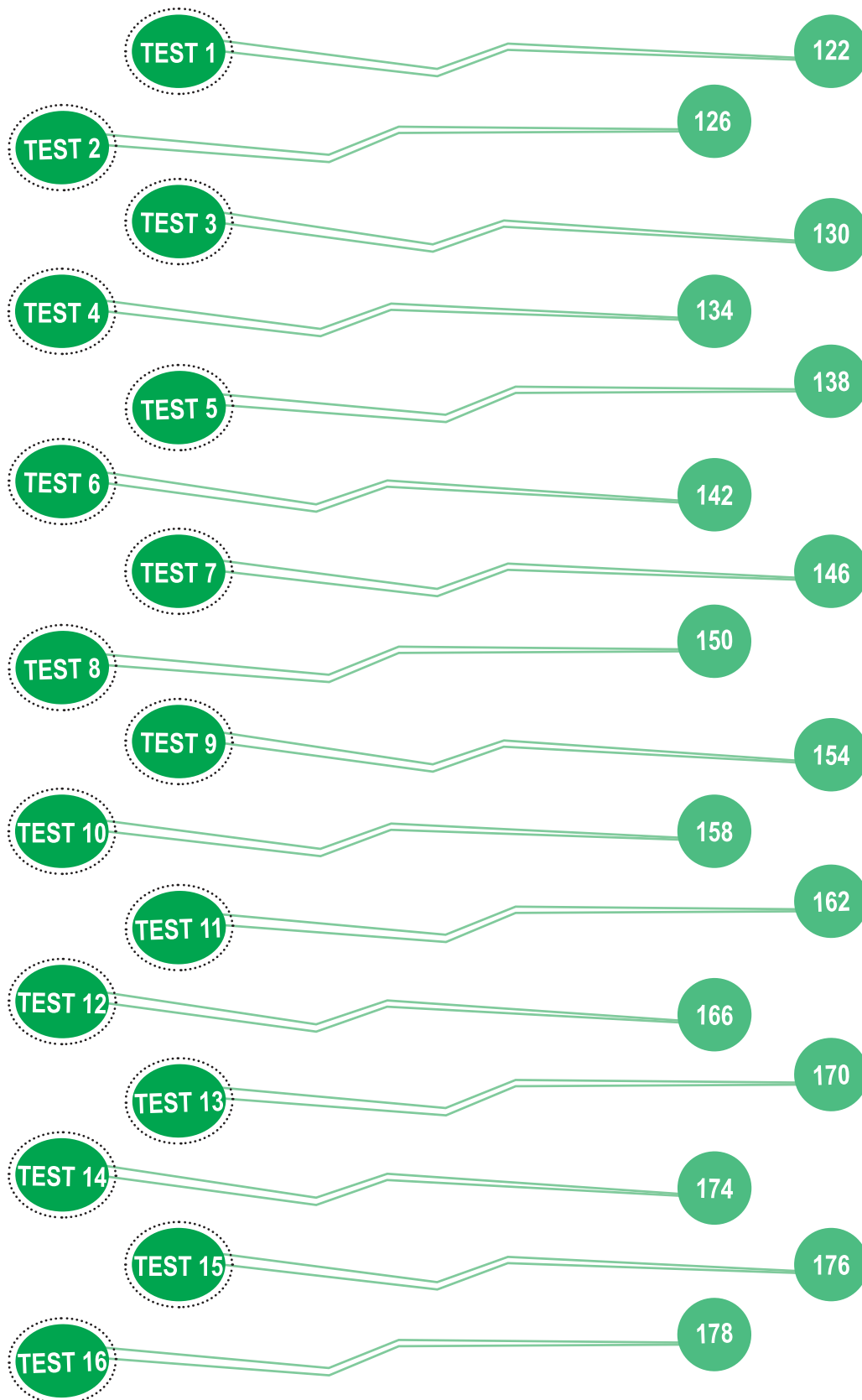
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# READING TESTS





## GİRİŞ

LYS-5'in (YKS-DİL) büyük bir bölümü, okuma anlama becerisini ölçmeye yönelik sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Sınavda yer alan dilbilgisi ve sözcük bilgisi sorularının toplam soru sayısına göre yüzdesi oldukça azdır. Bu beceri, özellikle okuma parçası soruları, parça tamamlama ve parçada anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulma soruları ile ölçülmektedir. Bununla beraber, cloze test, cümle tamamlama, anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulma, durum soruları ve diyalog tamamlama ve hatta çeviri sorularının da çözümü bir anlamda, dil ve sözcük bilgisinin yanı sıra, okuma anlama becerisine dayanır.

Bu kitapta, önce sınavdaki okuma parçalarında karşılaştığımız soru türleri ve bu soruları yanıtlamaya yardımcı olabilecek bazı yöntem ve stratejiler tanıtılacak ve örneklerle açıklanacaktır. Bu arada, önceki senelere ait YDS / LYS-5'ten, YDS Yayıncılık Türkiye Geneli Sınavları'ndan ve yayınlarından seçtiğimiz okuma parçalarının sorularının bu yöntem veya stratejilerle çözümü uygulamalı olarak gösterilecektir. Okuma parçalarını en hızlı ve verimli bir şekilde ve soru köklerine göre okumaya yönelik birtakım yöntemler ve stratejiler de önerilecektir. Son bölümde, parça tamamlama ve parçada anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulma yöntemleri de örneklerle tanıtılacak ve yine önceki yıllarda çıkmış olan sınav sorularından seçilen örneklerde uygulaması yapılacaktır.



## PARAGRAF NEDİR?

Okuma anlama becerisini sınavda doğrudan ölçmeye yönelik olan soruların ait olduğu okuma parçaları ile parça tamamlama ve parçada anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulma sorularını içeren tüm parçalar, aslında birer paragraftır. Bu paragrafları sınav ortamında kolaylıkla anlamamız, içerdikleri konu ve temel fikirleri kavrayıp, sorularını başarı ile yanıtlayabilmek için, öncelikle paragrafın ne olduğunu ve hangi öğelerden oluştuğunu gözden geçirmekte yarar vardır.

Paragraf, tek bir konunun ve hatta bir konunun tek bir yönünün işlendiği, belli bir amaca yönelik ve belli bir düzene göre sıralanmış cümleler grubudur. Paragraflar çeşitli amaçlar için yazılmış olabilir. Örneğin, bir yerin, kişinin veya olayın betimlendiği paragraflar olduğu gibi, iki nesneyi, olguyu veya fikri karşılaştıran paragraflar da vardır. Bazı paragraflarda ise belli bir konuya ait bir tartışma, sebep-sonuç ilişkisi, olumlu veya olumsuz yönler işlenebilir. Ayrıca, herhangi bir konuda bilgi aktarma, günlük veya bilimsel bir olay zincirini açıklama veya bir sınıflandırma yapma da paragrafların amaçları arasındadır. Ancak türü veya amacı ne olursa olsun, her paragraf belli sınırlar içinde ve belli bir düzene göre yazılır; belli bölüm ve öğelerden oluşur. Bu bölümde, öncelikle paragrafı oluşturan ana bölümleri ve öğeleri ele alacağız.

Paragrafı oluşturan cümleler, sırasıyla üç ana bölümde toplanır.

1. **Giriş**– paragrafta işlenen konuyu veya paragrafın ana fikrini tanıtan bir veya birkaç cümle
2. **Gelişme**– paragrafın konu ve ana fikrini destekleyen, açıklayan ve/veya örneklendiren cümleler
3. **Sonuç**– paragrafı özetleyen veya paragrafta anlatılanlardan çıkarım yapan veya konu ve ana fikri farklı bir anlatımla tekrarlayan bir veya iki cümle

### I. GİRİŞ BÖLÜMÜ

Paragrafın işlediği konuyu ifade eden konu cümlesi (topic sentence) bu bölümde yer alır ve çoğunlukla paragrafın ilk cümlesidir. Fakat bazen paragrafın ikinci veya üçüncü cümlesi olabildiği gibi, uzun ve detaylı paragrafların ortasında, hatta sonlarında da bulunabilir. Konu cümlesinin ardından gelen destekleyici cümleler (supporting sentences), kesinlikle bu konu veya ana fikir ile ilgili olup, paragrafın konu cümlesi ile belirlenen sınırların içinde gelişir.

Konu cümlesi, paragrafta tam olarak neyin anlatılacağını belirleyen ve belirten, yani okuyucuya paragraftan ne gibi bilgiler bekleyebileceğini bildiren cümledir. Konu cümlesi aynı zamanda paragrafta verilen bilgileri kontrol altında tutar; yani bu bilgilerin sınırlarını çizer. Paragrafın 'ne hakkında' olduğunu belirtmenin yanı sıra, konu cümlesinin bir diğer işlevi de paragrafta işlenen ana fikri yani yazarın bu paragrafı yazmaktaki amacını da anlamamızı sağlamaktır. Dolayısıyla paragrafın içerdiği her bilgi veya cümle, konunun sadece konu cümlesinde belirtilen yönüyle ilgilidir ve bu cümlede belirlenen çerçevenin dışına çıkmaz.

Çoğu konu cümlesi, konu (topic) ve paragrafı kontrol eden / sınırlayan fikir (controlling idea) olmak üzere iki kısımdan oluşur. Konu cümlesinin bu ikinci kısmı, okuyucuya konunun ne şekilde işleneceği ve ne yönde gelişeceğini belli etmektedir.

Örneğin, “**Elephant species are under threat of extinction due to several reasons**” cümlesinin bir paragrafın konu cümlesi (topic sentence) olduğunu varsayalım. Bu cümlede ilk bölüm (**Elephant species are under threat of extinction**) paragrafın genel konusunu (topic) belirtmekte; ikinci kısım ise (**due to several reasons**) paragrafı kontrol eden/sınırlayan düşüncüyü (controlling idea)



ifade etmektedir. Bu konu cümlesine göre, paragrafın genel konusu *fil türlerinin yok olma tehlikesi altında olduğu* gerçeğidir; ancak, paragrafın **odak noktası**, *fil nesillerini tükenme tehdidi altında bırakan bazı nedenlerdir* ve yazarın amacı da bu nedenleri tanıtmaktır. Büyük olasılıkla, bu konu cümlesine sahip bir paragraftaki her bir destek cümle, bu nedenlerden birini tanıttacaktır.

Bir başka örnek olarak, “**Quesada is a very beautiful town with a lovely wooden church of the 16<sup>th</sup> century,**” cümlesi ile giriş yapılan bir paragraftaki cümlelerin odaklanacağı esas konu—odak noktası—kasabanın kendisi değil, fakat *orada bulunan, 16. yüzyılda yapılan ahşap bir kilise* olacaktır ve büyük olasılıkla bu *kilisenin geçmişi ve/veya diğer özellikleri* anlatılacaktır.

Aynı şekilde, “**The Internet seems to be a convenient tool for research, but it has some drawbacks for the researcher,**” konu cümlesi ile giriş yapan bir paragraf, *internetin araştırma için neden uygun bir araç olduğunu* değil, aksine *internetin araştırma yapan kişiler için yarattığı olumsuz yönleri* açıklayacaktır. Bu konu cümlesinin yer aldığı bir paragrafta, her bir destekleyici cümlenin, bir olumsuzluğu ifade etmesi veya tanıtmayı beklenir.

### Örnek 1

“**Yawning, which is considered to be a sign of tiredness, is in fact contagious.**” konu cümlesini destekleyen cümleleri aşağıda verilenler arasından seçelim:

- (a) *Yawning is not limited to humans as animals of all types yawn.*
- (b) *Yawning during a lecture or meeting is rude because it is a sign that you are either bored or uninterested.*
- (c) *If one person in a group yawns, this appears to cause another person to yawn.*
- (d) *Yawning frequently during the day can be a sign of sleep disorder.*
- (e) *Researchers have found that 40-60% of people who see a character yawning in a movie will also yawn.*
- (f) *Yawning is a powerful non-verbal message with several meanings depending on circumstances.*
- (g) *Even reading the word ‘yawn’ or seeing the picture of a yawning person can make one yawn.*

Yukarıdaki konu cümlesinin paragrafı kontrol eden veya çerçevesini çizen bölümü, yani paragrafın temel konusu, *esnemenin bir çeşit yorgunluk işareti olması* değil, insandan insana bulaşma özelliğidir. (b), (d), ve (f) seçeneklerinde verilen cümleler, esnemenin insandan insana bulaşması ile ilgili değildir; esnemenin ne anlama gelebileceğini anlatmaktadır; (a) ise esnemenin sadece insanlara özgü olmadığını, tüm hayvanların da esnediğini ifade etmektedir. Bu durumda, temel konuyu destekleyen cümleler yalnızca (c), (e) ve (g) seçenekleridir.

### DİKKAT!

Eğer konu cümlesinde, but, although, whereas, while veya even though bağlaçları ile başlayan bir yan cümlecik (subordinate clause) varsa, paragrafı kontrol eden fikir yani temel konu (controlling idea), ana cümlecikte (main clause) ifade edilen bilgidir. Örneğin, “**Although both diamond and graphite are composed of pure carbon, they have different structures and properties**” konu cümlesinde temel fikir, elmas ve grafitin karbondan oluşması değil, farklı yapı ve özelliklere sahip olmalarıdır. Bu konu cümlesine sahip bir paragrafta grafit ve elmasın farklılıkları anlatılacaktır; benzer özellikleri açıklanmayacaktır.

## Örnek 2

Aşağıda verilen cümleler arasında “*Although it is a chronic disease, alcoholism can be treated successfully,*” konu cümlesini destekleyenler, (b), (d) ve (g) seçenekleridir; çünkü, konu cümlesinde vurgulanan fikir, *kronik bir hastalık olmasına rağmen alkolizmin tedavi edilebileceğidir* ve bu seçenekler alkolizmin tedavisi ile ilgilidir. Diğer seçenekler (a, c, e ve f) alkolizm ile ilgili başka bir konuyu, alkolizmin etkilerini, anlatmaktadır.

- (a) *About 17 per cent of current regular drinkers are likely to become dependent on it.*
- (b) *Any successful physiological treatment for alcoholism must also include a psychological component.*
- (c) *Alcohol abuse and alcoholism affect not just individuals, but whole families.*
- (d) *Thus, a successful treatment is defined in terms of recovery, not cure.*
- (e) *Excessive drinking can harm nearly every organ in the body; however, it is most commonly associated with liver damage.*
- (f) *Children of alcoholic parents are harmed in many other ways as well.*
- (g) *Research continues to develop both pharmacological and behavioural therapies for alcoholism.*

## II. GELİŞME BÖLÜMÜ

Paragrafın gelişme bölümündeki cümleler veya düşünceler, konu cümlesini ve onun belirlediği fikri destekleyen, açıklayan veya tartışan cümlelerdir. Bu belirlenmiş konunun veya fikrin dışına çıkamazlar. **Destekleyici cümleler (supporting sentences)**, paragrafın konu cümlesine bağlı olarak, paragrafın ana fikri veya konusuyla ilgili *etkiler, nedenler, sonuçlar, avantajlar, dezavantajlar, örnekler* ve eğer konu bir sorun ise, *çözüm yolları veya önerilerden oluşur*. Gelişme bölümündeki cümle sayısı, verilen destekleyici fikirlerin sayısına bağlıdır. Bu cümlelerin arasında bir fikirden veya bilgiden diğerine geçişi sağlamak ve okuyucuya yeni bir destek fikre, bilgiye geçildiğini belirtmek için “*first*”, “*secondly*”, “*furthermore*”, “*moreover*” gibi, aynı zamanda paragrafta akış da sağlayan ifadeler ve cümlelerin birbirleri ile olan ilişkisini belirten “*therefore*”, “*as a result*”, “*on the other hand*” gibi geçiş ifadeleri (transition words) kullanılır. Bazı paragraflarda, destek fikirleri veya cümleleri ayrıca detaylandıran, açıklayan veya örneklendiren ikincil destek cümleler de (sub-supporting sentences) bulunabilir.

## Örnek 1

Aşağıda verilen konu cümlesinin ardından gelebilecek destekleyici cümleleri seçelim:

**Konu Cümlesi:** *Ants perform several ecological roles that are beneficial to humans.*

- (a) *Many human cultures also make use of ants in their cuisine, medication and rituals.*
- (b) *First of all, they provide food for many different organisms.*
- (c) *Ants can become nuisances when they invade buildings.*
- (d) *Ants turn and aerate the soil allowing water and oxygen to reach plant roots.*
- (e) *Some are invasive species that establish themselves in areas where they are not wanted.*
- (f) *Some species are valued in their role as biological pest control agents.*
- (g) *Their ability to exploit resources brings ants into conflict with humans.*
- (h) *For example, they can damage crops, causing economic losses.*
- (i) *The use of weaver ants in citrus cultivation in southern China is one of the oldest known applications of biological control.*

Bu konu cümlesini analiz ettiğimizde, konu karıncalardır fakat paragrafı kontrol edecek olan bilginin karıncaların insanlara faydalı ekolojik rolleri olduğu görülmektedir. Bu cümleler arasında sadece (b), (d), (f) ve (i), karıncaların insanlara faydalı olan ekolojik rollerini açıklayan veya örneklendiren cümlelerdir.

(a) seçeneğinde ifade edilen *mutfakta, ilaç olarak ve dinî törenlerde kullanılmaları*, ekolojik roller değildir. “how are ants used by some cultures’ sorusunu yanıtlayan başka bir paragrafta kullanılabilir. (c) (e) (g) ve (h) aksine karıncaların zararlarından bahsetmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu cümleler, “Ants are considered to be pests as they cause many problems for humans” gibi bir konu cümlesi olan başka bir paragrafta kullanılabilir.

## Örnek 2

Aşağıdaki üç cümle arasından bu paragrafa uygun olan konu cümlesini seçelim:

----. *This may result in a psychological dependence on the Internet, regardless of the type of activity once logged on. This dependence is a kind of addiction. Symptoms of Internet addiction often include an increasing preoccupation with it along with investment of time, energy, money, etc. on Internet activities. Also, when not online, the individual can experience unpleasant feelings, such as anxiety, depression, emptiness, and loneliness, which are relieved by engaging in Internet-related behaviours. An individual exhibiting Internet addiction is often dealing with underlying psychological issues that include problematic relationships with a partner, family, or boss as well as academic or work difficulties.*

- (a) *Regular use of the Internet is making students more productive, creative, and efficient with the information that they obtain from it.*
- (b) *The Internet increases the number and intensity of friendship and kinship ties that can be sustained over long distances.*
- (c) *Although the Internet is a powerful tool for both academic study and personal communication, for some people, Internet access can prove to be an irresistible temptation.*

Konu cümlesi olarak seçtiğimiz cümle (c) seçeneği olmalıdır çünkü paragrafta internetin olumsuz bir yönünden —*bağımlılık yaratabileceğinden*— bahsediliyor. Bunun belirtileri, etkileri ve nedenlerine değiniliyor. (c) seçeneğindeki konu cümlesinde de Internet hakkında vurgulanan temel konu *internet erişiminin karşı koyulması zor olan, baştan çıkarıcı yanıdır ki* bu da internetin olumsuz bir özelliğidir. (a) seçeneğinde, *Internet kullanımının öğrencilere sağladığı yararlar* vurgulanmaktadır. (b) seçeneğinde ise, yine internetin yararlı, olumlu bir özelliği olan *uzak mesafelerde bile dostluk ve yakınlığı arttırdığı* ifade edilmektedir.

NOT

Daha önce de belirttiğimiz gibi, (c) konu cümlesinin “although” ile başlayan yan cümlecisinde ifade edilen “internetin akademik çalışmalar ve kişisel iletişim için güçlü bir araç” olmasına paragrafta değinilmemiştir.

### III. SONUÇ BÖLÜMÜ

Bu bölüm, paragrafın gelişme bölümünde anlatılanları özetleyen, tekrarlayan veya paragrafta sunulan bilgiden bir çıkarım yapan **sonuç cümlesinden** (concluding sentence) oluşur. Sonuç cümlesi, çoğunlukla, konu (topic) cümlesinin farklı sözcük ve yapılarla tekrar edilmiş (restatement\*) ifadesidir ve bu yüzden, konu cümlesine çok benzeyebilir. Sonuç cümlesinin içinde veya ardından gelen ikinci bir cümlede, yazarın konuya ilişkin bir düşüncesini, yorumunu veya bu konuyla ilgili geleceğe ait bir tahminini de bulmak mümkündür. Sonuç cümleleri genellikle, “so”, “consequently”, “all in all”, “in conclusion”, “in other words”, “in short”, “in summary”, “on the whole”, “that is”, “therefore”, “to sum up” gibi sonuç bildiren bağlaçlarla başlar. Bir örnek olarak, aşağıdaki paragrafın sonuç cümlesini inceleyelim.

#### Örnek 1

*Many people who drink a lot of coffee every day are addicted to the caffeine that coffee contains. Caffeine is a highly addictive compound that many people have come to depend on for increased energy. Caffeine keeps you going by preventing the chemical adenosine from telling the brain it's time to relax. The result is a surge of unnatural energy; but over time, the brain becomes accustomed to the threshold and requires even greater amounts of caffeine to provide the same increase in alertness. **This is what makes caffeine products such as coffee so addictive and it explains why so many people drink several cups of coffee at work or while they are studying for exams.***

Bu paragrafın işlediği konu, konu cümlesinin altı çizili kısmından anladığımız gibi, *kahvede bulunan kafeinin bağımlılık yapan bir madde olmasıdır*. Paragrafın ana fikri de, *insanların fazla kahve içmesinin nedeninin kafein maddesinin verdiği yüksek enerjiye bağımlı olmalarıdır*. Gelişme bölümünde, *kafeinin enerjimizi nasıl sürekli yüksek tuttuğu ve insan beynini buna nasıl alıştırdığı* anlatılmıştır. Koyu yazılı sonuç cümlesi bu anlatılanları özetlemekte ve bunları konu cümlesine bağlamaktadır. Konu cümlesi ile sonuç cümlesinde, drink- coffee- caffeine- addicted / addictive- so many people gibi parçanın anahtar sözcükleri ortak olarak kullanılmıştır. Sonuç cümlesini gelişme bölümüne bağlamak için “this” zamiri tercih edilmiştir.

★ **Şimdi paragrafı okuyup, aşağıda verilen üç cümleden (a-b-c) hangisinin buna en uygun sonuç cümlesi olduğunu saptayalım.**

#### Örnek 2

*Having a pet for companionship can make a difference in how you feel about yourself. First of all, pets help to increase your self-esteem. When you have a pet that you need to care for, it makes you feel needed and important. Pets also give you joy and love. A pet will love you no matter who you are, or how you treat it. ----.*

- (a) *Pet ownership can therefore be tiresome and costly sometimes.*
- (b) *This type of unconditional love can make anyone feel better about themselves.*
- (c) *Hence, the biggest problem is how to keep your pet happy, safe and healthy while you are away on vacation.*

Seçtiğimiz sonuç cümlesi (b) olmalıdır. Çünkü paragrafta işlenen temel konu – konu cümlesinden de anlaşılacağı üzere—*evde size eşlik eden bir hayvan beslemenin sizde olumlu duygular yaratmasıdır*. Ve gelişme bölümünde de bu fikri destekleyen şeyler



anlatılmakta, hayvan beslemenin kişiye yapacağı katkılardan, mutluluktan bahsedilmektedir. (a) seçeneğinde, *evde hayvan beslemenin zahmetli ve pahalı olabileceği* söylenmekte, yani bir soruna değinilmekte, (c) seçeneğinde ise, yine evde hayvan besleme ile ilgili bir sorun dile getirilmektedir.

★ **Şimdi de, paragraf hakkında buraya kadar öğrenilenleri pekiştirmek için aşağıda verilen üç örnek paragrafı konu cümlesi, gelişme ve sonuç bölümü açısından inceleyelim.**

### Örnek 1

***The giant panda has a body typical of bears, covered with a black and white coat.***

*(1)It has black fur on its ears, eye patches, muzzle, legs, and shoulders. (2)The rest of the animal's coat is white. These colours provide effective camouflage into their shade-dappled snowy and rocky surroundings. (3)The panda's thick, wooly coat keeps it warm in the cool forests of its habitat. Many people find these chunky, black and white animals to be cute, but giant pandas can be as dangerous as any other bear.*

Burada koyu yazılı ilk cümle paragrafın konu cümlesi, koyu yazılı son cümle ise sonuç cümlesidir. Numaralandırılmış 3 adet destekleyici cümle vardır. Altı çizili cümle ise, 1.nci ve 2.nci destekleyici cümleye ek bilgi veren bir ikincil destek cümledir (sub-supporting sentence).

Bu paragrafın temel konusu, (konu cümlesinde belirtildiği gibi) *pandaların vücutlarında bulunan siyah beyaz renklerdir*. Buna göre, paragrafta pandaların herhangi başka bir fiziksel özelliği ele alınmamıştır.

Gelişme bölümünde üç destek cümle bulunmaktadır. İlk ikisi, konu cümlesinde bahsedilen *siyah beyaz renklerin panda vücudunun nerelerinde bulunduğunu* anlatıyor. Bunların ardından gelen ikincil destek cümle (sub-supporting sentence), bu *renklerin fonksiyonuna* değiniyor. Üçüncü destek cümlede ise, panda tüyünün bir özelliğini, *kalın, yün gibi olduğunu* öğreniyoruz. Burada görüldüğü gibi, gelişme bölümünde pandalar hakkında diğer – sosyal yaşam, beslenme alışkanlığı, yaşadıkları ortam gibi – farklı konularda hiçbir bilgiye rastlamıyoruz.

Sonuç cümlesinde, *pandaların ayı oldukları ve renklerinin siyah beyaz olduğu* okuyucuya tekrar hatırlatılıyor. Burada yazar, *pandaların şirin fakat her ayı kadar tehlikeli oldukları* şeklinde bir de ek bilgi vermiş veya yorum yapmıştır. Bu tarz sonuç cümlelerine, betimleme niteliğindeki paragraflarda (descriptive paragraph) sıkça rastlanır.

### Örnek 2

*Unfortunately, there is no cure for the common cold, except for the passage of time. Yet, temporary relief could apparently come from homemade chicken soup, which helps relieve cold symptoms. (1)Researchers say that the blend of nutrients in chicken soup may have an anti-inflammatory effect, which can ease swelling in the upper respiratory tract and relieve soreness in the throat. (2)Plus, the warm broth, with its soothing steamy vapours, loosens the mucus that causes congestion. (3)What is more, the salt in the chicken soup helps prevent dehydration. So, chicken soup is not only a nutritious and delicious soup but also a remedy for the common cold.*

Burada koyu yazılı ikinci cümle paragrafın konu cümlesi, koyu yazılı son cümle ise sonuç cümlesidir. Altı çizili olan 3 adet destekleyici cümle vardır. İlk cümle ise temel konuya giriş yapan tanıtıcı nitelikte bir cümledir.



Bu örnekte, paragrafı kontrol eden fikir, konu cümlesinden anlaşıldığı üzere, *ev yapımı tavuk suyu çorbasının nezle semptomlarını hafifleterek, hastaya geçici bir rahatlatma sağladığı* gerçeğidir. Paragrafa, nezlenin zaman dışında bir tedavisi olmadığı söylenerek okuyucunun ilgisini çekecek bir şekilde genel bir giriş yapılmıştır. (1. cümle).

Gelişme bölümünde, *tavuk suyu çorbanın nezleye geçici olarak nasıl ve neden iyileştirici bir etki sağladığı, içerdiği maddeler* de belirtilerek açıklanmaktadır. Destek cümlelerin sıralanması ve birinden diğerine geçiş, “plus” ve “what is more” ifadeleri ile sağlanmıştır.

Sonuç cümlesinde ise, gelişme bölümünde *tavuk suyu çorbanın nezleye bir ilaç veya çare olma özelliği* tekrarlanıyor; ayrıca cümleye renk katmak için, bu çorbanın esas bilinen iki özelliğinden de (nutritious, delicious) bahsediliyor. Sonuç cümlesine geçiş için “so” bağlacı kullanılmıştır.

### Örnek 3

*Blue whales are large, beautiful creatures that call the ocean waters their home. It is a sad but true fact that over the years, these beautiful mammals have declined in number. **Mankind has played a big role in the decreased population of the blue whale, causing it to be an endangered species.** <sup>(1)</sup>Blue whales often fall victim to vessel strikes. This leaves many of the whales injured, and as a result, they later die from their injuries. <sup>(2)</sup>Another human threat to the blue whales are the fisheries. Whales often become entangled in the fishing equipment, resulting in injury or death. <sup>(3)</sup>Moreover, many people hunt blue whales for sport or food. Although whaling activity is illegal, it is still practised in many places, causing the blue whale populations to diminish. **We humans are thus the basic and most obvious reason for the decline in blue whales and we have caused this majestic mammal to be placed on the endangered species list.***

Burada koyu yazılı üçüncü cümle paragrafın konu cümlesi, koyu yazılı son cümle ise sonuç cümlesidir. Altı çizili 3 adet destekleyici cümle vardır. İlk iki cümle ile temel konuya giriş yapılmış ve genelden özele giden bir sıralama ile bu konu tanıtılmıştır. Her destekleyici cümleden sonra bunu açıklayan (altı çizili) ikincil destekleyici bilgi (sub-supporting sentence) vardır.

Bu örnek paragrafın temel konusu, konu cümlesinde görüldüğü gibi, *insanoğlunun mavi balinaların azalan sayısında ve dolayısıyla tehlike altında bir tür olmalarında rol oynamış* olmasıdır. Paragrafın ilk iki cümlesinde, *mavi balinaların okyanuslarda yaşayan güzel varlıklar olduğu* söylenerek konuya çok genel ve okuyucunun ilgisini çeken bir giriş yapılmış; ikinci cümlede konu biraz daha özelleştirilip, *mavi balinaların sayıca azaldığına* dikkat çekilmiştir. Ve paragrafın asıl konusu, ancak üçüncü cümlede (konu cümlesinde) belirtilmiştir.

Bu paragrafta, üç ana destekleyici cümle görüyoruz; bundan da insanoğlunun mavi balinaların sayısının azalmasına üç şekilde sebep olduğunu – <sup>(1)</sup>*deniz taşıtlarına çarpıp sakatlanma sonucu ölümler*, <sup>(2)</sup>*dalyanlarda ağlara takılıp sakatlanma ve ölüm*, ve son olarak da, <sup>(3)</sup>*insanların onları spor adına veya etleri için avlaması*. Yazar burada, her nedeni, ayrıca birer ikincil destek cümle ile detaylandırmıştır. İkinci neden “another” geçiş sözcüğüyle, üçüncü neden de, “moreover” geçiş sözcüğüyle belirtilmiştir.

Buradaki sonuç cümlesi, hem paragraftaki açıklamaların bir özeti ve hem de konu cümlesinin farklı şekilde ve daha etkileyici tekrarıdır. (*Mavi balinaların sayısının azalmasından ve nesli tehlikede olan türler arasına girmesinden insanoğlunun sorumlu olduğunu* tekrarlıyor.) Sonuç cümlesi, paragrafa “thus” ile bağlanmıştır.



# IMPACT

**GRADE 12**

# PHRASAL VERBS

**ydspublishing**

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## UNIT 1

account for	1. to be/form a part or amount of sth	1. karşılamak, -e denk gelmek, oluşturmak
	2. to explain, to be the explanation/ cause of sth	2. açıklama getirmek
act out	to express feelings through behaviour	davranışlarla göstermek
add up	to calculate	toplayarak hesaplamak
allow for	to consider	göz önünde bulundurmak, hesaba katmak
answer back	to reply in a rude manner	kaba bir şekilde karşılık vermek
ask after	to try to learn how sb is or what they are doing	birinin durumunu sormak, hâl hatır sormak
ask out	to invite sb out	birini dışarıya, yemeğe vb. davet etmek
ask for sb	to say that you want to speak to sb	biriyle görüşmeyi talep etmek
back up	1. to give support or help	1. arkasında olmak, desteklemek
	2. to make a copy of	2. yedeklemek
be taken aback	to be surprised	şaşırmak
be taken with	to be attracted or charmed by	hoşlanmak, etkilenmek
be taken in	to be deceived	aldatılmak, kandırılmak
beat up	to hurt sb by hitting them	hırpalamak, dövmek
blow out	1. to extinguish/be extinguished by air current	1. söndürmek
	2. to burst	2. patlamak (lastik vb.)
blow up	1. to explode	1. havaya uçurmak, patlamak
	2. to inflate	2. şişirmek
	3. to become very angry	3. öfkelenmek, küplere binmek
break away	(from) escape from sb's hold	kaçıp kurtulmak
break down	1. to stop functioning due to a fault	1. bozulmak, çalışmaz hâle gelmek
	2. to lose control of one's emotions	2. çökmek, ruhen yıkılmak

<b>break in</b>	1. (... on) to interrupt	1. sözünü kesmek, araya girmek
	2. to familiarize sb with sth new	2. yol yordam göstermek
<b>break in(to)</b>	to enter a place by force in order to steal sth	hırsızlık amacıyla bir mekâna girmek
<b>break off</b>	1. to become separated or to separate sth from a larger unit	1. kop(ar)mak
	2. to end a relationship	2. ilişkiyi kesmek, sona erdirmek
<b>break out</b>	to start suddenly	çıkma, patlak vermek (savaş, yangın, salgın vb.)
<b>break out in</b>	(of a body/face) to be covered in sth	(sivilce, ter vb.) dökmek, ... ile kaplanmak
<b>break out of</b>	to escape from a prison	kaçmak, firar etmek
<b>break up</b>	(sth) to end (with sb) to end a relationship with sb	sona er(dir)mek, bir ilişkiyi bitirmek, ayrılmak
<b>bring about</b>	to cause	neden olmak, yol açmak
<b>bring back</b>	1. to reintroduce sth	1. geri getirmek, hayata döndürmek
	2. to make sb remember sth	2. hatırlatmak
<b>bring down</b>	1. to make sb/government to lose power	1. (yönetimi) düşürmek
	2. to reduce	2. azaltmak
<b>bring out</b>	1. to make sth evident	1. ortaya çıkarmak, göstermek
	2. to produce/publish sth	2. yayınlamak, piyasaya çıkarmak
<b>bring up</b>	1. to raise a child	1. çocuk yetiştirmek, büyütmek
	2. to mention/raise a subject	2. gündeme getirmek
<b>brush up on</b>	to practise and improve one's skills or knowledge	bilgiyi tazelemek, geliştirmek

## PART I

Fill in the blank in each sentence with an appropriate phrasal verb from the box below. Use a phrasal verb only once and make any changes if necessary - correct tense and active/passive forms with verbs. There is one extra phrasal verb in the box.

bring up	be taken with	blow out	ask after	back up
allow for	bring about	break out	break in on	break away
bring down	account for	be taken aback		

1. The surgeons \_\_\_\_\_ when they located a big stone in the patient's stomach.
2. Everything seemed to be going well in the meeting until Mr Jacobs \_\_\_\_\_ the subject of the workers' demand for a pay rise.
3. Jeremy and Fred told the kid to play outside as he repeatedly \_\_\_\_\_ their conversation by asking questions.
4. People crowding the street started running here and there when a big fight between the two gangs \_\_\_\_\_.
5. When in İstanbul, drivers should \_\_\_\_\_ possible traffic delays especially during rush hours.
6. To Ray's surprise, none of his friends \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ while he was trying to make his teacher believe that he wasn't the one who started the chaos in the class.
7. The Renaissance was an influential cultural movement which \_\_\_\_\_ a period of scientific revolution and artistic transformation.
8. All the listeners in the hall \_\_\_\_\_ the performance of the young percussionist and her maturity of interpretation.
9. The reason why I change my hobbies so frequently is my desire to \_\_\_\_\_ from the boring and repetitive routine of my life.
10. The quarrel he had with his girlfriend last week \_\_\_\_\_ the pained expression on his face for the last few days.
11. Experts believe that better treatment and services will \_\_\_\_\_ the number of the cancer related deaths to almost half by the year 2030.
12. Once the tyre \_\_\_\_\_, the driver lost the control of the vehicle, which led to a big crash.

## PART II

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

1. **The bombing in which a car was ---- in a busy shopping area of Stockholm was later accompanied by a second explosion.**
  - A) broken down
  - B) added up
  - C) blown up
  - D) brought back
  - E) allowed for
  
2. **In the past, children had to treat their teachers with great respect, and they received severe punishment when they ---- them ----.**
  - A) asked ... after
  - B) brought ... about
  - C) answered ... back
  - D) broke ... away
  - E) accounted ... for
  
3. **The wonderful trip we had this weekend ---- happy memories of similar journeys.**
  - A) asked for
  - B) broke off
  - C) acted out
  - D) blew up
  - E) brought back
  
4. **Pushing over trees or ---- branches, elephants can be extremely destructive while feeding.**
  - A) breaking off
  - B) blowing up
  - C) bringing back
  - D) breaking out of
  - E) brushing up on
  
5. **To ensure the safety of cyclists, we need to slow down the traffic and ---- the number of cars on the streets.**
  - A) beat up
  - B) ask out
  - C) account for
  - D) bring down
  - E) break away
  
6. **A group of trespassers ---- the nuclear power station in Germany, making fun of its supposedly sophisticated security.**
  - A) broke into
  - B) asked after
  - C) backed up
  - D) acted out
  - E) brought down
  
7. **Being the largest organ, the skin ---- around 16 per cent of body weight.**
  - A) breaks into
  - B) accounts for
  - C) brings out
  - D) adds up
  - E) breaks off
  
8. **Townpeople are worried about the rumours that a biological disease has ---- in an underground lab.**
  - A) allowed for
  - B) broken out
  - C) added up
  - D) brought about
  - E) broken in
  
9. **The majority of the teenagers complain that their faces ---- terrible acne.**
  - A) break out of
  - B) break away from
  - C) break out in
  - D) break up with
  - E) brush up on
  
10. **The engineers have to ---- the possibility that construction of the new road might not be completed on the scheduled time.**
  - A) allow for
  - B) break out
  - C) act out
  - D) ask for
  - E) blow out



11. Sally should have ---- John after the accident, but she didn't as she doesn't care about his well-being or how he is doing.

- A) answered back
- B) been taken in
- C) brushed up on
- D) broken out of
- E) asked after

12. With fearsome reputations and hairy bodies, the presence of spiders can ---- the primal fears in even the bravest wildlife enthusiast.

- A) beat up
- B) bring out
- C) blow up
- D) ask out
- E) add up

13. A final round of talks that party leaders had in order to discuss how to form a coalition ---- without a deal.

- A) brought about
- B) asked after
- C) broke away
- D) answered back
- E) broke up

14. The young journalist Ethan happily emailed the celebrity pictures he took to his boss, but he was ---- by her rejection to print the story.

- A) beaten up
- B) blown out
- C) taken aback
- D) broken off
- E) taken in

15. 'Wild child' is a term to define those who are claimed to have been ---- by animals, or to have lived in the wild on their own.

- A) brought up
- B) taken with
- C) asked after
- D) blown out
- E) allowed for

16. A portable air pump might come in handy when you need to ---- your inflatable pool toys or the tyres of your car.

- A) blow up
- B) account for
- C) break off
- D) bring back
- E) ask out

17. As soon as the guard walked into their cell, two prisoners attacked him, took his weapon, and then ---- the prison.

- A) brushed up on
- B) acted out
- C) broke out of
- D) brought up
- E) broke into

18. During World War II, farmers were not allowed to slaughter their animals without permission from the authorities, so they had to ---- any which died.

- A) ask after
- B) be taken aback
- C) bring down
- D) account for
- E) break out in

19. Not pleased with the government's recent actions, opposition parties started a campaign to ---- it ----.

- A) break ... out
- B) bring ... down
- C) break ... off
- D) bring ... back
- E) break ... away

20. Before attending a knowledge contest, Jeremy will ---- areas in which he has little experience.

- A) answer back
- B) be taken with
- C) break out in
- D) be taken aback
- E) brush up on

21. When his mother took away his favourite toy, Jimmy ---- his anger by biting everything and everyone around him.

- A) allowed for
- B) beat up
- C) broke in
- D) brought back
- E) acted out

22. I thought my brother wouldn't mind if I borrowed his car for a few hours, but he ---- after realizing it.

- A) answered back
- B) asked after
- C) broke out
- D) blew up
- E) allowed for

23. Labour should act as a team and ---- their leader when he is in trouble.

- A) answer back
- B) bring about
- C) break into
- D) blow out
- E) back up

24. In education, there is a buddy system in which older students ---- newcomers ---- about the school matters.

- A) bring ... out
- B) break ... down
- C) break ... in
- D) bring ... back
- E) break ... up

25. Don't be ---- by the sympathetic attitudes of some therapists; just because they are nice doesn't mean they're honest.

- A) beaten up
- B) brought up
- C) brushed up on
- D) broken out of
- E) taken in

26. After the bag snatcher was caught by the annoyed area residents, he was not only ---- but was also thrown to the river.

- A) brought down
- B) accounted for
- C) asked after
- D) beaten up
- E) blown out

27. The reason why water pipes sometimes ---- in winter is because they are full of water, which expands as it freezes.

- A) back up
- B) break off
- C) blow out
- D) bring back
- E) break in

28. Till now, the notorious killer has abducted twelve people, and not even one managed to ---- and run to a police station.

- A) act out
- B) break away
- C) back up
- D) bring back
- E) ask for

29. The little boy surprised everyone ---- three digit numbers quite easily in his head.

- A) adding up
- B) bringing out
- C) answering back
- D) asking for
- E) breaking away

30. Upon realizing that burglars have stolen all she had, Olivia ---- and let out an agonized cry.

- A) broke down
- B) backed up
- C) brought down
- D) broke up
- E) brought up

31. It was rude of Leslie to ---- the subject of the debt Scott owed to her during the dinner which they had with friends just to have a nice time.

- A) ask after
- B) bring up
- C) answer back
- D) act out
- E) break down

32. If you ---- on an on-going conversation, it means that you are interrupting someone else when they are talking.

- A) break into
- B) bring out
- C) break away
- D) bring about
- E) break in

33. Being on the throne, Queen Elizabeth I established a permanent church, and ---- some much needed stability in England.

- A) added up
- B) broke out in
- C) brought about
- D) brushed up on
- E) asked after

34. To save his ego, Adrian will not ---- a girl ---- if he feels she isn't interested.

- A) beat ... up
- B) ask ... out
- C) answer ... back
- D) bring ... down
- E) allow ... for

35. Since the washing machine ---- two weeks ago, I have had to wash clothes by hand.

- A) accounted for
- B) brought down
- C) allowed for
- D) broke down
- E) asked for

36. The practice of lighting a fire on behalf of the goddess Hera in the Ancient Olympics was ---- during the 1928 Summer Olympics.

- A) added up
- B) broken off
- C) brought back
- D) asked for
- E) broken away

37. When Melinda couldn't reach her boss on his cell phone, she called his secretary and ---- him.

- A) bring down
- B) asked for
- C) bring about
- D) asked out
- E) bring up

38. In the old Turkish films, when women carry heavy buckets from the well to their home, men are ---- their beauty and fell in love.

- A) taken in
- B) brushed up on
- C) broken out of
- D) taken with
- E) broken up

39. The white smoke that appears immediately after a flame is ---- is actually a flammable mixture of wax vapour and oxygen.

- A) broken off
- B) taken in
- C) blown up
- D) taken with
- E) blown out

40. If you wish to manually ---- data on your computer, you will have to copy the file to an external storage device by yourself.

- A) back up
- B) ask out
- C) add up
- D) blow out
- E) break up





# IMPACT

**GRADE 12**

# PRACTICE TEST BOOK

**ydspublishing**



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**GRAMMAR**

**VOCABULARY**

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## GRAMMAR

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

1. Since Michael Jackson performed the "moonwalk" dance on a television show in 1982, the dance ---- in popularity over the years.  
A) is going to gain  
B) is gaining  
C) has gained  
D) gained  
E) will have gained
2. Probably I ---- my final appearance at the major international tournament during your business trip to Ukraine in June.  
A) make  
B) have been making  
C) am making  
D) will be making  
E) was going to make
3. The worker has promised he ---- the bushes at the back garden of the cottage in four hours' time.  
A) will trim  
B) was trimming  
C) had trimmed  
D) has trimmed  
E) trimmed
4. Monica ---- her family doctor next Thursday for the stomach ache she has been suffering from for some time.  
A) will have seen  
B) is seeing  
C) has seen  
D) would see  
E) sees
5. The thieves took much more advantage of the poorly designed alarm system to break in the mansion than they ----.  
A) will imagine  
B) will have imagined  
C) have imagined  
D) imagine  
E) had imagined
6. ---- he finds a guide, will he venture into the labyrinthine streets of the city.  
A) Soon after  
B) By the time  
C) No sooner  
D) As soon as  
E) Not until
7. Egyptians ---- Tutankhamun in a hastily prepared tomb in Thebes when the pharaoh died after reigning for around 9 years.  
A) had buried  
B) bury  
C) buried  
D) used to bury  
E) have buried
8. The scientists ---- to count the number of constellations, but the telescope suddenly stopped working.  
A) have attempted  
B) were attempting  
C) have been attempting  
D) are attempting  
E) used to attempt

9. One of the movie critics says *the Amazing Spider-Man* directed by Marc Webb is the most touching film he ---- in the past ten years.

- A) has watched
- B) watched
- C) had watched
- D) is watching
- E) has been watching

10. Members of some racial groups that ---- one another for centuries, learned to live together in harmony several years later.

- A) have slaughtered
- B) are slaughtering
- C) have been slaughtering
- D) had been slaughtering
- E) slaughter

11. Grandpa says he ---- 20 pounds of meat all alone in a single day when he was an Olympic athlete.

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

12. Don't dare to eat these substances at the first place as they are so addictive that you ---- them a second time and then a third time.

- A) took
- B) have been taking
- C) will take
- D) will have taken
- E) have taken

13. Retired astronauts estimate that the international space station ---- a new satellite by the end of next year.

- A) has launched
- B) is launching
- C) launches
- D) was going to launch
- E) will have launched

14. I think we can experience a gas cut soon as the leak in the pipe ---- gas for the last two days.

- A) had been releasing
- B) is releasing
- C) was releasing
- D) has been releasing
- E) had released

15. After David ---- the manoeuvre of his divorced wife as deceptive, he added he would get his daughter back at any cost.

- A) has described
- B) describes
- C) was going to describe
- D) described
- E) was describing

16. The language of Sumerians, whose origin ---- obscure in spite of the studies still going on, is unrelated to any known language.

- A) had remained
- B) remains
- C) remained
- D) was going to remain
- E) used to remain

## GRAMMAR

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

1. **By the time the price of new cameras drops by 25 per cent, ----.**
- A) new versions of them go on sale in the fall  
B) the market size of camera advertising has grown to more than £4.5 billion  
C) they were introduced to the market in June 2007  
D) they will have generated revenue of £50 million  
E) they are among the fastest selling cameras of all time
2. **---- ever since he caught the flu.**
- A) Matthew has been unable to join the training programme  
B) Oliver isn't going to show any sign of a remarkable recovery  
C) People will be staying away from him  
D) The disease was considerably widespread  
E) Leo rarely gets out of bed the whole day
3. **Hardly had Susan clicked the button to send the request for information ----.**
- A) did she learn about the corporation's health care services  
B) when she had a reply to her email  
C) a virus programme recorded every action she did  
D) the Internet connection was rather poor  
E) than she spilled her coffee onto her laptop
4. **As soon as I came up with the superb idea of growing plants in the dark, ----.**
- A) was the happiest moment of my life  
B) they had failed to carry out numerous experiments before  
C) I have been trying to realize it  
D) I built a small outhouse at the back of the garden  
E) I have contacted a botanist for possible complications
5. **The public learned about the issue ----.**
- A) before the police gather all the necessary evidence  
B) only after the committee totally resolved it  
C) when it arouses the interest of people  
D) than hundreds of people reacted against it  
E) by the time the government has taken action
6. **By 2020, further investment ----.**
- A) promotes the sales at the oil market  
B) had helped the institution survive the crises  
C) will have made sugar beet industry fully competitive  
D) in advertising the product has always been effective  
E) the company will be making in a different field

7. ----, when winds carry pollens from trees miles away from their original source.
- A) No sooner had he learned he was allergic to grass weeds
  - B) The city dwellers kept the windows of their houses and cars closed
  - C) Avoid leaving your clothes outside to dry during allergy season
  - D) Families have notified schools of any and all allergies that their children have
  - E) Allergies have caused discomfort and inconvenience

8. ----, I had no more tears to cry.
- A) Once Nigel had finished his speech in the graduation ceremony
  - B) Since the day he left us
  - C) When you have moved to another city
  - D) As soon as I hang up the phone
  - E) No sooner had I finished reading the letter

9. ---- the historic guitar has spent much of the past 47 years in the attic.
- A) The singer who appeared at pubs in the 1960s has said that
  - B) When he used it during one of the most memorable performances of his career
  - C) Before she decided to take up playing it again
  - D) After it was sold at a high price at an auction
  - E) Until he remembered where he had put it

10. ----, the runners were waiting for the whistle to blow.
- A) When they have finished warming up
  - B) As soon as the guests were seated in the VIP stand
  - C) The moment the channel begins broadcasting the race
  - D) While the judges were checking whether all their equipment was working properly
  - E) The spectators were getting more and more impatient

11. Over the last three months ----, but a powerful sun storm isn't expected to occur for another three months.
- A) many satellites reside in space close to the Earth
  - B) the discovery helps improve space weather forecasts
  - C) the scientists have observed increased solar activity
  - D) intense radiation from the Sun has the potential to disrupt radio signals
  - E) the energy in space affects the living things on the Earth

12. By the time the Lydians introduced them, ----.
- A) a long route to Persia was built then
  - B) there have been many different ways of trading
  - C) the country was well known for its gold carrying river Pactolus
  - D) most of the history of the area is simply unknown
  - E) people hadn't used coins in order to purchase goods

## GRAMMAR

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

Hubble Space Telescope (1)---- deep into the universe since its launch in 1990. It is only recently though that the telescope (2)---- images of three odd galaxies that may help scientists solve a 13 billion-year cosmic mystery. The objects are among the smallest and faintest galaxies near our own Milky Way galaxy. "These galaxies are fossils of the early universe: they have barely changed for 13 billion years," scientists (3)---- in a July 10 announcement. The discovery could help explain the so-called 'missing satellite' problem where they (4)---- only a handful of satellite galaxies around the Milky Way, against the thousands that are predicted by theories." The three galaxies observed by the Hubble telescope are known as Hercules, Leo IV and Ursa Major. All three objects are small dwarf galaxies that (5)---- to have begun forming about 13 billion years ago.

1.
  - A) has been peering
  - B) peers
  - C) is peering
  - D) will have been peering
  - E) peered
2.
  - A) captures
  - B) will have captured
  - C) will capture
  - D) has captured
  - E) had captured
3.
  - A) explained
  - B) had explained
  - C) would explain
  - D) have explained
  - E) will explain
4.
  - A) will have found
  - B) are going to find
  - C) have found
  - D) will find
  - E) were going to find
5.
  - A) are appearing
  - B) appear
  - C) will have appeared
  - D) appeared
  - E) had appeared

Two chimpanzees escaped from a Las Vegas backyard on Thursday, with at least one of them jumping on a police car before officers killed one primate and tranquilized the other. Police say they (6)---- no choice other than killing them after the agitated animals (7)---- their backyard enclosure about 10 a.m. The loose chimps started running through a residential area, causing a stir in northwest Las Vegas for nearly two hours, with police warning residents through Twitter not to leave their vehicles or homes and to avoid the area where the "dangerous" primates (8)---- free. By noon, the police (9)---- both chimps. Helicopter video showed one of the animals lying face down in the middle of a road, surrounded by animal control and police cars. "They got out and the police did what they had to do," said Tony Paolone, who (10)---- on the same street as the chimps.

6.
  - A) had
  - B) have had
  - C) had had
  - D) will have
  - E) will have had
7.
  - A) will have escaped
  - B) have escaped
  - C) escaped
  - D) escape
  - E) were going to escape
8.
  - A) roam
  - B) were roaming
  - C) have roamed
  - D) have been roaming
  - E) will have been roaming
9.
  - A) have stopped
  - B) will stop
  - C) had stopped
  - D) stop
  - E) used to stop
10.
  - A) will live
  - B) was going to live
  - C) would have lived
  - D) will have been living
  - E) lives

A National Transportation Safety Board representative said that the train that partly derailed and exploded north of downtown (11)---- below the recommended speed before the crash. At the moment, the NTSB (12)---- into what caused the Wednesday derailment on Norfolk Southern Corp. tracks, which (13)---- to spectacular explosions and the burning of three tank cars, each carrying 30,000 gallons of ethanol. Authorities said they decided to let the tankers burn for a while and then spray chemical foam to prevent the blaze from re-igniting. Since the smoldering fire extinguished early Thursday morning, Norfolk Southern Corp. (14)---- moving cars away from the scene. At present, investigators (15)---- the rails in hopes of spotting any problems. The full investigation could take a year.

11.

- A) travels
- B) had been travelling
- C) has travelled
- D) will have been travelling
- E) has been travelling

12.

- A) will have looked
- B) has looked
- C) is looking
- D) looked
- E) was looking

13.

- A) leads
- B) will lead
- C) had led
- D) will have led
- E) led

14.

- A) began
- B) will have begun
- C) had begun
- D) has begun
- E) begins

15.

- A) reconstructed
- B) reconstructs
- C) are reconstructing
- D) have reconstructed
- E) will reconstruct

Researchers estimate that by 2030, the number of people affected by cancer in some of the poorest countries (16)---- by more than 90 per cent. Health initiatives to save people from dying of infectious diseases such as malaria or AIDS also (17)---- the idea that people (18)---- long enough these days to develop cancer, which is normally associated with aging. The fact that more and more developing countries (19)---- Western lifestyles linked to cancer is also responsible for the increase in cancer cases. To avoid making similar mistakes, experts say, developing countries should learn from what (20)---- in the West so far: there is no need for the lung cancer burden in the West to be transferred to developing countries.

16.

- A) increases
- B) has increased
- C) was going to increase
- D) will have increased
- E) will increase

17.

- A) support
- B) will have supported
- C) was going to support
- D) had supported
- E) had been supporting

18.

- A) had been living
- B) were living
- C) will live
- D) had lived
- E) are living

19.

- A) are going to adopt
- B) are adopting
- C) will have adopted
- D) had adopted
- E) were going to adopt

20.

- A) has happened
- B) will have happened
- C) was going to happen
- D) is going to happen
- E) had happened



# GRAMMAR

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

1. **It wasn't until 2000 that the firm made an enormous profit from selling shoes.**
- A) Before selling shoes got profitable, the firm hadn't made much money from it.  
B) The firm hasn't made huge amount of money from selling shoes since 2000.  
C) It was only in 2000 that the firm earned plenty of money from selling shoes.  
D) Selling shoes was profitable for the firm to make a good deal of money until 2000.  
E) The firm didn't earn a lot of money out of selling shoes till 2000.
2. **For the fifth year in a row, our company has hosted the best costume competition.**
- A) It has been five years since the best costume competition took place in our company.  
B) Over the last five years the best costume competition has taken place in our company.  
C) Our company started hosting the best costume competition five years ago.  
D) Our company hosted the best costume competition five times so far.  
E) The best costume competition first started five years ago, and our company has been hosting it ever since.
3. **As soon as the scientists found a different kind of jellyfish, they started to examine it.**
- A) Before starting to examine the different type of jellyfish, the scientists had to find more of them.  
B) Once a different sort of jellyfish was found, the examinations got started by the scientists.  
C) It wasn't until the emergence of a different sort of jellyfish that the scientists began examining the jellyfish family.  
D) After the scientists had started the examinations, a different variety of jellyfish came out.  
E) No sooner had the scientists started examining jellyfish, they found a different sort of it.
4. **I still have that bitter taste of the cake in my mouth although I ate it hours ago.**
- A) It has been hours since I ate the cake, but its bitter taste still lingers in my mouth.  
B) The bitter taste of the cake remained in my mouth even after hours passed.  
C) When I ate the cake, there was a bitter taste in my mouth, and it remained for hours.  
D) The bitter taste of the cake is still in my mouth as if I had been eating it for hours.  
E) The cake has left a bitter taste in my mouth, and it isn't likely to lessen for hours.
5. **After wasting a lot of time drawing up detailed plans, he applied them carefully.**
- A) As soon as the plans which were detailed were drawn up by him, they were applied with care, causing much time to be wasted.  
B) He could have applied detailed plans if he hadn't wasted much time drawing up them.  
C) It wasn't until he drew up detailed plans carefully that he spent a great deal of time applying them.  
D) After he had applied the detailed plans with care, he spent a good deal of time drawing up them.  
E) When he applied the detailed plans with care, he had spent plenty of time drawing up them.
6. **While you are preparing for your exam, I will be photocopying the brochures at this time tomorrow.**
- A) I am going to photocopy the brochures at this time tomorrow when you are ready for your exam.  
B) I will photocopy the brochures this time tomorrow when the exam takes place.  
C) I will photocopy the brochures at this same time tomorrow when you study for your exam.  
D) I will have photocopied the brochures tomorrow before you have taken the exam.  
E) I will have photocopied the brochures this time tomorrow when your exam has started.

**7. Scarcely had the waitress put the tray full of glasses on the table when she fell onto the floor unconscious.**

- A) The waitress who was going to put the tray full of glasses on the table fell onto the floor and passed out.
- B) The waitress put the tray full of glasses on the table as she knew she was going to faint and fall onto the floor.
- C) When she dropped the tray full of glasses instead of putting them on the table, the waitress fainted and fell onto the floor.
- D) The waitress passed out and fell onto the floor as soon as she put the tray full of glasses on the table.
- E) The waitress was almost going to fall onto the floor unconscious before she put the tray full of glasses on the table.

**8. The fans of the singer waited till the end of the rehearsal to take his photos.**

- A) The fans of the singer stopped taking his photos during the rehearsal.
- B) It was only after the rehearsal ended that the fans of the singer could photograph him.
- C) When the rehearsal ended, the fans of the singer had taken his photos.
- D) The fans of the singer had no sooner taken his photos than the rehearsal started.
- E) The fans of the singer could hardly wait to take his photos during the rehearsal.

**9. I haven't taken a day off since my divorce, which was five years ago.**

- A) I didn't go to work as my divorce, which was five years ago, really wore me down.
- B) After my divorce, I dedicated all my precious time to work for five years.
- C) It has been five years sharp since my husband and I got divorced and I started to work here.
- D) I have been divorced for five years now, which gives me a lot of time to work.
- E) The last time I had a break from work was when I got divorced, which was five years ago.

**10. The can opener wasn't invented until 48 years after the invention of the can.**

- A) They invented the can opener long after the invention of the can, which was 48 years ago.
- B) The invention of the can evidently led to that of the can opener, but only after 48 years.
- C) After they created the can 48 years ago, they waited for some time to design a can opener.
- D) After the invention of the can, 48 years passed till we saw the first can opener.
- E) By the time the can opener was invented 48 years ago, they had long been producing cans.

**11. Not until I have filed all her reports will I be able to leave the room.**

- A) She will let me leave the room before I file all her reports.
- B) As I was leaving the room, she wanted me to file all her reports.
- C) I cannot leave the room before I file all her reports.
- D) She didn't let me leave the room until I filed all her reports.
- E) By the time I have filed all her reports, she will have left the room.

**12. No sooner had they denied the accusations than new evidence against them emerged.**

- A) It wasn't long before the emergence of new proof against them that they denied the accusations.
- B) New evidence against them was so strong that they could hardly deny it.
- C) They have denied the accusations, but the emergence of new evidence will prove otherwise.
- D) Their denial of accusations against them didn't stop till the emergence of new proof.
- E) Immediately after new evidence against them had emerged, they denied the accusations.

# VOCABULARY

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

1. The ---- of the newcomers of different ethnicity and language into society has been relatively smooth thanks to the municipal corporation.
  - A) integration
  - B) attachment
  - C) addition
  - D) removal
  - E) maintenance
  
2. Yarrow, used in the ---- of wounds, is famous for its many other healing properties such as helping to ease digestion problems.
  - A) purchase
  - B) expansion
  - C) circulation
  - D) consumption
  - E) treatment
  
3. Due to the fear of being rejected, most of the teenagers cannot approach others easily and ---- in a conversation.
  - A) engage
  - B) include
  - C) keep
  - D) attend
  - E) enter
  
4. Osteoarthritis of the knee is common in people who are overweight, ---- elderly women due to aging.
  - A) briefly
  - B) highly
  - C) gradually
  - D) especially
  - E) immediately
  
5. As my sister experiences emotions very intensely but with very little lasting effect, when she gets angry she can ---- it quickly.
  - A) turn back
  - B) cross out
  - C) keep on
  - D) break away
  - E) get over
  
6. The majority of individuals considered ----, are actually unsuccessful psychopaths who fail to blend into society.
  - A) debaters
  - B) witnesses
  - C) criminals
  - D) volunteers
  - E) entrepreneurs
  
7. There have been many leaders throughout history who have tried to ---- the entire world such as Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great.
  - A) devote
  - B) undertake
  - C) contribute
  - D) rule
  - E) depend
  
8. The accused murderer was acquitted because the judge said that he was mentally ill, and therefore couldn't be held ---- for his actions.
  - A) responsible
  - B) forgivable
  - C) voluntary
  - D) relevant
  - E) conscious

9. In order to make the city a prime destination, the first step is to increase the number of tourists by promoting tourism ----.

- A) incidentally
- B) efficiently
- C) roughly
- D) aimlessly
- E) defiantly

10. While running Eurasia Marathon from Asia to Europe, I ---- many familiar faces, some of which I last saw years ago.

- A) went away
- B) found out
- C) got through
- D) ended up
- E) ran across

11. Bananas are proved to be an excellent ---- of carbohydrates and other important nutrients that are essential for a healthy diet.

- A) intake
- B) part
- C) source
- D) measurement
- E) dimension

12. Message-carrying pigeons ---- in service for three millennia, ferrying information over land and sea at speeds of 30miles per hour.

- A) carried
- B) remained
- C) persisted
- D) conveyed
- E) admitted

13. Anna does not want to know what lies hidden in the ---- future; instead, she enjoys living in the moment.

- A) diverse
- B) memorable
- C) comprehensive
- D) distant
- E) virtuous

14. In some countries, attendance of young people at religious services seems to be declining, so worshippers ---- consist of the middle-aged.

- A) occasionally
- B) predominantly
- C) mutually
- D) profoundly
- E) definitely

15. It is quite normal that people don't ---- or follow a person who lacks self-confidence.

- A) make up for
- B) get rid of
- C) look up to
- D) come up against
- E) get away with

16. Indian cotton growers have strongly criticized the government for its continued ban on the ---- of the crop.

- A) export
- B) reduction
- C) decline
- D) field
- E) benefit

# READING

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

The plain and harsh lifestyle of Sparta was a contrast to the Athenian focus on thinking and learning. While the Athenian people spent most of their time studying literature, art, and music, Spartans were training to be soldiers. Their cruel, rigorous training that began in childhood hardened the Spartan soldiers such that they never lost a battle in the constant bloody wars between the small city-states of ancient Greece. In contrast, the Athenian lifestyle was a creative wonderland where the male members of the society were given good education and were free to pursue any of the several kinds of arts or sciences. So, while the Athenian culture is admired for its philosophical revolution and educational development, Sparta was famous for its strong military competence.

1. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the effects of art and education on the life of Athenians
- B) the difference between the lifestyles of the Athenians and the Spartans
- C) the contributions of both Spartans and Athenians to modern civilization
- D) the military success of Sparta and Athens
- E) the importance of art and science in both Athens and Sparta

2. The passage makes it clear that the Spartans ----.

- A) owed their military success to strict training
- B) were constantly in war with Athens
- C) had an elaborate lifestyle, focusing on arts and literature
- D) were cruel and aggressive people just like the Athenians
- E) were not as rich as the Athenians

3. It is clearly suggested in the passage that Athens ----.

- A) was often defeated by the smaller city-states of ancient Greece
- B) lost many battles to Sparta
- C) did not take any part in the state wars of ancient Greece
- D) was superior to Sparta in terms of education, arts and philosophy
- E) had a strong army whose soldiers were all very well-educated

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

Never in the history of art has one painting been so admired as Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa*. This is due to the enigmatic smile, which has caused much speculation. Leonardo kept a record of all his model sittings; but nowhere can any records of the *Mona Lisa* model sitting be found. Why is that? Dr. Lillian Schwartz has found the answer to this. She suggests that Leonardo painted himself in this work; no one posed for him, indeed. To support her theory, she analyzed the facial features in Leonardo's self-portrait and those of *Mona Lisa*. After digitizing both paintings and merging the two images together on the computer, she saw that the features of the faces aligned perfectly!

4. The purpose of the passage is to ----.

- A) expose Leonardo da Vinci's records of his model sittings
- B) discuss the artistic features of the *Mona Lisa* painting
- C) inform the readers of a discovery about Leonardo's *Mona Lisa* painting
- D) describe the characteristics of Leonardo da Vinci's self-portrait
- E) present the speculations about the *Mona Lisa* painting

5. According to the passage, Dr. Lillian Schwartz suggests that Leonardo da Vinci ----.

- A) used a model with similar facial features to his own while he produced his *Mona Lisa* painting
- B) used his own image in his *Mona Lisa* painting
- C) could not have painted himself
- D) deliberately got rid of the record of the *Mona Lisa* model sitting
- E) painted his self-portrait more successfully than his *Mona Lisa*

6. According to the passage, Dr. Schwartz has answered the question why ----.

- A) Leonardo da Vinci used a model who looked just like him
- B) *Mona Lisa* has an enigmatic smile
- C) *Mona Lisa* has been admired so much
- D) there are no records of the *Mona Lisa* model sitting
- E) Leonardo da Vinci kept records of his model sittings

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

Mark Twain, an American novelist, was born Samuel Langhorne Clemens in Missouri in November 1835. His family settled in Hannibal, a small township on the Mississippi, where he lived until he was eighteen. After his father's death in 1847, Clemens left school to become a printer's apprentice, working for *The Missouri Courier*. In 1853 he started travelling widely as a journeyman printer in the East and Middle West, but gave this up in 1857 in favour of becoming a steamboat pilot after a trip down the Mississippi. After eighteen months' apprenticeship, he became a licensed pilot, a profession he loved better than any he had followed. His time on the river proved a rich source of inspiration for his later writing, for while he was there, he met all the different types of human nature that are to be found in fiction, biography or history.

7. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) an unemployed man who couldn't stick to a job for long
- B) the experiences of a printer's apprentice
- C) the differences between being a pilot and an author
- D) a young boy's future dreams
- E) a short biography of an author

8. It is suggested in the passage that Mark Twain ----.

- A) gave up lots of jobs because he was suffering from depression
- B) wrote about a steamboat pilot's experiences when working for *The Missouri Courier*
- C) decided to become a printer because he was good at writing
- D) was deeply influenced by the time he spent on the Mississippi
- E) always wanted to be a steamboat pilot

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

- A) Mark Twain is not the original name of the author
- B) Mark Twain's family broke up in 1847
- C) *The Missouri Courier* largely publishes on journeys
- D) there were only a few steamboat pilots in 1857
- E) hadn't seen the Mississippi until he was 18

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

Antarctica and the cold seas surrounding it are home to many animals. Most of them are dependent on the sea and are mainly warm blooded. These animals are usually large as a survival technique against the extreme cold. Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth. The biggest part of Antarctica is a frozen desert, with less precipitation than the Sahara. Antarctic animals have adapted to life in extremely cold conditions. The whales, seals and birds have an insulating layer of fat to protect them from the cold. Many fish and insects have special chemicals in their blood that prevent freezing. Penguins and seals have a thick skin to help retain body heat. Birds also have waterproof plumage and soft insulating feathers. Some animals, such as the Humpback whale, migrate to warmer places during the coldest period, which lasts from June until August.

10. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the climactic conditions of Antarctica
- B) animals' adaptation to the extreme cold of Antarctica
- C) the different species of animals that live in Antarctica
- D) a comparison of Antarctica with the Sahara
- E) marine life in the Antarctic seas

11. According to the passage, ----.

- A) Antarctica receives more rain than the Sahara Desert
- B) there are hardly any fish or other species living in the cold Antarctic seas
- C) the Humpback whale leaves the Antarctic waters in the cold season
- D) Antarctica resembles the Sahara in terms of heat
- E) the Antarctic animals that migrate in the coldest months begin to return in June

12. The passage implies that some Antarctic animals survive the extreme cold ----.

- A) through certain behaviours besides migration
- B) by means of hibernation during the cold months
- C) by eating fatty foods
- D) thanks to their large body size
- E) by staying on land rather than in the sea

## READING

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

1. Bullfighting is called a sport, or sometimes even an art. But it is neither; it is animal cruelty, which is done for entertainment. Do you ever wonder why the bull never wins? Spectators are made to think that the matadors are actually risking their lives. ---- So, the poor animal doesn't have a chance to beat the matador.
- A) Several hours before the fight, the bull is kept in a stall by itself.  
B) People are cheering and music is playing while the fighting goes on.  
C) Bullfighting is a very entertaining activity in some countries such as Mexico and Spain.  
D) However, some claim that the animal does not suffer greatly during the event.  
E) But, in reality, the bull has already been wounded and restrained in several ways.
2. In 2005, Joshua Foer attended a memory contest in which the contestants were to memorize poems, lists of random words, numbers and playing cards. ---- Thus he began attending more of their contests, befriending them, and learning the tricks of their trade, which led to the outset of his best-selling book *Moonwalking with Einstein: The Art and Science of Remembering Everything*.
- A) Foer discovered that none of them had a photographic memory.  
B) What set them apart from ordinary people was their mastery of methods dating back to hundreds of years ago.  
C) The contestant Ed Coke memorized a 252-digit telephone number in five minutes.  
D) Astonished at some of the feats, Foer decided to explore deeply into the peculiar world of memory athletes.  
E) Foer was hardly interested in how talented the contestants were.
3. Television has its good sides. It can be entertaining and educational, and can open up new worlds for kids. ---- However, the reverse can also be true. It can affect kids' health, behavior and family life in negative ways. It can teach kids things or ideas that parents don't want them to learn.
- A) The scary movies that they watch might cause depression and emotional problems.  
B) It can give them a chance to travel the globe and learn about different cultures.  
C) It can expose kids to negative influences, and promote negative behaviour.  
D) Kids who watch too much TV are usually overweight and may suffer from obesity.  
E) Kids can believe that violence is the way to resolve conflict, as when a hero beats up a bad guy to control him.
4. The Aztec society was made up of the emperor, the chief advisor, nobles and slaves. The emperor was the leader of the Aztecs. The emperor's chief advisor was a man who had the strange title of Cihuacoatl or Snake Woman. Below the rulers were the great nobles, the Tlatani, who governed the provinces. ---- Some of them were prisoners taken in battle, but others were Aztecs who had fallen due to hard times.
- A) The Aztecs had no professional army, but they had professional military officers.  
B) They spent a lot of effort to build strong temples that could please their gods.  
C) The lowest group in Aztec society were the slaves.  
D) Aztec jaguar and eagle warriors were members of the nobility.  
E) Around the centre of their city, there were four districts, each with its own government.

5. ---- But I heard that regular coffee drinking could have some negative effects on health. So I decided to do my own little research. I have found that in addition to its many health benefits, coffee has some negative effects such as increased risk of cardiovascular disease, hypertension and difficulty falling asleep.

- A) The most common effects of drinking too much coffee are uneasiness and sleep problems.
- B) Coffee produces unfavourable effects on blood pressure.
- C) Whether you get it from coffee or tea, caffeine may negatively affect your health.
- D) The taste and aroma of coffee make my mornings much better.
- E) Caffeine is most commonly found in coffee beans, tea, cocoa and chocolate.

6. According to a research, men and women lie with about the same frequency, but they lie for different reasons. ---- Women, on the other hand, tend to lie to make other people feel better or not to hurt them. Women avoid telling the truth about their latest shopping purchases, for example. Men often lie to co-workers or other men about their income or the special features of their cars.

- A) Men lie to make themselves look better in the eyes of others.
- B) Men that often lie to their wives don't see anything wrong with it.
- C) They will both try to avoid eye contact with the listeners while they are lying.
- D) In a recent survey, 50 per cent of men have admitted lying to their mothers.
- E) Most people do not think that hiding the truth is the same as lying though.

7. What is local food? Unlike organic food, it has no specific definition. ---- This could be in your own garden, your local community, your town, or another town in your region. During much of the year, you can find locally grown fruits and vegetables at places such as a farmer's market.

- A) You should try to purchase fresh foods all year round.
- B) Although small local farmers often use organic methods, they sometimes cannot afford to do so.
- C) Generally local food means food that was grown somewhere close to your home.
- D) How foods are grown or raised can have an impact both on your health and the environment.
- E) Locally grown organic foods provide various health benefits.

8. Children aren't moving and playing as much as they need to and are evolving into couch potatoes. One of the reasons that children find it harder to get up and get moving is that there are so many temptations indoors. ---- To many children, these are far more appealing than the active play outdoors.

- A) However, there are many games that children enjoy playing outside.
- B) They are surrounded by electronic gadgets such as video game consoles, televisions and computers.
- C) TV, for example, takes time away from participating in sports, or other physical activities.
- D) Yet, they need to be physically active, get fresh air, and spend some physical energy.
- E) Experts say that sitting for long periods of time is dangerous for kids' health.



## READING

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

1. (I) I have just been on a Lion Safari in Kenya as it was always my dream to do so. (II) It was a breathtaking experience for me to see all those amazing creatures in the wild. (III) The safari company that arranged the tour also provided excellent customer service. (IV) I was fascinated by their pride and mysterious aura. (V) I think these animals truly reflect the spirit of life.  
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
2. (I) Plato was the son of a wealthy and noble family. (II) Unlike Plato, Socrates came from a poor family and his father was a stone-carver. (III) He was preparing for a career in politics, but the execution of Socrates in 399 BCE changed the course of his life. (IV) He abandoned his interest in politics and turned to philosophy. (V) He opened a school on the outskirts of Athens, and dedicated it to his teacher Socrates and his philosophy.  
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
3. (I) Mesopotamia was known as the land between two rivers. (II) These were the Tigris to the north and the Euphrates to the south. (III) In this region, water was scarce for most of the year. (IV) The region's history lay buried under sand and soil for thousands of years. (V) That's why farming depended on irrigation from the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.  
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
4. (I) Red is a very hot colour, often associated with fire, violence and anger. (II) It is sometimes used to indicate importance, too. (III) Just like red, yellow and orange are also warm colours. (IV) Red is also associated with danger. (V) That's the reason stoplights or signs and most warning labels are red.  
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
5. (I) Mozart was no doubt the greatest child star to have ever lived. (II) By the time he was six, he had traveled all over Europe playing music. (III) Due to his constant travels, he learned to speak many different languages at a very young age. (IV) Mozart became very famous during his lifetime but spent money faster than he could earn it. (V) He wrote his first sonata when he was four and composed his first opera at age twelve.  
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
6. (I) Anacondas, one of the world's biggest snakes, spend most of their time in rivers hunting for food. (II) They are solitary creatures and are not easily seen. (III) They are very well camouflaged in swamps and marshes. (IV) Swamps often border a river or occupy a pond of still water. (V) When they are confronted with danger or an enemy, they choose to slide into the water unnoticed rather than attacking.  
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
7. (I) Whales breathe from a blowhole located at the top of their head. (II) Some whale species use sound not only to communicate, but also to "see". (III) They send out sounds and listen to the echo that comes back from objects. (IV) This enables whales to find their way through the dark waters of the ocean (V) It also enables them to find food even in complete darkness.  
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
8. (I) The rose has always been a symbol of love and beauty. (II) The variety, colour and even the number of roses carry symbolic meanings. (III) Roses are often the most popular choice of flowers for gifts. (IV) They also act as a great addition to home decor. (V) Some people use artificial flowers or imitations of natural flowers for decoration.  
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

9. (I) The water in the Dead Sea is deadly to most living things. (II) Therefore, there are no fish living in it. (III) Fish that accidentally swim there from one of the freshwater streams feeding the Sea are killed instantly. (IV) The Dead Sea is surrounded by mountains. (V) Their bodies are quickly coated with salt crystals and then tossed onto shore by the wind and waves.

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

10. (I) Researchers have found another planet that may be habitable. (II) This new planet, called Kepler-22b, is not too hot and not too cold, either. (III) Launched in 2009, the Kepler mission aims to find Earth-like planets. (IV) It has just the right temperature for life. (V) Hence, it seems to be the best candidate for a planet that supports life other than our Earth.

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

11. (I) Some people don't like cats; in fact, they hate them. (II) Unlike cats, dogs are considered to be loyal animals. (III) As they don't understand cat behavior, they find them scary and sneaky. (IV) On the other hand, there are many people who love them. (V) To these people, cats seem lovable, quiet and royal animals.

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

12. (I) Trees in America are dying twice as quickly as they did three decades ago. (II) Scientists blame global warming for this. (III) They've found that the majority of the trees that are dying are pines and firs. (IV) The basic difference between these trees is the shape of their cones. (V) The death of such big trees may have serious long-term effects on biodiversity.

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

13. (I) San Francisco is famous for its hills. (II) There are more than 50 hills within city limits. (III) The city has more than 200 parks, the largest of which is Golden Gate Park. (IV) Some neighborhoods are named after the hill on which they are situated, including Nob Hill, Pacific Heights, and Russian Hill. (V) Near the center of the city, there are a series of less densely populated hills.

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

14. (I) When you have a cold or the flu, your body needs rest. (II) Rest also helps to relieve mental stress and tension. (III) So, when the symptoms of these illnesses appear, you should stay home instead of going to work, to school, or out to public places. (IV) Try to teach others to do the same, too. (V) If more people took this simple precaution, cold and flu causing microbes would not spread to others.

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

15. (I) Lions thrive in grassy savannas. (II) Their yellowish-brown coats blend well with the tall grasses and shrubs on these lands. (III) This helps lions stay hidden from their prey. (IV) They may also live in areas of thick brush, as in the case of Asiatic lions. (V) Asian and Middle Eastern cultures viewed lions as symbols of power and nobility.

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

16. (I) Rainforest trees are always "sweating" water; one tree might release 755 L of water every year. (II) The plants in rainforests have special adaptations, which help them to survive. (III) This makes the climate of rainforests very different from that of other environments. (IV) In other environments, the water vapour blows away to fall as rain in far off areas. (V) But in rainforests, half the precipitation comes from the forests' own evaporation.

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

## READING

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

1. **When children learn to play a musical instrument, they enhance their other capabilities as well.**

- A) Çocuklar bir müzik aleti çalmayı öğrendikleri zaman, farklı yetenekler de geliştirebilirler.
- B) Bir müzik aletini çalmayı öğrenen çocuklar, aynı zamanda diğer yeteneklerini de geliştiriyorlar.
- C) Çocuklar bir müzik aletini çalmayı öğrenirlerse, başka yeteneklerini de geliştirebilirler.
- D) Çocuklar bir müzik aleti çalmayı öğrendiklerinde diğer yeteneklerini de geliştirirler.
- E) Çocuklar bir müzik aleti çalmayı öğrenerek diğer yeteneklerini de geliştirirler.

2. **Caffeine exists in beverages that many people consume in large amounts regularly, such as tea, coffee and cola-type soft drinks.**

- A) İçinde fazla miktarda kafein bulunan çay, kahve gibi içecekler ve kola türü meşrubatlar, birçok insan tarafından sürekli olarak tüketilmektedir.
- B) Birçok insan, çay, kahve ve kola türü meşrubatlar gibi içinde fazla miktarda kafein bulunan içecekleri sürekli bir şekilde tüketiyor.
- C) Kafein; çay, kahve, ve kola türü meşrubatlar gibi birçok insanın sürekli olarak fazla miktarda tükettiği içeceklerde bulunur.
- D) Birçok insanın sürekli olarak tükettiği kola türü meşrubatlarda ve çay, kahve gibi içeceklerde fazla miktarda kafein bulunmaktadır.
- E) Birçok insan, içinde kafein bulunan çay, kahve gibi içecekleri ve kola türü meşrubatları fazla miktarlarda ve sürekli tüketiyor.

3. **Though more than a hundred years have passed since his death, Mark Twain is still one of America's most well-known figures.**

- A) Ölümünden bu yana yüz seneden fazla zaman geçmiş olan Mark Twain, hâlâ Amerika'nın en ünlü kişileri arasındadır.
- B) Mark Twain, bundan yüz sene önce ölmesine rağmen, hâlâ Amerika'nın en ünlü kişilerinden biridir.
- C) Mark Twain'in ölümünden bu yana yüz seneden fazla zaman geçti, ancak o hâlâ Amerika'nın en ünlü kişilerinden biridir.
- D) Mark Twain'in ölümünden bu yana yüz seneden fazla zaman geçse de, o hâlâ Amerika'nın en ünlü kişilerindedir.
- E) Ölümünden bu yana yüz seneden fazla geçmesine karşın, Mark Twain hâlâ, Amerika'nın en ünlü kişilerinden biridir.

4. **The best way to have a strong immune system is to eat healthily, drink plenty of water and exercise regularly.**

- A) Güçlü bir bağışıklık sistemine sahip olmak için, sağlıklı beslenmek, bol su içmek ve düzenli olarak egzersiz yapmak gerekir.
- B) Güçlü bir bağışıklık sistemine sahip olmanın en iyi yolu, sağlıklı beslenmek, bol su içmek ve düzenli olarak egzersiz yapmaktır.
- C) Güçlü bir bağışıklık sistemine sahip olmanın en iyi yolu, hem sağlıklı beslenmek ve bol su içmek hem de düzenli olarak egzersiz yapmaktır.
- D) Güçlü bir bağışıklık sistemi için, sağlıklı beslenmek, bol su içmek ve düzenli olarak egzersiz yapmak en iyi yoldur.
- E) Güçlü bir bağışıklık sistemine sahip olmak için yapılacak en iyi şey, sağlıklı beslenmek, bol su içmek ve düzenli olarak egzersiz yapmaktır.

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

5. Marketlerdeki yiyeceklerin içeriğini öğrenmek için üzerlerindeki etiketleri dikkatli bir şekilde okumalı ve incelemelisiniz.

- A) To find out about the contents of the foods in supermarkets, you should read and examine the labels on them carefully.
- B) You should read the labels of the foods sold in supermarkets carefully so that you can find out about their contents.
- C) You must read and examine the labels of the foods in supermarkets carefully if you want to know their contents.
- D) You can find out about the contents of the foods in supermarkets by examining them carefully and reading the labels on them.
- E) You should examine the foods sold in supermarkets carefully and read the labels on them in order to know their contents.

6. Çin'de bir lise öğrencisi, böbreklerinin birini organ nakli ameliyatı için sattı ve kazandığı para ile bir iPad2 satın aldı.

- A) A high school student in China sold one of his kidneys for a transplant operation and used the money to buy an iPad2.
- B) A high school student in China sold one of his kidneys for a transplant operation and bought an iPad2 with the money he earned.
- C) A high school student in China sold one of his kidneys for a transplant operation in order to buy an iPad2.
- D) A high school student in China sold one of his kidneys for a transplant operation to make money for an iPad2.
- E) In China, a high school student sold a kidney for a transplant operation so that he could buy an iPad2 with the money he earned.

7. Sinirler üzerindeki yatıştırıcı etkisinden dolayı buz, şişmeye neden olan yaralanmalarda en güvenli tedavi seçeneğidir.

- A) Ice, which is the safest treatment option for injuries and swellings, has a calming effect on the nerves.
- B) The safest treatment alternative for injuries that cause swelling is ice due to the calming effect it has on the nerves.
- C) Due to its calming effect on the nerves, ice is the safest choice for the treatment of injuries that cause swelling.
- D) The safest treatment alternative for injuries that cause swellings is ice, as it produces a calming effect on the nerves.
- E) Ice is the safest choice when treating injuries that result in swellings, due to its calming effect on the nerves.

8. İnşaatı sırasında bir milyon kişi öldüğü için Çin Seddi'ne dünyanın en uzun mezarlığı deniyordu.

- A) The construction of the Great Wall of China cost the lives of a million men and so it was called the world's longest cemetery.
- B) The Great Wall of China, whose construction took the lives of a million men, was called the world's longest cemetery.
- C) A million men died during the construction of the Great Wall of China, so it was called the world's longest cemetery.
- D) The Great Wall of China was called the world's longest cemetery as a million men died during its construction.
- E) The Great Wall of China was called the world's longest cemetery because its construction caused a million men to die.

# SKILLS

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

1. **You've decided to leave your parents' house so that you can live on your own. Since you don't earn much money, you will share a flat with a friend. In order to convince you to stay, your mother mentions all the problems you might face when living without their support. But, you are so determined that you say to her: ----**
  - A) Whatever you say, I won't change my mind.
  - B) I would rather stay with you than live with a friend.
  - C) I'm afraid you have misunderstood me; I am not so keen on leaving home.
  - D) I wish my friend would share the flat with me instead of you and my father.
  - E) Will you help me pay the rent if I do as you say?
  
2. **Your flatmate wants to eat her vegetables raw and not cook them from now on. She thinks they are healthier and more nutritious when eaten raw. But you know that this is not true for all vegetables and that some cause digestion problems or other illnesses if they are not cooked. So you say to her: ----**
  - A) Actually, it may be healthier to eat all vegetables raw rather than cooked.
  - B) In fact, cooking may destroy the nutrients and minerals in them.
  - C) All vegetables are safe to eat provided that you wash them thoroughly or peel them.
  - D) But there are some vegetables that must be cooked; otherwise, they will be harmful to your health.
  - E) Whether they are cooked or not, just make sure to chew them well so as not to have any digestion problems.
  
3. **You had a job interview about a month ago. After the interview, you were told that they would call you in a week at the latest. And yet, not having heard from them so far, you give up all hopes of getting the job. Now while talking to your friend about this, you say: ----**
  - A) They can't have found someone else in such a short time.
  - B) I'd better wait for their call a little longer before applying for another job.
  - C) I am looking forward to hearing from them next week at the latest.
  - D) They may have lost my phone number; so I should call them instead of waiting.
  - E) They would have already called if they had intended to hire me.
  
4. **Your friend is going to make an oral presentation in class next week. He is working hard to prepare for it. But he is frightened and extremely nervous. You are trying to make him feel relaxed. To help him overcome his fear and anxiety, you say: ----**
  - A) I've always been terrified of presentations myself because I worry about what my friends will think of me.
  - B) If I were you, I'd be more frightened. I am glad I don't have to give one.
  - C) Once you start to speak, it might turn out to be much easier than you think.
  - D) I am worse than you when it comes to making presentations. Even the thought of speaking in front of the class terrifies me.
  - E) When I gave a speech in my English class, my heart beat so hard that I could feel it pounding in my chest.
  
5. **Your next-door neighbours' dog, Max, ran away and probably got lost. It's been two days since he disappeared, yet there have been no signs of him till now. They are very worried and considering what they should do next. As you try to comfort them, you say rather optimistically: ----**
  - A) You are wasting your time searching for him. He has probably ended up in a dog shelter.
  - B) He would have come back by now if he loved you as much as you loved him.
  - C) He'll either find his way home or will be returned by a kind person who has found him by chance.
  - D) He may have been kidnapped by someone wanting to sell him via the Internet or in a pet shop.
  - E) Whoever finds him will not return him unless you've offered a huge sum of money as a reward.

6. **Your sister has gone on a daily hiking tour in the country without telling you. When she doesn't show up in the evening, you and your parents get worried and ask her best friend if she knows where she is. You suspect that she has told her but she is hiding it from you. You say to her in an accusing tone: ----**

- A) It is so inconsiderate of her to leave without informing any of us!
- B) Pretending not to know the truth is a very indecent thing to do.
- C) You must tell her that we are fed up with her lies! She must try to be honest.
- D) If only you knew where she might be! Then we wouldn't be so worried.
- E) Don't tell my father that she's gone hiking in the country. It will only make him feel worse.

7. **It's past 7 pm. You and a co-worker are the only ones left in the office. You catch her secretly reading some confidential documents. Since she's doing something improper, you try to stop her. When you warn her that you will report it, she brutally challenges you and coldly says: ----**

- A) You can't be so mean! They'll fire me if they find out.
- B) You can't prove anything unless you have another witness, and you don't!
- C) Please don't tell anyone. I'll be in big trouble if you do.
- D) I beg you to keep this a secret between the two of us. I'll lose my job if you don't.
- E) Can't you just pretend you have seen nothing, please?

8. **You have been looking for your blue shirt. Since it's not anywhere you've looked, you ask your mother if she knows where it is. She says that the last time she saw it was when she washed it and let it dry in the dryer. This makes you think of one last possibility. Therefore, you say to her: ----**

- A) I might as well wear the one you washed.
- B) If you had told me before, I could have worn something else.
- C) But what if it shrank? I wish you hadn't put it in the dryer.
- D) You might have forgotten to take it out then. That is where I should look.
- E) You should have asked me whether I wanted you to wash it or not.

9. **Your class put on a play on stage. Your friend had an important role in it. Since he had never been on stage before, he was very nervous, which affected his performance. Now he's talking to you about his poor acting. You think it wasn't as bad as he thought it was. Therefore, you say: ----**

- A) It could have been worse. At least, you didn't forget your lines.
- B) If I were you, I wouldn't have taken part in it; it was a big mistake on your part.
- C) It's a shame that you received no applause at the end of the play.
- D) Your performance was worse than I thought it would be.
- E) On the contrary, it was perfect. You couldn't have done any better!

10. **Your cousin has a job interview at 9.00 tomorrow morning. Since she'll be leaving in the rush hour, she's afraid of being stuck in the traffic and arriving there late. You think showing up too early is not so good, either. So, to make sure that she gets there in good time for the interview, you suggest: ----**

- A) You should be neither too late nor too early.
- B) Set out very early and find a café nearby where you can sit till the interview time.
- C) If the interview were to be a little later than 9, you could avoid the morning rush hour.
- D) Arriving there earlier than the scheduled time could also make a bad impression on them.
- E) It won't make much difference whether you are too early or not as long as you answer their questions properly.

# SKILLS

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

1. **Mary:**

- Did you ask Tom to come to the cinema with us tonight?

**Charlie:**

- Yes, I did. And he agreed to meet us at the café an hour before the film begins.

**Mary:**

- ----

**Charlie:**

- Well, maybe I should send him a message just in case he has.

- A) I hope he doesn't keep us waiting there like he always has.
- B) I hope he hasn't forgotten about it by now.
- C) Did he have any objections to meeting us there?
- D) I am surprised that he is coming! He never has enough time for the cinema.
- E) He may not know where the café is. I doubt if he has been there before.

2. **Daisy:**

- Will you take me to the marine park today, mum?

**Gracie:**

- ----

**Daisy:**

- Oh, but I already have.

**Gracie:**

- Okay then. Get dressed now and tell your father to get ready as well.

- A) Oh, not today sweetie. Don't you know that your father is at work?
- B) Yes, but not until you finish your homework.
- C) But it's closed today. You'd better look on the Internet to see when it is open.
- D) Now that you've finished your homework, we'll leave in an hour.
- E) Don't you have any homework to do for tomorrow?

3. **Helen:**

- Why are you up so early? It's only 8 and it's Sunday today.

**Jay:**

- But you told me to drive to the station to pick up my aunt at 9 today.

**Helen:**

- ----

**Jay:**

- Great! That means I can go back to sleep now!

- A) Oh, that's right! I've forgotten all about that! How stupid of me!
- B) Oh, yes, I remember now. Would you like me to come along also?
- C) Hurry up and leave right away then! She'll have to take a taxi if you don't.
- D) There may be a delay, though. You might have to wait at the station.
- E) You must have misunderstood me. She is arriving in the evening!

4. **William:**

- I rang you four times in a row yesterday. Didn't you hear it?

**Adam:**

- ----

**William:**

- I guess so. Otherwise, you would have answered the phone.

**Adam:**

- Of course I would. I was home all day.

- A) You must have called while I was in the shower.
- B) That's amazing! I should have heard it, as I stayed home all day long.
- C) You should have tried again a few minutes later.
- D) Actually, I tried to call you back later.
- E) Did you think I would spend my whole time at home on a Sunday?

5. **Corey:**  
- **What have you done to my desk?**
- Lisa:**  
- **It was a mess. So, I just tidied it up a little while I was cleaning your room.**
- Corey:**  
- ----
- Lisa:**  
- **I thought you'd be grateful to me. But instead, you are criticising me!**
- A) Oh, you needn't have! But, I appreciate it anyway.  
B) Oh, I wouldn't know what to do without you. You are such a great sister!  
C) I am really very sorry for having put you through so much trouble.  
D) You obviously did more than just that! Nothing seems to be in its right place.  
E) This is such a convenience for me! I guess I owe you a favour in return.

6. **Evan:**  
- **What are you going to do today?**
- Lewis:**  
- **I don't know. Do you have anything in mind?**
- Evan:**  
- ----
- Lewis:**  
- **That sounds so boring to me! I'd rather stay home and watch a film.**
- A) No, I haven't thought of doing anything specific actually.  
B) I suggest we go to the modern art gallery; there is a new exhibition.  
C) We could have gone to a cinema or a café.  
D) I could join you if you decide to watch a DVD at home.  
E) No, but I was expecting you to suggest something exciting.

7. **Bradley:**  
- ----
- Gabriel:**  
- **Did I? I don't even remember having done so.**
- Bradley:**  
- **Oh, come on! You can't be that forgetful!**
- Gabriel:**  
- **Obviously I am! I have such poor memory, especially these days.**
- A) Did you leave the car in the car park or did you park on the street again?  
B) You'd better not park the car right in front of the office when you arrive.  
C) Why did you park the car outside the garage?  
D) I am tired of driving wherever we go. I wish you had a driver's licence.  
E) Why didn't you leave the car in the garage as usual?
8. **Mr. Walker:**  
- **How is your research project coming along?**
- Jimmy:**  
- **Very well and thanks to you, I have got all the sources I need.**
- Mr. Walker:**  
- ----
- Jimmy:**  
- **Thank you very much, but I don't want to bother you with it any longer.**
- A) I am sorry, I couldn't help you at all because I was terribly busy.  
B) I really don't understand why you need my help with it.  
C) Should you need more help, let me know and I'll try to do my best.  
D) Without your support, I wouldn't have been able to find them.  
E) Good for you! I wouldn't have managed to find any sources if I were asked to do research on that topic.



# IMPACT

**GRADE 12**

# PRACTICE TEST

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

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# 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. Phil was so blinded by --- that he mostly failed to evaluate his mistakes objectively.

A) conceit  
B) loyalty  
C) poverty  
D) shame  
E) modesty

3. Even though several types of precautions had been taken beforehand, the disease was spreading more --- than expected.

A) rapidly  
B) impatiently  
C) uniquely  
D) willingly  
E) satisfactorily

2. As the closest relative of humans, chimps are --- to many of the same diseases.

A) addicted  
B) objective  
C) alternative  
D) hopeless  
E) vulnerable

4. The British non-governmental organization *War on Want* is collaborating with local farmers to --- agriculture by encouraging organic farming.

A) convince  
B) promote  
C) hinder  
D) grow  
E) emerge

5. The contestants at the Oscar ceremony were shocked when Marlon Brando --- an Oscar for his role in *The Godfather* in 1973.

- A) brought in
- B) set off
- C) turned down
- D) gave out
- E) embarked on

8. Julia --- to be given another chance from now on, as she knows that I --- her several times before her last mistake.

- A) shouldn't be expecting / have warned
- B) had to expect / warned
- C) must be expecting / was warning
- D) can't be expecting / had warned
- E) could expect / used to warn

6. The new techniques in language learning that the children --- at the end of the programme --- them to produce a good number of sentences.

- A) have acquired / enabled
- B) acquired / had enabled
- C) had acquired / have enabled
- D) will have acquired / will enable
- E) will acquire / have enabled

9. Scientists have discovered that animals who live --- groups, such as elephants, and foxes, are more obedient --- rules than others.

- A) over / on
- B) into / for
- C) among / towards
- D) with / in
- E) in / to

7. In music, the baroque style --- back to the times of Camerata, a society of poets and musicians who first --- the opera form in Florence.

- A) goes / developed
- B) went / have developed
- C) will go / will develop
- D) have gone / are developing
- E) had gone / develop

10. '*Kangaroo steps*', a new sports equipment designed in the UK --- injured ankles has been --- the best-selling sports equipment in England for the past few months.

- A) on / with
- B) to / of
- C) for / among
- D) around / across
- E) in / from

11. Some new hybrid materials are composed --- both organic and inorganic compounds, showing characteristics in ---.

- A) from / within
- B) by / along
- C) with / across
- D) in / through
- E) of / between

12. In his smart dark suit you could have taken him for a bank manager --- one of Paris's most successful policemen.

- A) much as
- B) in spite of
- C) rather than
- D) so as to
- E) likewise

13. Most of the visitors were happy just sitting around in the shade, --- it had been a long and dusty journey on the train.

- A) for
- B) although
- C) so
- D) moreover
- E) owing to

14. --- his theories on the structure of the universe, Kepler made important headway into the field of optics.

- A) Much as
- B) In addition to
- C) However
- D) With a view to
- E) Providing

15. Ashley has been through a lot in her youth, and one can feel the colour of those experiences in --- songs she has made.

- A) each
- B) plenty
- C) most of
- D) every one of
- E) many

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

Dirk, a seven-year-old captive-bred penguin, was stolen by three men when they broke into the facility two months ago. The robbers were caught after they (16)--- the photos of themselves with the kidnapped penguin on Facebook. During the interrogation, the trio confessed to the police that they had dropped the penguin off into the Broadwater, a water body (17)--- to contain sharks. After facing a heart-stopping ordeal (18)--- which he was (19)--- by a shark, the stolen penguin is now back in captivity. (20)--- exhausted, Dirk is said to be doing well back at Sea World.

16.

- A) had posted
- B) were posted
- C) have posted
- D) had been posted
- E) were posting

17.

- A) to have been known
- B) knowing
- C) to be known
- D) known
- E) having known

18.

- A) by
- B) at
- C) during
- D) among
- E) under

19.

- A) drowned
- B) altered
- C) pursued
- D) distributed
- E) sacrificed

20.

- A) Once
- B) When
- C) Even if
- D) Since
- E) Though

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

21. We walked for hours to climb the top of the hill ---.

- A) no matter how tiring it will be
- B) until our trekking group has found an appropriate place for camping
- C) when our tour guide said that it was not worth it
- D) which had provided us some extra time for the rest of our tour
- E) just to catch a better view of the whole city

23. The guns found in his basement weren't so much of a surprise to Franklin ---.

- A) that he was aware of their existence
- B) yet he might have stored them
- C) as they were to the team renovating the house
- D) although everyone was aware of his tendency to violence
- E) than it was to his neighbours

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22. --- ever since it was created by a black-studies professor in 1966.

- A) The status of the black people in the USA had been rising
- B) The Afro-American holiday Kwanza has been celebrated as a non-religious festival
- C) Afro-American culture is the subject of extensive researches
- D) It was a turbulent period with many unrests and the social order was being challenged
- E) The issue started to attract the attention of many non-governmental organizations

24. It wasn't until the discovery of improved microscopes ---.

- A) that the cells of living organisms could be observed
- B) when malignant tumors were successfully classified
- C) then the outcome of an experiment became more valid and reliable
- D) did the scientists have a chance to study cells thoroughly
- E) exact measurement of cell parasites and their density wasn't possible

25. ---, serving everything from organic pizza to Australian cuisine.

- A) Italians believe that curry is not a must in their restaurants
- B) As luxurious restaurants are spread around the country
- C) Mobile restaurants are considered as the latest trend
- D) The city has many restaurants offering a limited range of food
- E) The historical background of the building provides us with a lot of useful information

26. Overall cost reductions and performance enhancements achieved through the execution of the new programme ---.

- A) after the administration decided to make some radical changes
- B) by which the profit rates increased considerably
- C) with the help of the newcomers who were selected very carefully
- D) will lead to a positive impact on the company's operating income
- E) has the same effect on both programming sessions

27. ---, it seems to have been a ritual followed by many other cultures too.

- A) While mummifying the dead is normally associated with the ancient Egyptians
- B) Wherever slavery existed, there were efforts to escape
- C) Archaeologists are still divided over how these mummies are perfectly preserved
- D) While trams and the underground are the main forms of public transportation in Germany
- E) Besides Egyptians' belief in life after death and the need for a well-preserved body in the afterlife

28. Being tricked into believing they were reality TV show contestants, ---.

- A) the police rescued the people held in a house after a tiring operation
- B) nine women were held captive in a villa for around two months
- C) the kidnappers demanded a ransom from the victims' families
- D) five teenagers are looking forward to hearing the results from the jury
- E) could have the chance of becoming famous if they took part in such a contest

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

Rain and snow aren't the only things to fall from the sky. Throughout the history, rare occurrences have been recorded of other less expected and surprising forms of flood. In 1876, a shower of three-inch chunks of meat rained down from a clear sky over Kentucky. In 2001, parts of India were showered with mysterious red particles that were primarily thought to contain alien microbes. Downpours of frogs and fish plagued Japan's Ishikawa Prefecture in the summer of 2009. In January, a man in Dorset, England, found about 20 translucent gelatinous blue balls scattered across his yard. Scientists at Bournemouth University speculated that they were the eggs of a marine creature, but later found that they were made of sodium polyacrylate, a substance used in gardens and diapers to absorb water.

29. The passage is largely about ---.

- A) weather conditions in some parts of the world
- B) the outbreak of frogs and fish in Japan
- C) unusual things that fell from the sky
- D) destructive floods throughout the history
- E) rains of meat in Kentucky

30. Based on the passage, we may conclude that ---.

- A) butcher's shops are not needed in Kentucky
- B) scientists insisted that the blue balls in Dorset belonged to a fish
- C) many things fall from planes while they fly in the sky
- D) red particles that rained down in India were not extraterrestrial
- E) there were no unusual rains after the 19<sup>th</sup> century

31. As mentioned in the passage, things falling from the sky ---.

- A) came from planes and helicopters
- B) can't all be forecasted by weathermen
- C) enrich the soils
- D) caused a dispute among scientists
- E) are not limited to rain and snow

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

When an ostrich feels genuinely threatened, it will actually start running instead of hiding its head in the sand, as is popularly believed. Considering it is the fastest animal on two legs, it can pretty much outrun most other animals. In fact, ostriches have been clocked as high as 45 miles per hour when being chased by a close predator. The ostrich also has extremely good eye sight and hearing. Because of this, they are generally able to perceive predators before the predator sees them. So when they observe a predator, they lie down on the ground, put their body as close to the ground as possible and wait. Given that they tend to live in very hot savannahs in Africa, the heat haze, combined with how low they are to the ground makes them appear just a mound of dirt in the distance to predators. The myth that they stick their heads in the sand primarily comes from this first line of defence where they lie down and see if the predator will pass by so that it won't have to expend the energy of trying to escape from it.

**32. It can be understood from the passage that an ostrich ---.**

- A) can be easily noticed by its predators on extremely hot days
- B) makes strange sounds as soon as it feels there is a predator around
- C) actually never hides its head in the sand
- D) stands behind a tree when in danger
- E) mostly lacks energy in summer

**33. According to the passage, ostriches are at an advantage of detecting predators as ---.**

- A) they lie down on the ground and hide invisibly
- B) they are used to the heat haze and can see in the mist
- C) they can run faster than the predators
- D) they have great auditory and visual skills
- E) they don't consume their energy if it is not a genuine threat

**34. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.**

- A) no animal on four legs is faster than ostriches
- B) heat haze distorts the vision of predators from a distance
- C) ostriches can't run as fast as 45 miles per hour
- D) an ostrich not only hides its head in the sand but also covers its body with dirt
- E) ostriches hide from the predators because they are too lazy to escape

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

Even without a tsunami warning system, there are some natural signs that may warn coastal residents of an approaching tsunami. It is wise to always evacuate a coastal area after a strong earthquake. If the sea suddenly recedes and the seabed is exposed, this may also be a warning that a tsunami is on the way. Unfortunately in the past, events such as a sudden drop in the sea level have drawn the curious down to the beach, increasing the casualties when the actual waves arrived. Needless deaths also occurred when victims failed to realize that a tsunami is made up of multiple waves and the first one to arrive often isn't the biggest. The curious people wander to the oceanfront to see the damage by the first wave and are killed when the next waves, which are much stronger, arrive shortly after.

**35. One can understand from the passage that a tsunami ---.**

- A) is likely to occur after a strong earthquake
- B) is at its deadliest with the arrival of the first wave
- C) may cause the sea level to rise
- D) cannot be detected without a tsunami warning system
- E) occurs as a single wave instead of a series of successive waves

**36. The passage emphasizes the point that tsunami fatalities ---.**

- A) mostly happen when the first wave arrives
- B) cannot be avoided because tsunamis have no warning signs
- C) increase due to people's curiosity and ignorance
- D) occur mostly during evacuation of the coastal areas
- E) could be avoided if there were a tsunami warning system

**37. The focus of the passage is on ---.**

- A) the reasons why tsunamis cannot be predicted
- B) how tsunamis form and when they occur
- C) the destructive force of a tsunami as well as its disastrous effects
- D) the signs of a tsunami and what to do when they appear
- E) how a tsunami warning system works



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

The statue called the Bronze Horseman was built by the order of Empress Catherine II as a tribute to the great Russian ruler and reformer, Peter the Great. This impressive monument stands on a red granite pedestal in the city of Saint Petersburg, which was founded by Peter the Great. Catherine had no legal claim to the throne as she was a German princess by birth and she had gained her position in Russia through rebellion. Therefore, she wanted to establish a connection to Peter the Great and the other earlier Russian rulers. This statue, created by a famous French sculptor, depicts Peter the Great sitting heroically on his horse while his horse steps on a snake, which represents the enemies of Peter and his reforms. It is now a landmark of Saint Petersburg, just as the Statue of Liberty is a symbol of New York City.

**38. It can be understood from the passage that Empress Catherine II ---.**

- A) was born into the royal Russian family that Peter the Great came from
- B) was the founder of the city of Saint Petersburg
- C) had no respect for Peter the Great
- D) was lawful heir to the Russian monarchy
- E) wanted to be seen in the line of great Russian rulers

**39. It is clear from the passage that Peter the Great ---.**

- A) had left his throne to Empress Catherine II before he died
- B) had asked Catherine the Second to build his statue
- C) had his statue built and designed by French artists
- D) was of German ancestry just like Catherine the Second
- E) made reforms that were disapproved by some

**40. The writer of the passage compares the Bronze Horseman to the Statue of Liberty saying that they both ---.**

- A) represent power and heroism
- B) serve as the symbols of great cities
- C) were built in the name of great leaders
- D) are tourist attractions
- E) stand on a red granite pedestal

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

Formula 1 has several different start points. The Grand Prix as you would recognize it today is very different to its origins of the 1950s, but really it began much earlier than that. Formula 1 can be traced back as far as the 1890s, when road races in France were very popular. However, it is in 1901 that we can find the first race to use the title "Grand Prix." It was at Le Mans, in France, and was won by a Renault. Racing cars in those days were stocky and much higher than the flat incarnations we see in modern F1. The races were much longer, and usually meant driving across country, passing through towns at great speeds. Well, just over 60mph was a triumph of engineering in those days. The cars were notoriously unreliable though, and drivers would often have their mechanics accompany them on the long journeys, so that if any mishaps occurred, they would just need to pull over and fix the job.

**41. One can understand from the passage that racers were ---.**

- A) mostly engineers who had good mechanical knowledge
- B) not allowed to speed over 60 mph
- C) taller due to the height of the cars
- D) accompanied by a mechanic in case of a probable breakdown
- E) allowed to change the route when they faced an unexpected event in the course of the race

**42. We can infer from the passage that during the races in the past ---.**

- A) a person in the city centre was likely to see a racing car passing by
- B) many streets had to be emptied
- C) there was a mechanic ready to help at certain points along the track
- D) it was not so common to see crowds of spectators around
- E) racers had to take breaks as the races lasted rather long

**43. It can be understood from the passage that ---.**

- A) the tough conditions prevented many drivers to participate in car races
- B) car racing used to be more popular before the mid-1900s
- C) today's racing cars don't resemble those in the past
- D) F1 races were only held in France at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century
- E) racing cars are not only heavier but faster today

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

44. Jane:

- You won't believe your ears when you get the latest news about Jill.

Mary:

- ---

Jane:

- You are a big pain!

Mary:

- But wouldn't you feel bad if you were in her shoes?

- A) Sorry, but I don't like it when people talk after somebody.
- B) I hope it's something worth telling the other girls.
- C) She must have twisted her ankle due to her high heels again!
- D) I just can't wait to hear your gossips.
- E) If I were you, I wouldn't tell lies so often.

45. Andy:

- Have you read *Macbeth* by William Shakespeare yet?

Sam:

- ---

Andy:

- Then you are not really familiar with its original plot since it has many differences.

Sam:

- Oh, I didn't know that actually. Then, I should take a look at one of the books, as well.

- A) No, I haven't had a chance to read it yet.
- B) I have read it, but I don't think I understood it since it was quite hard to grasp.
- C) Of course I have, but does it have anything to do with the plot?
- D) Well, I haven't but I have watched its adaptations into motion pictures.
- E) I have read "Romeo and Juliet" but not this one.

46. Jenny:

- I think that shirt would really suit you. Why don't you get it?

Blake:

- It looks cheap and badly made. I think I'll wear it once and then have to throw it away.

Jenny:

- ---

Blake:

- I just don't feel that wasting my income on disposable things is good economy, that's all.

- A) You are always criticizing my choices. You had better be kind to me.
- B) I wish I could enjoy shopping as much as you.
- C) If I were you, I'd try on those trousers instead.
- D) Come on! It's so ridiculous not to buy anything just because it's expensive.
- E) Why are you always worrying about money? You should learn to relax and live a little.

47. Pat:

- What has happened to your face?

Burt:

- No big deal mum, it is just a scar. You know our cat.

Pat:

- ---

Burt:

- What else could I have done while it was trying to eat my hamster?

- A) How many times should I tell you not to leave them in the same room?
- B) You pulled its tail, didn't you?
- C) We should never have bought it.
- D) Don't get involved in a fight with them again, Burt.
- E) Would you please feed it for me the next time?

48. Sandra:

- So what time are we boarding our flight?

Vicky:

- Well, not until 9.30, so we've got an hour to wander around.

Sandra:

- ---

Vicky:

- No, I can't stand the salespeople they have in there. Let's have breakfast instead.

- A) I need a cup of coffee before we fly.
- B) We'd better take our baggage to the check-in desk.
- C) Why don't we have a seat at the lounge and watch TV?
- D) Let's try on some scents in the duty free shop.
- E) We should eat something first as we'll be flying for hours.

50. The cinema and the theatre have remained very much part of the famous actor's life since his teenage years and even more so lately.

- A) The famous actor filled his whole life with the cinema and the theatre in his youth, which even continued in his adult life.
- B) Both the teenage years and the adult life of the famous actor have totally been shaped by the cinema and the theatre.
- C) Most of the famous actor's life revolved around the cinema and the theatre when he was a teenager, and it has recently been doing so even more.
- D) Not only the renowned actor's teenage years but also his later life were under the influence of the cinema and the theatre.
- E) The actor was much more impressed by the cinema than the theatre in his youth, which did not change even in his later life.

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. After hearing his wife is pregnant, Andrew couldn't say anything for a minute.

- A) Andrew stopped speaking the minute he heard that he and his wife would have a baby.
- B) For a little while, Andrew froze with fear when he learned his wife's pregnancy.
- C) Hearing his wife's pregnancy, Andrew was at a loss for words for a moment.
- D) Andrew fell silent for a second after he saw his wife's positive pregnancy test result.
- E) Upon hearing the good news, Andrew couldn't say anything to his wife for a while.

51. Both his parents and his friends were against his decision to change his job.

- A) He changed his job without the approval of his parents and friends.
- B) His decision to find another job didn't receive approval from neither his parents nor his friends.
- C) Not only his parents but also his friends were pleased with his decision to find another job.
- D) Nobody but his parents and his friends approved his decision to find another job.
- E) His parents and his friends hardly wanted him to change his job, so his decision met with their approval.

52. **A tree does not grow higher than 130 metres as it is impossible for the water to rise higher.**

- A) Since it isn't possible for the water to reach up, trees can mostly be as tall as 130 metres.
- B) Water can rise up to 130 metres max, but it is possible for a tree to grow a bit higher.
- C) If it weren't possible for water to rise higher than 130 metres, trees wouldn't grow that high.
- D) Trees can get higher than 130 metres, but the water can't possibly rise that high.
- E) The height of a tree can be no more than 130 metres because water can move up that high at the most.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

54. **You need a reference letter from your professor for a scholarship. So you meet her in order to explain your request, but she appears somewhat indifferent and avoids stating clearly if she is going to provide you with it any time soon. You have, nevertheless, only two days left before the deadline. So in order to find out her intention without being rude, you say: ---**

- A) I understand you are really busy, but I hope you appreciate how important this reference is to me.
- B) You had better get writing it as there is no time.
- C) If only you could leave your other trivial tasks aside for a while and write it.
- D) You have to give me a clear answer because this is urgent.
- E) You don't seem to understand how important this reference letter is to me.

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53. **Crime statistics show that we are more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago.**

- A) During the last 20 years, the possibility of being burgled has increased, according to crime statistics.
- B) Crime statistics demonstrate that the number of burglary cases increase every 20 years.
- C) The number of people burgled hardly changed in the last two decades, as the crime statistics say.
- D) According to a survey of crime statistics, the number of burglars has increased in the last 20 years.
- E) A survey of crime statistics was carried out to find out the likelihood of getting burgled now when compared to 20 years ago.

55. **When you go to the tennis court that you have reserved for you and your friend, you see that another couple is already playing on it. When you go to the reservation office, you see there happened to be a mistake in the records. You want to play the game without losing time. Willing to find a solution and not wanting to be problematic, you say: ---**

- A) Why on earth did you reserve our court to some other couple?
- B) As we really want to play tennis right away, we can take the other court across the hall.
- C) Well, we can wait till they finish their game and then play.
- D) I cannot wait till midnight. Throw them out of the court now.
- E) You could have been more careful while writing down the reservations.

56. You and a friend are studying for your maths exam tomorrow, and your friend has been trying to solve a difficult equation for the last half an hour. You suggest a break to refresh yourselves, but your friend angrily insists he should solve the equation first. You think he can't, as he is too tired and frustrated, so you say: ---

- A) Maybe it'll be easier to find the answer with a fresh mind. Let's see what we think of when we come back.
- B) If we stop now, you won't be any smarter by the time we get back, so you had better just give up.
- C) Listen, why don't you let me try it; or, we'll be stuck in here the whole day!
- D) All right. If you haven't solved it by the time I get back, you should also give a break.
- E) Let's go for a cup of tea and then stop studying for today.

58. On Friday, your English teacher sets you a 1,000 word essay to write for Monday, but you have already promised the sports coach that you would go to his basketball camp this weekend. You really need a good grade from your English class, but you don't want to disappoint the sports coach, so you say to the English teacher: ---

- A) I wish you changed my essay topic. The sports coach said he could help me if you did so.
- B) I hope you will ignore some of the mistakes in it. I really promised the coach to get a good mark.
- C) Can you postpone the deadline for me? I already promised to attend the coach's basketball camp this weekend.
- D) Could you tell the coach that I won't be able to go to the training camp this weekend? I don't want to disappoint you.
- E) Whatever it may cost me, I'll join that basketball camp.

57. Your best friend has been offered a teaching position by two language schools, but she cannot decide which to choose. She demands that you make the decision for her, as she's too confused to think clearly. You want to be of some help, but you don't want to bear such responsibility, so you say: ---

- A) I don't want to involve myself in any of your decisions.
- B) I could think of a better way to spend my day than dealing with your choices.
- C) I doubt it if anyone would like to help you out of this; you are alone in making this choice.
- D) It would be great if I could give you the answer, but I can only support your decision.
- E) I hate having to bear the consequences of a decision I myself have made.

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. The name *cracker* comes from a day in 1801, when Josiah Bent accidentally burned a bunch of what we now call crackers. As the crackers burned, they made a crackling noise, which inspired the name. --- So, he experimented around until he came up with the best flavour. By 1810, millions of people were buying Bent's crackers.

- A) To make them popular as a snack food, he'd have to improve on the taste.
- B) Bent was also the one who pioneered the cracker as a snack food.
- C) You can still buy crackers made by the company Bent's grandson founded.
- D) Saltine crackers were generally considered tastier than soda crackers.
- E) He started selling them as snack food to sailors.

60. **With almost 2000 species that are found on six of the seven continents, scorpions populate a wide range of habitat which has allowed their legs to evolve in interesting ways. --- Many other scorpion species in many other environments have evolved similar adaptations.**

- A) The only place where they can't be found is Antarctica.
- B) Therefore, it isn't hard to say that they are amazing little creatures.
- C) For example, the rock climbing species have curved claws to cling to the rocks.
- D) They, for instance, are known to eat 1/3 of their body weight in a single meal.
- E) So, they have the ability to slow down their metabolic rate.

62. **There are four principal cloud classifications namely, cumulus, cirrus, stratus and nimbus. Cumulus clouds are cotton-like and puffy in appearance. They often appear in clusters, but they may also be found alone. --- However, Stratus and Nimbus clouds are dark low-lying clouds and, in general, they foretell an incoming rain shower.**

- A) Clouds are made up of tiny water droplets or ice crystals.
- B) These tallest of all clouds often produce violent storms of rain, thunder, lightning, hail and high winds.
- C) Clouds form when humid air cools enough for water vapor to condense into droplets or ice crystals.
- D) It may also precede snowstorms, thunderstorms and even blizzards.
- E) In general cumulus and cirrus cloud formations signal good and fair weather.

61. **--- They also do better in school, develop personal discipline and learn how to get along with others. "Sports are more than a game; they are a set of life lessons," says head of the research team. More interestingly, kids derive those benefits even from the sports that they are not very good at.**

- A) Team sports have the power to boost self-esteem and create healthy habits.
- B) Kids over the age of eight should specialize in a sport, join a club team, or attend sports camps.
- C) Researchers say that kids growing up without sports are really disadvantaged.
- D) Sports like football or basketball develop our communication skills.
- E) New research shows that kids who play sports don't just benefit physically.

63. **After the disaster caused by the huge earthquake in May 2008, China is looking for safer schools for its children. --- When this ingenious idea was brought to the attention of the authorities, they approved the project. Then, he and a team of Chinese students started building safe schools out of cardboard pillars, plywood roofs and polycarbonate as insulation.**

- A) The prime minister of China is also encouraging any ideas that can predict earthquakes.
- B) The 2008 Sichuan earthquake was a deadly one that measured 8.0.
- C) Especially Wen Jiabao has carried out a number of projects to design earthquake resistant schools.
- D) A possible solution -building temporary schools- was proposed by Japanese architect, Shigeru Ban.
- E) Eliminating hazards throughout the school can greatly reduce the risk of injury or death.

64. – 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. For centuries sailors have been telling stories of encountering monstrous ocean waves which exceed fifty meters in height.

- A) Denizcilerin asırlardır anlattıkları arasında, yüksekliği elli metreyi aşan devasa okyanus dalgalarıyla karşılaştıkları öyküler de vardır.
- B) Yüksekliği elli metreyi aşan devasa okyanus dalgalarıyla karşılaşan denizciler, bu öyküleri asırlardır anlatmaktadır.
- C) Denizcilerin yüksekliği elli metreyi aşan devasa okyanus dalgalarıyla karşılaşma öyküleri asırlardır anlatılmaktadır.
- D) Denizcilerin yüksekliği elli metreyi aşan devasa okyanus dalgalarıyla karşılaşma öykülerini asırlarca anlattılar.
- E) Denizciler, yüksekliği elli metreyi aşan devasa okyanus dalgalarıyla karşılaşma öykülerini asırlardır anlatmaktadır.

65. Light bulbs that are said to last for more than two decades by consuming very little energy took their place in the market some time ago.

- A) Bir süre önce pazardaki yerini alan ampullerin çok az enerji tüketerek yirmi yıldan fazla dayandığı söylenmektedir.
- B) Çok az enerji tüketerek yirmi yıldan fazla dayandığı söylenen ampuller, bir süre önce pazardaki yerini aldı.
- C) Yirmi yıldan fazla bir süre dayanan ampullerin çok az enerji tükettiği ve bir süre önce pazardaki yerini aldığı söylenmektedir.
- D) Çok az enerji tüketimiyle yirmi yıl kadar dayandığı söylenen ampuller, bir süre önce pazardaki yerini aldı.
- E) Çok az enerji tükettiği için yirmi yıldan fazla dayandığı söylenen ampullerin pazardaki yerini alması bir süre önce gerçekleşti.

66. Youngsters mostly prefer spending time chatting on social networking websites to going out with their friends.

- A) Gençler çoğunlukla, sosyal paylaşım sitelerinde sohbet ederek vakit geçirmeyi, arkadaşlarıyla dışarı çıkmaya tercih ediyorlar.
- B) Çoğunlukla, sosyal paylaşım sitelerinde sohbet ederek vakit geçirmeyi tercih eden gençler, arkadaşlarıyla dışarı çıkmıyor.
- C) Gençler, arkadaşlarıyla dışarıda vakit geçirmektense, tercihlerini çoğunlukla sosyal paylaşım sitelerinde sohbet etme yönünde kullanıyor.
- D) Gençlerin çoğu, sosyal paylaşım sitelerinde sohbet etmeyi, arkadaşlarıyla dışarı çıkarak vakit geçirmeye tercih ediyor.
- E) Çoğu vaktini sosyal paylaşım sitelerinde sohbet ederek geçiren gençler, arkadaşlarıyla dışarı çıkmayı tercih etmiyor.

67. British archaeologists have unearthed the remains of a mysterious structure thought to be older than Egyptian pyramids.

- A) İngiliz arkeologlar, Mısır piramitlerinden daha eski olduğunu düşündükleri bir yapının kalıntılarını esrarengiz bir şekilde ortaya çıkardılar.
- B) İngiliz arkeologlar, çıkardıkları esrarengiz yapının kalıntılarının Mısır piramitlerinden daha eski olduğunu düşünmektedir.
- C) İngiliz arkeologlar, Mısır piramitlerinden daha eski olduğu düşünülen, esrarengiz bir yapının kalıntılarını ortaya çıkardı.
- D) Mısır piramitlerinden daha eski olduğu düşünülen esrarengiz yapının kalıntıları, İngiliz arkeologlar tarafından ortaya çıkarıldı.
- E) İngiliz arkeologların ortaya çıkardığı esrarengiz yapının kalıntılarının Mısır'daki piramitlerden daha eski olduğu düşünülmektedir.

68. Although there are different theories as to the home of the artichoke, some agree that this vegetable has its origins in Eastern Mediterranean.

- A) Enginarın ana vatanına dair farklı teoriler bulunmaktadır fakat bazıları, bu sebzenin kökeninin Kuzey Akdeniz olduğunu kabul etmektedir.
- B) Enginarın ana vatanına dair farklı teoriler olmasına rağmen, bazıları bu sebzenin kökeninin Kuzey Akdeniz olduğunu kabul etmektedir.
- C) Enginarın kökeninin Kuzey Akdeniz olduğu kabul edilse de, bu sebzenin ana vatanına dair bazı farklı teoriler bulunmaktadır.
- D) Enginarın ana vatanına dair farklı teorileri olanlardan bazıları, bu sebzenin kökeninin Kuzey Akdeniz olduğunu kabul etmektedir.
- E) Bazıları, enginarın ana vatanının Kuzey Akdeniz olduğunu kabul etse de, bu sebzenin kökenine dair farklı teoriler vardır.

69. As his new album is listed as number one in the charts, Justin Bieber is showing the whole world how he is awarded for his efforts.

- A) Yeni albümü listelerde birinci sırada yer alırken, Justin Bieber tüm dünyaya, emeklerinin karşılığını nasıl aldığını gösteriyor.
- B) Justin Bieber, tüm dünyaya emeklerinin karşılığını nasıl aldığını gösterirken, yeni albümü listelerde birinci sırada yer alıyor.
- C) Justin Bieber, yeni albümüyle tüm dünya listelerinde birinci sırada yer alarak emeklerinin karşılığını nasıl aldığını gösteriyor.
- D) Justin Bieber, yeni albümünün listelerde nasıl birinci sırada yer aldığını tüm dünyaya gösterirken, emeklerinin karşılığını alıyor.
- E) Justin Bieber'ın yeni albümünün listelerde birinci sırada yer alması tüm dünyaya, emeklerin karşılığının nasıl alındığını gösteriyor.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Zeus'tan ateşi çalan ve onu ölümlülere veren Prometheus, işlediği suç için cezalandırılmış olsa da, insanoğlu için bir kahramandı.

- A) Though Prometheus, who stole the fire from Zeus and gave it to mortals, was a hero for humankind, he was punished for his crime.
- B) Prometheus was punished for stealing the fire from Zeus, but he was a hero for humankind as he gave it to mortals.
- C) Though a hero for humankind, Prometheus was punished for the crime he committed by giving the fire he stole from Zeus to mortals.
- D) Prometheus stole the fire from Zeus and gave it to mortals to be a hero for humankind, yet he was punished for the crime he committed.
- E) Even though Prometheus, who stole the fire from Zeus and gave it to mortals was punished for the crime he committed, he was a hero for humankind.

71. Hizmetçi Despina'nın barışçıl ve güçlü tavrı, Mozart'ın, bir müzikal formun, birini nasıl anlatabileceğini hayal etmesine yardımcı oldu.

- A) With the help of the servant Despina's pacific and powerful demeanour, Mozart could imagine how a musical form might depict someone.
- B) The servant Despina helped Mozart to imagine how a musical form might depict someone's powerful and pacific demeanour.
- C) It was the servant Despina's pacific and powerful demeanour that helped Mozart to imagine how a musical form might depict someone.
- D) The servant Despina's pacific and powerful demeanour helped Mozart imagine how a musical form might depict someone.
- E) The servant Despina helped Mozart imagine how a pacific and powerful demeanour of someone might be depicted in a musical form.



72. Eğer geleceğin neler getirebileceği hakkında düşünmeyi bırakır ve bugünü olduğu gibi kabul edebilirsek, çok daha iyi durumda olacağımız kesin.

- A) If we can accept the present the way it is by stopping thinking about what the future might bring, it is certain that we will be a lot better off.
- B) Unless we stop thinking about what the future might bring and accept the present the way it is, we are unlikely to be a lot better off.
- C) If we can stop thinking about what the future might bring and accept the present the way it is, it is certain that we will be a lot better off.
- D) Only if we stop thinking about what the future might bring will we certainly accept the present the way it is and be a lot better off.
- E) To be certain that we will be a lot better off, we can stop thinking about what the future might bring and accept the present the way it is.

73. Alzheimer hastalarının kaybolduklarında kolayca bulunabilmeleri için, yetkililer yaklaşık 150 hastanın parmak izini topladı.

- A) As it is easier to find the people with Alzheimer's disease by their fingerprints when they get lost, the authorities collected fingerprints of almost 150 patients.
- B) Authorities collected fingerprints of almost 150 people with Alzheimer's disease in order to use them to find these patients easily when they get lost.
- C) The fingerprints of 150 people with Alzheimer's disease were collected by the authorities in order for them to be found easily when they get lost.
- D) In order for people with Alzheimer's disease to be found easily when they get lost, the authorities collected fingerprints of almost 150 patients.
- E) Fingerprints help people with Alzheimer's disease to be found easily when they get lost, so authorities collected those of almost 150 patients.

74. Edmund Hillary ve Tenzig Norgay'in Everest Dağı'nın zirvesine tırmandığı 1953'ten beri, birçok dağcı, aynıını yapmaya çalışmaktadır.

- A) Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed the summit of Mount Everest in 1953 and many mountaineers have been trying to do the same since then.
- B) Many mountaineers have been trying to climb the summit of Mount Everest like Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, who did it in 1953.
- C) Many mountaineers such as Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay have been trying to climb the summit of Mount Everest since 1953.
- D) When Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed the summit of Mount Everest in 1953, many mountaineers had long been trying to do the same.
- E) Since 1953, when Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed the summit of Mount Everest, many mountaineers have been trying to do the same.

75. II. Dünya Savaşı sırasında ABD'de gizlice geliştirilen ve radyoaktif maddeler içeren atom bombası, daha önceki tüm bomba türlerinden farklıydı.

- A) The atomic bomb which was developed secretly in the USA during World War II, and contained radioactive substances was different from all earlier types of bombs.
- B) The atomic bomb which was developed secretly in the USA during World War II, and different from all earlier types of bombs contained radioactive substances.
- C) The atomic bomb which contained radioactive substances, and was different from all earlier types of bombs was developed secretly in the USA during World War II.
- D) The atomic bomb which contained radioactive substances was developed secretly in the USA during World War II, and different from all earlier types of bombs.
- E) The atomic bomb which was developed secretly in the USA during World War II contained radioactive substances, and was different from all earlier types of bombs.

76. – 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Some of the early geometers included the mathematicians Thales, Pythagoras, and Euclid. (II) It is believed that geometry originated in ancient Egypt, where land measurement was necessary due to the periodic floods of the River Nile, and was soon used in navigation as well. (III) However it wasn't until the 17<sup>th</sup> century that analytical methods were developed. (IV) After the 19<sup>th</sup> century, geometry advanced beyond what Euclid had defined. (V) The new one was later found to have a wider range of applications which even encompassed Einstein's theory of relativity.

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

77. (I) Heart failure is a reduced capacity of either or both sides of the heart to pump sufficient amount of blood. (II) A left-side heart failure causes shortness of breath after exertion, difficulty in breathing when lying and during sleep, and abnormal levels of pressure in the pulmonary veins. (III) Among its causes are pulmonary heart disease and hypertension. (IV) A failure on the right side causes liver enlargement, and fluid accumulation in the legs. (V) A failure of both ventricles leads to an enlarged heart and a three-beat heartbeat.

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

78. (I) According to new laws passed about four years ago, it's illegal to be above a certain waist measurement in Japan. (II) If a male surpasses 33.5 inches in the waist, he's considered "fat." (III) For women, it's 35.4 inches. (IV) The goal of this programme is to prevent obesity, as well as to lower healthcare costs. (V) If you reach or go over the threshold, you will have to attend counselling with a physician.

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

79. (I) When threatened or in search of prey, Wallace's flying frogs will leap from a branch and splay their four webbed feet. (II) The membranes between their toes and loose skin flaps on their sides catch the air as they fall. (III) This helps them glide, sometimes 15 metres or more, to a neighbouring tree branch or even all the way to the ground. (IV) They also have oversized toe pads to help them land softly and stick to tree trunks. (V) They live almost exclusively in the trees, descending only to lay eggs.

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

80. (I) Every year around the end of October, the red crabs of Christmas Island begin their march. (II) Although restricted to a relatively small area, it has been estimated that 43.7 million red crabs lived on Christmas Island alone. (III) Up to 100 million individuals leave their burrows in the forest. (IV) They head to the shore in a scarlet tide of legs and claws extensive enough to be seen from the air. (V) They are driven by the most basic of biological imperatives: to spawn.

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

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3. Even though several types of precautions had been taken beforehand, the disease was spreading more --- than expected.

- A) rapidly B) impatiently  
C) uniquely D) willingly  
E) satisfactorily

*impatiently*: sabırsız bir şekilde

*uniquely*: eşsiz, eşi benzeri görülmemiş bir şekilde

*willingly*: istekli bir şekilde

*satisfactorily*: tatmin edici bir şekilde

*rapidly*: hızlı bir şekilde

Soru kökündeki "Önceden çok çeşitli önlemler alınmış olmasına rağmen, hastalık beklenenden daha **hızlı bir şekilde**

yayılıyordu." ifadesinde zıtlık belirten "even though" bağlacına uygun olarak cümleyi anlamca uygun tamamlayan kelime "rapidly" – "hızlı bir şekilde" kelimesidir. Doğru seçenek **A**'dir.

4. The British non-governmental organization War on Want is collaborating with local farmers to --- agriculture by encouraging organic farming.

- A) convince B) promote  
C) hinder D) grow  
E) emerge

*convince*: ikna etmek

*hinder*: engellemek

*grow*: yetiştirmek, yetişmek, büyümek, büyümek

*emerge*: ortaya çıkmak

*promote*: desteklemek, katkıda bulunmak, geliştirmek

Soru kökündeki "Hükümet dışı İngiliz derneği War on Want organik çiftçiliği teşvik ederek tarıma **katkıda bulunmak** amacıyla yerel çiftçilerle iş birliği yapıyor." ifadesinin belirtilen anlam bütünlüğünde tamamlanması için uygun olan kelime, "promote" – "katkıda bulunmak" kelimesidir. Doğru seçenek **B**'dir.

5. The contestants at the Oscar ceremony were shocked when Marlon Brando --- an Oscar for his role in *The Godfather* in 1973.

- A) brought in B) set off  
C) turned down D) gave out  
E) embarked on

*bring in*: gündeme getirmek, vermek

*set off*: yola çıkmak, başlatmak

*give out*: ele vermek, yaymak

*embark on*: başlamak, bir şeye girişmek

*turn down*: geri çevirmek, reddetmek

Soru kökündeki "Marlon Brando, 1973'te *Baba* filmindeki rolü için bir Oscar'ı **reddettiğinde**, Oscar ödül törenindeki yarışmacılar şok oldular." ifadesinin belirtilen anlam

bütünlüğünde tamamlanması için uygun olan phrasal verb "turn down" – "reddetmek" tir.

Yarışmacıların şaşkımlarına neden olabilecek türde bir olay, bu phrasal verb ile verilmektedir.

Doğru seçenek **C**'dir.

6. The new techniques in language learning that the children --- at the end of the programme --- them to produce a good number of sentences.

- A) have acquired / enabled  
B) acquired / had enabled  
C) had acquired / have enabled  
D) will have acquired / will enable  
E) will acquire / have enabled

Soru kökünde, doğru yanıtı yönlendirecek bir zaman kalıbı verilmemiştir. Bu nedenle,

seçenekler boşluğa yerleştirildiğinde, zaman uyumuna dikkat edilmelidir. A, B, C ve E

seçeneklerine bakıldığında bu seçenekler, iki eylemin oluş sırasına uygun düşmemektedir.

"Dil öğreniminde çocukların program sonunda **öğrenmiş olacakları** yeni teknikler, onların oldukça fazla cümle üretmelerini **sağlayacak**."

ifadesini verebilen ve zaman uyumu içeren seçenek **D**'dir.

7. In music, the baroque style --- back to the times of Camerata, a society of poets and musicians who first --- the opera form in Florence.

- A) goes / developed
- B) went / have developed
- C) will go / will develop
- D) have gone / are developing
- E) had gone / develop

Soru kökünde birinci boşlukta genel olarak müzikteki bir kavramdan bahsedildiği için *Simple Present Tense* kullanılması, ikinci boşlukta da geçmişteki bir zaman dilimine ait bir toplum (Camerata) 'dan bahsedildiği için *Simple Past Tense* kullanılması gerekmektedir. "Müzikte barok tarzı, Floransa'da opera tarzını ilk kez **geliştiren** müzisyenler ve şairler topluluğu "Camerata" dönemine **uzanmaktadır**" şeklindeki ifadenin gramer ve anlam bütünlüğü bakımından belirtilen şekilde tamamlanması için uygun seçenek **A**'dir.

8. Julia --- to be given another chance from now on, as she knows that I --- her several times before her last mistake.

- A) shouldn't be expecting / have warned
- B) had to expect / warned
- C) must be expecting / was warning
- D) **can't be expecting / had warned**
- E) could expect / used to warn

Soru kökündeki ikinci boşluktan sonraki "...before her last mistake" ifadesi boşluktaki eylemin bundan önce gerçekleştiği için *Simple Past* ya da *Past Perfect Tense* olmasını gerektirmektedir. Ayrıca birinci boşluktan sonraki "...from now on..." ifadesi de bu boşluktaki cümlenin geniş zamanda ya da gelecek zamana yönelik bir "modal verb" kullanımını gerektirmektedir. Zaman uyumu açısından A, B, C ve E seçenekleri uygun değildir. Doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

9. Scientists have discovered that animals who live --- groups, such as elephants, and foxes, are more obedient --- rules than others.

- A) over / on
- B) into / for
- C) among / towards
- D) with / in
- E) **in / to**

Soru kökündeki "Bilim adamları, filler ve tilkiler gibi gruplar halinde yaşayan hayvanların kurallara karşı diğerlerinden daha **itaatkâr** olduklarını keşfetmişlerdir" ifadesinin belirtilen anlam bütünlüğünde tamamlanması için "groups" ifadesinin "in" ve "obedient" ifadesinin de "to" edatıyla kullanılması gerekmektedir. Buna göre, **E** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

10. 'Kangaroo steps', a new sports equipment designed in the UK --- injured ankles has been --- the best-selling sports equipment in England for the past few months.

- A) on / with
- B) to / of
- C) **for / among**
- D) around / across
- E) in / from

Soru kökündeki "Birleşik Krallık'ta, yaralanmış bilekler için tasarlanmış olan yeni bir spor malzemesi olan *Kanguru Adımları*, son birkaç aydır İngiltere'de en çok satan spor malzemeleri **arasındadır.**" ifadesinin belirtilen şekilde tamamlanması için gerekli olan edatlar "for" ve "among" dur. Doğru seçenek **C**'dir.

11. Some new hybrid materials are composed --- both organic and inorganic compounds, showing characteristics in ---.

- A) from / within
- B) by / along
- C) with / across
- D) in / through
- E) **of / between**

Soru kökündeki "be composed..."-den oluşmak" ifadesinin "of" ilgeci ile tamamlanması gerekmektedir. Ayrıca, "Bazı hibrit/karma maddeler hem organik hem de **ikisi arasında** özellikler gösteren, organik olmayan bileşenlerden **oluştur**" ifadesinin belirtilen anlam bütünlüğünde tamamlanması için uygun olan doğru seçenek **E**'dir.

12. In his smart dark suit you could have taken him for a bank manager --- one of Paris's most successful policemen.

- A) much as
- B) in spite of
- C) **rather than**
- D) so as to
- E) likewise

Soru kökündeki boşlukta kullanılacak bağlaç, iki cümleyi zıtlık bakımından bağlayacak bir anlamda olması gerekmektedir. D seçeneğindeki "so as to" dan sonra fiil kullanımı gerektiği ve E seçeneğindeki "likewise" "benzer şekilde" ifadesi benzerlik belirttiği için "rather than" – "...den ziyade" boşluk için uygun olan bağlaçtır. "Şık koyu takım elbisesi içinde onu Paris'in en başarılı polislerinden **biri zannetmekten ziyade**, bir banka müdürü olduğunu zannedebilirsiniz" ifadesinin belirtilen şekilde karşılaştırmalı olarak tamamlanması için doğru seçenek **C**'dir.

13. Most of the visitors were happy just sitting around in the shade, --- it had been a long and dusty journey on the train.

- A) **for**
- B) although
- C) so
- D) moreover
- E) owing to

Soru kökündeki boşluktan önceki ve sonraki ifadeler birbirini neden-sonuç ilişkisi açısından tamamlamaktadır. "Ziyaretçilerin çoğu gölgede sadece oturmaktan memnundular..." ve "...trende uzun ve sıkıcı bir yolculuk olmuştu" ifadeleri anlam bakımından "because" anlamına gelen "for" bağlacı ile bağlanabilir. Öncesinde trendeki uzun ve sıkıcı bir yolculuktan bahsedilmekte ve bu nedenle ziyaretçilerin çoğunun gölgede öylece (başka hiçbir şey yapmadan) oturmaktan memnun oldukları ifade edilmektedir ve bu anlamı veren seçenek, **A**'dir.

14. --- his theories on the structure of the universe, Kepler made important headway into the field of optics.

- A) Much as
- B) **In addition to**
- C) However
- D) With a view to
- E) Providing

Soru kökünde boşluktan sonraki ifade "noun" – isimdir. Buna göre, A, C ve E seçeneklerindeki bağlaçlardan sonra bir "clause" kullanılması gerektiğinden ve A seçeneğindeki "Much as" bağlacının cümleye katacağı "although-rağmen" anlamı bu cümle için uygun olmadığından, bu seçenekler elenir. Ayrıca, D seçeneğindeki "With a view to" bağlacından sonra "V-ing" kullanımı gerekmektedir. "Evrenin yapısıyla ilgili teorilerine ek olarak / teorilerinin yanı sıra..." Şeklindeki soru kökünü belirtilen şekilde uygun olarak tamamlayan seçenek **B**'dir.

15. Ashley has been through a lot in her youth, and one can feel the colour of those experiences in --- songs she has made.

- A) each
- B) plenty
- C) most of
- D) every one of
- E) **many**

"Quantifiers – niteleme sıfatları"nın sorgulandığı soru kökünde boşluktan sonraki "songs" ifadesi sayılabilir çoğul bir isimdir. Buna göre; "each", tekil isimlerle kullanıldığından, "plenty" ve "songs" kelimelerinin art arda kullanılması için "of" ilgeci gerektiğinden, "most of" ve "every one of" tan sonra "the" belirtecinin kullanılması gerektiğinden A, B, C ve D seçenekleri elenir. "many songs" anlam ve gramer bakımından uygun olan ifadedir. Doğru seçenek **E**'dir.



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

Dirk, a seven-year-old captive-bred penguin, was stolen by three men when they broke into the facility two months ago. The robbers were caught after they (16)--- the photos of themselves with the kidnapped penguin on Facebook. During the interrogation, the trio confessed to the police that they had dropped the penguin off into the Broadwater, a water body (17)--- to contain sharks. After facing a heart-stopping ordeal (18)--- which he was (19)--- by a shark, the stolen penguin is now back in captivity. (20)--- exhausted, Dirk is said to be doing well back at Sea World.

16.

- A) had posted
- B) were posted
- C) have posted
- D) had been posted
- E) were posting

17.

- A) to have been known
- B) knowing
- C) to be known
- D) known
- E) having known

18.

- A) by
- B) at
- C) during
- D) among
- E) under

19.

- A) drowned
- B) altered
- C) pursued
- D) distributed
- E) sacrificed

20.

- A) Once
- B) When
- C) Even if
- D) Since
- E) Though

16. Parçada yetiştirilmiş olan yedi yaşındaki bir pengueni çalan ve daha sonra yakalanan üç kişinin yaşadığı olaylardan bahsedilmektedir. Soruda *simple past* yapı kullanıldıktan sonra "after" bağlacı ile kullanılacak cümlelerin aktif ve *simple past* ya da *past perfect* yapıda olması gerekmektedir. B ve D seçenekleri *passive* olduğu, C ve E seçenekleri de belirtilen zamanlarda olmadığı için doğru seçenek **A**'dir.

17. Boşlukta "a water body" ifadesini niteleyecek bir *relative clause* kullanımı istenmiştir. Buna göre "...a water body which is known" "...diye bilinen bir su kütlesi" ifadesi edilgen yapıdadır ve kısaltılmış kullanımı, "which is" atıldıktan sonra "known" şeklinde olmalıdır. Doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

18. Boşluktaki ifadede "ordeal" "zorlu sınav" ifadesi "which" ile nitelenmiştir. Bu zaman ifadesi "during – sırasında/boyunca" ilgeci ile kullanılmalıdır. "Köpekbalığı tarafından takip edildiği zorlu bir sınav sonrasında..." ifadesinin belirtilen anlam bütünlüğünde tamamlanması için uygun seçenek **C**'dir.

19. *drown*: boğmak, boğulmak  
*alter*: deęiş(tir)mek  
*distribute*: dağıtmak  
*sacrifice*: feda/kurban etmek  
*pursue*: takip etmek, kovalamak

18. soruyla bağlantılı olarak, "Köpekbalığı tarafından takip edildiği zorlu bir sınavla karşılaştıktan sonra" ifadesinin belirtilen anlam bütünlüğünde tamamlanması için uygun olan ifade **C** seçeneğidir.

20. Cümlede zıtlık belirten bir bağlaç kullanımına ihtiyaç vardır. Buna göre "Bitkin düşmesine rağmen, Dirk'ün geri döndüğü Deniz Dünyası'nda durumunun iyi olduğu söylenmektedir" şeklindeki ifadenin belirtilen şekilde tamamlanması için "Though" bağlacı gerekmektedir. Doğru seçenek **E**'dir.

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

21. We walked for hours to climb the top of the hill ---.

- A) no matter how tiring it will be
- B) until our trekking group has found an appropriate place for camping
- C) when our tour guide said that it was not worth it
- D) which had provided us some extra time for the rest of our tour
- E) **just to catch a better view of the whole city**

Soru kökündeki ifade *simple past* olduğu için, A ve B seçenekleri zaman uyumu açısından uygun değildir. C seçeneğinde “tur rehberimiz buna değmeyeceğini söylediğinde” ifadesi, soru köküyle anlam bakımından uyumlu değildir. D seçeneği, kullanılan zaman açısından uygun gibi görünse de, anlamca uygun değildir. “Yalnızca bütün şehrin daha iyi bir manzarasını yakalamak için tepenin en üst noktasına tırmanmak için saatlerce yürüdük” ifadesinin anlam ve gramer olarak belirtilen şekilde tamamlanması için uygun olan seçenek **E**'dir.

22. --- ever since it was created by a black-studies professor in 1966.

- A) The status of the black people in the USA had been rising
- B) **The Afro-American holiday Kwanza has been celebrated as a non-religious festival**
- C) Afro-American culture is the subject of extensive researches
- D) It was a turbulent period with many unrests and the social order was being challenged
- E) The issue started to attract the attention of many non-governmental organizations

Soru kökündeki cümlede kullanılan “ever since” yapısından sonra *simple past* kullanılmıştır ve bundan önceki bölüm için *present perfect* kullanımı gerekmektedir. Ayrıca, soru kökündeki “it” zamirinin karşılığı olacak bir isim aranmalıdır. Seçeneklerde *present perfect* yapıda kullanılan tek cümle B seçeneğindedir ve bu seçenekteki “The Afro-American holiday”, “it” zamiriyle örtüşmektedir. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

23. The guns found in his basement weren't so much of a surprise to Franklin ---.

- A) that he was aware of their existence
- B) yet he might have stored them
- C) **as they were to the team renovating the house.**
- D) although everyone was aware of his tendency to violence
- E) than it was to his neighbours

Bu soruda, evin bodrumunda bulunan silahların Franklin' de yarattığı şaşkınlıkla, evi restore eden ekipte yarattığı şaşkınlık karşılaştırılıyor ve “so ... as” *comparative* yapısı sorgulanıyor. Soru kökündeki “Bodrumunda bulunan silahlar Franklin için o kadar şaşırtıcı değildi...”ifadesi, C seçeneğindeki “...evi restore eden ekibe (şaşırtıcı) olduğu kadar” ifadesiyle doğru şekilde tamamlanmaktadır. Yani, bulunan silahlar Franklin'i diğerlerinden daha az şaşırtmıştır. Doğru seçenek **C**'dir.

24. It wasn't until the discovery of improved microscopes ---.

- A) **that the cells of living organisms could be observed**
- B) when malignant tumors were successfully classified
- C) then the outcome of an experiment became more valid and reliable
- D) did the scientists have a chance to study cells thoroughly
- E) exact measurement of cell parasites and their density wasn't possible

Soru kökündeki “it wasn't until + simple past..” yapısından sonraki cümlenin “that” ile başlaması gerekmektedir. Uygun olan doğru seçenek **A**'dir.

25. ---, serving everything from organic pizza to Australian cuisine.

- A) Italians believe that curry is not a must in their restaurants
- B) As luxurious restaurants are spread around the country
- C) Mobile restaurants are considered as the latest trend**
- D) The city has many restaurants offering a limited range of food
- E) The historical background of the building provides us with a lot of useful information

Soru kökünde virgülden sonraki –ing ile kullanılan fiil, “which serve” ifadesinin kısaltılmış şeklidir. “Organik pizzadan Avustralya mutfağına kadar her şeyi servis eden **mobil restoranların en son trend olduğu düşünülmektedir**” ifadesinin belirtilen şekilde tamamlaması için uygun seçenek **C**’dir.

26. Overall cost reductions and performance enhancements achieved through the execution of the new programme ---.

- A) after the administration decided to make some radical changes
- B) by which the profit rates increased considerably
- C) with the help of the newcomers who were selected very carefully
- D) will lead to a positive impact on the company’s operating income**
- E) has the same effect on both programming sessions.

Soru kökündeki ifade, cümlenin öznesi olarak kullanılmıştır ve kendisinden sonra çoğul bir fiil / yardımcı fiil kullanılması gerekmektedir. A, B, ve C seçeneklerindeki ifadelerle soru kökü birleştirildiğinde cümle eksik kalmaktadır. E seçeneğindeki fiilin tekil bir özneye kullanılması gerekmektedir. D seçeneği, özneyüklem uyumu ve anlam bütünlüğü açısından soru kökünü doğru şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **D**’dir.

27. ---, it seems to have been a ritual followed by many other cultures too.

- A) While mummifying the dead is normally associated with the ancient Egyptians**
- B) Wherever slavery existed, there were efforts to escape
- C) Archaeologists are still divided over how these mummies are perfectly preserved
- D) While trams and the underground are the main forms of public transportation in Germany
- E) Besides Egyptians’ belief in life after death and the need for a well-preserved body in the afterlife

Seçeneklerde, soru kökündeki “it” öznesinin karşılığı olacak bir ifade aranmalıdır ve bu ifade, dini tören/ayin olarak kabul edilen bir etkinlikten ibaret olmalıdır. “Ölüleri mumyalamak normalde eski Mısırlılar’la bağdaştırılırken, bunun başka birçok kültür tarafından da takip edilmiş olan bir ayin olduğu görülmektedir” ifadesinin belirtilen anlam bütünlüğünde tamamlanması için uygun olan seçenek **A**’dır. Boşluktan sonraki “it” “mummifying” – “mumyalama” işlemini nitelemektedir ve bu da ayin ifadesini karşılamaktadır.

28. Being tricked into believing they were reality TV show contestants, ---.

- A) the police rescued the people held in a house after a tiring operation
- B) nine women were held captive in a villa for around two months**
- C) the kidnappers demanded a ransom from the victims’ families
- D) five teenagers are looking forward to hearing the results from the jury
- E) could have the chance of becoming famous if they took part in such a contest

Soru kökündeki “Being tricked..” ifadesi, *participle* kullanılarak oluşturulmuş bir ifadedir ve dolayısıyla virgülden sonraki cümlenin çoğul bir özne ile başlaması gerekmektedir. Ve bu özne “being tricked” kısaltmasına uygun olarak, kandırılan kişilerden oluşmalıdır. “Realite show yarışmacıları olduklarına inandırılarak kandırılan dokuz kadın, bir villada yaklaşık dokuz ay tutsak olarak tutulmuştu” ifadesinin belirtilen şekilde tamamlanması için uygun olan seçenek **B**’dir.

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

Rain and snow aren't the only things to fall from the sky. Throughout the history, rare occurrences have been recorded of other less expected and surprising forms of flood. In 1876, a shower of three-inch chunks of meat rained down from a clear sky over Kentucky. In 2001, parts of India were showered with mysterious red particles that were primarily thought to contain alien microbes. Downpours of frogs and fish plagued Japan's Ishikawa Prefecture in the summer of 2009. In January, a man in Dorset, England, found about 20 translucent gelatinous blue balls scattered across his yard. Scientists at Bournemouth University speculated that they were the eggs of a marine creature, but later found that they were made of sodium polyacrylate, a substance used in gardens and diapers to absorb water.

29. The passage is largely about ---.

- A) weather conditions in some parts of the world
- B) the outbreak of frogs and fish in Japan
- C) unusual things that fell from the sky**
- D) destructive floods throughout the history
- E) rains of meat in Kentucky

30. Based on the passage, we may conclude that ---.

- A) butcher's shops are not needed in Kentucky
- B) scientists insisted that the blue balls in Dorset belonged to a fish
- C) many things fall from planes while they fly in the sky
- D) red particles that rained down in India were not extraterrestrial**
- E) there were no unusual rains after the 19<sup>th</sup> century

31. As mentioned in the passage, things falling from the sky ---.

- A) came from planes and helicopters
- B) can't all be forecasted by weathermen
- C) enrich the soils
- D) caused a dispute among scientists
- E) are not limited to rain and snow**

29. Parçada gökyüzünden yağmur ve kar dışında düşen ya da yağın şaşırtıcı ve beklenmedik şeylerden bahsedilmektedir. Soru kökünde parçanın genel olarak bahsettiği konu sorgulanmıştır. Bu da C seçeneğindeki "Gökyüzünden düşen olağan dışı şeyler" ifadesidir. Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

30. Soru kökünde, parçayla ilgili bir çıkarım yapılması istenmektedir. Buna göre D seçeneğindeki "Hindistan'da yağın kırmızı parçacıklar dünya dışından değildi" ifadesini parçadaki "parts of India were showered with mysterious red particles that were primarily thought to contain alien microbes." "Primarily" zarfı, bu kırmızı parçacıkların uzaylılarla bir bağlantısı olduğuna başlangıçta inanıldığını vurgulamaktadır. Böylece, D seçeneğinde de belirtildiği gibi, ilk baştaki bu düşünce sonradan değişmiştir, yani bu parçacıkların uzayla bağlantısı yoktur, Doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

31. Soru kökündeki "gökyüzünden düşen şeyler" ifadesi doğru seçenikle tamamlandığında "kar ve yağmurla sınırlı değildir" ifadesi parçada "Rain and snow aren't the only things to fall from the sky." cümlesinden anlaşılacaktır. Doğru seçenek **E**'dir.

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

When an ostrich feels genuinely threatened, it will actually start running instead of hiding its head in the sand, as is popularly believed. Considering it is the fastest animal on two legs, it can pretty much outrun most other animals. In fact, ostriches have been clocked as high as 45 miles per hour when being chased by a close predator. The ostrich also has extremely good eye sight and hearing. Because of this, they are generally able to perceive predators before the predator sees them. So when they observe a predator, they lie down on the ground, put their body as close to the ground as possible and wait. Given that they tend to live in very hot savannahs in Africa, the heat haze, combined with how low they are to the ground makes them appear just a mound of dirt in the distance to predators. The myth that they stick their heads in the sand primarily comes from this first line of defence where they lie down and see if the predator will pass by so that it won't have to expend the energy of trying to escape from it.

**32. It can be understood from the passage that an ostrich ---.**

- A) can be easily noticed by its predators on extremely hot days
- B) makes strange sounds as soon as it feels there is a predator around
- C) **actually never hides its head in the sand**
- D) stands behind a tree when in danger
- E) mostly lacks energy in summer

**33. According to the passage, ostriches are at an advantage of detecting predators as ---.**

- A) they lie down on the ground and hide invisibly
- B) they are used to the heat haze and can see in the mist
- C) they can run faster than the predators
- D) **they have great auditory and visual skills**
- E) they don't consume their energy if it is not a genuine threat

**34. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.**

- A) no animal on four legs is faster than ostriches
- B) **heat haze distorts the vision of predators from a distance**
- C) ostriches can't run as fast as 45 miles per hour
- D) an ostrich not only hides its head in the sand but also covers its body with dirt
- E) ostriches hide from the predators because they are too lazy to escape

**32.** Parçada deve kuşlarının inanılan aksine tehdit hissettiklerinde kafalarını kuma gömmedikleri ve oldukça hızlı koştuklarından bahsedilmektedir. Ayrıca böyle bir düşüncenin nereden kaynaklandığı anlatılmaktadır. Sorudaki C seçeneğindeki "Bir deve kuşu aslında asla kafasını kuma gömmez" ifadesi parçadaki "When an ostrich feels genuinely threatened, **it will actually start running instead of hiding its head in the sand,** as is popularly believed." cümlesi ile örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **C**'dir.

**33.** Soru kökünde deve kuşlarının avcıları tespit etmede başarılı oldukları ifade edilmekte ve bunun nedeni sorgulanmaktadır. D seçeneğindeki "çok iyi duyma ve görme becerilerine sahip oldukları için" ifadesi, parçada yer alan "**The ostrich also has extremely good eye sight and hearing.** Because of this, they are generally able to perceive predators before the predator sees them." cümleleri ile örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

**34.** Bu soruda, parçayla ilgili bir çıkarım yapılması istenmektedir. B seçeneğinde belirtilen "Sıcak hava pusu, uzak mesafeden avcıların görüşünü bozar" ifadesi parçada "the heat haze, combined with how low they are to the ground makes them appear just a mound of dirt in the distance to predators." cümlesi ile örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **B**'dir.

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

Even without a tsunami warning system, there are some natural signs that may warn coastal residents of an approaching tsunami. It is wise to always evacuate a coastal area after a strong earthquake. If the sea suddenly recedes and the seabed is exposed, this may also be a warning that a tsunami is on the way. Unfortunately in the past, events such as a sudden drop in the sea level have drawn the curious down to the beach, increasing the casualties when the actual waves arrived. Needless deaths also occurred when victims failed to realize that a tsunami is made up of multiple waves and the first one to arrive often isn't the biggest. The curious people wander to the oceanfront to see the damage by the first wave and are killed when the next waves, which are much stronger, arrive shortly after.

**35. One can understand from the passage that a tsunami ---.**

- A) is likely to occur after a strong earthquake
- B) is at its deadliest with the arrival of the first wave
- C) may cause the sea level to rise
- D) cannot be detected without a tsunami warning system
- E) occurs as a single wave instead of a series of successive waves

**36. The passage emphasizes the point that tsunami fatalities ---.**

- A) mostly happen when the first wave arrives
- B) cannot be avoided because tsunamis have no warning signs
- C) increase due to people's curiosity and ignorance
- D) occur mostly during evacuation of the coastal areas
- E) could be avoided if there were a tsunami warning system

**37. The focus of the passage is on ---.**

- A) the reasons why tsunamis cannot be predicted
- B) how tsunamis form and when they occur
- C) the destructive force of a tsunami as well as its disastrous effects
- D) the signs of a tsunami and what to do when they appear
- E) how a tsunami warning system works

**35.** Parçada tsunami dalgalarının oluşma şekillerinden ve insanların neden tsunamiler nedeniyle öldüklerinden bahsedilmektedir. Soru kökünde ve doğru seçenekteki "Bir tsunaminin güçlü bir depremde sonra oluşması olasıdır" ifadesi, parçada yer alan "It is wise to always evacuate a coastal area after a strong earthquake. If the sea suddenly recedes and the seabed is exposed, this **may also be a warning that a tsunami is on the way.**" cümleleri ile örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **A**'dir.

**36.** Soruda tsunamiden kaynaklanan ölümlerle ilgili bir bilginin bulunması istenmektedir. C seçeneğindeki "tsunami ölümleri insanların merakı ve cahilliği yüzünden artmaktadır" ifadesi, parçada yer alan "Needless deaths also occurred when **victims failed to realize ... ..The curious people wander to the oceanfront to see the damage by the first wave and are killed when the next waves, which are much stronger, arrive shortly after.**" cümlelerdeki bilgi ile örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **C**'dir.

**37.** Bu soruda parçanın ana fikri sorgulanmaktadır. Parçada genel olarak tsunaminin belirtileri ve tsunami esnasında dikkat edilmesi ve yapılması gerekenlerden bahsedildiğinden, doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

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

The statue called the Bronze Horseman was built by the order of Empress Catherine II as a tribute to the great Russian ruler and reformer, Peter the Great. This impressive monument stands on a red granite pedestal in the city of Saint Petersburg, which was founded by Peter the Great. Catherine had no legal claim to the throne as she was a German princess by birth and she had gained her position in Russia through rebellion. Therefore, she wanted to establish a connection to Peter the Great and the other earlier Russian rulers. This statue, created by a famous French sculptor, depicts Peter the Great sitting heroically on his horse while his horse steps on a snake, which represents the enemies of Peter and his reforms. It is now a landmark of Saint Petersburg, just as the Statue of Liberty is a symbol of New York City.

38. It can be understood from the passage that Empress Catherine II ---.

- A) was born into the royal Russian family that Peter the Great came from
- B) was the founder of the city of Saint Petersburg
- C) had no respect for Peter the Great
- D) was lawful heir to the Russian monarchy
- E) **wanted to be seen in the line of great Russian rulers**

39. It is clear from the passage that Peter the Great ---.

- A) had left his throne to Empress Catherine II before he died
- B) had asked Catherine the Second to build his statue
- C) had his statue built and designed by French artists
- D) was of German ancestry just like Catherine the Second
- E) **made reforms that were disapproved by some**

40. The writer of the passage compares the Bronze Horseman to the Statue of Liberty saying that they both ---.

- A) represent power and heroism
- B) **serve as the symbols of great cities**
- C) were built in the name of great leaders
- D) are tourist attractions
- E) stand on a red granite pedestal

38. Parçada İmparatoriçe Catherine tarafından Büyük Peter adına yaptırılan Bronz Atlı heykelinden bahsedilmektedir. E seçeneğinde yer alan "İmparatoriçe II. Catherine büyük Rus hükümdarlarının arasında görünmek/anılmak istedi" ifadesi, parçadaki "she wanted to establish a connection to Peter the Great and the other earlier Russian rulers." cümlesi ile örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **E**'dir.

39. E seçeneğinde verilen "Büyük Peter, bazıları tarafından onaylanmayan reformlar yaptı" ifadesi, parçadaki "...which represents the enemies of Peter and his reforms." ifadesi ile örtüşmektedir. "...Peter'in ve onun reformlarının düşmanlarını temsil eden..." ifadesi, Peter'in reformlarının bazı kesimlerce onaylanmadığını göstermektedir. Doğru seçenek **E**'dir.

40. Soru kökünde, parçanın yazarının Bronz Atlı heykeliyle Özgürlük Heykeli'ni hangi açıdan karşılaştırdığı sorgulanmıştır. B seçeneğindeki "her ikisi de büyük şehirlerin sembolleri olarak hizmet etmektedir" ifadesi, parçada yer alan "It is now a landmark of Saint Petersburg, just as the Statue of Liberty is a symbol of New York City." cümlesi ile örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **B**'dir.

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

Formula 1 has several different start points. The Grand Prix as you would recognize it today is very different to its origins of the 1950s, but really it began much earlier than that. Formula 1 can be traced back as far as the 1890s, when road races in France were very popular. However, it is in 1901 that we can find the first race to use the title "Grand Prix." It was at Le Mans, in France, and was won by a Renault. Racing cars in those days were stocky and much higher than the flat incarnations we see in modern F1. The races were much longer, and usually meant driving across country, passing through towns at great speeds. Well, just over 60mph was a triumph of engineering in those days. The cars were notoriously unreliable though, and drivers would often have their mechanics accompany them on the long journeys, so that if any mishaps occurred, they would just need to pull over and fix the job.

**41. One can understand from the passage that racers were ---.**

- A) mostly engineers who had good mechanical knowledge
- B) not allowed to speed over 60 mph
- C) taller due to the height of the cars
- D) accompanied by a mechanic in case of a probable breakdown**
- E) allowed to change the route when they faced an unexpected event in the course of the race

**42. We can infer from the passage that during the races in the past ---.**

- A) a person in the city centre was likely to see a racing car passing by**
- B) many streets had to be emptied
- C) there was a mechanic ready to help at certain points along the track
- D) it was not so common to see crowds of spectators around
- E) racers had to take breaks as the races lasted rather long

**43. It can be understood from the passage that ---.**

- A) the tough conditions prevented many drivers to participate in car races
- B) car racing used to be more popular before the mid-1900s
- C) today's racing cars don't resemble those in the past**
- D) F1 races were only held in France at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century
- E) racing cars are not only heavier but faster today

**41.** Parçada Formula 1 yarışlarının tarihçesinden ve ilk dönemlerde yapılan yarışların özelliklerinden bahsedilmektedir. Soru kökünde yarışçılarla ilgili bir bilginin tamamlanması istenmiştir. Buna göre, doğru seçenekteki "Yarışçılar, bir problemin ortaya çıkma ihtimaline karşı bir oto tamircisi tarafından eşlik ediliyorlardı" ifadesi, parçada yer alan "and drivers would often have their mechanics accompany them on the long journeys, so that if any mishaps occurred, they would just need to pull over and fix the job." cümlesi ile örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

**42.** Soru kökündeki ifadede "geçmişte yarışma esnasında" gerçekleşen bir durum sorgulanmıştır. Buna göre, "geçmişte yarışlarda şehir içinde bir kişinin yarış arabasını geçerken görmesi muhtemeldi" ifadesi, parçada yer alan "The races were much longer, and usually meant driving across country, passing through towns at great speeds" cümlesi ile örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **A**'dir.

**43.** C seçeneğindeki "bugünün yarış arabaları geçmiştekilere benzememektedir" ifadesi, parçada verilen "Racing cars in those days were stocky and much higher than the flat incarnations we see in modern F1." cümlesi ile örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **C**'dir.



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

44. Jane:

- You won't believe your ears when you get the latest news about Jill.

Mary:

- ---

Jane:

- You are a big pain!

Mary:

- But wouldn't you feel bad if you were in her shoes?

- A) **Sorry, but I don't like it when people talk after somebody.**
- B) I hope it's something worth telling the other girls.
- C) She must have twisted her ankle due to her high heels again!
- D) I just can't wait to hear your gossips.
- E) If I were you, I wouldn't tell lies so often.

Jane'in "Jill ile ilgili son haberleri duyunca kulaklarına inanamayacaksınız" şeklindeki coşkulu ifadesine Mary'nin verdiği yanıt, "Sen bir baş ağrısı" şeklinde ve bu yanıtın Jane'in istemediği bir yanıt olduğu görülmektedir. A seçeneğindeki "Üzgünüm ama insanlar birinin arkasından konuştuklarında bundan hoşlanmıyorum" ifadesi, diyalogu anlam bütünlüğü açısından doğru tamamlamaktadır. Doğru seçenek **A**'dir.

45. Andy:

- Have you read *Macbeth* by William Shakespeare yet?

Sam:

- ---

Andy:

- Then you are not really familiar with its original plot since it has many differences.

Sam:

- Oh, I didn't know that actually. Then, I should take a look at one of the books, as well.

- A) No, I haven't had a chance to read it yet.
- B) I have read it, but I don't think I understood it since it was quite hard to grasp.
- C) Of course I have, but does it have anything to do with the plot?
- D) **Well, I haven't but I have watched its adaptations into motion pictures.**
- E) I have read "Romeo and Juliet" but not this one.

Andy, Sam'e Machbet'i okuyup okumadığını sorduğunda, Sam'in verdiği yanıt sorgulanmaktadır ve bu yanıt karşısında Andy'nin, "O halde, orijinalini bilmiyorsun çünkü farklılıklar var" şeklindeki yorumundan, Sam'in bu eseri okumadığı anlaşılmaktadır. D seçeneğindeki "Okumadım ancak televizyonda uyarlamalarını seyrettim" cümlesi diyalogu anlam bakımından doğru tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **D**'dir.

46. Jenny:

- I think that shirt would really suit you. Why don't you get it?

Blake:

- It looks cheap and badly made. I think I'll wear it once and then have to throw it away.

Jenny:

- ---

Blake:

- I just don't feel that wasting my income on disposable things is good economy, that's all.

- A) You are always criticizing my choices. You had better be kind to me.
- B) I wish I could enjoy shopping as much as you.
- C) If I were you, I'd try on those trousers instead.
- D) Come on! It's so ridiculous not to buy anything just because it's expensive.
- E) **Why are you always worrying about money? You should learn to relax and live a little.**

Diyalog, Jenny'nin Blake'e yakışacağını düşündüğü gömleği Blake'in alma taraftarı olmadığını ifade etmesiyle başlamaktadır. Jenny'nin E seçeneğindeki "Niye hep para ile ilgili endişe duyuyorsun? Biraz rahatlamalısın ve hayatını yaşamalısın" ifadesine karşılık, Blake'in "Atılacak şeylere gelirim boşa harcamanın iyi bir ekonomi olduğunu düşünmüyorum hepsi bu" şeklindeki yanıtı diyalogu anlam bütünlüğü bakımından doğru tamamlamaktadır. Doğru seçenek **E**'dir.

47. Pat:

- What has happened to your face?

Burt:

- No big deal mum, it is just a scar. You know our cat.

Pat:

- ---

Burt:

- What else could I have done while it was trying to eat my hamster?

- A) How many times should I tell you not to leave them in the same room?
- B) **You pulled its tail, didn't you?**
- C) We should never have bought it.
- D) Don't get involved in a fight with them again, Burt.
- E) Would you please feed it for me the next time?

Pat'in "Yüzüne ne oldu?" sorusuna Burt, "Çok önemli değil anne, sadece bir yara izi. Bizim kediyi biliyorsun" şeklinde yanıt vermektedir. Boşluktan sonra Burt'ün "Benim hamsterimi yemeye çalışırken başka ne yapabilirdim ki?" şeklinde açıklaması bulunmaktadır. Bu açıklamayı gerektirecek cümle, B seçeneğindeki "Kuyruğunu çektin değil mi?" sorusudur. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

48. Sandra:

- So what time are we boarding our flight?

Vicky:

- Well, not until 9.30, so we've got an hour to wander around.

Sandra:

- ----

Vicky:

- No, I can't stand the salespeople they have in there. Let's have breakfast instead.

- A) I need a cup of coffee before we fly.
- B) We'd better take our baggage to the check-in desk.
- C) Why don't we have a seat at the lounge and watch TV?
- D) **Let's try on some scents in the duty free shop.**
- E) We should eat something first as we'll be flying for hours.

Vicky'nin "Oradaki satıcılara katlanamıyorum. Onun yerine kahvaltı yapalım" şeklindeki son cümlesi, Sandra'nın onu satıcıların olduğu bir yere gitmeye davet ettiğini göstermektedir. D seçeneğindeki "Haydi Duty Free mağazasında bazı kokuları deneyelim" ifadesi Vicky'nin gitmek istemediği yeri göstermektedir. Uygun olan seçenek **D**'dir.

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. After hearing his wife is pregnant, Andrew couldn't say anything for a minute.

- A) Andrew stopped speaking the minute he heard that he and his wife would have a baby.
- B) For a little while, Andrew froze with fear when he learned his wife's pregnancy.
- C) Hearing his wife's pregnancy, Andrew was at a loss for words for a moment.
- D) Andrew fell silent for a second after he saw his wife's positive pregnancy test result.
- E) Upon hearing the good news, Andrew couldn't say anything to his wife for a while.

Soru kökü, "Eşinin hamile olduğunu duyduktan sonra Andrew, bir dakika boyunca hiçbir şey söyleyemedi" şeklindedir. A seçeneğindeki "stopped speaking", B seçeneğindeki "froze with fear", D seçeneğindeki "pregnancy test results" ve E seçeneğindeki "the good news" ifadeleri soru kökünde bulunmamaktadır. Soru kökündeki "couldn't say anything" ile C seçeneğindeki "was at a loss for words" anlamca birbirini karşılamaktadır. Doğru seçenek **C**'dir.

50. The cinema and the theatre have remained very much part of the famous actor's life since his teenage years and even more so lately.

- A) The famous actor filled his whole life with the cinema and the theatre in his youth, which even continued in his adult life.
- B) Both the teenage years and the adult life of the famous actor have totally been shaped by the cinema and the theatre.
- C) **Most of the famous actor's life revolved** around the cinema and the theatre when he was a teenager, and it has recently been doing so even more.
- D) Not only the renowned actor's teenage years but also his later life were under the influence of the cinema and the theatre.
- E) The actor was much more impressed by the cinema than the theatre in his youth, which did not change even in his later life.

Soru kökünde "Sinema ve tiyatro, gençlik yıllarından bu yana, hatta son zamanlarda daha da fazla bir şekilde, ünlü aktörün yaşamının büyük bir parçası olarak kalmıştır" ifadesi bulunmaktadır. A seçeneğindeki "his whole life", B seçeneğindeki "totally been shaped", D seçeneğindeki "were" ve E seçeneğindeki "by cinema than the theatre" ifadelerinden ötürü soru kökündeki içerik tam olarak verilememiştir. C seçeneğindeki "Ünlü aktörün yaşamının büyük bir bölümü gençken sinema ve tiyatro etrafında dönmüştür ve hatta son zamanlarda daha da fazla bir şekilde devam etmektedir" ifadesi ile anlam bakımından örtüşmektedir. Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

51. Both his parents and his friends were against his decision to change his job.

- A) He changed his job without the approval of his parents and friends.
- B) **His decision to find another job didn't** receive approval from neither his parents nor his friends.
- C) Not only his parents but also his friends were pleased with his decision to find another job.
- D) Nobody but his parents and his friends approved his decision to find another job.
- E) His parents and his friends hardly wanted him to change his job, so his decision met with their approval.

Soru kökündeki "Hem annesi-babası hem de arkadaşları onun işini değiştirmesi kararına karşıydı" ifadesi B seçeneğindeki "Başka bir iş bulma kararı ne annesi-babası ne de arkadaşları tarafından onay gördü" ifadesi ile anlam bütünlüğü bakımından örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **B**'dir. A seçeneği; "changed his job", C seçeneği; "pleased with his decision", D seçeneği; "his parents and his friends approved", E seçeneği; "hardly wanted" ifadelerinden dolayı elenmektedir.

52. A tree does not grow higher than 130 metres as it is impossible for the water to rise higher.

- A) Since it isn't possible for the water to reach up, trees can mostly be as tall as 130 metres.
- B) Water can rise up to 130 metres max, but it is possible for a tree to grow a bit higher.
- C) If it weren't possible for water to rise higher than 130 metres, trees wouldn't grow that high.
- D) Trees can get higher than 130 metres, but the water can't possibly rise that high.
- E) **The height of a tree can be no more than 130 metres because water can move up that high at the most.**

Soru kökündeki "Suyun daha yükseğe çıkması imkansız olduğu için bir ağaç, 130 metreden daha fazla büyümmez" ifadesi, E seçeneğindeki "Su, en çok o yüksekliğe ulaşabileceği için bir ağacın boyu 130 metreden daha fazla olamaz" ifadesi ile anlam açısından örtüşmektedir. Doğru seçenek **E**'dir.

53. Crime statistics show that we are more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago.

- A) **During the last 20 years, the possibility of being burgled has increased, according to crime statistics.**
- B) Crime statistics demonstrate that the number of burglary cases increase every 20 years.
- C) The number of people burgled hardly changed in the last two decades, as the crime statistics say.
- D) According to a survey of crime statistics, the number of burglars has increased in the last 20 years.
- E) A survey of crime statistics was carried out to find out the likelihood of getting burgled now when compared to 20 years ago.

Soru kökündeki "Suç istatistikleri, bizim şu anda 20 yıl öncekinden daha fazla soyulma ihtimalimizin olduğunu göstermektedir" ifadesi A seçeneğinde " Suç istatistiklerine göre yirmi yıllık süreç içinde soyulma ihtimalimiz artmıştır." ifadesi ile anlam açısından örtüşmektedir. Doğru yanıt **A**'dır. B seçeneği; "burglary cases", C seçeneği; "hardly changed", D seçeneği; "the number of burglars" ve E seçeneği; "to find out the likelihood" ifadelerinden ötürü elenmektedir.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

54. You need a reference letter from your professor for a scholarship. So you meet her in order to explain your request, but she appears somewhat indifferent and avoids stating clearly if she is going to provide you with it any time soon. You have, nevertheless, only two days left before the deadline. So in order to find out her intention without being rude, you say: ---

- A) **I understand you are really busy, but I hope you appreciate how important this reference is to me.**
- B) You had better get writing it as there is no time.
- C) If only you could leave your other trivial tasks aside for a while and write it.
- D) You have to give me a clear answer because this is urgent.
- E) You don't seem to understand how important this reference letter is to me.

Burs için profesöründen referans mektubu almak istediğinde professor, bu durumu göz ardı edip kayıtsız davranmaktadır. Teslim tarihine sadece iki günün kaldı ve kabalaşmadan, onun niyetini öğrenmek için bir şey söylemen istenmektedir. A seçeneğindeki "Gerçekten meşgul olduğunuzu anlıyorum ancak umarım bu referans mektubunun benim için ne kadar önemli olduğunu takdir edersiniz" cümlesi karşdakini bir cevap vermeye yönlendirebilmek için kibarca söylenmiş bir ifade olarak kabul edilebilir. Doğru seçenek **A**'dır.

55. When you go to the tennis court that you have reserved for you and your friend, you see that another couple is already playing on it. When you go to the reservation office, you see there happened to be a mistake in the records. You want to play the game without losing time. Willing to find a solution and not wanting to be problematic, you say: ---

- A) Why on earth did you reserve our court to some other couple?
- B) **As** we really want to play tennis right away, we can take the other court across the hall.
- C) Well, we can wait till they finish their game and then play.
- D) I cannot wait till midnight. Throw them out of the court now.
- E) You could have been more careful while writing down the reservations.

Tenis kortunda yer ayırtmana rağmen kortun başka birine verildiğini gördüğünde, problem çıkarmadan sorunu çözmeye yönelik bir şey söylemen istenmektedir. B seçeneğindeki "Gerçekten hemen tennis oynamak istediğimiz için salonda başka bir kort alabilir miyiz?" cümlesi, problem çıkarmadan çözümsel bir yaklaşımda bulunduğunu göstermektedir. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

56. You and a friend are studying for your maths exam tomorrow, and your friend has been trying to solve a difficult equation for the last half an hour. You suggest a break to refresh yourselves, but your friend angrily insists he should solve the equation first. You think he can't, as he is too tired and frustrated, so you say: ---

- A) **Maybe it'll be easier to find the answer with a fresh mind. Let's see what we think of when we come back.**
- B) If we stop now, you won't be any smarter by the time we get back, so you had better just give up.
- C) Listen, why don't you let me try it; or, we'll be stuck in here the whole day!
- D) All right. If you haven't solved it by the time I get back, you should also give a break.
- E) Let's go for a cup of tea and then stop studying for today.

Ertesi günkü matematik sınavına çalışırken arkadaşın, son yarım saattir zor bir denklemi çözmeye çalışmaktadır. Ara vermeyi teklif ettiğinde sana kızıp önce denklemi çözmesi gerektiğini söyler. Arkadaşının çok yorgun olduğunu ve soruyu çözemedeğinden ötürü hayal kırıklığına uğradığını düşünüyorsun ve bu nedenle soruyu çözemeyeceğini belirtmen gerekiyor. A seçeneğindeki "Belki de zinde bir şekilde cevabı bulmak daha kolay olacaktır. Geri geldiğimizde ne düşüneceğiz bir görelim." ifadesi ara verme konusundaki ısrarı göstermektedir. Doğru yanıt **A**'dir.

57. Your best friend has been offered a teaching position by two language schools, but she cannot decide which to choose. She demands that you make the decision for her, as she's too confused to think clearly. You want to be of some help, but you don't want to bear such responsibility, so you say: ---

- A) I don't want to involve myself in any of your decisions.
- B) I could think of a better way to spend my day than dealing with your choices.
- C) I doubt it if anyone would like to help you out of this; you are alone in making this choice.
- D) **It would be great if I could give you the answer, but I can only support your decision.**
- E) I hate having to bear the consequences of a decision I myself have made.

En iyi arkadaşın iki dil okulundan iş teklifi alır ancak karar veremediği için senin onun için karar vermeni ister. Bir şekilde yardım etmek istiyorsun fakat böyle bir sorumluluğu taşımak istemiyorsun ve bu düşüncelerini ifade ettiğin bir cümle söylemen gerekmektedir. D seçeneğindeki "Sana cevabı verebilsem harika olurdu ama ancak senin vereceğin kararı destekleyebilirim" cümlesi, hem sorumluluğu direkt olarak üzerine almadığını hem de yardımcı olmak istediğini göstermektedir. Doğru yanıt **D**'dir.

58. On Friday, your English teacher sets you a 1,000 word essay to write for Monday, but you have already promised the sports coach that you would go to his basketball camp this weekend. You really need a good grade from your English class, but you don't want to disappoint the sports coach, so you say to the English teacher: ---

- A) I wish you changed my essay topic. The sports coach said he could help me if you did so.
- B) I hope you will ignore some of the mistakes in it. I really promised the coach to get a good mark.
- C) **Can you postpone the deadline for me? I already promised to attend the coach's basketball camp this weekend.**
- D) Could you tell the coach that I won't be able to go to the training camp this weekend? I don't want to disappoint you.
- E) Whatever it may cost me, I'll join that basketball camp.

İngilizce öğretmeninin pazartesi için bin kelimelik bir kompozisyon yazmanı istediğinde antrenörüne basketbol kampına katılmak üzere söz verdiğinden ve onu hayal kırıklığına uğratmak istemediğinden ve ayrıca İngilizce dersinden iyi bir nota ihtiyacın olduğundan İngilizce öğretmene durumu açıklaman istenmektedir. C seçeneğindeki "Teslim tarihini benim için erteleyebilir misiniz? Bu hafta sonu için basketbol koçuna söz verdim "ifadesi durum için uygun ifadedir. Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. The name *cracker* comes from a day in 1801, when Josiah Bent accidentally burned a bunch of what we now call crackers. As the crackers burned, they made a crackling noise, which inspired the name. --- So, he experimented around until he came up with the best flavour. By 1810, millions of people were buying Bent's crackers.

- A) To make them popular as a snack food, he'd have to improve on the taste.  
B) Bent was also the one who pioneered the cracker as a snack food.  
C) You can still buy crackers made by the company Bent's grandson founded.  
D) Saltine crackers were generally considered tastier than soda crackers.  
E) He started selling them as snack food to sailors.

Parçada, kraker isminin nereden geldiği ve krakerin nasıl ortaya çıktığı anlatılmaktadır.. Boşluktan sonraki "Böylece, en iyi tada ulaşana kadar denedi" ifadesi, bir önceki cümlede, krakerin tadını iyi hale getirme düşüncesinden bahsedilmesini gerektirmektedir. A seçeneğindeki "Onları atıştırmalık yiyecek olarak popüler hale getirmek için tadını iyileştirmek zorundaydı" cümlesi anlam bütünlüğü olarak paragrafı doğru tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **A**'dir.

60. With almost 2000 species that are found on six of the seven continents, scorpions populate a wide range of habitat which has allowed their legs to evolve in interesting ways. --- Many other scorpion species in many other environments have evolved similar adaptations.

- A) The only place where they can't be found is Antarctica.  
B) Therefore, it isn't hard to say that they are amazing little creatures.  
C) For example, the rock climbing species have curved claws to cling to the rocks.  
D) They, for instance, are known to eat 1/3 of their body weight in a single meal.  
E) So, they have the ability to slow down their metabolic rate.

Parçada akrelerin yaşadıkları bölgelere uygun olarak nasıl evrimleştiklerinden ve çeşitlilik gösterdiklerinden bahsedilmektedir. Boşluktan sonraki ifadede "Birçok başka tür birçok başka çevrede benzer adaptasyonlar geliştirmişlerdir" ifadesi boşluğa gelecek cümlede bir evrim, değişiklikten bahsedilmesi gerektiğini göstermektedir. Buna göre, C seçeneğindeki "Örneğin kayaya tırmanan türlerin kayada asılı kalmak için içe dönmüş pençeleri vardır" ifadesi, belli bir yerdeki bir türe ait özellikten bahsetmektedir. Doğru seçenek **C**'dir.

61. --- They also do better in school, develop personal discipline and learn how to get along with others. "Sports are more than a game; they are a set of life lessons," says head of the research team. More interestingly, kids derive those benefits even from the sports that they are not very good at.

- A) Team sports have the power to boost self-esteem and create healthy habits.
- B) Kids over the age of eight should specialize in a sport, join a club team, or attend sports camps.
- C) Researchers say that kids growing up without sports are really disadvantaged.
- D) Sports like football or basketball develop our communication skills.
- E) **New research shows that kids who play sports don't just benefit physically.**

Paragrafta, spor yapan öğrencilerin kazanımlarından bahsedilmektedir. Giriş cümlesinden sonra, "Onlar aynı zamanda okulda daha başarılı olurlar, kişisel disiplinlerini geliştirirler ve başkalarıyla nasıl geçineceklerini öğrenirler" cümlesi, boşluğa gelecek cümlede de sporun bir yararından bahsedilmesini gerektiğini göstermektedir. Buna göre E seçeneğindeki "Yeni bir araştırma göstermiştir ki, spor yapan çocuklar, spordan sadece fiziksel olarak faydalanmazlar" ifadesi, paragrafın geri kalan bölümünde sporun diğer faydalarından bahsedildiği için, uygun bir giriş cümlesidir. Doğru yanıt **E**'dir.

62. There are four principal cloud classifications namely, cumulus, cirrus, stratus and nimbus. Cumulus clouds are cotton-like and puffy in appearance. They often appear in clusters, but they may also be found alone. --- However, Stratus and Nimbus clouds are dark low-lying clouds and, in general, they foretell an incoming rain shower.

- A) Clouds are made up of tiny water droplets or ice crystals.
- B) These tallest of all clouds often produce violent storms of rain, thunder, lightning, hail and high winds.
- C) Clouds form when humid air cools enough for water vapor to condense into droplets or ice crystals.
- D) It may also precede snowstorms, thunderstorms and even blizzards.
- E) **In general cumulus and cirrus cloud formations signal good and fair weather.**

Parçada dört bulut çeşidinden bahsedilmektedir. Boşluktan sonraki ifadede iki bulut türünün yağmur habercisi olduğundan bahseder ve "however" zıtlık bağlacı ile bağlar. E seçeneğindeki "Genellikle Cumulus ve Cirrus bulutları, iyi ve açık bir havanın habercisidir" cümlesi, diğer iki bulut türünden bahseden bir sonraki cümleyle zıtlık anlamı oluşturabilecek bir bilgiye sahiptir. Doğru yanıt **E**'dir.

63. After the disaster caused by the huge earthquake in May 2008, China is looking for safer schools for its children. — When this ingenious idea was brought to the attention of the authorities, they approved the project. Then, he and a team of Chinese students started building safe schools out of cardboard pillars, plywood roofs and polycarbonate as insulation.

- A) The prime minister of China is also encouraging any ideas that can predict earthquakes.
- B) The 2008 Sichuan earthquake was a deadly one that measured 8.0.
- C) Especially Wen Jiabao has carried out a number of projects to design earthquake resistant schools.
- D) **A possible solution -building temporary schools- was proposed by Japanese architect, Shigeru Ban.**
- E) Eliminating hazards throughout the school can greatly reduce the risk of injury or death.

Parçada 2008 yılındaki büyük deprem felaketinden sonra Japonya'da inşa edilen okullardan bahsedilmektedir. Boşluktan sonraki "bu dahiyane fikir (this ingenious idea) yetkililerin dikkatine sunulduğunda projeyi onayladılar" cümlesi, boşluğa gelecek cümlede bu projeden bahsedilmesi gerektiğini göstermektedir. D seçeneğindeki "Muhtemel bir çözüm Japon mimar Shigeru Ban tarafından önerilen geçici okullardı" cümlesi daha sonra bu okulların nasıl anlatıldığını ve okulların hangi malzemeden yapıldığını anlatan paragrafın genelini anlam olarak uygun bir şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **D**'dir.

64. – 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. For centuries sailors have been telling stories of encountering monstrous ocean waves which exceed fifty meters in height.

- A) Denizcilerin asırlardır anlattıkları arasında, yüksekliği elli metreyi aşan devasa okyanus dalgalarıyla karşılaştıkları öyküler de vardır.
- B) Yüksekliği elli metreyi aşan devasa okyanus dalgalarıyla karşılaşan denizciler, bu öyküleri asırlardır anlatmaktadır.
- C) Denizcilerin yüksekliği elli metreyi aşan devasa okyanus dalgalarıyla karşılaşma öyküleri asırlardır anlatılmaktadır.
- D) Denizcilerin yüksekliği elli metreyi aşan devasa okyanus dalgalarıyla karşılaşma öykülerini asırlarca anlattılar.
- E) **Denizciler, yüksekliği elli metreyi aşan devasa okyanus dalgalarıyla karşılaşma öykülerini asırlardır anlatmaktadır.**

Çeviri sorusunun kökündeki "For centuries sailors have been telling stories of encountering ..." Cümleinin yüklemi "anlatmaktadır" olarak aranmalıdır. Seçeneklerde yüklem açısından uygunluk gösteren tek seçenek E'dir. Doğru yanıt **E**'dir.

65. Light bulbs that are said to last for more than two decades by consuming very little energy took their place in the market some time ago.

- A) Bir süre önce pazardaki yerini alan ampullerin çok az enerji tüketerek yirmi yıldan fazla dayandığı söylenmektedir.
- B) **Çok az enerji tüketerek yirmi yıldan fazla dayandığı söylenen ampuller, bir süre önce pazardaki yerini aldı.**
- C) Yirmi yıldan fazla bir süre dayanan ampullerin çok az enerji tükettiği ve bir süre önce pazardaki yerini aldığı söylenmektedir.
- D) Çok az enerji tüketimiyle yirmi yıl kadar dayandığı söylenen ampuller, bir süre önce pazardaki yerini aldı.
- E) Çok az enerji tükettiği için yirmi yıldan fazla dayandığı söylenen ampullerin pazardaki yerini alması bir süre önce gerçekleşti.

Soru kökündeki "took their place in the market some time ago" ifadesi "bir süre önce pazardaki yerini aldı." şeklinde yalnızca B ve D seçeneklerinde mevcuttur. Ancak D seçeneğindeki "çok az enerji tükettiği" ifadesi soru kökünde mevcut değildir. Doğru seçenek **B**'dir.

66. Youngsters mostly prefer spending time chatting on social networking websites to going out with their friends.

- A) Gençler çoğunlukla, sosyal paylaşım sitelerinde sohbet ederek vakit geçirmeyi, arkadaşlarıyla dışarı çıkmaya tercih ediyorlar.
- B) Çoğunlukla, sosyal paylaşım sitelerinde sohbet ederek vakit geçirmeyi tercih eden gençler, arkadaşlarıyla dışarı çıkmıyor.
- C) Gençler, arkadaşlarıyla dışarıda vakit geçirmektense, tercihlerini çoğunlukla sosyal paylaşım sitelerinde sohbet etme yönünde kullanıyor.
- D) Gençlerin çoğu, sosyal paylaşım sitelerinde sohbet etmeyi, arkadaşlarıyla dışarı çıkarak vakit geçirmeye tercih ediyor.
- E) Çoğu vaktini sosyal paylaşım sitelerinde sohbet ederek geçiren gençler, arkadaşlarıyla dışarı çıkmayı tercih etmiyor.

Soru kökündeki "Youngsters mostly prefer..." ifadesi, "Gençler çoğunlukla.... tercih ediyorlar." şeklinde yalnızca A seçeneğinde mevcuttur. Doğru yanıt **A**'dır. D seçeneğinde yüklem uygun olsa da, özne, "Gençlerin çoğu" olarak verildiği için soru kökündeki özneyle örtüşmemektedir.

67. British archaeologists have unearthed the remains of a mysterious structure thought to be older than Egyptian pyramids.

- A) İngiliz arkeologlar, Mısır piramitlerinden daha eski olduğunu düşündükleri bir yapının kalıntılarını esrarengiz bir şekilde ortaya çıkardılar.
- B) İngiliz arkeologlar, çıkardıkları esrarengiz yapının kalıntılarının Mısır piramitlerinden daha eski olduğunu düşünmektedir.
- C) İngiliz arkeologlar, Mısır piramitlerinden daha eski olduğu düşünülen, esrarengiz bir yapının kalıntılarını ortaya çıkardı.
- D) Mısır piramitlerinden daha eski olduğu düşünülen esrarengiz yapının kalıntıları, İngiliz arkeologlar tarafından ortaya çıkarıldı.
- E) İngiliz arkeologların ortaya çıkardığı esrarengiz yapının kalıntılarının Mısır'daki piramitlerden daha eski olduğu düşünülmektedir.

A seçeneğindeki "esrarengiz bir şekilde ortaya çıkardılar."

B seçeneğindeki "daha eski olduğunu düşünmektedir"

D seçeneğindeki "arkeologlar tarafından ortaya çıkarıldı."

E seçeneğindeki "eski olduğu düşünülmektedir." ifadeleri soru kökünde mevcut değildir. Doğru seçenek **C**'dir.

68. Although there are different theories as to the home of the artichoke, some agree that this vegetable has its origins in Eastern Mediterranean.

- A) Enginarın ana vatanına dair farklı teoriler bulunmaktadır fakat bazıları, bu sebzenin kökeninin Kuzey Akdeniz olduğunu kabul etmektedir.
- B) Enginarın ana vatanına dair farklı teoriler olmasına rağmen, bazıları bu sebzenin kökeninin Kuzey Akdeniz olduğunu kabul etmektedir.
- C) Enginarın kökeninin Kuzey Akdeniz olduğu kabul edilse de, bu sebzenin ana vatanına dair bazı farklı teoriler bulunmaktadır.
- D) Enginarın ana vatanına dair farklı teorileri olanlardan bazıları, bu sebzenin kökeninin Kuzey Akdeniz olduğunu kabul etmektedir.
- E) Bazıları, enginarın ana vatanının Kuzey Akdeniz olduğunu kabul etse de, bu sebzenin kökenine dair farklı teoriler vardır.

Soru kökündeki "Although there are different theories as to the home of the artichoke..." ifadesi "Enginarın ana vatanına dair farklı teoriler olmasına rağmen" şeklinde sadece B seçeneğinde mevcuttur. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

69. As his new album is listed as number one in the charts, Justin Bieber is showing the whole world how he is awarded for his efforts.

- A) Yeni albümü listelerde birinci sırada yer alırken, Justin Bieber tüm dünyaya, emeklerinin karşılığını nasıl aldığını gösteriyor.
- B) Justin Bieber, tüm dünyaya emeklerinin karşılığını nasıl aldığını gösterirken, yeni albümü listelerde birinci sırada yer alıyor.
- C) Justin Bieber, yeni albümüyle tüm dünya listelerinde birinci sırada yer alarak emeklerinin karşılığını nasıl aldığını gösteriyor.
- D) Justin Bieber, yeni albümünün listelerde nasıl birinci sırada yer aldığını tüm dünyaya gösterirken, emeklerinin karşılığını alıyor.
- E) Justin Bieber'ın yeni albümünün listelerde birinci sırada yer alması tüm dünyaya, emeklerin karşılığının nasıl alındığını gösteriyor.

Soru kökündeki 'As his new album is listed as number one in the charts...' ifadesi "Yeni albümü listelerde birinci sırada yer alırken" şeklinde sadece A seçeneğinde yer almaktadır. Doğru seçenek **A**'dır. C seçeneği doğru yanıtı yakın olmasına rağmen, "yeni albümüyle" ve "alarak" ifadeleri soru köküyle örtüşmemektedir.



70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Zeus'tan ateşi çalan ve onu ölümlülere veren Prometheus, işlediği suç için cezalandırılmış olsa da, insanoğlu için bir kahramandı.

- A) Though Prometheus, who stole the fire from Zeus and gave it to mortals, was a hero for humankind, he was punished for his crime.
- B) Prometheus was punished for stealing the fire from Zeus, but he was a hero for humankind as he gave it to mortals.
- C) Though a hero for humankind, Prometheus was punished for the crime he committed by giving the fire he stole from Zeus to mortals.
- D) Prometheus stole the fire from Zeus and gave it to mortals to be a hero for humankind, yet he was punished for the crime he committed.
- E) **Even though Prometheus**, who stole the fire from Zeus and gave it to mortals, was punished for the crime he committed, he was a hero for humankind.

Soru kökünde, "...insanoğlu için bir kahramandı." ifadesi ana cümleyi oluşturmaktadır. Ana cümle açısından baktığımızda;

A seçeneğinde, "...he was punished for his crime"

B seçeneğinde, "Prometheus was punished for stealing ...bu (fakat) he was a hero ..."

C seçeneğinde, "Prometheus was punished for the crime ..."

D seçeneğinde, "Prometheus stole the fire ... ve (fakat) he was punished ..."

şeklinde oluşturulmuştur.

Ana cümle, "...he was a hero for humankind." ve yan cümle "Even though – rağmen" şeklinde bir arada sadece E seçeneğinde mevcuttur.

Doğru yanıt **E**'dir.

71. Hizmetçi Despina'nın barışçıl ve güçlü tavrı, Mozart'ın, bir müzikal formun, birini nasıl anlatabileceğini hayal etmesine yardımcı oldu.

- A) With the help of the servant Despina's pacific and powerful demeanour, Mozart could imagine how a musical form might depict someone.
- B) The servant Despina helped Mozart to imagine how a musical form might depict someone's powerful and pacific demeanour.
- C) It was the servant Despina's pacific and powerful demeanour that helped Mozart to imagine how a musical form might depict someone.
- D) **The servant Despina's pacific and powerful demeanour helped Mozart imagine how a musical form might depict someone.**
- E) The servant Despina helped Mozart imagine how a pacific and powerful demeanour of someone might be depicted in a musical form.

A seçeneğindeki "With the help of the servant Despina's pacific and powerful demeanour, B seçeneğindeki "The servant Despina helped Mozart to imagine"  
C seçeneğindeki "It was the servant Despina's pacific and powerful demeanour"  
E seçeneğindeki "The servant Despina helped Mozart" ifadeleri soru kökünde mevcut değildir. Doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

72. Eğer geleceğin neler getirebileceği hakkında düşünmeyi bırakır ve bugünü olduğu gibi kabul edebilirsek, çok daha iyi durumda olacağımız kesin.

- A) If we can accept the present the way it is by stopping thinking about what the future might bring, it is certain that we will be a lot better off.
- B) Unless we stop thinking about what the future might bring and accept the present the way it is, we are unlikely to be a lot better off.
- C) **If we can stop thinking about what the future might bring and accept the present the way it is, it is certain that we will be a lot better off.**
- D) Only if we stop thinking about what the future might bring will we certainly accept the present the way it is and be a lot better off.
- E) To be certain that we will be a lot better off, we can stop thinking about what the future might bring and accept the present the way it is.

Soru kökündeki “**çok daha iyi durumda olacağımız kesin.**” ifadesi “**it is certain that we will be a lot better off.**” şeklinde sadece C ve A seçeneklerinde mevcuttur. Ancak A seçeneğindeki “If we can accept the present the way it is by stopping thinking about” ifadesi soru kökünde mevcut değildir. Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

73. Alzheimer hastalarının kaybolduklarında kolayca bulunabilmeleri için, yetkililer yaklaşık 150 hastanın parmak izini topladı.

- A) As it is easier to find the people with Alzheimer's disease by their fingerprints when they get lost, the authorities collected fingerprints of almost 150 patients.
- B) Authorities collected fingerprints of almost 150 people with Alzheimer's disease in order to use them to find these patients easily when they get lost.
- C) The fingerprints of 150 people with Alzheimer's disease were collected by the authorities in order for them to be found easily when they get lost.
- D) **In order for people with Alzheimer's disease to be found easily when they get lost, the authorities collected fingerprints of almost 150 patients.**
- E) Fingerprints help people with Alzheimer's disease to be found easily when they get lost, so authorities collected those of almost 150 patients.

A seçeneğindeki “As it is easier to find ...”  
B seçeneğindeki “in order to use them to find these patients...”  
C seçeneğindeki “The fingerprints of 150 people ... were collected (toplandı)”  
E seçeneğindeki “Fingerprints help people with Alzheimer' disease to be found easily” ifadeleri soru kökünde mevcut değildir. Doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

74. Edmund Hillary ve Tenzig Norgay'in Everest Dağı'nın zirvesine tırmandığı 1953'ten beri, birçok dağcı, aynıını yapmaya çalışmaktadır.

- A) Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed the summit of Mount Everest in 1953 and many mountaineers have been trying to do the same since then.
- B) Many mountaineers have been trying to climb the summit of Mount Everest like Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, who did it in 1953.
- C) Many mountaineers such as Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay have been trying to climb the summit of Mount Everest since 1953.
- D) When Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed the summit of Mount Everest in 1953, many mountaineers had long been trying to do the same.
- E) **Since 1953, when Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed the summit of Mount Everest, many mountaineers have been trying to do the same.**

Soru kökündeki “1953'ten beri” ifadesi için “since 1953” bağlacının kullanımı gerekmektedir. Bu kullanım sadece C ve E seçeneklerinde mevcuttur, fakat C seçeneğindeki “Many mountaineers such as Edmund Hillary and ...” ifadesi soru kökünde yoktur. Soru kökündeki “.....Everest Dağı'nın zirvesine tırmandığı 1953'ten beri...” ifadesi “**Since 1953, when Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed the summit of Mount Everest**” şeklinde sadece E seçeneğinde mevcuttur. Doğru yanıt **E**'dir.

75. II. Dünya Savaşı sırasında ABD’de gizlice geliştirilen ve radyoaktif maddeler içeren atom bombası, daha önceki tüm bomba türlerinden farklıydı.

- A) The atomic bomb which was developed secretly in the USA during World War II, and contained radioactive substances was different from all earlier types of bombs.
- B) The atomic bomb which was developed secretly in the USA during World War II, and different from all earlier types of bombs contained radioactive substances.
- C) The atomic bomb which contained radioactive substances, and was different from all earlier types of bombs was developed secretly in the USA during World War II.
- D) The atomic bomb which contained radioactive substances was developed secretly in the USA during World War II, and different from all earlier types of bombs.
- E) The atomic bomb which was developed secretly in the USA during World War II contained radioactive substances, and was different from all earlier types of bombs.

Soru kökündeki “**daha önceki tüm bomba türlerinden farklıydı**” ifadesi ana cümleyi oluşturmaktadır ve “was different from all earlier types of bombs” şeklinde sadece A seçeneğinde verilmiştir. Doğru yanıt **A**'dir.

76. – 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Some of the early geometers included the mathematicians Thales, Pythagoras, and Euclid. (II) It is believed that geometry originated in ancient Egypt, where land measurement was necessary due to the periodic floods of the River Nile, and was soon used in navigation as well. (III) However it wasn't until the 17<sup>th</sup> century that analytical methods were developed. (IV) After the 19<sup>th</sup> century, geometry advanced beyond what Euclid had defined. (V) The new one was later found to have a wider range of applications which even encompassed Einstein's theory of relativity.

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

Parçada genel olarak geometrinin ortaya çıkışı ve gelişiminden bahsedilmektedir. 1. cümle, geometri ile ilgili olmasına rağmen, matematikçilerden örnek vererek bir giriş cümlesi olarak kullanılmıştır. Parçanın genelinde daha sonra bu matematikçilerden bahsedilmediği ve parça genel olarak geometri ile ilgili olduğu için doğru yanıt, yani paragrafın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan seçenek **A**'dir.

77. (I) Heart failure is a reduced capacity of either or both sides of the heart to pump sufficient amount of blood. (II) A left-side heart failure causes shortness of breath after exertion, difficulty in breathing when lying and during sleep, and abnormal levels of pressure in the pulmonary veins. (III) Among its causes are pulmonary heart disease and hypertension. (IV) A failure on the right side causes liver enlargement, and fluid accumulation in the legs. (V) A failure of both ventricles leads to an enlarged heart and a three-beat heartbeat.

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

Parçada genel olarak kalp yetmezliği ve bu durumda yaşananlardan bahsedilmiştir. C seçeneğinde ise başka bir hastalığın nedeni olarak kalp rahatsızlığı ve yüksek tansiyon örneği verilmiş ve bu hastalıktan hiç bahsedilmemiştir. Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

79. (I) When threatened or in search of prey, Wallace's flying frogs will leap from a branch and splay their four webbed feet. (II) The membranes between their toes and loose skin flaps on their sides catch the air as they fall. (III) This helps them glide, sometimes 15 metres or more, to a neighbouring tree branch or even all the way to the ground. (IV) They also have oversized toe pads to help them land softly and stick to tree trunks. (V) They live almost exclusively in the trees, descending only to lay eggs.

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

Parçada uçan bir kurbağa türünün nasıl sıçradığını ve tehdit ya da avlanma esnasındaki hareketlerinden bahsedilmektedir. E seçeneğinde ise yaşam alanlarından bahsedilmekte ve hareketlerine değinilmemektedir. Parçaya uygun olmayan seçenek **E**'dir.

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78. (I) According to new laws passed about four years ago, it's illegal to be above a certain waist measurement in Japan. (II) If a male surpasses 33.5 inches in the waist, he's considered "fat." (III) For women, it's 35.4 inches. (IV) The goal of this programme is to prevent obesity, as well as to lower healthcare costs. (V) If you reach or go over the threshold, you will have to attend counselling with a physician.

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

Parçada Japonya'da belli bir bel ölçüsünü geçmenin yasalara aykırı olduğundan ve bu ölçülerin nasıl olması gerektiğinden bahsedilmiştir. D seçeneğinde ise obeziteyi ve sağlık harcamalarını düşürmeyi amaçlayan bir programdan bahsedilmiş ancak önceki cümlelerde bu programa değinilmemiştir. Paragrafın geneliyle bağlantısız olan cümle 4. cümledir. Doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

80. (I) Every year around the end of October, the red crabs of Christmas Island begin their march. (II) Although restricted to a relatively small area, it has been estimated that 43.7 million red crabs lived on Christmas Island alone. (III) Up to 100 million individuals leave their burrows in the forest. (IV) They head to the shore in a scarlet tide of legs and claws extensive enough to be seen from the air. (V) They are driven by the most basic of biological imperatives: to spawn.

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

Parçada, her yıl Ekim ayının sonunda Christmas Adası'ndaki kırmızı yengeçlerin yürüyüşlerinden bahsedilmektedir. B seçeneğinde ise Christmas Adası'nda yaşayan yengeçlerin sayısından bahsedilmektedir. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

# IMPACT

GRADE 12

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

## MINI PRACTICE TEST

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# 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. With the help of technological innovations, spy cameras have become small enough to --- almost anywhere, even in an aspirin container.

- A) oversee  
B) gather  
C) conceal  
D) realize  
E) expose

3. When Daisuke was called on to join the Japanese army, he --- quitted his job in London and started training in Japan.

- A) hardly  
B) recently  
C) promptly  
D) broadly  
E) abundantly

2. One of the --- believed to have caused musician's death was the mercury treatments he underwent when he was in an asylum.

- A) diseases  
B) signs  
C) symptoms  
D) factors  
E) assassins

4. Bacteria can become --- to antibiotics by adjusting the biochemical pathways targeted by them.

- A) resistant  
B) obligatory  
C) unique  
D) sensible  
E) cautious

5. Mike was looking for a gift for his wife when he --- a lonely teddy bear all alone on a shelf.

- A) came across
- B) gave in
- C) looked up
- D) found out
- E) broke into

6. Despite being the hardest natural rock on earth, diamond --- into thin air simply when it --- in a microwave at 763 °C.

- A) disappeared / has been placed
- B) disappears / is placed
- C) is disappearing / will be placed
- D) will disappear / is being placed
- E) has disappeared / was placed

7. Authorities said that the small boat with four men aboard --- when it --- into Irvine Lake.

- A) may be overloaded / has sunk
- B) might have been overloaded / sank
- C) will be overloaded / had sunk
- D) can be overloaded / will sink
- E) would be overloaded / sinks

8. After being robbed --- his phone, he got insurance --- theft without losing any time.

- A) at / for
- B) with / to
- C) of / against
- D) from / over
- E) for / in

9. --- yoga classes are usually offered to both genders, 70-90 per cent of the students are women.

- A) As
- B) Moreover
- C) Thus
- D) Although
- E) However

10. Nearly all commercial banana plants are perfect clones of ---.

- A) one after another
- B) others'
- C) the other's
- D) every other
- E) one another



11. - 15. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Adding oil to pasta that (11)--- is widely believed to prevent the pasta from sticking. However, oil is an insoluble hydrophobic substance, such that it will float on the surface of the water. (12)---, the pasta which sits on the bottom of the saucepan has virtually no exposure to the oil (13)--- the cooking process. The oil may eventually come into contact with the pasta only after draining, although this is generally undesired (14)--- it makes it much more difficult for any sauce to (15)--- to the pasta.

11.

- A) was boiling
- B) had been boiled
- C) used to boil
- D) will have boiled
- E) is being boiled

12.

- A) Therefore
- B) Otherwise
- C) Similarly
- D) For example
- E) Instead

13.

- A) by
- B) for
- C) in addition to
- D) during
- E) since

14.

- A) although
- B) since
- C) yet
- D) due to
- E) before

15.

- A) surround
- B) involve
- C) adhere
- D) dissolve
- E) combine

16. - 18. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

16. ---, scientists will be able to record thoughts and dreams one day.

- A) Since they expressed our repressed desires
- B) After they had been carefully monitored
- C) If they managed to interpret the brain waves
- D) The machine will not only decipher thoughts
- E) With the advanced technology and equipment

17. ---, Jim Carrey still intends to keep his Canadian nationality.

- A) In spite of being born in Canada
- B) While he is known for his highly energetic performances
- C) Although he obtained American citizenship
- D) After he had received two awards in the U.S.A.
- E) Before he was considered as one of the biggest movie stars in Hollywood

18. In China, should you finish every last bite of your meal, ---.

- A) you should leave one last bite on the plate
- B) you are implying that you weren't given enough
- C) the host has provided you with enough food
- D) the meal was the most tasteless one you'd ever tasted
- E) you shouldn't talk with your mouth full

19 - 21. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Perhaps you're a cat lover. Perhaps you abhor the lazy creatures. Either way, when you see a cat lying on an armchair and napping all day, *useless* is by no means the last word that comes to mind. Cats don't radiate the message that they're indispensable members of the household, or the world. But, in fact, they're just playing it cool. Experts say that if all the world's cats suddenly died, things would quickly get worse. Cats, both pets and strays, may fool us into thinking that they depend on our food and trash for survival, but they're expert predators with adaptable hunting behaviours. By killing mice and rats, cats keep those pests in check. In India, cats are believed to play a significant role in lessening the amount of grain loss caused by consumption or contamination by rodents. In other words, it may be true that humans feed cats, but without cats, humans would have less food in the first place.

19. The aim of the passage is to ----.

- A) provide evidence as to why people don't like cats
- B) indicate that cats are valued in India
- C) help us discover the mysterious life of a cat
- D) explain why some don't like cats
- E) show that cats are actually helpful to humans

20. One can infer from the passage that cats ----.

- A) are always sleepy and lazy
- B) prove to be non-essential beings
- C) are the biggest enemies of rodents
- D) appear as if they were useless
- E) are holly creatures in India

21. Cats are important because they ----.

- A) clean our trash and reduce the amount of pollution
- B) eliminate pests that destroy our food supply
- C) are actually better friends than other animals
- D) reduce the crop supply in storehouses
- E) save us from all types of rodent

22 - 24. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

2,600 years after Plato described the city of Atlantis in his dialogues, there is a new claim that the lost city has finally been found: buried in mud on the southern tip of Spain. Scientists say they have found proof of this 4,000-year-old civilization. This effort to find Atlantis began in 2004, when physicist Rainer Kuhne identified strange features on satellite photos. Swamps at the mouth of the Guadalquivir River in Spain held strange geometric shadows resembling the remains of a buried city. To follow up on these findings, researchers who went to the site mapped the ground by means of spectrometers and magnetometers. They searched for evidence of human-built objects buried in the mud. They found a communal oven and evidence of buried canal systems. They claim that a tsunami flooded the ancient community and buried it.

22. The passage suggests that the scientists who have found Atlantis ----.

- A) discovered its remains in 2004
- B) found its remains before a tsunami took place in the area
- C) have been looking for its remains since 2004
- D) failed to find any tangible evidence to prove it
- E) claim that a tsunami buried it 2,600 years ago

23. According to the passage, scientists began to search for evidence of Atlantis after seeing ----.

- A) extraordinary geometric shadows in satellite photos
- B) various artefacts in the sand of the Guadalquivir River
- C) a communal oven buried in the sand of a river in Spain
- D) a tsunami that hit the southern tip of Spain
- E) the remains of a canal buried beneath the Guadalquivir River sand

24. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) a physicist's efforts to find the city of Atlantis
- B) how a tsunami flooded and buried a whole city
- C) the artefacts that have remained buried in mud for 4,000 years
- D) the use of satellite photographs in archaeological research
- E) the recently claimed discovery of the lost city of Atlantis

25. – 26. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

25. Teacher:

- The difference between an acronym and initialism is that the abbreviation formed with initialism is not pronounced as a word; rather, you say the individual letters.

Student:

- So, RAM, LASER, NASA and OPEC are all acronyms, right?

Teacher:

- ---

Student:

- FBI, CIA and DVD. Am I correct?

- A) Yes, can you think of any examples for initialism?
- B) Correct! How do you write them then?
- C) And TUBITAK is also an acronym.
- D) Exactly! Can you find more examples?
- E) You're right! Are acronyms difficult for you to pronounce?

26. Adam:

- ---

Charles:

- Well, I think it was new in the early sixties or late fifties.

Adam:

- But, old ones frequently break down. Do you think you would be able to fix it if anything went wrong?

Charles:

- Oh, didn't I tell you? My father is a mechanic. I've learned a lot from him.

- A) I like your new jacket.
- B) I think Jake has bought a brand new motorcycle.
- C) I didn't know you had a car. Is it new?
- D) Your watch looks as good as new!
- E) I've heard that you've moved to a new house.

27. - 28. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

27. Many teenagers count pizza among their favourite food, mostly for its flavour.

- A) Despite its flavour, the most popular food among many teenagers is pizza.
- B) Pizza is in several teenagers' preferred food list mainly because of its taste.
- C) Teenagers regard pizza as one of the best food only because they like its taste.
- D) Pizza with its tasty flavour is favoured mostly by young people.
- E) Most teenagers like pizza the best as it is one of the tastiest food for them.

28. Scientific research has shown that if you are frequently bitten by mosquitoes, it is because of the smell you give off.

- A) It is proved that you are frequently bitten by mosquitoes only because of the smell of your body.
- B) According to scientist, if you have a bad scent, mosquitoes bite you more often than other people.
- C) Scientists have carried out a research to see whether there is a link between the likelihood of being bitten by mosquitoes and the smell of one's body.
- D) It has been demonstrated by scientific studies that the reason why mosquitoes often bite you is the odour you emit.
- E) If a person is rarely bitten, it means their body gives off a smell that mosquitoes don't like, according to what scientists say.

29. - 30. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun dūŖen cūmleyi bulunuz.

29. Mary, the director of the school play, wants you to tell Rick and Gary that tomorrow night's rehearsal is being called off. You react with surprise. Mary asks you whether you'd be interested in extra rehearsals on the weekends. Surprised and more than willing, you agree, saying: ---

- A) I will tell Rick and Gary that Saturday's practice is cancelled on account of holiday plans.
- B) I hate to be obliged to have extra practices on Fridays and Saturdays.
- C) You're the boss, and you can do anything you want, so why are you asking me?
- D) Cancelled?! But the show is only a couple of weeks away, and we aren't ready yet!
- E) Sure! The more practice we get, the better the show will be!

30. You and a friend are arguing about the best colour for the walls of his house. He is quite insistent on red, but you disagree. He argues that you yourself prefer red in clothing. Attempting to be logical and objective, you say: ---

- A) Red? I'm not sure if it would be the best colour for your walls.
- B) Why not? What's wrong with my wearing red when at home?
- C) Well, the problem is that we're not talking about clothes, but about the colour of your walls.
- D) I think red is a great colour for a house; just look at the houses on the Greek islands!
- E) Well I still say that you should go on with the colour you've chosen.

31. - 32. sorularda, boŖ bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cūmleyi bulunuz.

31. In the modern language, the word "myth" and "mythology" are synonymous. But in the ancient Greek language, a "myth" meant simply a "traditional tale". --- This is because of the oral transmission which often enabled different versions of the same myth.

- A) Greek mythology was influenced by eastern religions in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BCE.
- B) Thanks to the storytellers' brilliant memory, we know a lot about ancient traditions.
- C) Tales were thought to be true stories about the ancient past, usually of sacred creatures.
- D) If you read myths, you will realize that every myth varies in the telling.
- E) Many mythologies focus on explanations of the universe, natural phenomena, or other themes of human existence.

32. A new change introduced by Facebook is about friend lists. --- However, it will be worth your going forward with all that you do on Facebook. These lists can become a great networking tool and help you target the exact people you want to share various content, events and information.

- A) You can create lists such as: "people I work with", "online friends" or "friends and family".
- B) 1,600 Facebook related complaints have been received since the beginning of 2011.
- C) At first, it will be tedious and mundane to add those you have made friends with to these lists.
- D) They can serve a great purpose when you want to see what is happening with your friends and family.
- E) Another change is tag approval, the ability to approve the tags before they show up on your profile.

33 - 35. soruda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

33. **Clever foods, quite popular all around the world, are specially designed to boost brain power and keep the body healthy.**

- A) Beyin gücünü artırmak ve vücudu sağlıklı tutmak için özel olarak tasarlanan akıllı besinler, tüm dünyada oldukça popülerdir.
- B) Tüm dünyada oldukça popüler olan, beyin gücünü artıran ve vücudu sağlıklı tutan akıllı besinler, özel olarak tasarlanmaktadır.
- C) Oldukça popüler olan akıllı besinlerin, beyin gücünü artırmak ve vücudu sağlıklı tutmak için özel olarak tasarlandığı tüm dünyada bilinmektedir.
- D) Tüm dünyada oldukça popüler olan akıllı besinler, beyin gücünü artırmak ve vücudu sağlıklı tutmak için özel olarak tasarlanmaktadır.
- E) Akıllı besinlerin tüm dünyada popüler olmasının nedeni, beyin gücünü artırmak ve vücudu sağlıklı tutmak için özel olarak tasarlanmış olmalarıdır.

34. **In the film *Forrest Gump*, the main character, Tom Hanks, tells his life story to passersby while sitting on a bus stop.**

- A) Tom Hanks, *Forrest Gump* filminde, bir otobüs durağında oturur ve yoldan geçenlere hayat hikâyesini anlatır.
- B) Bir otobüs durağında otururken yoldan geçenlere hayat hikâyesini anlatan Tom Hanks, *Forrest Gump* filminin ana karakteridir.
- C) *Forrest Gump* filminde, bir otobüs durağında oturan ana karakter Tom Hanks, yoldan geçenlere hayat hikâyesini anlatır.
- D) *Forrest Gump* filmi, ana karakter Tom Hanks'ın bir otobüs durağında otururken yoldan geçenlere hayat hikâyesini anlatmasını konu alır.
- E) *Forrest Gump* filminde, ana karakter Tom Hanks, bir otobüs durağında otururken yoldan geçenlere hayat hikâyesini anlatır.

35. **Although rubber plantations are mostly found in South Asia nowadays, the rubber tree is actually indigenous to the Amazon rainforest.**

- A) Şimdilerde, Güney Asya'da çok sayıda kauçuk ağacı korusu vardır fakat kauçuk ağacı, aslında Amazon yağmur ormanlarına özgüdür.
- B) Şimdilerde Güney Asya korularında çokça bulunan kauçuk ağaçları, aslında Amazon yağmur ormanlarına özgüdür.
- C) Şimdilerde en çok Güney Asya'da bulunan kauçuk ağacı koruları, aslında Amazon yağmur ormanlarına özgüdür.
- D) Kauçuk ağacı aslında Amazon yağmur ormanlarına özgüdür fakat şimdilerde kauçuk ağacı koruları en çok Güney Asya'da bulunmaktadır.
- E) Şimdilerde, kauçuk ağacı koruları en çok Güney Asya'da bulunmasına rağmen, kauçuk ağacı aslında Amazon yağmur ormanlarına özgüdür.

36 - 38. soruda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

36. **Yemek yedikten sonraki bir saat içinde yüzmek, kaslarınızın kasılmasına ve boğulmanıza sebep olabileceği için tehlikelidir.**

- A) It is dangerous to swim for an hour after eating because it causes you to cramp up and drown.
- B) Swimming within an hour after eating is dangerous since it can cause you to cramp up and drown.
- C) Swimming an hour after you eat can lead to cramping up and drowning, so it is dangerous to do so.
- D) Eating an hour before swimming can be dangerous as it could result in cramping up and drowning.
- E) After eating, you should wait for an hour before swimming as you may cramp up and drown.

37. İlginç bir tanrıça olan Athena; Herkül ve Perseus hikayelerinin yanı sıra, diğer bazı Yunan efsanelerinde de yer alır.

- A) Athena, who is an interesting goddess, takes part in some other Greek myths as well as the stories of Hercules and Perseus.
- B) Athena, one of the interesting gods, takes part in the stories of Hercules and Perseus together with Greek myths.
- C) Athena, who takes place not only in the stories of Hercules and Perseus but also in Greek myths, is the most interesting goddess.
- D) It was Athena, an interesting goddess, that took place both in the stories told by Hercules and Perseus and in Greek myths.
- E) Athena, who takes place in the stories of Hercules and Perseus, interestingly takes part in Greek myths as well.

38. Tekrarlayan kâbusların tedavisi genellikle rüyada ne olduğunu yorumlama ile başlar.

- A) Interpreting what is going on in the dream is usually a start of the treatment of recurring nightmares.
- B) By interpreting what is going on in the dream, one can start the treatment of recurring nightmares.
- C) Treatment of recurring nightmares usually starts with interpreting what is going on in the dream.
- D) Recurring nightmares are usually treated by interpreting what is going on in the dream.
- E) It is usually when one interprets what is going on in the recurring dreams that the treatment of nightmares starts.

39. – 40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

39. (I) Where did the myth of the dragon come from? (II) Many scholars have speculated that real-life animals inspired the first legends. (III) Ancient people may have discovered dinosaur fossils and misinterpreted them as the remains of dragons. (IV) Huge crocodiles may have inspired European dragon legends by swimming across the Mediterranean. (V) Nile crocodiles are among the largest of all crocodile species reaching up to 18 feet in length.

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

40. (I) *The Pentagon* is often used to refer to the United States Department of Defence rather than the building itself. (II) The Pentagon is the world's largest office building located in Virginia. (III) The number "five" is important to the building in many ways. (IV) It has five sides, five floors above ground and five ring corridors per floor. (V) It also includes a five-acre central plaza which is shaped like a pentagon.

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

# IMPACT

**GRADE 12**

# PERIODICAL

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

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**PERIODICAL**  
**VOLUME 1**

1. – 25. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Each and every pregnant woman should --- from smoking before, during and even after pregnancy.

A) abstain                      B) deter  
C) hide                          D) limit  
E) prohibit

2. Such violent actions have no place in our society and we --- these barbaric people for the damage they have caused.

A) accuse                        B) praise  
C) condemn                    D) fund  
E) encourage

3. The police have revealed the locations of the victims, but they haven't --- the reason behind those killings yet.

A) concealed                  B) approved  
C) eliminated                 D) disclosed  
E) appeared

4. While some people are extravagantly consuming food and money, there are some who are ---.

A) wasting                      B) starving  
C) lowering                    D) spending  
E) hosting

5. An immediate attempt to --- the nation must be made in order to overcome this crisis altogether.

A) unify                         B) distribute  
C) spoil                         D) offend  
E) emerge

6. No country can progress without --- with others, so they need to help each other to go further and faster in development.

A) interpretation              B) objection  
C) hostility                      D) judgement  
E) cooperation

7. Keeping your environment clean, whether at home, work, school or the hospital, is an important way to prevent ---.

A) hygiene                      B) satisfaction  
C) infection                    D) healing  
E) recycling

8. The article gives us a real --- into the language acquisition process in young children.

A) cause                         B) insight  
C) solution                      D) promotion  
E) conception

9. *David*, a marble statue, is a(n) --- of Renaissance sculpture created by Michelangelo between the years 1501-1504.

A) masterpiece                B) artist  
C) nominee                    D) portrait  
E) founder

10. As Ian has been collecting records for more than 20 years, his wife thinks this hobby has become a(n) --- for him.

A) misconception              B) prejudice  
C) impression                 D) obsession  
E) guidance

11. Melanoma, a form of skin cancer, is curable in its early stages, but it can be --- when it spreads to other parts of the body.

- A) benign
- B) reflective
- C) careless
- D) partial
- E) lethal

12. It was clear that Bruce had done his homework in a(n) --- way, as the paper was torn, and some questions were not even answered.

- A) lonesome
- B) haphazard
- C) abstract
- D) comprehensive
- E) methodical

13. Hunting moose is not --- in some parts of North America, yet there may be other parts where it is forbidden.

- A) illegal
- B) independent
- C) mandatory
- D) beneficial
- E) persistent

14. The witnesses described the burglars as --- as they seemed not to care about showing their faces to them.

- A) meticulous
- B) desperate
- C) coward
- D) reckless
- E) insensitive

15. She seemed to have a --- memory of that day for she could draw the face of the mugger in great detail.

- A) stubborn
- B) tricky
- C) vivid
- D) unbearable
- E) alive

16. Socrates believed that no one --- does wrong, as all wrongdoing is actually the result of ignorance.

- A) willingly
- B) rapidly
- C) respectfully
- D) cautiously
- E) temporarily

17. Believing that physical well-being leads to spiritual well-being, the ancient Chinese --- practised the art of energy control every day.

- A) hesitantly
- B) routinely
- C) randomly
- D) suddenly
- E) fluently

18. He --- declined the job offer from a big company without thinking its future benefits to his children.

- A) doubtfully
- B) mutually
- C) selfishly
- D) efficiently
- E) logically

19. The manager expects all workers to carry out their duties --- in order to achieve the company's demanding goals.

- A) hardly
- B) tediously
- C) slightly
- D) virtually
- E) diligently

20. ---, he wanted to live in Italy for a year, but then he changed his mind and stayed in his hometown.

- A) Uniquely
- B) Crucially
- C) Hastily
- D) Relatively
- E) Initially

21. Even though he was very tired, he --- reading the documents to finish them on time.

- A) carried on                      B) settled down  
C) worked out                      D) looked after  
E) handed in

22. A gang of jewel thieves thought they could --- their crime, but the police captured them yesterday.

- A) drop out of                      B) get away with  
C) give up                              D) set off  
E) hold on to

23. Don't let anyone who --- the boss enter the room, as he is rather busy today.

- A) brings about                      B) asks for  
C) comes up                              D) looks at  
E) sees off

24. The country is in financial crisis, the violence is escalating and time is --- to avoid further protests.

- A) going off                              B) hanging on  
C) looking back                      D) making up  
E) running out

25. I think Tera really --- her mother because both have long blonde hair and green eyes.

- A) cares for                              B) looks up  
C) takes after                              D) keeps on  
E) gives in

26. – 50. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

26. As soon as the surrounding temperature --- higher than that of your body, you --- to absorb heat.

- A) has become / will have started  
B) became / had started  
C) will become / have started  
D) becomes / will start  
E) was becoming / start

27. The soldier cried with happiness when he --- that the war was over and they --- him on the battlefield anymore.

- A) had learned / didn't need  
B) was learning / hadn't needed  
C) has learned / won't need  
D) was going to learn / haven't needed  
E) learned / wouldn't need

28. He hardly ever --- home after deciding to divorce; he --- to sleep in his office most of the time.

- A) will go / used to choose  
B) has gone / was choosing  
C) had gone / will choose  
D) went / chose  
E) is going / had chosen

29. NASA --- at least five of these rockets within the next three days, but the crew --- on the time intervals yet.

- A) is going to launch / didn't agree  
B) will have launched / hasn't agreed  
C) will be launching / won't agree  
D) has launched / won't have agreed  
E) will launch / don't agree

30. People --- cheese on bread ever since they --- cheese and bread.

- A) had melted / were inventing  
B) have melted / had invented  
C) have been melting / invented  
D) were melting / will invent  
E) are melting / have invented

31. The effects of *Singlish*, a dialect spoken by Singaporeans, --- a lot since 1999, when the prime minister --- a campaign to use good English.

- A) was decreasing / had started
- B) decreased / was starting
- C) is decreasing / was going to start
- D) will decrease / has started
- E) has decreased / started

32. They --- that the leaves which are exposed to fluorescent lights --- a chemical reaction which makes them resistant to different viruses.

- A) have discovered / undergo
- B) had discovered / underwent
- C) are discovering / were undergoing
- D) discovered / used to undergo
- E) will discover / had undergone

33. It was only when she --- to the Broadway stage that Patricia Morrison --- her greatest success as the lead in the movie *Kiss me, Kate*.

- A) is returning / is achieving
- B) has returned / had achieved
- C) was returning / was achieving
- D) had returned / has achieved
- E) returned / achieved

34. Koreans --- informally now that high summer --- in the Far East.

- A) will dress / was going to arrive
- B) are dressing / has arrived
- C) dress / had arrived
- D) have dressed / had arrived
- E) dressed / arrives

35. Mark --- the farm and the animals inside in 1950, but he --- Jane by then.

- A) purchased / hadn't met
- B) has purchased / won't have met
- C) was going to purchase / didn't meet
- D) had been going / won't be meeting
- E) was purchasing / hasn't met

36. A lot of people --- those storms, but no one knows when exactly they first ---.

- A) have been mentioning / had started
- B) have mentioned / have started
- C) mention / started
- D) mentioned / start
- E) are mentioning / will be starting

37. Anthony --- in the library tonight, so he will not see Rose when she ---.

- A) will study / arrived
- B) has been studying / will arrive
- C) will be studying / arrives
- D) is studying / will have arrived
- E) is going to study / was arriving

38. We --- in the car for almost three hours until finally another car --- to offer us some help about the flat tyre.

- A) were going to wait / has stopped
- B) have waited / had stopped
- C) will have waited / will stop
- D) are waiting / would stop
- E) had been waiting / stopped

39. The footballer got injured very badly at the last match, so the coach is looking for --- for the next match.

- A) one another
- B) another
- C) the ones
- D) each other
- E) others

40. There are 14 candidates applying for the position and --- has a good chance of being chosen.

- A) every
- B) neither
- C) each
- D) all
- E) the other

41. These are the submarines built for the army, but right now they are going --- from the dock.

- A) others
- B) someone
- C) each other
- D) nowhere
- E) anything

42. As your manager, I want to know --- about that meeting and you mustn't exclude --- at all.

- A) anyone / no one
- B) everything / anything
- C) something / nothing
- D) anybody / everything
- E) anything / somewhere

43. The cookies were so delicious that although we had prepared --- before the party, there was --- left at the end of the day.

- A) several / none
- B) most / a few
- C) all / most
- D) some / anything
- E) many / enough

44. Brian didn't seem content with the design of the tool, but --- else liked the practicality of it, which is missing in ---.

- A) everyone / any other
- B) other / the ones
- C) one another / one's
- D) anywhere / every other
- E) no one / another

45. This website has a simulation of how particles vibrate and collide with --- to create sound.

- A) the ones
- B) other
- C) one another
- D) every other
- E) one

46. --- were very good at creating fairy tales, but --- could understand the fears of a child.

- A) Each / none
- B) All / either
- C) Few / every
- D) Many / the other
- E) Both / neither

47. Cecilia said that she had to hit --- with a vase in order to defend --- against his violent actions.

- A) itself / them
- B) him / herself
- C) their / her
- D) her / themselves
- E) us / ourselves

48. Troubled children usually isolate --- from their peers and do not let --- tell them what to do.

- A) them / another
- B) themselves / others
- C) herself / the other
- D) ourselves / one
- E) us / theirs

49. I understand --- trying to help me overcome my problems with my parents, but it is --- who needs to solve them.

- A) you / oneself
- B) her / mine
- C) your / me
- D) yourself / myself
- E) them / my

50. There isn't --- in my purse right now, but I can lend you --- to pay your bills.

- A) much / enough
- B) many / each
- C) either / a little
- D) both / the rest
- E) any / few

51. - 55. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

There are two key characters to be told in naming the America; John Cabot, a sailor, and Richard Amerike, a Bristol business man. Unfortunately, (51)--- left much of themselves for us to see or read: no portrait, (52)--- in their own writing, no detailed contemporary record of (53)--- or their work. There is, however, (54)--- to know that they both achieved things of lasting importance; one very directly, (55)--- less obviously but in its way even more portentous. Cabot awakened the world to the existence of the North American continent, and Amerike gave his name and badge to what, in time, was to become one of the great nations of the world.

51.

- A) neither  
B) either  
C) each  
D) all  
E) both

52.

- A) everything  
B) nothing  
C) anyone  
D) somewhere  
E) no one

53.

- A) others  
B) the ones  
C) everyone  
D) many  
E) themselves

54.

- A) many  
B) some other  
C) no one  
D) enough  
E) several

55.

- A) the other  
B) other's  
C) one another  
D) every other  
E) another

56. - 60. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The nobleman awoke on a sunny spring morning. He (56)--- uncomfortable for quite some time when he shifted himself, only to notice an extra weight on his pillow. Dizzily, he opened his eyes. The glint of a blade stared back at him, its handle leaving an indentation in the pillow's surface. He felt horrified and (57)--- to his guards to question them about the previous night. Confused, they assured him that nothing important (58)---. Further investigation found that the windows were securely fastened, and there were no signs of forced entry. Just as he was ready to tear the room apart, the nobleman (59)--- something. Tucked under his pillow was a note that simply stated, "We (60)--- you now once."

56.

- A) has been feeling  
B) used to feel  
C) had been feeling  
D) would feel  
E) was feeling

57.

- A) rushed  
B) have rushed  
C) had rushed  
D) was rushing  
E) was going to rush

58.

- A) is happening  
B) will happen  
C) happened  
D) would happen  
E) had happened

59.

- A) was going to notice  
B) noticed  
C) had noticed  
D) would notice  
E) has noticed

60.

- A) are going to warn  
B) will have warned  
C) had been warning  
D) have warned  
E) warn

61. - 69. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

61. He's found it very difficult to make new friends ----.

- A) since he started a new life in a different city
- B) after such rumours had spread about him
- C) when he first arrived in the neighbourhood
- D) until he got to know some of the locals a bit better
- E) before he was accepted in the regional community

62. The Canadian government had considered organizing the defence of their territory ----.

- A) after a naval war in the Pacific became a definite possibility
- B) as changing war situation has made it extremely necessary
- C) while Japan is preparing to attack the USA
- D) the technical progress made by the British finally reached Canada
- E) long before WW II broke out

63. To most, the smell of recently cut grass is unidentifiable ----.

- A) since the first day of spring has finally come
- B) but few know that it is a distress call for the plant itself
- C) while others just kept denying the truth about the nature
- D) when the cost of a mower is cheap
- E) although one cannot resist the urge to do it

64. ----, it becomes harder to return eating for one afterbirth.

- A) Though one may assume that gaining weight is healthy
- B) Those women ate all the foods on the table that
- C) She put on 8 kg during pregnancy
- D) Although some pregnant women think it is a good idea to eat for both
- E) While my mom wasn't very fat before being pregnant to me

65. ----, I started giving him a lot more encouragement.

- A) Ever since I saw his talent in playing some instruments
- B) Although the boy needed praise more than punishment
- C) As he has always been the most reserved one in the class
- D) As soon as I realized how shy the new student was
- E) By the time Alex has got used to living in such a crowded place

66. It was the first time Lue had seen all those people, ----.

- A) but he had chatted with each by the end of the party
- B) once he decided to run a new business
- C) while he was having his monthly meeting with them
- D) as soon as the manager introduced him to each
- E) because he has spent so many years with most

67. ---- that the number of fans in the country started to increase.

- A) The economical conditions have been improving
- B) It was not until 1998, when a football match was screened live in Cuba,
- C) The famous football players had visited the Dominic Republic
- D) No sooner did he announce the upcoming leagues
- E) The club had hardly informed them about the new transfers

68. ---- and it has made scientists think that they reveal immensely about human mind.

- A) Scientists have studied on a very young schizophrenic girl
- B) Gary had been experimenting on a weird case for some time
- C) As soon as he got out of the hospital, Barney
- D) Even visually disabled people experience hallucinations
- E) While some argue that it is not possible

69. Once everyone had set up their tents, ----.

- A) they will start preparing the dinner
- B) each lacked the necessary equipment to go camping
- C) it has become obvious that anyone could do it
- D) others had been trying to find some firewood
- E) they gathered around the camp fire and sang songs

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

70. **By the time we arrive at Houston, they will have already gone to the mountains for hiking.**

- A) As soon as they go to the mountains for hiking, we will arrive at Houston.
- B) When we arrive at Houston, they will be on the mountains hiking.
- C) It won't be until we arrive at Houston that they will go to the mountains for hiking.
- D) When we set off for Houston, they will have just started hiking on the mountains.
- E) It was only when we arrived at Houston that they went to the mountains for hiking.

71. **I hadn't seen a desert until my second visit to Egypt.**

- A) The first time I saw a desert was during my second visit to Egypt.
- B) When I visited Egypt for the second time, I had seen a desert before.
- C) It was during my two visits to Egypt that I had the chance to see a desert.
- D) I have visited Egypt twice but I saw a desert during my first time there.
- E) I had seen a desert twice before my visits to Egypt.

72. **Since there have been many suicides so far, the government will take some precautions to prevent more others.**

- A) The government has taken some precautions to prevent any other suicides as they were likely to increase.
- B) Until the government takes some precautions, there will have been more suicides than there are now.
- C) There have been many suicides until now although the government has taken more precautions to prevent them.
- D) In order to decrease the number of suicides, the government will take some more precautions.
- E) The government will take some precautions to prevent any more suicides because there have been many until now.

73. **The villagers had been complaining about the lack of a bridge in their village for some time, but it was not until 1910 that its construction began.**

- A) They started to construct the bridge in 1910, when the villagers complained about the necessity of one in their village.
- B) As soon as the construction of the bridge started in 1910, the villagers stopped their complaints about not having one in their village for some time.
- C) By the time the villagers started constructing the bridge in 1910, they had complained about not having one for years.
- D) Since they built a bridge in the village some time in 1910, the villagers have been complaining about its being unnecessary.
- E) When the construction of the bridge started in 1910, the villagers had been complaining for some time that there wasn't one in their village.

74. **Nobody achieves great things in life as long as they continue seeking help from others every time.**

- A) Not everybody will obtain great things in life by depending on others every time they need help.
- B) It is impossible get great things in life when one avoids seeking help from others every time.
- C) One fails to accomplish great things in life every time they reject getting help from others.
- D) One accomplishes great things in life when he stops turning to others whenever he needs help.
- E) Everyone achieves great things in life once they stop expecting to get help from everybody.

75. **Joseph escaped from prison with another inmate two years ago and neither has been located by the police ever since.**

- A) The police had been able to find Joseph and another inmate only two years after they escaped from prison.
- B) Joseph escaped from prison two years after another inmate, and both have been able to hide from the police since then.
- C) Joseph and another inmate got away from prison two years ago, since when the police have been looking for both.
- D) The police are trying to find Joseph first in order to locate the other inmate who escaped from prison two years ago.
- E) Joseph and the other inmate had been convicts for two years when they escaped from prison and the police are still after them.