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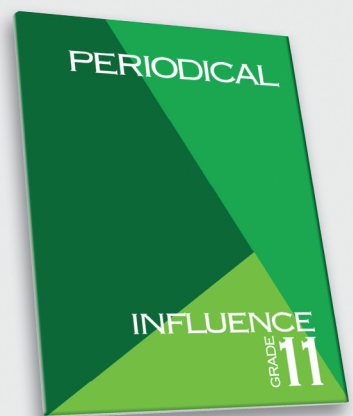
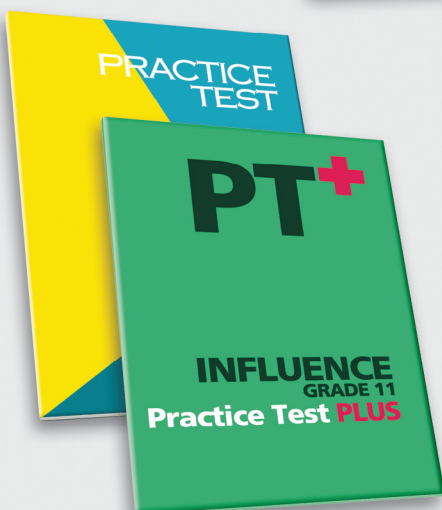
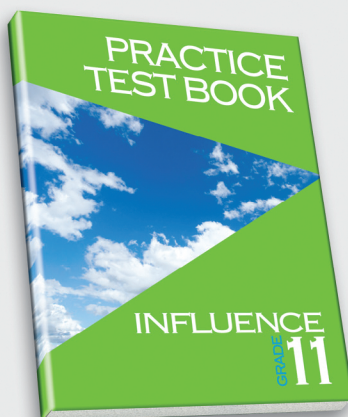
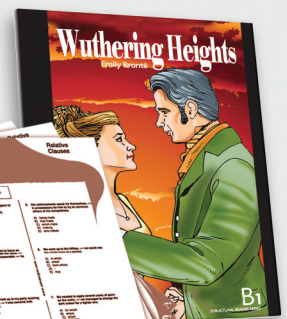
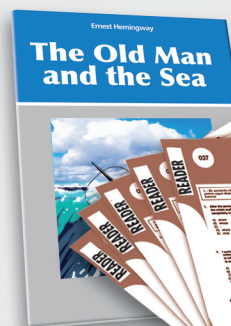
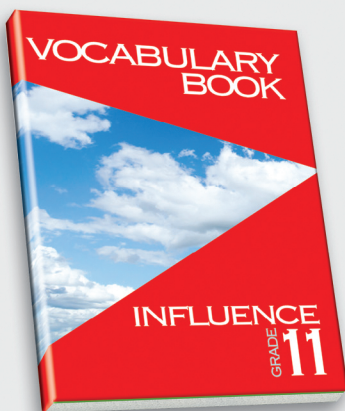
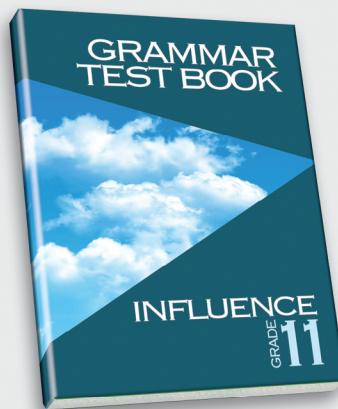
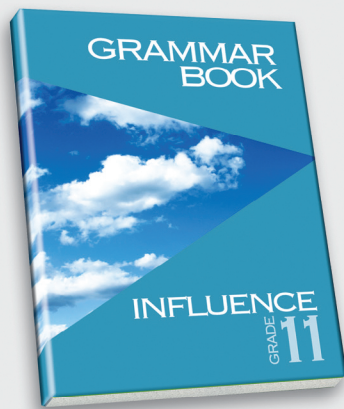


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# İNFLUENCE GRADE 11





# GRAMMAR BOOK

INFLUENCE

GRADE 11

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# TENSES

# 2

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

### FORM

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

### USE

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

always  
almost always  
usually  
generally  
often  
sometimes  
occasionally  
seldom  
rarely  
scarcely  
hardly ever  
never  
every day / week ... etc.  
once / twice / three times ...etc. a day / year

at weekends  
on weekdays  
on Sundays  
in the evenings  
when  
after  
before  
as soon as  
until

### Simple Present Tense:

- Günlük alışkanlıkları ve aktiviteleri anlatırken kullanılır.



The afternoons are so hot here that we rarely **leave** the air-conditioned building.  
She always **parks** her car in the same parking spot when she comes to work.

- Genel doğrulardan ve bilimsel gerçeklerden söz ederken kullanılır.



In the tropical Pacific, winds generally **blow** in an easterly direction.  
The temperature here **falls** below zero in the winter.

- Sürekli ve kalıcı durumlardan ya da eylemlerden söz ederken kullanılır.



Bill Gates **lives** in a huge house in the exclusive suburb of Medina, Washington.

He **works** hard for his money.

- “Non-progressive (non-action) verbs” dediğimiz “-ing” almayan fiillerle şimdiki zaman ifade etmek istediğimizde kullanılır.



He **wants** a piece of cake and some orange juice now.

I **know** him, but I **don't remember** his name.

- Programlı, tarifeli bir olaydan söz ederken (gelecek zaman yerine) kullanılır. Simple Present Tense'in gelecek zaman anlamı en çok “arrive, leave, start, begin, end, finish, open, close, be” gibi fiillerle, sinema, tiyatro, konser saatleri, dükkanların açılış-kapanış saatleri, uçak, tren, otobüs tarifeleri gibi şeyleri ifade ederken kullanılır.



My sister's plane **departs** from San Francisco airport at noon on the fourth and we expect her to arrive here before midnight on the fifth.

The local fair **opens** in a week and **closes** three months later in September.

- Gazete ve dergilerde haber niteliği taşıyan olayları başlıklarla aktarırken, olayların geçmiş zamanda gerçekleşmiş olmalarına rağmen geniş zaman yapısı kullanılır.

“Diver **breaks** new world record of holding breath for over 7 minutes.” (The Times)  
New York **finds** creative ways to encourage conservation and energy efficiency.  
(New York Times)

- Film, roman, hikaye gibi eserlerin konuları özetlenirken ya da bunlar hakkında bilgi aktarmak istenirken geniş zaman yapısı kullanılır.

When we first **meet** the characters, they **find** themselves trapped in an abandoned mine in the hills above the ghost town.

In this fantastic world of time and space, Paul **discovers** he has the ability to see into the future.



## USE OF FREQUENCY ADVERBS IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- Birşeyin ne kadar sık yapıldığını anlatmak için sıklık zarfları kullanılır. Bu zarflar genellikle “How often?” sorusuna cevap verirler.

*My husband and I **frequently fall** asleep in front of the television if we watch a movie that goes past midnight.  
He **occasionally calls** his parents though he knows he should do so more often.*

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

*Steve **often plays** computer games with his friends.  
Jane **is always** online, chatting with her friends.*

- “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.

***Sometimes** I wonder what I would do if I didn't have a mobile phone.  
He smokes a cigar **occasionally**.  
I **rarely** go to a football match but my husband **never** misses one.*



- Olumsuz cümlelerde sıklık zarflarının yeri değişebilir:

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

*I **sometimes** don't want to do any housework.  
Ben goes out with his friends and **frequently** doesn't come home until midnight.*

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

*Men **usually** don't like to talk about their feelings.  
Men don't **usually** like to talk about their feelings.*

“Always”, daima olumsuz yardımcı fiilden sonra gelir, önce gelemmez.

*Money doesn't **always** make people happy. (always doesn't make... **YANLIŞTIR!**)  
The majority is not **always** right. (always is not... **YANLIŞTIR!**)*

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

*He's such a good tennis player that he **hardly ever** loses a game.  
Our teacher **never** loses her temper even when the students are noisy.*

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### FORM

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

### USE

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

now  
right now  
just now  
at present

at the moment  
these days  
for the time being

“Look!”, “Listen!”, “Watch out!” gibi ifadelerden sonra gelen cümleler de genellikle “Present Continuous” olur.

#### Present Continuous Tense:

- Şu anda devam eden olayların anlatımında kullanılır.



Traffic **is not moving** right now, so I'm afraid I'm going to be late for the meeting.  
Please turn down the TV; the baby's **sleeping**.

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



NASA scientists **are searching for** life in space but aren't sure what it will look like.  
He **is writing** a book about his amazing experiences in Kenya.

- Geçici olarak yapmakta olduğumuz şeyleri anlatırken kullanılır.

*Their stove is broken, so they **are cooking** all their meals on the barbeque until it gets fixed.*  
*I often drive to work but I'm **taking** the train this morning because my car is in for repair.*

- Değişmekte olan olayları ve durumları anlatırken kullanılır.

*Istanbul **is getting** more and more crowded every year.*  
*Each year scientists **are finding** out more and more about the human brain.*

- Gelecekte yapılması kesin olarak planlanmış, belirlenmiş, ayarlanmış şeyleri anlatırken, gelecek zaman zarflarıyla birlikte kullanılır. “come, go, stay, arrive, leave, fly, walk, ride, drive,” gibi fiiller bu anlamda en sık kullanılan fiillerdir.



*Laura and Dave **are flying** to Hawaii for their honeymoon tomorrow.*  
*A new shopping centre **is opening** in our town next week, and everyone is very excited to have a new place to shop.*

- Şimdiki zaman, “always, never, continuously, continually” ile birlikte kullanıldığında bir şikayet, yakınma gösterir.



*My downstairs neighbours **are continually playing** loud music late at night when we're trying to go to sleep. I'm going to talk to them about it.*  
*My sister **is always borrowing** my things without asking me.*

### SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
<p><b>Her zaman</b>  <i>Sally usually <b>listens</b> to pop music.</i></p> <p><b>Kalıcı, sürekli</b>  <i>I <b>live</b> in Ankara.</i></p> <p><b>Gelecekte, programlı, tarifeli olaylar</b>  <i>The film <b>starts</b> at 8 pm tonight.</i></p> <p><b>Non-progressive fiillerle</b>  <i>I <b>have</b> a headache now.</i></p>	<p><b>Şu anda</b>  <i>Sally <b>is listening</b> to classical music now.</i></p> <p><b>Geçici</b>  <i>At the moment I'm <b>living</b> with my uncle in İzmir.</i></p> <p><b>Gelecekte, planlanmış, ayarlanmış olaylar</b>  <i>I <b>am going</b> to the cinema tonight.</i></p> <p><b>Progressive fiillerle</b>  <i>I'm <b>having</b> a good time now.</i></p>

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

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

*I like my friends. (I'm liking... **YANLIŞTIR!**)*  
*I don't remember where I've put my glasses.. (I'm not remembering... **YANLIŞTIR!**)*

## PRACTICE 1

### Underline the correct choice

Dear Jenny,

I miss you so much. I sometimes (1) **ask / am asking** myself what I (2) **am doing / do** here without you. Do you miss me too? What (3) **are you doing / do you do** these days? I hope you (4) **are working / work** hard enough to pass your exams so that we can be together as soon as possible. I (5) **am doing / do** my best to concentrate on my lessons but it isn't easy because I (6) **am dreaming / dream** of you night and day. I hope you love me just as much.

All my love,  
Jason

### -ING TAKISI ALMAYAN BAZI FİİLLER

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

\* ile işaretli fiiller hem non-progressive, hem de progressive olarak kullanılabilirler. Ancak anlamları farklıdır. Bu anlam farklılıkları yan sayfadaki listede gösterilmiştir:

## NON - PROGRESSIVE OR PROGRESSIVE

NON- PROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
<b>think</b> (zannetmek, sanmak) <i>I <b>think</b> English is easy.</i>	<b>think</b> (düşünmek, planlamak) <i>I'm <b>thinking</b> of going to London.  I'm <b>thinking</b> about my girlfriend.</i>
<b>see</b> (görmek) <i>Look! <b>Do</b> you <b>see</b> that butterfly?</i>	<b>see</b> (buluşmak, randevusu olmak) <i>I'm <b>seeing</b> my dentist tomorrow.</i>
<b>smell</b> (kokmak) <i>These roses <b>smell</b> beautiful.</i>	<b>smell</b> (koklamak) <i>She <b>is smelling</b> the roses.</i>
<b>taste</b> (tadı ... olmak) <i>The soup <b>tastes</b> delicious.</i>	<b>taste</b> (tatmak) <i>I'm <b>tasting</b> the soup to see if it has enough salt.</i>
<b>feel</b> (bir nesnenin dokunulduğunda verdiği his anlatılırken) <i>This shirt <b>feels</b> soft.  (sezinlemek):  I <b>feel</b> something good will happen.</i>	<b>feel</b> (dokunarak hissetmek) <i>She's <b>feeling</b> the material to see if it is soft.  (hissetmek)  I'm <b>feeling</b> better today.</i>
<b>appear</b> (gibi görünmek) <i>He <b>appears</b> to be a nice man.</i>	<b>appear</b> (sahneye çıkmak) <i>He's <b>appearing</b> on stage tonight.</i>
<b>look</b> (gibi görünmek) <i>You <b>look</b> great!</i>	<b>look</b> (bakmak) <i>Why <b>are</b> you <b>looking</b> out the window?</i>
<b>weigh</b> (bir nesnenin veya kişinin ağırlığı belirtilirken) <i>It <b>weighs</b> 50 kilos.</i>	<b>weigh</b> (tartmak) <i>The grocer <b>is weighing</b> the tomatoes.</i>
<b>be</b> (genel bir durum ifade ederken) <i>He <b>is</b> very kind.</i>	<b>be</b> (her zamankinden farklı bir durumu ifade ederken) <i>He is usually very kind, but he <b>is being</b> rude right now.</i>
<b>have</b> (sahip olmak) <i>He <b>has</b> a computer.</i>	<b>have</b> (have'in diğer tüm anlamları) <i>He's <b>having</b> lunch. / We're <b>having</b> a good time... etc.</i>



## PRACTICE 2

Underline the correct alternative in the following dialogue:

Anna :What are you doing over there?

Emma :I (1) **am looking / look** at some old photos of my daughter now which I (2) **am keeping / keep** in the attic. I (3) **am thinking / think** she (4) **is looking / looks** beautiful in all of them. But this black and white one is the best. She (5) **is smelling / smells** the roses in our garden. Look!

Anna :Oh, no! This one is much better.

Emma :Oh! That one. She (6) **is having / has** the time of her life there. It was taken in Brighton. Swimming is her greatest pleasure.

Anna :I (7) **am having / have** some photos of her at home. I'll bring them over tomorrow morning.

Emma :Don't. I (8) **am seeing / see** my doctor tomorrow morning.

Anna :Is it anything serious?

Emma :I don't know. I hope it isn't.

*The first step to getting the things you want out of life is this: Decide what you want.*

*Ben Stein*

## SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

İngilizce’de gelecekte söz ederken “WILL” veya “BE GOING TO” yapılarını kullanabiliriz. Bu iki tense’in kullanıldığı yerler farklıdır.

### WILL

#### FORM

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

#### USE

##### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

tomorrow  
tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening  
next week/month/year  
soon  
in two hours/days  
in 2020, in July, at 5 o'clock, tonight  
two days from now

after  
before  
when  
as soon as  
until  
once

**DİKKAT! TIME CLAUSE'LARDA  
FUTURE TENSE KULLANILMAZ!**

#### Will:

- Gelecekte olacak olay ve durumları anlatmak için kullanılır.



They say polar bears **will become** extinct soon if global warming continues at this rate.  
He **ll look** for a job after he graduates from college.

- Gelecekte olacakları tahmin ederken kullanılır.

In ten years' time the population of the world **will be** 10 billion.  
The price of petrol **will not go** down any time soon.

- Konuştığımız anda yapmaya karar verdiğimiz şeyleri anlatırken kullanılır. (instant decision)

A: What would you like to drink?  
B: I **ll have** some orange juice, please.

A: It's Ann's birthday tomorrow.  
B: Really? I **ll give** her some flowers then.

- Başkalarına yardım teklif ederken kullanılır. (offer)

Wait! I'll **open** the door for you.  
I think you're going to the mall. Come on, I'll **give** you a ride.

- Bir şeyi yapmaya söz verirken kullanılır. (promise)

I **won't borrow** the car without asking you again, Dad. I promise.  
Don't worry. I'll **take** good care of your dog while you're away.

- Emir vermek için ya da bir ricada bulunmak için kullanılabilir. (order or request)

**Will** you **stop** making that noise? It's really disturbing.  
**Will** you please **tell** me the truth?

- Birisini tehdit ederken kullanılabilir. (threat)

Drop your gun, or I'll **shoot** you!  
Give me your wallet, or I'll **beat** you!

- Bir şeyin çalışmadığını, işe yaramayacağını, birinin bir şeyi reddettiğini veya bir olasılığı ifade etmek için "will / won't" yapısını kullanabiliriz.

The project **won't work** unless a team spirit is established.  
We have asked him to help the committee, but he **won't do** it.  
This classroom **will** seat twenty students only.

*He that lives upon hope will die fasting.*

*Benjamin Franklin*

*Respect yourself and others will respect you.*

*Confucius*

## GOING TO

### FORM

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

### USE

Going to:

- Planladığımız, yapmaya niyet ettiğimiz ya da yapmaya karar verdiğimiz şeylerden söz ederken kullanılır.



A: Let's go to the cinema tonight.

B: No, thanks. I'm going to watch the football match.

I'm going to be a doctor when I grow up.

- Elimizdeki bir ipucuna, ya da geçmiş deneyimlerimize bakarak geleceği tahmin ederken kullanılır.

Don't eat any more chocolate. You're going to be sick.

Those cars are going too fast. They're going to crash.

## WILL OR GOING TO

Will	Going to
<b>tahmin</b> I think it <b>will be</b> sunny this afternoon.	<b>bir ipucuna bakarak tahmin</b> The sky is clearing. It's <b>going to be</b> sunny this afternoon.
<b>konuşma anında verilen kararlar</b> A: The grass needs cutting. B: All right. I'll <b>cut</b> it tomorrow.	<b>önceden planlamış olduğumuz işler</b> A: Dad, why are you wearing your old clothes? B: I'm <b>going to cut</b> the grass.
<b>Söz verme / teklif / rica / tehdit</b> I'll <b>help</b> you. <b>Will</b> you help me? I'll <b>kill</b> you!	

## FUTURE IN TIME CLAUSES

- “After, before, when, as soon as, until” gibi zaman bağlaçlarıyla yapılan zaman cümleciklerinde (time clauses) “will” ya da “going to” kullanılamaz. Bu durumda gelecek zamanı ifade etmek için geniş zaman yapısı kullanılır.

Time Clause	Main Clause
When As soon as Once + Simple Present After Before Until	will / going to

*Most parents hope that their children will be successful adults **when they grow up**.  
I'm not going to get married **until I meet** the right person.*

- Bu zaman cümleciklerinde eylemin tamamlanmış olduğunu vurgulamak için Present Perfect Tense de kullanılabilir.

Time Clause	Main Clause
When As soon as Once + Present Perfect After Before Until	will / going to

*She'll return to Istanbul **when she has graduated** from college.  
**As soon as I've finished** the report, I'm going to submit it to the manager.*

**HATIRLATMA!** Gelecek zamanı ifade ederken Simple Present Tense ve Present Continuous Tense de kullanabiliriz.

*Don't be late. The train **leaves** at 9.30.  
The interview **starts** at 10.00 tomorrow morning.*

***Are** you **doing** anything on Friday night?  
I've made an appointment with the dentist. I'm **seeing** him tomorrow.*

*I will tell you the truth as soon as I figure it out.*

*Wayne Birmingham*



## FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

### FORM

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

### USE

#### Future Continuous Tense:

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



*This time next week, I'll be sunbathing in Bodrum.  
I'll be waiting for you at the airport when your plane arrives.*

- Gelecekte belirli bir zamanda olması planlanan, tahmin edilen, ya da beklenen olaylar için kullanılır.

*In the 22nd century, people will be living to the age of 130.  
We'll be going to the shopping centre this time tomorrow. Would you like to come?*

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

*We'll be sending you updated information every month.  
I'll be giving you unannounced quizzes from time to time.*

- Birinin gelecekle ilgili planlarını sorduğumuzda da Future Continuous Tense kullanılabilir.

*Will you be staying at home this weekend?  
Will you be visiting your uncle when you are in Istanbul?*

### PRACTICE 3

Complete the following dialogue by choosing the best form of the verb to express the future.

Simon : Hi! Where are you going?

Zelda : To my evening class. I'm learning Japanese. And I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) it for real this time next month. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Japan for three weeks. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) on Saturday morning. My flight (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 6 am. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) an intensive course there. Besides, I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) only Japanese.

S : Good for you. You (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (practise) a lot, indeed.

Z : My God! It's nearly 7. My lesson (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) in a minute.

S : Well, have a nice time, then. I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you next month. Take care.

Z : Thanks. I(10) \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to you as soon as I get there.



Patient : Doctor, will I be able to read when I get my new glasses?

Doctor : Indeed you will.

Patient : Thank you, I could never read before.

# SIMPLE PAST TENSE

## FORM

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

## USE

### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN SIMPLE PAST TENSE

yesterday  
ago  
last week/month/year/summer  
then  
in 2000, etc.

when  
while  
as soon as  
before  
after  
until, etc.

### Simple Past Tense:

- Geçmiş zaman, geçmişte belirli bir zamanda olmuş ve bitmiş bir eylemi veya durumu anlatmak için kullanılır.



Columbus **discovered** America in 1492.

I **went** shopping last Saturday, but I **didn't buy** anything.

- Geçmişte belirli bir süre devam etmiş ve bitmiş bir eylemi ya da durumu anlatmak için kullanılır.



Yesterday I **talked** to my friends on Skype for more than two hours.

I **stayed** in the USA for two years when I was in high school.

- Geçmişte belirli bir dönemde tekrarlanarak devam etmiş olayları ya da geçmişte alışkanlık olarak yapılmış olayları anlatmak için kullanılır. Bu kullanım "used to" ile aynı anlamdadır.



When I was on holiday, I **got up** at 10.00 every day.

While he was living in Amsterdam, he always **rode** (he used to ride) his bike to work.

- Düzenli fiiller, geçmiş zamanda “-ed” eki alırlar. Düzensiz fiillerin ise geçmiş zamandaki halleri aşağıdaki listedeki gibidir.

## IRREGULAR VERBS

Simple Present	Simple Past	Past Participle	Simple Present	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was, were	been	light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
begin	began	begun	make	made	made
bend	bent	bent	mean	meant	meant
bet	bet	bet	meet	met	met
bite	bit	bitten	mistake	mistook	mistaken
blow	blew	blown	pay	paid	paid
break	broke	broken	put	put	put
bring	brought	brought	quit	quit / quitted	quit / quitted
build	built	built	read	read	read
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	ride	rode	ridden
burst	burst	burst	ring	rang	rung
buy	bought	bought	rise	rose	risen
catch	caught	caught	run	ran	run
choose	chose	chosen	saw	sawed	sawed/sawn
come	came	come	say	said	said
cost	cost	cost	see	saw	seen
cut	cut	cut	seek	sought	sought
deal	dealt	dealt	sell	sold	sold
dig	dug	dug	send	sent	sent
dive	dived/dove	dived/dove	set	set	set
do	did	done	sew	sewed	sewed/sewn
draw	drew	drawn	shake	shook	shaken
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	shine	shone/shined	shone/shined
drink	drank	drunk	shoot	shot	shot
drive	drove	driven	show	showed	shown/showed
eat	ate	eaten	shut	shut	shut
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
feed	fed	fed	sink	sank	sunk
feel	felt	felt	sit	sat	sat
fight	fought	fought	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	slide	slid	slid
fit	fit/fitted	fit/fitted	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	speed	sped	sped
forbid	forbade	forbidden	spend	spent	spent
forget	forgot	forgotten	spread	spread	spread
forgive	forgave	forgiven	stand	stood	stood
freeze	froze	frozen	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	got/gotten	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	sting	stung	stung
go	went	gone/been*	strike	struck	struck
grow	grew	grown	swear	swore	sworn
hang	hung/hanged*	hung/hanged**	sweep	swept	swept
have	had	had	swim	swam	swum
hear	heard	heard	take	took	taken
hide	hid	hidden	teach	taught	taught
hit	hit	hit	tear	tore	torn
hold	held	held	tell	told	told
hurt	hurt	hurt	think	thought	thought
keep	kept	kept	throw	threw	thrown
know	knew	known	understand	understood	understood
lay	laid	laid	wake	woke/waked	woken/waked
lead	led	led	wear	wore	worn
leave	left	left	win	won	won
lend	lent	lent	wind	wound	wound
let	let	let	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
lie (down)	lay	lain	write	wrote	written

\* ‘gone’ ve ‘been’ farkı için “Present Perfect Tense” konusuna bakınız.

\*\* ‘hang’ fiili bir insanı asmak olarak kullanıldığı zaman -ed alır. Diğer durumlarda ‘hung’ kullanılır.

# PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

## FORM

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

## USE

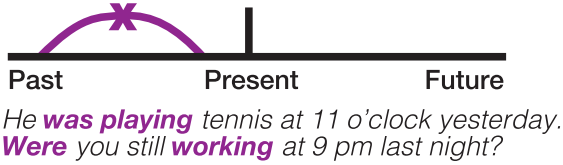
### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

at 5 o'clock yesterday  
at 10 pm last night

while  
as  
just as  
when

### Past Continuous Tense:

- Geçmişte belirtilen bir zamanda devam etmekte olan olayları anlatırken kullanılır.



- Geçmişte başka bir olay olduğu sırada devam etmekte olan olayları anlatırken kullanılır.



- Geçmişte aynı anda devam etmekte olan iki olaydan söz ederken kullanılır.



- Bir hikayenin içinde betimleme yapmak için kullanılır. Bu durumda zaman kelimeleri gerekli olmayabilir.

The sun **was shining**, the birds **were singing**, and the wind **was whispering** in the trees.  
Little Red Riding Hood **was walking** happily in the forest. Suddenly, she saw something moving in the trees.



- Nezaket ya da kararsızlığın bir ifadesi olarak kullanılır.

*I **was wondering** if I could borrow your car tonight.*

*I **was thinking** that maybe we should go to the concert this weekend.*

**DİKKAT!** Non-progressive verbs Past Continuous Tense ile kullanılamaz. Bu fiillerle Past Continuous yerine Simple Past Tense kullanınız. Non-progressive verb listesi için Present Continuous Tense konusuna bakınız.

### SIMPLE PAST OR PAST CONTINUOUS

Simple Past Tense	Past Continuous Tense
Geçmişte iki olay arka arkaya <i>She <b>switched</b> on the computer and <b>checked</b> her e-mails.</i>	Geçmişte iki olay aynı anda <i>She <b>was playing</b> on the computer while her brother <b>was watching</b> TV.</i>
Geçmişte başka bir olay devam ederken olup biten eylem <i>While I <b>was walking</b> in the park, I <b>met</b> an old friend.</i>	Geçmişte başka bir olay olduğunda devam etmekte olan eylem <i>While I <b>was walking</b> in the park, I met an old friend.</i>

### SIMPLE PAST AND PAST CONTINUOUS IN TIME CLAUSES

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

*When she **saw** him, she **smiled**.*

*She **waited until** he **arrived**.*

*I **brushed** my teeth **after** I **had** breakfast.*

***Before** Charles **went** to Turkey, he **read** about it on the Internet.*

*I **came as soon as** I **heard** you were ill.*

***While** I **was** in Rome, I **had** a wonderful time.*

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

*I **saw** some deer **while** I **was hiking**.*

***As** I **was thinking** about this project, an idea **occurred** to me.*

***Just as** I **was getting** ready to go to work, it **started** raining.*

***When** they **were travelling** on the motorway, they **ran** out of petrol.*

Time Clause	Main Clause
While As + Past Continuous	Past Continuous

***As** I **was studying** in my room, my roommate **was having** a party in the other room.*

***While** the teacher **was talking**, the students **were taking** notes.*

## **PRACTICE 4**

### **Underline the correct alternative**

In 1850, Levi Strauss, the father of blue jeans, (1) **was taking / took** some sailcloth from New York to San Francisco when he (2) **was meeting/ met** a group of men who (3) **were digging /dug** for gold in rivers. They (4) **were being known /were known** as gold hunters. It (5) **was raining / rained** and the wind (6) **was blowing/ blew**. The men (7) **were feeling / felt** cold because they (8) **were wearing/ wore** very thin trousers. This (9) **was giving / gave** Levi a bright idea. He (10) **was using / used** the sailcloth to make trousers for the men. Then he (11) **was sewing / sewed** on metal studs to make them stronger. The men loved the trousers but they didn't like the yellowish colour. So when Levi Strauss (12) **was opening / opened** his tailor's shop in San Francisco, he (13) **was importing / imported** a special blue material from France. That's how jeans (14) **were becoming / became** blue.

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

### FORM

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

### USE

#### Future in the Past:

- Geçmişten söz ederken o ana göre gelecekte yapmayı planladığımız olayları anlatmak için kullanılır. Türkçeye genellikle “yapacaktı, edecekti” şeklinde tercüme edilir. Söz edilen olayın daha sonra meydana gelip gelmediği anlaşılmaz.

He **was going to get up** early.  
They **were going to play** football.

- Ancak bu cümlelerden sonra “but” ile bağlanan bir açıklama getirilirse söz edilen işin meydana gelmediği anlaşılr.

He **was going to get up** early, but he didn't hear the alarm clock.  
They **were going to play** football, but it started to rain.

### WOULD

Indirect speech ile yapılan cümlelerde “was / were going to” yerine “would” kullanılabilir.

He said he was going to be late. / He said he **would be** late.  
I was sure he was going to win the race. / I was sure he **would win** the race.

Geçmişte meydana gelen bir olayı hikaye ederken olması hemen hemen kesin olayları anlatmak için kullanılabilir.

The boy entered the forest. He started to play with cones. He did not notice the sun set. He walked down the forest. Soon he **would be** lost.

### WAS / WERE ABOUT TO

“Was / were about to”, “olmak üzereydi / yapmak üzereydi” anlamına gelir.

The referee looked at his watch. The match **was about to start**.  
I **was about to leave** the house when the phone rang.

# PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

## FORM

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

## USE

### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

for  
since  
how long  
just  
yet  
already  
ever  
never  
still  
recently  
lately

so far  
until now  
up till now  
up to now  
in the last month  
in the past 10 years  
today, this week, this month... etc.  
for the last / past few days, years... etc.  
once / twice / three times, many times ... etc.

### Present Perfect Tense:

- Geçmişte yapılan bir eylemden ya da deneyimlerimizden zaman belirtmeden söz etmek için kullanılır.



*I've read The Lord of the Rings, but I haven't seen the film.*  
*I've been to many countries in Europe.*

**DİKKAT !** Geçmişte yapılan bir eylemin kesin zamanı belirtilirse, Simple Past Tense kullanmak gerekir.

*I read The Lord of The Rings two years ago.*

- Kısa bir zaman önce olan, sonuçları ve etkileri hala görülen eylemlerin anlatımında kullanılır.

*I've eaten breakfast. I'm not hungry now.*  
*She's cut her hand. It's bleeding.*

- Geçmişte birkaç kez tekrarlanan, ancak kesin zamanı belirtilmeyen eylemleri anlatırken, “once, twice, three times, many times”... gibi sıklık zarflarıyla kullanılır.

*I've been to the theatre **twice** this year.  
I have told him **many times** not to be late.*

- Geçmişte başlamış ve halen devam eden olaylardan söz ederken, “for” ve “since” ile kullanılır.

*She has taught in this school **for 5 years**.  
I have lived in Antalya **since 2001**.*

## TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

### since

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



*I got married in 2000. (Simple past tense-definite time)  
I have been married **since** 2000.*



SINCE	two o'clock spring Monday the beginning of the term yesterday last week 2000 April 16, 1983 I started high school they moved to Istanbul, etc.
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- “Since” ile başlayan yan cümlede genellikle simple past kullanılır. Eylemin başlangıcını vurgulamak için “since”in önüne “ever” sözcüğü de gelebilir.

*Her English has improved a lot **since** she started taking private lessons.  
I've been afraid of spiders **ever since** I saw one in my bed.*

- “Since” sözcüğü ayrıca, “it is / has been + (a period of time) + since + Simple Past” kalıbıyla da kullanılır.

*It is / has been two months **since** I last heard from George.*

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

*Nancy met Bob at a party ten months ago, and **since then** they have been very good friends.*



## for

- Geçmişte başlayan ve halen devam eden bir eylemin süresini belirtmek için kullanılır.

FOR	a couple of minutes two hours ten days a long time ages weeks, years... etc. the last / past few days, years...etc.
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*I haven't heard from my old school friends **for** a long time.*

**DİKKAT !** Süreç belirten “for”, eğer eylem geçmişte tamamlanmış ise Simple Past Tense ile kullanılır.

*We **lived** in Ankara **for** 8 years. (We don't live in Ankara anymore.)*  
*We **have lived** in Ankara **for** 8 years. (We still live in Ankara.)*

## how long?

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

*A: **How long** have you been ill?*  
*B: **For** three days. / **Since** the day I arrived in Bursa.*



## ever / never

- “Şu ana kadar hiç” anlamına gelir. “Ever” soru cümlelerinde, “never” ise düz cümlelerde kullanılır. “Never”ın yer aldığı cümle yapısı olumlu olmasına rağmen, verdiği anlam olumsuzdur.

*A: Have you **ever** had an operation?*  
*B: No, I've **never** had one. / Yes, I have. I had an ear operation last year.*

**DİKKAT!** “Formal” cümlelerde “never” cümle başında da kullanılabilir. Ancak bu durumda cümle devrik olmalıdır (inversion).

***Never have I seen** such a superb painting before.*

## just

- Az önce, çok yakın bir zaman önce gerçekleşen eylemlerden söz ederken kullanılır.

*The manager has **just** arrived, so I haven't talked to him yet.*  
*I'm not hungry. I've **just** eaten a sandwich.*

## yet

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

*I don't know if the travel agent has sent the e-ticket because I haven't checked my email **yet**.*  
*Haven't you booked a table at the restaurant **yet**?*

## still

- “Hala” anlamını verir ve “yet” gibi henüz gerçekleşmeyen eylemler için kullanılır, ancak “yet” cümlelerin sonunda yer alırken, “still” genellikle öznenin sonrasına gelir. Ancak olumsuzluk eki kısıtlanmamışsa yardımcı fiilden sonrasına gelir.

*Rob **still** hasn't replied to my email.  
Rob has **still** not replied to my email.*

**DİKKAT!** “Still” Present Perfect Tense ile kullanıldığında genellikle olumsuz cümlelerde, “Present Continuous” ile kullanıldığında ise olumlu cümlelerde yer alır.

*I **still** haven't found a job.  
I'm **still** looking for a job.*

Ancak olumlama sorusu sormuşsak, “still” olumsuz cümlede Present Continuous Tense ile kullanılabilir.

*You aren't **still** looking for a job, are you?*

## 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.

*A: Why aren't you busy with your homework?  
B: Because I have **already** done it.*

## recently / lately

- “Son günlerde, son zamanlarda” anlamına gelir. Genellikle cümlelerin başında ya da sonunda yer alır. Başında yer aldığında virgül ile ayrılır. Bu zarflar özellikle haber niteliği taşıyan son gelişmeleri aktarmada kullanılır.

***Recently**, scientists have made some significant discoveries about how the brain functions.  
The neighbours who used to live across the street from us have moved to a house in the country, so we haven't seen much of them **lately**.*

## until now / up to now / so far

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

*He started saving money two months ago and **up to now** he has saved about 300 dollars.  
How many essays have you checked **so far**?*

- “So far” kendi başına kullanılabildiği gibi, aynı zamanda henüz sona ermemiş bir zaman dilimini ifade eden “today, this week, this year” gibi zaman zarflarıyla birlikte de kullanılabilir.

***So far this term**, we have had two English exams. (The term hasn't finished yet.)  
I have done no work at all **so far today**.*

## today, this week, this month... etc.

- “Today, this week, this month, this year, this century”... gibi zaman zarfları eğer söz konusu zaman dilimi henüz bitmemiş ise Present Perfect Tense ile, bitmiş ise Simple Past Tense ile kullanılır.

*I haven't talked to him **this morning**. (It is still morning.)  
I didn't talk to Jim **this morning**. (It is now afternoon.)*

## in the last month, in the past two weeks... etc.

- “in the past two years / in the past month / in the past decade / over the years” gibi zaman zarfları geçmişte başlayıp şu ana kadar devam eden bir zaman diliminde gerçekleşmiş ancak kesin tarih belirtilmeyen eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır ve “son ... gün / ay / yıl içinde” anlamını verir.

*Anyone who has been to supermarkets **in the last few months** knows that prices have gone up considerably.  
The number of car thieves has increased **in the past decade**.  
The policy of EU has changed **over the years**.*

## once, twice, three times, many times... etc.

- “Once, twice, three times, many times, several times”, “bir kez, iki kez, üç kez, birçok kez, vs” anlamlarına gelirler. Bir eylemin “şu ana kadar” kaç kez tekrarlandığı belirtmek istendiğinde Present Perfect Tense ile kullanılırlar.

*I've seen that film **twice**.  
He has been to Italy **several times** on business.*

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

*The reading text that our teacher gave us **yesterday** was so difficult that I had to read it **a couple of times**.*

## 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.

*Mum has **been** to the supermarket. The fridge is full now.  
Mum has **gone** to the supermarket. She will be back in an hour.*

- “Been” aynı zamanda kişinin sözü geçen yerde daha önce belirsiz bir zamanda bulunmuş olduğunu ifade etmek için de kullanılır.

*I have **been** to London several times.*

### This is + (superlative adj) + (that) + Present Perfect

- Şimdiye dek karşılaştığımız, yaptığımız en ilginç, güzel, kötü vb. şeyleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

*This is **the most stupid** thing I **have ever heard** in my whole life.  
This is **the best** book **I've ever read**.*

- Bu kalıbı özneyle başlayarak kullanmak da mümkündür.

*Gerry is the **most** intelligent manager this company **has ever had**.  
She is **the nicest person I've ever met**.*

### This is the (first/second... etc) time + Present Perfect

- Bir eylemi şimdiye dek kaçınıcı kez yaptığımızı belirtirken kullanılır.

*This is **the first time** I **have changed** a flat tyre.  
This is **the second** time Ann **has made** a cake.*

## PRACTICE 5

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list. Use each word once.

ever    since    yet    for    ago    already    just

1. It's been three weeks \_\_\_\_\_ my mother had an operation, but she still hasn't fully recovered.
2. Apollo 11 landed on the moon forty years \_\_\_\_\_ and Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon.
3. Global warming has \_\_\_\_\_ had enormous effects on our planet, and we have no time to lose in tackling this crisis.
4. My brother has been saving money \_\_\_\_\_ the last six months to buy a laptop computer.
5. Although the official results have not been announced \_\_\_\_\_, the leading party has announced its victory in the elections.
6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ met Tricia in the hallway and she's told me that she's been called to the headmaster's office.
7. The book is narrated by Todd Andrews, who is the most realistic fictional character I've \_\_\_\_\_ encountered.

*I learned long ago, never to wrestle with a pig. You get dirty, and besides, the pig likes it.*

*George Bernard Shaw*

*It has been discovered that research causes cancer in rats.*

*Unknown*

## PRESENT PERFECT or SIMPLE PAST

Present Perfect Tense	Simple Past Tense
<p><b>“Şu andan önce”, ya da “şu ana kadar” anlamını taşıyan zaman kelimeleri:</b></p> <p>for since how long just yet already ever / never still recently / lately so far / until now / up till now / up to now in the last month / in the past 10 years... etc. today, this week, this month... etc.</p> <p><b>Sıklık bildiren zarflar:</b> once / twice / three times, many times... etc.</p>	<p><b>Geçmişte belirli bir zamanı gösteren zaman kelimeleri:</b></p> <p>yesterday last week, month, year... etc. (2 days/5 weeks/3 months... etc.) ago in 2005, in June... etc.</p> <p><b>Zaman cümlecığı başlatan kelimeler:</b> when after before as soon as until while</p>
Present Perfect Tense	Simple Past Tense
<p><b>Geçmişte olmuş ama zamanı belirtilmeyen ya da zamanı önemsiz olan olaylar:</b></p> <p><i>I <b>ve been</b> to England.</i></p> <p><b>Şu ana kadar geçen bir zaman dilimi içerisinde olmuş olaylar:</b></p> <p><i>I <b>ve been</b> very busy today / this week.</i></p> <p><b>Şu ana kadar geçen bir zaman dilimi içerisinde tekrarlanmış olaylar:</b></p> <p><i>I <b>ve read</b> that book twice / three times. (until now)</i></p> <p><b>Geçmişte başlamış ve hala devam etmekte olan olaylar:</b></p> <p><i>I <b>ve lived</b> in the USA for three months. (I still live in the USA)</i></p> <p><i>He <b>has lived</b> in Muğla since he was a child. (He still lives in Muğla.)</i></p>	<p><b>Geçmişte belli bir zamanda olup bitmiş olaylar:</b></p> <p><i>I <b>went</b> to England last year.</i></p> <p><i>I <b>was</b> very busy yesterday / last week.</i></p> <p><i>I <b>read</b> that book twice when I was a child.</i></p> <p><b>Geçmişte bir süre devam etmiş ve bitmiş olaylar:</b></p> <p><i>I <b>lived</b> in the USA for three months last summer.</i></p> <p><i>He <b>lived</b> in Muğla when he was a child. (He doesn't live in Muğla anymore).</i></p>

## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### FORM

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

### USE

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

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

recently  
lately  
all morning, all week... etc.  
For the last / past few days, years... etc.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

- Geçmişte başlamış ama hala devam eden eylemleri anlatırken kullanılır.



**DİKKAT!** Present Perfect Continuous Tense'in Türkçe'ye çevirisi Present Continuous Tense'in çevirisi ile aynıdır.

*I'm reading a book about global warming. (Küresel ısınmayla ilgili bir kitap okuyorum.)*  
*I've been reading a book about global warming for a week. (Bir haftadır küresel ısınmayla ilgili bir kitap okuyorum.) (Bu cümlede I'm reading.... **YANLIŞTIR!**)*

- Geçmişte başlamış, hala devam eden bir eylemin süresini vurgulamak için kullanılır.

*You're late. I've been waiting for an hour.*

- Henüz bitmiş olduğu halde etkisi hala görülen olayları anlatmak için kullanılır.

*I'm not crying. I've been peeling onions.*

A: Why are you so tired?  
B: I've been working hard.

- "Have, know, be ..." gibi "-ing" takısı almayan (non-progressive) fiillerle Present Perfect Continuous Tense kullanamayız. Bunun yerine Present Perfect Tense kullanmamız gerekir. (Non-progressive fiillerin listesi Present Continuous Tense konusunda verilmiştir.)

*She's had that CD player for two years.*  
*I feel as if I've known you all my life.*

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

*I've lived / I've been living here since I was born.  
He's worked / He's been working in that company for two years.*

- Şu ana kadar devam eden eylemin kendisi vurgulanıyorsa Present Perfect Continuous, eylemin biten bölümü ya da sonucu vurgulanıyorsa Present Perfect Tense kullanılır.

**DİKKAT!** “always, never, sometimes, once, twice, three times ...” gibi sıklık bildiren sözcüklerle, “just, already” gibi eylemin tamamlandığını gösteren sözcüklerle, ya da bir işin biten bölümü, sayısı, miktarı vurgulanıyorsa Present Perfect Continuous Tense kullanılmaz.

*I've been reading this book since Sunday. I've read a hundred pages so far.  
I've been taking piano lessons. I've taken five lessons.*

### PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT PERFECT

Present Perfect Continuous Tense	Present Perfect Tense
<p><b>Progressive Verbs</b></p> <p><i>How long <b>have</b> you <b>been waiting</b>?</i> <i>We <b>ve been waiting</b> since two o'clock.</i></p> <p><b>Eylemin kendisi veya süresi vurgulanıyorsa:</b></p> <p><i>I've <b>been painting</b> the house for two days. I've <b>been reading</b> this book for a week.</i></p> <p><b>Henüz bitmiş ama etkisi hala görünen olaylardan söz ederken:</b></p> <p><i>Your eyes are red. <b>Have</b> you <b>been crying</b>?</i></p>	<p><b>Non-progressive Verbs</b></p> <p><i>How long <b>have</b> you <b>known</b> him?</i> <i>I've <b>known</b> him since I was a child.</i></p> <p><b>Eylemin biten bölümü (sayısı, miktarı) vurgulanıyorsa:</b></p> <p><i>I've <b>painted</b> two rooms so far. I've <b>read</b> 20 pages so far today.</i></p>
<p><b>Süreklilik belirten fiillerle kullanıldığında anlam değişmez:</b></p> <p><i>He's <b>been working</b> in that company for 20 years. / He's <b>worked</b> in that company for 20 years. I've <b>been living</b> in Istanbul since I was born. / I've <b>lived</b> in Istanbul since I was born.</i></p>	

*The attempt to combine wisdom and power has only rarely been successful and then only for a short while.*

*Albert Einstein*



## PRACTICE 6

Circle the correct choice.

Last week on Thursday we (1) \_\_\_\_ a grammar test on modals. As the teacher wasn't happy with the results, she (2) \_\_\_\_ to review the test with the class. While we (3) \_\_\_\_ about the test and the correct use of modals, I (4) \_\_\_\_ it was difficult to use modals. I was a little disappointed with my grade because this is the first exam we (5) \_\_\_\_ so far and I really (6) \_\_\_\_ how to explain my poor grade to my parents. I must tell them that I (7) \_\_\_\_ trouble with modals ever since I (8) \_\_\_\_ studying English.

It is Monday today and we (9) \_\_\_\_ for our teacher to come to class and start a new grammar unit. I (10) \_\_\_\_ better at modals since the review last Friday, so today I (11) \_\_\_\_ more confident. I (12) \_\_\_\_ that I (13) \_\_\_\_ much better in the days to come.

- |                     |                       |                      |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. a. were having   | b. have had           | c. had               | d. have          |
| 2. a. decided       | b. was deciding       | c. has decided       | d. will decide   |
| 3. a. are talking   | b. talked             | c. have been talking | d. were talking  |
| 4. a. was thinking  | b. have been thinking | c. think             | d. thought       |
| 5. a. had           | b. were having        | c. have had          | d. have          |
| 6. a. didn't know   | b. don't know         | c. wasn't knowing    | d. won't know    |
| 7. a. have had      | b. had                | c. have              | d. was having    |
| 8. a. start         | b. started            | c. have started      | d. was starting  |
| 9. a. are waiting   | b. wait               | c. were waiting      | d. waited        |
| 10. a. do           | b. have been doing    | c. will do           | d. did           |
| 11. a. am feeling   | b. will feel          | c. feel              | d. have felt     |
| 12. a. will believe | b. believe            | c. believed          | d. have believed |
| 13. a. will be      | b. am                 | c. have been         | d. be            |

## PRACTICE 7

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

1. He has never had another car since he started driving. (only)

This \_\_\_\_\_.

2. We have never experienced such a hot summer in Britain before. (ever)

This \_\_\_\_\_.

3. It's months since I last visited the dentist. (for)

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

4. When did they start building the new bridge? (been)

How \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The last time I saw John was before he moved to Paris (since)

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

## PAST PERFECT TENSE

### FORM

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

### USE

#### 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

#### Past Perfect Tense:

- Geçmişteki başka bir olaydan ya da durumdan önce olan olayları ya da durumları anlatmak için kullanılır.



By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film **had started**.

By twelve o'clock, my mother **had cleaned** the house and **cooked** dinner.

- Geçmişte olmuş olayları oluş sırasına göre anlatırken Past Perfect değil Simple Past kullanılır. Ancak bu anlatım sırasında daha geçmişte olmuş bir olaydan söz edersek Past Perfect kullanırız. Aşağıdaki fiillerin oluş zamanını karşılaştırın.

Yesterday, while I **was walking** around in the shopping mall, I **met** an old friend from high school. At first, I **didn't recognize** her because she **had dyed** her hair blonde, and **had lost** a lot of weight. She **looked** beautiful. We **were** very happy to see each other. We **sat** down at a cafe, **had** a cup of coffee and **talked** about the good old days.

(Bu anlatımda Simple Past Tense'de ve Past Continuous Tense'de kullanılan fiiller dün olanları, Past Perfect Tense'de kullanılan fiillerse dünden önce olanları göstermektedir.)

## USE OF TIME CLAUSES IN SIMPLE PAST & PAST PERFECT TENSES

- **By**

“...e kadar, ...e gelinceye kadar,” anlamlarını verir ve Past Perfect Tense ile sıklıkla kullanılır. (progress up to a particular time)

*By the time my husband came home, I **had cleaned** up the house and **prepared** dinner.*

*By 6 o'clock, I **had cleaned** up the house and **prepared** dinner.*

*My husband came home at 6 o'clock. By that time, I **had cleaned** up the house and **prepared** dinner.*

- “By the time, when, after, before, as soon as, until” ile başlayan zaman cümlecikleri kullanarak geçmişte olan olaylardan söz ederken, olayların oluş sırasına göre daha önce olan olayı Past Perfect Tense, daha sonra olan olayı ise Simple Past Tense ile ifade ederiz.

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

*When we **had finished** our dinner, we **went** for a walk.*

*As soon as Jack **had arrived** in Antalya, he **called** his parents.*

*After Alan **had gotten** his law degree, he **joined** a law practice.*

*He **didn't leave** until she **had promised** to call him.*

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

*By the time we **went** to the theater, the film **had already started**.*

*Jill **had worked** as a junior lawyer for four years before she **became** a partner.*

*We **had already eaten** when our friends **arrived**.*

*I **had lived** in Ankara until I **got** a job in İzmir.*

- Ancak “after, before” ya da “as soon as” kullandığımızda Past Perfect Tense kullanmamız gerekmez. Bunun yerine her iki clause'da da Simple Past Tense kullanabiliriz.

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

*Alex **(had) phoned** me before he left.*

*After I **(had) finished** my homework, I went to the cinema.*

*As soon as I **(had) sent** the email, I realized that I had forgotten to attach the file.*

## PAST PERFECT or PRESENT PERFECT

Past Perfect Tense	Present Perfect Tense
<p>Geçmişteki bir olaydan önce, ya da geçmişteki bir ana kadar olan olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p><i>I was nervous because I <b>had never flown</b> before.</i></p> <p><i>I couldn't go out because I <b>hadn't done</b> my homework yet.</i></p> <p><i>He <b>had just eaten</b> a big sandwich, so he wasn't hungry.</i></p> <p><i>She didn't need to wash the dishes. I <b>had already washed</b> them.</i></p> <p><i>When we got married, we <b>had known</b> each other for ten years.</i></p> <p><i>He was happy to see his brother because he <b>hadn't seen</b> him since June.</i></p> <p><i>I was happy to be in Paris because I <b>had always wanted</b> to see the Louvre Museum.</i></p>	<p>Geçmişte zamanı belirsiz, şu andan önce, ya da şu ana kadar olan olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p><i>I'm nervous because I've <b>never flown</b> before.</i></p> <p><i>I can't go out because I <b>haven't done</b> my homework yet.</i></p> <p><i>He <b>has just eaten</b> a big sandwich, so he isn't hungry.</i></p> <p><i>She doesn't need to wash the dishes. I've <b>already washed</b> them.</i></p> <p><i>We've <b>known</b> each other for ten years.</i></p> <p><i>He <b>hasn't seen</b> his brother since June.</i></p> <p><i>I've <b>always wanted</b> to see the Louvre Museum.</i></p>

*I have never let my schooling interfere with my education.*

*Mark Twain*

*I have never taken any exercise except sleeping and resting.*

*Mark Twain*

## PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### FORM

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

### USE

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

for  
since  
how long  
when

by the time  
by that time

#### Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

- Geçmişteki bir olaydan önce belirli bir süredir devam etmekte olan olayları anlatmak için kullanılır. Bu tense'le yapılan cümlelerde genellikle olayın süresi de belirtilir.



He **had been working** for that firm **for 25 years** when he decided to retire.  
By the time we arrived in Antalya, we **had been driving** for more than ten hours.

- Geçmişteki bir ana kadar devam etmiş, henüz bitmiş, fakat etkisi o anda hala görülebilen olayları anlatmak için kullanılır.

Her body was aching all over because she **had been exercising** vigorously **for the last three days**.  
He was tired because he **had been working** too hard **since that morning**.

## 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><i>I was tired because I'd been studying all day.</i></p> <p><i>I'd been waiting for twenty minutes when she finally arrived.</i></p> <p><i>We stopped to rest for a while. We'd been driving for more than five hours.</i></p>	<p>Şu ana kadar devam eden olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p><i>I'm tired because I've been studying all day.</i></p> <p><i>You're late! I've been waiting for twenty minutes.</i></p> <p><i>Let's stop and rest for a while. We've been driving for more than five hours.</i></p>

## PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS or PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Perfect Continuous Tense	Past Continuous Tense
<p>Geçmişteki bir ana kadar devam eden olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p><i>When we arrived in Ankara, my uncle had been waiting for us at the train station for fifteen minutes.</i></p> <p><i>When I first met him, he had been working at an advertising agency for three months.</i></p>	<p>Geçmişte belirli bir anda veya başka bir olay olduğunda devam etmekte olan olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p><i>When we arrived in Ankara, my uncle was waiting for us at the train station.</i></p> <p><i>When I first met him, he was working at an advertising agency.</i></p>

### PRACTICE 8

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

After I (graduate/ 1) \_\_\_\_\_ from university, I (find/2) \_\_\_\_\_ it very difficult to get a job. I (write/3) \_\_\_\_\_ at least fifty letters of application but all the replies (say/4) \_\_\_\_\_ the same thing: " We (be/5) \_\_\_\_\_ sorry to tell you that the post you ( apply/6) \_\_\_\_\_ for (now fill/7) \_\_\_\_\_." I (only have/8) \_\_\_\_\_ one interview so far and they (tell/9) \_\_\_\_\_ me that there (be/10) \_\_\_\_\_ over 300 applicants and, of course, I couldn't get the job. In the end I (decide/11) \_\_\_\_\_ to take a temporary job as a waitress to be able to pay my rent. While I (serve/12) \_\_\_\_\_ meals one day, I (overhear/13) \_\_\_\_\_ two customers talking. One of them (explain/14) \_\_\_\_\_ that his secretary (leave/15) \_\_\_\_\_ at very short notice and that he (not know/16) \_\_\_\_\_ what to do. I (ask /17) \_\_\_\_\_ the man if he would consider me for the job since I (have/18) \_\_\_\_\_ all the necessary qualifications. He (look/19) \_\_\_\_\_ quite surprised but he (agree/20) \_\_\_\_\_ to interview me the following day. I think there is no need to tell you the rest of the story. I (work/21) \_\_\_\_\_ as his secretary for more than a year now.

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

### FORM

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

### USE

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

by (2050)  
by then  
by that time  
in (two years)  
in (two years) time

before  
by the time

**DİKKAT! ZAMAN CÜMLECİKLERİNDE  
FUTURE TENSE KULLANILMAZ!**

- Future Perfect Tense, gelecekte belirli bir zamanda ya da o zamandan önce tamamlanmış olacak olaylardan söz ederken kullanılır.



By the year 2020, he **will have set up** his own business.  
NASA **will have sent** a manned spaceship to Mars in twenty years.

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

We're late. By the time we **arrive** at the cinema, the film **will have started**.  
Where's the fire brigade? By the time they **arrive**, the building **will have burned** down.

**DİKKAT!** "By the time" ile zaman cümlecığı kurulmuşsa, ana cümledeki "be" fiili Future Perfect Tense yerine, genellikle Simple Future Tense kullanılır.

We're late. **By the time** we **arrive** at the office, the meeting **will be** over.  
**By the time** governments **start** taking serious steps to protect the environment, it **will be** too late.

## FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### FORM

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

### USE

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

By (2050)  
By then  
By that time  
for (two years/hours/days etc)

By the time

**DİKKAT! ZAMAN CÜMLECİKLERİNDE  
FUTURE TENSE KULLANILMAZ!**

- Future Perfect Continuous Tense, bir olayın gelecekte belirli bir zamandan önce ne kadar süredir devam etmekte olacağını anlatırken kullanılır. Bu tense'le yapılan cümlelerde genellikle olayın süresi de belirtilir.



By this time next year, we **will have been living** in this city for 20 years.  
By the time we arrive in New York, we **will have been flying** for 7 hours.

Time Clause	Main Clause
By the time + Simple Present	Future Perfect Continuous (will have been doing)  Future Perfect (will have done)  Simple Future with "be" (will be)

By the time I **finish** high school, I **will have been studying** English for 7 years.  
By the time you **come** back from the US, you **will have perfected** your English.  
By the time I **m** thirty, I **will be** rich and famous.



## PRACTICE 9

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

The article on pollution in the United States, which I \_\_\_\_\_ (1/read) the other day, \_\_\_\_\_ (2/say) that the average American family \_\_\_\_\_ (3/have) two cars. It is obvious that cars \_\_\_\_\_ (4/contribute) a great deal to the problem of pollution all over the world. If large cities \_\_\_\_\_ (5/not create) better systems of public transportation, by the year 2020 many people \_\_\_\_\_ (6/buy) gas masks and they \_\_\_\_\_ (7/wear) them wherever they go. However, because of the rising cost of fuel, cars might not be a serious problem in the future. At present, big oil companies \_\_\_\_\_ (8/have) a lot of trouble. In fact, they \_\_\_\_\_ (9/have) a lot of trouble ever since they \_\_\_\_\_ (10/begin) to raise the price of gasoline. In the US, in 1979, the oil companies \_\_\_\_\_ (11/increase) the price of gasoline dramatically, and the American public \_\_\_\_\_ (12/become) furious. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ (13/not believe) that it \_\_\_\_\_ (14/be) necessary for the companies to demand more money because they \_\_\_\_\_ (15/receive) very high profits for many years. As a result of these developments, small cars \_\_\_\_\_ (16/gain) enormous popularity.

## VERB TENSE SUMMARY CHART

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
I <b>play</b> football everyday.	Two years ago, I <b>played</b> football in the school team.	I <b>am going to play</b> football with my friends tomorrow.  I <b>will play</b> football with my friends tomorrow.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
I <b>am playing</b> football now.	I <b>was playing</b> football when you called yesterday.	I'm <b>going to be playing</b> football at 6 o'clock this evening.  I <b>will be playing</b> football at 6 o'clock this evening.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
I <b>have played</b> football in three different teams so far.	I <b>had played</b> football in three different teams before I was transferred to this team.	I <b>will have played</b> football in three different teams by the end of the football season.
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous
I <b>have been playing</b> football for three years.	I <b>had been playing</b> football for three years before I was transferred to this team.	I <b>will have been playing</b> football for three years by the end of the football season.



Mother : For God's sake John, what do you do in physical education lessons?  
John: We don't have physical education lessons anymore, mum. We are solving tests.

# TENSES

## TEST 1

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

1. According to recent surveys 74 per cent of all Americans ---- that the US government ---- information about UFOs.  
A) believed / will hide  
B) will believe / will have been hiding  
C) believe / is hiding  
D) were believing / hides  
E) have believed / had hidden
2. After the Ice Age, many species of animals ---- extinct.  
A) have become  
B) had become  
C) become  
D) became  
E) will become
3. The president, together with his cabinet members, ---- the African Trade Delegation tomorrow.  
A) has met  
B) will have met  
C) meets  
D) has been meeting  
E) is meeting
4. Alexander Graham Bell ---- to aid and improve the hearing of the deaf and this helped him when he ---- the telephone.  
A) had worked / has invented  
B) has worked / was inventing  
C) had been working / invents  
D) worked / invented  
E) was working / had invented
5. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, technology ---- that there ---- no limits to what people can achieve.  
A) has been proving / had been  
B) proves / are  
C) proved / have been  
D) has proved / are  
E) had proved / were
6. A week from now, our final exams ---- over and we ---- for the results.  
A) would be / waited  
B) will be / have waited  
C) will have been / will be waiting  
D) are going to be / wait  
E) are / are waiting
7. In the past two decades, marketing via email ---- a strong record, growing to a \$1.4 billion industry.  
A) had maintained  
B) has maintained  
C) maintains  
D) maintained  
E) is maintaining
8. For the last few decades, Bollywood film producers ---- multi-million dollar productions.  
A) were releasing  
B) released  
C) have been releasing  
D) had been released  
E) will have released

9. Some people claim that the number of cigarette smokers ---- after they banned smoking in offices.

- A) is decreasing
- B) has decreased
- C) had decreased
- D) decreased
- E) was decreasing

10. There ---- any noteworthy improvement in the human rights problem in Africa until all the countries in Africa ---- their economic difficulties.

- A) hasn't been / had overcome
- B) wouldn't be / would overcome
- C) wasn't / have overcome
- D) aren't / overcame
- E) won't be / overcome

11. Cell phone companies claim that there ---- no convincing evidence to prove that cellular phones ---- cancer.

- A) was / have caused
- B) has been / had caused
- C) is / cause
- D) had been / will cause
- E) will be / caused

12. The production of tea in Turkey mainly ---- in the early years of the Republic along the eastern Black Sea region.

- A) had started
- B) has been starting
- C) was starting
- D) has started
- E) started

13. Unemployment in Europe ---- again rising above ten per cent and ---- likely to drop.

- A) was / seems
- B) has been / seemed
- C) will be / didn't seem
- D) had been / won't seem
- E) is / doesn't seem

14. By the time he ---- his report to the screening committee, others ---- up with better proposals.

- A) presented / have come
- B) will present / will be coming
- C) presents / will have come
- D) had presented / were coming
- E) has presented / came

15. I ---- languages for 15 years by the end of next year, and I don't think I ---- enough of them.

- A) will study / am learning
- B) have been studying / have learned
- C) am studying / learn
- D) will have been studying / will have learned
- E) will be studying / learn

16. The population of the earth ---- at a tremendous rate and soon ---- out of control.

- A) is increasing / will be
- B) has increased / is
- C) increases / would be
- D) was increasing / was
- E) has been increasing / had been

# TENSES

## TEST 2

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

1. There ---- a significant increase in crime especially in big cities in recent years.  
A) was  
B) will have been  
C) is  
D) has been  
E) will be
2. In his famous speech "I Have a Dream", Martin Luther King ---- the future of racial harmony.  
A) would describe  
B) has described  
C) described  
D) had described  
E) will describe
3. The telephone ---- a long distance since 1876, when Alexander Graham Bell ---- the first crude transmitter.  
A) came / invented  
B) had come / had invented  
C) was coming / has invented  
D) would come / invents  
E) has come / invented
4. By the end of this term of office, she ---- all the projects she has undertaken.  
A) is going to complete  
B) would complete  
C) is completing  
D) will have completed  
E) had completed
5. My boss ---- always very busy and she never ---- back when someone leaves her a message.  
A) was / called  
B) will be / calls  
C) is / calls  
D) has been / has called  
E) had been / called
6. As we ---- closer to our destination, we ---- the lovely towering mountains in the distance.  
A) were getting / had seen  
B) have got / saw  
C) had got / had seen  
D) were getting / have seen  
E) got / saw
7. Before the 1850s, the United States ---- a lot of small colleges, and their primary concern ---- to shape the moral character of their students.  
A) had had / has been  
B) had / was  
C) has had / had been  
D) was having / was  
E) is having / is
8. Ever since I ---- the new adapter, I ---- less trouble with the machine.  
A) have bought / had  
B) was buying / was having  
C) had bought / had  
D) bought / am having  
E) bought / have had

9. The number of cosmetic surgery procedures ---- by more than 100 per cent in the U.S. since 1990s.

- A) is rising
- B) rises
- C) was rising
- D) has risen
- E) rose

10. Before my mother ---- retired, she ---- as a receptionist in a hotel for 25 years.

- A) got / had been working
- B) had got / worked
- C) has got / was working
- D) was getting / worked
- E) gets / works

11. The project that a group of teenagers ---- undertaken ---- the economic, political, and social consequences of new information and communication technologies.

- A) had / has explored
- B) will have / explores
- C) has / will explore
- D) ---- / is exploring
- E) will have / explored

12. My dogs ---- so loudly that I thought someone ---- my garden; however, I found out that it was only a cat.

- A) bark / enters
- B) have barked / had entered
- C) are barking / has entered
- D) barked / is entering
- E) were barking / had entered

13. 19 years after Marconi ---- the first wireless signal across the Atlantic, they ---- the world's first radio station in Pennsylvania in 1920.

- A) was sending / had established
- B) has been sending / were establishing
- C) has sent / established
- D) sent / established
- E) had sent / have established

14. We ---- the graduation ceremony this time tomorrow.

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

15. Since I began acting, I ---- in three plays, a TV drama and a few television commercials.

- A) am performing
- B) was performing
- C) have performed
- D) had performed
- E) had been performing

16. By the time I ---- to the office, my colleagues ---- on my project for about an hour.

- A) have got / were working
- B) had got / worked
- C) was getting / were working
- D) got / had been working
- E) get / have worked

# TENSES

## TEST 3

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

1. **My plane to New York ---- at 5 a.m. tomorrow and I ---- to be there at 7 a.m. local time.**  
A) will leave / will hope  
B) is leaving / hoped  
C) is going to leave / am going to hope  
D) leaves / hope  
E) would leave / hope
2. **Garcia ---- the SAT test next week, so she ---- free until then, since she will be studying for it.**  
A) retakes / hasn't been  
B) is retaking / won't be  
C) will be retaking / wasn't  
D) was going to retake / wasn't  
E) is going to retake / wouldn't be
3. **When Linda ---- the ugly bug on the floor, she ---- the plates she was taking to the kitchen.**  
A) saw / was dropping  
B) sees / will drop  
C) has seen / dropped  
D) is going to see / drops  
E) saw / dropped
4. **While we ---- to Istanbul, we ---- that we were running out of petrol, so we stopped to buy some.**  
A) were driving / realized  
B) are driving / realize  
C) drove / were realizing  
D) would drive / had realized  
E) will drive / will realize
5. **My father ---- that students studying regularly and keeping themselves busy with hobbies ---- a much better chance in the university exam.**  
A) thought / are having  
B) will be thinking / were having  
C) is thinking / had  
D) thought / had been having  
E) thinks / have
6. **Unfortunately, I ---- to come with you to the dentist on Tuesday morning because I ---- a job interview then.**  
A) wouldn't be able / had attended  
B) am not able / attended  
C) wasn't able / have been attending  
D) haven't been able / was attending  
E) won't be able / will be attending
7. **Until he apologizes for what he ---- the other day, I ---- him.**  
A) did / won't forgive  
B) has done / didn't forgive  
C) does / don't forgive  
D) was doing / hadn't forgiven  
E) did / didn't forgive
8. **As the café we always meet ---- for a week, we ---- at my place for the next two or three days.**  
A) was closed / are going to study  
B) will be closed / study  
C) is closed / would study  
D) has been closed / were studying  
E) is closed / will be studying

9. Thomas A. Edison ---- hundreds of inventions by 1931, when he ---- at the age of eighty-four, leaving behind a great fortune.

- A) made / had died
- B) was making / died
- C) had made / died
- D) has been making / had died
- E) has made / has died

13. The phone ---- five times in the last twenty minutes and each time it ---- for my daughter.

- A) is ringing / has been
- B) rang / is being
- C) has been ringing / is
- D) has rung / was
- E) rings / had been

10. We ---- for more than an hour when we ---- to take a taxi.

- A) waited / have decided
- B) were waiting / had decided
- C) have been waiting / decided
- D) had waited / have decided
- E) had been waiting / decided

14. I still ---- from Thomas even though I ---- to him at least four times last month.

- A) haven't heard / wrote
- B) didn't hear / have written
- C) don't hear / was writing
- D) hadn't heard / wrote
- E) didn't hear / was writing

11. There ---- absolutely no need to worry!  
We ---- all our shopping by the closing time of the department store.

- A) would be / have done
- B) is / had done
- C) has been / have been doing
- D) was / will do
- E) is / will have done

15. The librarian thought I was the one who tore the pages of the book, but I told her that they ---- before I ---- it.

- A) were missing / borrow
- B) have been missing / have borrowed
- C) had been missing / was borrowing
- D) have been missing/ borrow
- E) had been missing / borrowed

12. Research over the last five years ---- that eating tomatoes ---- an important role in preventing cancer.

- A) has shown / plays
- B) showed / is playing
- C) had shown / will play
- D) was showing / played
- E) shows / was playing

16. What I would like to know is whether there ---- any significant rise in our sales since we ---- this advertisement campaign.

- A) was / were launching
- B) has been / launched
- C) is / have launched
- D) had been / launched
- E) was / have launched



# TENSES

## TEST 4

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

1. It is predicted that by 2050, many people ---- through space by spaceships.  
A) travel  
B) are travelling  
C) have travelled  
D) will be travelling  
E) travelled
2. The amount of money tourists ---- is important for a country whose economy largely ---- on tourism.  
A) spend / depends  
B) are going to spend / will have depended  
C) spent / depended  
D) will spend / will have depended  
E) are spending / had depended
3. If you ---- most pet owners what the main benefit of keeping a pet is, most probably, the answer ---- companionship.  
A) asked / is  
B) ask / will be  
C) are asking / has been  
D) will ask / was  
E) were asking / had been
4. You ---- no chance to see the President as he ---- a speech at a meeting right now.  
A) had / will have delivered  
B) have had / delivers  
C) have / is delivering  
D) had had / delivered  
E) will have / will be delivered
5. All that mud and dirt on him made it clear that he ---- at the river bank.  
A) had been playing  
B) is playing  
C) has been playing  
D) has played  
E) plays
6. After leaving the army, my brother ---- for a job in a trading company and ---- there ever since.  
A) has applied / has worked  
B) applied / is working  
C) was applying / worked  
D) applied / has been working  
E) applied / had worked
7. In the past few decades four East Asian economies ---- the fastest rates of economic growth the world ----.  
A) achieved / has ever seen  
B) had achieved / has ever seen  
C) had achieved / had ever seen  
D) have achieved / has ever seen  
E) have achieved / ever sees
8. By the time the police ---- at the scene to disperse the crowd, the demonstrators ---- down many shop windows.  
A) have arrived / had been smashing  
B) arrived / had smashed  
C) will have arrived / smash  
D) arrive / will smash  
E) had arrived / will have smashed

9. You ---- computer games since you ---- from school; you should start doing your homework.

- A) played / have come
- B) have played / will come
- C) had been playing / are coming
- D) are playing / come
- E) have been playing / came

13. The project of a manned mission to Mars ---- the minds of scientists busy for decades and ---- so for many more years.

- A) is keeping / will do
- B) has kept / is doing
- C) kept / has been doing
- D) has been keeping / has done
- E) has kept / will do

10. The inflation rate that ---- continuously in the past two years ---- investments to increase in the very near future.

- A) has dropped / had allowed
- B) is dropping / will have allowed
- C) will drop / allowed
- D) has been dropping / will allow
- E) dropped / will be allowing

14. As soon as all the students ---- the test, the teacher ---- their papers.

- A) will complete / collects
- B) completed / collected
- C) completed / had collected
- D) had completed / will collect
- E) was completing / was collecting

11. As the CD player they ---- was different from what I ----, I called the customer service immediately to make a complaint.

- A) have been delivering / had been ordering
- B) had delivered / ordered
- C) are delivering / ordered
- D) have delivered / was ordering
- E) delivered / had ordered

15. Once the charcoal ---- to glow continuously, you ---- the meat over it.

- A) starts / had to grill
- B) started / had grilled
- C) has started / may grill
- D) starts / have grilled
- E) has started / grilled

12. When the famous cyclist ---- from his round-the-world tour, he ---- more than fifty countries.

- A) returns / will have visited
- B) has returned / visited
- C) will return / will have been visiting
- D) returned / has visited
- E) was returning / had been visiting

16. Most probably, we ---- many inhospitable planets before we ---- one that is suited to us, humans.

- A) will have discovered / find
- B) are going to discover / will find
- C) will discover / had found
- D) are discovering / find
- E) have discovered / will find



# GRAMMAR TEST BOOK

INFLUENCE

GRADE 11

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## TEST 1

### PRONOUNS

1 – 32. sorularda, cümlede numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. I don't understand why they lie to ---- all the time; they should be ashamed of ---- for doing so.

A) others / them  
B) one another / theirs  
C) another / them  
D) each other / themselves  
E) the others / their own

2. My grandmother is so old and weak that she can't walk by ---- anymore; she needs ---- to hold her.

A) her / somebody  
B) herself / nobody  
C) her / no one  
D) hers / anyone  
E) herself / someone

3. When we finished eating and were ready to get the bill, the waiter asked ---- if we wanted ---- else.

A) we / anything  
B) ourselves / something  
C) ours / nothing  
D) us / anything  
E) us / everything

4. When I got off the plane, I saw many suitcases at the luggage claim area, but ---- were not among ----.

A) mine / them  
B) ours / they  
C) my / theirs  
D) our / them  
E) myself / theirs

5. Although most twins look alike, ---- don't always like the same things or act like ----.

A) some / another  
B) ones / each  
C) they / each other  
D) others / other's  
E) few / other

6. ---- is what we have for dinner tonight; if you don't like it, you can make ---- a sandwich.

A) That / yours  
B) This / yourself  
C) It / you  
D) There / of your own  
E) Here / our

7. Whenever we have guests at home, my parents want me to greet ---- and sit with ---- for a while.

A) themselves / them  
B) them / theirs  
C) their / themselves  
D) them / them  
E) theirs / themselves

8. My sister loves reading science fiction books, so I am going to buy ---- for ---- as a birthday present.

A) it / hers  
B) some / hers  
C) one / her  
D) ones / myself  
E) these / herself



9. I haven't brought any books with ----; may I read one of ----?

- A) me / yours
- B) mine / yours
- C) me / your
- D) myself / your own
- E) my / yourself

10. There are several middle-aged students at our college, and ---- is even married with children.

- A) some
- B) neither
- C) either
- D) every
- E) one

11. There was a new student sitting in our classroom this morning and the teacher introduced ---- to ---- all.

- A) us / hers
- B) herself / our
- C) her / us
- D) her / ours
- E) she / ourselves

12. I went to the cinema with my parents on Sunday, as I had ---- better to do.

- A) any
- B) neither
- C) anything
- D) everything
- E) nothing

13. I've just found out that ---- of the students in my class has a hearing impairment and I feel very sorry for ----.

- A) ones / them
- B) every / them
- C) those / theirs
- D) one / him
- E) neither / her

14. ---- who have handed in their compositions can leave now, but ---- have to stay until they finish ----.

- A) Those / the others / theirs
- B) These / they / themselves
- C) The ones / the other's / their
- D) Ones / another / them
- E) They / the ones / theirs

15. I am not a great TV viewer. I only watch TV if there is ---- good on or if I have ---- else to do.

- A) nothing / something
- B) nothing / anything
- C) something / nothing
- D) everything / nothing
- E) anything / everything

16. Last night, we watched five comedy DVDs one after ----, but ---- made us laugh, which was very disappointing.

- A) another / neither
- B) the other / none
- C) the others / each
- D) other / all
- E) others / few

17. Ultraviolet radiation from the sun in small amounts is beneficial to health, but too much of ---- is harmful.

- A) they
- B) them
- C) its
- D) it
- E) their

18. Herman Melville lived in New York City for most of ---- life; however, he wrote ---- most famous book, *Moby Dick*, on a farm in Massachusetts.

- A) him / him
- B) his / his
- C) himself / his
- D) him / his
- E) his / him

19. After ---- parents were killed in a tragic car accident, there was no one to look after ----.

- A) their / himself
- B) him / them
- C) their / themselves
- D) her / hers
- E) his / him

20. Thomas met an acquaintance of ---- in the street, but didn't stop to speak for very long since he hardly knew ----.

- A) her / him
- B) hers / his
- C) his / her
- D) himself / him
- E) him / them

21. Politics has played an increasing part in human affairs since men and women first organised ---- into societies.

- A) themselves
- B) them
- C) itself
- D) its
- E) theirs

22. Since the rubbish collection department has gone on strike, there is ---- to clean up the mess in the streets.

- A) someone
- B) everyone
- C) no one
- D) anyone
- E) somebody

23. One of the factors that set some hotels apart from ---- is the speed and willingness their staff have while doing ---- jobs.

- A) other / theirs
- B) others / their
- C) the others / its own
- D) another / its
- E) the other / them

24. Maria hasn't come over for a visit lately, so I hope there is ---- wrong with ----.

- A) anything / her
- B) something / her own
- C) everything / herself
- D) nothing / her
- E) nobody / hers

25. A good conversationalist is ---- who has the ability to spot the humorous sides of everyday events and to talk about ---- in a way which keeps an audience amused.

- A) anyone / they
- B) somebody / their
- C) someone / them
- D) something / themselves
- E) anybody / itself

26. Since ---- volunteered for the dangerous mission, the captain had to order ---- to do it.

- A) somebody / anyone
- B) anyone / everybody
- C) everybody / nothing
- D) anybody / anyone
- E) no one / someone

27. Both your own errors and ---- of other drivers can put your safety at risk, so ---- must be very careful at the wheel.

- A) those / you
- B) that / they
- C) one / yourself
- D) this / you
- E) theirs / they

28. We intend to go ---- for the New Year, but it seems ---- has already been booked up.

- A) anything / anywhere
- B) nowhere / everyone
- C) somewhere / everywhere
- D) anywhere / something
- E) something / nowhere

29. Though the twins Tom and Tim have the same appearance, they have personalities that are very unlike ----.

- A) one's
- B) one another
- C) another
- D) each one
- E) other

30. The president has recently noted that terrorism threatens not only the security of the country, but also ---- of the entire international community.

- A) none
- B) this
- C) these
- D) those
- E) that

31. Some scholars think that Shakespeare's plays might have been written by ---- because they know so little about ----.

- A) himself / his
- B) everybody / itself
- C) nobody else / themselves
- D) someone else / him
- E) anyone else's / himself

32. ---- cannot fully appreciate the work of Werner Heisenberg without examining ---- contributions in the context of the time in which he lived.

- A) Those / them
- B) You / yours
- C) One / his
- D) The one / him
- E) Ones / their



**33 – 52. sorularda, parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Every year, scientists from over 27 countries carry out research in a place that is like (33) ---- place in the world. It is Antarctica. Scientists from many areas of study come to Antarctica. They (34) ---- biologists, astronomers, physicists and geologists. There are always exciting discoveries being made in this huge natural laboratory. (35) ----, scientists recently discovered a group of small organisms that appear to have lived (36) ---- millions of years under the ice. The water under the ice is very salty and contains many kinds of minerals. The bacteria use (37) ---- to survive.

33.

- A) each other
- B) no other
- C) others
- D) the other
- E) the others

34.

- A) protect
- B) overcome
- C) purchase
- D) study
- E) include

35.

- A) Even so
- B) Instead
- C) For example
- D) In contrast
- E) In addition

36.

- A) until
- B) while
- C) since
- D) for
- E) with

37.

- A) one's
- B) ones
- C) these
- D) this
- E) that

Parsley is an ancient green and a respected addition to many foods. It is a good source of vitamins and (38) ---- nutrients. Some people find the taste a little strong, but (39) ---- chew on parsley to freshen (40) ---- breath. Curly parsley is the kind that often ends up being used just for appearance. Many gardeners grow curly parsley as a border for flowerbeds. Flat-leaf parsley is easier to work with for cooking. This kind is often called Italian or French parsley. Hamburg parsley has flat leaves that can be used for the same purposes as other parsley. But (41) ---- also has a large root which is (42) ---- as a vegetable.

38.

- A) other
- B) the other's
- C) one another
- D) the others
- E) another

39.

- A) the ones
- B) each other
- C) another
- D) the other
- E) others

40.

- A) those
- B) them
- C) their
- D) theirs
- E) themselves

41.

- A) they
- B) these
- C) its
- D) it
- E) one

42.

- A) inhabited
- B) consumed
- C) obeyed
- D) alerted
- E) spread

September 22 is a day when humans might damage the ozone layer less than on (43) ---- days. Why? It is international "car free" day, which is celebrated worldwide (44) ---- over 100 million people in about 1,500 cities. The global event is a day for people to leave (45) ---- cars at home. This means car drivers can help (46) ---- global warming and perhaps get some exercise instead. It (47) ---- aims at encouraging motorists into considering more environmentally friendly alternatives to cars.

43.

- A) another
- B) one other
- C) others
- D) the others
- E) other

44.

- A) on
- B) by
- C) at
- D) for
- E) from

45.

- A) its
- B) their
- C) his own
- D) them
- E) theirs

46.

- A) increase
- B) remain
- C) protect
- D) reduce
- E) rise

47.

- A) also
- B) either
- C) too
- D) still
- E) ever

A new report suggests that jogging could be bad for your health, especially if you do (48) ---- alone. A team of researchers from Harvard University has said that going for a run (49) ---- is not as healthy as people believe. Their research has shown that jogging as part of a group is healthier. The experiments they did on rats suggest that running alone (50) ---- stress levels and slows down brain cell growth. Professor Elizabeth Gould, the research leader, said: "These results prove that, with no social (51) ----, a normally positive experience can have a negative influence (52) ---- the brain."

48.

- A) it
- B) its
- C) them
- D) these
- E) itself

49.

- A) with one another
- B) of your own
- C) oneself
- D) with the other
- E) on your own

50.

- A) raised
- B) raises
- C) was raised
- D) has been raised
- E) had raised

51.

- A) destination
- B) division
- C) expansion
- D) interaction
- E) occupation

52.

- A) in
- B) with
- C) on
- D) for
- E) from

**53 – 64. sorularda cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**53. ---- if you want to get a better mark for it.**

- A) You should revise your notes before your exams
- B) You had better type your essays on the computer
- C) You have been studying English long enough
- D) You should improve the conclusion of your French essay
- E) You must translate your compositions into German

**54. ----, so you can have both.**

- A) You must choose between playing computer games and watching TV
- B) Of all the applicants for the position, none has the required qualifications
- C) I want neither to have a shower nor to go out
- D) Of the two pieces of cake on the table, neither appeals to my taste
- E) I have been to several countries in Europe so far

**55. ---- knows that taking care of one isn't something cheap.**

- A) The person who had been called to see the injured horse
- B) When one has the chance to save the life of an animal
- C) Anyone who has ever had a pet
- D) No one has ever earned much money for looking after a pet
- E) Having a cat or a dog in one's own house

**56. Every one of Dante's books in his *Divina Commedia* ----.**

- A) ends with the word "stars"
- B) and is seen as one of the greatest works of world literature
- C) that is divided into three parts
- D) deal with one aspect of human nature
- E) should read at least one of them as a child

**57. ----; however, neither of them was able to do so.**

- A) The stranger asked the two men standing at the bus stop their names
- B) A young girl is discussing a hot issue with her classmates
- C) Jack asked for his parents' help in finding a suitable title for his project
- D) Thomas believed that all of his friends would come to support him at the match
- E) The whole class was eagerly listening to the instructions of the teacher

**58. ----, but no one seems eager to solve the problem.**

- A) It is not always easy to come over certain problems
- B) The bad smell in our neighbourhood keeps getting worse
- C) The Golden Horn is no longer a polluted area
- D) There were a lot of people in the concert hall
- E) The mayor's health condition had been quite poor



59. While some people suffer from obesity ----.

- A) others are in danger of starvation
- B) the others couldn't find enough food
- C) there are some other serious environmental problems
- D) another one is lack of food
- E) there is another who complains about putting on weight

60. ---- that her term paper was much better than those of her classmates.

- A) It is said to be
- B) Somebody must have asked
- C) Anybody will wonder
- D) Nobody can deny
- E) Someone should recommend

61. One of the students wanted to leave the room during the exam ----.

- A) whom I had a great confidence in
- B) saying that she wasn't feeling well
- C) because of their stomach ache
- D) and neither of them finished the test
- E) he hadn't studied well enough for the exam

62. When you enter through the main door of the library, ----.

- A) you'll see the information desk directly in front of you
- B) he has been studying there for two hours
- C) you had to keep quiet not to disturb anyone
- D) the librarian asked for your library card
- E) one should turn right for the reference books

63. ----, but mine is still waiting to be repaired.

- A) My car has recently been serviced
- B) Ronald's bike looks better than it was
- C) Since these new bulbs hardly ever blow
- D) My brother's game console is out of order
- E) Sarah, my best friend, hopes to pass the test

64. ----, neither of which is advisable.

- A) The couple was sunbathing in the hot sun
- B) There are numerous kinds of drug that threaten the youth of today
- C) All three designs are outdated
- D) People tend to either indulge in or avoid red meat completely
- E) Alcohol addiction affects all aspects of your life

**65 – 76. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.**

**65. The owner of the corner shop is the father of a student of mine.**

- A) I have several students whose parents have corner shops.
- B) The corner shop's owner, who was a student of mine, has a son in our school.
- C) Both the corner shop's owner and his son used to be my students.
- D) Among my students, there is one whose father used to own a shop on the corner.
- E) The corner shop belongs to the father of one of my students.

**66. No one in our department has read all of the novels by Jane Austen.**

- A) The members of our department have read most of the novels of Jane Austen.
- B) Jane Austen's novels haven't been read by anyone in our department.
- C) Every novel by Jane Austen has been read by the members of our department.
- D) There is almost no one in our department who has read any of Jane Austen's novels.
- E) None of the members of our department has read all the novels written by Jane Austen.

**67. Many people had got to the concert hall before we did, but few had taken their seats.**

- A) Before we arrived at the concert hall, a lot of people had already taken their seats.
- B) We were among the few people who arrived at the concert hall on time and took their seats.
- C) Although a lot of people arrived at the concert hall earlier than we did, not many were sitting in their seats.
- D) Many people arrived at the concert hall after we had taken our seats.
- E) There were just a few people in the concert hall when we arrived there, but they were all seated.

**68. Everyone except her mother approved of her decision.**

- A) No one but her mother approved of her decision.
- B) Although everyone disapproved of her decision, her mother didn't.
- C) The only person to disapprove of her decision was her mother.
- D) Her decision wasn't approved by anyone, even by her mother.
- E) Everyone, including her mother, disapproved of her decision.

**69. A good income means little if one has no time to enjoy it.**

- A) A good income doesn't have much meaning if one wastes his time to enjoy it.
- B) Earning a lot of money is meaningless if the person doesn't know how to spend it.
- C) Making a lot of money means little as it won't leave you any time to enjoy it.
- D) Enjoying the money one earns has little meaning if it is earned over long hours.
- E) Earning much money won't mean much if the person can't spare time to enjoy it.

**70. Not all Tamils live in India, although it is home to a majority of them.**

- A) Not all Tamils are Indian although all of them reside in India.
- B) India is home to few Tamils, as the majority live in other countries.
- C) Although most of the Tamils reside in India, there are some others who live in other countries.
- D) There are hardly any Tamils living outside India as almost all of them live there.
- E) Almost half of the Tamils live in India and the others just own houses there.



**71. Some people are fascinated by mountain climbing although they are afraid of heights.**

- A) It is strange that some people climb mountains despite the fact that they have a fear of heights.
- B) Their fear of heights doesn't stop some people from being fascinated by mountain climbing.
- C) Mountain climbing is not for people who have a fear of heights.
- D) There are people who are so afraid of heights that they can't even watch people climbing a mountain.
- E) The reason why some people don't like mountain climbing is that they are afraid of heights.

**72. None but the two seriously injured people were able to survive the plane crash.**

- A) Two people were seriously injured in the plane crash but neither survived.
- B) Except for two people, everybody survived the plane crash.
- C) Only two seriously injured people survived the plane crash but all the others died.
- D) Everybody except two people was seriously injured in the plane crash.
- E) Of the seriously injured people, only two died.

**73. All the eye-witnesses but one said that the driver of the red car was the faulty one.**

- A) The driver of the red car is supposed to have caused the accident.
- B) Most of the witnesses reported the guilty driver to the police after the accident.
- C) Apart from one person, all the people who saw the accident said the red car's driver was to blame for the accident.
- D) All the people who saw the accident told the police that the man in the red car was faulty.
- E) The driver of the red car was said to be not guilty by all the eye-witnesses, except for one.

**74. The boy whose grade was the highest in class was given an award by the administration.**

- A) The administration awarded the boy because his grade was the highest in class.
- B) Students with high grades will be given prizes by the administration.
- C) The student who was given a prize by the administration got a high grade on the exam.
- D) Those students with the highest grades are always given a reward by the administration.
- E) The only student who got a high grade was the one who was awarded by the administration.

**75. Among all my friends, nobody but Carl can solve this problem.**

- A) If Carl cannot solve this problem, I don't think anybody else can.
- B) This problem cannot be solved by any of my friends except for Carl.
- C) The best thing I can do is to get Carl to solve this problem.
- D) Of all the people I knew, only Carl was able to solve the problem.
- E) Among all my friends, anyone except Carl can solve this problem.

**76. The soldiers had been very brave so each was given a medal of honour.**

- A) The bravery of some soldiers earned them a medal of honour.
- B) A medal of honour will be given to any soldier in the team who fights bravely.
- C) Because all the soldiers had been brave, every one of them was given a medal of honour.
- D) There wasn't any soldier in the team who was given a medal of honour for their bravery.
- E) Almost all the soldiers in the team were given a medal of honour for their bravery.

# VOCABULARY BOOK

INFLUENCE  
GRADE 11

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

1. **My father sold his car last year, but now he - - - that, as he still can't get used to travelling on public buses.**  
 A) accepts B) denies  
 C) admits D) regrets  
 E) refuses
2. **Lead weights were one of the early tools that were used to - - - the depth of the oceans.**  
 A) encounter B) regulate  
 C) measure D) count  
 E) dive
3. **The earliest known - - - of the elephant lived about 40 million years ago, and they were roughly the sizes of pigs and cows.**  
 A) inhabitants B) residents  
 C) ancestors D) changes  
 E) figures
4. **To minimize its negative effects, it is important for parents to understand what - - - television can have on their children.**  
 A) purpose B) impact  
 C) cause D) action  
 E) doubt
5. **People have many holidays to honour heroes or to commemorate religious or historical events, but April 1 - - - as the only holiday that celebrates foolishness.**  
 A) comes across B) looks up  
 C) stands out D) gets away  
 E) brings up
6. **The book *Ageless İstanbul* - - - an opportunity to compare the buildings of the past with those of the present in İstanbul.**  
 A) donates B) crosses  
 C) provides D) designs  
 E) explains
7. **I hope the weather doesn't get any worse; otherwise, we will have to - - - the garden party.**  
 A) call off B) throw up  
 C) get on D) give off  
 E) put up
8. **Leonardo da Vinci's paintings are famous for many qualities that have been much imitated by students of art and discussed by art authorities and - - -.**  
 A) debates B) disputes  
 C) arguments D) elements  
 E) critics
9. **If you want to control your weight, you should include more healthy foods into your diet and eat more - - -, 4 to 6 times per day in smaller amounts.**  
 A) heavily B) vividly  
 C) currently D) frequently  
 E) rarely
10. **Although you may think your cat is very independent, he still - - - you for food, water, safe shelter, regular veterinary care, companionship and more.**  
 A) looks into B) carries on  
 C) gets through D) goes through  
 E) counts on

## VOCABULARY TEST - 1

11. An architect is trained and licensed in planning and designing buildings and participates in supervising the - - - - of a building.

- A) damage
- B) adoption
- C) installation
- D) achievement
- E) construction

12. Many pesticides contain heavy metals and chemical compounds that pollute the environment and - - - - cause health problems in humans.

- A) potentially
- B) fortunately
- C) willingly
- D) deliberately
- E) randomly

13. Many babies find the motion of a train - - - -, but it is always best to take a favourite toy, a blanket and a storybook to keep the baby calm during the journey.

- A) annoying
- B) frustrating
- C) irritated
- D) disappointed
- E) soothing

14. There was a(n) - - - - atmosphere in the TV studio when the two rival politicians met.

- A) tense
- B) representative
- C) temporary
- D) unavoidable
- E) dense

15. Humans have always been - - - - with the possibility of life on other planets and the existence of aliens.

- A) fascinated
- B) filled
- C) surrounded
- D) objected
- E) enclosed

16. The most exciting moment of my life was when my schoolmates began to cheer and - - - - as I stepped on the stage to say my poem.

- A) destroy
- B) criticize
- C) contribute
- D) applaud
- E) appear

17. The White Horse Temple in Luoyang, Henan Province, was the first Buddhist temple in China, - - - - by Emperor Mingdi in the year 68 CE.

- A) generated
- B) delivered
- C) established
- D) consumed
- E) hired

18. Humans have always been curious about space travel because of their desire to - - - - the unknown.

- A) memorize
- B) realize
- C) recover
- D) explore
- E) expect

19. Mr Nicholson is too old to deal with the clients now, so his sons are expected to - - - - the business soon.

- A) hand out
- B) put away
- C) take over
- D) bring on
- E) end up

20. There are certain table - - - - to be observed when you have guests for dinner or when you attend a formal dinner or lunch.

- A) manners
- B) movements
- C) borders
- D) reactions
- E) suggestions





21. Mobile phones receive and transmit radio waves, and some people are - - - - that this may increase the risk for cancer.

- A) satisfied B) concerned  
C) fulfilled D) located  
E) attracted

22. Common examples for young people's reaction to stress often - - - - listening to music, daydreaming, keeping up friendships and being close to people they love.

- A) include B) own  
C) contain D) carry  
E) recognize

23. Google Earth, a virtual globe, map and geographic information programme, was originally - - - - Earth Viewer.

- A) bought B) founded  
C) called D) held  
E) classified

24. World population distribution is uneven as some places are sparsely populated while others are - - - - populated and overcrowded.

- A) densely B) barely  
C) strangely D) scarcely  
E) mainly

25. The world's biggest venomous snake, the deadly King Cobra, is even - - - - of killing a full-grown Asian elephant.

- A) responsible B) ignorant  
C) guilty D) capable  
E) flexible

26. The international pizza delivery corporation, Domino's Pizza, is - - - - and popular amongst young people who love fast food.

- A) renowned B) odd  
C) peculiar D) mysterious  
E) strange

27. Conferencing is a crucial part of business because you can't work - - - - without exchanging information with colleagues and potential partners.

- A) uselessly B) stubbornly  
C) severely D) harshly  
E) effectively

28. Public restrooms are a major - - - - of disease because of the number of dirty fingers touching the doors, sinks and paper-towel dispensers.

- A) participation B) role  
C) source D) origin  
E) type

29. Naturalists are biologists who are very - - - - about the history and evolution of nature.

- A) innocent B) knowledgeable  
C) suspicious D) ignorant  
E) adjustable

30. Temba Tseri made his first - - - - to climb Mount Everest in June 2000, but bad weather forced him to return before reaching the summit.

- A) discovery B) attempt  
C) benefit D) event  
E) search







# READING BOOK

## INFLUENCE GRADE 11

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# TEST 1

## 1. – 24. soruları, verilen parçalara göre cevaplayınız.

In 2010, a Swiss court fined a man an incredible amount of \$290,000 for speeding. This fine broke the previous record for the highest ever speeding fine in Switzerland. In fact, it was more than double the previous record. The judges calculated the fine by taking into account the motorist's great wealth and the fact that he had been caught speeding before. The court accused him of ignoring traffic rules in his desire to speed in his powerful vehicle, a Ferrari. He had driven 57 km/h faster than he was allowed to on a road with an 80 km/h speed limit. Fortunately for the speeder, he didn't have to pay the fine all at once. Half of the money had to be paid upfront, and the rest could be paid in instalments over two years.

## 2. It is clear from the passage that the driver ----.

- A) had been to court before for committing crimes other than speeding
- B) drove his Ferrari with the intention of breaking a record
- C) thought that his fine was a reasonable one
- D) didn't mean to drive overly fast
- E) was a rich person

## 1. According to the passage, the driver ----.

- A) knew nothing about Swiss traffic rules
- B) paid \$290,000 for a fast car
- C) committed the same crime in the past
- D) refused to pay the fine
- E) was only driving at 57 km/h

## 3. We understand from the passage that in Switzerland in 2010, ----.

- A) there was no single standard fine for speeding
- B) Ferraris were going to be banned from the roads
- C) judges had a very high salary
- D) the speed limit was generally ignored
- E) people supported the huge fines for speeding

The small Namibian city of Swakopmund is different from the rest of Namibia in certain ways. One of these is its moderate climate, which offers relief from the extreme heat of the surrounding desert. And as Namibia has grown in status as a safari destination, so Swakopmund, which was of little interest until the 1970s, has become more popular with tourists. Furthermore, the recent US remake of the 1960s British TV series *The Prisoner* was filmed there, which brought further popularity to the city. One of the tourist attractions in the city is the Swakopmund Museum, which has collections and photographs documenting Namibia's history and peoples. The sections devoted to the latter are amazing and they reflect the recent acknowledgement of the importance of ethnic groups such as the San, Nama and Herero.

5. We learn from the passage that Swakopmund ----.

- A) is where the TV series called *The Prisoner* was shot in the 1960s
- B) has a temperature that is cool by Namibian standards
- C) attracted more tourists before 1970
- D) doesn't have a long history
- E) is where the earliest ever photographs of Namibia are exhibited

4. We understand from the passage that the San, Nama and Herero peoples ----.

- A) are in constant conflict with each other
- B) look down on the country's ethnic majority
- C) dislike the fact that more tourists are visiting Namibia
- D) inspired a TV show made in the 1960s
- E) were not seen as significant in the past

6. The main focus of the passage is on a ----.

- A) safari holiday that starts in Swakopmund
- B) TV series based on one from the 1960s
- C) little urban area in Namibia
- D) selection of Namibian ethnic groups
- E) museum which is highly respected

Florence Chadwick was the first woman to swim the English Channel in both directions. Her next goal, when she was 34 years old, was to become the first woman to swim from Catalina Island to the California coast. However, on her first attempt in 1952, the sea was like an ice bath, and the fog was so dense that she could hardly see her support boats. She had been swimming for nearly 16 hours, and her body was numb. Sharks cruised toward her lone figure, only to be driven away by rifle shots. Alongside Florence, in one of the boats, her mother and her trainer offered encouragement. They told her it wasn't much farther. But all she could see was a solid wall of fog. They urged her not to quit. She never had ... until then. With only a half-mile to go, she asked to be pulled out. Two months later, she tried again. This time, despite the same dense fog, she swam with her faith intact and her goal clearly pictured in her mind. She knew that somewhere behind that fog was land, and this time she made it! Florence Chadwick became the first woman to swim the Catalina Channel, overshadowing the men's record by two hours!

**7. It can be understood from the passage that Florence Chadwick ----.**

- A) swam the English Channel in both directions in 1952
- B) was the first person to swim the English Channel
- C) was very close to achieving her aim at her first attempt when she decided to quit
- D) was the kind of a person who would never complete what he or she started
- E) swam from Catalina island to California in exactly 16 hours

**8. It is pointed out in the passage that Florence's mother ----.**

- A) begged her to come out of the sea when she saw the sharks coming towards her
- B) was also a professional swimmer like her
- C) could only hear her daughter's cries for help but failed to see her because of the dense fog
- D) was accompanying her in a boat while she was swimming
- E) pulled her daughter out seeing that she was unconscious due to icy water

**9. It is implied in the passage that Florence was successful in her second attempt ----.**

- A) because on that day the sky was clear, and she could easily see which direction she was heading to
- B) because she had greater faith in herself, not because of more favourable weather conditions
- C) because she spent the two months after her first attempt training harder than ever
- D) but was not able to break the men's record
- E) and became the first person to swim from Catalina Island to the California coast



Most ancient societies needed a secure environment for the continuation of the family line and a system of rules to handle the granting of property rights and the institution of marriage handled these needs. This explains why throughout history, and even today, families have been arranging marriages for couples. Some marriages involved a dowry —bride's family giving money or presents to the groom or his family; some required a bride price —the groom or his family giving money or a present to the bride's family, few had any sort of courtship or dating, but most had traditions. However, one nearly universal tradition is that of the engagement ring. This custom can be dated back to the ancient Romans. It is believed that the roundness of the ring represents eternity. Therefore, the wearing of wedding rings symbolizes a union that is to last forever. It was once thought that a vein or nerve ran directly from the "ring" finger of the left hand to the heart, which is an abandoned belief today.

**10. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) arranged marriages usually end up in divorce
- B) couples should not get married just because their families want them to
- C) the only function of marriage is to determine who will get the family estate in case of the death of a spouse
- D) society needs marriage to protect property rights and bloodlines of families
- E) the institution of marriage is not valued today as much as it was in the past

**11. When we have a look at marriages throughout history, we can see that ----.**

- A) families have not been involved much in marriages
- B) nearly all cultures have different traditions of marriage
- C) exchanging presents is a widespread tradition among societies
- D) courtship and dating are not seen in any primitive cultures
- E) a dowry is the symbol of marriage according to some very old traditions

**12. It can be concluded from the passage that the engagement ring ----.**

- A) is the symbol of eternal love and union
- B) was traditionally worn on the right hand in ancient Rome
- C) symbolizes the vein running directly from the ring finger to the heart
- D) used to be round in the past but today comes in very different shapes
- E) has different meanings in different cultures

In the past, animation was not such an easy process as it is today and it was time-consuming. For instance, the handmade 1989 short film *A Grand Day Out with Wallace and Gromit* took 6 years to make. Its creator also needed the facilities of a top film school. However, animators today can use Internet programmes. For instance, Simon Tofield has created a popular short film based on his cat. That the software he used is very easily accessible is clear from the fact that Tofield knew nothing about computers before he started using the programme "Flash". He feels that had he done his animation by hand, it would have been a very tedious and long-lasting project for him. And more recently, Shane Acker, using online software at home, created a short film based on his own idea of doll fighting machines. The director Tim Burton came across the film on the Internet and helped expand it into the popular movie 9.

**13. The purpose of the author in writing this passage is to point out ----.**

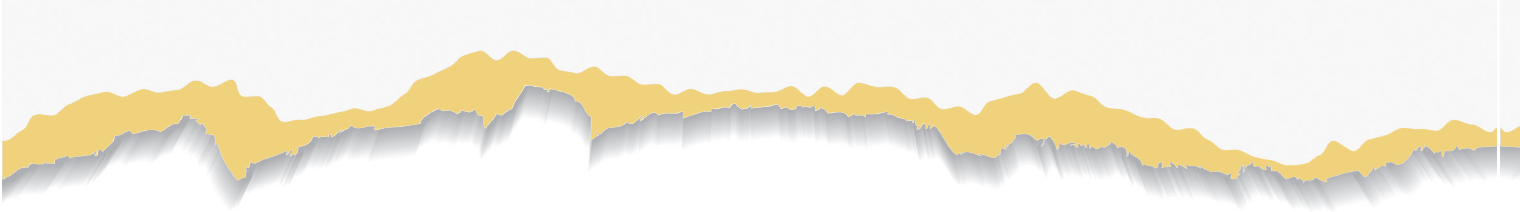
- A) the role of computer and Internet programmes on making animated films
- B) the creativity of Shane Acker
- C) the contributions of good directors such as Tim Burton to film industry
- D) the current popularity of short animated films
- E) the advantages of the programme known as "Flash"

**14. It is implied in the passage that Shane Acker ----.**

- A) and Simon Tofield worked together to make a film on cats
- B) doesn't think *A Grand Day Out with Wallace and Gromit* is a good example of an animated film
- C) sent his short animated film to Tim Burton so that he could expand it to a regular-length movie
- D) is a far more talented director than Simon Tofield
- E) came up with the main storyline for the film 9

**15. It can be understood from the passage that animation ----.**

- A) requires a great deal of expertise in computer science
- B) has lost its popularity in the last three decades
- C) is no longer being taught at prestigious film schools
- D) began to interest Tim Burton first in 1989
- E) if done by hand is a difficult and time-consuming process



People of the Atayal tribe, who live in the mountains of northwest Taiwan, had no electricity until the late 1970s. The tribe has 154 members making up 28 households. Two decades ago, it was common for the Atayal to carry a flaming torch to walk through the forest at night. The torches were ignited by burning pieces of bark from red pine trees found mainly in areas above an elevation of 4900 feet. The tribe has had a simple electric system since 1979 and just recently, Taiwan's Industrial Technology Research Institute has replaced old incandescent lamps with energy saving light bulbs. Yet, older members still say they liked the flame more because it didn't cost any money. The 70-year-old tribe leader has said, "I could see the stars in the sky and the shape of the mountains at night, but the electric light blocks me from seeing them as it is too bright."

**16. It is clear from the passage that the Atayal tribes people ----.**

- A) are not familiar with electricity yet
- B) are mostly in their seventies as the younger ones have all left
- C) have recently started to use energy-saving light bulbs
- D) cannot afford to pay for the electricity they use
- E) used the wood of red pine trees to burn their torches and to build their homes with

**17. The passage makes it clear that ----.**

- A) the Atayal tribes people still use torches at night
- B) the Atayal tribes people used incandescent lamps until recently
- C) the Atayal tribe consists of only 154 homes
- D) electricity has been brought to the tribe by Taiwan's Industrial Technology Research Institute quite recently
- E) the place where the Atayal tribe lives is located at a height of 4900 feet

**18. We understand from the passage that ----.**

- A) the Atayal tribes people have no idea what energy-saving bulbs are
- B) had it not been for a technology research institute, the Atayal tribe would not have any electricity today
- C) the elderly of the tribe miss using torches in the dark
- D) the Atayal tribes people prefer using incandescent lamps to energy-saving light bulbs
- E) the leader of the Atayal tribe is very happy to have electricity

Superstitions that belong to the cultural tradition are enormous in their variety. Nearly all people, in nearly all times, have held irrational beliefs concerning methods of warding off ill or bringing good, foretelling the future, and healing and preventing sickness and accidents. A few specific folk traditions, such as beliefs in the evil eye or in the effectiveness of an amulet, a small piece of jewellery worn to protect against bad luck, disease etc, have been found in most periods of history and in most parts of the world. People also develop personal superstitions: a schoolboy writes a good examination paper with a certain pen, and from then on that he considers that pen lucky. Likewise, a horseplayer may be convinced that gray horses run well for him. Even in so-called modern times, in a day when objective evidence is highly valued, there are few people who would not, if pressed, admit to being attached secretly to one or two irrational beliefs or superstitions. Such superstitious ideas exist despite the evidence which oppose their validity.

**19. The passage suggests that superstitions ----.**

- A) have existed in most parts of the world in almost all times
- B) are unreasonable beliefs that are held only by illiterate people
- C) definitely play an important role in protecting one against evil
- D) are always unique to each person and have nothing in common
- E) have their origin in ancient times, when people had no understanding of the natural phenomena

**20. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.**

- A) superstitious people hardly ever suffer from a serious illness
- B) superstitious people are looked down on by scientific circles
- C) wearing an amulet to keep away evil spirits is especially common among women
- D) ancient people believed that the evil eye protected people against bad luck
- E) personal superstitions result from experiences that an individual has during his lifetime

**21. It is implied in the passage that ----.**

- A) people give up their superstitious beliefs once they have been scientifically proved wrong
- B) contrary to popular belief, superstitions do not vary from one culture to the other
- C) almost everybody holds a superstitious belief even though they may be reluctant to admit it
- D) all cultural superstitions can be refuted by scientific evidence
- E) most people rightly blame the evil eye for anything bad that happens to them

Although bats certainly aren't blind, they do not use their sight for hunting insects in the dark. The saying, "blind as a bat" probably arose because of the way they fly at night, darting here and there. Actually the bat is hunting insects, which we cannot see at night when the bat is flying around. Bats have developed a highly sophisticated echolocation system that allows them to catch tiny insects and avoid obstacles, even in complete darkness. When they're flying, bats produce a stream of high-pitched squeaks, mostly beyond the range of the human ear. These squeaks hit objects and bounce back. So bats listen to these echoes to produce a clear picture of their surroundings and avoid objects on their way.

**22. We learn from the passage that bats ----.**

- A) run into objects around them when they fly at night because they can't see in the dark
- B) scare insects away by their high-pitched squeaks
- C) are more intelligent than we think they are
- D) produce high-pitched sound waves when they are afraid of humans
- E) use sound waves and their system of hearing when hunting insects at night

**23. One point made in the passage is that ----.**

- A) humans cannot see bats as they fly very fast
- B) the way bats hunt insects at night makes them fly as if they were blind
- C) human eyesight is not as good as that of bats
- D) there are some insect species that are invisible to the human eye
- E) bats never fly at day time because they can't see anything in daylight

**24. Which of the following is NOT explained in the passage?**

- A) why we think bats are blind
- B) how bats avoid objects on their way
- C) how the echolocation system of bats works
- D) why humans cannot hear bat squeaks
- E) how poor the bat's eyesight is



# Wuthering Heights

Emily Brontë



B1

STRUCTURAL READER SERIES



INFLUENCE

GRADE II

01

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

1. 16. sorularla, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun dilim seçiniz ya da boşluğa yazınız.

1. To Mr. Lockwood, the weather in the North of England is quite harsh, with — winds.

A) constant  
B) violent  
C) suspicious  
D) artificial  
E) fluent

2. The child Heathcliff — isolated Hindley's ill-treatment to him and never cried.

A) antitoxically  
B) insouciantly  
C) placidly  
D) equably  
E) mutely

3. Thrushcross Grange is a wild place isolated from the — of society.

A) funeral  
B) emergence  
C) ignorance  
D) outcome  
E) air

4. On Christmas Eve, Nelly mentioned Heathcliff up and — this —, behaving well so that he could give other children.

A) made / up  
B) talked / into  
C) sat / off  
D) gave / up  
E) asked / out

5. Edgar and Catherine had a fence — when she hit him hard on the ear.

A) quarrel  
B) aversence  
C) whims  
D) participation  
E) chat

6. While Catherine was telling Nelly about Edgar's marriage proposal, Heathcliff was listening to them, but she didn't — him.

A) quarrel  
B) med  
C) shake  
D) notice  
E) complain

7. When Mr. Earnshaw found Heathcliff in the streets of Liverpool, the child was in a — condition.

A) expectant  
B) significant  
C) miserable  
D) venereal  
E) lenient

8. After her stay with the Lintons for 5 weeks, Catherine returned home with much better — than when she left.

A) cretches  
B) torments  
C) manners  
D) services  
E) services

INFLUENCE

GRADE II

02

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

1. 16. sorularla, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun dilim seçiniz ya da boşluğa yazınız.

1. During his first visit to Wuthering Heights, Mr. Lockwood was treated very impudently as eventually, he — left the house.

A) intemperately  
B) intemperately  
C) intemperately  
D) intemperately  
E) intemperately

2. Heathcliff was determined to — Hindley by taking all his money and property and destroying Hindley's own passions.

A) ruin  
B) demand  
C) immerse  
D) promise  
E) relieve

3. During her illness, Catherine's appearance had changed a lot and her face had turned —.

A) abundant  
B) eligible  
C) pale  
D) venereal  
E) considerable

4. Linton never — his father Heathcliff because he was terribly scared of him.

A) disdained  
B) recognized  
C) regarded  
D) served  
E) superseded

5. Edgar forbade Cathy from visiting the Heights again, so she started secret — with Linton.

A) hatred  
B) buzz  
C) disposal  
D) correspondence  
E) support

6. Cathy — hears when she, for the first time, heard Harston was her cousin.

A) broke off  
B) made out  
C) went for  
D) turned away  
E) burst into

7. Edgar was — for his death because he saw death as a way to reunite with his wife.

A) concealing  
B) onering  
C) desiring  
D) holding  
E) being

8. Harston felt — and hurt when Cathy refused to let him learn reading.

A) available  
B) confident  
C) superior  
D) ashamed  
E) proud

INFLUENCE

GRADE II

03

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

1. 12. sorularla, cümlede uygun yekilni tamamlagan dilini bulunuz.

1. Mr. Lockwood first visited Heathcliff —.

A) and they did not treat him politely  
B) whose period life was not known by anybody  
C) that he was coming nearly that day  
D) that it was coming nearly that day  
E) to visit property from him

2. After Mr. Earnshaw died, —.

A) Hindley forced Heathcliff to work in the fields  
B) he had treated Heathcliff as a favorite son  
C) the actually had a child named Heathcliff, who died in childhood  
D) when Mr. Earnshaw thought Heathcliff to Hindley will become the master of the house  
E) Hindley would become the master of the house

3. Catherine was six years old —.

A) until Mr. Earnshaw had been in Liverpool for some days  
B) although her brother Hindley was away at school  
C) but Hindley brought a young wife with him  
D) when Mr. Earnshaw thought Heathcliff to Wuthering Heights  
E) in fact, life was a thoughtless and selfish girl

4. — as a completely isolated beautiful country.

A) Mr. Lockwood had to stay in bed at Thrushcross Grange for a month  
B) Lockwood described Thrushcross Grange  
C) years after Heathcliff's arrival at Wuthering Heights  
D) Mr. Earnshaw  
E) Nelly lived in Wuthering Heights before she moved to Thrushcross Grange

5. Linton was so pale and feeble that —.

A) as he was always a sickly, unhappy child  
B) cannot stand seeing him in such a state  
C) he could barely stand  
D) his father keeps threatening him  
E) because he had no strength to resist his father

6. — Heathcliff wanted Cathy and Linton to get married.

A) Edgar was worried about Cathy or much  
B) Despite his desire to take revenge from Hindley  
C) Although Edgar sent Cathy out to meet Linton  
D) To secure ownership of Cathy's inheritance  
E) Because he looked Nelly and Cathy in a room

INFLUENCE

GRADE II

04

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

1. 12. sorularla, verilen cümlede anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Nelly could prevent further meetings between Linton and Cathy, but she felt ill.

A) Nelly felt ill while she was trying to prevent Cathy from meeting Linton again.  
B) Cathy and Linton meet on meeting although Nelly will ill.  
C) Despite her illness, Nelly tried hard to stop meetings between Cathy and Linton.  
D) If she had not fallen ill, Nelly could have stopped Cathy from meeting Linton again.  
E) Cathy kept on meeting Linton although she knew Nelly was not feeling well.

2. Catherine accepted Edgar's marriage proposal to secure Heathcliff's future.

A) Catherine accepted Edgar's marriage proposal because she was worried about her future.  
B) Catherine did not see any future in her relationship with Heathcliff, so she accepted Edgar's marriage proposal.  
C) Catherine accepted Edgar's proposal to marry her so that she could ensure a future for Heathcliff.  
D) For Catherine, her future was unsure with Heathcliff so she accepted Edgar's proposal to marry her.  
E) Catherine accepted Edgar's marriage proposal due to Heathcliff's insecure future plans for her.

3. Catherine was not only physically but also mentally affected by her illness.

A) Catherine's illness influenced both her physical and mental functions.  
B) Though it did not cause any physical change, Catherine's illness affected her mind.  
C) Catherine had a mental illness, but it affected her physically.  
D) Catherine's illness was caused by both physical and mental factors.  
E) Catherine's illness was more due to physical factors than mental ones.

4. Catherine loves her father more than anyone else in her life.

A) Catherine's father is the only person she loves in her life.  
B) Catherine loves no one else in her life as much as her father.  
C) Catherine does not love anybody in her life except for her father.  
D) Catherine's father is not loved by anybody other than Catherine.  
E) Catherine loves everyone in her life as much as her father.

5. At their first meeting with Linton, Joseph and Heathcliff made fun of him.

A) Joseph and Heathcliff first met Linton to make fun.  
B) Joseph and Heathcliff intended to make fun of Linton at their first meeting.  
C) Linton was not eager to meet Joseph and Heathcliff so they ridiculed him at their first meeting.  
D) When they first met Linton, Joseph and Heathcliff ridiculed him.  
E) Linton was ridiculed by Joseph when they first met Heathcliff.

6. Cathy had the most beautiful face Mr. Lockwood had ever seen.

A) Cathy had such a beautiful face that she greatly impressed Mr. Lockwood.  
B) Cathy's face was one of the most beautiful faces Mr. Lockwood had seen.  
C) Mr. Lockwood had never seen a beautiful as Cathy's before.  
D) Cathy's face was so beautiful that Mr. Lockwood admired her more than anyone else.  
E) Mr. Lockwood had not seen a more beautiful face than that of Cathy before.

INFLUENCE

GRADE II

05

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

1. 4. sorularla, verilen İngilizce cümleleri anlamca eşdeğer Türkçe cümleleri bulunuz.

1. Hindley had lost all his possessions and money to Heathcliff, so Hindley became completely dependent on Heathcliff.

A) Hindley bütünüyle Heathcliff'e bağımlı hale geldi çünkü Hindley bütün mülklerini ve paralarını Heathcliff'e kaybetti.  
B) Hindley bütün mülklerini ve paralarını Heathcliff'e kaybetti, bu nedenle Harston bütünüyle Heathcliff'e bağımlı hale geldi.  
C) Hindley bütünüyle Heathcliff'e bağımlı hale geldi çünkü Hindley'nin mülkleri ve paraları Heathcliff'e kayboldu.  
D) Hindley bütün mülklerini ve paralarını Heathcliff'e kaybetti, Harston bütünüyle Heathcliff'e bağımlı hale geldi.  
E) Hindley bütün mülklerini ve paralarını Heathcliff'e kaybetti, Harston bütünüyle Heathcliff'e bağımlı hale geldi.

2. Cathy was leading a quite isolated life and did not have any friends or acquaintances.

A) Cümledeki cümleler bir yazarın kızını Cathy'nin hayatı ya da onun arkadaşları hakkında anlatıyor. Cathy oldukça yalnızdır ve onun arkadaşları.  
B) Hiç kimse ya da onun arkadaşları olmadığını, Cathy oldukça yalnızdır ve onun arkadaşları.  
C) Cathy'nin hayatı ya da onun arkadaşları hakkında anlatıyor. Cathy oldukça yalnızdır ve onun arkadaşları.  
D) Cathy, oldukça yalnızdır ve onun arkadaşları.  
E) Cathy oldukça yalnızdır ve onun arkadaşları ya da onun arkadaşları.

3. Since Nelly knew better than anyone how dangerous Heathcliff was, she wanted to protect Cathy.

A) Nelly, Heathcliff'in ne kadar tehlikeli olduğunu herkesin bildiğinden (bölge) Nelly Cathy'yi korumak istiyordu.  
B) Nelly, Heathcliff'in ne kadar tehlikeli olduğunu herkesin bildiğinden, bu nedenle Nelly Cathy'yi korumak istiyordu.  
C) Heathcliff'in ne kadar tehlikeli olduğunu Nelly'nin bildiğinden, Nelly Cathy'yi korumak istiyordu.  
D) Nelly, Heathcliff'in ne kadar tehlikeli olduğunu herkesin bildiğinden (bölge) Nelly Cathy'yi korumak istiyordu.  
E) Nelly, Heathcliff'in Cathy'yi ne kadar tehlikeli olduğunu herkesin bildiğinden ya da Nelly'nin bu konuda ne kadar tehlikeli olduğunu.

4. With the excuse of Linton's health problems, Heathcliff persuaded Cathy and Nelly to visit Wuthering Heights.

A) Heathcliff, Nelly ve Cathy'yi Wuthering Heights'te ziyaret etmeye ikna etmek için, Linton'un sağlık sorunları bahanesiyle Heathcliff, Cathy ve Nelly'yi Wuthering Heights'te ziyaret etmeye ikna etti.  
B) Heathcliff, Linton'un sağlık sorunları bahanesiyle, Cathy ve Nelly'yi Wuthering Heights'te ziyaret etmeye ikna etti.  
C) Heathcliff, Linton'un sağlık sorunları bahanesiyle, Cathy ve Nelly'yi Wuthering Heights'te ziyaret etmeye ikna etti.  
D) Heathcliff, Linton'un sağlık sorunları bahanesiyle, Cathy ve Nelly'yi Wuthering Heights'te ziyaret etmeye ikna etti.  
E) Heathcliff, Linton'un sağlık sorunları bahanesiyle, Cathy ve Nelly'yi Wuthering Heights'te ziyaret etmeye ikna etti.

Ernest Hemingway

# The Old Man and the Sea



B<sub>2</sub>

STRUCTURAL READER SERIES



INFLUENCE

GRADE 11

01

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

1 - 10. soruları, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun dilimi seçiniz ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The local fishermen make fun of Santiago or feel sorry for him, but he never breaks his confidence and ....

A) suspicion  
B) absence  
C) exposure  
D) pride  
E) flattery

2. The Old Man and the Sea is about an old fisherman who, alone in his small boat, faces the most difficult fight of his life against a(n) .... marlin.

A) notorious  
B) poisonous  
C) huge  
D) meagre  
E) partial

3. Santiago did not leave his gaff and harpoon in his boat, as he did not want them to be .... to thieves.

A) temptations  
B) vocations  
C) outcomes  
D) sculies  
E) ornaments

4. Santiago used to feel sorry for birds and thought they were built too .... for the cruel sea.

A) slightly  
B) delicately  
C) furcally  
D) formerly  
E) parently

5. To give himself confidence, Santiago remembers a time when he .... "The great negro of Cienfuegos" is seen wrestling.

A) argued  
B) beat  
C) outweighed  
D) solved  
E) reflected

6. Santiago thinks that twing alone in one's old age is something .... through no one deserves it.

A) irreconcilable  
B) invariable  
C) generous  
D) unrevocable

7. The old man finally kills the marlin by .... him through the heart.

A) respecting  
B) begging  
C) grilling  
D) complaining  
E) harpooning

8. The old man found early morning sun painful, as it hurt his eyes ....

A) heritantly  
B) coterminly  
C) shrewly  
D) preciously  
E) inadequately

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Vocabulary I

INFLUENCE

GRADE 11

02

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

1 - 10. soruları, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun dilimi seçiniz ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Besides strength, the old man possesses many .... which gives him confidence about catching a truly big fish.

A) shrews  
B) quotes  
C) suspects  
D) tricks  
E) weights

2. Santiago's lines were hung straight and at different lengths, so they wouldn't .... with the currents.

A) reply  
B) pour  
C) improve  
D) mend  
E) drift

3. Santiago .... defeated the negro in the return match, as he had already won the confidence of the negro in the first match.

A) logically  
B) heritantly  
C) easily  
D) extensively  
E) dishonorly

4. Many sharks attacked the bleeding fish .... while the old man was trying to reach the shore.

A) carides  
B) mood  
C) ailment  
D) harbour  
E) mammal

5. The old man cannot increase the tension of the line because if it is too ...., it will break and the fish will get away.

A) proud  
B) tart  
C) gentle  
D) available  
E) abundant

6. From the way the marlin pulled the skiff, Santiago could tell that it was .... heavy.

A) heritantly  
B) awfully  
C) randomly  
D) unbelavably  
E) regularly

7. A shark started to swim on the course the skiff had taken because it had .... the scent of the dead marlin.

A) herited out  
B) kept away  
C) taken off  
D) not into  
E) picked up

8. Santiago thinks the fish will feed many people though they are not worthy of the creature's ....

A) inheritance  
B) dignity  
C) mirrurgy  
D) disturbance  
E) recreation

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Vocabulary II

INFLUENCE

GRADE 11

03

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

1 - 12. soruları cümlelî uygun şekilde tamamlayın ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The old man immediately became sure of the size of the marlin he caught ....

A) as the first was too far to be seen  
B) waited for hours to make itself visible to him  
C) when he felt and pulled on the line and nothing happened  
D) was swimming far below the surface  
E) but he has hooked many marlin before

2. During his struggle with the marlin, Santiago repeatedly ....

A) he used to stronger  
B) he boy, Marlin, went with him  
C) he had not gone so far in the sea  
D) he hadn't caught the enormous fish  
E) has happened it through the heart

3. When the old man returned to the fishing village, ....

A) bursts think he has caught a shark  
B) what makes him want to try  
C) he has already reached his shack  
D) Manley promised to sail with him  
E) where he started dreaming of Isma

4. .... because it made him feel too lonely to see it.

A) Manley did not sail with the old man anymore  
B) Some young fishermen made fun of Santiago  
C) The old man referred to flying fish as his principal friends at sea  
D) Santiago has gone for about three months without catching a single fish  
E) Santiago took down the photo of his wife from the wall

5. .... as much as he does his hand cramping.

A) While he was waiting for the cramp in his hand to ease  
B) Santiago does not mind being out on the hard  
C) When his left hand cramps and tightens his a sea  
D) Santiago was frustrated by the weakness of his hand  
E) Santiago hoped the lure would strengthen his hand

6. .... Santiago begins to pray, begging for help in holding on to and killing the fish.

A) Once the fish had showed his pace  
B) Despite his desire to kill the fish  
C) Though he is not overly religious  
D) If the fish were to surface  
E) Ever if he was tired and sore

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Sentence Completion

INFLUENCE

GRADE 11

04

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

1 - 12. soruları, verilen cümleyle anlamları en yakın cümleli bulunuz.

1. Everything about Santiago was old except his eyes.

A) Nothing about Santiago was young, including his eyes  
B) His eyes were the only old things in Santiago's body  
C) Nothing about Santiago was young apart from his eyes  
D) Santiago was a very old man with an old look in his eyes  
E) Everything about Santiago but his eyes was young

2. Santiago always favoured the sea, but some fishermen spoke of it as a threat.

A) Unlike some other fishermen, Santiago always thought of the sea as an enemy  
B) Although some fishermen referred to it as an opponent, Santiago approached the sea as all things  
C) While Santiago always saw it as something hostile, some fishermen regarded the sea as a threat  
D) Not all fishermen referred to the sea as an opponent but Santiago always did  
E) Most fishermen saw the sea as an opponent, and Santiago was not an exception at all

3. When the novella opens, it has been 84 days since Santiago last caught a fish.

A) At the beginning of the short novel, Santiago did not catch any fish 84 days ago  
B) Santiago has caught 84 fish since the beginning of the novella  
C) In the introduction of the short novel, it is said that Santiago last caught a fish more than 84 days ago  
D) At the beginning of the short novel, the last time Santiago caught a fish was 84 days ago  
E) At the beginning of the novella, it is stated that it took Santiago 84 days to catch a fish

4. Manolin's parents refused to let the boy fish with Santiago because they think the old man was very unlucky.

A) For Manolin's parents, Santiago did not deserve to fish with Manolin because of his being out of luck  
B) Manolin was not allowed to fish with Santiago since his parents thought the old man would bring bad luck to him  
C) Manolin's parents forbade Santiago from fishing with him, as the boy was quite fit-fished  
D) Manolin's parents did not agree to allow him to go fishing with Santiago since, to them, the old man was very unfortunate  
E) According to Manolin's parents, Manolin had better not go fishing with Santiago, as he was quite a luckless man

5. Santiago was happy to see so much plankton in the sea as it certainly meant fish.

A) Seeing a good deal of plankton in the sea made Santiago delighted since it was a sure sign of fish  
B) Seeing plenty of plankton and fish in the sea would definitely make Santiago pleased  
C) Santiago would have been delighted if he had seen a lot of plankton in the sea, which meant fish  
D) A good amount of plankton means fish, so Santiago would definitely be happy to see some in the sea  
E) Santiago certainly got pleased when he saw a good deal of plankton and fish in the sea

6. The marlin was the biggest fish that Santiago had ever seen or heard of.

A) Santiago had not caught or seen a fish as big as the marlin  
B) Santiago could hardly imagine a fish bigger than the marlin he caught  
C) The marlin was different from all the fish Santiago had seen or heard of  
D) Santiago had seen or heard of only a few fish as big as the marlin  
E) No other fish Santiago had seen or heard of was as big as the marlin

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Paraphrasing

INFLUENCE

GRADE 11

05

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

1 - 4. soruları, verilen İngilizce cümleyle anlamları en yakın Türkçe cümleli bulunuz.

1. There was no one to help him, so the old man pulled the boat up as much as he could.

A) Onu yardımcı olacak kimse olmadığndan, yaglı adam, kayığı çekebildiği kadar yekarı çekti  
B) Onu yardımcı olacak kimse yoktu, bu nedenle yaglı adam, kayığı çekebildiği kadar yekarı çekti  
C) Yaglı adam, kayığı çekebildiği kadar yekarı çekti, çünkü onu yardımcı olacak kimse yoktu  
D) Yaglı adamın, kayığı çekebildiği kadar yekarı çekti; çünkü modern ona yekarı olacak kimse olmadığını düşünüyordu  
E) Onu yekarı olacak kimse (olmayan) yaglı adam, kayığı çekebildiği kadar yekarı çekti

2. Although he cannot fish with Santiago, Manolin wants to help and offers to get the sailnet for the next day.

A) Santiago ile balık tutamazsa da, Manolin ona yekarı etmek için ertesi gün sandalyaları onun için sandalyaları almayı teklif eder  
B) Manolin, Santiago ile balık tutamazsa da, Manolin yekarı etmek ister ve ertesi gün için sandalyaları almayı teklif eder  
C) Santiago ile balık tutamazsa da, Manolin yekarı etmek ister ve ertesi gün için sandalyaları almayı teklif eder  
D) Manolin, Santiago ile balık tutamaz ancak ona yekarı etmek istediği için ertesi gün için sandalyaları almayı teklif eder  
E) Santiago ile balık tutamazsa da, Manolin yekarı etmek isteyen Manolin, ertesi gün için sandalyaları almayı teklif eder

3. Santiago had little to eat, so he mostly relied on Manolin or other villagers to bring him food.

A) Santiago'nun çok az yiyeceği olduğundan, yiyecek getirmesi için Manolin'e ya da diğer köylülere bel bağlamıştı  
B) Santiago'nun ailesi az yiyeceği vardı ki, yiyecek getirmesi için Manolin'e ya da diğer köylülere bel bağlamıştı  
C) Santiago'nun, kendisine yiyecek getirmesi için Manolin'e ya da diğer köylülere bel bağlamıştı; modern, çok az yiyeceğin olduğunu düşünüyordu  
D) Santiago'nun çok az yiyeceği vardı, bu nedenle ona yiyecek getirmesi için Manolin'e ya da diğer köylülere bel bağlamıştı  
E) Çok az yiyeceği olan Santiago, ona yiyecek getirmesi için Manolin'e ya da diğer köylülere bel bağlamıştı

4. Santiago marvels at the strength of the marlin, but he thinks that he must never let the fish use it.

A) Kük bağlayan gücüne hayran kalan Santiago, balığın bunu kullanmasına izin vermemesi gerektiğini düşünür  
B) Santiago kük bağlayan gücünün hayranıdır, ancak onu kullanmasına izin vermemesi gerektiğini düşünür  
C) Santiago kük bağlayan gücüne hayran kalır, ancak balığın bunu kullanmasına izin vermemesi gerektiğini düşünür  
D) Santiago, kendisine hayran kalan kük bağlayan gücünün kullanmasına izin vermemesi gerektiğini düşünür  
E) Santiago balığın gücüne hayran kalır, ancak balığın bunu kullanmasına izin vermemesi gerektiğini düşünür

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Translation

# PRACTICE TEST BOOK

INFLUENCE  
GRADE 11

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**GRAMMAR**

**VOCABULARY**

**READING**

**SKILLS**

**WORKSHEETS**



## GRAMMAR

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

1. Don't clean the room until I ---- it.

A) was painting  
B) painted  
C) am going to paint  
D) have painted  
E) will have painted

2. It is almost a year since Jenny ---- to France to do her master's degree.

A) had gone  
B) goes  
C) went  
D) is going  
E) will go

3. It isn't possible for me to meet you at 10 o'clock tomorrow, as I ---- an important meeting then.

A) was going to attend  
B) will be attending  
C) attended  
D) was attending  
E) have attended

4. It was clear from the smell in the kitchen that Ms Harrison ---- fish for supper.

A) had cooked  
B) has been cooking  
C) will have been cooking  
D) is cooking  
E) cooks

5. Because I have a lot of work to finish, I ---- also in the evenings for the time being.

A) worked  
B) will be working  
C) had been working  
D) am working  
E) was working

6. I am surprised because this is the first time anyone ---- about the food in this hotel.

A) was complaining  
B) complained  
C) had been complaining  
D) has complained  
E) is going to complain

7. Ryan ---- a holiday in Spain, but he changed his mind at the last moment and went to Italy.

A) has had  
B) will have  
C) is having  
D) had had  
E) was going to have

8. A new discovery suggests that Neanderthals ---- until at least 28,000 years ago.

A) have survived  
B) will have survived  
C) survived  
D) survive  
E) are going to survive



9. Generally, Macy and Ted ---- on very well, but they ---- about an unimportant matter at the moment.

- A) got / were arguing
- B) are getting / argued
- C) get / are arguing
- D) will get / have been arguing
- E) have got / are going to argue

10. It was sunny in the afternoon, but by the time she ---- work, it ---- raining.

- A) left / had begun
- B) leaves / began
- C) was leaving / has begun
- D) had left / will have begun
- E) will have left / begins

11. Ever since my uncle ---- Africa, he ---- masks and pottery.

- A) has visited / collected
- B) visited / has been collecting
- C) visits / will be collecting
- D) had visited / was collecting
- E) will visit / collects

12. The term "Holodomor" ---- to the Ukrainian famine, which ---- to millions of deaths in 1932 and 1933.

- A) referred / leads
- B) was referring / has led
- C) is referring / will have led
- D) will refer / is leading
- E) refers / led

13. The camera ---- open for a long time before I ---- to turn it off.

- A) has remained / will remember
- B) remained / remembered
- C) had remained / remember
- D) remains / have remembered
- E) will remain / had remembered

14. I hope I ---- all my work by tonight, and I ---- to my summer house tomorrow morning.

- A) will have finished / will be driving
- B) have finished / am going to drive
- C) finished / will have driven
- D) finish / have driven
- E) had finished / drove

15. My baby daughter ---- crying when a stranger ---- near her.

- A) started / has come
- B) will start / came
- C) starts / comes
- D) is starting / will come
- E) had started / was coming

16. Listen! Little Sue ---- a Mozart piano sonata for the guests who ---- dinner half an hour ago.

- A) will play / have finished
- B) plays / will be finishing
- C) played / had finished
- D) has been playing / finish
- E) is playing / finished

## GRAMMAR

NAME: .....

SURNAME: .....

TOTAL: .....

- 1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.
- Her soru 5 puan değerindedir.

1. The last time I ---- Seda was before she ---- to Antalya.

A) have seen / moves  
B) saw / moved  
C) see / has moved  
D) had seen / was going to move  
E) will be seeing / moved

2. As soon as the famous rock band ---- on stage, the crowd ---- cheering.

A) is appearing / has started  
B) will appear / starts  
C) had appeared / is going to start  
D) was appearing / had started  
E) appeared / started

3. I ---- Julia several times ever since I ---- about her decision to quit school.

A) was calling / have learned  
B) am calling / am learning  
C) had called / was learning  
D) will be calling / learn  
E) have called / learned

4. I ---- just ---- some nails because I ---- some paintings on the walls of the living room this evening.

A) will ... buy / have hung  
B) have ... bought / am going to hang  
C) am ... buying / hung  
D) have ... been buying / hang  
E) had ... bought / was hanging

5. In 1937 Margaret Mitchell ---- the Pulitzer Prize for her novel *Gone with the Wind*, which ---- the story of Scarlett O'Hara.

A) has won / told  
B) wins / will have told  
C) had won / is going to tell  
D) won / tells  
E) will win / has been telling

6. Let's hope the rain ---- by the time we ---- swimming.

A) will have stopped / go  
B) stops / will have gone  
C) stopped / had gone  
D) has stopped / are going  
E) had stopped / were going

7. After it ---- a French colony for about three decades, Niger ---- independence in 1960.

A) was / has declared  
B) will be / declares  
C) had been / declared  
D) has been / will declare  
E) is going to be / had declared

8. Research has found that when cats ---- attention or food, they ---- a sound that humans find very difficult to ignore.

A) needed / produced  
B) will need / are producing  
C) need / produce  
D) have needed / were producing  
E) are going to need / produce

9. The pirates ---- the ship when the captain ---- an SOS signal.

A) were going to attack / transmits  
B) had attacked / has transmitted  
C) have attacked / transmitted  
D) would attack / had been transmitting  
E) were about to attack / transmitted

10. Even though she ---- looking at me when she came in, I could see that she ----.

A) avoids / cried  
B) avoided / had been crying  
C) will avoid / was crying  
D) was avoiding / is crying  
E) is avoiding / will be crying

11. How long ---- you ---- in Ankara after you ---- university?

- A) have ... been living / finished
- B) did ... live / had finished
- C) were ... living / have finished
- D) do ... live / will finish
- E) had ... lived / were finishing

12. The Russian navy ---- still ---- to find the cargo ship which ---- long ago.

- A) was ... trying / is about to disappear
- B) will ... try / has disappeared
- C) has ... tried / disappears
- D) is ... trying / disappeared
- E) had ... tried / will disappear

13. The prisoners who escaped last night ---- in a barn when the police ---- them.

- A) hid / find
- B) have hidden / will find
- C) were hiding / found
- D) are going to hide / had found
- E) will be hiding / has found

14. We ---- to a small hotel in Kaş this summer, but usually, we ---- our summer holidays in my aunt's summer house in Marmaris.

- A) went / will spend
- B) were going / have been spending
- C) are going / spend
- D) had gone / will have spent
- E) will be going / are going to spend

15. We ---- this tiny kitten just as we ---- the street.

- A) have seen / will cross
- B) saw / were crossing
- C) will be seeing / have crossed
- D) were seeing / are crossing
- E) had seen / crossed

16. The inhabitants of Altinum, one of the richest Roman settlements in history, ---- the city before the armies of Attila the Hun ---- it.

- A) have abandoned / will invade
- B) will abandon / have invaded
- C) had abandoned / invade
- D) abandoned / invaded
- E) abandon / had invaded

17. Remember that you ---- the doctor once you ---- this bottle of pills.

- A) have consulted / will finish
- B) have been consulting / finished
- C) were consulting / had finished
- D) consult / were going to finish
- E) will consult / have finished

18. Every time I ---- that song, I ---- the beautiful holiday I had in Monaco.

- A) hear / remember
- B) heard / have remembered
- C) will hear / remember
- D) have heard / remembered
- E) had heard / will be remembering

19. I ---- never ---- tacos until my friends ---- me to a Mexican restaurant.

- A) had ... eaten / took
- B) have ... eaten / take
- C) will ... eat / were taking
- D) was ... eating / have taken
- E) am ... eating / will take

20. The German solar energy industry, which ---- a big growth over the past years, ---- 20 per cent of the country's total power by the end of the next decade.

- A) will be enjoying / has provided
- B) enjoys / provided
- C) has enjoyed / will have provided
- D) was enjoying / provides
- E) enjoys / had provided

## GRAMMAR

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

1. A fire broke out in the circus ----.

- A) while thousands of people were enjoying the performance
- B) because it has damaged most of the tent
- C) until they took responsibility for the disaster
- D) by the time we escape the burning tent
- E) before it began as a small flame

2. This is the first time ----.

- A) it was snowing in this city
- B) I have read a book by a Japanese writer
- C) my friends had come to my new house
- D) everyone would gossip about the manager
- E) there was a party in the office

3. ----, she will have been living in Turkey for five years.

- A) After Miranda found a full-time job
- B) Just as Gwen was buying her plane ticket
- C) By the time Patricia starts teaching in this school
- D) Because Dinah wants to sell her house
- E) As soon as Anne has enrolled for the Turkish course

4. As soon as I get on my father's car, ----.

- A) I have been planning to drive to London
- B) the car looked bright and shiny
- C) he tested the brakes once again
- D) it was difficult for me to drive on the motorway
- E) he reminds me to fasten my seat belt

5. ----, Nicolai Gedda gained international fame as a tenor.

- A) After he performs all over the world
- B) Until his debut at the Royal Swedish Opera next month
- C) Before current artists master his technique
- D) When he was twenty-six years old
- E) By the time he has made about 200 recordings

6. As the safari team were walking across the meadow, ----.

- A) their leader has never seen such wild flowers before
- B) we had passed through various tunnels and caves
- C) it will encounter many wild animals
- D) some choose a different route
- E) they discovered some new poisonous plants and reptiles

7. ----, she has visited us several times.

- A) Ever since she moved to another city
- B) Every time we invite her to dinner
- C) While we were living in Edirne
- D) As soon as she met us
- E) When she had the time

8. ---- before she set up her own bakery shop.

- A) Emily had been making cakes as a hobby
- B) No one believes that Emily can be successful in her new job
- C) It isn't only Ashley's delicious cakes
- D) Angela hasn't received any encouragement from her family
- E) Betty will have to put aside some money every month

9. Mozart wrote *Requiem* ----.

- A) because he has had a very high fever
- B) when he is evidently active and in good health
- C) after he had returned to Vienna from a trip to Prague
- D) as soon as several people witnessed his death
- E) so people were dying from the plague in Vienna at the time

10. Early humans used heat ----.

- A) when they want to make the material stronger
- B) before they see any evidence of burning
- C) by the time researchers have collected more samples from the earlier period
- D) while they were shaping their tools
- E) until they have found other sources

11. ---- when the discussion became too technical for them to follow.

- A) Before the audience lost their interest in the discussion
- B) Most of the people in the meeting room left
- C) The people in the meeting room have been quite interested
- D) It is nice to see that everybody participates
- E) Until the audience had a good time

12. ----, but I couldn't as I felt awful due to heavy cold.

- A) My brother and I will meet at the station
- B) I thought I had caught a bad cold
- C) My father decided to take me to the hospital
- D) I was going to do some shopping in the evening
- E) The children caught a cold while they were playing in the snow yesterday

## GRAMMAR

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

George Bernard Shaw was born in Dublin in 1856. His education was irregular because of his dislike of any organized training. After he (1)---- in an estate agent's office for a while, he moved to London. He (2)---- himself as a leading music and theatre critic there. He had begun his literary career as a novelist (3)---- he decided to write plays in order to illustrate his criticism of the English stage. Shaw's plays were first performed in the 1890s. By the end of the decade, he (4)---- a successful playwright. Shaw's complete works (5)---- in thirty-six volumes between 1930 and 1950, the year of his death.

1.
  - A) works
  - B) had worked
  - C) has worked
  - D) was going to work
  - E) is working
2.
  - A) will establish
  - B) is going to establish
  - C) establishes
  - D) established
  - E) has been establishing
3.
  - A) since
  - B) as soon as
  - C) after
  - D) while
  - E) before
4.
  - A) has been
  - B) is
  - C) was
  - D) is going to be
  - E) will have been

5.
  - A) have appeared
  - B) appeared
  - C) are appearing
  - D) appear
  - E) will be appearing

In recent years, studies (6)---- that stress and anxiety can worsen allergy symptoms. Scientists suspect that it (7)---- something to do with the way stress affects the immune system. Scientists at Ohio State University (8)---- one of the most striking studies some time ago. On two different days, the scientists subjected hay fever sufferers to a series of tests to measure their responses to allergens. On one day the subjects gave speeches to a panel, and then they (9)---- math questions in their heads. On the other day, they had less stressful tasks like reading magazines. Even a day after the stressor, the most anxious subjects (10)---- to show severe symptoms.

6.
  - A) have shown
  - B) are showing
  - C) will have shown
  - D) showed
  - E) were showing
7.
  - A) had had
  - B) is having
  - C) will be having
  - D) has
  - E) is going to have

8.
  - A) have published
  - B) publish
  - C) published
  - D) will publish
  - E) are publishing

9.
  - A) have solved
  - B) are going to solve
  - C) had solved
  - D) will solve
  - E) solved

10.
  - A) have been continuing
  - B) continued
  - C) are continuing
  - D) are going to continue
  - E) will have continued

In Europe in the Middle Ages, people (11)---- chess more widely than at any time. Among the upper classes, the game was a kind of mania. Kings and nobles played in their gardens, tradesmen in their businesses. In addition, chess (12)---- the artwork of the period in mosaic floors, stained-glass windows and illuminated manuscripts. Nothing (13)---- the variety of settings and players better than the remarkable Alfonso X manuscript of 1283, *The Book of Games*. Its illustrations (14)---- a board with two players that (15)---- to work out the problem.

11.

- A) have been playing
- B) are playing
- C) played
- D) play
- E) will play

12.

- A) entered
- B) is entering
- C) has entered
- D) enters
- E) will have entered

13.

- A) will illustrate
- B) illustrates
- C) will be illustrating
- D) had illustrated
- E) will have illustrated

14.

- A) will show
- B) had shown
- C) will have shown
- D) are going to show
- E) show

15.

- A) had been trying
- B) have tried
- C) try
- D) are going to try
- E) will have been trying

Chicago has numerous nicknames. These (16)---- the impressions and opinions about historical and contemporary Chicago. The best known include: "Chi-town"; the "Windy City" with reference to Chicago politicians and residents boasting about their city; "Second City, due to the fact that the original, or "first" city (17)---- to the ground during the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. After the fire (18)---- a third of the city, including the entire central business district, Chicago (19)---- rapid rebuilding and growth. Since the 1850s, the city (20)---- a world centre of higher education and research with several universities.

16.

- A) had reflected
- B) were reflecting
- C) will be reflecting
- D) had been reflecting
- E) reflect

17.

- A) has burnt
- B) is burning
- C) burnt
- D) will burn
- E) had been burning

18.

- A) has destroyed
- B) had destroyed
- C) will destroy
- D) was destroying
- E) destroys

19.

- A) had experienced
- B) is experiencing
- C) will experience
- D) experienced
- E) experiences

20.

- A) has been
- B) will be
- C) had been
- D) is
- E) is going to be

## GRAMMAR

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

1. Never before have I seen Emre in a dark suit.

- A) Emre always prefers wearing light colours, but I have just seen him in a dark suit.
- B) I haven't seen Emre since he visited me in a dark suit.
- C) Emre has many dark suits, so he is wearing one of them.
- D) This is the darkest suit I have ever seen on Emre.
- E) This is the first time I have seen Emre in a dark suit.

2. They had been driving for five hours by the time they reached the village.

- A) It took them five hours by car to get to the village.
- B) The village is so far away that they will drive for at least five hours to reach it.
- C) Before they arrive in the village, they will have been driving for five hours.
- D) The village they will visit is only a five-hour drive from here.
- E) If they went by car, it would take them more than five hours to get to the village.

3. I won't speak to her until she apologizes to me for losing her temper.

- A) She shouted at me while I was talking to her, so we don't talk to each other anymore.
- B) She no longer gets angry when she is talking to me.
- C) I will talk to her only after she tells me she is sorry for becoming angry suddenly.
- D) Soon after she apologized to me for getting angry very quickly, she lost her temper again.
- E) When she loses her control while I am speaking, she always apologizes to me.

4. Mr Morris didn't tell the police about the murder until it was far too late.

- A) Mr Morris called the police because they didn't come early enough to catch the murderer.
- B) Mr Morris didn't inform the police about the murder before it was extremely late.
- C) The police claimed that Mr Morris had informed them of the murder a bit late.
- D) It was late at night when Mr Morris called the police to report the murder.
- E) The murderer had long escaped when Mr Morris called the police at a late hour.

5. I am sure you will find a good job once you have a good command of English.

- A) You will certainly succeed in learning English before you start looking for a job.
- B) I am certain you will get a job when you have learned English very well.
- C) In my opinion, you will easily find a job as soon as you start learning English.
- D) Probably, you are trying hard to learn English very well to find a suitable job.
- E) It won't be easy for you to find a decent job even if you speak English fluently.

6. We will try to solve the problem as soon as the necessary equipment arrives.

- A) After the necessary equipment had arrived, we started to deal with the problem.
- B) The problem could only be solved when we were given the necessary equipment.
- C) The equipment necessary for solving the problem should be here in no time.
- D) Because we have the necessary equipment, it won't take us very long to find a solution to the problem.
- E) Once we've obtained the equipment we need, we will attempt to find a solution to the problem.



7. **Onur came across his old toy car while he was tidying the room in the attic.**

- A) Onur decided to go into the room in the attic to look for his old toy car.
- B) Onur's old toy car was accidentally found in the tidy room in the attic.
- C) Onur tidied the room in the attic where he kept his old toy car.
- D) While he was cleaning up the room in the attic, Onur found his old toy car by chance.
- E) Onur could find his old toy car if he searched the room in the attic.

8. **Ever since his childhood, Evren has shown great interest in science.**

- A) As a child, Evren was very interested in science, but he isn't now.
- B) Evren showed great interest in science only when he was a child.
- C) Evren's deep interest in science started when he was a child.
- D) Evren is studying science because this is what he has done since his childhood.
- E) Science is the most important subject for Evren, who is an interesting child.

9. **All the guests were still eating dinner when Emily arrived home.**

- A) Some of the guests waited for Emily to arrive home before they started eating dinner.
- B) Emily had hardly finished dinner when the guests came home.
- C) None of the guests had finished dinner by the time Emily got home.
- D) Emily was the last to arrive home while all the other guests were having dinner.
- E) Everybody was home for dinner when Emily arrived with the other guests.

10. **Immediately after Sean had finished writing the questions for the test, he turned off his computer.**

- A) Whenever he starts writing some questions for the test, Sean turns off his computer without completing them.
- B) As soon as he finished writing the test questions, Sean switched off his computer.
- C) Sean remembered to finish the test questions soon after he had switched off his computer.
- D) Sean turned off his computer long before he was finished with writing the test questions.
- E) Because he was fed up with writing, Sean turned off the computer before finishing the test questions.

11. **It is only after a few days that you feel the effects of the medicine.**

- A) You won't feel the effects of the medicine until a few days have gone by.
- B) You can feel many of the medicine's effects for a few days.
- C) You should take the medicine for a few days if you want to benefit from it.
- D) It is only a few days since you started taking the medicine, so it is too soon to feel its effects.
- E) Even though a few days have passed since you took the medicine, it hasn't had any effects on you.

12. **We are planning to take our holiday in Barcelona, where we last went three years ago.**

- A) We have been taking our holidays in Barcelona since we went there three years ago.
- B) When we went to Barcelona three years ago, we decided to spend our holidays there every year.
- C) The last time we had a holiday was when we went to Barcelona three years ago.
- D) We are making plans for a holiday in Barcelona, which we haven't been to for three years.
- E) Before we go on holiday, we will visit Barcelona, where we went three years ago.

## VOCABULARY

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

1. Susan's ---- towards her mother in front of the others was rude and unacceptable, so she apologized to her.  
A) attraction  
B) existence  
C) behaviour  
D) position  
E) care
2. Strong coffee has a(n) ---- flavour, but some people still drink it without sugar or milk.  
A) rotten  
B) charming  
C) bitter  
D) precious  
E) edible
3. My neighbour's dog barks ---- every time strangers walk by its kennel, as he sees them as a threat.  
A) willingly  
B) fiercely  
C) seriously  
D) intensely  
E) eagerly
4. According to most historians, it was Amerigo Vespucci who ---- America before Columbus.  
A) arrived  
B) appeared  
C) contributed  
D) invented  
E) reached

5. After his father retires, Jimmy will ---- family business and manage the firm.  
A) take over  
B) get up  
C) break up with  
D) cut off  
E) run out of
6. Factories must stop pumping toxic ---- into rivers and lakes to protect the environment.  
A) luggage  
B) harvest  
C) objection  
D) waste  
E) immunity
7. My five-year-old cousin is ---- of sleeping in the dark, so his parents leave a light on at night.  
A) worried  
B) scared  
C) contented  
D) nervous  
E) jealous
8. Because of sudden changes in the atmosphere, it is sometimes hard for weather forecasters to ---- predict the weather.  
A) primarily  
B) considerably  
C) accurately  
D) deliberately  
E) frankly

9. Transportation is not included in the price; therefore, we will have to ---- you extra for it.

- A) charge
- B) restrict
- C) install
- D) cost
- E) deserve

10. Carol tidied up her wardrobe and ---- some of her clothes ---- to a charity organization, as she didn't wear them anymore.

- A) called ... off
- B) cut ... down
- C) brought ... up
- D) gave ... away
- E) hung ... out

11. Honey is a healthy ---- for sugar and other sweeteners that are harmful to health.

- A) adaptation
- B) qualification
- C) collection
- D) target
- E) substitute

12. The new album of my favourite pop singer is now ---- in all music shops, so I can buy myself one.

- A) satisfied
- B) available
- C) fundamental
- D) potential
- E) sufficient

13. He had to walk ---- all the way back home because he lost his shoes while they were picnicking on the river bank.

- A) rarely
- B) barefoot
- C) overall
- D) solely
- E) ahead

14. An environmental organization has recently ---- a report, and it says that water pollution is getting worse worldwide.

- A) aimed
- B) contained
- C) treated
- D) released
- E) mended

15. While she was looking through a magazine at the hairdresser's, Julianne ---- a picture of her high school friend.

- A) put off
- B) ran out
- C) came across
- D) looked up
- E) gave out

16. As some of the countries in Europe, such as Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, are ----, standard of living is quite high there.

- A) prosperous
- B) useful
- C) vacant
- D) legible
- E) balanced

## READING

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

If you are an optimist, you probably look at life a little differently than many other people. Partly cloudy to you means mostly sunny. When you lose your job, you think of it as a chance to change careers. If so, you probably hear some sarcastic remarks from pessimists. They call you unrealistic; they say you see the world through rose-coloured glasses. They say you are a dreamer. Pessimism is often portrayed as the sign of the intellectual and optimism as the philosophy of the fool. But new scientific research links optimism to health and well-being. The research has found that optimists tend to be healthier and happier.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that pessimists regard themselves as people who ----.

- A) can think more realistically
- B) behave sentimentally while making important decisions
- C) are easily affected by the weather
- D) show interest only in serious subjects
- E) are usually successful in their careers

2. According to the passage, optimists ----.

- A) don't like cloudy weather, as it makes them feel depressed
- B) often lose their jobs because they don't work hard enough
- C) have a lifestyle which all people would envy
- D) believe that even something bad may lead to something good
- E) have excellent career prospects

3. The point made in the passage is that ----.

- A) optimists often make major changes in their careers
- B) people with a positive attitude towards life can lead a happy and healthy life
- C) clever people are generally optimistic
- D) optimists are justly treated as fools
- E) pessimists find it hard to cope with the realities of life

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

People stick to a vegetarian diet for a number of reasons. Some have ethical or health concerns, and for others it is a matter of religious belief. However, the decision to eat this way could just be a gastronomic one. The variety of ingredients that vegetarian cuisine offers for creative cooks has often been ignored by meat eaters. Many people have recognized an imbalance in their way of eating and are modifying the amount of meat included in their diets. This is how the discovery of vegetarian food often begins. And as people gain confidence, they experiment more and discover the pleasures of cooking vegetarian foods. Then they welcome increased vitality, clearer skin and fewer digestive problems.

4. According to the passage, some people may discover vegetarian food due to the fact that ----.

- A) they are overweight
- B) a meat diet is costly
- C) their present diet is not a balanced one
- D) it is easier to cook vegetable dishes
- E) they want to have a better skin

5. We learn from the passage that one of the benefits of a vegetarian diet is that it ----.

- A) helps people lose weight quickly
- B) makes people aware of nutrition facts
- C) helps people save time in the kitchen
- D) lessens digestive problems
- E) improves people's self-confidence

6. The passage mainly focuses on ----.

- A) recipes for various vegetarian dishes
- B) the reasons that make people vegetarians
- C) the effects of a meat diet on people's health
- D) negative effects of a vegetarian diet
- E) health problems of meat eaters

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

In many ways, the Sun is a very ordinary star. There are stars smaller than the Sun, dimmer, and cooler; and there are stars much larger, brighter or hotter than the Sun. However, the Sun is very special to astronomers interested in stars because it is much nearer to the Earth than all the other ones. That's why we see it as a flat disc instead of just a point of light. Scientists can study this disc to learn not only about the Sun but also about the other more distant stars.

**7. According to the passage, the Sun is significant for astronomers because it is ----.**

- A) flat enough to be studied better
- B) the brightest star in the universe
- C) not blocked by any other heavenly body
- D) not as complicated as other stars
- E) the nearest star to the Earth

**8. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) the study of the Sun has been going on for a very long time
- B) the Sun has always been the most interesting subject of study for all astronomers
- C) studying the Sun enables scientists to carry out more advanced research about the Earth
- D) by studying the Sun, astronomers have calculated the long distances between different stars
- E) the stars look like points of light if they are far away from the Earth

**9. It is stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) the study of the Sun enables scientists to gain knowledge about some other stars
- B) the Earth is the nearest planet to the Sun
- C) there are no stars bigger than the Sun
- D) bright stars are closer to the Sun than dim ones
- E) bright stars are usually small and hot

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

The paintings of the famous Renaissance scientist, inventor and musician Leonardo da Vinci have always attracted controversy. Only 14 works have ever been attributed to him, and experts have questioned the authenticity of several. Even the famous painting *the Mona Lisa* is not above suspicion. It is neither signed nor dated, and no record of subsequent payment to Leonardo da Vinci has been found in the files he kept. It has been on public display in the Louvre Museum since 1804, cased in a bullet-proof glass case. It has always been surrounded by tight security. Even so, on 24 August 1911, it was stolen. Two years later, someone claimed they had the Mona Lisa. The person turned out to be the carpenter who had made the protective case for the Mona Lisa. He said he knew the museum's routine well and therefore was able to steal the painting.

**10. It is believed that *the Mona Lisa* on display in the Louvre Museum may not be Leonardo da Vinci's work because ----.**

- A) the date on the painting does not match da Vinci's time
- B) the technique used is not typical of da Vinci's
- C) there is no signature on it
- D) the original painting was stolen earlier
- E) another painting named *Mona Lisa* was found

**11. It is implied in the passage that Leonardo da Vinci ----.**

- A) sold his paintings at record prices
- B) composed several symphonies before painting *the Mona Lisa*
- C) recorded the payments he received from the sale of his paintings
- D) did not paint authentic pictures
- E) made only fourteen paintings all his life

**12. The focus of this passage is on ----.**

- A) the works of Leonardo da Vinci as an inventor and musician
- B) the protection of the *Mona Lisa* painting against thefts
- C) a few famous paintings exhibited in the Louvre Museum
- D) a famous painting by Leonardo da Vinci
- E) the life of Leonardo da Vinci as a painter

## READING

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

1. Migraines occur because the blood vessels enlarge and cause swelling in the brain. ---- It may last for a day or two and leave the individual sick and weak. Migraines are apparently inherited, as several individuals in the same family usually have them.

- A) Migraine sufferers must avoid drinking it.
- B) Tension headaches are painful as well, but not as sharp as migraine attacks.
- C) This swelling results in terrible pain.
- D) Less oxygen-rich blood has gone to your body parts.
- E) They must consult a physician when it occurs.

3. Knut Hamsun spent some years in America, travelling and working as a tram driver. He published his impressions, chiefly satirical, under the title *The Intellectual Life of Modern America*. ---- It is regarded as the first genuinely modern novel in Norwegian literature.

- A) His later works focused less on individual characters.
- B) Unfortunately, he spent his last years in poverty.
- C) In 1904 Hamsun also published a volume of poems, *The Wild Chorus*.
- D) In 1920, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.
- E) Later on, his novel *Hunger* led to his literary breakthrough.

2. An Australian scientist said his country needed an extra couple of seasons. He said that Australians should stop thinking there are four seasons in their country. ---- He proposed *sprummer* as the season between spring and summer and *sprinter* to cover the post-winter, the early-spring period.

- A) Aboriginal Australians had up to eight seasons.
- B) By contrast, there is just a dry and wet season.
- C) A lot of changes are detected all over the world due to climate change.
- D) He even suggested some names for the new seasons.
- E) In temperate and polar regions generally four seasons are recognized.

4. The reading of facial expressions may not be universal. People from different cultures read facial expressions differently. In particular, there are big differences between the way Westerners and East Asians interpret facial expressions. East Asians focus mostly on people's eyes to read an emotion. ----

- A) That's why they reveal false emotions.
- B) Besides, East Asians are known to be more helpful.
- C) However, Europeans and Americans scan the whole face.
- D) Actually, cultural differences play a major role in shaping character.
- E) Europeans tend to reveal their feelings easily compared to East Asians.

5. A lot of children develop a fear of dentists because of fillings, injections and the sound of the drill. ---- To prevent this fear, experts are currently using different methods not to discourage a child from visiting a dentist.

A) Dental decay is a common childhood health problem.  
B) The good news is that tooth decay is preventable.  
C) Dentists decide on the best treatment to treat cavities.  
D) From as young as six months, a baby tooth could get baby bottle decay.  
E) This can become a phobia and continue into adulthood.

7. For many years people have said that catching a cold because of cold weather is an old wives' tale. Now scientists have found that keeping warm really can help stop colds. They have discovered that cold weather is a major cause of catching a cold. ---- They also suggest keeping your nose warm when outside in cold weather.

A) The cold makes the blood vessels in the nose narrower.  
B) The researchers recommend wearing a hat and keeping your feet dry to avoid colds.  
C) There is no evidence that you can get a cold from exposure to cold weather.  
D) More than 200 different viruses are known to cause common cold.  
E) On the other hand, allergic diseases affect your nose and throat.

6. David Wilde, an English composer, read a story in the newspaper that moved him deeply. It was about a man called Vedran Smailovic, who played his cello in the street in the middle of a war to honour the dead. ---- It was performed by the cellist Yo-yo Ma at the Manchester cello festival in April 1994.

A) He was so inspired by the story that he wrote a special piece for solo cello, called *The Cellist of Sarajevo*.  
B) Smailovic was also known for playing for free at funerals.  
C) As a pianist, Wilde has won several major prizes.  
D) His courage was extraordinary because he sat in the street and played while bullets flew around him.  
E) He composed many works protesting against the violation of human rights.

8. *The Bookworm* is a 1850 painting by the German painter and poet Carl Spitzweg. ---- He is trying to stand on top of a library ladder. There are several large volumes under his arms. Unaware of his surroundings, the man seems to be totally absorbed in books.

A) His paintings make fun of the figures he sees around him.  
B) The picture is typical of Biedermeier art.  
C) The height of the library ladder can only be estimated.  
D) It shows an untidily dressed elderly man.  
E) He depicts carefully observed characters.

## READING

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

1. (I) Brazilians are furious over 1,400 tonnes of British garbage arriving at its ports. (II) The stinking waste includes toilet seats, dirty diapers, leaking batteries and used syringes. (III) However, the recyclers were expecting only recyclable plastic. (IV) The British take a strong global lead on protection of the environment. (V) Brazil has, therefore, demanded that Britain should take back all of that rubbish.

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

2. (I) Social phobia is the constant fear of being criticized by other people. (II) People with social phobia are anxious about many social situations. (III) Simply attending a business meeting or going to a party can be highly disturbing for them. (IV) Although some people with social phobia want to be social with everybody else, they freeze up when they meet new people. (V) The others are mainly known as agoraphobia or claustrophobia.

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

3. (I) All planets have an atmosphere —a layer of gases that surrounds them. (II) Until just a few years ago, there were nine planets in the Solar System, but there are now only eight. (III) The Sun's atmosphere is made up of hydrogen, while Earth's is made up primarily of nitrogen and oxygen. (IV) Carbon dioxide, ozone and other gases are also present in that of the Earth. (V) These gases keep our planet warm and protect us from the direct effects of the Sun's radiation.

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

4. (I) Since many lakes and rivers freeze in winter, many animals are deprived of their water supply. (II) Changes in weather and temperature are a signal to the geese that the time for travel is near. (III) So, by mid-October, most flocks of geese begin their migration. (IV) However, they start preparing for their long trip with practice flights and landing in September. (V) They also eat a lot to gain enough strength and fat that will be enough throughout the trip.

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

5. (I) The Statue of Liberty's classical appearance derives from Libertas, ancient Rome's goddess of freedom from slavery. (II) The seven spikes in her crown represent the seven seas and seven continents. (III) As a result, it was given to the US by France in 1884. (IV) The tablet in her hand shows the date of the nation's birth, July 4, 1776. (V) Since 1903, the statue has been a symbol of liberty in America, welcoming immigrants in New York harbour.

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

6. (I) Timing is important in a radio play. (II) A popular form of playwriting in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was the radio play. (III) In this genre, the audience is asked to imagine the action as they listen to the dialogue and sound effects. (IV) Scene changes can simply be done by adding a narrator to describe changes or writing the changes of scene into the dialogue. (V) For this reason, a radio play writer has more freedom in settings than the playwright does.

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



7. (I) The author Joanne Greenberg is best-known for her bestselling novel, *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden*. (II) It is a semi-autobiographical novel, written under the pen name of Hannah Green. (III) It was adapted into a 1977 movie and a 2004 play of the same name. (IV) This is especially true when the reader is presented with the cold atmosphere at the beginning of the book. (V) The novel has been considered by critics as fascinating and extremely well-written.

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

8. (I) Eye colour is a genetic trait determined primarily by the amount and type of pigments present in the iris. (II) It is possessed by just two per cent of the human population. (III) There are three true colours in eyes —brown, yellow and grey. (IV) These combine to produce a number of varieties of colour. (V) Of the major eye colours, brown is the most common, followed by blue, while the rarest is green.

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

9. (I) Behçet Necatigil's poetic career can be divided into three periods. (II) Behçet Necatigil, a leading Turkish author and poet, was born in İstanbul in 1916. (III) The poems of the first period are mostly portrayals of events from his daily life. (IV) The ones from the second period deal with the challenges associated with connecting the past to the future. (V) The symbolical poems from the third period portray a dark world and are difficult to interpret.

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

10. (I) Modern humans are becoming aware that forms of energy such as oil, coal and gas do not exist in unlimited supplies, and they could become scarce in the near future. (II) In addition, they are difficult to obtain, and they pollute the environment. (III) The technology needed to produce solar energy is much less complex than that needed to produce nuclear energy. (IV) The cost and transporting them is also immense. (V) Thus, humans must find new sources of clean, cheap and convenient energy.

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

11. (I) The Glasgow Subway is an underground metro line in Glasgow, Scotland. (II) Opened on 14 December 1896, it is the third-oldest underground metro system in the world after the London Underground and the Budapest Metro. (III) The system is not the oldest underground railway in Glasgow itself, though. (IV) That distinction belongs to a 5 km section of the Glasgow City and District Railway opened in 1863. (V) Unlike the London Underground System, a ticket is not needed to exit stations there.

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

12. (I) Stress is with us all the time. (II) It is unique and personal to each of us. (III) So personal, in fact, that what may be relaxing to one person may be stressful to another. (IV) For example, you may be emotionally distressed from doing nothing whereas someone else may take pleasure from it. (V) Too much stress can cause physical illnesses such as high blood pressure, ulcers or even heart disease.

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 Ron went to Egypt, he spoke hardly any Arabic, but within six months, his Arabic had become extremely fluent.

- A) Mısır'a gittiğinde hiç Arapça konuşmayan Ron'ın Arapçası altı ay içinde çok akıcı olmuştur.  
B) Mısır'a gittiği zaman Arapça konuşmakta zorluk çeken Ron, altı ay içinde çok akıcı konuşmaya başladı.  
C) Ron hemen hemen hiç Arapça konuşmuyordu ama Mısır'a gittikten altı ay sonra Arapçası son derece akıcı oldu.  
D) Ron Mısır'a gittiği zaman Arapça'yı hiç konuşamıyordu ancak altı ay içinde akıcı bir Arapçayla konuşmaya başladı.  
E) Ron Mısır'a gittiğinde, neredeyse hiç Arapça konuşmuyordu, ama altı ay içinde Arapçası son derece akıcı olmuştur.

3. Louis Pasteur was one of several great 19<sup>th</sup>-century scientists whose discoveries still affect our daily life.

- A) Bıkaç büyük keşfi günlük yaşamımızı hâlâ etkileyen Louis Pasteur, 19. yüzyılda yaşamış bilim insanlarından biriydi.  
B) Keşifleri günlük yaşamımızı hâlâ etkileyen 19. yüzyılın birkaç büyük bilim insanından biri de Louis Pasteur'dü.  
C) 19. yüzyılın birkaç büyük bilim insanından biri olan Louis Pasteur'un keşifleri, hâlâ günlük yaşamımızı etkilemektedir.  
D) Louis Pasteur, keşifleri günlük yaşamımızı hâlâ etkileyen birkaç büyük 19. yüzyıl bilim insanından biriydi.  
E) Louis Pasteur, 19. yüzyılda yaşamış ve keşifleri günlük yaşamımızı hâlâ etkileyen birkaç büyük bilim insanından birisidir.

2. Growing numbers of unskilled and unemployed people in certain regions of the country led to a rise in crime rates.

- A) Suç oranlarındaki artışın nedeni, ülkenin bazı bölgelerindeki vasıfsız ve işsiz insan sayısının artmasıdır.  
B) Ülkenin belli bölgelerinde artış gösteren suç oranları, vasıfsız ve işsiz insan sayısıyla doğru orantılıdır.  
C) Ülkenin belli bölgelerindeki, artan vasıfsız ve işsiz insan sayısı, suç oranlarında bir artışa yol açmıştır.  
D) Ülkenin bazı bölgelerinde vasıfsız ve işsiz insan sayısının artması, suç oranlarının artmasında da etkili olmaktadır.  
E) Suç oranlarındaki artış, ülkenin belli bölgelerindeki vasıfsız ve işsiz insan sayısının artmasından kaynaklanmaktadır.

4. In most of his paintings, the artist depicted the old farm where he had spent his youth.

- A) Ressamın birçok tablosunda, gençliğinin geçtiği eski çiftlik resmedilmişti.  
B) Ressamın, tablolarının birçoğunda resmettiği ve gençliğini geçirdiği yer eski bir çiftlikti.  
C) Tablolarının birçoğunda, ressamın gençliğinin geçtiği eski çiftlik vardı.  
D) Birçok tablosunda resmettiği eski çiftlik, ressamın gençliğinin geçtiği yeri.  
E) Tablolarının birçoğunda ressam, gençliğini geçirmiş olduğu eski çiftliği resmetti.

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

5. Amerikan sömürgeleri, 1775'te İngiliz yönetimine karşı isyan ettikten sonra, İngiltere'den tamamen ayrıldılar.

- A) It was not until 1775 that the American colonies rebelled against the British rule and broke away from England entirely.
- B) By the time the American colonies rebelled against the British rule in 1775, most had broken away from England entirely.
- C) After the American colonies rebelled against the British rule in 1775, they broke away from England entirely.
- D) In 1775, the American colonies rebelled against the British rule in order to break away from England entirely.
- E) The American colonies that rebelled against the British rule in 1775 broke away from England entirely.

7. Amerikalı bilim insanları ilk kez, canlı bir sineğin kalbini inceleyerek kalp atışlarını takip etmeyi başardılar.

- A) By examining the heart of a living fly, American scientists, for the first time, have succeeded in tracing its heart beats.
- B) A research made by American scientists for the first time has enabled them to trace the heart beats of a living fly by examining its heart.
- C) For the first time, American scientists have succeeded in examining a living fly's heart to trace its heart beats.
- D) When American scientists have succeeded in examining the heart of a living fly, they will also trace its heart beats.
- E) For the first time, the heart of a living fly has been examined by American scientists, and they have succeeded in tracing its heart beats.

6. Bir bebek, kelimelerin anlamını başkaları bu kelimeleri kullanırken öğrenir ve daha sonra onları kendisi kullanmaya başlar.

- A) A baby learns words from other people, and then it begins to use them itself in their right meaning.
- B) A baby learns the meaning of words as others use these words and later starts using them itself.
- C) The meaning of words is learnt by a baby when others use these words, and then they are used by the baby itself.
- D) A baby learns the meaning of words while others are speaking, and later it uses these words itself.
- E) Before a baby starts using words on its own, it learns the meaning of these words from others who also use them.

8. Katı kanunlar uygulanmadıkça, sorumsuz inşaat şirketleri ormanları yok etmeye devam edecek.

- A) Even if strict laws are enforced, irresponsible construction companies will continue to destroy forests.
- B) Forests will be destroyed by irresponsible construction companies before strict laws are enforced.
- C) Strict laws will stop the construction companies from destroying forests irresponsibly.
- D) Irresponsible construction companies will continue to destroy forests if strict laws aren't enforced.
- E) Irresponsible construction companies are continuing to destroy the forests because strict laws are not enforced.

## SKILLS

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

1. Your sister has just gotten married, and you want to buy her something she would really like, so you say: ----

- A) Look at all these gifts you got! You don't need anything else, do you?
- B) Let me know what I can get you because I don't want to buy you something unnecessary.
- C) Why do people bring such worthless gifts? I will buy you something very expensive.
- D) Will your apartment be big enough for all these wedding gifts? I can buy you something small.
- E) If you don't like the gift I bought, you can change it.

3. You are babysitting your cousins and they are making too much noise and being naughty. You want them to settle down. So you set some conditions and say: ----

- A) If everyone is quiet, we can have some lemonade and cookies and then swim in the pool.
- B) I love taking care of you because you are all so funny.
- C) Did you know that I used to be a very well-behaved child?
- D) I can't wait to tell your parents how bad you have been today.
- E) Why are you all so quiet? You should be playing games and having a good time.

2. Your mother has a heavy job and usually comes home tired. One day, you clean the house to surprise her. So, when she arrives home, you happily say: ----

- A) Oh my God! What a surprise! Thanks a million dear.
- B) I would like to clean the house and surprise you! How about that?
- C) I was going to clean the house for you, but there wasn't enough cleaning stuff.
- D) You work very hard Mum, so I put the house in perfect shape for you today.
- E) Why don't we stay home tonight and tidy up the house together?

4. Your parents are very proud that you have been admitted to a good university in the USA, but they are worried about the expenses. As you really want to study there, you try to comfort them by saying: ----

- A) Why do you want me to work and study? I can't be successful at school if I work.
- B) I have always wanted to go to the USA, so you need to send me there even if you can't afford it.
- C) I know I will be homesick and the schools in the US are expensive, so I can stay here.
- D) We're afraid that you will have to study and work in your first year.
- E) I promise I will do my best to get a scholarship, so you don't have to worry about expenses.

5. **Your brother has started to take karate lessons and is quite talented. You are proud of him, so you say to him: ----**

- A) Why don't you try another sport so that we can spend time together?
- B) If anyone gives me trouble, I will tell them to watch out for my brother.
- C) How much do you pay for the karate lessons? I am also thinking of taking some.
- D) My high school teacher is a black belt at karate.
- E) Aren't you too skinny to try martial arts?

7. **You can't seem to get along with your boss, so you start looking for a new job. You quickly get a call for an interview, and during the interview, the interviewer asks you the reason why you want to leave your current job. You don't want to tell him the real reason as it may give him a bad impression, so you make something up and say: ----**

- A) Since we have had so many qualified applicants, I'd like you to come back for a second interview next week.
- B) My boss is just impossible to please, and I can't put up with him anymore.
- C) The people I work with are wonderful, so I have no intention of quitting my job.
- D) I'm sorry, but I can't accept the position unless the salary satisfies me.
- E) I find my present job not challenging enough, and I'd like to work somewhere where I could demonstrate my skills.

6. **You want to buy a property in Bodrum. You go to a real estate agency, and they take you to view some wonderful villas. Yet, the prices are really high. You are interested in one particular property and try to get them to reduce the price and you say: ----**

- A) These houses are far too expensive. You must be making a lot of money.
- B) No price deals. If this is too expensive for you, you should look at cheaper ones.
- C) It's far too much for my budget, but if you were willing to bring the price down a little, I'd be happy to consider buying this one.
- D) I don't think I'm really interested in any of these properties. I'll go and look somewhere else, thank you.
- E) What kind of a price range are you looking at? Maybe we can show you something else.

8. **Your younger sister is in high school, and the summer break is approaching. She has told you that she is afraid she'll soon get bored as there is nothing to do. You think that doing some volunteer work will take up some of her time, so you suggest her by saying: ----**

- A) Would you mind helping me make the arrangements for our parents' anniversary party?
- B) You're right. It could be rather depressing working in such an environment.
- C) No way! If I work this summer, I won't do it without any payment.
- D) You're great with children, so why don't you offer to help out at a local orphanage?
- E) It is too bad that your school isn't offering any summer programmes that could keep you busy.

## SKILLS

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

1. Ron:

- How did your exam go?

Joe:

- Not that well. I don't think I can get a passing grade.

Ron:

- ----

Joe:

- They will be quite upset, I'm sure.

- A) What will your parents say if you don't pass?
- B) Did you get better grades on the exams before this one?
- C) I heard that your classmates all did very well and found the exam easy.
- D) Do your teachers give many exams?
- E) I didn't study much, but I think I will get a good grade anyway.

2. Mick:

- Why are you waiting in the hallway?

Lane:

- We're waiting for the lecturer. He hasn't turned up again.

Mick:

- ----

Lane:

- Good idea. I'll wait here until you get back.
- A) He's not coming today. Didn't you know that the class was cancelled?
- B) I'll go and check the notice board and see if there are any messages from him.
- C) I'm afraid there won't be a lecture today as the lecturer has called in sick.
- D) He never comes on time. I bet he is just late again.
- E) I haven't seen him anywhere today; he cancels all his lectures for some reason.

3. Ronaldo:

- ----

Frank:

- Well, I should every day, but I usually can't find the time.

Ronaldo:

- I could pick you up after work, and we could drive to the gym together.

Frank:

- That's a great idea! That way I don't have to wait for the bus and can save time.

- A) Would you like to eat dinner with us tomorrow?
- B) Are you doing regular exercise?
- C) Shouldn't you be waiting for the bus now?
- D) Do you take the bus or walk to work every day?
- E) Would you like to have some fish tonight?

4. Haley:

- ----

Sandra:

- Usually once every year. It's difficult for all of us to get together.

Haley:

- That's a pity. You must miss them.

Sandra:

- I do! I wish we all lived in the same country.

- A) Did you go back home to see your family?
- B) Will your parents visit you this year?
- C) Do you see your cousins often?
- D) How about visiting your friends next summer?
- E) How often do you speak with your brother?

5. **Pamela:**  
- Did you see that car speeding along?  
We should call the police.
- Hector:**  
- ----
- Pamela:**  
- Yes, but so many accidents happen  
because of such drivers.
- Hector:**  
- You are right, but what can we do  
about it now?
- A) I didn't see anything, but I will dial the  
police if you want.  
B) I didn't see any cars drive by.  
C) Have you got your cell phone with you?  
D) That won't help. We don't even have the  
licence plate number.  
E) I am sure the driver doesn't even have a  
driving licence.
6. **Nina:**  
- Have you tried the new Italian  
restaurant?
- Paula:**  
- ----
- Nina:**  
- Well, I am going there tomorrow  
evening with my boyfriend. Would you  
like to join us?
- Paula:**  
- Thanks for the offer, but I need to  
finish a report.
- A) I know the owner, but I don't like him too  
much.  
B) No. Can I please have the restaurant's  
telephone number?  
C) I hate Italian food, so I am not planning  
to go there.  
D) Which one do you mean?  
E) Not yet. I have been very busy at work.

7. **George:**  
- What are you looking for? Did you  
lose something?
- Carmen:**  
- I put my purse here a minute ago, and  
now it's gone.
- George:**  
- ----
- Carmen:**  
- As a matter of fact, I was. It's my  
mother's birthday tomorrow, and I was  
planning to go shopping for her gift  
while I was here.
- A) It's on the back of your chair silly. Have  
you ever get your eyes checked?  
B) You went to the restroom a few minutes  
ago, so you must have left it there.  
C) I don't see it anywhere, either. I hope  
you weren't carrying a lot of cash in it.  
D) Don't panic, it's got to be around here  
somewhere. Did you check with the  
waiters?  
E) Were all your forms of identification in  
it? If so, we should report it to the police  
right away.
8. **Salesperson:**  
- Can I help you with anything, sir?
- William:**  
- That necklace over there is nice. How  
much is it?
- Salesperson:**  
- ----
- William:**  
- That's a real bargain. I think I'll get it  
for my fiancé.
- A) Are you going to pay in cash or by credit  
card?  
B) Actually, it's not for sale. We just keep it  
in the case for display.  
C) I'm sorry, but we don't have any more in  
silver. I can order one for you if you like.  
D) Well, I don't mean to be rude, but  
considering your age, it's too expensive  
for you.  
E) It is actually \$100, but we're having a  
sale on jewellery, so it's been marked  
down to \$60.



# PRACTICE TEST

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

# INFLUENCE

**yds**publishing

GRADE  
**11**



# 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. Due to the possible water ----, any beverages made with tap water during the past 24 hours should be thrown out.

A) contamination B) fatigue  
C) treatment D) suspension  
E) immunity

3. Although Matt was an aggressive child until he began primary school, he grew ---- calmer over the following years.

A) simultaneously B) fluently  
C) gradually D) roughly  
E) formerly

2. Some people are so ---- of criticism that any comment will be met with an inappropriately harsh response.

A) capable B) unaware  
C) ashamed D) intolerant  
E) diligent

4. When stressed, birds can change the size of some of their organs in order to ---- with difficult environmental conditions.

A) invade B) sympathize  
C) deter D) cope  
E) resort

5. Besides saving time, living as close as possible to your workplace helps you ---- your car's fuel consumption.

- A) catch up with                      B) look up
- C) make up for                      D) go along
- E) cut down on

6. With the goal of commercializing space tourism, Virgin Galactic ---- flights already, which ---- in New Mexico in 2016.

- A) has been booking / originate
- B) was booking / will have originated
- C) booked / were going to originate
- D) books / will be originating
- E) has booked / will originate

7. If we ---- water sources more carefully in the past, there ---- a shortage of clean water all over the world now.

- A) were used / won't be
- B) had used / wouldn't be
- C) would be used / isn't
- D) were using / hadn't been
- E) had been using / wasn't

8. In 2008, WHO estimated that 1.5 million of deaths among children ---- due to diseases that ---- by routine vaccination.

- A) have been / must be avoided
- B) were / could have been avoided
- C) had been / need to be avoided
- D) are / should have been avoided
- E) will be / might be avoided

9. The major cause of growth ---- the employment prospects of software developers is the increasing demand ---- computer software.

- A) in / for
- B) for / towards
- C) with / by
- D) at / to
- E) on / of

10. The company managers were engaged ---- a heated debate ---- the pay rise demanded by the workers.

- A) to / with
- B) by / for
- C) in / over
- D) for / about
- E) with / above

11. Carbohydrates that consist ---- just one or two sugar units are known ---- simple carbohydrates or simple sugars.

- A) over / for
- B) in / with
- C) between / by
- D) of / as
- E) from / into

12. Pain in any organ is very uncomfortable, ---- it alerts the sufferer to the presence of a problem.

- A) despite
- B) yet
- C) instead of
- D) or
- E) in order to

13. Despite the intervention of the central banks, ---- Asian countries ---- Japan have raised their interest rates over the past few months.

- A) such / as
- B) enough / to
- C) more / than
- D) so / that
- E) whether / or

14. ---- camel milk is often considered a staple in the Middle East, it is typically less common in other areas of the world.

- A) As if
- B) Although
- C) Unless
- D) In contrast
- E) Moreover

15. ---- forcing children to eat breakfast, it is better if we make them understand the benefits of a good breakfast.

- A) Owing to
- B) Regardless of
- C) Thanks to
- D) In addition to
- E) Rather than

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

Hercules is by far the most popular of the divine heroes of classical mythology. He (16)---- primarily for his enormous strength. This is precisely the reason why even to this day, any kind of difficult task is often referred (17)---- as the Herculean task. Throughout his life, Hercules went through many adventures. While he is famous for his 12 labours, in which he (18)---- vicious monsters almost single-handedly, there were also several 'minor' but equally challenging tasks (19)---- the hero undertook and emerged victorious each time. The Romans valued him highly, as he best fit their idea of a hero. (20)---- did Hercules have several temples dedicated to him all across ancient Rome but he was worshipped by numerous cults as well.

16.

- A) will be known
- B) knows
- C) had been known
- D) is known
- E) has known

17.

- A) to
- B) with
- C) for
- D) off
- E) from

18.

- A) flourished
- B) encountered
- C) defeated
- D) pretended
- E) rescued

19.

- A) why
- B) when
- C) that
- D) on which
- E) where

20.

- A) Only if
- B) Not only
- C) Both
- D) Neither
- E) Either

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

21. The American astronomer Hubble had already developed his high-resolution telescope ----.

- A) after he was allocated a huge sum of money for it
- B) if it had been possible with the technology existing then
- C) since it has been the standard telescope for years
- D) but there are telescopes with higher resolutions today
- E) by the time he was asked to construct one

23. ----, the nutritional value of eggplants may not be as high.

- A) Before a food is canned or frozen
- B) Since it is used in the cuisine of many countries
- C) As compared to other vegetables
- D) Providing more than just taste and texture for our meals
- E) While a poor diet may have an injurious impact on health

22. Though English language contained articles just like today's German centuries ago, ----.

- A) this is what makes German difficult to learn
- B) they disappeared due to the trouble they posed in daily use of English
- C) so English is an easier language than German
- D) which were too difficult for a foreign speaker to use correctly
- E) different dialects of those two languages can be found all over the world

24. ----, which gives them the right to use the region for the purpose of scientific research.

- A) The earliest peace agreement was between the Hittite and Egyptian empires
- B) Africa has the most pervasive poverty levels in any international comparison
- C) The development of employment law demonstrates the importance of work
- D) 49 countries have signed the Antarctic Treaty
- E) World War II was a major turning point in Australian international diplomacy

25. Kano Jigoro, the founder of judo, introduced the coloured belt ranking system ----.

- A) who was also a pioneer of international sports
- B) which also consist of loose drawstring pants and a quilted jacket
- C) in order to denote his students' rank and progress
- D) while black belts represent the highest skill levels
- E) in spite of gaining widespread international recognition

26. ---- unless it is an intentional act.

- A) Passing laws is the principal task of the parliament
- B) In all societies, bank robbery is seen as a serious crime
- C) In Canada, damaging a public place is not a punishable offence
- D) Most forest fires are started deliberately
- E) In 1996, an obvious murderer was surprisingly found not guilty by an American court

27. ---- that the computer can quickly select desired pieces of data.

- A) It was the fusion of automatic calculation with programmability
- B) There are thousands of different programming languages
- C) Programme execution might be likened to reading a book
- D) Your computer can end up with a nasty virus
- E) Databases organize information in such a way

28. People like to watch scary movies ----.

- A) because they allow to experience fear in a controlled setting
- B) that has many shocking scenes, making you jump in your seat
- C) even though the best time to watch them is late night
- D) which challenges your definition of fear on parameters you never thought existed
- E) if they get very scared with all the lights off

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

Ice cream can be mass-produced and thus is widely available in many parts of the world. Ice cream can be purchased in large cartons from supermarkets and grocery stores, in smaller quantities from ice cream shops, convenience stores and milk bars, and in individual servings from small carts or vans at public events. In Turkey and Australia, ice cream is sometimes sold to beach-goers from small powerboats equipped with chest freezers. Some ice cream distributors sell ice cream products from travelling refrigerated vans or carts, sometimes equipped with speakers playing children's music. Traditionally, ice cream vans in the United Kingdom make a music box noise rather than actual music.

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

- A) Turkey is the only country where ice cream is sold from powerboats on the beach
- B) ice cream which is mass-produced doesn't taste as good as home-made ice cream
- C) big ice cream companies dominate the market rather than the individual distributors in streets
- D) the vehicles in which ice cream is sold in U.K. don't play real music
- E) supermarkets sell ice cream in large cartons, which makes it affordable for anyone

30. It is clear from the passage that ice cream ----.

- A) sold from chest freezers is not as healthy as ice cream sold at supermarkets
- B) should only be consumed in summer months
- C) can easily go off if left in room temperature
- D) is the most popular product consumed in public events
- E) can be bought in varying amounts from various places

31. It can be learnt from the passage that ----.

- A) ice cream vans are no longer allowed in the UK because of the loud music they play
- B) some refrigerated vans play children songs in order to attract their attention
- C) most children prefer to buy ice cream from convenience stores
- D) it is traditional for ice cream vans in the UK to play popular music for children
- E) ice cream industry in the UK is far more developed than any other country in the world



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

If you are above the age of 40, then it is recommended that you switch to an anti-inflammatory diet which is low in processed foods and high in fresh fruits and vegetables, seeds and nuts. It is also advisable to combine this diet with adequate rest and exercise. This lifestyle change would be like investing in retirement. This diet should help you remain young and healthy as you age. An anti-inflammatory diet which encourages healthy eating habits and discourages the consumption of fatty and unhealthy foods can also help in weight loss, but only when coupled with moderate exercise.

**32. According to the passage, an anti-inflammatory diet ----.**

- A) can help one to lose weight provided that it is accompanied with some exercise
- B) is only suitable for people older than 40
- C) should either be accompanied by rest or exercise, but not both of them
- D) encourages eating mostly processed foods
- E) is unhealthy for middle-aged people

**33. It is implied in the passage that foods containing fat ----.**

- A) cannot be physically digested by people over 40
- B) are the greatest risk to the health of retired people
- C) are minimized or even eliminated in an anti-inflammatory diet
- D) are essential to the healthy aging process
- E) give the body the energy required for moderate exercise

**34. We can conclude from the passage that after the age of 40 ----.**

- A) one must start making retirement plans
- B) seeds and nuts are the kind of foods that should be avoided
- C) it is not recommended to do any exercise
- D) most people start gaining weight
- E) people should pay more attention to what they eat

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

One of the most common speech disorders, stuttering, is an interruption in the fluency of verbal expression. The term is most commonly associated with involuntary sound repetition. It can extremely hinder communication, and the severity of the problem is clearly made worse by excitement, nervousness and embarrassment. Stuttering is a complaint that has been known for centuries and occurs in all cultures. Children who stutter may have genetic origins, although the problem may appear in later life as well. This disorder appears rapidly in some and slowly in others. It is quite common for toddlers to experience a brief period where they appear to be stuttering. Yet, if it persists for more than 6 months, parents should have their child seen by a speech therapist. These therapists use relaxation techniques that may alleviate the problem.

**35. According to the passage, stuttering ----.**

- A) is never experienced by grown-ups
- B) is basically a break in the flow of the speech
- C) does not have an influence on a person's ability to communicate
- D) might be caused by excitement, nervousness and embarrassment
- E) often goes unnoticed by the parents of the stutterers

**36. It can be inferred from the passage that people with stuttering problems ----.**

- A) may inherit the condition or acquire it later
- B) usually don't show any signs of the disorder for the first six months
- C) can be completely cured with the help of speech therapists
- D) are known to repeat the sounds intentionally
- E) show very similar characteristics during the course of disorder

**37. The passage implies that stuttering ----.**

- A) may show some differences depending on ethnic groups
- B) is more prevalent among adults than it is among toddlers
- C) always requires a speech therapy if it is experienced by toddlers
- D) is sometimes a result of adverse parenting practices
- E) is elevated based on the emotional state of the stutterers

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

Tasmanian devils are marsupials found only in Tasmania, an island off the south coast of Australia. 'Taz', the Tasmanian devil in cartoons, is a famous Tasmanian devil and is actually a quite accurate representation of the real devil's fierce temper. Their hunger is so all-consuming that adults may eat young devils if the conditions arise. They can eat practically any food they encounter. The average life span of the Tasmanian devil is about 8 years, and more than half the newborns don't survive the first few weeks. Though hunted in the earlier century, the devil's numbers increased due to efforts of the Australian Government. But now, the devil has another enemy, the devil facial tumour disease. The first death from this disease was reported in 1996, and has spread so quickly that it has wiped out nearly 50% of the devil population from Tasmania. There is no cure found for the disease. Currently, researchers are investigating the disease so that the Tasmanian devil will continue to thrive.

**38. The passage tells us that Tasmanian devils ----.**

- A) are not in danger of dying off thanks to the initiatives of the government
- B) can easily recover from the devil facial tumour disease
- C) are indigenous to the island of Tasmania
- D) are famous for being really devoted to its newborns
- E) are simply left to die because of their fierce nature

**39. It can be understood from the passage that the Tasmanian devil ----.**

- A) has been labelled as endangered species since 1996
- B) is very susceptible to any kind of diseases
- C) cannot live longer than 8 years
- D) can eat virtually anything it comes across
- E) is not actually dangerous in spite of its vicious temperament

**40. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) the familiar portrayal of "Taz" as Tasmanian devil is far from the truth
- B) Tasmanian devils suffer from a high rate of mortality after birth
- C) hunting is responsible for the massive reduction in the Tasmanian Devil population today
- D) a treatment for the devil facial tumour disease has been recently discovered
- E) the most serious decline in Tasmanian devils' population occurred in the year 1996

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

Immigration is the movement of people from one nation to another. It has been taking place since historical times, but that of the modern times implies a long-term stay in a country. Better economic condition is the basic principle behind immigration. People also immigrate in search of a better quality of life and new experiences. Education is another reason, as students pursue their studies abroad. The problem usually arises when there is an imbalance in migration. Continuous immigration can result in flooding of the place, as in the example of America. Proponents of eliminating the barriers to American immigration cite a number of reasons for their position, including severe economic hardship in many countries. Opponents cite the drain on resources and downward pressure on wages. Concern over security issues, especially since the terrorist attacks of 11 September, also colours the argument, because some of those who've entered the country are said to have been terrorists.

**41. It is clear from the passage that in present times, immigration ----.**

- A) has been banned in many countries
- B) always leads to population explosion in receiving countries
- C) is proven to be completely safe
- D) is perceived to be disadvantageous rather than advantageous
- E) takes place for the purpose of permanent relocation

**42. One may conclude from the passage that people immigrate for all of the following reasons except for ----.**

- A) better opportunities
- B) social welfare benefits
- C) greater wealth or affluence
- D) political stability
- E) academic purposes

**43. The passage implies that ----.**

- A) terrorism was not so common until the attacks of 11 September
- B) immigrants don't usually achieve the economic prosperity they expect after migration
- C) immigration has become a controversial topic in America
- D) students who want to study abroad have to overcome a number of migration barriers
- E) immigration has been shown to give economies a net boost

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

44.

**Megan:**

- **Andrew, could you give me some raw data about the clients on the list?**

**Andrew:**

- ----

**Megan:**

- **We lost some documents because there is something wrong with the computer.**

**Andrew:**

- **I see. Luckily, we usually back up the files.**

- A) What for? I remember I gave it to your department last week.
- B) Of course. It's no trouble at all. Give me your e-mail address please.
- C) I'm not your servant! Get it from the human resources department.
- D) I'm sorry, but that's confidential information.
- E) Only if you come after the break. I hardly have time to breathe right now.

45.

**Marc:**

- **The shoes you liked the other day were on sale this morning.**

**Stuart:**

- ----

**Marc:**

- **I saw them at Marks&Spencer in the shopping centre, though.**

**Stuart:**

- **Then, if I have enough time, I will go there after work today and buy them.**

- A) Which shoes do you mean?
- B) Unfortunately I already bought them when they were still being sold at full price.
- C) Actually, I don't like the kind of shoes you are describing.
- D) I passed my local shoe store this morning, but they weren't on sale then.
- E) You know that they always increase prices before they offer discounts.

46.

**Customer:**

- ----

**Seller:**

- **I'm afraid, we don't have that size in stock at the moment.**

**Customer:**

- **Are you going to get any more delivered to your store?**

**Seller:**

- **I don't think so, because this particular sweater is now out of season.**

- A) Do you have any small sweaters in any style?
- B) The sweater my wife bought me looks too small for me, doesn't it?
- C) I like this sweater, but it is too small for me. Could you bring me an extra large one?
- D) Do you have this sweater only in black?
- E) Is it a medium-sized sweater that is on display in the window?

47.

**Stanley:**

- **Hey, we are going to give a party in our company tonight. Would you like to join us?**

**Cesar:**

- ----

**Stanley:**

- **Are you a fortuneteller or something? I will be promoted as the Sales Manager next month.**

**Cesar:**

- **Congratulations. I think you deserved that. It's a great achievement.**

- A) Oh, I wish I could come. But my mother-in-law is coming us for dinner.
- B) Yes, that would be great. What time is it going to start?
- C) What's the party for? A donation or to celebrate someone's promotion?
- D) Not really. You know, I get really bored at such kind of parties.
- E) Is it for Hank's birthday, isn't it? Then, I will definitely be there.

48.

Ann:

- Ouch! This tooth is really bugging me.

Jake:

- Maybe you have a cavity. Have you seen the dentist?

Ann:

- ----

Jake:

- Come on. Don't be a chicken! It can't be that bad.

- A) Yes, I have. He prescribed me some antibiotics, but they don't seem to work.
- B) No. Going to the dentist unnerves me. I really try to avoid it.
- C) I have an appointment for this Monday. I have to wait up until then.
- D) Why are you so eager to see a doctor on every occasion?
- E) I took some painkillers. If the pain doesn't just go away, I'll have to.

50. Thomas can't help giving money to beggars whenever he sees them on the streets.

- A) As there are too many beggars on the streets nowadays, Thomas is unable to help them all.
- B) There are so many beggars on the streets that Thomas can't help them all.
- C) Whenever Thomas helps a beggar on the street, he comes across another one immediately.
- D) Thomas knows that giving money to the beggars he sees on the streets won't help them much.
- E) Each time Thomas runs into beggars on the streets, it is certain that he will give money to them.

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. This is too complicated an article for me to comprehend.

- A) I wish this article were easier; then I would be able to understand it well.
- B) I have to read this article many times in order to be able to fully understand it.
- C) Nobody can understand this article as it is too complicated.
- D) Although the article was quite difficult, I managed to understand it.
- E) I can't understand this article because it is extremely complicated.

51. Contrary to popular belief, ostriches do not actually bury their heads in the sand when confronted by danger.

- A) It is believed that ostriches stick their heads in the sand whenever they sense danger.
- B) That ostriches stick their heads in the sand in case of a danger is a common misconception.
- C) Ostriches don't in fact stick their heads in the sand to avoid danger although they appear to do so.
- D) Many people think that ostriches stick their heads in the sand when any danger arises, but that rarely happens.
- E) For many years it is thought that the ostriches stick their heads in the sand, this, however, is not true.

52. Both my parents and my friends were not supportive of my decision to pursue an acting career.

- A) I was surprised that not only my family but also my friends did not approve my decision to start acting.
- B) It was my family but not my friends who did not want me to start a career in acting.
- C) Neither my friends nor my family encouraged me to build a career in acting.
- D) I decided not to have an acting career due to both my family's and my friends' objections.
- E) My family and my friends stand behind me no matter what I choose to follow as a career, including acting.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

54. You are having a pleasant dinner with your friends at a restaurant. Suddenly you realize that a man standing next to your table is smoking a cigarette indoors. You don't want to spoil your enjoyment, but you cannot pretend not to see it. So you go next to him and kindly say: ----

- A) Don't you know it is against the law? I'm calling the police right now!
- B) No problem. I can go up terrace and smoke there as well.
- C) I know a couple of organizations that can help you quit this nasty habit.
- D) Would you mind putting off your cigarette, please?
- E) Each cigarette costs 7 minutes of your life. You have got to be out of your mind!

53. My little brother looked scared since it was the first time he was flying.

- A) Because he had never been on an airplane before, my little brother seemed frightened.
- B) Since my brother has never been on a plane before, he may be scared.
- C) My little brother looked quite cheerful although it was the first time he was flying.
- D) My little brother looked scared due to his frightening experience the first time he had flown.
- E) My little brother did not want to get on the plane, saying that he was afraid to fly.

55. You and your friend are going to the cinema. You are a science-fiction fan, but your friend is insisting that you should pick out a romantic comedy. You don't want to look stubborn and you are open to see movies from other genres anyway. So you turn to your friend and say: ----

- A) Either we see the movie I chose, or I'll go. Pick one!
- B) I think I can give it a try. I trust your taste in movies.
- C) Why don't we just go and grab a coffee from somewhere? This works for both of us, huh?
- D) Romantic-comedy? What are you? A twelve-year-old teenage girl?
- E) I guarantee that you'll adore this movie. It has already won three awards. Come on!

56. You are preparing a group project in school, and there are four people in your group. Each of you has a different task to do. After a while, you realize that no one is doing their share and only you try your hardest. However, it's impossible to complete the project single-handedly. So you threateningly say: ----

- A) If we all cooperate and try more, I think we may even get AA.
- B) You need to do your work; otherwise, I may have to complain to the teacher.
- C) I will never work with you guys again, you are so lazy!
- D) Maybe we should ask the teacher to postpone the deadline. What do you say?
- E) Don't trouble yourself, please. I'm obliged to do all the homework, right?

58. You and your sister normally divide the clean-up chores. It is your turn to do the dishes tonight, but tomorrow you have an important exam and you have to get a good grade to be able to pass the course. You don't want to lose even a minute. You know there is no way your sister is going to do the dishes as a favour, so you decide to make an offer and say: ----

- A) It's high time my dad bought a dishwasher for this house. What are we, servants?
- B) I decided not to study. It's not like I'm going to pass the exam anyway. Let's do the dishes.
- C) Why are you so selfish? You are my sister for god's sake!
- D) I used to do all the housework on my own when I was at your age. You are so lucky to have me.
- E) You do the dishes tonight, and I will do the entire next week. Deal?

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

57. Your friend is broke again. He has come to you to ask for money. You know that he spends money extravagantly and you don't want to lend him any money. Not wanting to upset him though, you make up an excuse not to lend him any. So you say: ----

- A) I am sorry, but I am penniless myself as I had to pay an important bill.
- B) Why don't you ask your brother to lend you some? He earns much more than I do.
- C) As long as you promise to pay me back by next Friday, I'll lend you the money.
- D) Don't you feel it is shameful to have to beg for money every day?
- E) I know how difficult it is to keep one's spending under control.

59. Elton John, one of the most successful singers of all time, was born on March, 25, 1947 in Middlesex, England. It was his mother who introduced music into young Elton's life and at the age of 4, he had begun to learn to play the piano. ---- From that point onwards, his career in music was effectively guaranteed.

- A) He always felt insecure in the eyes of his father, who was a soldier.
- B) It is possible to describe him as having been a gifted child.
- C) By his eleventh birthday, he had won a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Music.
- D) He is one of the best known performers of rock and roll music in the world.
- E) For as long as he can remember, he has always wanted to be a musician.



60. The death penalty, which calls for the execution of a defendant, is the ultimate penalty for the commission of a crime. One reason often cited for supporting the death penalty is retribution. ---- The rationale is that, if the defendant has taken a life, then the defendant's life should be taken.

- A) The death penalty tends to be a very hotly contested subject, and people have many arguments for or against the practice.
- B) This way of thinking goes back to the old biblical concept of "an eye for an eye".
- C) As of 2011, almost 60 countries throughout the world practise the death penalty.
- D) The effects of the death penalty are widespread and difficult to determine specifically.
- E) Most European and Latin American countries have abolished the death penalty.

62. ---- They create an oxygenated and pressurized environment to breathe easily and shield them from extreme temperatures. The suit in itself consists of 14 layers of insulation to protect against other hazards. The inner layers provide cooling and ventilation while the outer layers prevent the suit from tears.

- A) Astronauts' training is very rigorous and needs a lot of time and hard work.
- B) An astronaut is a person who goes into space to accomplish a specific mission.
- C) Spacesuits protect astronauts from the inhospitable conditions in space.
- D) Since ancient times, humans are interested in observing the universe and discovering about it.
- E) There is no specific field from which NASA selects its astronauts.

61. Monopoly is the world's most popular board game and the man behind it was Charles Darrow. ---- He later sold the idea to an American company, Parker Brothers. At the time, he could not have foreseen how successful Monopoly would become.

- A) Darrow was looking for a way to make some money and eventually came up with the game in 1935.
- B) Today, the game is licensed in 32 countries and is available in 23 languages.
- C) He was an unemployed salesman, who was struggling with odd jobs to support his family.
- D) Those who are familiar with the rules can enjoy playing it for hours.
- E) However, today teenagers are more interested in computers games.

63. From childhood, we are taught that the human body has five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell. This list has remained unchanged since the time of Aristotle. ---- Many identify nine or more senses —some listing as many as twenty-one. These senses are called the interoceptive senses such as a sense of balance, body temperature and passage of time, among others.

- A) In order for us to have a sense, there needs to be a sensor.
- B) Animals also have receptors to sense the world around them, with degrees of capability.
- C) However, ask a neurologist how many senses the human body has, and you might get a surprising answer.
- D) While he was without doubt a brilliant mind, Aristotle often misunderstood the nature of things.
- E) The nervous system determines the countless sensations we feel all over our bodies every day.



64. – 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. About the size of a fist, the heart is made of muscle tissue and contracts rhythmically to propel blood to all parts of the body.

- A) Ritmik olarak kasılan ve kas dokusundan meydana gelen kalp, kanı bedenın bütün bölümlerine gönderir ve bir yumruk büyüklüğündedir.
- B) Kanı bedenın bütün bölümlerine göndermek için ritmik olarak kasılan kalp, yaklaşık olarak bir yumruk büyüklüğündedir ve kas dokusundan meydana gelir.
- C) Yaklaşık olarak bir yumruk büyüklüğünde olan ve kas dokusundan meydana gelen kalbin, kanı bedenın bütün bölümlerine gönderebilmek için ritmik olarak kasılması gerekmektedir.
- D) Yaklaşık olarak bir yumruk büyüklüğünde olan kalp, kas dokusundan meydana gelir ve kanı bedenın bütün bölümlerine göndermek için ritmik olarak kasılır.
- E) Kanı bedenın bütün bölümlerine göndermek için ritmik olarak kasılan, kas dokusundan meydana gelen ve yaklaşık olarak bir yumruk büyüklüğünde olan organ kalptir.

65. Although Latin is a dead language, it continues to be used in areas such as law, medicine and botany.

- A) Hukuk, tıp ve botanik gibi alanlarda kullanılmaya devam eden Latince, aslında ölü bir dildir.
- B) Latince ölü bir dil olmasına rağmen, hukuk, tıp ve botanik gibi alanlarda kullanılmaya devam etmektedir.
- C) Latince ölü bir dildir, fakat hukuk, tıp ve botanik gibi alanlarda kullanılmaya devam etmektedir.
- D) Ölü bir dil olmasına rağmen, insanlar Latinceyi hukuk, tıp ve botanik gibi alanlarda kullanmaya devam etmektedirler.
- E) Ölü bir dil olan Latince, hukuk, tıp ve botanik gibi alanlarda hâlâ kullanılmaya devam etmektedir.

66. Telepathy is the direct transference of thought from one person to another without using the sensory channels of communication.

- A) Telepati, bir kişinin, düşüncelerini diğerine doğrudan aktarırken iletişimin duyuşal kanallarını kullanmamasıdır.
- B) İletişimin duyuşal kanallarını kullanmadan, düşüncenin bir kişiden diğerine doğrudan aktarımına telepati denir.
- C) Düşüncenin bir kişiden diğerine doğrudan aktarımı olan telepatide, iletişimin duyuşal kanalları kullanılmaz.
- D) İletişimin duyuşal kanallarının kullanılmadığı telepati, bir kişinin düşüncelerinin diğerine doğrudan aktarımıdır.
- E) Telepati, iletişimin duyuşal kanallarını kullanmadan, düşüncenin bir kişiden diğerine doğrudan aktarımıdır.

67. In many industrialized countries, there are recycling centres, where people can take empty bottles, paper and plastic.

- A) Sanayileşmiş ülkelerdeki birçok insan, boş şişeleri, kağıt ve plastiğı geri dönüşüm merkezlerine götürebilirler.
- B) Birçok sanayileşmiş ülkede insanların boş şişeleri, kağıt ve plastiğı götürebilecekleri geri dönüşüm merkezleri bulunmaktadır.
- C) Sanayileşmiş ülkelerin pek çoğunda bulunan geri dönüşüm merkezlerine insanlar, boş şişe, kağıt ve plastik götürebilirler.
- D) İnsanların boş şişeleri, kağıt ve plastiğı götürebilecekleri geri dönüşüm merkezleri, sanayileşmiş ülkelerin birçok yerine kurulmuştur.
- E) Sanayileşmiş ülkelerde yaşayan insanlar, boş şişeleri, kağıt ve plastiğı orada bulunan birçok geri dönüşüm merkezine götürebilirler.

68. Digital dementia can be described as the decline in cognitive function due to excessive use of digital devices such as smartphones.

- A) Dijital bunama, akıllı telefonlar gibi dijital cihazların aşırı kullanımı nedeniyle bilişsel fonksiyonlarda gerileme olarak tanımlanabilir.
- B) Akıllı telefonlar gibi dijital cihazları aşırı kullanan kişilerde, dijital bunama adı verilen bilişsel fonksiyonların gerilemesi durumu ortaya çıkabilir.
- C) Dijital bunama, akıllı telefonlar gibi dijital cihazların aşırı kullanımı nedeniyle oluşan bilişsel fonksiyon gerilemesidir.
- D) Akıllı telefonlar ve dijital cihazların aşırı kullanımı nedeniyle bilişsel fonksiyonlarda gerileme, dijital bunama olarak tanımlanabilir.
- E) Akıllı telefonlar gibi dijital cihazların aşırı kullanımı nedeniyle bilişsel fonksiyonlar gerileyebilir, ve bu durum dijital bunama olarak tanımlanabilir.

69. Scientific research has shown that the butterfly is the only living being capable of changing entirely its genetic structure during transformation.

- A) Bilimsel çalışmalar, dönüşüm sürecinde kendi genetik yapısını değiştirebilen kelebeğin, bu yeteneğe sahip tek canlı olduğunu göstermiştir.
- B) Bilim adamlarına göre, kelebek dönüşüm sırasında kendi genetik yapısını tamamen değiştirme yeteneğine sahip olan tek canlıdır.
- C) Bilimsel araştırmalar, kelebeğin, dönüşüm sürecinde kendi genetik yapısını tamamen değiştirme yeteneğine sahip olan tek canlı olduğunu göstermiştir.
- D) Kelebek dönüşüm sürecinde kendi genetik yapısını tamamen değiştirme yeteneğine sahip olan tek canlı olarak bilinir.
- E) Kelebeğin dönüşüm sırasında kendi genetik yapısını tamamen değiştirme yeteneğine sahip olan tek canlı olduğu, bilimsel araştırmalarla gösterilmiştir.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Maalesef, ev hayvanlarımız bizden çok daha kısa bir hayat süresine sahiptir.

- A) It is unfortunate that our pets don't live as long as we do.
- B) Unfortunately, our pets have a much shorter lifespan than we do.
- C) That our pets have a much shorter lifespan than we do is an unfortunate fact.
- D) We fortunately have a far longer lifespan than our pets.
- E) Unfortunately, our pets don't usually live as long as we do.

71. Susam yağı çoğunlukla pişirmede kullanılır, ama bunun yanı sıra, cilt ve saç bakımı için de kullanılabilir.

- A) In addition to its widespread use in skin and hair care, sesame oil can be used in cooking as well.
- B) Sesame oil is usually used for cooking even though it can be used for skin and hair care as well.
- C) Sesame oil, which is mostly used for cooking, can also be used for hair and skin care.
- D) Sesame oil is mostly used for cooking, but in addition to that, it can also be used for skin and hair care.
- E) Although sesame oil is primarily used for cooking, it can also be used for skin and hair care.

**72. Eyfel Kulesi başlangıçta sadece 20 yıl durması için tasarlanmış ve sözleşmenin bitiminden sonra sökülmesi planlanmıştı.**

- A) Even though the Eiffel Tower was initially designed to stand for only 20 years, it wasn't dismantled after the expiry of contract.
- B) The original design of Eiffel Tower was only for 20 years, and it was planned to be dismantled after the expiry of the contract.
- C) The Eiffel Tower, which was initially designed to stand for only 20 years, was planned to be dismantled after the expiry of the contract.
- D) The designers of the Eiffel Tower planned it to stand for only 20 years and be dismantled after the expiry of the contract.
- E) The Eiffel Tower was originally designed to stand for only 20 years and planned to be dismantled after the expiry of the contract.

**74. 6000 metreden yüksekte oluşan bulutlar ağırlıklı olarak buz kristallerinden oluşur, çünkü böyle yüksek rakımlarda sıcaklıklar oldukça düşüktür.**

- A) Clouds that form above 6000 metres, where the temperatures are quite low, are primarily composed of ice crystals.
- B) The temperatures at 6000 metres are so low that clouds forming at such high elevations are primarily composed of ice crystals.
- C) Clouds that form above 6000 metres are primarily composed of ice crystals since the temperatures are quite low at such high elevations.
- D) Due to the low temperatures above 6000 metres, clouds which form at such high elevations are primarily composed of ice crystals.
- E) Clouds, which are primarily composed of ice crystals, form above 6000 metres as the temperatures at such high elevations are quite low.

**73. Bebekler diş çıkarırken, ağrı yüzünden, ellerini ve diğer nesneleri ağızlarına koyma eğilimindedirler.**

- A) Babies that are teething have a tendency to put their hands and other objects in their mouths due to the pain.
- B) If babies are teething, they tend to put their hands and other objects in their mouths owing to the pain.
- C) The tendency to put hands and other objects in their mouths through the teething process is quite common among the babies as a result of the pain.
- D) While babies are teething, they have a tendency to put their hands and other objects in their mouths because of the pain.
- E) Babies who tend to put their hands and other objects in their mouths during teething must have a lot of pain.

**75. Diğer vitaminlerin aksine folik asit, vücut tarafından doğal olarak üretilmez, bu yüzden düzenli aralıklarla dış kaynaklardan sağlanmalıdır.**

- A) Folic acid must be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals because, unlike other vitamins, it isn't produced naturally in the body.
- B) Unlike other vitamins, folic acid, which isn't produced naturally by the body, has to be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals.
- C) Unlike other vitamins, folic acid is not produced naturally by the body, so it has to be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals.
- D) Although folic acid, unlike other vitamins, can be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals, it cannot be produced naturally by the body.
- E) Unlike other vitamins, folic acid isn't produced naturally in the body but can be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals.

76. – 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Famous zoos in big cities are full of various kinds of animals. (II) More than 15,000 species risk extinction every year. (III) Pandas are just some of these endangered species which can only live in China. (IV) They are becoming extinct because people are destroying the bamboo forests. (V) Pandas only eat bamboo, and without the bamboo forests, they can't survive.

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

78. (I) The most common symptom of exhaustion is feeling tired all the time. (II) An exhausted person tends to feel tired without any reason at any time of the day. (III) This tiredness need not be work-related at all. (IV) It is normal to feel fatigued at the end of a hard day. (V) For example, sometimes the person may start to experience tiredness early in the morning, even as soon as he or she wakes up.

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

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79. (I) Petroleum is one of the most important energy sources for the economy of a country. (II) However, not all countries possess this precious non-renewable resource, which is correctly called 'black gold'. (III) In the coming years, a lot of fluctuations are expected to occur in the oil industry. (IV) The power of this energy lies in the hands of only a few countries. (V) These oil producers have naturally witnessed rapid industrialization and modernization, thanks to their oil reserves.

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

77. (I) Satellite radio is a paid service. (II) Technology has developed greatly in the last century. (III) You have to pay the subscription and activation charges to receive satellite radio music, sports and news programmes. (IV) You also need to buy special hardware like a radio receiver and a special antenna. (V) This is because without this equipment, you won't be able to receive these programmes.

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

80. (I) Science fiction is a broad genre of fiction. (II) It often involves speculations based on current or future science or technology. (III) It also incorporates imaginative elements which are not found in contemporary reality. (IV) Yet, its imaginary elements are possible within established or known laws of nature. (V) Magic and mythology are popular themes in fantasy literature.

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

# PT+

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

# INFLUENCE

## GRADE 11

# Practice Test PLUS



# INFLUENCE GRADE 11

## PRACTICE TEST PLUS 01

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

1. Due to the possible water ----, any beverages made with tap water during the past 24 hours should be thrown out.

A) contamination B) fatigue  
C) treatment D) suspension  
E) immunity

**contamination:** kirlenme

**fatigue:** yorgunluk

**treatment:** işlem, davranış

**suspension:** askıya alınma, kısa süreli durdurma

**immunity:** bağışıklık

Bu soru kökü, "Olası su ---- nedeniyle, son 24 saat içinde musluk suyu ile hazırlanmış bütün içecekler atılmalıdır" anlamına gelmektedir. Cümlede eksik olan isim, **su** ile ilgili sakıncalı bir durum ifade edecek bir kelime olmalıdır. A seçeneğindeki "kirlenme" anlamına gelen "**contamination**" kelimesi cümleyi anlamlı şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **A**'dır.

2. Some people are so ---- of criticism that any comment will be met with an inappropriately harsh response.

A) capable B) unaware  
C) ashamed D) intolerant  
E) diligent

**capable:** becerikli, yetenekli

**unaware:** farkında olmayan

**ashamed:** utanmış, mahcup

**intolerant:** hoşgörüsüz

**diligent:** çalışkan, titiz

Bu cümlede, "Bazı insanlar eleştiriye o kadar .....dırlar ki, her yorum uygunsuz bir şekilde katı bir tepki ile karşılanır" denmektedir. Cümlede **so+ adjective+ that** ile kurulan bir sebep-sonuç ilişkisi anlatılması gerekmektedir. Boşluktan sonraki bölümde olumsuz bir tepkiden söz edildiği için kullanılacak sıfatın olumsuz anlam içermesi gerekmektedir. Cümleyi anlamlı şekilde tamamlayan sıfat D seçeneğindeki "**intolerant - hoşgörüsüz**" sıfatıdır. Yanıt **D**'dir.



3. Although Matt was an aggressive child until he began primary school, he grew ---- calmer over the following years.

A) simultaneously                      B) fluently  
C) gradually                              D) roughly  
E) formerly

**simultaneously:** eş zamanlı olarak  
**fluently:** akıcı bir şekilde  
**gradually:** yavaş yavaş, git gide  
**roughly:** kabaca, sertçe, üstünkörü  
**formerly:** eskiden, daha öncesinde

Bu cümlede, "Matt ilkokula başlayıncaya kadar saldırgan bir çocuk olmasına rağmen, ilerleyen yıllar içinde ..... daha sakin hâle geldi" denmektedir. Cümleyi doğru şekilde tamamlamak için "git gide / gittikçe" anlamını veren "**gradually**" zarfı uygundur. **C** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

4. When stressed, birds can change the size of some of their organs in order to ---- with difficult environmental conditions.

A) invade                                  B) sympathize  
C) deter                                    D) cope  
E) resort

**invade:** işgal etmek  
**sympathize:** duygularını paylaşmak  
**deter:** caydırmak  
**cope:** başa çıkmak  
**resort:** bir yöntemle başvurmak

Bu cümlede, "Stres yaşadıkları zaman kuşlar, zor çevre koşulları ile ----mak için bazı organlarının boyutlarını değiştirebilir" denmektedir. Boşluktan sonraki "**with**" ilgeci ile kullanılabilecek bir fiil gereklidir. "**Invade**" fiili ardından ilgeç almadığından A seçeneği, "**deter from**" ve "**resort to**" kullanımı doğru olacağından C ve D seçenekleri elenir. "**Sympathize**" fiili "**with**" ile kullanılabilir fakat anlamca bu cümleye uygun düşmemektedir. Cümleyi anlamlı şekilde tamamlayan ifade, "**bir şeyle başa çıkmak**" anlamındaki "**cope with something**" kalıbıdır. Yanıt **D**'dir.

5. Besides saving time, living as close as possible to your workplace helps you ---- your car's fuel consumption.

A) catch up with                      B) look up  
C) make up for                        D) go along  
E) cut down on

**catch up with:** yetişmek, arayı kapamak  
**look up:** bir kelimen anlamını vb bakmak  
**make up for:** telafi etmek  
**go along:** gelişmek, ilerlemek  
**cut down on:** azaltmak

Bu cümlede, "Çalıştığınız yere mümkün olduğu kadar yakın bir yerde yaşamak, zaman kazandırmanın yanı sıra, yakıt tüketiminizi de ----ya yardım eder" denmiştir. Anlamı tamamlayan öbek fiil, "**azaltmak**" anlamındaki "**cut down on**" seçeneğidir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

6. With the goal of commercializing space tourism, Virgin Galactic ---- flights already, which ---- in New Mexico in 2016.

A) has been booking / originate  
B) was booking / will have originated  
C) booked / were going to originate  
D) books / will be originating  
E) has booked / will originate

Soru kökünde, "Uzay turizmini ticari kılmak amacıyla Virgin Galactic şimdiden 2016'da New Mexico'da ---- olan uçuşlar için ---- (yapmıştır), denmektedir. İlk boşluğun yer aldığı bölümde zaten yapılmış olan bir fiil, ikinci cümledeki sıfat cümlesinde ise, gelecekte olacak bir işten söz edilmektedir. Bu durumda seçilecek olan zamanların sırasıyla **present perfect** ve **future tense** olması gerekir. Bu iki seçeneği birleştiren **E** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

7. If we ---- water sources more carefully in the past, there ---- a shortage of clean water all over the world now.

- A) were used / won't be
- B) had used / wouldn't be
- C) would be used / isn't
- D) were using / hadn't been
- E) had been using / wasn't

**If** bağlacı ile bağlanan bu iki cümleden birincisi geçmişte su kaynaklarının iyi kullanılmamış olduğunu, ikinci cümle ise şu andaki olumsuz sonuç olan temiz su kıtlığı yaşandığını ifade etmektedir. Bu cümlede “**mixed type conditional**” kullanılması gerekmektedir. Geçmiş zamanlı bir durum olduğundan ilk bölümdeki if cümlesinin **past perfect** ile, sonuç cümlesi ise, şu anı ilgilendirdiği için **would(n't) + Verb 1** yapısı ile oluşturulması gerekir. Yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

9. The major cause of growth ---- the employment prospects of software developers is the increasing demand ---- computer software.

- A) in / for
- B) for / towards
- C) with / by
- D) at / to
- E) on / of

Soruda, ilgeç (**preposition**) bilgisi sorgulanmaktadır. Cümlede, “Bilgisayar programı geliştiricilerinin daha fazla iş bulma şanslarının artması bilgisayar programlarına olan talebin artması ile bağlantılıdır” denmektedir. Birinci boşlukta, “bir şeydeki artış” ifadesini elde etmek için **growth** kelimesinin ardından **in** ilgecinin; ikinci boşlukta ise, “bir şeye olan talep” ifadesini elde etmek için **demand** kelimesi ile **for** ilgecinin kullanılması gerekmektedir. Yanıt **A**’dır.

8. In 2008, WHO estimated that 1.5 million of deaths among children ---- due to diseases that ---- by routine vaccination.

- A) have been / must be avoided
- B) were / could have been avoided
- C) had been / need to be avoided
- D) are / should have been avoided
- E) will be / might be avoided

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede, “1,5 milyon çocuk ölümü” gibi belirli bir olaydan söz edildiği için geçmiş zamanlı fiiller yer almalıdır. Dolayısıyla, ilk boşluk için A, D ve E seçeneklerindeki **present tense** fiilleri uygun değildir. C seçeneğindeki “*had been*” fiilini kullanmayı gerektirecek bir zaman önceliği gereksinimi bulunmamaktadır. “2008 yılında Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, çocuklar arasındaki 1,5 milyon ölümün (aslında) aşılama ile engellenebilecek / kaçınılabilecek (ama engelenemeyen) hastalıklar yüzünden olduğunu belirtti” ifadesinin oluşmasını sağlayan fiiller B seçeneğinde bulunmaktadır. Yanıt **B**’dir.

10. The company managers were engaged ---- a heated debate ---- the pay rise demanded by the workers.

- A) to / with
- B) by / for
- C) in / over
- D) for / about
- E) with / above

Bu soruda, ilgeç (**preposition**) kullanımı test edilmektedir. Cümle, “Şirket yöneticileri, çalışanların talep ettiği ücret artışı hakkında şiddetli bir tartışmayla meşguldüler” anlamına gelmektedir. Birinci boşlukta, “bir şeyle meşgul olmak” ifadesi için **be engaged** ile **in** ilgeci, ikinci boşlukta, “bir konu üzerine / hakkın da tartışma” ifadesi için **debate** kelimesi ile birlikte **over / about** ilgeci kullanılmalıdır. Yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

11. Carbohydrates that consist ---- just one or two sugar units are known ---- simple carbohydrates or simple sugars.

- A) over / for
- B) in / with
- C) between / by
- D) of / as
- E) from / into

Bu soruda, ilgeç (**preposition**) kullanımı test edilmektedir. Cümle, “Bir veya iki birim şekerden oluşan karbonhidratlar basit karbonhidratlar veya basit şekerler olarak bilinir” anlamındadır. Birinci boşlukta, “bir şeyden oluşmak” ifadesi için **consist** fiili ile **of**, ikinci boşlukta, “olarak bilinmek” ifadesi için elde etmek için **be known** ile **as** ilgeci kullanılmalıdır. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

12. Pain in any organ is very uncomfortable, ---- it alerts the sufferer to the presence of a problem.

- A) despite
- B) yet
- C) instead of
- D) or
- E) in order to

Soru kökünde, bağlaç (**conjunction**) bilgisi sorgulanmaktadır. Bu cümle, “Herhangi bir organdaki ağrı çok rahatsız edicidir, ----” cümlesinin “hastayı bir sorunun varlığı hakkında uyarır” cümlesi ile bağlanması gerekmektedir. Birinci cümle; ağrının olumsuz bir yönünden, ikinci cümle ise olumlu bir yönünden söz etmektedir. Dolayısıyla, zıtlık ifade eden bir bağlaç seçilmelidir. A seçeneğindeki “despite - rağmen” zıtlık ifade eden bir bağlaçtır fakat ardından tam bir cümle kullanılmaz. “Fakat / ama” anlamında kullanılan “yet” bağlacı iki zıt cümleyi birbirine bağlamaya uygun bir bağlaçtır. Yanıt **B**’dir.

13. Despite the intervention of the central banks, ---- Asian countries ---- Japan have raised their interest rates over the past few months.

- A) such / as
- B) enough / to
- C) more / than
- D) so / that
- E) whether / or

Bu soruda, bir örnekleme bağlacı kullanımı gerekmektedir. Cümle, “Japonya gibi bazı Asya ülkeleri merkez bankalarının müdahalelerine rağmen, son birkaç ayda faiz oranlarını yükseltmiştir” anlamına gelir. Japonya’nın bu durumun yaşandığı ülkelerden biri olması ve örnek olarak adının geçmesi nedeniyle uygun olan **such...as** bağlacıdır. Yanıt **A**’dır.

14. ---- camel milk is often considered a staple in the Middle East, it is typically less common in other areas of the world.

- A) As if
- B) Although
- C) Unless
- D) In contrast
- E) Moreover

Bu soruda, iki cümlecik arasında zıt anlam ilişkisi vardır. Cümle, “Orta Doğu ülkelerinde deve sütü gündelik bir gıda olarak kabul edilir ----, genellikle diğer ülkelerde buna daha az rastlanmaktadır” şeklinde iki zıt içerikli ifadeden oluşmaktadır. “Böyle olmasına karşın / rağmen” anlamı verecek olan **although** kelimesi anlamı ve yapıyı tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **B**’dir.

15. ---- forcing children to eat breakfast, it is better if we make them understand the benefits of a good breakfast.

- A) Owing to
- B) Regardless of
- C) Thanks to
- D) In addition to
- E) Rather than

İkinci cümlenin başında yer alan “.... daha iyidir” ifadesi, iki cümlede yer alan ifadelerin karşılaştırıldığını, birinin diğerinden daha iyi olduğunu göstermektedir. Cümle, “Çocukları kahvaltı yapmaya zorlamak ----, onların iyi bir kahvaltının yararlarını anlamasını sağlamak daha iyidir” anlamındadır. “... yapmaktansa / yapmak yerine” anlamına gelecek bağlaç anlam bütünlüğü sağlayacaktır. Bu anlamı veren, **rather than** bağlacıdır. Yanıt **E**’dir.

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

Hercules is by far the most popular of the divine heroes of classical mythology. He (16)---- primarily for his enormous strength. This is precisely the reason why even to this day, any kind of difficult task is often referred (17)---- as the Herculean task. Throughout his life, Hercules went through many adventures. While he is famous for his 12 labours, in which he (18)---- vicious monsters almost single-handedly, there were also several 'minor' but equally challenging tasks (19)---- the hero undertook and emerged victorious each time. The Romans valued him highly, as he best fit their idea of a hero. (20)---- did Hercules have several temples dedicated to him all across ancient Rome but he was worshipped by numerous cults as well.

16.

- A) will be known
- B) knows
- C) had been known
- D) **is known**
- E) has known

17.

- A) **to**
- B) with
- C) for
- D) off
- E) from

18.

- A) flourished
- B) encountered
- C) **defeated**
- D) pretended
- E) rescued

19.

- A) why
- B) when
- C) **that**
- D) on which
- E) where

20.

- A) Only if
- B) **Not only**
- C) Both
- D) Neither
- E) Either

Bu parçada, *Herkül hakkında bilgi verilmekte, onun büyük gücü sayesinde birçok işler başardığı, bu gücü nedeniyle şimdi bile fiziksel güç gerektiren işlerde Herkülvari bir şekilde ifadesi kullanıldığı* anlatılmaktadır.

16. Bu cümlede zaman (**tense**) bilgisi sorulmaktadır. Cümle, “*genellikle büyük gücü ile ----*” şeklindedir. Boşluğa gelecek cümlelerin edilgen yapıda olması uygundur. Bu durumda, A, B ve seçenekleri elenir. Cümlede geçmiş zamanlı bir ifade kullanımı uygun olmayacağından C seçeneğindeki “*past perfect*” zamanlı fiil de elenir. D seçeneğindeki “*bilinir*” anlamına gelen present zamanlı edilgen fiil “**is known**” anlamca ve yapı bakımından uygundur. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

17. Bu soruda ilgeç (**preposition**) istenmektedir. Cümlede kullanılan **refer** fiili arkasından **to** ilgecini gerektirmektedir. Yanıt **A**'dır.

18. **flourish: canlanmak, serpmek**  
**encounter: karşılaşmak**  
**defeated: yenmek**  
**pretend: ...miş gibi yapmak**  
**rescue: kurtarmak**

Bu soruda, kelime bilgisi sorulmaktadır. *Herkül'ün 12 olayda tek başına olarak vahşi canavarlara karşı yaptığı şeyi ifade eden fiile ihtiyaç vardır. “Defeat - yenmek” fiili anlamı tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt C'dir.*

19. Bu soruda, cümlelerin boşluğu izleyen kısmında bir *sıfat cümlesi* yer almaktadır. Bu cümleyi nitelendirdiği *challenging tasks* isim tamlamasını nitelemek üzere **which / that** sıfat cümlesi bağlacı gerekmektedir. D seçeneği *on* ilgeci içerdiği için sıfat cümlesinin yapısının bu ilgeci gerektirmesi söz konusudur. Böyle bir fiil kullanılmadığı için bu seçenek elenir. Yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

20. Bu, bir bağlaç (**conjunction**) sorusudur. “*Herkül adına sadece eski Roma'da tapınaklar yoktu, aynı zamanda başka tarikatlarda da Herkül'e tapılmaktaydı*” cümlelerinden ikincisi **but** ile başlamakta, birinci boşlukta ise bir ters sıralama (yardımcı fiil + özne - **did he**) bulunmaktadır. “*Yalnızca...değil aynı zamanda...*” anlamındaki “**not only ...but ....**” doğru bağlaçtır. Yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

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

21. The American astronomer Hubble had already developed his high-resolution telescope ----.

- A) after he was allocated a huge sum of money for it
- B) if it had been possible with the technology existing then
- C) since it has been the standard telescope for years
- D) but there are telescopes with higher resolutions today
- E) **by the time** he was asked to construct one

Soru kökünde yer alan cümlede **past perfect tense** kullanılmıştır. Bu nedenle, ikinci bölümde geçmiş zamanlı bir ifadenin bulunması gerekir. Bu durumda, C ve E seçenekleri elenir. Soru kökü, “Amerikalı astronom Hubble zaten yüksek çözünürlüklü teleskopunu icat etmişti ----” anlamına gelmektedir. Soru kökündeki eylem, boşluğa gelecek eylemden daha önce gerçekleşmiştir. Bu nedenle olay sıralaması açısından A seçeneği uygun değildir. B seçeneğinde “if” cümlesi yer almaktadır fakat soru kökü bu koşul cümlesinin sonucu olacak nitelikte değildir. E seçeneğindeki “Kendisinden bunu yapması istendiğinde (o zaten yapmıştı)” ifadesi, hem zaman hem de anlam bakımından uygunluk taşımaktadır. Yanıt **E**’dir.

22. Though English language contained articles just like today’s German centuries ago, ----.

- A) this is what makes German difficult to learn
- B) **they disappeared due to the trouble they posed in daily use of English**
- C) so English is an easier language than German
- D) which were too difficult for a foreign speaker to use correctly
- E) different dialects of those two languages can be found all over the world

Bu cümlede verilen kısımda, “İngilizce, yüzyıllar önce aynı şimdi Almanca’da olduğu gibi “artikeller” içermesine rağmen, ----” denmektedir. Bu cümledeki **though** zıtlık bağlacı bir sonraki sonuç cümlesinin beklenmedik bir sebep-sonuç ilişkisi ifade etmesi gerektiğini gösterir. Bir tam cümle kullanılması ve zıt sonuç içermesi gerektiğinden, “İngilizcenin günlük kullanımında neden oldukları zorluklar yüzünden (artikeller) ortadan kalktı” ifadesinin yer aldığı **B** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

23. ----, the nutritional value of eggplants may not be as high.

- A) Before a food is canned or frozen
- B) Since it is used in the cuisine of many countries
- C) **As compared to other vegetables**
- D) Providing more than just taste and texture for our meals
- E) While a poor diet may have an injurious impact on health

Soru kökünde, “---- patlıcanın besin değeri o kadar olmayabilir” denmektedir. Bu yapının bir karşılaştırma ile tamamlanması gerekmektedir. Karşılaştırma içeren ve “diğer sebzelerle karşılaştırıldığında...” anlamı veren C seçeneği anlamca cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

24. ----, which gives them the right to use the region for the purpose of scientific research.

- A) The earliest peace agreement was between the Hittite and Egyptian empires
- B) Africa has the most pervasive poverty levels in any international comparison
- C) The development of employment law demonstrates the importance of work
- D) **49 countries have signed the Antarctic Treaty**
- E) World War II was a major turning point in Australian international diplomacy

Soru kökünde yer alan cümlede bir sıfat cümlesi kullanılarak bir önceki cümlelerin tamamına atıfta bulunulmuştur. Cümlede “ki bu, onlara bölgeyi bilimsel araştırmalar için kullanma hakkını verir” denmektedir. Bu durumu yaratan şartları açıklayan bir ana cümle gereklidir. Anlam ve zaman (tense) olarak bu cümleyi tamamlayan “49 ülke Antarktika anlaşması’nı imzalamışlardır” ifadesini içeren D seçeneğidir. A seçeneği geçmiş zamana ait bir cümledir fakat soru kökündeki “ülkelerin araştırma yapabileceği” ile ilgili ifade gelecek zamana yönelik olduğu için bu seçenek elenir. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.



25. Kano Jigoro, the founder of judo, introduced the coloured belt ranking system ----.

- A) who was also a pioneer of international sports
- B) which also consist of loose drawstring pants and a quilted jacket
- C) in order to denote his students' rank and progress
- D) while black belts represent the highest skill levels
- E) in spite of gaining widespread international recognition

Bu cümlede, “*Judonun yaratıcısı olan Kano Jigoro renkli kemer sistemini ileri sürmüştür*” denmektedir. Bu soru kökünü tamamlamak için kemer sistemi ile ilgili bir açıklama olması anlamlıdır. “*Öğrencilerin seviye ve ilerleme düzeylerini göstermek amacıyla*” cümlesi soru kökünde verilen ifadenin amacını belirterek anlamı uygun şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Diğer seçeneklerdeki bağlaçlar cümlelerin yapısına uygun düşmemekte ya da cümleler farklı konularda bilgiler içermektedir. **C** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

27. ---- that the computer can quickly select desired pieces of data.

- A) It was the fusion of automatic calculation with programmability
- B) There are thousands of different programming languages
- C) Programme execution might be likened to reading a book
- D) Your computer can end up with a nasty virus
- E) **Databases organize information in such a way**

Soru kökünde, “...ki bilgisayar istenen bilgi bölümünü hızla seçebilir” ifadesi yer almaktadır. Ana cümlede bu durumu sağlayan koşulların ne olduğu anlatılmalıdır. A seçeneğinde *bilgisayar* öznesini gerektirecek gramer yapısı ve bilgi olmadığından bu seçenek elenir. Soru kökünde yer alan “**that**” ile kullanılmaya uygun bir ifade bulunmalıdır. **In such a way that + can /could:** o şekilde ... ki ...olabilsin, ifadesini tamamlayan yapı E seçeneğinde vardır. **E** doğru seçenektir.

26. ---- unless it is an intentional act.

- A) Passing laws is the principal task of the parliament
- B) In all societies, bank robbery is seen as a serious crime
- C) **In Canada, damaging a public place is not a punishable offence**
- D) Most forest fires are started deliberately
- E) In 1996, an obvious murderer was surprisingly found not guilty by an American court

Soru kökünde, “*uluslararası bir eylem olmadığı sürece*” denmektedir. Bu şart cümlesinin sonucunu açıklayacak ve geniş zaman (**simple past tense**) içeren bir cümle gerekmektedir. “*Kanada’da kamu alanlarına zarar vermek ceza gerektiren bir eylem değildir...*” anlamına gelen C seçeneği cümleyi doğru şekilde tamamlamakta ve uygun zaman kullanımı içermektedir. Yanıt **C**’dir.

28. People like to watch scary movies ----.

- A) **because they allow to experience fear in a controlled setting**
- B) that has many shocking scenes, making you jump in your seat
- C) even though the best time to watch them is late night
- D) which challenges your definition of fear on parameters you never thought existed
- E) if they get very scared with all the lights off

Soru kökünde, “*İnsanlar korku filmleri izlemeyi sever...*” denmektedir. Bu cümleyi tamamlayacak yan cümlede neden insanların böyle bir şey sevdiklerinin açıklanması anlamı tamamlayacaktır. B ve D seçenekleri cümlede tekil fiil kullanılması nedeniyle gramer olarak uymamaktadır. C ve E seçenekleri soru köküyle mantıklı bir anlam bütünlüğü oluşturmamaktadır. “...çünkü onlar (filmler) korku deneyimini kontrollü bir ortamda yaşamalarını sağlar” ifadesi cümleyi anlamca ve yapı bakımından uygun şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **A**’dır.

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

Ice cream can be mass-produced and thus is widely available in many parts of the world. Ice cream can be purchased in large cartons from supermarkets and grocery stores, in smaller quantities from ice cream shops, convenience stores and milk bars, and in individual servings from small carts or vans at public events. In Turkey and Australia, ice cream is sometimes sold to beach-goers from small powerboats equipped with chest freezers. Some ice cream distributors sell ice cream products from travelling refrigerated vans or carts, sometimes equipped with speakers playing children's music. Traditionally, ice cream vans in the United Kingdom make a music box noise rather than actual music.

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

- A) Turkey is the only country where ice cream is sold from powerboats on the beach
- B) ice cream which is mass-produced doesn't taste as good as home-made ice cream
- C) big ice cream companies dominate the market rather than the individual distributors in streets
- D) **the vehicles in which ice cream is sold in U.K. don't play real music**
- E) supermarkets sell ice cream in large cartons, which makes it affordable for anyone

**30. It is clear from the passage that ice cream ----.**

- A) sold from chest freezers is not as healthy as ice cream sold at supermarkets
- B) should only be consumed in summer months
- C) can easily go off if left in room temperature
- D) is the most popular product consumed in public events
- E) **can be bought in varying amounts from various places**

**31. It can be learnt from the passage that ----.**

- A) ice cream vans are no longer allowed in the UK because of the loud music they play
- B) **some refrigerated vans play children songs in order to attract their attention**
- C) most children prefer to buy ice cream from convenience stores
- D) it is traditional for ice cream vans in the UK to play popular music for children
- E) ice cream industry in the UK is far more developed than any other country in the world

Parçada, dondurma üretimi ve satışı ile ilgili bilgi verilmektedir. Parçaya göre, dondurma büyük miktarlarda toptan üretilbildiği için birçok yerde bulunabilir. Süpermarketten bakkala her yerde büyük veya küçük miktarlarda satılabildiği, kùlahlarda satılabildiği gibi, Türkiye ve Avustralya gibi ùlkelerde ise buzluklar içinde kayıklarla taşınarak plajlarda da satılmaktadır. Kamyonet veya el arabalarında, bazen çocuk müzikleri eşliğinde satılabilmektedir. Birleşik Krallık'ta geleneksel olarak dondurma kamyonetleri gerçek müzik çalmaktan ziyade müzik kutusu sesleri yayınlr.

**29.** Bu soruda, parçadan anlaşılabilen bir bilgi sorulmaktadır. D seçeneğinde verilen *"Birleşik Krallık'ta dondurma satılan araçlar gerçek müzik çalmaz"* ifadesi ile parçada yer alan **"ice cream vans in the United Kingdom make a music box noise rather than actual music"** ifadesi örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

**30.** Bu soruda, *"dondurma"* ile başlayan cümlenin tamamlanması istenmektedir. E seçeneğinde verilen *"...değişik yerlerde değişen miktarlarda satın alınabilir"* cümlesi ile parçada yer alan **"can be purchased in large cartons from supermarkets and grocery stores, in smaller quantities from ice cream shops, convenience stores and milk bars, and in individual servings from small carts or vans at public events"** ifadesi ile örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

**31.** Bu soru kökünde parçanın belli bir bölümüne yönlendirecek bilgi yoktur. Seçeneklere tek tek bakıldığında, B seçeneğinde verilen *"bazı soğutma sistemli kamyonetler, çocukların dikkatini çekmek için çocuk şarkıları çalar"* ifadesi ile parçadaki, **"Some ice cream distributors sell ice cream products from travelling refrigerated vans or carts, sometimes equipped with speakers playing children's music: bazı dondurma dağıtıcıları bazıları çocuk müzikleri çalan soğutmalı gezici kamyonetler ve el arabaları ile dondurma satarlar"** ifadesi ile örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.



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

If you are above the age of 40, then it is recommended that you switch to an anti-inflammatory diet which is low in processed foods and high in fresh fruits and vegetables, seeds and nuts. It is also advisable to combine this diet with adequate rest and exercise. This lifestyle change would be like investing in retirement. This diet should help you remain young and healthy as you age. An anti-inflammatory diet which encourages healthy eating habits and discourages the consumption of fatty and unhealthy foods can also help in weight loss, but only when coupled with moderate exercise.

**32. According to the passage, an anti-inflammatory diet ----.**

- A) **can help** one to lose weight provided that it is accompanied with some exercise
- B) is only suitable for people older than 40
- C) should either be accompanied by rest or exercise, but not both of them
- D) encourages eating mostly processed foods
- E) is unhealthy for middle-aged people

**33. It is implied in the passage that foods containing fat ----.**

- A) cannot be physically digested by people over 40
- B) are the greatest risk to the health of retired people
- C) **are minimized or even eliminated in an anti-inflammatory diet**
- D) are essential to the healthy aging process
- E) give the body the energy required for moderate exercise

**34. We can conclude from the passage that after the age of 40 ----.**

- A) one must start making retirement plans
- B) seeds and nuts are the kind of foods that should be avoided
- C) it is not recommended to do any exercise
- D) most people start gaining weight
- E) **people should pay more attention to what they eat**

Parçada, 40 yaş üstü insanların kullanması gereken diyet türü ve yiyecekler anlatılmaktadır. Parçaya göre, 40 yaş sonrasında anti-enflamatuvar gıdalar, yani işlenmiş gıdalar az tüketilmeli ve meyve, sebze, çekirdek ve fındık fıstık türü yiyecekler çok miktarda tüketilmelidir. Bu diyet, dinlenme ve egzersizle desteklenmelidir. Bu diyet emekliliğe yatırım yapmak gibidir, ileride genç kalmanızı ve sağlıklı bir yaşlanma yaşamınızı sağlayacaktır. Bu diyet aynı zamanda sağlıklı beslenme alışkanlıklarını destekler ve yağlı ve sağlıksız gıdalar almayı engelleyerek makul miktarlarda yendiğinde kilo vermeye de yardımcı olur.

- 32.** Bu soruda, “*anti-enflamatuvar bir diyet*” ile ilgili bilgi istenmektedir. A seçeneğinde verilen, “*egzersizle beraber yapıldığında kilo vermeye yardımcı olur*” ifadesi ile parçada yer alan “**can also help in weight loss, but only when coupled with moderate exercise**” ifadesiyle örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.

- 33.** Bu soruda, parçada “*yağ içeren yiyecekler*” ile ilgili ima edilen bir bilgi istenmektedir. C seçeneğindeki “*anti-enflamatuvar bir diyetle en aza indirilir veya ortadan kaldırılır*” ifadesi ile parçada yer alan “**...encourages healthy eating habits and discourages the consumption of fatty and unhealthy foods**” ifadesi örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **C**’dir.

- 34.** Bu soruda, parçadan çıkarım yapabileceğimiz bir bilgi sorulmaktadır. “*Kırk yaşından sonra...*” soru kökünü tamamlayacak olan cümle E seçeneğinde verilen “insanlar ne yediklerine daha fazla dikkat etmelidir” cümlesidir. Bu ifade, parçada yer alan “**If you are above the age of 40, then it is recommended that you switch to an anti-inflammatory diet**” ifadesi ile örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **E**’dir.

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

One of the most common speech disorders, stuttering, is an interruption in the fluency of verbal expression. The term is most commonly associated with involuntary sound repetition. It can extremely hinder communication, and the severity of the problem is clearly made worse by excitement, nervousness and embarrassment. Stuttering is a complaint that has been known for centuries and occurs in all cultures. Children who stutter may have genetic origins, although the problem may appear in later life as well. This disorder appears rapidly in some and slowly in others. It is quite common for toddlers to experience a brief period where they appear to be stuttering. Yet, if it persists for more than 6 months, parents should have their child seen by a speech therapist. These therapists use relaxation techniques that may alleviate the problem.

**35. According to the passage, stuttering ----.**

- A) is never experienced by grown-ups
- B) is basically a break in the flow of the speech**
- C) does not have an influence on a person's ability to communicate
- D) might be caused by excitement, nervousness and embarrassment
- E) often goes unnoticed by the parents of the stutterers

**36. It can be inferred from the passage that people with stuttering problems ----.**

- A) may inherit the condition or acquire it later**
- B) usually don't show any signs of the disorder for the first six months
- C) can be completely cured with the help of speech therapists
- D) are known to repeat the sounds intentionally
- E) show very similar characteristics during the course of disorder

**37. The passage implies that stuttering ----.**

- A) may show some differences depending on ethnic groups
- B) is more prevalent among adults than it is among toddlers
- C) always requires a speech therapy if it is experienced by toddlers
- D) is sometimes a result of adverse parenting practices
- E) is elevated based on the emotional state of the stutterers**

Bu parçada, bir konuşma sorunu olan kekelemeliktten söz edilmektedir. Kekeleme, sözlü ifadede akıcılığın kesilmesi olarak tanımlanmakta ve sıklıkla belli seslerin tekrarlanması olarak düşünülmektedir. İletişimde sorun yaratabilir ve özellikle heyecan, sinirlilik ve utanma duyguları nedeniyle şiddeti artar. Asırlardan beri bilinmekte ve bütün kültürlerde ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Kekemelik, ileri yaşlarda ortaya çıkabilmesine karşın, genetik bir nedeni olduğu da düşünülür. Bazı kişilerde hızlı bir şekilde, bazılarında ise yavaş yavaş ortaya çıkar. Yürüme çağındaki küçük çocuklarda kısa süreli kekelemeler olabileceği, ancak 6 aydan fazla sürmesi hâlinde ebeveynlerin çocuklarını uzmanlara götürmelerinin iyi olacağı söylenmektedir. Bu terapistler çocukların rahatlamalarını ve problemin azalmasını sağlayacak teknikler kullanırlar.

**35.** Bu soruda “Parçaya göre kekemelik ...” şeklindeki soru kökünü tamamlayacak bilgi aranmaktadır. B seçeneğinde verilen “Esas olarak konuşmanın akışında bir bozulmadır” ifadesi, parçada verilen bilgilerle örtüşmektedir. Çeldirici bir seçenek olan D seçeneğinde, *heyecan, sinirlilik ve utanma duyguları kekemeliğe sebep olur* ifadesi, parçada verilen, bu duyguların kekemeliği kötüleştirdiği bilgisi ile örtüşmediğinden bu seçenek elenir. Yanıt **B**'dir.

**36.** Bu soru kökünde “Parçadan çıkarılabilecek bilgiye göre kekemelik sorunları olan insanlar...” denmektedir. Parçada geçen *Children who stutter may have genetic origins, although the problem may appear in later life as well: Bu sorun daha ileri yaşlarda da ortaya çıkabilmesine karşın, kekemelik çocuklarda genetik kaynaklı olabilir.* cümlesi ile, A seçeneğinde verilen “genetik olarak da taşıyabilirler sonradan da edinebilirler” cümlesi ile örtüşür. Yanıt **A**'dır.

**37.** Bu soruda *kekemelik ile ilgili* bir bilgi istenmiştir. E seçeneğinde verilen “Kekeme kişinin duygu durumuna bağlı olarak kötüleşebilir” cümlesi doğru bilgi içermektedir. Bu bilgi, parçada verilen “*the severity of the problem is clearly made worse by excitement, nervousness and embarrassment: heyecan, gerginlik ve utanma ile bariz şekilde problemin ciddiyeti artabilir*” cümlesi ile desteklenir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

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

Tasmanian devils are marsupials found only in Tasmania, an island off the south coast of Australia. 'Taz', the Tasmanian devil in cartoons, is a famous Tasmanian devil and is actually a quite accurate representation of the real devil's fierce temper. Their hunger is so all-consuming that adults may eat young devils if the conditions arise. They can eat practically any food they encounter. The average life span of the Tasmanian devil is about 8 years, and more than half the newborns don't survive the first few weeks. Though hunted in the earlier century, the devil's numbers increased due to efforts of the Australian Government. But now, the devil has another enemy, the devil facial tumour disease. The first death from this disease was reported in 1996, and has spread so quickly that it has wiped out nearly 50% of the devil population from Tasmania. There is no cure found for the disease. Currently, researchers are investigating the disease so that the Tasmanian devil will continue to thrive.

**38. The passage tells us that Tasmanian devils ----.**

- A) are not in danger of dying off thanks to the initiatives of the government
- B) can easily recover from the devil facial tumour disease
- C) **are indigenous to the island of Tasmania**
- D) are famous for being really devoted to its newborns
- E) are simply left to die because of their fierce nature

**39. It can be understood from the passage that the Tasmanian devil ----.**

- A) has been labelled as endangered species since 1996
- B) is very susceptible to any kind of diseases
- C) cannot live longer than 8 years
- D) **can eat** virtually anything it comes across
- E) is not actually dangerous in spite of its vicious temperament

**40. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) the familiar portrayal of "Taz" as Tasmanian devil is far from the truth
- B) **Tasmanian devils suffer from a high rate of mortality after birth**
- C) hunting is responsible for the massive reduction in the Tasmanian Devil population today
- D) a treatment for the devil facial tumour disease has been recently discovered
- E) the most serious decline in Tasmanian devils' population occurred in the year 1996

Bu parçada, Avustralya'nın açıklarındaki Tazmanyada yaşayan keseli canlılardan olan Tazmanyada Canavarları (Şeytanları) adı verilen bir grup hayvandan söz edilmektedir. Çizgi film karakteri olan Taz, tam da bu vahşi yapılı canlıyı yansıtmaktadır. İştahları o kadar doymazdır ki, kendi türlerinin yavrularını bile dâhil, her şeyi yiyebilir. Ömürleri 8 yıldır. Yeni doğan yavruların çoğu da 3 haftadan önce ölürlər. Daha önceki yüzyılda çok avlanmalarına karşın, Avustralya Hükümeti'nin korumaya alması ile nüfusları artmıştır. Ancak bu canavarın şimdi yeni bir düşmanı var. Yüz tümörü hastalığı. Bu nedene bağlı ilk ölüm 1996'da gerçekleşmiştir ve o kadar hızla yayılmıştır ki, Tazmanyada canavarı nüfusunun %50'si yok olmuştur. Bu hastalığın bir tedavisi bulunamamıştır. Şimdi araştırmacılar Tazmanyada canavarının varlığını sürdürebilmesi için hastalığı incelemeye devam etmektedirler.

**38.** Bu soruda, "Parçanın ifade ettiğine göre Tazmanyada canavarları..." soru kökünü tamamlayacak bilgi aranmaktadır. Parçada verilen **Tasmanian devils are marsupials found only in Tasmania, ...:** Tazmanyada canavarları sadece Tazmanyada bulunan keseli canlılardır cümlesi ile, C seçeneğinde verilen "... Tazmanyada Adası'na özgüdür" bilgisi örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **C**'dir.

**39.** Bu soruda, "Parçadan anlaşılmaktadır ki Tazmanyada canavarı ..." şeklinde başlayan soru kökünün doğru bilgi ile tamamlanması istenmektedir. D seçeneğindeki "... karşılarda çıkan her şeyi yiyebilir" ifadesi, parçadaki **"They can eat practically any food they encounter: Karşılarda çıkan hemen hemen her yiyeceği yer"** ifadesini karşılamaktadır. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

**40.** Bu soruda, parçadan çıkarılabilecek bir bilgi sorulmaktadır. B seçeneğindeki "Tazmanyada canavarlarının doğumdan hemen sonraki ölüm oranları çok yüksektir" cümlesi, parçadaki **"... more than half the newborns don't survive the first few weeks: Yeni doğanların hemen hemen yarısından fazlası ilk birkaç haftayı atlatamaz"** ifadesi aynı bilgiyi içermektedir. Yanıt **B**'dir.

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

Immigration is the movement of people from one nation to another. It has been taking place since historical times, but that of the modern times implies a long-term stay in a country. Better economic condition is the basic principle behind immigration. People also immigrate in search of a better quality of life and new experiences. Education is another reason, as students pursue their studies abroad. The problem usually arises when there is an imbalance in migration. Continuous immigration can result in flooding of the place, as in the example of America. Proponents of eliminating the barriers to American immigration cite a number of reasons for their position, including severe economic hardship in many countries. Opponents cite the drain on resources and downward pressure on wages. Concern over security issues, especially since the terrorist attacks of 11 September, also colours the argument, because some of those who've entered the country are said to have been terrorists.

**41. It is clear from the passage that in present times, immigration ----.**

- A) has been banned in many countries
- B) always leads to population explosion in receiving countries
- C) is proven to be completely safe
- D) is perceived to be disadvantageous rather than advantageous
- E) **takes place for the purpose of permanent relocation**

**42. One may conclude from the passage that people immigrate for all of the following reasons except for ----.**

- A) better opportunities
- B) social welfare benefits
- C) greater wealth or affluence
- D) **political stability**
- E) academic purposes

**43. The passage implies that ----.**

- A) terrorism was not so common until the attacks of 11 September
- B) immigrants don't usually achieve the economic prosperity they expect after migration
- C) **immigration has become a controversial topic in America**
- D) students who want to study abroad have to overcome a number of migration barriers
- E) immigration has been shown to give economies a net boost

Bu parçada, insan göçleri anlatılmaktadır. Parçaya göre, göç insanların bir ülkeden diğerine gitmeleridir. Tarih öncesinden beri bu göçler vardır ancak son zamanlarda kalıcı olarak bir yere gitmek anlamına gelmektedir. Göçün arkasındaki temel neden ekonomik şartlardır. İnsanlar aynı zamanda daha iyi yaşam koşulları ve deneyim kazanmak amacıyla da göç etmektedirler. Öğrenciler eğitim olanaklarını başka yerlerde de aradıkları için eğitim bir başka nedendir. Göçler arasında dengesizlikler olduğunda sorunlar oluşur. Sürekli göçler bir yerde insan seline neden olmaktadır. Göçün savunucuları ekonomik nedenler gibi sağlam nedenler sayabilir ancak karşıtları, kaynakların ve ücretlerinin azalmasını ileri sürer. Güvenlik kaygıları özellikle 11 Eylül saldırısı tartışmaları yeni renk katmıştır. Ülkelere girenlerin bazılarının teröristler olduğu iddia edilmektedir

**41.** Bu soruda, “göç” ile başlayan cümlelerin tamamlanması istenmektedir. E seçeneğindeki “*kalıcı yerleşim amacıyla gerçekleşir*” ifadesi ile parçada yer alan “**It has been taking place since historical times, but that of the modern times implies a long-term stay in a country:** *Tarih öncesinden beri vardır ancak modern zamanda uzun süreli olarak bir ülkeye yerleşmek anlamı verir*” cümlesi ile örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

**42.** Bu soruda, “*parçadan çıkarılabilecek sonuca göre, aşağıdakilerden hangisi göç sebeplerinden değildir*” denmektedir. Seçenekler arasında parçada yer almayan ifade, D seçeneğinde yer alan “politik denge” ifadesidir. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

**43.** Bu soruda, parçadan çıkarım yapılabilecek bir bilgi sorulmaktadır. C seçeneğinde verilen “*göç Amerika’da tartışmalı bir konu olmuştur*” cümlesi ile parçada geçen “**Concern over security issues, especially since the terrorist attacks of 11 September, also colours the argument...**” *güvenlik konusu ile ilgili kaygılar özellikle 11 Eylül terörist saldırısı, tartışmaları renklendirmiştir*” ifadeleriyle örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **C**’dir.



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

44. Megan:

- Andrew, could you give me some raw data about the clients on the list?

Andrew:

- ----

Megan:

- We lost some documents because there is something wrong with the computer.

Andrew:

- I see. Luckily, we usually back up the files.

- A) What for? I remember I gave it to your department last week.
- B) Of course. It's no trouble at all. Give me your e-mail address please.
- C) I'm not your servant! Get it from the human resources department.
- D) I'm sorry, but that's confidential information.
- E) Only if you come after the break. I hardly have time to breathe right now.

Bu konuşmada Megan, Andrew'dan *müşteri listesi ile ilgili bilgi* istemekte, daha sonra Megan bilgisayarda bir sorun olduğu için dokümanları kaybettik diye açıklama yapmaktadır. Andrew ise, *şansımız var ki dosyaları yedekliyoruz* diye konuşmayı tamamlamaktadır. Megan'ın 2. konuşmasından Andrew'un Megan'a belgeleri "Neden?, Ne için?" istediğini sorması gerekmektedir. A seçeneğinde "Neden? Geçen hafta sizin bölüme bu bilgileri verdiğimi hatırlıyorum" demesi diyalogu anlamlı şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **A**'dır.

45. Marc:

- The shoes you liked the other day were on sale this morning.

Stuart:

- ----

Marc:

- I saw them at Marks&Spencer in the shopping centre, though.

Stuart:

- Then, if I have enough time, I will go there after work today and buy them.

- A) Which shoes do you mean?
- B) Unfortunately I already bought them when they were still being sold at full price.
- C) Actually, I don't like the kind of shoes you are describing.
- D) I passed my local shoe store this morning, but they weren't on sale then.
- E) You know that they always increase prices before they offer discounts.

Marc giriş cümlesinde, Stuart'ın beğendiği ayakkabıların indirimde olduğunu söylemekte, sonra Stuart'ın cümlesine karşılık olarak "Ama ben, onları alışveriş merkezinde Marks&Spencer'da gördüm" şeklinde yanıt vermektedir. Marc'in 2. konuşmasında though (fakat / ama) bağlacını kullanması, Stuart'ın ayakkabıların indirimde olmadığına dair bir şey söylediğini gösterir. Dolayısıyla Stuart'ın "Bugün bizim semtteki mağazanın önünden geçtim indirimde değildi" cümlesi akışı tamamlar. Yanıt **D**'dir.

46. Customer:

- ----

Seller:

- I'm afraid, we don't have that size in stock at the moment.

Customer:

- Are you going to get any more delivered to your store?

Seller:

- I don't think so, because this particular sweater is now out of season.

- A) Do you have any small sweaters in any style?
- B) The sweater my wife bought me looks too small for me, doesn't it?
- C) I like this sweater, but it is too small for me. Could you bring me an extra large one?
- D) Do you have this sweater only in black?
- E) Is it a medium-sized sweater that is on display in the window?

Bir müşteri ile satıcı arasında geçen bu konuşmada, müşterinin bir sorusuna satıcı, "Korkarım o beden stoklarımızda yok" şeklinde cevap vermekte, daha sonra ise, *artık sezonu olmadığı için o kazağın istenen bedeninin bulunmayacağını* ifade etmektedir. Boşluğa, C seçeneğindeki "Bu kazağı beğendim, ancak benim için çok küçük. Bana, bunun ekstra large'ını getirir misiniz?" ifadesi uygun olacaktır. Yanıt **C**'dir.

47. Stanley:

- Hey, we are going to give a party in our company tonight. Would you like to join us?

Cesar:

- ----

Stanley:

- Are you a fortuneteller or something? I will be promoted as the Sales Manager next month.

Cesar:

- Congratulations. I think you deserved that. It's a great achievement.

- A) Oh, I wish I could come. But my mother-in-law is coming us for dinner.
- B) Yes, that would be great. What time is it going to start?
- C) What's the party for? A donation or to celebrate someone's promotion?
- D) Not really. You know, I get really bored at such kind of parties.
- E) Is it for Hank's birthday, isn't it? Then, I will definitely be there.

Bu konuşmada önce Stanley, Cesar'ı şirketlerinde verecekleri bir partiye davet etmekte, daha sonra Cesar'ın yorumuna karşılık "Sen falcı mısın, nesin? Gelecek hafta Satış Müdürü oluyorum" diye yanıtlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda, boşluğa gelecek cümlelerin bir tahmin içermesi ve Stanley'in işi ile ilgili olması akışı tamamlayacaktır. C seçeneğindeki "Parti ne için? Bağış işi için mi yoksa birinin terfisi için mi?" cümlesi anlamı uygun şekilde tamamlar. Yanıt **C**'dir.

48. Ann:

- Ouch! This tooth is really bugging me.

Jake:

- Maybe you have a cavity. Have you seen the dentist?

Ann:

- ---

Jake:

- Come on. Don't be a chicken! It can't be that bad.

- A) Yes, I have. He prescribed me some antibiotics, but they don't seem to work.  
B) **No. Going to the dentist unnerves me. I really try to avoid it.**  
C) I have an appointment for this Monday. I have to wait up until then.  
D) Why are you so eager to see a doctor on every occasion?  
E) I took some painkillers. If the pain doesn't just go away, I'll have to.

Bu konuşmada, Ann dişinin çok ağrıdığını söylemekte, Jake "Belki dişinde çürük vardır, dişçiye gittin mi?" sorusunu sormaktadır. Ann'in yanıtına karşılık olarak da Jake "Hadi, korkak tavuk olma, o kadar da kötü olamaz." demektedir. Ann'in "Hayır, dişçiye gitmek sinirlerimi bozuyor. Mümkün olduğu kadar kaçınıyorum." demesi konuşmayı anlamlı şekilde tamamlayacaktır. Yanıt **B**'dir.

**49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.**

49. This is too complicated an article for me to comprehend.

- A) I wish this article were easier; then I would be able to understand it well.  
B) I have to read this article many times in order to be able to fully understand it.  
C) Nobody can understand this article as it is too complicated.  
D) Although the article was quite difficult, I managed to understand it.  
E) **I can't understand this article because it is extremely complicated.**

Soru kökündeki "Bu benim anlamam için fazla karmaşık bir makale" cümlesi ile, E seçeneğinde verilen "Ben bu makaleyi anlayamıyorum çünkü aşırı derecede karmaşık" ifadeleri örtüşmektedir.

A) I wish this article were easier: ... keşke bu makale daha kolay olsaydı

B) I have to read this article many times in order to be able to fully understand it: Tam olarak anlayabilmek için bu makaleyi birçok kez okumam gerek.

C) Nobody can understand this article ...: Bu makaleyi kimse anlayamaz ...

D) ... I managed to understand it: ... anlamayı başardım

ifadeleri soru kökünü karşılamadığından bu seçenekler elenmektedir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

50. Thomas can't help giving money to beggars whenever he sees them on the streets.

- A) As there are too many beggars on the streets nowadays, Thomas is unable to help them all.  
B) There are so many beggars on the streets that Thomas can't help them all.  
C) Whenever Thomas helps a beggar on the street, he comes across another one immediately.  
D) Thomas knows that giving money to the beggars he sees on the streets won't help them much.  
E) **Each time Thomas runs into beggars on the streets, it is certain that he will give money to them.**

Soru kökünde, "Thomas, sokaklarda onları her gördüğünde, dilencilere para vermekten kendini alamaz" denmektedir. E seçeneğindeki "Sokaklarda dilencilerle karşılaştığı her sefer, Thomas kesinlikle onlara para verir" ifadesi, kök ile bire bir örtüşmektedir.

A) ... Thomas is unable to help them all: ... Thomas onların hepsine yardım edemez.

B) There are so many beggars on the streets that Thomas can't help them all: Sokaklarda o kadar çok dilenci var ki, Thomas onların hepsine yardım edemez

C) Whenever Thomas helps a beggar on the street, he comes across another one immediately: Thomas ne zaman sokakta bir dilenciye yardım etse, hemen bir başkasıyla karşılaşır.

D) ... giving money to the beggars ... won't help them much: ... dilencilere para vermek onlara çok yardımcı olmayacaktır.

ifadeleri soru kökünü karşılamadığından bu seçenekler elenmektedir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

51. Contrary to popular belief, ostriches do not actually bury their heads in the sand when confronted by danger.

- A) It is believed that ostriches stick their heads in the sand whenever they sense danger.  
B) **That ostriches stick their heads in the sand in case of a danger is a common misconception.**  
C) Ostriches don't in fact stick their heads in the sand to avoid danger although they appear to do so.  
D) Many people think that ostriches stick their heads in the sand when any danger arises, but that rarely happens.  
E) For many years it is thought that the ostriches stick their heads in the sand, this, however, is not true.

Soru kökünde, "Yaygın kanının aksine, bir tehlike ile karşılaştıklarında deve kuşları aslında başlarını kuma gömmez." denmektedir. B seçeneğindeki "Deve kuşlarının tehlike durumunda başlarını kuma gömdükleri bir yanlış anlamadır" ifadesi, kök ile bire bir örtüşmektedir.

A) It is believed that ostriches stick their heads in the sand: Deve kuşlarının başlarını kuma gömdüğüne inanılır.

C) ... although they appear to do so: aslında öyle görünmelerine karşın ...

D) ..., but that rarely happens: ... fakat bu nadiren gerçekleşir.

E) tehlike kavramı bu seçenekte hiç yer almamaktadır

ifadeleri soru kökünü karşılamadığından bu seçenekler elenmektedir. Yanıt **B**'dir.

52. Both my parents and my friends were not supportive of my decision to pursue an acting career.

- A) I was surprised that not only my family but also my friends did not approve my decision to start acting.
- B) It was my family but not my friends who did not want me to start a career in acting.
- C) Neither my friends nor my family encouraged me to build a career in acting.
- D) I decided not to have an acting career due to both my family's and my friends' objections.
- E) My family and my friends stand behind me no matter what I choose to follow as a career, including acting.

Soru kökünde, "Hem arkadaşlarım hem de ailem benim oyunculuk kariyerinde ilerlememi desteklemediler" denmektedir. C seçeneğindeki "Ne arkadaşlarım ne de ailem beni oyunculuk kariyerinde ilerlemem için cesaretlendirdiler" cümlesi, kök ile bire bir örtüşmektedir.

- A) I was surprised that: ... beni şaşırttı.  
B) It was my family but not my friends who did not want me to start a career in acting: ... oyunculuk kariyerine başlamamı istemeyen arkadaşlarım değil ailemdi.  
D) I decided not to have an acting career ...: oyunculuk kariyeri yapmamaya karar verdim.  
E) ... stand behind me no matter what I choose ...: Ne seçersem seçeyim arkamda durdular.

ifadeleri soru kökünü karşılamadığından bu seçenekler elenmektedir. Yanıt **C**'dir.

53. My little brother looked scared since it was the first time he was flying.

- A) Because he had never been on an airplane before, my little brother seemed frightened.
- B) Since my brother has never been on a plane before, he may be scared.
- C) My little brother looked quite cheerful although it was the first time he was flying.
- D) My little brother looked scared due to his frightening experience the first time he had flown.
- E) My little brother did not want to get on the plane, saying that he was afraid to fly.

Soru kökünde, "İlk kez uçuğu için küçük erkek kardeşim korkmuş görünüyordu" denmektedir. A seçeneğindeki "Daha önce hiç uçağa binmemiş olduğundan, küçük erkek kardeşim korkmuş görünüyordu" cümlesi, kök ile bire bir örtüşmektedir.

- B) he may be scared: ... korkabilir.  
C) My little brother looked quite cheerful: Küçük erkek kardeşim gayet keyifli görünüyordu.  
D) ... looked scared due to his frightening experience the first time he had flown: ... İlk uçuşundaki korkutucu deneyimi nedeniyle korkmuş görünüyordu.  
E) My little brother did not want to get on the plane, saying that he was afraid to fly: Küçük erkek kardeşim korktuğunu söyleyerek uçağa binmek istemedi

ifadeleri soru kökünü karşılamadığından bu seçenekler elenmektedir. Yanıt **A**'dır.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

54. You are having a pleasant dinner with your friends at a restaurant. Suddenly you realize that a man standing next to your table is smoking a cigarette indoors. You don't want to spoil your enjoyment, but you cannot pretend not to see it. So you go next to him and kindly say: ----

- A) Don't you know it is against the law? I'm calling the police right now!
- B) No problem. I can go up terrace and smoke there as well.
- C) I know a couple of organizations that can help you quit this nasty habit.
- D) **Would you mind putting off your cigarette, please?**
- E) Each cigarette costs 7 minutes of your life. You have got to be out of your mind!

Soru köküne göre, arkadaşlarınızla bir restoranda güzel bir yemek yiyorsunuz. O sırada bir adamın içeride sigara içtiğini görüyorsunuz. Görmezlikten gelmek istemiyorsunuz ancak keyfinizi kaçırmak da istemiyorsunuz. Yanına gidip nazikçe bir şey söylüyorsunuz. D seçeneğindeki "Sakıncası yoksa sigaranızı söndürür müsünüz lütfen?" ifadesini içeren cümle, anlama ve ifade tarzına uygundur. Diğer seçeneklerde kibarca yapılmış bir uyarı veya rica ile ilgili bir mesaj yoktur. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

55. You and your friend are going to the cinema. You are a science-fiction fan, but your friend is insisting that you should pick out a romantic comedy. You don't want to look stubborn and you are open to see movies from other genres anyway. So you turn to your friend and say: ----

- A) Either we see the movie I chose, or I'll go. Pick one!
- B) **I think I can give it a try. I trust your taste in movies.**
- C) Why don't we just go and grab a coffee from somewhere? This works for both of us, huh?
- D) Romantic-comedy? What are you? A twelve-year-old teenage girl?
- E) I guarantee that you'll adore this movie. It has already won three awards. Come on!

Verilen duruma göre, arkadaşınız ve siz sinemaya gidiyorsunuz. Siz bilim kurgu meraklısınız, ancak arkadaşınız bir romantik komedi seçmeniz için ısrar ediyor. İnatçı görünmemek için ve başka tarz filmler de izlemeye açık olduğunuzdan bu durumda arkadaşınıza verebileceğiniz yanıtın ne olacağı soruluyor. B seçeneğinde verilen, "Sanırım deneyebilirim. Senin film seçimindeki zevkine güveniyorum" ifadesini içeren cümle, anlama ve işleve uygundur. Diğer seçeneklerde arkadaşının seçimine uyduğunu ifade eden bir mesaj yoktur. Yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.



56. You are preparing a group project in school, and there are four people in your group. Each of you has a different task to do. After a while, you realize that no one is doing their share and only you try your hardest. However, it's impossible to complete the project single-handedly. So you threateningly say: ----

- A) If we all cooperate and try more, I think we may even get AA.
- B) You need to do your work; otherwise, I may have to complain to the teacher.
- C) I will never work with you guys again, you are so lazy!
- D) Maybe we should ask the teacher to postpone the deadline. What do you say?
- E) Don't trouble yourself, please. I'm obliged to do all the homework, right?

Verilen duruma göre, okulda bir grup projesi hazırlıyorsunuz ve 4 kişilik bir grupsunuz, ancak bir süre sonra diğer kişilerin hiçbir çalışma yapmadıklarını görüyorsunuz. Siz elinizden gelenin fazlasını yapıyorsunuz ancak projeyi tek başınıza tamamlamanız mümkün değil. Tehditkâr bir şekilde bir şey söylüyorsunuz. B seçeneğinde verilen "İşinizi yapmanız gerek, aksi hâlde sizi öğretmene şikayet etmek zorunda kalabilirim." cümlesi, istenen mesaj ve ifade biçimini içeriyor. Diğer seçeneklerin hiç birinde tehdit anlamı yoktur. Yanıt B'dir.

57. Your friend is broke again. He has come to you to ask for money. You know that he spends money extravagantly and you don't want to lend him any money. Not wanting to upset him though, you make up an excuse not to lend him any. So you say: ----

- A) I am sorry, but I am penniless myself as I had to pay an important bill.
- B) Why don't you ask your brother to lend you some? He earns much more than I do.
- C) As long as you promise to pay me back by next Friday, I'll lend you the money.
- D) Don't you feel it is shameful to have to beg for money every day?
- E) I know how difficult it is to keep one's spending under control.

Verilen duruma göre, arkadaşınız yine parasız kalmış. Onun müsrifçe para harcadığını biliyorsunuz ve borç vermek istemiyorsunuz. Arkadaşınızın moralini bozmamak için bir mazeret uyduruyorsunuz. A seçeneğindeki "Üzgünüm, ama ben de beş parasızım çünkü önemli bir ödeme yapmam gerekiyordu" ifadesi istenen mesajı içermektedir. Diğer seçeneklerde mazeret içeren bir mesaj yoktur. Yanıt A'dır.

58. You and your sister normally divide the clean-up chores. It is your turn to do the dishes tonight, but tomorrow you have an important exam and you have to get a good grade to be able to pass the course. You don't want to lose even a minute. You know there is no way your sister is going to do the dishes as a favour, so you decide to make an offer and say: ----

- A) It's high time my dad bought a dishwasher for this house. What are we, servants?
- B) I decided not to study. It's not like I'm going to pass the exam anyway. Let's do the dishes.
- C) Why are you so selfish? You are my sister for god's sake!
- D) I used to do all the housework on my own when I was at your age. You are so lucky to have me.
- E) You do the dishes tonight, and I will do the entire next week. Deal?

Soru köküne göre, siz ve kız kardeşiniz ev işlerini sıra ile yapıyorsunuz. Bulaşık yıkama sırası sizde, ancak yarın sizin önemli bir sınavınız var ve geçebilmek için bir dakika bile kaybetmeden çalışmak istiyorsunuz. Kız kardeşinizin sadece size iyilik olsun diye bu işi yapacağını düşünmüyorsunuz ve bir teklifte bulunuyorsunuz. E seçeneğindeki "Bu akşam bulaşıkları sen yıkarsan, ben de gelecek hafta tüm hafta boyunca senin yerine yıkayım, anlaştık mı?" cümlesi doğru mesajı vermektedir. Diğer seçeneklerde bir teklif yoktur. Yanıt E'dir.

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. Elton John, one of the most successful singers of all time, was born on March, 25, 1947 in Middlesex, England. It was his mother who introduced music into young Elton's life and at the age of 4, he had begun to learn to play the piano. --- From that point onwards, his career in music was effectively guaranteed.

- A) He always felt insecure in the eyes of his father, who was a soldier.
- B) It is possible to describe him as having been a gifted child.
- C) By his eleventh birthday, he had won a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Music.
- D) He is one of the best known performers of rock and roll music in the world.
- E) For as long as he can remember, he has always wanted to be a musician.

Parçada Elton John hakkında bilgi verilmektedir. Boşluktan sonra gelen "Bu andan itibaren müzik kariyeri garanti altına alınmış oldu" cümlesi gelmektedir. Boşlukta bunu garantileyen olayın ne olduğu anlatılmalıdır. C seçeneğindeki "11 yaşına gelmeden Royal Academy of Music'ten burs kazanmıştı" ifadesi ile bu bilgi karşılanmaktadır. Yanıt C seçeneğidir.

60. The death penalty, which calls for the execution of a defendant, is the ultimate penalty for the commission of a crime. One reason often cited for supporting the death penalty is retribution. ---- The rationale is that, if the defendant has taken a life, then the defendant's life should be taken.

- A) The death penalty tends to be a very hotly contested subject, and people have many arguments for or against the practice.
- B) **This way of thinking goes back to the old biblical concept of "an eye for an eye".**
- C) As of 2011, almost 60 countries throughout the world practise the death penalty.
- D) The effects of the death penalty are widespread and difficult to determine specifically.
- E) Most European and Latin American countries have abolished the death penalty.

Parçada, *ölüm cezasının neden bazı insanlar tarafından savunulduğu* anlatılmaktadır. Boşluğu izleyen cümlede, *birisini öldüren bir kişi bunu hayatıyla ödemelidir* denmektedir. Bu cümlenin açıklama olarak getirilmesi için akışı sağlayacak olan seçenek B cümlesinde verilen *"Bu düşünce tarzı, İncil'deki 'göze göz' kavramına kadar dayanır"* ifadesidir. Yanıt **B**'dir.

61. Monopoly is the world's most popular board game and the man behind it was Charles Darrow. ---- He later sold the idea to an American company, Parker Brothers. At the time, he could not have foreseen how successful Monopoly would become.

- A) **Darrow was looking for a way to make some money and eventually came up with the game in 1935.**
- B) Today, the game is licensed in 32 countries and is available in 23 languages.
- C) He was an unemployed salesman, who was struggling with odd jobs to support his family.
- D) Those who are familiar with the rules can enjoy playing it for hours.
- E) However, today teenagers are more interested in computers games.

Parçada, *Monopoly oyunu ve yaratıcısı Charles Darrow* hakkında bilgi verilmektedir. Boşluğu izleyen *"Bu fikri daha sonra Amerikan Parker Brothers şirketine sattı"* denmektedir. Boşluğa gelecek cümlede Darrow'ın hangi fikri sattığını ifade eden bir bilgi olmalıdır. A seçeneğinde verilen *"Para kazanmanın bir yolunu arıyordu ve sonunda 1935'te bu oyunu icat etti"* cümlesi akışı tamamlayacaktır. Yanıt **A**'dır.

62. ---- They create an oxygenated and pressurized environment to breathe easily and shield them from extreme temperatures. The suit in itself consists of 14 layers of insulation to protect against other hazards. The inner layers provide cooling and ventilation while the outer layers prevent the suit from tears.

- A) Astronauts' training is very rigorous and needs a lot of time and hard work.
- B) An astronaut is a person who goes into space to accomplish a specific mission.
- C) **Spacesuits protect astronauts from the inhospitable conditions in space.**
- D) Since ancient times, humans are interested in observing the universe and discovering about it.
- E) There is no specific field from which NASA selects its astronauts.

Parçada, çok özel nitelikleri olan (*hava geçirebilen, izolasyon sağlayan ve ısıyı dengeleyebilen*) *bir giysiden* söz edilmektedir. Boşluktan sonra *gelen* cümlede, **they** kelimesi ile, bir önceki cümlede yer alması gereken çoğul yapıdaki özneye atıfta bulunmaktadır. C seçeneğinde verilen *"Uzay giysileri, astronotları uzaydaki çetin koşullardan korur"* cümlesi başlangıç bilgisi olarak uygundur. Yanıt **C**'dir.

63. From childhood, we are taught that the human body has five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell. This list has remained unchanged since the time of Aristotle. ---- Many identify nine or more senses —some listing as many as twenty-one. These senses are called the interoceptive senses such as a sense of balance, body temperature and passage of time, among others.

- A) In order for us to have a sense, there needs to be a sensor.
- B) Animals also have receptors to sense the world around them, with degrees of capability.
- C) **However, ask a neurologist how many senses the human body has, and you might get a surprising answer.**
- D) While he was without doubt a brilliant mind, Aristotle often misunderstood the nature of things.
- E) The nervous system determines the countless sensations we feel all over our bodies every day.

Parçada, Aristo zamanından bugüne kadar genellikle insanların 5 duyusu olduğunun söylendiği belirtilmektedir. Boşluktan sonraki cümlede ise, *"Çoğu, 8-9 duyusu olduğunu, bazıları ise bu sayının 21'e kadar çıktığını söyler"* ifadesi yer alır. Boşluğa, **çoğu** ve **bazıları** zamirleri ile atıfta bulunulan ve duyuların sayıları ile ilgili bilgi sağlayabilecek bir kişiden bahseden bir cümle gelmelidir. C seçeneğindeki *"Ancak bir nörologa sorarsanız çok şaşırtıcı cevaplar alabilirsiniz"* cümlesi parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamaktadır. Yanıt **C**'dir.

64. – 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. About the size of a fist, the heart is made of muscle tissue and contracts rhythmically to propel blood to all parts of the body.

- A) Ritmik olarak kasılan ve kas dokusundan meydana gelen kalp, kanı bedeninin bütün bölümlerine gönderir ve bir yumruk büyüklüğündedir.
- B) Kanı bedeninin bütün bölümlerine göndermek için ritmik olarak kasılan kalp, yaklaşık olarak bir yumruk büyüklüğündedir ve kas dokusundan meydana gelir.
- C) Yaklaşık olarak bir yumruk büyüklüğünde olan ve kas dokusundan meydana gelen kalbin, kanı bedeninin bütün bölümlerine gönderebilmek için ritmik olarak kasılması gerekmektedir.
- D) Yaklaşık olarak bir yumruk büyüklüğünde olan kalp, kas dokusundan meydana gelir ve kanı bedeninin bütün bölümlerine göndermek için ritmik olarak kasılır.
- E) Kanı bedeninin bütün bölümlerine göndermek için ritmik olarak kasılan, kas dokusundan meydana gelen ve yaklaşık olarak bir yumruk büyüklüğünde olan organ kalptir.

Soru köküne göre:

- \* **About the size of a fist:** bir yumruk büyüklüğünde olan – özneyi niteleyen kısaltılmış sıfat cümlesi
- \* **the heart:** kalp – özne
- \* **is made:** meydana gelir - yüklem
- \* **of muscle tissue:** kas dokusundan – nesne
- \* **and:** ve – bağlaç
- \* **contracts:** kasılır – yüklem
- \* **rhythmically:** ritmik olarak – zarf
- \* **to propel blood to all parts of the body:** kanı bedeninin bütün bölümlerine göndermek için – edat tümleci

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **D** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) Ritmik olarak kasılan ve kas dokusundan meydana gelen kalp (**Heart, which contracts rhythmically and is made of ...**)
- B) ... yaklaşık olarak bir yumruk büyüklüğündedir (**... is about the size of a fist ...**)
- C) ... ritmik olarak kasılması gerekmektedir (**... has to contract rhythmically ...**)
- E) ... kalptir (**... is the heart**)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

65. Although Latin is a dead language, it continues to be used in areas such as law, medicine and botany.

- A) Hukuk, tıp ve botanik gibi alanlarda kullanılmaya devam eden Latince, aslında ölü bir dildir.
- B) Latince ölü bir dil olmasına rağmen, hukuk, tıp ve botanik gibi alanlarda kullanılmaya devam etmektedir.
- C) Latince ölü bir dildir, fakat hukuk, tıp ve botanik gibi alanlarda kullanılmaya devam etmektedir.
- D) Ölü bir dil olmasına rağmen, insanlar Latinceyi hukuk, tıp ve botanik gibi alanlarda kullanmaya devam etmektedirler.
- E) Ölü bir dil olan Latince, hukuk, tıp ve botanik gibi alanlarda hâlâ kullanılmaya devam etmektedir.

Bir yan cümle ve bir ana cümleden oluşan soru köküne göre:

Ana cümle:

- \* **it :** o – özne
- \* **continues to be used:** kullanılmaya devam etmektedir – yüklem
- \* **in areas such as law, medicine and botany:** hukuk, tıp ve botanik gibi alanlarda – dolaylı tümleç

Yan cümle:

- \* **although :** karşın / -e rağmen – bağlaç
- \* **Latin:** Latince – özne
- \* **is a dead language:** ölü bir dil (olmasına rağmen ...) – yüklem (isim fiil)

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... kullanılmaya devam eden Latince ... (**Latin, which continues to be used ...**)
- C) Latince ölü bir dildir, fakat ... (**Latin is a dead language, but ...**)
- D) insanlar ... kullanmaya devam etmektedirler. (**... people continue to use ...**)
- E) Ölü bir dil olan Latince (**Latin, which is a dead language, ...**)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

66. Telepathy is the direct transference of thought from one person to another without using the sensory channels of communication.

- A) Telepati, bir kişinin, düşüncelerini diğerine doğrudan aktarırken iletişimin duyuşal kanallarını kullanmamasıdır.
- B) İletişimin duyuşal kanallarını kullanmadan, düşüncenin bir kişiden diğerine doğrudan aktarımına telepati denir.
- C) Düşüncenin bir kişiden diğerine doğrudan aktarımı olan telepatide, iletişimin duyuşal kanalları kullanılmaz.
- D) İletişimin duyuşal kanallarının kullanılmadığı telepati, bir kişinin düşüncelerinin diğerine doğrudan aktarımıdır.
- E) **Telepati, iletişimin duyuşal kanallarını kullanmadan, düşüncenin bir kişiden diğerine doğrudan aktarımıdır.**

Soru köküne göre:

- \* **Telepathy:** Telepati – özne
- \* **is the direct transference of thought:** doğrudan aktarımıdır – yüklem
- \* **from one person to another:** bir kişiden diğerine – tümleş
- \* **without using the sensory channels of communication:** iletişimin duyuşal kanallarını kullanmadan – zarf tümleci

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **E** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... düşüncelerini diğerine doğrudan aktarırken ... (**... while transferring his thoughts directly to another**)
- B) ... telepati denir (**... is called telepathy.**)
- C) ... olan telepatide, ... (**In telepathy, which is ...**)
- D) İletişimin duyuşal kanallarının kullanılmadığı telepati, ... (**Telepathy, in which the sensory channels of communication are not used, ...**)

İfadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

67. In many industrialized countries, there are recycling centres, where people can take empty bottles, paper and plastic.

- A) Sanayileşmiş ülkelerdeki birçok insan, boş şişeleri, kağıt ve plastiği geri dönüşüm merkezlerine götürebilirler.
- B) **Birçok sanayileşmiş ülkede insanların boş şişeleri, kağıt ve plastiği götürebilecekleri geri dönüşüm merkezleri bulunmaktadır.**
- C) Sanayileşmiş ülkelerin pek çoğunda bulunan geri dönüşüm merkezlerine insanlar, boş şişe, kağıt ve plastik götürebilirler.
- D) İnsanların boş şişeleri, kağıt ve plastiği götürebilecekleri geri dönüşüm merkezleri, sanayileşmiş ülkelerin birçok yerine kurulmuştur.
- E) Sanayileşmiş ülkelerde yaşayan insanlar, boş şişeleri, kağıt ve plastiği orada bulunan birçok geri dönüşüm merkezine götürebilirler.

Soru köküne göre:

- \* **In many industrialised countries:** birçok sanayileşmiş ülkede – dolaylı tümleş
- \* **there are:** vardır – yüklem
- \* **recycling centres:** geri dönüşüm merkezleri – özne
- \* **where people can take their empty bottles, paper and plastic:** insanların boş şişeleri, kağıt ve plastiği götürebilecekleri – özneyi niteleyen sıfat cümlesi

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) Sanayileşmiş ülkelerdeki birçok insan ... (**Many people in industrialized countries ...**)
- C) Sanayileşmiş ülkelerin pek çoğunda bulunan geri dönüşüm merkezlerine ... (**Recycling centres, which are found in many of the industrialized countries ...**)
- D) ... sanayileşmiş ülkelerin birçok yerine kurulmuştur. (**... have been founded in many parts of the industrialized countries.**)
- E) Sanayileşmiş ülkelerde yaşayan insanlar ... götürebilirler (**People living in industrialized countries can take ...**)

İfadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.



68. Digital dementia can be described as the decline in cognitive function due to excessive use of digital devices such as smartphones.

- A) Dijital bunama, akıllı telefonlar gibi dijital cihazların aşırı kullanımı nedeniyle bilişsel fonksiyonlarda gerileme olarak tanımlanabilir.
- B) Akıllı telefonlar gibi dijital cihazları aşırı kullanan kişilerde, dijital bunama adı verilen bilişsel fonksiyonların gerilemesi durumu ortaya çıkabilir.
- C) Dijital bunama, akıllı telefonlar gibi dijital cihazların aşırı kullanımı nedeniyle oluşan bilişsel fonksiyon gerilemesidir.
- D) Akıllı telefonlar ve dijital cihazların aşırı kullanımı nedeniyle bilişsel fonksiyonlarda gerileme, dijital bunama olarak tanımlanabilir.
- E) Akıllı telefonlar gibi dijital cihazların aşırı kullanımı nedeniyle bilişsel fonksiyonlar gerileyebilir, ve bu durum dijital bunama olarak tanımlanabilir.

Soru köküne göre:

- \* **Digital dementia:** dijital bunama – özne
- \* **can be described:** tanımlanabilir – yüklem
- \* **as the decline in cognitive function:** bilişsel fonksiyonlarda gerileme olarak – edat tümleci
- \* **due to excessive use of digital devices such as smartphones:** akıllı telefonlar gibi dijital cihazların aşırı kullanımı nedeniyle – sebep-sonuç ilişkisi yan cümlecisi (tümleci niteleyen kısaltılmış sıfat cümlesi – **which is due to ...**)

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **A** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

- B) ... aşırı kullanan kişilerde, ... (Those who use ... excessively ...)
- C) ... bilişsel fonksiyonların gerilemesidir. (... is the decline of cognitive functions.)
- D) ... dijital bunama olarak tanımlanabilir (... can be described as digital dementia.)
- E) ... bilişsel fonksiyonlar gerileyebilir ve ... (... cognitive functions may decline and ...)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

69. Scientific research has shown that the butterfly is the only living being capable of changing entirely its genetic structure during transformation.

- A) Bilimsel çalışmalar, dönüşüm sürecinde kendi genetik yapısını değiştirebilen kelebeğin, bu yeteneğe sahip tek canlı olduğunu göstermiştir.
- B) Bilim adamlarına göre, kelebek dönüşüm sırasında kendi genetik yapısını tamamen değiştirme yeteneğine sahip olan tek canlıdır.
- C) **Bilimsel araştırmalar, kelebeğin,** dönüşüm sürecinde kendi genetik yapısını tamamen değiştirme yeteneğine sahip olan tek canlı olduğunu göstermiştir.
- D) Kelebek dönüşüm sürecinde kendi genetik yapısını tamamen değiştirme yeteneğine sahip olan tek canlı olarak bilinir.
- E) Kelebeğin dönüşüm sırasında kendi genetik yapısını tamamen değiştirme yeteneğine sahip olan tek canlı olduğu, bilimsel araştırmalarla gösterilmiştir.

Bir ana cümle ve bir yan cümleden oluşan soru köküne göre:

Ana cümle:

- \* **Scientific research:** Bilimsel araştırmalar – özne
- \* **has shown:** göstermiştir – yüklem

Yan cümle (İsim cümlesi):

- \* **the butterfly:** kelebek – özne
- \* **is the only living being:** tek canlıdır – yüklem (isim fiil)
- \* **capable of changing entirely its genetic structure:** kendi genetik yapısını tamamen değiştirme yeteneğine sahip olan – yüklemi niteleyen kısaltılmış sıfat cümlesi
- \* **during transformation:** dönüşüm sürecinde – zarf tümleci

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **C** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

- A) kendi genetik yapısını değiştirebilen kelebeğin (... the butterfly that/which can change its genetic structure ...)
- B) Bilim adamlarına göre ... (According to scientists, ...)
- D) ... olan tek canlı olarak bilinir. (... known as the only living being that / which ...)
- E) ... bilimsel araştırmalarla gösterilmiştir. (... has been shown with scientific research...)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Maalesef, ev hayvanlarımız bizden çok daha kısa bir hayat süresine sahiptir.

- A) It is unfortunate that our pets don't live as long as we do.
- B) **Unfortunately, our pets have a much shorter lifespan than we do.**
- C) That our pets have a much shorter lifespan than we do is an unfortunate fact.
- D) We fortunately have a far longer lifespan than our pets.
- E) Unfortunately, our pets don't usually live as long as we do.

Soru köküne göre:

- \* **Maalesef:** *Unfortunately* – zarf
- \* **evcil hayvanlarımız:** *our pets* – özne
- \* **bizden çok daha kısa bir hayat süresi(ne):** *a shorter lifespan than us / we do* – nesne
- \* **sahiptir:** *have* – yüklem

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... our pets don't live as long as we do. (... bizim kadar uzun yaşamaz.)
- C) ... is an unfortunate fact (... üzücü bir gerçektir.)
- D) **We fortunately have a far longer lifespan ...** (Şanslıyız ki, biz çok daha uzun bir hayat süresine sahibiz)
- E) ... our pets don't usually live as long as we do (... evcil hayvanlarımız bizim kadar uzun yaşamaz.)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

71. Susam yağı çoğunlukla pişirmede kullanılır, ama bunun yanı sıra, cilt ve saç bakımı için de kullanılabilir.

- A) In addition to its widespread use in skin and hair care, sesame oil can be used in cooking as well.
- B) Sesame oil is usually used for cooking even though it can be used for skin and hair care as well.
- C) Sesame oil, which is mostly used for cooking, can also be used for hair and skin care.
- D) **Sesame oil is mostly used for cooking, but in addition to that, it can also be used for skin and hair care.**
- E) Although sesame oil is primarily used for cooking, it can also be used for skin and hair care.

Bir ana cümle ve bir sıralama bağlacı ile bağlanmış bir yan cümleden oluşan soru köküne göre:

Ana cümle:

- \* **susam yağı:** *Sesame oil* – özne
- \* **çoğunlukla:** *mostly / primarily / usually* – zarf
- \* **pişirmede:** *for cooking* – dolaylı tümleç
- \* **kullanılır:** *is used* – yüklem

Yan cümle:

- \* **ama:** *but* – bağlaç
- \* **bunun yanı sıra:** *in addition to that* – sıralama bağlacı
- \* **cilt ve saç bakımı için:** *for skin and hair care* – edat tümleci
- \* **(... için de) kullanılabilir:** *can also be used* – yüklem

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **D** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) **In addition to its widespread use in skin and hair care ...** (Cilt ve saç bakımındaki yaygın kullanımının yanı sıra ...)
- B) **... even though it can be used for skin and hair care** (Saç ve cilt bakımı için kullanılabilmesine karşın ...)
- C) **Sesame oil, which is mostly used for cooking ...** (Çoğunlukla pişirmede kullanılan susam yağı, ...)
- E) **Although sesame oil is primarily used for cooking, ...** (Çoğunlukla pişirmede kullanılmasına karşın...)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

72. Eyfel Kulesi başlangıçta sadece 20 yıl durması için tasarlanmış ve sözleşmenin bitiminden sonra sökülmesi planlanmıştır.

- A) Even though the Eiffel Tower was initially designed to stand for only 20 years, it wasn't dismantled after the expiry of contract.
- B) The original design of Eiffel Tower was only for 20 years, and it was planned to be dismantled after the expiry of the contract.
- C) The Eiffel Tower, which was initially designed to stand for only 20 years, was planned to be dismantled after the expiry of the contract.
- D) The designers of the Eiffel Tower planned it to stand for only 20 years and be dismantled after the expiry of the contract.
- E) **The Eiffel Tower** was originally designed to stand for only 20 years and planned to be dismantled after the expiry of the contract.

İki yüklemli sıralı bir cümleden oluşan soru köküne göre:

- \* **Eyfel Kulesi:** *The Eiffel Tower* – özne
- \* **başlangıçta:** *originally / initially* – zarf
- \* **sadece 20 yıl durması için:** *to stand for only 20 years* – edat tümleci
- \* **tasarlanmış:** *was ... designed* – yüklem
- \* **ve:** *and* – bağlaç
- \* **sözleşmenin bitiminden sonra:** *after the expiry of the contract* – zarf tümleci
- \* **sökülmesi:** *to be dismantled* – edat tümleci
- \* **planlanmıştır:** *(was) planned* – 2. yüklem

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **E** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) **Even though the Eiffel Tower was initially designed to ...** (... için tasarlanmasına karşın ...)
- B) **The original design of Eiffel Tower was only for 20 years** (Eyfel Kulesi'nin orijinal tasarımı sadece 20 yıl içindi ...)
- C) **The Eiffel Tower, which was initially designed to ...** (... için tasarlanmış olan Eyfel Kulesi, ...)
- D) **The designers of the Eiffel Tower planned it to stand ...** (Eyfel Kulesi'nin tasarımcıları, onun ... durmasını planladılar ...)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

73. Bebekler diş çıkarırken, ağrı yüzünden, ellerini ve diğer nesneleri ağızlarına koyma eğilimindedirler.

- A) Babies that are teething have a tendency to put their hands and other objects in their mouths due to the pain.
- B) If babies are teething, they tend to put their hands and other objects in their mouths owing to the pain.
- C) The tendency to put hands and other objects in their mouths through the teething process is quite common among the babies as a result of the pain.
- D) **While babies** are teething, they have a tendency to put their hands and other objects in their mouths because of the pain.
- E) Babies who tend to put their hands and other objects in their mouths during teething must have a lot of pain.

Bir ana cümle ve yan cümleden oluşan soru köküne göre:

Ana cümle:

- \* **(eğilimindedir)ler:** *they* – özne
- \* **ellerini ve diğer nesneleri:** *their hands and other objects* – nesne
- \* **ağızlarına:** *in their mouth* – dolaylı tümleç
- \* **koyma eğilimindedir(-ler):** *tend to put / have a tendency to put* – yüklem

Yan cümle:

- \* **-ken:** *while* - bağlaç
- \* **bebekler:** *babies* – özne
- \* **diş çıkarır(-ken):** *(as) they teeth / (while) they are teething* – zarf tümleci
- \* **ağrı yüzünden:** *because of the pain* – edat tümleci (sebeup-sonuç ilişkisi)

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **D** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) **Babies that are teething ...** (Diş çıkaran bebekler ...)
- B) **If babies are teething, they tend to ...** (Eğer bebekler diş çıkarıyorlarsa ... eğilimi gösterirler.)
- C) **The tendency ... is quite common among the babies** (... eğilimi, bebekler arasında oldukça yaygındır.)
- E) **Babies who tend to put ... must have a lot of pain** (... eğilimi gösteren bebekler çok acı çekiyor olmalılar.)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.



74. 6000 metreden yüksekte oluşan bulutlar ağırlıklı olarak buz kristallerinden oluşur, çünkü böyle yüksek rakımlarda sıcaklıklar oldukça düşüktür.

- A) Clouds that form above 6000 metres, where the temperatures are quite low, are primarily composed of ice crystals.
- B) The temperatures at 6000 metres are so low that clouds forming at such high elevations are primarily composed of ice crystals.
- C) **Clouds that form above 6000 metres are primarily composed of ice crystals since the temperatures are quite low at such high elevations.**
- D) Due to the low temperatures above 6000 metres, clouds which form at such high elevations are primarily composed of ice crystals.
- E) Clouds, which are primarily composed of ice crystals, form above 6000 metres as the temperatures at such high elevations are quite low.

Bir ana cümle ve yan cümleden oluşan soru köküne göre:

Ana cümle:

- \* **bulutlar:** clouds – özne
- \* **6000 metreden yüksekte oluşan:** ... that / which form above 6000 metres – özneyi niteleyen sıfat cümlesi
- \* **ağırlıklı olarak:** primarily – zarf
- \* **buz kristallerinden:** of ice crystals – dolaylı tümleç
- \* **oluşur:** are composed – yüklem

Yan cümle:

- \* **çünkü:** because / as / since – bağlaç
- \* **sıcaklıklar:** temperatures – özne
- \* **böyle yüksek rakımlarda:** at such high elevations – dolaylı tümleç
- \* **oldukça:** quite – zarf
- \* **düşüktür:** are ... low – yüklem

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **C** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

- A) ... above 6000 metres, where the temperatures are quite low, (sıcaklıkların çok düşük olduğu 6000 metreden yüksekte ...)
- B) The temperatures at 6000 metres are so low that ... (6000 metrede sıcaklıklar o kadar düşüktür ki... )
- D) Due to the low temperatures above 6000 metres, ... (6000 metrenin üzerindeki düşük sıcaklıklar nedeniyle...)
- E) Clouds, which are primarily composed of ice crystals, ... (Ağırlıklı olarak buz kristallerinden oluşan bulutlar...)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

75. Diğer vitaminlerin aksine folik asit, vücut tarafından doğal olarak üretilmez, bu yüzden düzenli aralıklarla dış kaynaklardan sağlanmalıdır.

- A) Folic acid must be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals because, unlike other vitamins, it isn't produced naturally in the body.
- B) Unlike other vitamins, folic acid, which isn't produced naturally by the body, has to be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals.
- C) **Unlike other vitamins, folic acid is not produced naturally by the body, so it has to be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals.**
- D) Although folic acid, unlike other vitamins, can be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals, it cannot be produced naturally by the body.
- E) Unlike other vitamins, folic acid isn't produced naturally in the body but can be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals.

Bir ana cümle ve yan cümleden oluşan soru köküne göre:

Ana cümle:

- \* **Folik asit:** folic acid – özne (passive)
- \* **diğer vitaminlerin aksine:** unlike other vitamins – tümleç (karşılaştırma yapısı)
- \* **vücut tarafından:** by the body – edat tümleci
- \* **doğal olarak:** naturally – zarf
- \* **üretilmez:** is not produced – yüklem

Yan cümle:

- \* **bu yüzden:** so – bağlaç (sebeup-sonuç ilişkisi)
- \* **düzenli aralıklarla:** regularly / at regular intervals – zarf tümleci
- \* **dış kaynaklardan:** from outside sources – dolaylı tümleç
- \* **sağlanmalıdır:** must be obtained / must be provided – yüklem

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **C** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

- A) **Folic acid must be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals because** ... (Folik asit, düzenli olarak dış kaynaklardan alınmalıdır çünkü...)
- B) ... **folic acid, which isn't produced by the body naturally** ... (...vücut tarafından doğal olarak üretilmeyen folik asit ...)
- D) **Although folic acid, unlike other vitamins, can be obtained from outside sources at regular intervals**, (Diğer vitaminlerin aksine, folik asit dışarıdan alınabilmesine karşın ...)
- E) ... **folic acid isn't produced naturally in the body but can be obtained from outside sources** ... (... folik asit, vücutta doğal olarak üretilmemektedir fakat ... dış kaynaklardan alınabilir.)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

**76. – 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.**

76. (I) Famous zoos in big cities are full of various kinds of animals. (II) More than 15,000 species risk extinction every year. (III) Pandas are just some of these endangered species which can only live in China. (IV) They are becoming extinct because people are destroying the bamboo forests. (V) Pandas only eat bamboo, and without the bamboo forests, they can't survive.

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

Parçada, çok fazla hayvanın yok olma riskinden ve bunlardan birinin de bambu ormanlarının yok edilmesi nedeniyle pandalar olduğundan söz edilirken birinci cümlede, ünlü hayvanat bahçeleri çeşitli hayvanlarla doludur denmektedir. I no'lu bu cümle, akışa ve bütünlüğe uymamaktadır. Yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.

77. (I) Satellite radio is a paid service. (II) Technology has developed greatly in the last century. (III) You have to pay the subscription and activation charges to receive satellite radio music, sports and news programmes. (IV) You also need to buy special hardware like a radio receiver and a special antenna. (V) This is because without this equipment, you won't be able to receive these programmes.

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

Parçanın ilk cümlesinde, uydu radyolar paralı bir hizmettir denmekte ve devam eden cümlelerde bunların kullanımı, ne gibi programlar içerdiği ve nasıl bir teknolojiye ihtiyaç duyduğu anlatılmaktadır. II no'lu cümlede, geçen yüzyılda teknoloji hızla ilerlemiştir denmektedir ve paragrafın konusunun dışına çıkılmaktadır. Yanıt **B**'dir.

78. (I) The most common symptom of exhaustion is feeling tired all the time. (II) An exhausted person tends to feel tired without any reason at any time of the day. (III) This tiredness need not be work-related at all. (IV) It is normal to feel fatigued at the end of a hard day. (V) For example, sometimes the person may start to experience tiredness early in the morning, even as soon as he or she wakes up.

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

Parçanın I, II ve III no'lu cümlelerinde, aşırı yorgunluğun en yaygın belirtisinin sürekli yorgun hissetmek olduğu, bunun günün herhangi bir zamanında ortaya çıkabileceği ve işle ilgili olması gerekmeyişi söylenmektedir. IV no'lu cümlede ise, zor bir günün ardından yorgun hissetmek normaldir denerek, yorgunluğun işle ilgili olduğuna gönderme yapıldığından bu cümle, bir önceki cümle ile çelişmektedir. Ayrıca, V no'lu cümlede kullanılan "For example" bağlacının daha önce sözü edilen bir şeyin örneğini vermesi gerektiğinden IV no'lu parça akışını bozmaktadır. Yanıt **D**'dir.

79. (I) Petroleum is one of the most important energy sources for the economy of a country. (II) However, not all countries possess this precious non-renewable resource, which is correctly called 'black gold'. (III) In the coming years, a lot of fluctuations are expected to occur in the oil industry. (IV) The power of this energy lies in the hands of only a few countries. (V) These oil producers have naturally witnessed rapid industrialization and modernization, thanks to their oil reserves.

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

Parçada, petrolün önemli bir enerji kaynağı olduğu, her ülkenin bu kaynağa sahip olmadığı ve sahip olanların da bu kaynak sayesinde sanayileştikleri ve modernleştikleri söylenmektedir. III no'lu cümle, ileriye yönelik olumsuz bir tahmin içerdiğinden, parçada verilen genel bilgilerin çerçevesinden çıkarak akışı bozmaktadır. Yanıt **C**'dir.

80. (I) Science fiction is a broad genre of fiction. (II) It often involves speculations based on current or future science or technology. (III) It also incorporates imaginative elements which are not found in contemporary reality. (IV) Yet, its imaginary elements are possible within established or known laws of nature. (V) Magic and mythology are popular themes in fantasy literature.

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

Parçada, bilim kurguda kullanılan öğelerden —ki bunlar mevcut gerçeklikte var olmasa da, doğanın kanunları çerçevesinde mümkün olan şeylerdir— bahsedilmektedir. Son cümle ise, büyü ve mitoloji hakkındadır ve bilim kurgu hakkında bilgi veren parçanın akışına uymamaktadır. Yanıt **E**'dir.

# MINI PRACTICE TEST

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

# INFLUENCE

**yds**publishing

GRADE  
**11**



# YABANCI DİL MİNİ DENEME SINAVI

## İNGİLİZCE

1. Bu sınavda 50 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. - 11. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. To study abroad, you must take the TOEFL exam or its ---- to prove your language level to the authorities.

A) response                      B) application  
C) equivalent                  D) admission  
E) regulation

2. When shopping online, make sure your credit card transactions are ---- and your credit card information is kept confidential.

A) severe                      B) secure  
C) artificial                  D) casual  
E) risky

3. If you are stuck in a traffic jam, there is not much you can do except for waiting ----.

A) basically  
B) independently  
C) considerably  
D) patiently  
E) rarely

4. It is important that one's talent is ---- at an early age, so one will have the chance to develop it.

A) discovered                  B) educated  
C) registered                  D) delivered  
E) entertained

5. Discipline as well as affection is really necessary when ---- a child.

A) taking over                  B) putting out  
C) growing into                  D) bringing up  
E) handing over

6. The child started to cry when his friend ---- his favourite toy.

A) breaks  
B) is breaking  
C) will break  
D) has broken  
E) had broken

7. Parisians ---- for their highly developed sense of fashion, which ---- following the latest trends around the world.

- A) knew / involved
- B) can be known / was involved
- C) are known / involves
- D) have known / will involve
- E) will be known / has been involved

8. The decision to marry ---- by a couple only after they are sure they ---- able to live together.

- A) must have been made / would be
- B) had to be made / had been
- C) must be made / will be
- D) should be made / were
- E) used to be made / are

9. These two eggs won't be enough for the omelette. Can you please hand me ---- one?

- A) the others
- B) either
- C) any
- D) another
- E) neither

10. Samuel needs somebody to assist ---- in preparing his speech; he can't prepare it ----.

- A) him / by himself
- B) he / himself
- C) his / on his own
- D) himself / him
- E) he / his own

11. Bill Gates, ---- is famous for his wealth, is also popular with his large donations to charity organizations.

- A) whose
- B) who
- C) whom
- D) which
- E) that

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

Adequate nutrition through a well-balanced diet is very important (12)---- childhood and adolescence. Some diets can deprive the body (13)---- necessary nutrients; (14)----, lipids. In addition, harmful (15)---- of starvation or extreme dieting at these stages of life may sometimes lead to increased weight gains. As a result, those who diet in the early stages of their lives (16)---- the tendency to eat too much in their future lives as the brain is unable to learn how to connect taste with nutritional value.

12.

- A) as
- B) when
- C) while
- D) during
- E) since

13.

- A) of
- B) with
- C) from
- D) for
- E) on

14.

- A) although
- B) as if
- C) for instance
- D) moreover
- E) otherwise

15.

- A) symptoms
- B) limits
- C) reasons
- D) manners
- E) effects

16.

- A) used to have
- B) were having
- C) have had
- D) might have had
- E) may have

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

17. ----, the cake in the oven got burnt.

- A) After we have watched the semi-final match on TV
- B) Just as you are reading the newspaper
- C) Unfortunately, while I was talking on the phone
- D) I hope it will be a delicious cake, but
- E) Before we have dinner in the new restaurant

18. When she realized that she had left her passport at home, ----.

- A) she might decide to do some housework instead of working on the report
- B) they had better help her to complete the project
- C) she needed more time to get dressed
- D) she went ahead and chose a new one
- E) she immediately rescheduled her flight

19. Could you please check to find out ----?

- A) what time my appointment is
- B) when does the meeting start
- C) that the hours of the trains
- D) how can I finish this essay
- E) where did she put my wallet

20. ---- while the others were paying little attention to it.

- A) There were several famous guests at the conference
- B) Some of the students at the conference hall were enjoying the lecture a lot
- C) Some people enjoy watching reality shows so much
- D) Most of the spectators got really angry with the referee of the match
- E) The teacher tried to read some examples from the book

21. Although the budget for the building hasn't been approved yet, ----.

- A) it was not certain when the architect would arrive at the site
- B) the boss didn't say anything about the view of the building
- C) there won't be any more trips to the construction site
- D) construction will most likely begin in the near future
- E) that is where we would be working

22 - 24. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Hibernation is a state of inactivity and metabolic depression in animals. It is characterized by lower body temperature, slower breathing and lower metabolic rate. Hibernating animals conserve energy, especially during winter, when food is short, and they use their energy reserves and body fat at a slow rate. It is the animal's slowed metabolic rate that leads to a reduction in body temperature. Hibernation may last several days or weeks depending on species, ambient temperature, and time of the year. The typical winter season for a hibernator is characterized by periods of hibernation interrupted by irregular euthermic arousals wherein body temperature is restored to typical levels. For example, the arctic ground squirrel must occasionally warm up in order to sleep.

22. According to the passage, hibernation ----.

- A) is a serious threat to animals because they can be hunted easily during it
- B) extends the life of the animals because it allows them to conserve energy
- C) may often cause animals to die due to lack of food and low body temperatures
- D) also involves an adjustment of body temperatures so that the sleep can continue
- E) enables animals to wake up stronger and healthier

23. It is explained in the passage that hibernating animals ----.

- A) have a slower metabolism, which leads to lower body temperature
- B) lose a lot of weight and are much thinner when they wake up
- C) only sleep in extremely cold weather, such as in the Arctic
- D) sleep because they are extremely bored or depressed due to bad weather
- E) cannot restore their body temperature to normal levels when they wake up

24. A fact which we cannot infer from this passage is that ----.

- A) some physiologic changes occur in the body during hibernation
- B) more animals will hibernate due to drops in the temperature as the world climate changes
- C) some arctic animals are also known to hibernate
- D) hibernation causes animals to breathe more slowly than they normally do
- E) the duration of hibernation varies according to a number of factors



**25 - 27. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

"The Iliad" is an epic poem telling of significant events during a portion of the final year of the Trojan War—the Greek siege of the city of Ilion (Troy). In twenty-four scrolls, containing 15,693 lines of dactylic hexameter, it tells the leading Greek warrior Achilles' wrathful withdrawal from the battle after King Agamemnon dishonoured him. This poem establishes most of the events, including Achilles's slaying of Hector, later developed in the Epic Cycle narrative poems recounting the Trojan War events. "The Iliad" and its sequel "the Odyssey" are attributed to Homer, but his sole authorship is doubted by some scholars. They think these poems exhibit different poetic styles, and this may indicate several authors, a presumed characteristic of the ancient Greek oral tradition. 20<sup>th</sup>- century scholars dated these poems to the late 9<sup>th</sup> and early 8<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE.

**25. The passage tells us that "the Iliad" ----.**

- A) is such a popular poem that many authors have claimed to have written it
- B) was originally written by King Agamemnon himself
- C) was influenced by the "Odyssey"
- D) covers some important events of the Trojan War
- E) was difficult to write because it was too long

**26. It is stated in the passage that Homer ----.**

- A) was a historian who had various authors narrate his work
- B) may not be the only author of "the Iliad"
- C) did not believe that King Agamemnon was an honourable man
- D) described how the Trojan horse was used to conquer Troy
- E) was born in the late 9<sup>th</sup> century BCE

**27. Which of the following does this passage tell us about Achilles?**

- A) He was killed by Hector, who was a great Trojan hero.
- B) More than 15,000 lines were written about his death.
- C) No matter how hard he fought, he lost the war.
- D) He had to leave the battlefield.
- E) He defended Troy with all his might against Hector and Agamemnon.

**28 - 30. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Migraine is a neurological syndrome that may cause altered bodily perceptions, headaches and nausea. Physiologically, it is a neurological condition more common to women than to men. The typical migraine headache is unilateral (one-sided) and pulsating, lasting from 4 to 72 hours. Its symptoms include nausea, vomiting, photophobia (increased sensitivity to bright light) and hyperacusis (increased sensitivity to sound). Approximately one third of people who suffer migraine headache perceive an aura—unusual visual, olfactory, or other sensory experiences—that is a sign that the migraine will soon occur. The cause of migraine headache is unknown. There are migraine headache variants, some originate in the brainstem and some are genetically disposed.

**28. According to the passage, migraine can best be described as ----.**

- A) a neurological condition which involves a serious headache
- B) a health disorder which people living in noisy places often suffer from
- C) a physical condition which is caused by increased sensitivity to light and sound
- D) a genetically passed on health disorder that cannot be cured
- E) a neurological condition, which is commonly seen in men

**29. We learn from the passage that ----.**

- A) migraines can be treated by various medications
- B) headaches lasting less than three days cannot be referred to as migraines
- C) a migraine headache does not have any warning signs
- D) there aren't many women who have genetically inherited migraines
- E) a sudden smell or taste perceived can be the sign of an oncoming migraine headache

**30. The passage does not tell us ----.**

- A) that there are various types of migraine headaches
- B) that migraine headaches occur more often in women
- C) that migraine headaches can last up to 3 days
- D) the results of migraine headaches when left untreated
- E) what the symptoms of an oncoming migraine headache are

31. – 33. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. Samantha:

- Did you spill something on the dress you borrowed from me?

Jane:

- Oh, sorry, I forgot to tell you that I spilled some coffee on it.

Samantha:

- ----

Jane:

- There's a drycleaner's just around the corner. I'll drop it off there today.

- A) And what are you planning to do about that huge stain?
- B) That's fine. Are you planning to wear it at Nina's wedding?
- C) Could you please lend me one of your other dresses?
- D) Did it really look good on me?
- E) Why don't you try on a couple of dresses and take the one that best suits you?

32. James:

- Dad, how about buying me a motorcycle for my birthday?

Father:

- ----

James:

- Yes, but you know how much I want one.

Father:

- Well, you will just have to wait until the time is right then.

- A) Sure. I might even buy one for myself, too.
- B) Go ahead and start checking the prices then.
- C) You know our budget is not suitable for that.
- D) Will you be wearing a helmet when you ride it?
- E) Unfortunately, there weren't any black ones left. How about a red one?

33. Michael :

- I've heard that you have been admitted to an American university. How much will you pay for one year?

Randy:

- Very little, in fact. They have given me a really good scholarship.

Michael :

- ---

Randy:

- That's not possible because it is a permanent scholarship that continues until you graduate.

- A) Congratulations! It is not easy to get a scholarship from American universities.
- B) That's great. I hope they won't cancel your scholarship for some reason, though.
- C) How wonderful! You must have taken a lot of tests and interviews for that.
- D) I'm really happy to hear that! Though, I'm not surprised, as you have always been a good student.
- E) How good is it? They can't have given you free education.

34. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

34. I don't want you to make the seating arrangements until the guest list is definite.

- A) I need to see for sure who will be coming; or else, I can't make the plans for seating.
- B) We shouldn't make the seating arrangements yet because we don't know who is coming.
- C) Now that the guest list is complete, you can go and make the seating arrangements.
- D) I prohibit you from making the final arrangements for seating, even if the guest list is definite.
- E) I'd rather you held off making the seating arrangements until the list of guests is finalized.

35. Although the suitcases were checked meticulously, the security guards weren't able to find the drugs hidden in the secret compartment.

- A) If security guards searched suitcases carefully enough, they could find any drug that may be hidden in them.
- B) The security guards searched for the drugs in the suitcases very carefully, and they managed to find the compartment in which it was hidden.
- C) The security guards searched the suitcases very carefully, but they failed to find the drugs that were concealed in the secret compartment.
- D) The security guards could not have searched the suitcases thoroughly; otherwise, they would definitely have found the hidden drugs.
- E) If the suitcases had been checked more carefully by the security guards, the drugs hidden in a secret compartment would have been found.

36. "I am aware that you did your best, but I know you could have done better," my mother said to me.

- A) My mother made it clear to me that she believed that I could have been more successful, even though she knew I had tried hard.
- B) I was warned by my mother that I had to try harder in order to do my best and be more successful.
- C) My mother consoled me by saying that she was proud that I did my best and that I would definitely do better next time.
- D) Although I thought I had done well, my mother stated that she knew I hadn't tried hard enough.
- E) Being scolded by my mother, I started to think that I could have done much better although I had tried very hard to succeed.

37. - 38. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

37. Your cousin has called and invited you on a picnic. Although you would love to go, you have another plan. But you feel bad about missing the opportunity, so you say: ----

- A) Was the picnic fun? I wish I could have joined you.
- B) Would it be possible to reschedule the picnic? Unfortunately, I can't make it that day.
- C) Thanks a lot for the invitation; I would love to come.
- D) Where are you planning to go for the picnic?
- E) I'm not really into picnics, so I made other plans for that day.

38. Your friend has mentioned that her family is having financial difficulties. She is very worried that she cannot pay her university tuition. You want to relieve her, so you say: ----

- A) There is nothing I love more than helping people find a job.
- B) Did you know that the university tuition is going to be higher next year?
- C) Are your parents insensitive to your problems at the university?
- D) Have you heard about the new scholarships being offered?
- E) Do you want your parents to send you to a private university?

39. - 41. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

39. For many centuries, humans have used falling water as an energy source to mill flour, cut wood and power numerous machines. Today, hydroelectric facilities use falling water to produce electricity. ---- Only 6% of the world's hydroelectric potential is being used, and in South America and Africa, where the potential is greatest, only 1% has been developed.

- A) To generate hydroelectric power, a high volume river is dammed.
- B) Decisions to build dams to produce hydroelectric power must balance the environmental costs.
- C) Hydroelectric power is non-polluting, but it may disrupt the ecological balance.
- D) The U.S., with its high plentiful supply of rivers, leads the world in hydroelectric dams.
- E) However, the development of global hydroelectric technology lags behind.

40. There are many different areas in which submarines are used today. Military usage ranges from attacking enemy ships or submarines to aircraft carrier protection, and such. ---- Moreover, submarines can be used in functions such as search and rescue, or undersea cable repair. They can also be used in tourism and for academic research.

- A) Civilian uses include marine science, exploration and facility inspection or maintenance.
- B) Some refer to submarines as "boats" for historical reasons.
- C) Submarines can also be medium sized or smaller remotely operated vehicles or robots.
- D) However, modern submarines are cigar-shaped.
- E) Submarines can work at greater depths that are not survivable or practical for humans.

41. ---- This toy's name comes from former U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt, whose nickname was "Teddy". It originated from an incident on a bear-hunting trip in Mississippi in November 1902, to which Roosevelt was invited by Mississippi Governor Andrew H. Longino.

- A) Many toy makers use recycled materials in the production of children's stuffed toys.
- B) The eyes of stuffed animals must have been securely fastened not to pose a choking hazard.
- C) Since the creation of the first teddy bears, they have greatly varied in form, style and material.
- D) There are many children's books that have been written with the teddy bear featured as the main character.
- E) A teddy bear is a stuffed toy bear, often serving the purpose of comforting children.

42. – 44. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. The use and control of nuclear weapons has been a major issue of international policy since their debut because even small ones can destroy a city.

- A) Küçük nükleer silahların gücü bir şehri bile yok etmeye yettiğinden, ortaya çıktıklarından beri kullanım ve kontrolleri uluslararası bir mesele olmuştur.
- B) Küçük olanları dahi bir şehri yıkabileceğinden, nükleer silahların kullanımı ve kontrolü, ortaya çıkışlarından beri uluslararası politikanın temel bir meselesi olmuştur.
- C) Nükleer silahları kullanma ve kontrol etme, her zaman uluslararası politikaların temel bir meselesiydi çünkü en küçükleri bile bir şehri yıkabilirdi.
- D) Küçük bile olsalar, nükleer silahlar bir şehri yıkabilir ve bu yüzden, ilk çıktıklarından beri uluslararası politikada onların kullanımı ve kontrolü temel bir mesele olmuştur.
- E) Küçük olanları dahi bir şehri yıkacak güçte olan nükleer silahların kullanımı ve kontrolü, ilk çıktıklarından beri uluslararası politikanın temel bir meselesi olmuştur.

43. A number of words in English that are similar in meaning or pronunciation often cause problems.

- A) İngilizcede sık sık sorun yaratan birçok kelime, anlam veya söyleniş bakımından birbirine benzerdir.
- B) İngilizcede birçok kelime, anlamları ve söylenişleri birbirine benzediği için sık sık sorun yaratmaktadır.
- C) İngilizcede, anlam veya söyleniş bakımından benzer olan birçok kelime sık sık sorun yaratmaktadır.
- D) İngilizcede sıkça sorun yaratan birçok kelime vardır çünkü bunların benzer anlamları veya söylenişleri vardır.
- E) İngilizcede sık sık sorun yaratan kelimeler, anlam veya söyleniş bakımından arasında benzerlik olanlardır.

44. The most important difference between a laser and ordinary light is that one can cut through metal, but the other cannot do it.

- A) Lazer ile sıradan ışık arasındaki en önemli fark, birinin metali kesebilmesi, diğerinin ise bu özelliğinin olmamasıdır.
- B) Lazer ile sıradan ışığı ayıran en önemli özellik, biri metali kesebiliyorken, diğerinin bunu yapamamasıdır.
- C) Lazer ışını metali kesebiliyorken, sıradan bir ışık bunu yapamaz, ki bu da lazer ile sıradan ışık arasındaki en önemli farktır.
- D) Lazer ile sıradan ışık arasındaki en önemli fark, birinin metali kesebilmesi ama diğerinin bunu yapamamasıdır.
- E) Lazer ile sıradan ışığı farklı kılan en önemli özellik, birinin metali kesmesi diğerinin bunu yapamamasıdır.

45 - 47. soruda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

45. Animasyon, cansız varlıklarda yaşam yanılsaması yaratmak için kullanılan bir tekniktir.

- A) Animation is a technique used to create an illusion of life in inanimate things.
- B) In order to create an illusion of life in inanimate things, the animation technique is used.
- C) The animation technique helps create an illusion of life in inanimate things.
- D) Inanimate things look as if they were alive with the help of a technique called animation.
- E) Creating an illusion of life in inanimate things is done through a technique called animation.

46. Kağıt israfından kaçınmak, yalnızca çevre bilincinin değil, aynı zamanda bilinçli tüketimin de bir sonucudur.

- A) Not only environmental awareness but also careful consumption will result in the avoidance of paper waste.
- B) Avoiding paper waste is a result of not only environmental consciousness but also conscious consumption.
- C) We can avoid wasting paper by means of both environmental consciousness and conscious consumption.
- D) Paper waste can be avoided by means of consciousness related to both the environment and consumption.
- E) Paper waste can be prevented by either being environmentally conscious or by consuming carefully.

47. Ödeme önceden yapıldığı takdirde, belgeler iki gün içinde adresinize postalanacaktır.

- A) You should make the payment in advance so that the documents can be posted to your address in two days.
- B) Unless you make an advance payment, we won't post the documents to your address.
- C) Even if the payment is made in advance, the documents won't be posted to your address in two days.
- D) Until you make the payment two days in advance, we won't be able to post the documents to your address.
- E) The documents will be posted to your address in two days provided the payment is made in advance.

48. – 50. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

48. (I) Collecting is a hobby that can develop at any stage of life. (II) The particular item that will be collected depends on the interests of the individual collector, though. (III) Stamps, for example, are one of the world's most popular items, with up to 20 million collectors in the United States alone. (IV) Thus, the tradition of actually sending letters with stamps is dying. (V) Called stamp collecting, it is the collecting of postage stamps and related objects such as covers, envelopes or packages with stamps on them.

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

49. (I) Halloween is a holiday celebrated on October 31. (II) It has its roots in the Celtic festival of Samhain and the Christian holy day of All Saints' Day. (III) Many horror movies have been made on the theme of Halloween. (IV) The day is often associated with the colours orange and black. (V) And carving jack-o'-lanterns, reading scary stories, watching horror movies or throwing costume parties are just some of the activities associated with this holiday.

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

50. (I) Some adults prefer studying to working because it is more fun. (II) Many universities offer opportunities enabling adult learners to attend classes. (III) Besides, evening courses and child care facilities on campus have made it possible for many to get their degrees. (IV) So it is no longer unusual to see white-haired students at the diploma ceremonies. (V) These students say that learning at a later age is a challenge that can give a person many rewards.

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

# PERIODICAL

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

# INFLUENCE

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GRADE **11**





# PERIODICAL

## VOLUME 1

1. – 30. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Because you like travelling a lot, ---- such as being an airline pilot or a tour guide may be suitable for you.

A) vehicles                      B) occupations  
C) professionals              D) possessions  
E) projections

2. Ever since smoking was banned in public places, there has been a dramatic ---- in the number of customers in enclosed cafés.

A) appreciation              B) corruption  
C) civilization                  D) deficiency  
E) decrease

3. Insurance agencies will determine the extent of the ---- to the vehicles that crashed into each other.

A) damage                      B) reaction  
C) access                        D) misfortune  
E) permission

4. Albert Einstein was a very poor ---- at school, but he became the greatest physicist of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A) tutor                         B) occasion  
C) study                         D) fellow  
E) pupil

5. Jackson Brown originally wrote *Life's Little Instruction Book* as a ---- for his son, who was leaving home to study abroad.

A) dedication                  B) gift  
C) price                         D) landscape  
E) ceremony

6. The worst natural ---- in history is probably the flooding of China's Huang He River, which killed up to 4 million people in 1931.

A) wreckage                      B) innovation  
C) disaster                        D) refuge  
E) prediction

7. My grandfather is so ---- of honey that he is thinking of keeping bees so that he can make his own.

A) fond                            B) traditional  
C) eager                          D) selfish  
E) attractive

8. As they provide all the ---- vitamins, minerals and proteins, fresh fruit and vegetables are important for the development of a child.

A) punctual                      B) annual  
C) commercial                  D) necessary  
E) eternal

9. From the expression on his face, it was ---- that the student had lied to his teacher.

A) obvious                        B) glad  
C) reluctant                      D) superficial  
E) related

10. Although they look ----, the world's giraffes may actually belong to several different species.

A) real                              B) extinct  
C) indifferent                      D) alike  
E) grateful

11. This song on the radio sounds really ----, but I can't remember if I heard it before or not.

- A) tasteful
- B) confident
- C) relative
- D) watchful
- E) familiar

12. The French writer Georges Perec's book *La Disparition* is really ---- because the whole novel was written without using the letter 'e'.

- A) various
- B) rapid
- C) trivial
- D) stiff
- E) unusual

13. T.S. Eliot published only a few poems, yet they have influenced modern poetic technique ----.

- A) falsely
- B) impolitely
- C) enormously
- D) previously
- E) immediately

14. Fatal heart attacks are more likely among people who live in ---- polluted areas.

- A) privately
- B) eventually
- C) delightfully
- D) heavily
- E) convincingly

15. The weather is --- cold for this time of the year, so most of the crops will be destroyed, and we won't be able to get a good harvest.

- A) consecutively
- B) exceptionally
- C) briefly
- D) doubtfully
- E) regularly

16. Luke is one of today's most impressive young musicians and ---- has a successful career ahead of him.

- A) surely
- B) hardly
- C) closely
- D) frequently
- E) immensely

17. If you read a question ----, you are less likely to make a mistake while answering it.

- A) carefully
- B) recently
- C) possibly
- D) anxiously
- E) cruelly

18. All people were ---- evacuated from the burning building, thanks to the work of hundreds of firefighters.

- A) incredibly
- B) terribly
- C) safely
- D) politely
- E) equally

19. The Pacific --- about a third of the surface of the planet and contains more than half of the planet's water.

- A) produces
- B) covers
- C) earns
- D) lives
- E) settles

20. Pauline decided to join a gym because she ---- to be fitter and healthier.

- A) hated
- B) followed
- C) wondered
- D) desired
- E) captured

21. Ancient cities were always ---- on sites that could easily be defended and had much water.

- A) fulfilled
- B) located
- C) attributed
- D) blended
- E) conquered

22. Because you told her secret to everyone, Sheila doesn't ---- you anymore, so she won't tell you anything from now on.

- A) thank
- B) forbid
- C) trust
- D) share
- E) borrow

23. It is advisable for parents to ---- the amount of time their children spend on the Internet, as it may be harmful to their health.

- A) restrict
- B) consume
- C) declare
- D) postpone
- E) reveal

24. Tibet has always been an isolated country because of the mountains that ---- it.

- A) obtain
- B) gather
- C) behave
- D) surround
- E) concern

25. Luckily, the bomb squad was able to deactivate the explosives before it ----.

- A) blew out
- B) ran away
- C) put on
- D) went off
- E) kicked out

26. In my opinion, true stories are a lot better than the ones that are ----.

- A) passed out
- B) made up
- C) turned down
- D) kept away
- E) carried on

27. The old hotel is being ---- so that they can build a new shopping centre in its place.

- A) backed up
- B) brought back
- C) knocked down
- D) ended up
- E) cut off

28. Since Aztec culture ---- mostly ---- farming, there were many celebrations that were dedicated to agricultural gods.

- A) got ... off
- B) relied ... on
- C) ran ... into
- D) went ... down
- E) took ... up

29. Ken's assistant is very disorganized, so he won't ---- her any longer and will fire her.

- A) get down to
- B) come across
- C) hang out
- D) look after
- E) put up with

30. If he doesn't ---- his travel expenses, he won't be able to pay any of his debts.

- A) cut down on
- B) go down with
- C) run out of
- D) get through to
- E) look forward to

31. – 60. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. The Tower of Pisa started leaning shortly after ---- construction began in 1173.

- A) them
- B) theirs
- C) it
- D) its
- E) itself

32. My forty-seven-year-old aunt cares a lot about ---- appearance, and ---- really doesn't look more than thirty.

- A) she / she
- B) hers / her
- C) her / she
- D) her / hers
- E) she / her

33. Although ---- is too crowded, Paris is a city known for ---- pure beauty and style.

- A) it / its
- B) its / it's
- C) it / it
- D) its / it
- E) its / its

34. The rival team was lucky that ---- star striker was injured; otherwise, we would have beaten ---- easily.

- A) them / they
- B) we / their
- C) ours / theirs
- D) their / our
- E) our / them

35. ---- is often difficult for --- to keep calm in a very stressful situation, but I'll try and do so next time.

- A) It / me
- B) Its / I
- C) It / my
- D) It / mine
- E) Its / my

36. I think you should ask some other questions, as ---- are irrelevant to our subject.

- A) yours
- B) my
- C) your
- D) our
- E) your own

37. It was saddening for us to learn that a distant cousin of ---- became a gambler and wasted all his money away.

- A) we
- B) our
- C) my
- D) ours
- E) me

40. If you take care of ---- after ---- operation, you will recover completely in a short time.

- A) your / yourself
- B) ---- / yours
- C) yours / you
- D) you / your own
- E) yourself / your

38. You shouldn't take antibiotics without consulting a doctor first; or else, you might do ---- more harm than good.

- A) your
- B) on your own
- C) you
- D) yourself
- E) yours

41. In 2006 some thieves in Australia tried to steal a koala, but ---- had to give up when the animal fiercely defended ----.

- A) itself / them
- B) they / itself
- C) them / its own
- D) theirs / it
- E) it / theirs

39. Immunity is the ability of the body to defend ---- against infectious agents and foreign cells.

- A) yourself
- B) themselves
- C) itself
- D) its
- E) your

42. Melissa is going to give ---- mobile phone to her sister Sheila as soon as she buys ---- a new one.

- A) hers / her
- B) she / ----
- C) her own / hers
- D) her / herself
- E) herself / on her own

43. Beelzebufo, the largest frog ever, had a protective shield, an extremely wide mouth and powerful jaws, and ---- made ---- capable of killing other animals.

- A) that / their
- B) those of / them
- C) this / its
- D) that of / it's
- E) these / it

46. After a week without ---- to eat or drink, ---- in the battlefield nearly starved to death.

- A) anything / everyone
- B) everything / anything
- C) someone / somewhere
- D) nothing / anyone
- E) anywhere / no one

44. The fingerprints of koala bears are so similar to ---- humans that ---- can be easily confused at a crime scene.

- A) those / they
- B) that of / it
- C) those of / they
- D) these / them
- E) that / its

47. The problem with your computer might be ---- that you can easily solve ----.

- A) everything / yours
- B) something / on your own
- C) somebody / your
- D) nowhere / by yourself
- E) anything / yours

45. Fishing is extremely relaxing, especially when you catch ----.

- A) anywhere
- B) something
- C) everyone
- D) nowhere
- E) anybody

48. I wish I had stayed ---- else instead of that hotel because it wasn't clean and it didn't have any facilities.

- A) everything
- B) anything
- C) something
- D) nowhere
- E) somewhere

49. You have to pack ---- necessary before we set out for our journey.

- A) somewhere
- B) anywhere
- C) everywhere
- D) everything
- E) anyone

52. To prevent misunderstanding, ---- must be confident and speak clearly to express ----.

- A) you / your
- B) one's / ones
- C) he / his
- D) ones / his own
- E) one / oneself

50. George is behaving so strangely this morning that there must be ---- wrong with ----.

- A) nothing / his
- B) anything / he
- C) everybody / his
- D) something / him
- E) everything / himself

53. I tried on two T-shirts in the shop, but only ---- fits me well, so I didn't buy ----.

- A) one / the other
- B) both / others
- C) some / another
- D) either / every other
- E) neither / other

51. The estate agent I consulted showed me a lot of houses, but ---- were in a bad condition and ---- were big enough.

- A) both / many
- B) either / some
- C) several / neither
- D) few / each
- E) most / none

54. There are many types of lenses and ---- differ from ---- in terms of their shape and production materials.

- A) those / other
- B) both / another
- C) these / one another
- D) that / themselves
- E) each / the other



55. There was no vacancy for the elective Psychology course; therefore, Thomas had to choose ---- to complete his credits.

- A) other's
- B) another
- C) each other
- D) the others'
- E) other

58. When children watch violent programmes on TV, they become less sensitive to ---- pain and suffering.

- A) each other
- B) the ones
- C) oneself
- D) the others
- E) others'

56. Some people are forced to migrate whereas ---- move because ---- want a new life with better opportunities.

- A) the others / them
- B) other / theirs
- C) another / he
- D) others / they
- E) each other / his

59. The door was locked throughout the night, so the thief must have got into the room by some ---- way.

- A) the others
- B) other
- C) each other
- D) others
- E) one another

57. Three of the fifty crew members died after the ship had sunk, and ---- were left stranded in the water.

- A) each other
- B) others'
- C) another
- D) the others
- E) the other

60. The little boy ate the cookies ---- until his mother caught ---- in the act.

- A) one after another / his
- B) another / his
- C) others / him
- D) one after the other / him
- E) the others / he

61. - 65. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The silk production industry has a very long and colourful history that started in China. (61)---- place in the world of fashion is still very special. For centuries the western world knew hardly (62)---- about this valuable textile and (63)---- who make it. The Chinese kept (64)---- secret to (65)----. Perhaps it was the most carefully protected secret in the whole history of humans. Even today, it is not so easy to protect a technological trade secret.

61.

- A) These
- B) Its
- C) Those
- D) Their
- E) It's

62.

- A) anything
- B) everything
- C) anyone
- D) nothing
- E) no one

63.

- A) another
- B) they
- C) those
- D) one
- E) this

64.

- A) its
- B) their
- C) itself
- D) theirs
- E) them

65.

- A) on their own
- B) theirs
- C) other
- D) each other
- E) themselves

66. - 70. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Napoleon Bonaparte was a general during the French Revolution. He declared (66)---- leader of France in 1799 and began a series of wars with the country's neighbours. (67)---- was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. France later suffered great losses in both World War I and World War II. However, since then, (68)---- has become an important and prosperous world power, and a world leader in nearly all aspects of culture, including cuisine, wine-making, politics, art, film, fashion, literature and sports. The country produces many items that other countries buy. Wine and cheese are two of (69)----. (70)---- include automobiles, electronics and clothing.

66.

- A) his
- B) he
- C) on his own
- D) him
- E) himself

67.

- A) That of
- B) Their
- C) Its
- D) He
- E) Itself

68.

- A) its
- B) he
- C) him
- D) it
- E) itself

69.

- A) these
- B) that
- C) another
- D) ones
- E) this

70.

- A) Another
- B) Every other
- C) Others
- D) The other
- E) Other

**71. - 75. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Unlike the ordinary (71)----, dark matter doesn't shine or absorb light. It doesn't give off (72)---- such as electromagnetic energy, either. We know that it exists because something in the universe exerts significant gravitational forces on (73)---- we can see. It seems that this dark matter is responsible for more than 20 per cent of (74)---- that exists. Ordinary matter accounts for only five per cent. The rest is believed to be (75)---- else called dark energy.

71.

- A) their
- B) it
- C) them
- D) one
- E) those

72.

- A) no one
- B) anything
- C) someone
- D) everything
- E) nothing

73.

- A) somebody
- B) everyone
- C) anybody
- D) nowhere
- E) everything

74.

- A) all
- B) whole
- C) every
- D) each of
- E) everyone

75.

- A) somewhere
- B) anyone
- C) something
- D) everywhere
- E) no one

**76. - 80. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

The Renaissance was a time of great changes for artists because (76)---- began to have a different place in society. Art was not just a craft anymore. The society was dominated by artisans, people practising a particular craft. (77)---- were connected to a patron saint, and (78)---- had the responsibility to protect their fellow members. So they made sure that (79)---- went without a job and a good income. There were also many workshops. In (80)----, a master paid to take on an apprentice to teach practical skills.

76.

- A) it
- B) he
- C) we
- D) ones
- E) they

77.

- A) Them
- B) All
- C) Himself
- D) Oneself
- E) Their

78.

- A) everything
- B) anything
- C) everybody
- D) somewhere
- E) nothing

79.

- A) no one
- B) something
- C) everybody
- D) anything
- E) somewhere

80.

- A) themselves
- B) its
- C) them
- D) each other
- E) it

81. - 90. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

81. A few relatives of mine live in Canada, ----.

- A) so we can stay with them when we go there
- B) but our lives were very different from those of others
- C) and her life has been a misery since then
- D) where he had spent most of his life
- E) since they went there in 2003

83. One of the students who are chatting there ----.

- A) on such an important topic
- B) was broken during yesterday's football match
- C) have been dismissed from school
- D) is the best student of our class
- E) has always been on good terms with each other

82. --- in order to protect themselves.

- A) One of our neighbours has begun to keep a dog in his garden
- B) Some turtles can pull their heads inside their shells
- C) Those who install alarm systems
- D) Humanity has taken every possible precaution
- E) With the help of newly developed vaccines

84. ----, but it took them a lot of time to solve it.

- A) Once the problem has been overcome
- B) There were so many obstacles to establish a new company
- C) The problem with the car sounded simple to the mechanics
- D) The plumber has fixed the tub in only a few minutes
- E) The researchers found the problem far too complex to figure out

85. ---- because of the noise all around them.

- A) The students couldn't hear one another
- B) While the others in the room were sitting silently
- C) The twins were sleeping soundly
- D) Our trip turned into a disaster
- E) It was quite difficult for me to hear your voice

88. As soon as the guests entered the teahouse, ----.

- A) as it was a special occasion for them
- B) the servants greeted them with a smile on their faces
- C) they had been travelling for more than nine hours
- D) their hosts have been making preparations for them
- E) people in the room were all discussing an important issue

86. ----, she has been unable to find another one.

- A) With so many things in her mind
- B) When Jane loses all her trust in her friends
- C) Ever since Emilia lost her job at the bank
- D) After Julia lost her grandfather
- E) Before she bought that CD player

89. ----, so I have to look somewhere else.

- A) I don't think we can find any open shops at such a late hour
- B) We have everything necessary in this town
- C) By the time we have run out of petrol
- D) There is hardly anything suitable for kids here
- E) I finally managed to find my keys

87. ----, but they are actually harmless to humans.

- A) While some people have allergies to certain animals
- B) Some animals can survive without eating for a month
- C) Many enjoy keeping a pet so much
- D) Because there are about a hundred species of tarantulas
- E) Some are extremely afraid of tarantulas

90. ---- and assembled it himself.

- A) In our garden, we found some baby turtles
- B) The two brothers took their car to a mechanic
- C) My father bought the table in a box
- D) Whenever he has some free time, my father enters the attic
- E) My daughter was given a watch as a present