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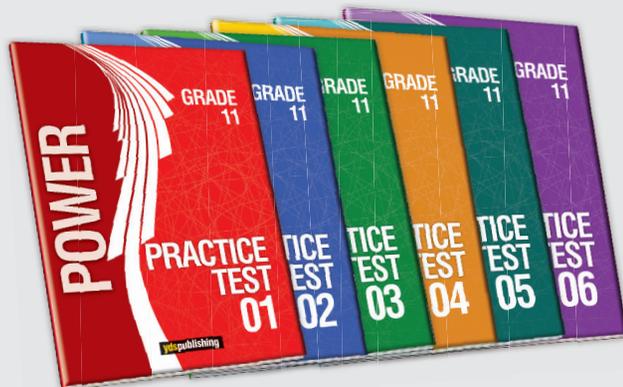
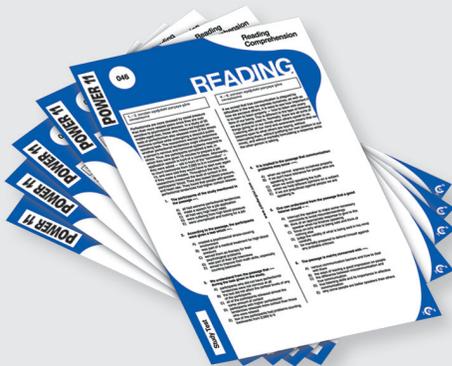
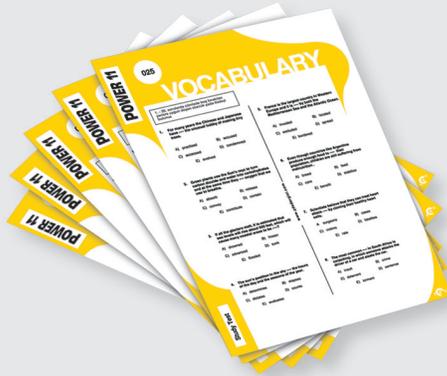
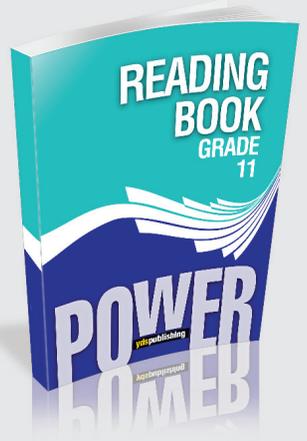
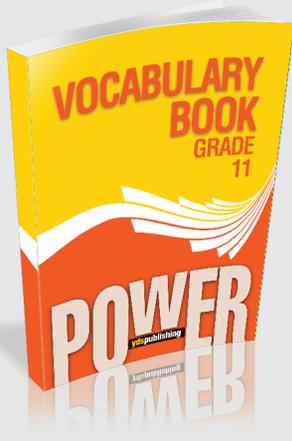
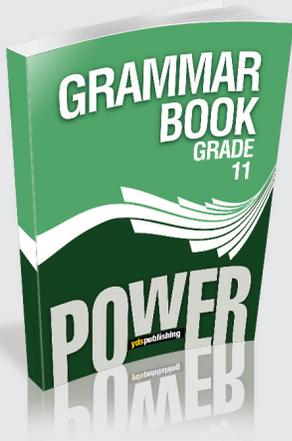


Power Grade 11 setimiz, 11. sınıf öğrencilerinin YKS-DİL'e yönelik yayın gereksinimlerini tümüyle karşılayacak şekilde hazırlanmıştır.

- Toplamda 5.110 özgün soru
- 3 adet kitap
- 76 adet yaprak test
- 6 adet deneme sınavı kitapçığı

bulunmaktadır.

**POWER  
GRADE 11**



# GRAMMAR BOOK GRADE 11

POWER

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# PRONOUNS

1

İsimlerin yerine kullanılan sözcüklere “**pronoun**” (zamir) denir. Zamirler cümle içinde kullanıldıkları yere ve işlevlerine göre değişik adlar alırlar.

Personal Pronouns		Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Subject	Object			
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	--	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS - I, me ... etc.

“Personal pronouns” (şahıs zamirleri) cümlede özne ya da nesnenin yerine kullanılır. Öznenin yerine kullanılan şahıs zamirlerine “subject pronouns” (özne zamiri), nesnenin yerine kullanılan şahıs zamirlerine ise “object pronouns” (nesne zamiri) denir.

### Subject Pronouns – I, you ... etc.

- “Subject Pronouns” cümlede özne görevinde olan isimlerin ya da isim gruplarının yerine kullanılır.

*Laura* hasn't called me for a long time. I wonder what **she** is doing.

**Most of the students** are nervous about the exam. **They** think it will be difficult.

- Ülkelerden ve gemi isimlerinden söz ederken “she” özne zamiri kullanılabilir, ancak modern İngilizce’de genellikle “it” tercih edilmektedir.

*Titanic* sank when **she / it** hit an iceberg on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York on 15 April, 1912.

- “It” zamirinin farklı kullanımları vardır.

- a. Genellikle hayvanlardan söz ederken “it” özne zamiri kullanılır. Ancak sözü geçen hayvan insan özelliklerini taşıyorsa, ev hayvanı ya da bir hikaye kahramanı ise, “he / she” zamirlerinin kullanımına da rastlamak mümkündür.

*Don't get too close to that dog. It* may hurt you.

*My cat's name is Boncuk. She* is a very friendly cat.

*Karabaş* is a very intelligent dog. **He** can go and get the ball even if I throw it far away.

- b. “It” zamiri bir nesne ya da durum için kullanılır.

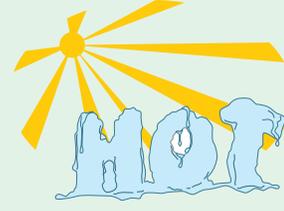
*Whose coat is this? It's* very nice.

*He* suggested going by plane but **it** is very costly.



- c. Kimliğini bilmediğimiz zaman insanlar için de “it” kullanılır.

Who is calling? **It's** Peter.  
Is that Liz over there? No, **it** isn't Liz. **It's** Sue.



- d. Zaman, hava, mesafeden söz ederken “it” kullanılır.

**It's** 10 pm. You have to go to bed.  
**It** was very hot and sunny yesterday.  
How long does **it** take you to get to school? **It** takes about half an hour.  
**It's** about 350 kilometers from Ankara to Istanbul.

- e. “to + infinitive” ve “that clause” yapılarıyla kullanılır.

**It** is nice to be here.  
**It** is easy to criticize people.  
**It's** a pity that you can't come to the concert with us tonight.

- f. “It is me / I” + relative clause

**It is** + object pronoun + that (very informal)

**It's** me that needs your help, not Jane.

**It is** + subject pronoun + who (very formal)

**It** is I who need your help, not Jane.

Eğer çok “formal” veya “informal” olmaktan kaçınmak istiyorsak aynı ifadeyi aşağıdaki kalıpla da verebiliriz.

Jack was **the person / the one** who told the girls our secret .

- g. Çoğul isimlerle de “it” kullanımı vardır.

**It** is engineers that this company needs, not architects.

- h. “It” zamirinin arkasından genellikle “be” fiili kullanılmasına rağmen “surprise”, “frighten” gibi reaksiyon ifade eden fiiller ya da “seem, appear” gibi gözlem, sonuç ifade eden fiiller kullanılabilir.

**It** surprised everyone that Ahmet got the highest grade in class.  
**It** really frightened the little boy to see the big dog running towards him.  
**It** seems there is nothing we can do about this problem.

## Object Pronouns - me, him ... etc.

- Object Pronouns cümlede nesne görevinde olan isimlerin ya da isim gruplarının yerine kullanılır.

**The football player** protested when the referee showed **him** a red card.  
**The girls** are playing in the garden. Please tell **them** to come inside.  
If you have filled out **the form**, you can take **it** to the human resources manager.

- Edatların (prepositions) arkasından genellikle “object pronoun” kullanılır.

Look! Ann has bought a present **for us**.  
Don't go shopping **without me**.

- “As” ve “than” sözcükleriyle yapılan karşılaştırma (comparative) yapılarında genellikle object pronoun kullanılır.

*Jill is not as tall as **me**.*  
*Both of my sisters are older than **him**.*

**DİKKAT!** Bu yapılarda subject pronoun kullanıldığında, genellikle subject pronoun’dan sonra yardımcı fiil gelir.

*Jill is not as tall as **I am**.*  
*Tom is more worried about his pronunciation than **she is**.*

- Eğer bir personal pronoun kendi başına kullanılıyorsa genellikle object pronoun kullanılır.

A: I feel hungry.  
B: **Me** too.

A: Who broke this vase?  
B: **Them**, not **us**.

A: Who left all these books on the floor?  
B: **Him**, not **me**.



**DİKKAT!** Bu yapılarda cevap subject pronoun ile verilirse, zamirden sonra yardımcı fiil kullanılmalıdır.

A: Who left all these books on the floor?  
B: **I didn't. He did**.

- Object pronoun olarak “it”, “love”, “hate” gibi beğeni belirten fiillerin arkasından gelebilir.

*My parents love **it** that we have moved to a house close to them.*  
*I hate **it** when they ask me personal questions.*

- find / make / think etc. + it + adjective

*I find **it** strange that you want to move to the countryside although you have a good job here.*  
*The loud music made **it** difficult for me to concentrate on my work.*

## PRACTICE 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct subject or object pronouns.

1. I can't find my glasses. Do you know where I put \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You've been acting very strange lately. What's come over \_\_\_\_\_?
3. A hundred dollars may not be a lot of money to you, but back in my day \_\_\_\_\_ certainly was.
4. When they had finished for the day, the boss told Ryan and Amy that he liked their work so much that he wanted \_\_\_\_\_ to take over the project.
5. I'm interested in the news, but I don't watch \_\_\_\_\_ everyday like my husband.
6. Some of the students from the class next door joined \_\_\_\_\_ on our field trip even though we hadn't invited them.

## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES and POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronouns
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	--
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs

### Possessive adjectives – my, your ... etc.

- Possessive adjectives (iyelik sıfatları) sözü geçen nesnenin kime ait olduğunu gösterir ve ismin ya da isim gruplarının önüne gelir. İyelik belirten “s” ekinin verdiği anlamı verirler.

*It is John's book. = It is **his** book.*  
*They are my friends' bikes. = They are **their** bikes.*

***Dave** declared **his** love for Jane at a crowded football match.*  
*When filming an action movie, **many actors** insist on doing **their** own stunts.*

**DİKKAT!** Possessive Adjectives, “the, a/an, this” gibi diğer belirleyicilerle (determiners) kullanılmaz.

*Where did you park **the** car? / Where did you park **your** car?*  
*Where did you park **the your** car? kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR.***

- Bir şeyin sözü geçen kişiye ait olduğunu vurgulamak için possessive adjective'lerden sonra “own” kelimesi kullanılır.

*Sam has **his own** computer, so he doesn't need to use this one.*  
*I'm fed up with paying rent. One day I hope to have **my own** house.*



### Possessive pronouns – mine, yours ... etc.

- Possessive pronouns da possessive adjectives gibi sözü geçen nesnenin kime ait olduğunu gösterir. Ancak arkalarından isim gelmez.

***Our house** is in the city centre but **theirs** is in the countryside.*  
*This is **Mr Brown's office**. **Mine** is on the upper floor.*

- “A, some, many” gibi belirleyicilerden sonra gelen “of ” edatından sonra possessive pronoun kullanılır.

*Cem is a friend of **theirs**. (one of their friends)  
Last Sunday, I went hiking with some friends of **mine**.  
They played the entire new album, but also introduced me to some songs of **theirs** that I hadn't heard before.*

**DİKKAT!** Yukarıdaki cümlelerde possessive pronoun yerine possessive adjective ya da object pronoun kullanılmaz.

*Cem is a friend of their / them. kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR**.*

- Bazı durumlarda possessive pronoun yerine object pronoun kullanılabilir. Ancak bu durumda anlam değişir.

*These are some photographs **of me** when I was 3 years old.  
(Bunlar benim 3 yaşındaki bazı fotoğraflarım.)*

*These are some photographs **of mine** which I took when I was in Paris.  
(Bunlar Paris'teyken çektiğim bazı fotoğraflar.)*



## PRACTICE 2

Fill in the blanks with personal pronouns, object pronouns, possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives to complete the letter.

Hello Defne,

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ are having a wonderful time here in Bodrum. The children love (2) \_\_\_\_\_ when they can spend the whole day outdoors. They seem to be having great fun. My son is enjoying the water sports; (3) \_\_\_\_\_ even tried water skiing! Ayşe prefers to play on the sand with (4) \_\_\_\_\_ dolls. She washes (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea and collects sea shells to feed (6) \_\_\_\_\_. You won't believe (6) \_\_\_\_\_, but my husband brought his laptop with him and is busy working even here. I didn't bother to take (7) \_\_\_\_\_, so I use (8) \_\_\_\_\_ if I want to check my mail.

Something rather unpleasant happened on the way here. My husband wanted to do some sightseeing while he was driving (9) \_\_\_\_\_ here to Bodrum but he had some problems with the car because he drove (10) \_\_\_\_\_ right into a field of tomatoes! The local people were upset with us because (11) \_\_\_\_\_ damaged (12) \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes! Luckily, nobody was injured. This is all for now. I'll write more tomorrow.

Wish (13) \_\_\_\_\_ were here,  
Love, Aylin

# REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Subject Pronoun	Reflexive Pronouns
I you he she it we you they	myself yourself himself herself itself ourselves yourselves themselves

- Reflexive pronouns (dönüşümlü zamirler), “kendim, kendisi” gibi anlamlar verirler ve cümlenin öznesi ile nesnesinin aynı olduğu durumlarda kullanılırlar.

*I fell off my bicycle and hurt **myself**.  
She bought **herself** a nice pair of jeans.*

- Özne ile nesnenin farklı olduğu durumlarda object pronoun kullanılır.

*When the policeman came in, the gunman shot **him**. (him = the policeman)  
(Polis içeri girdiğinde tetikçi **onu** vurdu.)  
When the policeman came in, the gunman shot **himself**. (himself = the gunman)  
(Polis içeri girdiğinde tetikçi **kendini** vurdu.)*

- Reflexive pronouns, vurgulama ve anlamı kuvvetlendirme amacıyla da kullanılır.

*You don't need my help with your homework. You can do it **yourself**.  
They **themselves** built this house.*

- “by + -self (-selves)” “tek başına”, “kendi başına” “yardımsız” anlamına gelir.

*He went on holiday **by himself**. (alone)  
Children can not stay home **by themselves**. (on their own)*

- Reflexive pronouns, edatlardan sonra kullanılır, ancak yer belirten edatlardan sonra object pronoun kullanmak gerekir.

*The children looked at **themselves** in the mirror and laughed.  
Mary is not old enough to look after **herself**.  
Nancy put the bag beside **her**. (beside herself kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR**.)*

- Reflexive pronoun'larla genellikle kullanılan deyimler:

*We **enjoyed ourselves** at the concert last night.  
Please **help yourself** to the cookies.  
He told me to sit down and **make myself at home** while he made us some coffee.  
Those kids should learn how to **behave themselves**.*

**DİKKAT!** Türkçe'deki kullanımdan farklı olarak, “feel” fiili reflexive pronoun ile kullanılmaz.

*When I found out that I passed the exam, **I felt** great. (I felt myself great. kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR**.)*

### PRACTICE 3

Fill in the blanks with a reflexive pronoun and add 'by' where necessary.

1. He told me to sit down and make \_\_\_\_\_ at home while he made us some coffee.
2. I can imagine how hard it must be for single parents to raise their children \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The dog is scratching \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She regrets getting drunk at the company party and making a fool of \_\_\_\_\_ in front of her boss.
5. I was so proud of my daughter when she figured out the problem all \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I don't remember inviting him to the party, so he probably just invited \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I could tell you were enjoying \_\_\_\_\_ by the big smile on your face.

### PRACTICE 4

Underline the correct choice.

1. Diabetics have to give **themselves / them** insulin shots several times a day.
2. Will you hold the bag please while I put the shopping in **it / itself**.
3. The old woman told me that two men had taken her bag. **She / Herself** wanted me to run after **them / themselves**.
4. Elif forced **her / herself** to drink the medicine, and then drank a glass of fruit juice.
5. Let's not deceive **us / ourselves**; he has been lying to **us / ourselves**.

### PRACTICE 5

Fill in the blanks with the correct personal, possessive or reflexive pronouns or possessive adjectives.

1. I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ pencil. Can I use \_\_\_\_\_, Melis?
2. This house is too expensive for \_\_\_\_\_. I can't pay such a high rent.
3. The children don't bother \_\_\_\_\_. I do my work and they do \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Mary was worried about how the children would adapt, so she convinced \_\_\_\_\_ husband not to accept the job abroad.
5. We came across a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ at the supermarket yesterday.
6. If you happen to see your grandparents this weekend, give \_\_\_\_\_ my best regards.
7. Despite her parents' complaints, she decided to live by \_\_\_\_\_ in Istanbul.
8. My son did his homework without any help. \_\_\_\_\_ did his homework by \_\_\_\_\_.

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

	Singular	Plural
Near	this	these
Far	that	those

- Demonstrative Pronouns, işaret zamirleridir. Yakınıımızdaki nesnelere işaret ederken “this” ve “these”, uzağıımızdaki nesnelere işaret ederken “that” ve “those” işaret zamirlerini kullanırız.
- “This” ve “that” tekil isimlerle, “these” ve “those” çoğul isimlerle kullanılır.

**This** is my house.

**That** is our car over there.

**These** are my colleagues.

**Those** are beautiful flowers in the next field.



- İşaret zamirleri cümlede özne ya da nesne durumunda bulunabilirler.

**These** are too expensive. I want to have a look at **those**.

- Aşağıdaki durumlarda “this / these / that / those” kişiler için de kullanılabilir.

### a. Kişileri birbirleriyle tanışırken:

A: **This** is Ann Wilson and **these** are her daughters.

B: Nice to meet you.

### b. Kişilerin kim olduğunu anlatırken.

Who are those people over there? **That**'s Mr Brown and **those** are his grandchildren.

Who are these people in the photograph? **This** is Mr. Brown and **these** are his grandchildren.

- Demonstrative pronouns zaman içinde yakınlık ve uzaklık belirtmek için de kullanılırlar.

The next question is **this**: who is going to buy the tickets?

**These** are the best days of your life. Try to enjoy them.

“John got a scholarship.” “Really, when did **that** happen?”

**Those** were the worst days of my life. I don't want to even remember them.

- “Those”, “the people” ya da “the ones” anlamında da kullanılır.

**Those** who are going to take the test should be at school at 9 o'clock.

- “That of / Those of”, cümlede daha önce bahsedilmiş bir ismi ya da isimleri yeniden tekrarlamamak için kullanılabilir. Tekil bir isim yerine “that of”, çoğul bir isim yerine “those of” yapısı kullanılır.

A chimpanzee's intelligence is much greater than **that of** a cat.  
(than the intelligence of a cat)

Many laws in Turkey differ from **those of** the United States.  
(the laws of the United States)



# INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Person	Thing	Place
everyone / everybody anyone / anybody someone / somebody no one / nobody	everything anything something nothing	everywhere anywhere somewhere nowhere

- Indefinite Pronouns (Belgisiz zamirler) tekil fiille kullanılır.

*It is a beautiful day and **everybody** is going to the beach.  
**Something** was wrong with the network, so we couldn't get connected to the Internet.*

- Şahıs gösteren belgisiz zamirler (Everyone, Someone ... etc.) özne olarak kullanıldıklarında, bunlara gönderme yapan zamirler tekil ya da çoğul olabilir.

***Everyone** is having **his/her** lunch.  
**Everyone** is having **their** lunch.  
**Someone** has left **his/her** umbrella here.  
**Someone** has left **their** umbrella here.*



## Everyone, Everybody, Everything, Everywhere

- “Herkes, her şey, her yer” anlamına gelen bu zamirler, olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılabilir.

*I am very happy. **Everybody** I invited is coming to my birthday party.  
I looked **everywhere** but couldn't find my car keys.  
Have you finished **everything** you need to do for today?*

## Someone, Somebody, Something, Somewhere

- “Birisi, bir şey, bir yer” anlamlarına gelen bu zamirler, genellikle olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.

*I am looking for **someone** who speaks French.  
This bag is too small. I need **something** bigger than this one.*

- “Something”, rica (request) ve teklif (offer) anlamları taşıyan soru cümlelerinde de kullanılabilir.

*Would you like **something** to drink?  
Can I ask you **something**?*

## Anyone, Anybody, Anything, Anywhere

- “Any” ile başlayan belgisiz zamirler olumsuz cümlelerde kullanıldıkları zaman “hiç” anlamını verirler ve bu kullanımda cümle başında özne olarak bulunamazlar. Olumlu cümlelerde “any” ifadesi “herhangi bir” anlamına gelir ve cümle başında özne olarak kullanılabilir.

*I don't understand **anything** from this reading passage.  
**Anyone** can do this puzzle since it is very easy.  
I haven't seen your book **anywhere**.  
**Anywhere** is better than this crowded and noisy café.*

## No one, Nobody, Nothing, Nowhere

- “Hiç kimse, hiçbir şey, hiçbir yer” anlamlarına gelen bu zamirler olumlu cümlelerde kullanılırlar, ancak olumsuz anlam verirler.

*I haven't seen **anybody** in the room. = I have seen **nobody** in the room.  
**Nobody** has told me about your illness.*

**DİKKAT !** “Nowhere” cümle başında kullanılırsa, cümle devrik yapıda olur (inversion).

***Nowhere** have I seen such a beautiful beach.*

- Bir cümle içerisinde “no” ile verilen olumsuzluk yapısı “any” ile başlayan bir yapıyla devam edebilir.

***Nobody** told me **anything** about the exam. (Nobody told me nothing. **YANLIŞTIR.**)*

## Indefinite Pronouns + Else

“Bir diğeri, bir başkası, farklı bir tanesi” anlamlarını vermek için indefinite pronoun'ların arkasından “else” ifadesi kullanılır.

***Everybody else** has agreed to go on a picnic except you.  
If it doesn't work, try **something else** to open the case.*

## Indefinite Pronouns + Adjective

- Belgisiz zamirlerle bir sıfat kullanılıyorsa, sıfat belgisiz zamirin arkasına gelir.

*I learned **nothing new** from that book.  
Let's go **somewhere quieter**. It's too noisy here.*

## PRACTICE 6

Fill in the blanks with a word from the list. Use each word only once.

everybody/one  
everything  
everywhere

somebody/one  
something  
somewhere

anybody/one  
anything  
anywhere

nobody/no one  
nothing  
nowhere

1. I got upset with the beggar because he kept asking for more money even after I had given him \_\_\_\_\_ I had.
2. I told you not to tell \_\_\_\_\_, but you did and now I can never trust you again.
3. I'm really thirsty. Can I get myself \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?
4. His room is a complete disaster: he has books and clothes lying \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.
5. It must have been you who wrote all over the desk because \_\_\_\_\_ else sits here but you.
6. There's \_\_\_\_\_ you can do or say that would make me forgive you.
7. My keys must be \_\_\_\_\_ around here because I could have sworn I saw them yesterday.
8. There's \_\_\_\_\_ I'd rather be than here with you.
9. I have a friend whose parents buy him whatever he wants, yet he still complains about not having \_\_\_\_\_.
10. If you could go \_\_\_\_\_ in the world for a weekend, where would you go?
11. Mom, why can't I get an iPod? \_\_\_\_\_ at school has one!
12. I can't tell you whom the story's about, but I will say that it's \_\_\_\_\_ we both know.

## OTHER INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- “Quantifier” adı verilen “all, some, both, each” gibi bazı sözcükler de cümlede zamir olarak kullanılabilir.

### one / each / either / neither / enough

- Bu zamirler her zaman tekil fiil ile kullanılır.

*I bought two new dresses. **One** is red and the other is blue.  
I have five students in my international summer course. **Each** is from a different country.  
You can make rice or spaghetti. **Either** is fine with me.  
Two suggestions were made, but **neither** was good enough.  
I have some money with me, but I don't have **enough** to eat at that restaurant.*

### both / few / several / many

- Bu zamirler her zaman çoğul fiil ile kullanılır.

*The match between England and Germany will definitely be exciting. **Both** have equal chance.  
10 people were killed and **many** were injured when the bomb exploded.  
At least 22 people have been killed and **several** are missing after landslides triggered by heavy rains.  
Lots of people participate in the Eurasia Marathon, but **few** can make it to the finish line.*

### all / most / some / any / none

- Bu zamirler uncountable (sayılamayan) isimlerle tekil fiil ile, countable (sayılabilir) isimlerle çoğul fiil ile kullanılır.

*There are ten applicants waiting to be interviewed and **all look** very nervous.  
**Most** of what she told me **has turned** out to be false.  
On Sundays, few shops are open. **Most are** closed.  
**Some say** global warming is not a serious problem.  
I wish I could offer you some cake, but there **is none** left.*

## PRACTICE 7

Underline the correct choice.

1. That potato salad is delicious! Would you mind if I had **some / any** more?
2. Only a few of my students failed the exam. **Most / Each** got a passing grade.
3. I don't mind whether we go to Italy or Greece. **Both / Either** is fine with me.
4. If the two of you keep fighting, **neither / none** of you is getting any ice-cream.
5. I bought 15 pieces of candy for the three of you, so that works out to five pieces **each / every**.
6. I met three new boys at the party and surprisingly **both / all** are from my hometown.
7. Please buy plenty of drinks so that there will be **enough / many** for everybody.

*Thousands of geniuses live and die undiscovered - either by themselves or by others.*

*Mark Twain*

## GENERIC PRONOUNS

### One / You

- Bu zamirler insanlardan genel anlamda söz edilmek istendiğinde kullanılır. “One” kullanımı resmi dilde, “you” ise konuşma dilinde daha yaygındır.

If **one** wants to be a good parent, **one** should be patient with children.  
**You** can't learn a language in just four weeks. (Buradaki “**you**” özellikle “sen” anlamında değil, “herhangi biri” anlamındadır.)

**DİKKAT!** Genel anlamda insanlar için geçerli kurallardan değil, spesifik durumlardan söz ederken “one / you” kullanılmaz.

**One / You** should knock before going into somebody's room. (Genel kural)  
Somebody is knocking at the door. (**One** is knocking – **YANLIŞTIR.**)

- “One / you” cümlede özne ya da nesne görevi görür. “One's / your” (possessive) ve “oneself / yourself” (reflexive) halleri vardır.

**One / You** should never lose **one's / your** temper while speaking with a young child.  
Before choosing a career, **one / you** should ask **oneself / yourself** what interests **one / you** most.

- “Informal” dilde cümlenin başında kullanılan “one” a atıf yapmak için “he, him, his, himself” kullanımı daha yaygındır.

One cannot succeed unless **he** tries hard. (informal)  
One cannot succeed unless **one** tries hard. (formal)

### They

- “One / You” kadar geniş bir genelleme ifade etmez. Çoğunlukla, belirgin ancak pek çok üyeleri olan bir gruba atıf yapar (komşular, otoriteler, vb.) Bizim dışımızdaki diğer insanlardan bahsederken kullanılır.

**They** are going to build a shopping mall in place of these old houses.  
**They** have recently increased the taxes on tobacco.

**DİKKAT:** “They say”, “people say” anlamında kullanılır.

**They say** Bob's son has been involved in a crime.



### We

- Bir fikri kişisellikten çıkarmak ve daha genel olarak ifade etmek için “I” yerine “we” kullanılabilir.

When **we** think of addiction, **we** usually think about issues such as alcoholic drinks or drugs.

## SUBSTITUTION

### One / Ones

- “One” sayılabilir tekil ismin yerine, “ones” sayılabilir çoğul ismin yerine kullanılır.

*Which book is yours? The **one** with a blue cover. (one = book)  
I like green apples better than red **ones**. (ones = apples)*

- “A/an, my/your ... etc., some, any, both” ve sayıların hemen arkasından “one / ones” kullanılmaz. Ancak araya sıfat girerse “one / ones” kullanımı mümkündür.

*I'm looking for a coat but I can't find **a nice one**. (NOT a one)  
Most of the books were quite expensive but I managed to pick **two cheap ones**.  
(NOT two ones)  
This is your course book and the one on the desk is **mine**. (NOT my one)*

- “The, this, that, these, those, each, another, which” ya da superlative adjective'den sonra “one / ones” kullanılabilir ancak zorunlu değildir.

*If these exercises are too difficult for you, try **this (one)**.  
I tried all three coats and **each (one)** was too big for me.  
I have already watched this DVD. Can we rent **another (one)**?  
Two of these shirts are for you. **Which (ones)** do you like?  
The last paragraph was the most **difficult (one)**.*

### one or it

- “One” bir nesneden genel olarak söz ederken “it” ise daha önceden tanımlanmış belirli bir nesneye gönderme yapmak için kullanılır.

*I haven't got a passport and I need **one** to travel abroad.*

*A: Have you seen my passport anywhere?  
B: Yes, I saw **it** in your drawer.*



### one of

- “One of” yapısından sonra çoğul bir isim gelir. Bu çoğul ismin başına “the, my, those” gibi bir belirleyici gelmesi zorunludur. “One of” yapısından sonraki özne-fiil uyumuna dikkat etmek gerekir. Bu yapıdan sonraki fiil tekil olmalıdır.

***One of my friends is** going abroad for his college education.  
**Clare is one of the tallest girls** in our class.*

## PRACTICE 8

Fill in the blanks with ‘one’ or ‘ones’ .

1. You shouldn't marry him unless you're positively sure he's the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Teachers shouldn't give so much attention to the bright students in the class because they're the \_\_\_\_\_ who least need it.
3. My son got on well with the boys who liked football, but not with the \_\_\_\_\_ who loved basketball.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ basketball skill I haven't been able to master is the slam dunk.
5. I'm not surprised he won the lottery since he's always been the lucky \_\_\_\_\_ in the family.

## FORMS OF 'OTHER'

### another

- “Another” sıfat ya da zamir olarak tekil isimler için kullanılır ve “bir diğeri, bir başkası” anlamına gelir.

*This skirt is too small for me. Can I try **another** size? (sıfat olarak kullanımı)*  
*One of the students was writing on the board; **another** was looking out of the window when the teacher came in. (zamir olarak kullanımı)*

### other / others

- Belirtisiz nesne durumundaki çoğul isimlerle “other” sıfat, “others” zamir olarak kullanılır.

*Kathy is a very selfish girl. She never thinks of **other people**. (diğer insanları – sıfat )*  
*Kathy is a very selfish girl. She never thinks of **others**. (Diğerlerini – zamir)*  
*Some people relax by listening to music, **others** relax by spending time with friends.*

- “Some, any, no, many” gibi miktar bildiren belirleyicilerle birlikte “other(s)” kullanılabilir.

*These bananas are too ripe. Do you have **any others**?*  
*I can't come tomorrow night. I'll see you **some other** time.*

### the other / the others

- Belirli sayıdaki kişi veya şeylerden söz ederken, sonuncuyu ya da geri kalanı ifade etmek için, “diğer”, “diğeri” ya da “diğerleri” anlamında kullanılır. “The other” tekil isimlerin yerine hem sıfat hem de zamir olarak kullanılır. “The others” her zaman zamirdir.

*There are three cars in the parking lot. Two of them are blue and **the other** is black. (diğeri: zamir)*  
*The man was waiting on **the other** side of the street. (diğer taraf: sıfat)*  
*In the staff meeting only a few members supported the manager's new project; all **the other members** rejected it. (diğer üyeler: sıfat)*  
*Five students took the test. Three of them passed and **the others** failed. (diğerleri: zamir)*

### every other

- Bir eylemin belirli bir süreç içerisinde bir defa atlanarak gerçekleştiğini anlatır. “Gün aşırı”, “iki günde bir” gibi anlamlar taşır. “Every other”dan sonra tekil isim gelir.

*I go jogging **every other day**. (Gün aşırı koşmaya giderim.)*

### one after another / one after the other

- Bu ifadeler “sırayla, teker teker” anlamlarını verirler.

*Small businesses have been collapsing **one after another**.*  
*She ate **one** chocolate **after the other** until the box was empty.*

## each other / one another

- Çoğunlukla anlamca aynıdır ve aynı şekilde kullanılırlar. Ancak “each other” genellikle iki kişiden, “one another” ise daha büyük bir gruptan söz ederken kullanılır.

*On their wedding day Mary and John gave **each other** gold rings.  
The students in this classroom cooperate with **one another**.*

- Her iki ifadenin de “possessive” (iyelik) formları vardır; “each other’s ve one another’s”.

*Tom and Bill wrote down **each other’s** / **one another’s** numbers.*

## each other / themselves

- “Each other”, “birbirlerini, birbirlerine”, “themselves” ise “kendilerini, kendilerine” anlamlarına gelir.

*The students introduced **themselves**. (Öğrenciler kendilerini tanıttı.)  
The students introduced **each other**. (Öğrenciler birbirlerini tanıttı.)*

### PRACTICE 9

Fill in the blanks with “each other / one another” or “each other’s / one another’s”.

1. Jack and Kate hate \_\_\_\_\_ so much that they can’t even be in the same room together.
2. My sister and I are so close that we borrow \_\_\_\_\_ clothes without even asking.
3. The whole idea behind peer learning is for students to learn more from \_\_\_\_\_ than from the actual teacher.
4. Many therapists say that relationships often fall apart when couples stop respecting \_\_\_\_\_ privacy.
5. When they were very young, they promised not to tell \_\_\_\_\_ secrets to anyone else.

### PRACTICE 10

Fill in the blanks with “each other” or a reflexive pronoun.

1. Jane and I enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ at the party last night so much that we were the last people to leave.
2. Little children learn to share or help \_\_\_\_\_ when they go to kindergarten.
3. Turkish people are usually proud of \_\_\_\_\_ due to the fact that they are the descendants of Ottoman Sultans.
4. The teacher could clearly see that the two students were copying from \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Although the two of us had been close friends for a long time we stopped seeing \_\_\_\_\_ after we got married.

## PRACTICE 11

Fill in the blanks with a word from the list.

another

other

others

the other

the others

1. The Olsen twins look so much alike that everybody has trouble distinguishing one from \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Where are \_\_\_\_\_? I thought they were right behind us.
3. Reebok has come out with yet \_\_\_\_\_ celebrity endorsed sneaker called the 'S. Carter.'
4. This facility counsels alcoholics and people with \_\_\_\_\_ drug-related addictions.
5. I don't see the restaurant anywhere near here; I think we should have gone \_\_\_\_\_ way.
6. I hope this isn't \_\_\_\_\_ one of your so-called jokes because if it is, I don't want to hear it.
7. I haven't seen his new film yet, but if it's anything like \_\_\_\_\_ he's been in, I'm sure I'll like it.
8. My mother taught me to treat \_\_\_\_\_ the way I would want to be treated.
9. I don't work out every day. I go to the gym every \_\_\_\_\_ day.

## PRACTICE 12

Underline the correct choice.

1. This is a private area so **no one / someone** except the officials is allowed on the field.
2. "Has anyone called me?"  
"Yes, **anyone / someone** has called you three times but he didn't leave a message."
3. Selma and her friend have tickets to the concert but **both / neither** knows the way to the concert hall.
4. "Where would you like to stay?"  
"**Somewhere / Anywhere** will do if it is a clean place."
5. There is **nowhere / anywhere** to park here. Let's go somewhere else to park.
6. The rain made **it / that** difficult to see, so the driver had a hard time driving us all the way up the hill.
7. Nowhere **have I seen / I have seen** such a beautiful view of Istanbul.

# PRONOUNS

## Test 1

1. There is a lot of research on violence and kids, and ---- information has important implications especially for parents.

  - A) those
  - B) these
  - C) this
  - D) his
  - E) its
2. Students believe that teachers make ---- lives miserable by giving ---- homework every day.

  - A) them / us
  - B) their / them
  - C) his / him
  - D) them / them
  - E) theirs / their
3. Last week in Turkey, the southern regions remained dry, but there was heavy rain ----.

  - A) nowhere else
  - B) everywhere else
  - C) somewhere
  - D) anything
  - E) nothing else
4. ---- got very scared when the unusually large dog jumped out of ---- hut and started to lick my face.

  - A) I / its
  - B) It / hers
  - C) He / it's
  - D) She / my
  - E) I / theirs
5. ---- wanted to see you but he didn't say ---- about the reason.

  - A) Everybody / something
  - B) Somebody / nothing
  - C) Anybody / everything
  - D) Someone / anything
  - E) No one / anything
6. If your computer has crashed, you can use ---- as I'm not using ---- at the moment.

  - A) yours / this
  - B) his / them
  - C) this / my
  - D) hers / mine
  - E) mine / it
7. The company will upgrade ---- computer information systems next month.

  - A) it's
  - B) its
  - C) they're
  - D) his
  - E) theirs
8. Be careful not to cut ---- while chopping vegetables.

  - A) himself
  - B) oneself
  - C) your
  - D) yourself
  - E) you

9. ---- books are not the ones you ordered; ---- will be here tomorrow.

- A) That / it
- B) Yours / they
- C) These / yours
- D) This / ours
- E) Those / their

13. I borrowed the car from a friend of ---- and drove to the town in the lunch break.

- A) mine
- B) me
- C) her
- D) my
- E) him

10. While I was trying to find an old friend of mine, I found out that he had ---- own web site and I immediately sent an e-mail to ----.

- A) his / me
- B) this / her
- C) him / it
- D) his / him
- E) their / them

14. None of the students knew that ---- teacher would resign because of ----.

- A) theirs / us
- B) their / them
- C) our / hers
- D) your / yours
- E) her / their

11. Most scientists don't believe in the presence of intelligent beings ---- in space.

- A) somewhere
- B) nowhere
- C) everything
- D) nothing
- E) anywhere

15. The only thing the student forgot to take with ---- to the trip was ---- camera.

- A) her / theirs
- B) us / ours
- C) them / your
- D) you / hers
- E) him / his

12. Stop acting silly. You're making a fool of ----.

- A) yours
- B) your
- C) your own
- D) by yourself
- E) yourself

16. It is hard to believe but even though they have been married for 50 years, my grandparents are still in love with ----.

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

# PRONOUNS

## Test 2

1. At parties, some people usually tend to talk about ---- jobs and money, but sometimes this can be very boring for ----.

  - A) their / the others
  - B) her / other
  - C) others / me
  - D) each other / them
  - E) theirs / another
2. To ---- surprise it was only ---- who was annoyed at the little boy's crying during the whole flight.

  - A) her / none
  - B) theirs / him
  - C) our / us
  - D) his / them
  - E) my / me
3. I remember putting my glasses down ---- here but now I cannot find ----.

  - A) somewhere / it
  - B) everywhere / them
  - C) nowhere / their
  - D) anywhere / its
  - E) somewhere / them
4. I can't believe that you cooked this delicious meal all ----.

  - A) yourself
  - B) by herself
  - C) by yourself
  - D) himself
  - E) on his own
5. The children were so hungry that ---- could eat ---- they were given.

  - A) their / everything
  - B) he / something
  - C) they / anything
  - D) they / some
  - E) we / more
6. I've seen the car that my brother is going to buy at the gallery, but I don't like ---- colour. So, I'll tell him not to buy ----.

  - A) theirs / them
  - B) their / its
  - C) it's / his
  - D) its / it
  - E) his / one
7. ---- elder sister was unhappy because ---- husband had forgotten her birthday.

  - A) Her / his
  - B) His / mine
  - C) Their / yours
  - D) My / her
  - E) Your / their
8. ---- of the applicants was qualified enough to get the job, so they decided to put an advertisement in the newspaper.

  - A) Some
  - B) None
  - C) Either
  - D) All
  - E) Each

9. I don't know where ---- going after class, because they always go ---- different.

- A) they / anywhere
- B) they're / somewhere
- C) their / everywhere
- D) them / somewhere
- E) themselves / nowhere

13. None of my friends came to watch my game. I didn't expect any of ---- to show up on such a cold day, anyway.

- A) them
- B) they
- C) all
- D) theirs
- E) one's

10. ---- two toys are yours and ---- over there is mine.

- A) Those / others
- B) The / the others
- C) These / the other one
- D) This / another one
- E) That / the other

14. I wanted to buy a new computer, but I couldn't find ---- that I could afford.

- A) either
- B) it
- C) other
- D) one
- E) neither

11. Old people who are living all by ---- keep looking forward to ---- to talk to.

- A) them / anyone
- B) themselves / someone
- C) they / everyone
- D) themselves / nobody
- E) theirs / someone

15. All couples should help ---- to have a good relationship and a happy marriage.

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

12. I don't like living in this small town. There is ---- enjoyable to do here.

- A) everything
- B) anything
- C) something
- D) nothing
- E) none of

16. Our neighbour disappeared after her daughter left the house and ---- has heard ---- from her since then.

- A) anyone / something
- B) everybody / nothing
- C) somebody / nothing
- D) no one / everything
- E) nobody / anything

# PRONOUNS

## Test 3

1. ---- toys are all plastic; ---- is the only wooden one.  
A) Ours / his                      B) Yours / hers  
C) My / her                         D) Our / your  
E) Their / mine
2. If Sally says that she won't lend you ---- dictionary, I can lend you ----.  
A) hers / mine                      B) her / my  
C) his / him                         D) theirs / ours  
E) her / mine
3. Russian businesses are working on ---- image and changing ---- corporate management and culture.  
A) its / it's                         B) their / it's  
C) their / their                      D) theirs / its  
E) it's / their
4. The chemistry teacher told ---- that she was very angry with ---- because I had forgotten to do my homework for the third time.  
A) us / them                         B) him / her  
C) ours / her                         D) me / me  
E) her / myself
5. A close friend of ---- told my parents that he would take ---- to a basketball game at the weekend, which was not true at all.  
A) me / me                         B) us / us  
C) mine / me                        D) theirs / ours  
E) my / me
6. You can't put the blame on ---- for getting late to the meeting; it was totally ---- fault and you know that.  
A) mine / yours                      B) me / your  
C) yourself / mine                    D) you / theirs  
E) his / her
7. A former colleague of ---- invited ---- to his birthday party at the weekend, but we couldn't go as there was a meeting.  
A) her / hers                        B) his / him  
C) my / me                         D) them / them  
E) hers / us
8. My grandmother has been living ---- since my grandfather died in 2003.  
A) by herself                        B) herself  
C) her own                         D) hers  
E) of her own

9. ---- is waiting in the corridor to see you and he looks really furious.

- A) Anybody
- B) Something
- C) No one
- D) Everyone
- E) Somebody

13. The spokesperson of the project group says that they need ---- five days in order to be able to finish their project without any mistakes.

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

10. You can borrow ---- of those books because I have read them ----.

- A) every one / both
- B) some / either
- C) any one / all
- D) none / neither
- E) anyone / all

14. There was hardly ---- on the beach, so we couldn't play beach volley that day.

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

11. One of ---- students in the conference hall ---- disturbing the people around him a lot.

- A) theirs / was
- B) them / was
- C) their / was
- D) their / were
- E) theirs / were

15. Jessica was the only person who liked the lemonade I had prepared; ---- in the room said it was bad.

- A) nobody
- B) nobody else
- C) somebody
- D) someone else
- E) everyone else

12. They congratulated ---- after the bitter contest and said they didn't want to go through anything like that again.

- A) one after the other
- B) another
- C) the other
- D) each other
- E) by themselves

16. If ---- phones me when I am at the meeting, tell ---- I will be available by three o'clock.

- A) somebody / his
- B) anybody / them
- C) everyone / us
- D) everybody / themselves
- E) no one / them

# PRONOUNS

## Test 4

1. You had better ask ---- how to get to the railway station as I am a stranger here myself.  
A) nobody else            B) they  
C) someone else        D) everybody  
E) theirs
2. ---- cannot achieve ---- full potential doing things that one does not enjoy.  
A) You / yours  
B) They / themselves  
C) The one / ones  
D) One / one's  
E) Ones / his
3. Some people believe that computers can be a great tool for education, while ---- may believe that they are the ultimate killers of young brains.  
A) others                    B) the others  
C) ones                     D) the other  
E) the ones
4. The points that you have made in ---- article are totally different from ----.  
A) you / me                B) your / mine  
C) yours / mine         D) your / my  
E) yours / my
5. With approximately 8% higher emissions than ---- of the USA, China now tops the list of CO2 emitting countries.  
A) this                      B) that  
C) these                    D) those  
E) ones
6. In the Alaska region, average summer temperatures are as low as -25°F; in winter they even drop lower than ---- else on earth.  
A) everything              B) somewhere  
C) no                        D) nowhere  
E) anywhere
7. ---- would be surprised if John was found guilty, as his past is full of similar crimes.  
A) Somebody              B) Everyone  
C) Anyone                 D) Nobody  
E) Nothing
8. Did you know that the total mass of all the asteroids is still less than ---- of the Moon?  
A) this                      B) that  
C) those                    D) these  
E) one

9. When the climbing team reached the top of the mountain, they couldn't see ---- due to the heavy fog.

- A) another
- B) nothing
- C) anything
- D) other
- E) nowhere

13. During the interview, the manager carefully took down ---- word I said, which I found rather strange.

- A) all
- B) each
- C) none
- D) some
- E) many

10. The old man wanted to turn over a new leaf in his life, therefore, he went to a small village where ---- would know ---- about him.

- A) someone / anything
- B) anyone / anything
- C) anybody / nothing
- D) no one / nothing
- E) nobody / anything

14. Despite all ---- efforts, neither my father's warnings nor ---- deterred him from doing bungee jumping.

- A) her / their
- B) ours / his
- C) our / my
- D) your / their
- E) our / mine

11. I can see that your brother has already planned ---- career, but I still don't know what I should do about ----.

- A) his / mine
- B) her / it
- C) hers / yours
- D) his / my
- E) my / its

15. Many professors who left the country or were killed were never replaced because there aren't ---- left in Iraq.

- A) many
- B) some
- C) much
- D) several
- E) either

12. ---- is the only racing car in this neighbourhood; ---- cars are all regular.

- A) Their / other
- B) Your / the others
- C) Yours / the other
- D) His / other
- E) Hers / others

16. Why do some people ask questions ---- ---- have the answers to? Is it to make themselves look smarter than others?

- A) all / them
- B) us / ourselves
- C) by / themselves
- D) they / themselves
- E) them / we

**VOCABULARY  
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11**

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# VOCABULARY TEST 1

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

1. If you see a crime being ----, you should immediately call the police.

- A) attacked  
B) submitted  
C) accused  
D) convicted  
E) committed

2. Traditional electric light bulbs which are not environmentally friendly should be banned as part of plans to help ---- climate change.

- A) allow  
B) cope  
C) include  
D) tackle  
E) challenge

3. 75% of Americans said they would like their child to ---- a teaching career in public schools.

- A) refuse  
B) pursue  
C) relieve  
D) release  
E) train

4. Educational experts say that parents need to ---- how long their kids spend on the net.

- A) permit  
B) ignore  
C) determine  
D) apply  
E) respect

5. It's really hard to ---- how ancient people managed to fight against wild animals with simple tools.

- A) show  
B) imagine  
C) display  
D) remember  
E) conclude

6. Smoking used to ---- a firm place in Turkish culture, especially among males.

- A) happen  
B) occur  
C) occupy  
D) play  
E) represent

7. If you have a broken tap, you should get it fixed because it can ---- up to 70 litres of water every 24 hours.

- A) prevent  
B) waste  
C) flow  
D) flood  
E) allow

8. The vast majority of Americans ---- a mobile phone, and they check their mobile phones 150 times a day.

- A) fake  
B) own  
C) take  
D) join  
E) sign

9. Nearly all of Hong Kong's electrical power has to be ----, so electricity is very expensive.

- A) imported  
B) circulated  
C) traded  
D) marketed  
E) promoted

10. An 18-year-old US boy has been put in prison for ---- a dangerous computer virus.

- A) deleting  
B) weakening  
C) forbidding  
D) downloading  
E) spreading

11. People with ---- tend to have more friends, go for what they want in life, and achieve the things they go for.

- A) worry
- B) pain
- C) cowardice
- D) intimacy
- E) confidence

12. Plastic bags are used by most shoppers, however, we must keep in mind that they're bad for the ----.

- A) waste
- B) pollution
- C) dirt
- D) dust
- E) environment

13. Some early viruses were written to help people keep their computers safe, but now most of them just do ----.

- A) benefit
- B) damage
- C) good
- D) power
- E) aid

14. As a centre of commercial and industrial activity, İstanbul provides many job ----.

- A) applications
- B) forms
- C) opportunities
- D) failures
- E) secrets

15. Big shopping malls are charging customers a small amount of money for ordinary plastic bags, and they give the money to ----.

- A) charities
- B) friends
- C) celebrities
- D) relatives
- E) clients

16. According to a United Nations report, in Africa around 400 million people live in extreme ----.

- A) poverty
- B) weather
- C) wealth
- D) development
- E) progress

17. Learning a musical instrument is a long process which requires a lot of ----.

- A) anger
- B) patience
- C) worry
- D) absence
- E) ignorance

18. Many people hesitate to do shopping online because they have concerns in terms of ----.

- A) security
- B) salesperson
- C) entertainment
- D) cash
- E) discount

19. Water is ---- nowadays in the country, so turn off the tap while brushing your teeth.

- A) simple
- B) precious
- C) common
- D) worthless
- E) abundant

20. The metro and the bus rapid transit system called Metrobus are the most ---- forms of transportation in İstanbul.

- A) harmful
- B) boring
- C) redundant
- D) convenient
- E) mere

21. Burning fossil fuels creates pollution, which is having a(n) ---- effect on the earth's climate.

- A) beneficial
- B) adverse
- C) harmless
- D) useful
- E) unimportant

22. If you are a(n) ---- consumer of energy, you will naturally save a lot of money.

- A) efficient
- B) useless
- C) extravagant
- D) poor
- E) reluctant

23. ---- action should be taken to stop kids from eating too much fast food and drinking sugary drinks.

- A) Urgent
- B) Distant
- C) Slow
- D) Reluctant
- E) Traditional

24. Many smokers are ---- of the fact that they make non-smokers uncomfortable, so they smoke their cigarettes outside.

- A) proud
- B) aware
- C) ignorant
- D) object
- E) keen

25. If a person in an accident has difficulty breathing, an ambulance should be called ----.

- A) immediately
- B) necessarily
- C) lately
- D) fluently
- E) accurately

26. In order to save money don't boil more water than you need and use a kettle that switches off ---- when the water has boiled.

- A) lately
- B) lately
- C) ordinarily
- D) luckily
- E) automatically

27. The Internet ---- changed the way people gather information and socialize.

- A) dramatically
- B) locally
- C) formerly
- D) hardly
- E) initially

28. Tennis was first played by French monks in the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century, and the first "racquets" were ---- animal skin.

- A) called up
- B) made of
- C) backed up
- D) carried out
- E) figured out

29. Polio, which can kill children, has been virtually ---- in the developed world.

- A) watched out
- B) worked out
- C) checked out
- D) wiped out
- E) made out

30. Many consumers ---- genetically modified foods and want them to be banned.

- A) object to
- B) pick up
- C) add to
- D) get along
- E) back up



**READING  
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**1. – 240. soruları, verilen parçalara göre cevaplayınız.**

Millions of people around the world cook their food over a wood fire every day. However, it is often difficult to find wood for the fire and people who do not have wood spend large amounts of money on cooking fuel. Fortunately, there is a much easier way to cook food using energy from the sun. Today, people are using solar cookers in many underdeveloped countries around the world. A solar cooker includes several flat walls, or panels, that directly reflect the sun's light onto the food. These panels are usually made of mirrors or some type of a reflective metal. The food is inside a separate plastic or glass container that traps heat energy. People can build solar panel cookers quickly and with very few supplies. They do not cost much. In Kenya, for example, panel cookers are being manufactured for just two dollars.

**2. We can understand from the passage that solar cookers ----.**

- A) cook faster than wood fires
- B) are cheap and easy to make as they don't require much material and equipment
- C) are made only in Kenya at the moment
- D) can solve the problem of starvation in underdeveloped countries
- E) require a smaller amount of cooking fuel than other types of cookers

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**1. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.**

- A) some ways to use solar energy more efficiently
- B) how to build a solar cooker at home
- C) various cooking styles used around the world
- D) a low-cost alternative to cooking fuel
- E) a useful new invention which will soon become available in the market

**3. It is stated the passage that reflective metal panels ----.**

- A) trap the heat energy so that the food is kept warm
- B) are not as effective as mirrors
- C) can be replaced by plastic or glass
- D) are not an essential element of the solar cookers
- E) are used to concentrate light from the sun into a cooking container

Human genes are normally organized along forty-six chromosomes — twenty-three from each parent. But as a result of a mistake in cell division, some people have three copies of the twenty-first chromosome although there are supposed to be just two. About one in every 700 babies has this extra copy. The name for this condition is Down syndrome. People with Down syndrome have weak muscles. Their heads are smaller than average and they can have unusually shaped ears. Also, their eyes often angle upward. Down syndrome is also the most common genetic cause of mental retardation. Most people with Down syndrome are mildly to moderately retarded. Many, however, are able to attend regular classes with other students. Later, as adults, many can hold jobs and lead independent lives.

**5. According to the passage, Down syndrome ----.**

- A) is a fatal hereditary disease
- B) is caused by a mistake in cell division
- C) is the most common genetic illness in the world
- D) can be diagnosed during pregnancy with a simple genetic test
- E) results in mental retardation in about one in 700 cases

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**4. The main purpose of the passage is ----.**

- A) to give information about how human chromosomes work
- B) to give a brief description of a condition known as Down syndrome
- C) to describe the several causes of a common illness called Down syndrome
- D) to describe new ways to treat Down syndrome
- E) to explain the process by which human genes copy themselves

**6. We learn from the passage that people with Down syndrome ----.**

- A) have distinct physical features
- B) need the help and support of others all their lives
- C) are usually discriminated against at work
- D) have to attend special classes designed for mentally slow students
- E) are unable to take care of themselves and lead normal lives

King Hiero in ancient Greece ordered a crown of gold. However, when he received it, he suspected that his goldsmith had mixed some silver with it, so he called on Archimedes and asked him to examine the crown to see if it was pure gold. Archimedes was puzzled. How could he find out if the crown was pure gold? One day, he observed the water flowing over the top of the bathtub in a public bath. Suddenly, he realized how he could test the gold in the king's crown. He knew that gold was heavier than silver. He could get a piece of pure gold that weighed the same as the king's crown. He could put it in a full container of water and measure how much water it displaced. Then, he could put the crown in the same container of water. If more water flowed out, the crown was not pure gold. Archimedes was so excited by this discovery that he rushed out of the public bath and ran naked through the streets shouting: "Eureka! Eureka! I have found it! I have found it!"

**7. It is clear from the passage that King Hiero ----.**

- A) wanted Archimedes to test whether his crown was made of pure gold or not
- B) was cheated by his goldsmith, who mixed some silver in his gold crown
- C) gave Archimedes a gold crown because he had made a great scientific discovery
- D) asked Archimedes to make him a crown of pure gold
- E) had no doubt that Archimedes could find a way to test the gold in his crown

**8. We understand from the passage that Archimedes ----.**

- A) always did his scientific experiments in a public bath
- B) was an eccentric who often ran around without his clothes on
- C) solved a scientific problem with the help of an observation he made in a public bath
- D) worked in the palace as a scientific advisor to King Hiero
- E) accidentally discovered in a public bath that gold was heavier than silver

**9. The test described in the passage would probably NOT involve ----.**

- A) weighing the crown
- B) weighing a piece of pure gold
- C) putting the crown in a container full of water
- D) measuring the weight of the water that flowed out of the container
- E) comparing the weight of the King's crown with the weight of a silver crown



Through science, it has become possible to predict certain future events with some success. For example, scientists can predict eclipses, forecast weather phenomena, and warn people about impending volcanic eruptions. Could these examples be considered divination through science? No. Strictly speaking, divination assumes the influence of a supernatural force or fate, whereas scientific predictions are made from mechanical processes and rely on empirical, not theoretical, laws of nature. Therefore, divination would more correctly be defined as any method of prediction that has not been made using scientific research.

**11. We learn from the passage that divination is ----.**

- A) a superstition held by a large number of people in the world
- B) predicting something without the use of science
- C) a scientific forecast of future events
- D) something that no theory can explain
- E) guessing when natural phenomena will occur

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**10. What does the passage mainly discuss?**

- A) How to define divination.
- B) Natural disasters.
- C) Scientific predictions.
- D) The effect of science on divination.
- E) What fate is.

**12. The passage clearly states that, unlike scientific predictions, divination ----.**

- A) relies on mechanical processes and empirical laws of nature
- B) cannot predict eclipses and volcanic eruptions
- C) can often predict future events accurately
- D) is based on the belief that a supernatural force affects events
- E) uses the power of the unconscious mind

Fingerprinting, as a method of identifying people, is becoming outdated, and newer, more effective methods of identification have already taken **its** place. These methods are called biometric identification. They include identification through iris scans, face scans, voice analysis and even body-odour analysis. One form of biometric identification involves personal signatures. The name of this method is misleading, though, as it is not the completed signature that identifies the person, but the act of signing. This method analyses the way the pen is held, the amount of time it takes to complete the signature, the amount of pressure on the pen, and how many times the pen is lifted from the paper.

14. In line 4, the word “its” refers to -----.

- A) identifying people
- B) an effective method
- C) biometric identification
- D) iris-scanning
- E) fingerprinting

13. It is pointed out in the passage that -----.

- A) some new methods of identification which are more reliable than fingerprinting are now available
- B) biometric identification is not very likely to replace fingerprinting soon
- C) identification through voice analysis is the most effective method at the moment
- D) iris-scanning is not a very popular method as it can be dangerous to eyesight
- E) it is possible to make character analysis by studying one’s signature

15. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A) Iris-scanning and face scanning are different methods of biometric identification.
- B) Fingerprinting is still the most widely used method of identification.
- C) The personal signature method analyses the way a person signs his or her name.
- D) There are more effective ways of identifying people than fingerprinting.
- E) A person’s unique smell can be used in identifying people.



Greenpeace is known for its creative, non-violent protests. However, its peaceful approach hasn't stopped others from using violence to try to stop them. For example, in Icelandic waters in 1979, Greenpeace was trying to stop a whale hunt. They positioned their boat, the Rainbow Warrior, between whaling boats and the whales. The whalers could not be stopped, though, and fired their weapons anyway – right over Greenpeace members. Another time, in 1980, Greenpeace was protesting the delivery of nuclear weapons from Japan to France. A French naval boat deliberately ran into the Greenpeace boat. However, the worst attack was in 1985. Greenpeace was in New Zealand preparing to demonstrate against French nuclear testing in the Pacific Ocean. French Secret Service agents secretly attached two bombs to the Rainbow Warrior. The bombs exploded, destroying the boat and killing a member of Greenpeace – photographer Fernando Pereira.

**17. It is obvious from the passage that the Rainbow Warrior is ----.**

- A) the name of a protest group against whaling
- B) the name of a Greenpeace ship
- C) the name of an Icelandic whaling boat
- D) the name of a French company
- E) the name of a brave Greenpeace member who died during a protest

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**16. The passage focuses mainly on ----.**

- A) Greenpeace activities
- B) methods of non-violent protest
- C) the violent attacks on Greenpeace
- D) the difficulty of stopping whalers
- E) nuclear testing in the Pacific Ocean

**18. It is stated in the passage that Fernando Pereira was ----.**

- A) a French secret service agent who attached a bomb to a Greenpeace boat
- B) a New Zealander who demonstrated against French nuclear testing in the Pacific
- C) a Greenpeace boat which was destroyed by a bomb
- D) a Greenpeace photographer who died in a bomb explosion
- E) a French naval officer who organized the attack on a Greenpeace boat

**GRAMMAR**

**VOCABULARY**

**READING**

**SKILLS**

**WORKSHEETS**



## GRAMMAR

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

1. A good Turkish cook usually puts some spice into the dishes to give ---- a savory taste.

A) them  
B) it  
C) theirs  
D) its  
E) itself

2. Einstein, the most famous scientist of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, had a profound impact on ---- from quantum theory to nuclear power and the atom bomb.

A) anywhere  
B) everything  
C) nothing  
D) everyone  
E) anyone

3. During a group discussion, the teacher should make sure that ---- in the classroom has an equal chance to participate in it.

A) nobody  
B) someone  
C) most  
D) all  
E) everyone

4. Ronaldinho is sometimes confused with ---- Brazilian soccer star, Ronaldo, who also was called Ronaldinho earlier in his career.

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

5. It is usually better to judge people on ---- actions rather than on ---- words.

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

6. We have already finished eating ---- lunch, but Tom is still trying to finish ----.

A) us / theirs  
B) mine / his  
C) our / his  
D) ours / him  
E) his / yours

7. One of my classmates hardly does any work ----; he usually finds someone to help ---- with his assignments.

A) herself / hers  
B) himself / him  
C) him / his  
D) his own / them  
E) him / himself

8. A friend of ---- has lent ---- his tent for a week for our camping holiday.

A) him / ours  
B) your / them  
C) our / their  
D) mine / us  
E) theirs / our

9. There are more historical sites on the European side of Istanbul than there are on ---- one.

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

10. Green iguanas mostly use ---- tails in order to protect ---- from other animals.

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

11. In the 1920s, Edwin Hubble found that galaxies were moving away from ----, which supported the Big Bang theory.

- A) the other
- B) other
- C) another
- D) some other
- E) each other

12. According to a friend of ----, who spent two years in Japan, many Japanese believe that ---- is the best country in the world to live in.

- A) my / their
- B) mine / theirs
- C) our / them
- D) me / their
- E) your / themselves

13. The printing press made it possible for almost ---- to read and helped spread information almost ---- in the world.

- A) anyone / everywhere
- B) anything / nowhere
- C) nobody / something
- D) anybody / somewhere
- E) everybody / nowhere

14. Because Tim typed ---- homework on the computer, it looked much nicer than all of ----.

- A) his own / their
- B) himself / us
- C) his / ours
- D) on his own / his
- E) our / him

15. There is ---- to eat in the house; why don't you go and get ---- to cook for dinner?

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

16. In Antarctica, many researchers carry out experiments which cannot be conducted ---- else in the world.

- A) somebody
- B) everywhere
- C) anyone
- D) anywhere
- E) nowhere

## GRAMMAR

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

English teenagers are about to receive compulsory cooking lessons in schools. Ed Balls, the Minister in charge of schools, says (1) ---- want to encourage healthy eating to fight the obesity rate among young people. (2) ---- is feared that basic cooking and food preparation skills are being lost as parents turn to pre-prepared convenience foods. Moreover, nowadays, English people have almost stopped inviting (3) ---- over for dinner. As this is the case, young people don't bother to cook for (4) ---- anymore and they don't even try to learn to cook, either. Once, the spirit of cooking used to be an integral part of education in England. And in recent decades, cooking has increasingly become a major student activity in schools (5) ----.

1.
  - A) he
  - B) him
  - C) they
  - D) them
  - E) theirs
2.
  - A) They
  - B) It's
  - C) It
  - D) Theirs
  - E) Anything
3.
  - A) them
  - B) him
  - C) it
  - D) each other
  - E) another
4.
  - A) them
  - B) themselves
  - C) the other one
  - D) other
  - E) theirs
5.
  - A) themselves
  - B) them
  - C) their
  - D) by themselves
  - E) its

Although O-type blood can be transfused safely into humans of any blood type without medical risk, it's not always readily available for those (6) ---- desperately need blood. Scientists have discovered a way by which (7) ---- can convert A, B and AB-type blood groups into O-type blood. (8) ---- could lead to a dramatic increase in the worldwide stocks of blood available for transfusion. The leader of the international team of scientists, Professor Martin Olsson from Lund University Hospital in Sweden believes (9) ---- have found the most suitable way to convert A, B and AB blood types into O-type and (10) ---- would be safe to use in transfusions.

6.
  - A) whose
  - B) whom
  - C) who
  - D) which
  - E) ----
7.
  - A) that
  - B) it
  - C) he
  - D) which
  - E) they
8.
  - A) Which
  - B) This
  - C) Those
  - D) These
  - E) Who
9.
  - A) this
  - B) these
  - C) that
  - D) they
  - E) which
10.
  - A) it
  - B) itself
  - C) theirs
  - D) their
  - E) them

In response to the growing light pollution problem, a number of cities **(11)** ---- light pollution awareness campaigns. Among these cities is San Francisco, which **(12)** ---- its first "Lights Out San Francisco" event on October 20, 2007. That night, the city **(13)** ---- people to turn off all nonessential lights for an hour. Sydney, Australia, and Toronto, Canada, have held similar events. And it is hoped that soon, a program called "Lights Out Turkey" **(14)** ---- all Turkish residents to **(15)** ---- all nonessential lights for an hour.

11.

- A) are now running
- B) is already running
- C) will be run
- D) would run
- E) runs

12.

- A) holds
- B) is going to hold
- C) held
- D) doesn't hold
- E) would be held

13.

- A) was encouraging
- B) encouraged
- C) was going to encourage
- D) will encourage
- E) will be encouraging

14.

- A) is inviting
- B) invite
- C) are inviting
- D) invited
- E) will invite

15.

- A) turn in
- B) turn on
- C) turn up
- D) turn off
- E) turn down

Japan **(16)** ---- greenhouse gas emissions by 60-80% by 2050. Isn't it a strong claim, but a very invaluable effort at the same time? Japanese authorities claim that they **(17)** ---- the EU reduction levels within the next 10 years. However, they say they **(18)** ---- targets on this timescale yet. One more announcement they **(19)** ---- recently is that they will set up a trial national carbon market which will help establish a global scheme. They said they **(20)** ---- a broad range of strategies very soon to reduce carbon emissions.

16.

- A) will have reduced
- B) will be reducing
- C) is reducing
- D) is going to reduce
- E) have reduced

17.

- A) would be able to match
- B) have been able to match
- C) were able to match
- D) would have been able to match
- E) will be able to match

18.

- A) aren't setting
- B) won't have set
- C) hadn't set
- D) haven't set
- E) won't set

19.

- A) will make
- B) will have made
- C) have made
- D) had made
- E) were making

20.

- A) are using
- B) would use
- C) are using
- D) had used
- E) were using

## GRAMMAR

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

1. ----, but they also present a great danger to others.
- A) Careless drivers on roads not only hurt themselves
  - B) Selfishness affects not only the person himself
  - C) The country suffers from both disease and war
  - D) Driving after taking alcohol is not only dangerous for you
  - E) The Taiping Rebellion took place in China in the 19th century
2. ---- but only because none of the others was very good.
- A) We are planning to spend this summer in Göcek
  - B) Melissa's was the best composition at the competition
  - C) We had a great time in the exhibition yesterday
  - D) Betty's painting is also being exhibited in the local exhibition centre
  - E) Because I have never written poems before
3. ----, the others are fiercely opposing it.
- A) When the government decided to increase tax payments
  - B) Although the decisions taken by the council are welcomed by the public
  - C) Although there are several objections to the proposals
  - D) All the teachers are discussing the changes in the attendance policy of our school
  - E) While some members of the board are happy with the decision
4. While some people are pessimistic about the future of the country, ----.
- A) others still keep their hopes up and try to think positively
  - B) none are worried about what the country may have to go through
  - C) most of them think that the situation will get worse in the future
  - D) the others didn't know what to expect from the future
  - E) the majority of American writers were unhappy with the situation
5. ----, the others are fiercely opposing it.
- A) When the government decided to increase tax payments
  - B) Although the decisions taken by the council are welcomed by the public
  - C) Although there are several objections to the proposals
  - D) All the teachers are discussing the changes in the attendance policy of our school
  - E) While some members of the board are happy with the decision
6. ----, and it is unlikely that someone ever will.
- A) Because the company failed to increase its profits last year
  - B) Scientist hope to find a cure for cancer in the near future
  - C) Local residents managed to rescue several victims of the accident
  - D) No one has ever managed to fly a long distance with the help of wings
  - E) There has been much research in developing a common language that can be used by everybody in the world

7. ---- since the last time I weighed myself.

- A) I don't think you have gained any weight
- B) I think I need to get some exercise
- C) I am happy that I have lost four kilograms
- D) Dinosaurs are thought to have weighed up to two tons
- E) Jane hopes she will have put on a few kilos soon

8. **When personal computers were first developed, ----.**

- A) very few people were able to use it properly
- B) it had to be kept in a special air-conditioned room
- C) they are now available in very small sizes, too
- D) only technicians and engineers were interested in them
- E) they had worked hard for many years for its development

9. ---- as soon as gold mines were discovered near them.

- A) Gold has been the most precious of metals
- B) Most early towns in the West became quite rich
- C) Costa Rica, which means 'rich coast'
- D) The first gold rush began in 1848
- E) It is thought that rain forests own rich gold mines

10. ---- and just more than half of the world's population.

- A) The population of Europe is currently declining
- B) It is still not known whether our world is getting warmer or not
- C) Many environmentalists argue that
- D) European civilisation was highly advanced
- E) Asia has the world's largest land mass

11. ----, we will have walked more than five miles.

- A) While trying to redecorate our office last year
- B) When we get off the bus at around 10 in the morning
- C) Until we bought everything we needed for the party
- D) Since it has been more than two weeks
- E) By the time we arrive at the exhibition centre

12. **While the headmaster made the opening speech, ----.**

- A) all the students and their parents listened to him in silence
- B) most of the students are excited about starting school
- C) our parents usually come to school with us on the first day of every new semester
- D) the other teachers are getting ready for their classes
- E) because he likes making speeches

## GRAMMAR

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

1. **The owner of these supermarkets is the father of a friend of mine.**
  - A) None of my friends owns any supermarkets.
  - B) The owner of these supermarkets used to be a friend of mine at school.
  - C) These supermarkets belong to the father of one of my friends.
  - D) Among my school friends, there is one whose father is very rich as he owns several supermarkets.
  - E) I have a friend whose father used to own a chain of supermarkets here.
2. **Mobile phones can be used almost anywhere at any time.**
  - A) One can buy a mobile phone anywhere he or she wants.
  - B) Today, there is a mobile phone almost everywhere.
  - C) It is good to be able to use mobile phones almost everywhere.
  - D) You can use a mobile phone almost wherever and whenever you want.
  - E) Mobile phones have become so popular that they can be used everywhere.
3. **No one under eighteen is allowed into the nightclub.**
  - A) It is illegal for people under eighteen to enter nightclubs in this country.
  - B) They usually don't let people under eighteen enter any nightclubs.
  - C) The club is appropriate mostly for those over eighteen.
  - D) I think they shouldn't allow people under eighteen into nightclubs.
  - E) One must be at least eighteen to be able to enter the nightclub.
4. **You let everybody know about the meeting, didn't you?**
  - A) You were informed about the meeting, weren't you?
  - B) Everyone was notified of the meeting, weren't they?
  - C) They didn't tell you about the meeting, did they?
  - D) You will call everybody about the meeting, won't you?
  - E) Everybody agreed to attend the meeting, didn't they?
5. **Our boxer underestimated the other boxer, and was defeated by him in the final match.**
  - A) Our boxer realized that the other boxer was a very good one and that he could not beat him in the final match.
  - B) Our boxer was a much better boxer than the other one; however, he lost the match.
  - C) Although our boxer was very well prepared for the match, he couldn't beat the other boxer.
  - D) The reason why our boxer lost the match was that he wasn't confident enough.
  - E) Our boxer was mistaken about the other boxer's capacity and lost the final match to him.
6. **We hardly had any fun in Bodrum at the weekend because it was so crowded everywhere.**
  - A) We didn't go to Bodrum at the weekend since we knew it would be hard to do anything pleasant in such a crowded town.
  - B) We did nothing interesting during our stay in Bodrum as we couldn't go anywhere because of the heat.
  - C) Almost everything that we did in Bodrum seemed fun, despite the crowds of people everywhere.
  - D) We didn't go anywhere in Bodrum at the weekend because the town had crowds of visitors.
  - E) There were too many people everywhere in Bodrum at the weekend, so we didn't have much fun.

**7. Not all the students stayed until the exam was over.**

- A) Every student had to wait until the exam was over.
- B) All the students left the classroom when the exam ended.
- C) All the students left before the exam was over.
- D) Some of the students taking the exam left before it was over.
- E) There were no students left in the classroom by the time the exam was over.

**8. After his wife died, his dog was his only companion until his own death.**

- A) He had only his dog with him from the time he lost his wife to his own death.
- B) He's had a dog as a pet since his wife died.
- C) After his wife died, he had to take care of the dog himself until his own death.
- D) When the old man lost his wife, he decided to adopt a dog not to be alone.
- E) He felt so lonely after his wife's death that he adopted a dog.

**9. I think we will be out of the office when you come back this afternoon.**

- A) We were all out of the office when you came back that afternoon.
- B) I don't think we'll be at the office when you return this afternoon.
- C) Because you will return this afternoon, you won't see us at the office then.
- D) If you decide to come back this afternoon, we will wait for you at the office.
- E) It is highly likely that you can find us at the office when you come back this afternoon.

**10. The board meeting had already begun by the time I arrived at the office.**

- A) When I came to the office, the board meeting was just about to start.
- B) The board meeting didn't start until I arrived at the office.
- C) The board meeting started when I arrived at the office.
- D) When I got to the office, the board meeting was already in progress.
- E) They didn't start the meeting until I joined them at the office.

**11. My daughter had behaved really well at school before she made friends with Sally.**

- A) My daughter has been unsuccessful at school ever since she met a girl called Sally.
- B) The reason why my daughter behaved well at school was that she was friends with Sally.
- C) I thought my daughter would behave much better after she became friends with Sally.
- D) My daughter and Sally became friends as both were well-behaved students at school.
- E) Until she became friends with Sally, my daughter had been a well-behaved student.

**12. When the young mountaineers reach the top of the hill, they will have been walking for more than four hours.**

- A) It will take about four hours for the young mountaineers to climb the high mountain.
- B) The young mountaineers will have to walk four hours to reach the top of the hill.
- C) The young mountaineers will have walked for more than four hours by the time they reach the top of the hill.
- D) The top of the hill can be reached by walking for more than four hours.
- E) It took at least four hours for the young mountaineers to reach the highest point of the hill.

## VOCABULARY

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

1. Parents should ---- their children to wear helmets while riding bicycles.
- A) enhance                      B) ignore  
C) encourage                  D) prohibit  
E) ban
2. Neely Bruce is a(n) ---- talented and creative composer, with hundreds of works in a wide range of styles.
- A) randomly                      B) adversely  
C) cautiously                    D) remarkably  
E) manually
3. If you are ---- in your job, you will be looking for ways to have a better or higher position.
- A) ambitious                      B) modest  
C) clumsy                          D) unwilling  
E) lazy
4. A laser operation on the eyes can be very dangerous, so it must be ---- with great care.
- A) carried out                      B) let down  
C) set up                            D) grown up  
E) found out
5. His performance was sometimes good and sometimes bad; he was not ---- at all.
- A) colloquial                      B) consistent  
C) punctual                        D) instant  
E) diverse
6. Tom is so ----; one minute, he's happy and the next he's depressed.
- A) favourite                        B) supportive  
C) angry                              D) scary  
E) moody
7. An animal's ---- provides it with everything it needs to live and reproduce.
- A) habitat                            B) hostility  
C) ritual                              D) trap  
E) property
8. People often have great difficulty ---- work after a long holiday in summer.
- A) setting off                        B) taking after  
C) falling out with                  D) looking up to  
E) getting down to

9. He has been a teacher for almost ten years now, so he has quite a lot of ---- in teaching.

- A) literacy
- B) experience
- C) exercise
- D) treatment
- E) ritual

10. The students' work has shown a striking improvement since the new teacher ---- the class.

- A) ran into
- B) showed off
- C) took to
- D) took over
- E) made up

11. His hard work at school and high grades are ---- both by his teachers and by his parents.

- A) appreciated
- B) avoided
- C) concluded
- D) described
- E) generated

12. People everywhere have different ---- which they observe when celebrating Christmas.

- A) appliances
- B) structures
- C) negotiations
- D) traditions
- E) contributions

13. We filled the petrol tank ---- as there wasn't going to be another petrol station for the next 300 kilometres or so.

- A) wastefully
- B) completely
- C) rarely
- D) dramatically
- E) violently

14. English has a large vocabulary because it has always ---- words from other languages.

- A) borrowed
- B) treated
- C) banned
- D) refused
- E) rejected

15. If the driver of the train hadn't reacted so ----, the accident would have been much worse.

- A) briefly
- B) recklessly
- C) quickly
- D) kindly
- E) anxiously

16. In a good example of group work, group members ---- equal amount of responsibility and work.

- A) turn down
- B) hand over
- C) take on
- D) give in
- E) put aside

## READING

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

Jack was driving to California to visit friends, and around 10:00 p.m., he took an exit off the highway to see if he could find a place to get some dinner. When he couldn't find a restaurant, he decided to pull onto the side of the road and have some snacks that he had in the car. After he ate, he dozed off, and was soon awakened by a loud thump. When he got out to investigate, he found a good-sized rock on the hood of his car. He got back behind the wheel, started the car up and turned on the headlights. In the beams, he saw an 8-foot-tall creature covered in thick, dark hair. The creature watched him for a minute, turned in the road and walked slowly off into the woods.

1. The paragraph is mainly about ----.

- A) creatures from space
- B) a strange occurrence
- C) Jack's habits
- D) Jack's travels
- E) the dangers of driving on the highway

2. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) he had some snacks as he didn't like the food at restaurants
- B) when he heard a loud thump, he fell asleep
- C) the sound of a rock falling on his car woke him up
- D) he always dozed off after having a snack
- E) he took a nap with the headlights on

3. It can be understood from the passage that the creature ----.

- A) was in fact a friend of Jack's
- B) was actually Jack's shadow
- C) attacked Jack when he turned on the headlights
- D) didn't harm Jack
- E) looked exactly like a human being

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

Good birthday gift ideas make the recipient feel like a special individual when you present him/her with something personalized, unique, and thoughtful. Think of a gift that creates remarkable memories rather than fulfilling a function. You want the receiver to associate the birthday gift with your personality, as well as providing entertainment or a release of stress. One good birthday gift idea is to choose a magazine subscription. This way, you are encouraging one of the recipient's hobbies as well as providing something that will last until his/her next birthday. Another option for an original birthday gift is arranging a collection of smaller gifts around a central theme. For example, you can buy a few packages of microwave popcorn, a big popcorn bowl, caramel mix, and a DVD you think the recipient will enjoy while eating popcorn.

4. The author of the passage is of the opinion that a gift should ----.

- A) be chosen so as to create memories
- B) satisfy the essential needs of the recipient
- C) represent the recipient's personality
- D) be expensive to make the recipient happy
- E) be something durable so it will last for many years

5. According to the author, if you choose a magazine subscription as a gift, ----.

- A) the recipient can learn a new hobby
- B) it will fulfill a function
- C) it will keep the recipient interested for a year
- D) the recipient will be forced to read all the time
- E) it will be the most entertaining gift ever

6. In the passage, a 'collection of gifts' is described as ----.

- A) different kinds of food wrapped together
- B) some snacks to eat while watching a DVD
- C) gifts recommended when you don't know what to buy
- D) small gifts related to each other
- E) something the recipient is sure to enjoy

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

Nose rings are pieces of jewellery that are worn through a hole pierced in the nose. Like earrings, they are usually made of metals such as gold or silver. Some are also made of polished bone. For the less adventurous, there are nose rings which are clipped onto the nostril and they look realistic. Although nose rings seem radical to many Americans, they actually date back to ancient cultures. Nose rings originated in the Middle East and then became popular in India in the 16th century. They are traditionally worn by women in Indian cultures, where a ring worn in the left nostril is believed to make childbirth easier. Nose rings gained popularity in America and other Western nations in the 20th century, especially in punk and youth culture. Although many dress codes for schools and businesses in America do not allow nose rings, they are gradually becoming more acceptable in urban areas mostly.

**7. According to the passage, in India, nose rings ----.**

- A) are more popular in urban areas
- B) became popular before they were seen in the Middle East
- C) are popular in youth culture
- D) are not allowed in schools
- E) worn in the left nostril by some women represent a specific belief

**8. It is suggested in the passage that nose rings ----.**

- A) are not popular in Europe
- B) made of polished bones are preferred by most of the people in the Middle East
- C) were not very common in America until the 20th century
- D) are worn only by people who love adventure
- E) are worn by punk youth only in America today

**9. In the passage, one cannot find information about ----.**

- A) what people think of nose rings in the US
- B) the shapes of nose rings worn around the world
- C) what nose rings are made of
- D) where nose rings originated
- E) the popularity of nose rings in different cultures

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

Michael Geisen was a 35-year-old forester. But he decided he would rather work with growing minds than with growing trees. Seven years ago, he got a master's degree in teaching science and started to work at a secondary school. He brought new energy to the science department of the school because he created school projects to get parents involved in their children's work. Now both his students and their parents are very happy to have him as a teacher. During lunch, his students come to his office to talk, get help, see his turtle and sometimes join him in playing the guitar. Geisen writes songs and develops games about science when he is not teaching. He says one of his goals as a teacher is to create people who will continue to learn throughout their lives.

**10. We can infer from the passage that Michael Geisen ----.**

- A) has an aim in life
- B) is quite a lazy person
- C) likes gardening
- D) is very good at playing the guitar
- E) always dreamed of becoming a forester when he was a child

**11. It can be understood from the passage that Michael Geisen believes that ----.**

- A) there is no end to learning
- B) a forester's job is not very important
- C) parents should not be interested in their children's school work
- D) all foresters must be creative
- E) teachers have no time to do other activities

**12. In the passage it is clear that before Michael Geisen started teaching, ----.**

- A) there was no science teacher in the school
- B) students never played games at school
- C) he did not have a job
- D) he didn't like children at all
- E) the parents were not involved in their children's work

## READING

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

1. A blog is a type of website, usually maintained by an individual. Many blogs provide commentary or news on a particular subject; others function as more personal online diaries. ----. However, there are also blogs which focus on art, photographs, videos, music and audio.

- A) Now anyone who has access to Internet can create a blog or open an account for free  
B) The collective community of all blogs is known as the *blogosphere*  
C) Personal bloggers usually take pride in their blog posts, even if their blog is never read by anyone but them  
D) Most blogs are primarily textual  
E) Several blog search engines are used to search blog contents

2. The Potomac is the wildest river in the world, flowing through a heavily populated area. It supplies water for more than eighty percent of the four million people who live in the Washington area. Millions of people use the river and the land nearby for recreational activities. ----. It is possible to see various birds such as the great blue heron and the American bald eagle in the Potomac area.

- A) Canoes use sticks called paddles to move through the water  
B) But this area, which experienced a civil war in 1859, has not had a period of peace  
C) These include boating, fishing, hiking and bird watching  
D) The Potomac River has played an important part in American history  
E) Washington D.C. was built on a low wetland area near the river in 1800

3. When we talk about boomerangs, we usually mean the curved devices that return to you when you throw them. But there are actually two different kinds of boomerangs. The kind we're all familiar with is the returning boomerang. These are specially made, light pieces of wood, plastic or other material. ----. But you can find many different boomerangs these days, with three or more wings.

- A) Today, boomerangs are mostly used as sporting items  
B) In the past, boomerangs were used for hunting  
C) A returning boomerang flies through the air in a circular path  
D) Traditionally, they are made up of two wings connected together  
E) A returning boomerang always arrives back at its starting point if you throw it correctly

4. All teachers want to help their students to learn. There are, however, different teaching approaches. Currently, student-centred teaching has become more popular. Teachers who use and support this approach believe you should let students choose their own curriculum. ----. This, experts say, definitely helps increase student motivation.

- A) Both of these teaching approaches have many followers  
B) Students are often bored and passive in a totally teacher-centred classroom  
C) However, students may not be creative enough to write in a teacher-centred classroom  
D) Perhaps this is what has made teacher-centred teaching more common nowadays  
E) In other words, you should allow students to decide what they want to learn

5. **The Ancient Olympic Games were a series of competitions held between representatives of several city-states from Ancient Greece. They featured mainly athletic but also combat and chariot racing events. ----. One of the most popular ones identifies Heracles and his father Zeus as the originators of the Games. According to this legend, it was Heracles who first called the Games "Olympic" and established the custom of holding them every four years.**

- A) The Olympics were a religious event for the Greeks
- B) The origin of these Games is shrouded in mystery and there are many legends about them
- C) The Ancient Greeks held the Olympics every 4 years
- D) The Olympic Games were basically just for men
- E) Athletic contests, like foot racing and wrestling, were part of these festivals

6. **Wild giant pandas get much of the water they need from bamboo, which makes up 99% of a giant panda's diet. Bamboo plants are 50% water. But giant pandas need more water than what bamboo alone can provide. ----. The temperate forests of central China, where giant pandas live, receive about 30 to 40 inches of rain and snow a year.**

- A) They have lived in bamboo forests for several million years
- B) They usually eat while sitting upright, in a pose that resembles the way humans sit on the floor
- C) A wild panda spends much of its day resting, feeding, and seeking food
- D) Pandas are facing the danger of illegal hunting, habitat loss, and other human-related causes of death
- E) So, they also drink fresh water from rivers and streams which are fed by the melting snow in high mountains

7. **Technically, all animals with teeth have ivory. However, some animals have particularly large teeth, such as elephants, hippopotami, and whales. ----. Concerns about declining populations of elephants in particular have led to restrictions on the global ivory trade, and many craftspeople are starting to seek out alternatives such as high quality plastics, also known as vegetable ivory.**

- A) Ivory from these animals has been used for centuries in decorative art
- B) Ivory isn't ideal for decorative art because it is hard
- C) The term "ivory" has been used in English for almost 1,000 years
- D) Ivory should not be confused with bone
- E) Generally, ivory is divided into two basic classes

8. **Gila Monsters are America's largest lizards, usually attaining a length of 16 to 20 inches. They are also the slowest moving lizards in the country. Gila Monsters are one of only two species of seriously poisonous lizards so they have very few natural predators. ----. Because of their slow nature, Gila Monsters usually feed on baby mammals, birds or animal eggs. Gila Monsters in captivity can live for 20 to 30 years.**

- A) An animal conservation museum reveals the hundreds of ways that reptiles have influenced our lives
- B) In the US, there are only two reported deaths from Gila Monster bite
- C) Their most dangerous predators are passing automobiles or mean natured humans
- D) Examples of Gila Monsters are given through artifacts in an animal museum in the US
- E) However, the most venomous snake in the world is the Asian Krait

## READING

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

1. (I) The movie 'Back to the Future' is about a teenage boy, Marty, who goes back in time to meet his parents when they were teenagers. (II) He does this with the help of a time-traveling car created by Doc Brown. (III) People have always been interested in 'traveling in time' themes. (IV) In the film, Marty's teenage mother, Lorraine, becomes attracted to him, and Marty must help his father win her over. (V) If he doesn't, the course of history will be changed, and Marty will disappear.

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

2. (I) Basketball involves the use of a basketball court, ball and basketball hoops. (II) It is played by attempting to score points for each time the basketball is successfully thrown at the hoop and goes through. (III) Today the NBA is the top professional basketball league in the world. (IV) Basketball is a team sport requiring a minimum of five players per team. (V) Each person fills one of five positions consisting of two forwards, two point guards, and one centre.

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

3. (I) Archimedes was the greatest mathematician of his age. (II) His contributions to geometry revolutionised the subject. (III) In fact, his methods anticipated the integral calculus 2,000 years before Newton and Leibniz. (IV) There is still controversy whether it was Newton or Leibniz who developed calculus first. (V) He was also a thoroughly practical man who invented a wide variety of machines including pulleys and the Archimedean screw pumping device.

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

4. (I) The full moon that occurs nearest the equinox of the sun has become known as the harvest moon. (II) It is a bright moon which allows farmers to work late into the night in the autumn harvest. (III) Of course, it occurs at different times of the year in the northern and southern hemispheres. (IV) Full moons or harvest moons are also traditionally associated with temporal insomnia, insanity and various magical phenomena. (V) In the northern hemisphere, it occurs in September.

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

5. (I) Many people enjoy the paintings of Rembrandt. (II) European painting was famous for its mysterious descriptions of wars throughout the history of the continent. (III) Masterpieces by this Dutch artist are found in many of the world's most prestigious museums. (IV) Some of the master's works can be seen in New York's famous Metropolitan Museum. (V) There, museum visitors can fully appreciate the work of this 17<sup>th</sup> century genius.

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

6. (I) Nectar and pollen are both produced by flowers. (II) If a bee is buzzing around you, she will smell your perfume and think the smell is nectar. (III) If you stand very still while she is checking you out to find the nectar, she will go away. (IV) However, if you move, she will sting you and the stinger sticks in your tough skin pumping poison. (V) The bee will then fly away, but she will get torn in half and die.

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

7. (I) James Dean was one of the most iconic figures in the history of cinema despite his short life. (II) He was born in a small farming town in Indiana in 1931. (III) While attending high school, he became a star athlete but also showed an interest in drama. (IV) Giant, which was James Dean's third and last film, was a big hit in 1956. (V) Encouraged by his drama teacher, Dean did his first acting, starring in a Pepsi commercial.

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

8. (I) There are numerous techniques to construct a suspension bridge. (II) The total length of the Golden Gate Bridge is 2,739 metres. (III) But it expands on hot days and contracts when it is cold. (IV) On hot days, for example, the heat lengthens the cable. (V) As a result, the bridge becomes 4.9 metres lower and 1.8 metres longer.

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

9. (I) Pregnant women should pay regular visits to their doctors during pregnancy. (II) It's not just women who put on weight during pregnancy. (III) An online survey found that up to 25 per cent of fathers-to-be gained around 6kg in weight when their partners were pregnant. (IV) The men said they ate more during their partner's pregnancy to make her feel better about getting bigger. (V) Also, they said there was more food around the house because their pregnant partners were always craving to eat more fatty foods and have more snacks.

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

10. (I) In modern times, lots of people complain about not being able to spare enough time for themselves. (II) Time is the motion of particles relative to each other. (III) From a scientific perspective, without motion and without matter, there is no time. (IV) If the material universe had a beginning, time as we know it began when the universe began. (V) But science can hypothesize no such beginning.

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

11. (I) English breakfast tea is a tea blend which is designed to pair with the traditional English breakfast. (II) English people like to eat a wide assortment of meats and pastries, along with several vegetables and a lot of seasonings at breakfast. (III) A variety of teas can be used in English breakfast tea blends, but Assam, Ceylon, and Keemun teas are the most popular. (IV) A combination of these teas creates a full, rich flavour that English homes prefer at breakfast. (V) The leaves of these teas are usually thrown into a pot of boiling water and they are allowed to steep for five minutes.

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

12. (I) Scanning is a kind of reading skill which is used to find a particular piece of information in a text. (II) When we scan a text, we just run our eyes over it looking for the specific piece of information we need. (III) We use scanning on schedules, meeting plans, etc. in order to find the specific information required. (IV) When we are scanning a text, it is not important if we see words or phrases that we don't understand. (V) For this reason, intensive reading requires accurate reading and comprehension of details.

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

## READING

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

1. I wouldn't have had to take a taxi if it hadn't started raining heavily when I got off the bus.

- A) Otobüsten iner inmez taksiye binmemin nedeni şiddetli yağmurun başlamasıydı.
- B) Otobüsten indiğimde yağmur hızla yağmaya başlamasıydı taksi tutmak zorunda kalmazdım.
- C) Otobüsten inip mecburen taksiye bindikten sonra şiddetli yağmur yağmaya başladı.
- D) Ben otobüsten inince hızla yağmaya başlayan yağmur taksi tutmak zorunda kalmama neden oldu.
- E) Şiddetli yağmur başladıktan sonra otobüsten inince taksiye binmek zorunda kaldım.

2. Most of the images and ideas that pass through our minds during a day are kept for only 25 to 30 seconds.

- A) Sadece 25-30 saniye aklımızdan geçen hayal ve fikirlerin çoğu saklanır.
- B) Gün içinde aklımızdan geçen fikirlerin çoğu 25-30 saniyede uçup gider.
- C) Bir gün boyunca aklımızdan geçen hayal ve fikirlerin çoğu sadece 25-30 saniye saklanır.
- D) Bir gün boyunca 25-30 saniyede bir aklımızdan hayal ve fikirler geçer.
- E) Gün içinde aklımızdan geçen hayal ve fikirler 25-30 saniye sonra unutulur.

3. With the Japanese attack on American bases at Pearl Harbor in 1941, the United States declared its entry into World War II.

- A) Japonlar 1941'de Pearl Harbor'daki Amerika'ya ait üslerine saldırınca, Birleşik Devletler 2. Dünya Savaşı'na girdiğini ilan etti.
- B) 1941'de Japonlar'ın Pearl Harbor'daki Amerikan üslerine saldırısı üzerine, Birleşik Devletler 2. Dünya Savaşı'na girdiğini ilan etti.
- C) 1941'de Pearl Harbor'daki Amerikan üslerinin Japonlar tarafından bombalanmasının ardından Birleşik Devletler 2. Dünya Savaşı'na gireceğini duyurdu.
- D) Pearl Harbor'daki Amerikan üssü 1941'de Japonlar tarafından saldırıya uğrayınca, Birleşik Devletler 2. Dünya Savaşı'na girdi.
- E) Birleşik Devletler'in 1941'de 2. Dünya Savaşı'na gireceğini ilan etmesiyle Japonlar, Pearl Harbor'daki Amerikan üslerine saldırdı.

4. Getting more exercise can make you sleep easier at nights and increase your health and vigour.

- A) Daha fazla egzersiz yaparak geceleri daha uzun uyuyabilir, daha sağlıklı ve enerjik olabilirsiniz.
- B) Egzersiz yapmak insanın kolay uyumasını sağladığı gibi, sağlığını ve enerjisini de artırır.
- C) Daha fazla egzersiz yapmak geceleri daha kolay uyumanızı sağlayıp sağlığınızı ve enerjinizi artırabilir.
- D) Daha sağlıklı ve enerjik olup, geceleri daha kolay uyumak için daha fazla egzersiz yapmalısınız.
- E) Daha fazla egzersiz yapan insanlar geceleri daha rahat uyuyup, daha sağlıklı ve enerjik olurlar.

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

5. Bir toplumun tarihi, büyük ve yaratıcı eserleriyle aydınlanır.

- A) Every society's past is enlightened by its great works of art.
- B) The history of each society is formed through its great and creative works.
- C) A society's history is judged in the light of its great and creative works.
- D) The history of a society is illuminated by its great and creative works.
- E) A society owes its history to its great and creative works.

6. Arılar, yılan balıkları ve somon balıkları uzun yolculuklardan sonra belirli bir yere dönebilme yeteneğine sahiptir.

- A) After a long journey, bees, eels, and salmon manage to return to a particular point.
- B) Bees, eels, and salmon have the capability of returning to a particular place after long journeys.
- C) Returning to a particular place after a long journey is something that bees, eels and salmon are capable of doing.
- D) After long journeys, bees, eels, and salmon can be returned to a particular place.
- E) Bees, eels, and salmon are able to return to a particular point after making a long journey.

7. Elektrogitarın teknik tasarımında icadından bu yana inanılmaz değişimler olmuştur.

- A) There have been incredible changes in the technical design of the electro guitar since its invention.
- B) Since its invention, the electro guitar has been through some changes in its incredible technical design.
- C) The electro guitar's technical design has changed dramatically since its invention.
- D) There were some technical changes made in the design of the electro guitar after it was invented.
- E) The design of the electro guitar has had various technical changes since its invention.

8. Psikologlar insanların yeni bir kültürle karşılaştıklarında geçirdikleri dört temel aşama olduğunu belirtir.

- A) According to psychologists, human beings experience four basic stages when they start living in a new culture.
- B) Psychologists point out that there are four basic stages that people pass through when they encounter a new culture.
- C) It is pointed out by psychologists that people might encounter four basic stages when they are exposed to new cultures.
- D) People are said to pass through four basic stages when they meet a new culture.
- E) Psychologists have claimed that there are four basic stages that one may pass through when he encounters a new culture.

## SKILLS

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

- 1. Your telephone is not working properly. So, you call the telephone company and ask them to send someone out to take a look at it. You say:**

  - I've never had problems with it before.
  - Do you want me to report the problem online?
  - Can you send someone out to look at my telephone, please? It's not working.
  - I'm afraid we have a waiting list. It could be next week before anyone can come.
  - I'll make sure there's someone at home.
- 2. You wake up feeling very tired. You have a cough and a sore throat, too. You feel so weak that you don't want to get out of bed and go to work. Thinking that these may be the oncoming symptoms of the flu, you call the office to report in sick and say:**

  - Do you think I should see a doctor as I'm really feeling terrible?
  - I wish I were not feeling so sick because I really want to be there today.
  - I am afraid I cannot come to work today as I am coming down with the flu.
  - I wouldn't mind going to work even if I had the flu.
  - I am going to take the day off today if there isn't much to do in the office. I've got some errands to run at home.
- 3. One of your classmates unexpectedly comes to your room at the boarding house for a short visit. Your room is such a mess that it makes you feel embarrassed. To make you feel better, your friend says:**

  - This room is worse than my brother's, and he is only half your age!
  - I am not surprised at the mess, knowing what a clumsy person you are.
  - I can't believe how untidy your room is!
  - Can't you spare any time to tidy up your room a bit?
  - You should see my room; it's even worse.
- 4. You are at a Chinese restaurant, but you don't know what to order. So you ask the waiter if he can make a few suggestions. You say:**

  - I've got no idea what anything is like. Could you suggest a few dishes that would be worth trying?
  - I don't want anything with meat in it. Can you bring me a vegetable dish, please?
  - It's the first time I'm trying Chinese food.
  - Could you translate the names of these dishes into English, please?
  - I can't eat food that is too spicy. I think I'd rather have something plain, please.

5. **A new shopping mall has just opened in your town and your friend wants to go with you to see what it is like. But, you don't want to go because you hate malls. So you say to your friend:**

- A) That's a great idea! We can go after school.
- B) I can't stand shopping malls. You'll have to go with someone else, I'm afraid.
- C) My mum wants me to do some shopping for her at the mall, anyway.
- D) I've already been there and it's fantastic! I'd like to go with you again.
- E) I don't want you to come with me. I was just telling you about it.

6. **The teacher accuses one of your classmates of cheating. Your friend asks you to support him against the teacher. But since you know that he did really cheat, you refuse to do so and you say to your friend:**

- A) Of course I'll help you. You'd never cheat.
- B) Do you mean to say that you've not cheated?
- C) If you promise never to do it again, I'll support you this time.
- D) It's the first time I've ever cheated. Please don't let me down.
- E) You know I can't lie when I saw you cheat with my own eyes!

7. **Every summer, there's a neighbourhood party that includes games or competitions for children and lots of wonderful food. You believe you are too old to participate in the games, but your mother insists you should accompany your younger brother and sister. You argue with her by saying:**

- A) They are old enough to go by themselves. I really don't want to go.
- B) I wish you could come with us, too! It will certainly be more fun with you.
- C) You're right! I do love the games at that party.
- D) I never win in those games! I think it is a waste of time.
- E) Maybe I'll have better luck this year and will win a prize in one of the competitions.

8. **Ever since your family bought a new computer, your younger brother has been spending his evenings chatting online with friends instead of reading, talking to your family or going out with his friends. Your father has threatened to sell the computer if your brother doesn't become social again. You don't want your father sell the computer so you defend him by saying:**

- A) Would you really sell the computer? It is brand new!
- B) I think you are right. He most certainly needs to leave his room more often.
- C) I wish he would not use the computer so much! I would like to chat with my friends, too.
- D) Everyone chats online these days, and it is quite normal.
- E) I wonder if he really has any friends. He might be depressed.

## SKILLS

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

1.

- Pete** :  
**Where did you go on holiday this year?**
- Dave** :  
----
- Pete** :  
**Wow! I bet that was really exciting seeing all those animals in their natural habitats.**
- Dave** :  
**Yes! It was the best holiday I've ever had!**
- A) I went to the zoo in London.  
B) I didn't go on holiday this year.  
C) I went on a safari in Africa.  
D) We went together! Don't you remember?  
E) I hate holidays. They make me more stressed than usual.

2.

- Jim** :  
**Your garden looks lovely. You must have been busy making it look so good.**
- Steve** :  
----
- Jim** :  
**Oh! That's why it looks so good!**
- Steve** :  
**Yes. I never find time to look after my garden.**
- A) It's a horrible garden. Look at all the weeds!  
B) I didn't know that you were interested in gardening.  
C) Unfortunately, no! I hired a gardener.  
D) Yes, I love spending time in the garden.  
E) No, it didn't. It took me only two days.

3.

- Joe** :  
**What are you doing online?**
- Sally** :  
----
- Joe** :  
**I am sorry, but you can't do that. I don't trust these online companies.**
- Sally** :  
**How am I supposed to order them then?**
- A) I'm doing some research for my science project.  
B) I'm placing an order for a pair of trainers. But I need to give them your credit card details.  
C) I'm surfing on the net to find some information about places where I can go camping.  
D) You spend too much time online. You need to rest your eyes from time to time.  
E) I'm checking my email. Why?

4.

- Luke** :  
**If only I had more time, I'd learn how to do underwater diving.**
- Harry** :  
**Why don't you have enough time?**
- Luke** :  
----
- Harry** :  
**That sounds like an excuse. But I think you should do it anyway!**
- A) This year I don't have enough money to take a course.  
B) My exams will be finished before summer starts.  
C) Maybe next year, after I save more money.  
D) I thought you didn't like swimming!  
E) I'm so busy during the summers at work.

5.

**Girl :**  
**What are you going to buy mum for Valentine's Day?**

**Dad :**  
----

**Girl :**  
**That's a great idea! Can I come and choose it with you?**

**Dad :**  
**I can pick you up after school on Monday and we can get it then.**

- A) I was thinking of buying her a gold bracelet this year.
- B) I didn't realize Valentine's Day was so close.
- C) Your mum told me not to buy her anything.
- D) I can't afford to get her anything special this year but I can buy some flowers.
- E) We never celebrate those days. I may get her one red rose though.

6.

**Amy :**  
**That's so strange!**

**Brent :**  
**What happened? Are you hurt?**

**Amy :**  
----

**Brent :**  
**Maybe they fell behind those groceries over there.**

- A) I think I just broke my wrist when I fell down the stairs!
- B) No, I need help with these bags because they are so heavy. Can you help?
- C) I lost my book again!
- D) I just put my keys on the counter here a moment ago and now they are gone!
- E) I saw your neighbour in the elevator and she said you had just left the house. But here you are.

7.

**Steve :**  
**I stopped by your house yesterday afternoon, but you weren't there.**

**Harry :**  
----

**Steve :**  
**I didn't because I thought you would be home anyway.**

**Harry :**  
**In fact, I was home almost the whole day. You must have come when I went to the grocer's to buy a bottle of coke.**

- A) Don't you know that I go to the gym for a couple of hours in the afternoon?
- B) Did you come after work?
- C) You ought to have knocked on the door because the bell isn't working.
- D) Oh, really? You should have told me in advance that you were coming.
- E) Why didn't you come back later? I was at home after seven.

8.

**Simon :**  
**Did you hear about Mike Jones?**

**Angie :**  
**No. What's wrong with him? Did something happen to him?**

**Simon :**  
----

**Angie :**  
**You're kidding? How did he manage to do that?**

- A) I haven't seen him for ages. I wondered if you had.
- B) Nothing's happened to him as far as I know.
- C) No, but I've just heard that he will go to another school next year.
- D) I thought you'd know what happened.
- E) Yes, he broke his arm on the way home from school last week.



# POWER

GRADE  
11

# PRACTICE TEST

**yds**publishing



# 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. When the police officers ---- that the criminal had destroyed the evidence, there was hardly anything they could do.

A) predicted                      B) promised  
C) realized                        D) searched  
E) appeared

3. The mismatch between demand and supply of manpower in the chemical industry is due to the ---- of employable graduates.

A) hostage                        B) shortage  
C) verdict                        D) component  
E) heritage

2. The unions said they would never support the economic package of the government, claiming it could provide ---- solutions only.

A) rare                              B) scarce  
C) temporary                      D) precious  
E) rigid

4. Chinese New Year represents the Chinese Lunar Year, which is ---- celebrated in February.

A) nearly                        B) fluently  
C) relatively                      D) annually  
E) previously

5. The plane has two scheduled stops to ---- passengers and fuel.

- A) set off
- B) take off
- C) break down
- D) turn out
- E) take on

6. The ruins of an ancient temple ---- by a vanished kingdom in southern India ---- by a group of archaeologists at present.

- A) to build / are excavated
- B) being built / are excavating
- C) built / are being excavated
- D) having built / will be excavated
- E) to have been built / were being excavated

7. I ---- a plumber to fix the sink, but I just wanted to see if I could do it myself.

- A) could have hired / could do
- B) needn't have hired / can do
- C) wouldn't hire / will do
- D) may have hired / should have done
- E) must have hired / should do

8. The Huckleberries ---- from their uncle for two days, so they ---- to go to the police to report it.

- A) didn't hear / had agreed
- B) don't hear / have agreed
- C) hadn't heard / agree
- D) wouldn't hear / agreed
- E) haven't heard / have agreed

9. It is upsetting that few students in universities are aware ---- such crucial issues ---- global warming and nuclear weapons.

- A) about / with
- B) of / as
- C) with / like
- D) on / to
- E) in / about

10. The film *Issiz Adam*, the director of which has been famous ---- his successful dramas, appeals more ---- women than men.

- A) with / on
- B) for / to
- C) at / with
- D) with / to
- E) for / in

11. I don't think you have completed this report by next week ---- somebody is going to help you to type it.

- A) unless
- B) for
- C) even if
- D) as
- E) whether

12. Remember to use sun cream with high protection when you go down to the beach. ----, you'll get sunburnt within half an hour.

- A) Therefore
- B) Consequently
- C) However
- D) Otherwise
- E) In contrast

13. Each contestant was asked to sing a song ---- his/her vocal ability.

- A) despite
- B) as well as
- C) owing to
- D) regardless of
- E) instead of

14. The U.N. Secretary General is expected to stay in the Middle East for another two days ---- the negotiations are still going on.

- A) whereas
- B) so
- C) as
- D) by the time
- E) until

15. Mr. Kelly said that they would change the entire network system of the company ---- they had received the financial aid.

- A) as long as
- B) since
- C) after
- D) provided
- E) while

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

Maximilian Bircher-Benner, a Swiss physician, introduced Muesli around 1900 for patients in his hospital. A diet rich (16) ---- fresh fruit and vegetables was an essential part of therapy there. It was (17) ---- by a similar strange dish that he and his wife (18) ---- on a hike in the Swiss Alps. Bircher-Benner (19) ---- referred to the dish simply as "d'Spys". Muesli in its modern form became popular in western countries (20) ---- in the 1960s as part of increased interest in healthy food and vegetarian diets.

16.

- A) with
- B) in
- C) of
- D) for
- E) about

17.

- A) evolved
- B) interfered
- C) inspired
- D) installed
- E) drawn

18.

- A) have been served
- B) had been served
- C) can be served
- D) should be served
- E) had better be served

19.

- A) of his own
- B) each other
- C) oneself
- D) himself
- E) for his own

20.

- A) starting
- B) to start
- C) to be started
- D) started
- E) would start

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

21. Experts of child development often state that the more parents resort to corporal punishment to discipline their children, ----.

- A) they believe that it is the most effective way of controlling them
- B) it is impossible to teach them how to behave responsibly in public
- C) children's psychology gets much more fragile due to the fear of punishment
- D) the more likely their children are to display aggressive behaviour as adults in the future
- E) the most useful method is to listen to and talk to them first

23. He just wanted to learn ----.

- A) that the exam had better be cancelled
- B) where will he retake the exam
- C) how long the exam had lasted
- D) how many students should have taken the exam
- E) as though he had already passed the exam

22. The law office is looking for someone ----.

- A) that they haven't found a good secretary yet
- B) she can answer the questions of the clients on the phone
- C) who has a good command of English and is presentable
- D) who had been employed for a long time
- E) which they could work with for a long time

24. ----, neither of which was easy indeed.

- A) The board of directors offered many alternatives for the plan
- B) The number of projects offered by the committee was surprisingly high
- C) Only three of our suggestions were accepted by the council
- D) Both of the solutions that have been offered so far
- E) There were only two possible solutions to the problem

25. ----, I would have definitely told you.

- A) Unless you tell me how to contact him
- B) If I had known his phone number
- C) When I have talked to him on the phone
- D) As soon as I found out the problem with your son
- E) If I learn where John has been all this time

26. Having been warned not to drink it without boiling it first, ----.

- A) the water found by the villagers in the small wells was contaminated
- B) the wells across the village didn't have any water in them
- C) the geology of the village was characterized by deep wells filled with clean water
- D) the villagers were very careful with the water they found in the wells
- E) the villagers took them to the authorities to be analyzed

27. Considered to be the cradle of the Incan civilization, ----.

- A) Lake Titicaca is the largest lake in South America
- B) I have never been to Lake Titicaca, though
- C) many people think Lake Titicaca resembles an ocean more than a lake
- D) it is easy to see why the Incas considered lake Titicaca so important
- E) a spectacular view of Lake Titicaca will meet you there

28. However diligently they worked, ----.

- A) the big flames were finally put out
- B) the fire fighters managed to save the people inside
- C) and even put their own lives at risk to put out the fire
- D) it was a great success of the fire fighters
- E) the fire fighters failed to put out the blazes

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

During the Victorian age of the 19th century, as the Industrial Revolution brought people off the farms and into the urban areas, it became popular among the rising middle class to have rabbits for pets. A romantic attitude toward rabbits developed at this time because rabbits gave the city dwellers a sense of being connected to the country. Businesses that catered to the rabbit owners arose, and they promoted their goods by associating rabbits with children and innocence. This perception has persisted to the point where it now dominates the way rabbits are perceived by the public. Today the bunny is the number one symbol associated with newborn babies, more than teddy bears.

29. We can understand from the passage that the increasing popularity of rabbits as pets ----.

- A) had reached its zenith by the end of the Industrial Revolution
- B) was a sure sign of the increase in people's living standards
- C) helped the middle-class people to make more money
- D) enabled certain people to make money out of it
- E) resulted from the fact that these pets were too rare to be found easily

30. It is clear from the passage that the perception of rabbits in the nineteenth century ----.

- A) caused many people to buy their babies teddy bears instead of bunnies
- B) was not any different from the way other animals were perceived
- C) has also determined their modern perception
- D) has brought about the popularity of teddy bears, another icon for babies and children
- E) reminded urban dwellers of their miserable lives in the country

31. As it can be understood from the passage, the Victorian age of the 19th century was the time when ----.

- A) people started to make better use of their farms to make a living
- B) rabbits started to be sold as pets at extremely high prices
- C) people were led by the Industrial Revolution to live in the cities
- D) many people moved to the rural areas because of the pollution in big cities caused by the industries established there
- E) newborn babies were associated mostly with rabbits and tiny bears

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

It is believed that bonsai, the ancient art of imitating nature by making it in miniature, probably originated in China. Chinese tomb paintings from the Tang dynasty show trees in shallow pots, and we can therefore assume that the art of bonsai-like plant sculpting is at least that old. From China, bonsai migrated to Japan, possibly through trade or as an exchange of cultural gifts. The Japanese refined and perfected bonsai, developing many of the aesthetic principles that are observed today. After the Second World War, bonsai became accessible to the average enthusiast, and as supplies have become less expensive and more plentiful, the hobby has become more popular.

**32. One point made in the passage is that Chinese tomb paintings from the Tang dynasty are important because ----.**

- A) they show the similarities between Chinese and Japanese cultures
- B) they provide clues as to the age of the art of bonsai-like plant sculpting
- C) they hint at the existence of miniature forests in China at the time
- D) they symbolize the great respect the Chinese had for nature
- E) they are the only surviving examples of their kind in the history of sculpture

**33. As it is pointed out in the passage, it wasn't until after the Second World War that ----.**

- A) the main principles of the art of bonsai were clarified and drawn up
- B) the art of bonsai started to be used in tomb paintings
- C) bonsai started to be enjoyed by the artists of other genres
- D) the ordinary man was able to deal with the art of bonsai
- E) the Japanese were introduced to the art of bonsai

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

- A) The Tang dynasty was the golden age of literature and art in China
- B) the Chinese were more talented at such fine arts as the art of bonsai than they were at other branches of art
- C) it is not certainly known how the art of bonsai travelled to Japan from China
- D) the aesthetic principles concerning the art of bonsai that are observed today were developed by the Chinese
- E) bonsai is still a very expensive hobby for the average person

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

An icon of American history, the Brooklyn Bridge has served New Yorkers for nearly 125 years. At one time the longest suspension bridge in the world, this gorgeous Gothic structure looms above the East River, providing a gateway from Manhattan into Brooklyn for automobiles, pedestrians, and cyclists. Just after its construction, people of the time marvelled at what technology was capable of and the bridge became a symbol of optimism. The view of Manhattan's skyline from the bridge is breathtaking. From postcards to poetry, the Brooklyn Bridge has inspired artists throughout the world.

**35. We can infer from the passage that the Brooklyn Bridge ----.**

- A) no longer has the title of being the longest suspension bridge in the world
- B) is regarded as a relatively new construction in American history
- C) is believed to represent American history the best
- D) is still the busiest gateway used by automobiles, pedestrians and cyclists
- E) is thought to have lost its charm for Gothic art enthusiasts

**36. It can be understood from the passage that when people saw the Brooklyn Bridge completed ----.**

- A) they were disappointed with the steel structure which ruined the beauty of the city
- B) they thought American designers were the best in the world
- C) they were astonished to see that it could be used both by automobiles and people
- D) they understood that technology could be used for evil purposes as well
- E) they were both surprised and filled with admiration at the product of technology

**37. It is pointed out in the passage that the Brooklyn Bridge ----.**

- A) is the only place where you can enjoy the view of Manhattan's skyline
- B) has become very popular recently due to Manhattan's popularity as an important city
- C) is one of the few in history which includes both Gothic and modern features
- D) remains to be the symbol of optimism for American people
- E) has been a source of inspiration for artists all over the world

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

There could not have been a more pleasant day for a garden party if it had been ordered. It was windless, warm and there wasn't a single cloud in the sky. The gardener had been up since dawn, mowing the lawns, sweeping them and taking care of the flowers. But he didn't mind it, as it was the hundredth time he was doing the same thing. He knew how valuable this garden party was to the family for whom he had been serving for years. Towards the noon, the guests began coming in streams. The band struck up; the hired waiters started to run around. Wherever you looked there were couples strolling, bending to the flowers and talking about how beautiful the garden was. The gardener? He was in one corner with a big smile on his face.

**38. We understand from the passage that the gardener mentioned in the short story above ----.**

- A) hadn't spent much time with the family he was working for
- B) came to the point of quitting his job as it became too boring for him to continue
- C) had worked for a party organization company before he started working as a gardener
- D) was accustomed to preparing the garden for such significant occasions
- E) knew that his work would not be praised by the guests

**39. The narrator is drawing attention to the fact that the garden party being described in the passage ----.**

- A) was the family's first experience of hosting a highly important group of people
- B) shows how the gardener exaggerated the real value of his work
- C) had been ruined by sudden showers several times
- D) shows how destructive rich people can be to nature
- E) was the outcome of a great deal of work and effort

**40. It is obvious from the passage that the comments the guests made about the garden ----.**

- A) made the gardener feel contented and happy
- B) were hardly worth all the effort and money spent
- C) flattered the host family a lot but disappointed the gardener
- D) clearly showed that they knew nothing about gardening
- E) were too exaggerated because after all it was just a green yard with very few flowers around

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

African masks are made for moral lessons. Most African societies have no written culture and masked dances serve to teach people right from wrong. The Senefou people of the Ivory Coast carve masks with eyes half-shut and lines drawn near the mouth to represent tranquillity. Such masks are used to portray the virtues of self-control and patience. Most African masks are passed down from one generation to the next, and masks that have truly been used in African ceremonies are almost never found on the market. Most Africans are still economically tied to the land, and modern religions have not replaced traditional masked dances for harvest blessings. For those Africans who no longer participate in village life, the masks are still used in public ceremonies as a proud reminder of their African heritage.

**41. One can conclude from this passage that the majority of African people ----.**

- A) are said to lack self-control and patience in their daily lives
- B) put overemphasis on the use of masks in their religious rituals
- C) still don't know the real reason why they use masks in their traditional dances
- D) still celebrate their harvests with their masked dances
- E) are not happy at all about their reliance on the land for economic survival

**42. It can be inferred from the passage that masked dances in African culture ----.**

- A) are peculiar to cultures that emphasize oral literature
- B) are hard to be passed down on to next generations
- C) teach less effectively compared with written moral lessons
- D) are performed just for entertainment
- E) make up for socially educative books not available in most African societies

**43. We understand from the passage that Africans who have moved away from rural areas ----.**

- A) still use their masks in public ceremonies to show how proud they are to have come from an African origin
- B) have done away with their African masks as well
- C) naturally feel closer to the teachings of modern religions
- D) sell their masks that have truly been used in African ceremonies at high prices
- E) avoid participating in public ceremonies for fear that people would understand that they have African origins

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

44.

Ruth :  
What do you think of this author's latest book?

Eric :  
I haven't read it yet, but my friends who have read it say it is much better than his previous books.

Ruth :  
----

Eric :  
If so, it will appeal to average people as well.

- A) I guess so. He always chooses very abstract themes which are hard to understand even for a literature student.
- B) I agree with them. His language in particular is very simple and clear.
- C) It definitely is and it is even harder to follow its language.
- D) It can't be because he is not one of those elite writers, you know.
- E) They may be, but I don't think it will be a best-seller.

45.

Adam :  
Why do you want to sell your car if it is still in good condition?

Berth :  
My mother has bought a house for me and I want to help her.

Adam :  
----

Berth :  
Doesn't matter at all. I just want to add a bit to her budget.

- A) This is really thoughtful of you. You are a good son.
- B) Of course you should help your mother as a son of hers.
- C) I see your intention, but you should ask your older brother first.
- D) But your car doesn't make much money as it is ten years old.
- E) But I don't remember her making such a big promise.

46.

Customer :  
Excuse me, I bought this external hard-disk from your store yesterday, but it doesn't work. I'd like to replace it with another.

Shop Assistant :  
----

Customer :  
I have the receipt with me, but I don't carry its box everywhere as you might guess.

Shop Assistant :  
I'm sorry, but I can't help you without taking its box back from you, Sir.  
Otherwise, I'll be in trouble.

- A) Sure. Let me see the receipt and its box so that I can help you immediately.
- B) You must first talk to technical support about the problem.
- C) Have you paid by credit card or in cash?
- D) If you want to replace it with another in fifteen days, you mustn't lose this receipt.
- E) I will help you, sir, but you must first enter your password.

47.

Marty :  
Did you answer all of the questions on the test?

Simon :  
----

Marty :  
So did I. There were also some questions about the last two chapters though Mrs. Gogh said they wouldn't be included.

Simon :  
Absolutely. We should ask her to cancel it, I think.

- A) I couldn't write anything in the blanks in the first section.
- B) Who do you think prepared the questions?
- C) No, I didn't. I found them extremely difficult indeed.
- D) Of course I didn't. I didn't even understand what I was supposed to write.
- E) Are you asking me? It is you that spent days preparing for this exam.

48.

**Tina :**  
**Are you considering working this summer as well?**

**David :**  
**Of course. Last summer I worked in a bar as a waiter and I made really good money. I must do it again.**

**Tina :**  
----

**David :**  
**The owner of that bar promised he would employ me whenever I wanted.**

- A) After working so hard, do you have free time to enjoy the sea and the sunshine?
- B) How could you be so sure you will get the same job this summer?
- C) Why don't you think of working in the same place if you were so happy working there?
- D) Why don't you find a job that would be less tiring and more enjoyable?
- E) Working as a waiter in a bar until morning. It must be exhausting.

50. **The old theatre was renovated solely thanks to the rich businessman's generous donation.**

- A) Unless the businessman contributes generously, the old theatre can never be restored.
- B) The renovation of the old theatre would not be completed in such a short time but for the wealthy businessman's generous contribution.
- C) We would have thanked the rich businessman if he had made a generous donation for the restoration of the old theatre.
- D) The old theatre couldn't have been restored if the wealthy businessman hadn't contributed generously.
- E) The wealthy businessman contributed so little that it was not enough to restore the old theatre.

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**49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.**

49. **It is of vital importance that the youth should be given information about the harmful effects of overpopulation.**

- A) It is extremely important to know more about the dangers of overpopulation.
- B) Young people don't generally consider overpopulation a serious problem.
- C) Young people do not have enough information about the possible harmful effects of overpopulation.
- D) It has been suggested that overpopulation may soon have very unpleasant effects on the young.
- E) Young people certainly have to be informed of the dangers of overpopulation.

51. **I regret spending so much money on those boots which I have worn only twice in the last two months.**

- A) I spent twice as much money on these boots as I would on another pair and I don't wear them very often.
- B) I wish I hadn't spent so much money on those boots as I wear them very rarely.
- C) The boots I bought two months ago cost me a fortune but they are worth it.
- D) I am sorry to have bought such expensive boots while I knew that I would wear them very rarely.
- E) I shouldn't have spent so much on these boots as they have worn out so quickly.

**52. Despite the serious health problems he had, he was determined to finish his university education.**

- A) He had to consider giving up his university education as his health was getting worse.
- B) Although he had some health problems, they were not serious enough to make him give up his university education.
- C) He wouldn't give up his university education even though he was seriously ill.
- D) He thought he would have to give up his university education because of his serious health problems.
- E) No matter how determined he was, he had to give up his university education when he had some serious health problems.

**54. - 58. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.**

**54. You have been living in a big city for a long time but you still haven't got used to the noise and traffic you have to cope with every day and you don't think you ever will. When a friend asks your opinion about living in a city, you immediately say:**

- A) I haven't lived here long enough to say something.
- B) It is still much more comfortable than a country life.
- C) I don't like the crowd here, but I'm gradually getting used to it.
- D) I would rather live in a big city than in a small town.
- E) Oh! It is a nightmare. I feel suffocated in this city.

**53. There were so many people in the queue that it would have been pointless for us to wait there for tickets.**

- A) Our decision not to wait in the queue with so many people prevented us from buying tickets.
- B) We waited in the queue together with a large number of people hoping to buy some tickets in the end.
- C) The queue was so long that we couldn't decide whether to wait or not to buy some tickets.
- D) We didn't wait in the queue as there were too many people and it didn't look very possible for us to buy tickets.
- E) There was no point in waiting in the queue as we were told that all tickets had sold out.

**55. While talking to your best friend in private, you tell her a secret of yours believing she will never reveal it to anybody else. But one day you hear everybody is talking about it. You get furious with your friend and you say to her:**

- A) I don't know why people like gossiping so much.
- B) You are the only person whom I can trust.
- C) I didn't think you would be so understanding.
- D) This is the very moment our friendship has just ended.
- E) I don't know what else I can say. I've apologized many times, haven't I?

56. You have applied for a scholarship and you have been interviewed. In order to learn whether or not you have got the scholarship, you call their office. To your disappointment, the woman on the phone says:

- A) Congratulations! You're among the ten students entitled for a scholarship.
- B) If you tell me your name, I can check it from the list.
- C) Could you call back in ten minutes as I'm talking with another candidate at the moment?
- D) I'm afraid you've got the wrong number. There is nobody here in that name.
- E) I regret to tell you that your name is not on the list of accepted students.

58. Your mother has been ironing your clothes for almost one hour and she is very tired. At this very moment your brother comes home and asks your mother why dinner isn't ready yet. Your mother thinks for a second and sarcastically says:

- A) You must be kidding me. Don't you see I am ironing your clothes here?
- B) I do apologize for the delay. Shall I bring it to your room or will you bother to eat with us?
- C) I'll set the table when I finish ironing.
- D) I wish you would help your mum more.
- E) Are you sure you don't want me to iron your shirts?

57. You are on holiday with your family and your friends suggest going to the disco one night. Although you'd like to go very much, you are sure your father won't allow you to go there. You fear that your friends will call you a baby if you tell them the truth so you lie to them. You say:

- A) I can't say anything for sure now. I have to ask my parents first.
- B) How could your fathers allow you to go to the disco in the middle of the night?
- C) I hate discos and all those giggling girls doing funny dances. You go ahead if you like.
- D) I wish my father would let me go with you too.
- E) Sounds like a great idea. What time are we going?

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. Woolworths, a famous department store in London, will end its 99 years of high street trading by January 5 when it closes 807 stores. ----. Of these, 22,000 are full-time staff and 5,000 temporary workers will also lose their positions. All staff, however, will be paid until the end of December.

- A) It is reported that a total of 27,000 workers will be laid off
- B) The stores will be shut down in groups of 200 stores a day on December 27 and 30 as well as January 2 and 5
- C) Deloitte, the accountancy firm in charge of managing the collapsed chain, will now abandon its attempts to sell Woolworths
- D) This high street store mostly sells electrical goods, clothing and home wares
- E) Therefore, the next two weeks is the closing-down sale period

**60. The River Thames was a much wider river in the early days of London. ----. Because of this width, it was also much shallower, with small islets forming when the tide was low.**

- A) It has been a major river flowing through southern England
- B) The River Thames is the longest river in England
- C) When the Romans first saw it, it was around five times as wide as it is today
- D) It supports human activity from its source to its mouth
- E) Various species of bird feed off the river or nest on it

**62. During the rule of the Han emperors, China enjoyed a 400 year period of peace and prosperity. ----. One such innovation was the storage of food. During times of plenty, Han emperors used to have great amounts of food put up into storage. Then during difficult times, they would sell these food stores, helping to stabilize food prices.**

- A) Actually the Han emperors are known to have had very innovative ideas
- B) They wanted the most capable leaders to control their government
- C) However, by CE 220 the Han Dynasty had fallen into a weakened state
- D) The Chinese believed that the spirits of their ancestors were watching over them
- E) They believed that everyone had a unique role in society

**61. Wherever you go in Turkey, you will find at least one Turkish Bath. ----. They were fine pieces of rich and ornamental architecture. Today, what you find in modern Turkish cities are more functional baths, but they are still a fantastic experience.**

- A) When the Ottomans came to Anatolia, they brought with them their own bathing customs
- B) The Haseki Sultan in Sultanahmet is the one that you must visit
- C) The historical baths built by the Ottoman Sultans were made of marble
- D) Upon entering a bath, you will find yourself in a dressing room
- E) This bath was later abolished as it generated too much heat

**63. Best known for his poems and short fiction, Edgar Allan Poe deserves more credit than any other writer due to his various contributions. ----. Moreover, he produced some of the most influential literary criticism of his time.**

- A) Yet, he is known to have suffered from bouts of depression and madness
- B) He created the detective story and perfected the psychological thriller
- C) Most of his short stories deal with extreme forms of horror
- D) His novels and poems are still widely read at schools and universities
- E) Some critics have criticised his frequent use of horror and terror in his stories

64. – 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. The young guest did nothing but complain about the food.

- A) Sadece yemeklerden şikayetçi olan genç misafir hiçbir şey yapmadı.
- B) Genç misafir hiçbir şey yapmadı; yiyeceklerden de şikayetçi olmadı.
- C) Genç misafir hiçbir şey yapmadı ama yiyecekten de şikayetçi olmadı.
- D) Genç misafirin tek şikayeti yiyeceklerden başka bir şey değildi.
- E) Genç misafir yemeklerden şikayet etmekten başka bir şey yapmadı.

65. Being more than a game and a lifestyle, golf is the epitome of discipline and sportsmanship.

- A) Disiplin ve sportmenliğe önem veren golf, bir oyun ve yaşam tarzından fazlasıdır.
- B) Bir oyundan ve yaşam tarzından fazlası olan golf, disiplinli ve sportmen insanlara göredir.
- C) Golf, disiplin ve sportmenliği savunan bir oyun ve yaşam tarzıdır.
- D) Bir oyun ve yaşam tarzından fazlası olan golf, disiplin ve sportmenliğin somut örneğidir.
- E) Disiplin ve sportmenlik simgesi olan golf, bir oyun ve yaşam tarzıdır.

66. Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans and the cyclone that struck Myanmar are the most recent examples of the widespread devastation that flooding can cause.

- A) Sel baskının neden olabileceği geniş çaplı yıkımın en son örnekleri, New Orleans'taki Katrina Kasırgası ve Myanmar'ı vuran hortumdur.
- B) Son zamanlarda meydana gelen New Orleans'taki Katrina Kasırgası ve Myanmar'ı vuran hortum, sel baskının neden olabileceği geniş çaplı yıkımı göstermektedir.
- C) New Orleans'taki Katrina Kasırgası ve Myanmar'ı vuran hortum, geniş çaplı yıkıma yol açabilen sel baskınlarının son zamanlarda yaşadığımız sadece iki örneğidir.
- D) New Orleans'taki Katrina Kasırgası ve Myanmar'ı vuran hortum, sel baskının neden olabileceği geniş çaplı yıkımın en son örnekleridir.
- E) New Orleans'taki Katrina Kasırgası ve Myanmar'ı vuran hortum, sel baskınlarının neden olduğu geniş çaplı yıkımın son örnekleri sayılabilir.

67. Modern living conditions have made dry-cleaning one of the most significant components of a quick lifestyle.

- A) Kuru temizlemeyi hızlı hayat tarzının en önemli unsurlarından biri yapan şey, çağdaş yaşam koşulları olmuştur.
- B) Kuru temizleme, hızlı hayat tarzının en önemli unsurlarından biri olarak çağdaş yaşam koşullarından doğmuştur.
- C) Çağdaş yaşam koşulları ve hızlı hayat tarzı kuru temizlemeyi en önemli olgulardan biri yapmıştır.
- D) Kuru temizleme, çağdaş yaşam koşullarının neden olduğu hızlı hayat tarzının en önemli unsurudur.
- E) Çağdaş yaşam koşulları, kuru temizlemeyi hızlı hayat tarzının en önemli unsurlarından biri yapmıştır.

68. Herbs have long held an important place in the treatment and the prevention of illnesses.

- A) Şifalı bitkiler, hastalıkların tedavisi ve önlenmesinde uzun zamandır önemli bir yere sahip olmuşlardır.
- B) Hastalıkların tedavisi ve önlenmesinde kullanılan şifalı bitkiler uzun zamandır önemli bir yere sahip olmuşlardır.
- C) Şifalı bitkiler, uzun zamandır hastalıkların tedavisi ve önlenmesinde önemli rol oynamaktadır.
- D) Şifalı bitkiler, uzun zaman hastalıkları tedavi etmek ve önlemek amacıyla kullanılmıştır.
- E) Şifalı bitkiler, hastalıkların tedavisi ve önlenmesinde her zaman önemli bir rol oynamışlardır.

69. Acid rain caused by rapid industrial growth not only damages animals and plant life on earth, but also poses a serious threat to human health.

- A) Hızlı endüstriyel büyümenin neden olduğu asit yağmurları yeryüzü üzerindeki hayvanlara ve bitki yaşamına zarar vermese de, insan sağlığı için ciddi bir tehdit oluşturur.
- B) Hızlı endüstriyel büyümenin neden olduğu asit yağmurları sadece yeryüzü üzerindeki hayvanlara ve bitki yaşamına zarar vermekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda insan sağlığı için de ciddi bir tehdit oluşturur.
- C) Hızlı endüstriyel büyümenin neden olduğu asit yağmurlarından sadece yeryüzü üzerindeki hayvanlar ve bitkiler zarar görmez, aynı zamanda bu insan sağlığını da ciddi şekilde tehdit eder.
- D) Yeryüzü üzerindeki hayvanlara ve bitki yaşamına zarar veren asit yağmurları, hızlı endüstriyel büyümenin sonucu olarak insan sağlığı için de büyük bir tehdit oluşturur.
- E) Hızlı endüstriyel büyümenin neden olduğu asit yağmurları, hem yeryüzü üzerindeki hayvanlara ve bitki yaşamına büyük zarar verir, hem de insan sağlığını ciddi şekilde tehdit eder.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Esin istasyona vardığında son tren çoktan gitmişti.

- A) When Esin arrived at the station, the last train had long left.
- B) It wasn't until after the last train left that Esin managed to get to the station.
- C) By the time the last train left, Esin had arrived at the station.
- D) The last train was about to leave the station when Esin arrived there.
- E) The moment the last train left, Esin arrived at the station.

71. Yörüngeye fırlatılan birçok uzay teleskopu, evren hakkındaki bilgilerimizi büyük ölçüde zenginleştirmiştir.

- A) Many space telescopes that have been launched into orbit have greatly enhanced our knowledge of the universe.
- B) Many space telescopes have been launched into orbit and they have greatly enhanced our knowledge of the universe.
- C) We have enhanced our knowledge of the universe thanks to the many space telescopes that have been launched into orbit.
- D) Our knowledge of the universe has been greatly enhanced with the many space telescopes that have been launched into orbit.
- E) Our knowledge of the universe has been greatly enhanced due to the launching of the many telescopes into space.

72. Birçok arkeoloğun ve bilimadaminin yüzyıllardır kafasını karıştıran şey, eski Mısırlılar'ın Giza'daki piramitleri nasıl inşa ettikleri sorusudur.

- A) Many archaeologists and scientists have been puzzled for centuries by the question of how ancient Egyptians built the Pyramids in Giza.
- B) It is puzzling to many archaeologists and scientists that ancient Egyptians managed to build the Pyramids in Giza.
- C) What has puzzled many archaeologists and scientists for centuries is the question of how ancient Egyptians built the Pyramids in Giza.
- D) The question of how ancient Egyptians built the Pyramids in Giza has puzzled many archaeologists and scientists for centuries.
- E) What seems to be a puzzling question for many archaeologists and scientists is how ancient Egyptians built the Pyramids in Giza.

74. Neredeyse otuz yıl ayakta duran Berlin Duvarı, aileleri ayırmış, insanları işlerinden koparmış ve onları korkunç bir belirsizliğin içine itmştir.

- A) The Berlin Wall, which separated families, cut people off from their jobs and pushed them into a horrible ambiguity, stood for nearly thirty years.
- B) Having stood for nearly thirty years, the Berlin Wall separated people from their families, cut them from their jobs and pushed them into a horrible ambiguity.
- C) The Berlin Wall, which had stood for thirty years, pushed people into a horrible ambiguity by separating families and cutting them from their jobs.
- D) Having stood for nearly thirty years, the Berlin Wall pushed people into a horrible ambiguity as it separated families and cut them off from their jobs.
- E) The Berlin Wall, which had stood for nearly thirty years, separated families, cut people off from their jobs and pushed them into a horrible ambiguity.

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73. Kuyruklu yıldızların oluşumuyla ilgili sayısız kuram ortaya atılmış olmasına rağmen, tatmin edici bir açıklama hala yapılmamıştır.

- A) Despite the numerous theories that have been put forward about the formation of the comets, there still exists no satisfactory explanation.
- B) Although numerous theories have been put forward about the formation of the comets, a satisfactory explanation has still not been made.
- C) The formation of the comets has been explained through numerous theories, yet none of them has been fully satisfactory yet.
- D) Numerous theories have been put forward about the formation of the comets, but there is still no satisfactory explanation.
- E) Though there have been numerous theories about the formation of the comets, none of them has been able to explain them satisfactorily so far.

75. Yirmi birinci yüzyılda, milyonlarca çocuğun hala kötü beslenmeden dolayı hayatını kaybettiğine şahit olmak oldukça acı vericidir.

- A) In the twenty-first century, we still witness millions of children die of malnutrition, which is distressing.
- B) The fact that we still witness millions of children dying of malnutrition in the twenty-first century is distressing.
- C) It is highly distressing to witness millions of children still dying of malnutrition in the twenty-first century.
- D) Although we are in the twenty-first century, there are still millions of children who die of malnutrition, which is so distressing.
- E) Witnessing millions of children die of malnutrition even in the twenty-first century is rather distressing.

76. – 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Finland is three times the size of Ohio. (II) It is heavily forested and contains thousands of lakes, numerous rivers, and extensive areas of marshland. (III) Except for a small highland region in the extreme northwest, the country is a lowland. (IV) Off the southwest coast are the Swedish-populated Åland Islands. (V) The first inhabitants of Finland were the Sami people.

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

78. (I) Silver, which has been mined since ancient times, occurs in nature in ores. (II) It is the best metallic conductor of both heat and electricity. (III) Silver is also used ornamentally, for jewellery and tableware. (IV) Unlike silver, gold is denser than almost all other metals. (V) Women in particular are very interested in such silver accessories and utensils.

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

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79. (I) Many hereditary diseases are passed on within families from one generation to the next. (II) Mendelism is the system of heredity formulated from Mendel's conclusions. (III) Briefly summarized, it states that an inherited characteristic is determined by the combination of a pair of genes. (IV) In the body cells, each pair of genes determines a particular hereditary characteristic. (V) In the pea plant, for instance, a pair of genes determines tallness or dwarfness.

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

77. (I) The ancient Greeks are in many important ways the founders of the modern world. (II) It is true that their culture thrived thousands of years ago. (III) The Greeks were protected on one side by mountains, and on the other side by the waters of the Aegean Sea. (IV) However, the ideas, building designs and governments that they founded still exist in the Western World today. (V) From sports to democracy, the Ancient Greeks will continue to influence the lives of billions of people for centuries to come.

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

80. (I) The world's first alphabet is known to have originated in Egypt in 2000 BCE, based on hieroglyphics. (II) In about 2600 BCE, Sumerian speech was translated into written syllables via cuneiform. (III) Thereafter it spread to the Levant and the rest of the world. (IV) Of course, many Egyptian hieroglyphics have been preserved in stone. (V) Thanks to the Rosetta Stone, which included writing in Ancient Greek alongside hieroglyphics, people were able to translate some of the hieroglyphics.

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