

**FREE  
SAMPLE  
SET**



**PERİYODİK  
GÖNDERİM**

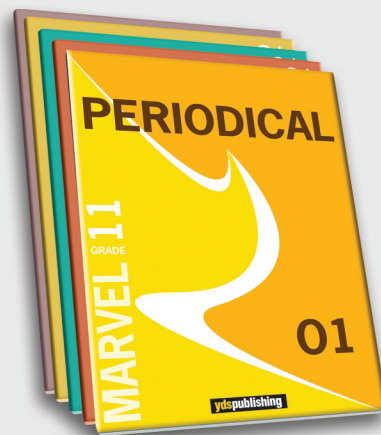
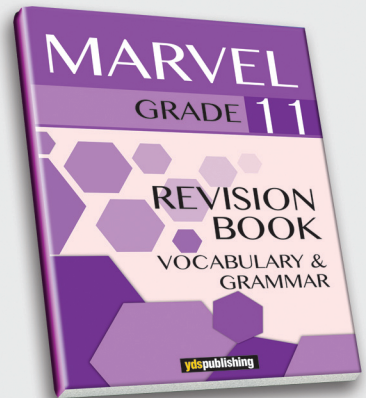
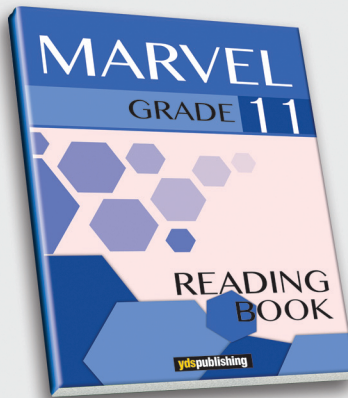
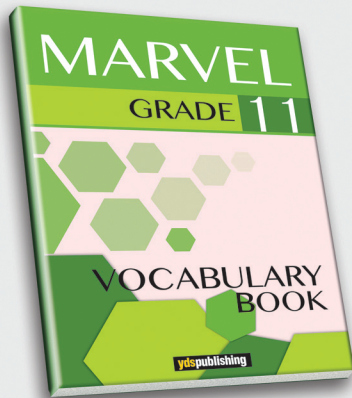
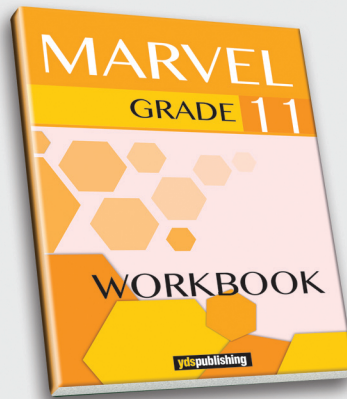
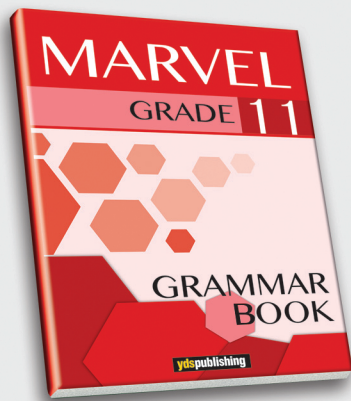


**AKILLI  
TAHTA  
YAZILIMI**

- *Marvel Grade 11 setimiz, 11. sınıf öğrencilerinin YKS-DİL'e yönelik yayın gereksinimlerini tümüyle karşılayacak şekilde hazırlanmıştır.*
- *Toplamda 11592 özgün soru*
- *5 adet kitap*
- *191 adet yaprak test*
- *4 adet aylık çalışma kitapçığı*
- *10 adet mini deneme kitapçığı*
- *6 adet deneme sınavı kitapçığı*
- *6 adet PT Plus kitapçığı*

*bulunmaktadır.*

**MARVEL**  
**GRADE 11**



# MARVEL

GRADE **11**

GRAMMAR  
BOOK

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# 1

# SIMPLE TENSES



**Teacher:** Conjugate the verb "to walk" in simple present.

**Suzy** : I walk. You walk. He walks...

**Teacher:** Quicker please.

**Suzy** : I run. You run. He runs...

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

### THE VERB "BE"

- Bir durum belirten "be" fiili, geniş zamanda özneye göre değişerek "am / is / are" şeklini alır. Konuşma dilinde ve resmi olmayan yazılarda "be" fiilinin kısaltılmış biçimi kullanılır.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I am busy now. You are very tired. He is a pilot. She is friendly. It is a domestic cat. We are at a meeting. You are tourists. They are late.	I am not busy now. You are not very tired. He is not a pilot. She is not friendly. It is not a domestic cat. We are not at a meeting. You are not tourists. They are not late.	Am I busy now? Are you very tired? Is he a pilot? Is she friendly? Is it a domestic cat? Are we at a meeting? Are you tourists? Are they late?
Short answers		
Yes, I am. / No, I am not. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. Yes, we are. / No, we aren't. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.		



Olumlu kısa cevaplarda "be" fiilinin kısaltılmış biçimi kullanılmaz.

Sean: Are you here on business?

Ben: Yes, I **am**.

- Soru sözcükleriyle oluşturulan sorularda soru sözcüğü "be" fiilinden önce, cümlenin en başında yer alır.

Who **is** your science teacher?

What **is** the date today?

When **are** you free?

How old **is** Kenan Doğulu?

- "Be" fiili cümlede isim, sıfat ve yer belirten ilgeçlerle kullanılır.

### be + noun

I **am** a basketballer.

She **is** a professor.

Today **is** the first day of April.

**Are** they computer engineers?

**Are** those boys your cousins?

## be + adjective

I **am not** sleepy, I **am** just very tired.  
The world **isn't** flat, it **is** round.  
Why **is** she so anxious?  
It **is** very hot today.

## be + prepositional phrase

The Smiths **aren't** at home.  
**Are** the musicians on the stage now?  
What **is** on that shelf?  
**Is** he from Italy?  
The spectators **are** in front of the stadium.  
Who **is** the girl with the blue umbrella?

## ■ PRACTICE 1

### PRACTICE 1

Fill in the blanks with “am (not)”, “is (not)” or “are (not)”.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a number of reporters outside.
2. Knowledge \_\_\_\_\_ power.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Maths your favourite subject?
4. Billiards \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most popular sports in Turkey.
5. Communicating with kids \_\_\_\_\_ very easy and enjoyable for me.
6. Ten liras \_\_\_\_\_ too much for that awful hat.
7. My friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ pleased with our new class teacher.
8. One of our neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ a surgeon.
9. Have a look at that book. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of useful information in it.
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ the latest news about your uncle?
11. There \_\_\_\_\_ an accident on the bridge, but the police \_\_\_\_\_ there yet.
12. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ happy to see you here.
13. The furniture \_\_\_\_\_ cheap enough for us to buy, so let's have a look at the other one.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ your trousers in the closet?
15. All the people in the factory \_\_\_\_\_ angry with the boss.

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I go camping every summer. You speak Spanish well. He drinks milk every day. She draws pictures. It eats bones. We like classical music. You have a car. They travel abroad.	I don't go camping every summer. You don't speak Spanish well. He doesn't drink milk every day. She doesn't draw pictures. It doesn't eat bones. We don't like classical music. You don't have a car. They don't travel abroad.	Do I go camping every summer? Do you speak Spanish well? Does he drink milk every day? Does she draw pictures? Does it eat bones? Do we like classical music? Do you have a car? Do they travel abroad?

### Short answers

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.  
Yes, you do. / No, you don't.  
Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.  
Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.  
Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.  
Yes, we do. / No, we don't.  
Yes, you do. / No, you don't.  
Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

## SPELLING OF THE VERBS WITH THE 3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON SINGULAR

- Üçüncü tekil şahıslarda çoğu fiil **-s** takısı alır.

He **lives** in an old house.  
She **takes** the train every morning.

- **-ch, -sh, -ss, -o** ile biten fiiller **-es** takısı alır.

He **catches** fish on the Galata Bridge.  
My mother **washes** the dog in the garden.  
That lady **passes** by my house every morning.  
The little boy **goes** to the playground with his mother.

- Fiil **sessiz bir harf + y** ile bitiyorsa, **-y düşer ve file -ies** eklenir.

She **fries** potatoes for the kids.  
He **carries** the boxes upstairs.

- Fiil **sesli harf + y** ile bitiyorsa, fiile yalnızca **-s** eklenir. (**-y düşmez**.)

She **stays** in a hotel in Datça during summer.



“Have” fiili üçüncü tekil şahısla kullanımında “has” olur, ancak olumsuz yapıda ve soru cümlesinde fiilin yalın hâli olan “have” kullanılır.

Do you **have** breakfast every morning?  
Does your husband **have** a car?  
Beril **has** curly hair.  
Gözde **doesn't have** any money.

## ■ PRACTICE 2

### PRACTICE 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets using “Simple Present”.

1. The river \_\_\_\_\_ (wind) like a snake through the rain forest.
2. Eric \_\_\_\_\_ (love) Turkish food, and one of his favourite meals \_\_\_\_\_ (be) kebab.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a lot of flowers in my balcony.
4. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) very well, but Mum \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) good at it.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / want) a hamburger or a salad?
6. Janice and I often \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) at Café Joy in the city centre.
7. When \_\_\_\_\_ (the gardener / water) the plants?
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) your name, Mira. What \_\_\_\_\_ (it / mean)?
9. Tina sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk after dinner.
10. The tablecloth \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very old. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you / not buy) a new one?

## USE OF SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- **Günlük alışkanlıklar, yinelenen eylemler**

I usually **leave** for school at 8 o'clock.  
They **play** tennis every weekend.

- **Genel doğrular ve bilimsel gerçekler**

The sun **sets** in the west.  
Po, the largest river in northern Italy, **flows** into the Adriatic Sea.

- **Sürekli ve kalıcı durumlar**

Tom **lives** in London.  
I **work** as a secretary in a big company.

- **Duygu ifade eden fiiller**

*I like chocolate, but I **hate** ice-cream.  
She **loves** her new job.*

- **Non-progressive (-ing almayan) fiillerle şimdiki zamanı ifade etmek için**

*She has a headache. She **wants** a glass of water and an aspirin.  
I know you, but I **don't remember** your name right now.  
I **don't understand** what you mean.  
She **needs** a dictionary now.  
He **doesn't have** any children.*

- **Gelecek zaman anlamı içeren belli bir programa ya da tarifeye bağlı eylemler**

*What time **does** the next train **leave**?  
The match **begins** at 5 o'clock. Hurry up!  
The bus **arrives** in Ankara at 6 p.m.*



Bu anlamda “be, arrive, leave, start, begin, end, finish, open, close” fiilleri sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır.

- **Emir kipi yerine kullanılan, tarif veya talimat anlamı içeren ifadeler**

*When you see the bank, you **turn** left and **go** straight ahead.  
You **stir** the soup until it boils.*

### TIME EXPRESSIONS USED IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

FREQUENCY ADVERBS	TIME PHRASES
always	every day/week/month/year
almost always	at weekends
usually	on weekdays
generally	on Sundays
often	in the evening
sometimes	once/twice/three times a day/week/month/year
occasionally	after
seldom	before
rarely	as soon as
scarcely	when
hardly ever	until
never	

### FREQUENCY ADVERBS

- **Bir eylemin hangi sıklıkta yapıldığını ifade eden zarflar, genellikle “how often” sorusuna yanıt verir. Bu zarflar, cümlede özne ile temel fiil arasında yer alır, ancak “be” fiilinden sonra kullanılır.**

*There is **always** a lot of work in the office during summer.  
I **sometimes** go to Café Spice for lunch.  
Seagulls **seldom** fly around here.  
Do you **generally** sleep late?  
She doesn't **usually** take the bus.  
He is **never** kind to others.  
They are **often** at home on Sundays.  
We are **scarcely** busy early in the morning.*

- “Never, seldom, rarely, hardly ever” gibi zarflar olumsuz anlam taşır. Bu zarflar, olumlu fiil yapısıyla kullanılır fakat cümleye olumsuz anlam katar.

I **hardly ever** eat sushi.  
She **never** arrives home early.  
They **rarely** watch a horror film.  
We **seldom** play football at school.

- Olumsuz cümlelerde sıklık zarflarının yeri değişebilir. “Frequently, sometimes, occasionally” cümle içinde olumsuz yardımcı fiilden önce gelir.

I **sometimes** don't understand people.  
**Sometimes** I don't understand people.

Ben goes out every weekend and **frequently** doesn't come home until midnight.

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

Women **usually** don't like to talk about football.  
Women don't **usually** like to talk about football.

- “Occasionally” ve “sometimes” cümle sonunda da yer alabilir.

He is a bit lazy **sometimes**.  
They go on a picnic **occasionally**.

- “Always” daima olumsuz yardımcı fiilden sonra gelir.

Money doesn't **always** make people happy.  
It isn't **always** necessary to add spices to this dish.

### ■ PRACTICE 3

#### PRACTICE 3

Put the “frequency adverbs” in brackets in the correct place in the sentences.

1. I take the dog for a walk twice a day. (usually)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Our neighbour complains about the noise in the street. (always)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. They don't pay their bills on time. (often)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The train that goes to Edinburgh is crowded. (seldom)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I go out with my friends at night. (hardly ever)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Ahu doesn't come up with new ideas. (generally)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Dishonest people can gain others' trust. (never)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Utku doesn't use her laptop at weekends. (always)

\_\_\_\_\_

## ■ PRACTICE 4

### PRACTICE 4

Ask questions for the underlined parts.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Southern Egypt's landscape contains low mountains.
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Adélie penguins gather on the rocky Antarctic shoreline.
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
There are over 1500 tree species in Panama.
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
My next-door neighbour hates animals.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
No, I never have a holiday in September.

### TIME CLAUSES USED WITH SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- Zaman cümlecikleri “When? (Ne zaman?)” sorusuna cevap verir.
- Zaman cümlecikleri esas cümleden önce ya da sonra gelebilir. Zaman cümlecği esas cümleden önce ise cümlecikten sonra virgül konur, esas cümleden sonra ise virgül konmaz.
- Esas cümle geniş zaman olduğunda “when, as soon as, after, before, until ...” ile başlayan zaman cümleciklerinde genellikle geniş zaman kullanılır.

TIME CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
When As soon as After + Simple Present Before Until	Simple Present

**When** he comes home from work, he immediately takes a shower.

**As soon as** the baby wakes up, she smiles.

My cat sleeps under the sofa **after** it eats its dinner.

They don't close the café **until** the last customer leaves.

**Before** I understand the details of a subject, I never comment on it.

## ■ PRACTICE 5

### PRACTICE 5

Underline the correct choice.

1. They never buy anything **before / after** they compare the prices.
2. **As soon as / Until** the bus arrives at the bus stop, people rush towards it.
3. My sister sometimes cries **when / before** she gets furious.
4. I always leave a message **when / as soon as** I don't reach the person I call.
5. He is such a troublemaker that **as soon as / before** I see him, I feel tense.
6. She never finishes her homework **before / as soon as** her mother comes home.
7. Do you always go shopping **until / as soon as** you hear about special sales at shops?
8. **Until / When** you recover, you aren't allowed to go out.

## ■ PRACTICE 6

### PRACTICE 6

Fill in the blanks with a suitable verb from the list using "Simple Present Tense". Use each one only once.

**fall - jump - approach - persuade - gain - present - belong - be - dispose - lament - tell - attain - request - let - open - enjoy - continue - run - display**

### PUSS IN BOOTS

The tale (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with the third and youngest son of a miller receiving his inheritance—a cat. At first, the youngest son (2) \_\_\_\_\_, as the eldest brother (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the mill and the middle brother (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the mules. The feline is no ordinary cat, however, but one who (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and receives a pair of boots. Determined to make his master's fortune, the cat bags a rabbit in the forest and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it to the king as a gift from his master, the fictional Marquis of Carabas. The cat (7) \_\_\_\_\_ making gifts of game to the king for several months. One day, knowing the king and his daughter are travelling by coach along the riverside, the cat (8) \_\_\_\_\_ his master to remove his clothes and enter the river. The cat (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of his master's clothing beneath a rock. As the royal coach (10) \_\_\_\_\_, the cat starts calling for help in great distress, and, when the king stops to investigate, the cat (11) \_\_\_\_\_ him that his master, the Marquis, has been bathing in the river and robbed of his clothing. The king has the young man brought from the river, dressed in a splendid suit of clothes and seated in the coach with his daughter, who (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in love with him at once.

The cat hurries ahead of the coach, ordering the country folk along the road to tell the king that the land (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to the "Marquis of Carabas", saying that if they do not, he will cut them into mincemeat. The cat then happens upon a castle inhabited by an ogre who (14) \_\_\_\_\_ capable of transforming himself into a number of creatures. The ogre (15) \_\_\_\_\_ his ability by changing into a lion, frightening the cat, who then tricks the ogre into changing into a mouse. Once that change is complete, the cat (16) \_\_\_\_\_ on the mouse and devours it. The king arrives at the castle which formerly belonged to the ogre, and, impressed with the bogus Marquis and his estate, so the king (17) \_\_\_\_\_ the young guy marry her daughter. Thereafter, the cat (18) \_\_\_\_\_ life as a great lord who (19) \_\_\_\_\_ after mice only for his own amusement.

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I am making a cake. You are getting old. He is writing a report. She is knitting. It is drinking milk. We are doing a puzzle. You are working hard. They are planting trees.	I am not making a cake. You are not getting old. He is not writing a report. She is not knitting. It is not drinking milk. We are not doing a puzzle. You are not working hard. They are not planting trees.	Am I making a cake? Are you getting old? Is he writing a report? Is she knitting? Is it drinking milk? Are we doing a puzzle? Are you working hard? Are they planting trees?
Short answers		
Yes, I am. / No, I am not. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. Yes, we are. / No, we aren't. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.		

### SPELLING RULES FOR "-ING"

a) **-e ile biten fiillerde -e düşer ve -ing takısı eklenir.**

*write - writing*  
*leave - leaving*

b) **Bir sessiz harf + bir sesli harf + bir sessiz harfle biten fiillerde sondaki sessiz harf tekrarlanır ve -ing takısı eklenir.**

*sit - sitting*  
*swim - swimming*

c) **-ie ile biten fiillerde -ie düşer, -y ve -ing takısı eklenir.**

*lie - lying*  
*die - dying*

d) **Yukarıdaki grupların dışında kalan fiillere yalnızca -ing takısı eklenir.**

*study - studying*  
*go - going*  
*stand - standing*



## ■ PRACTICE 7

### PRACTICE 7

Write the “-ing” forms of the verbs.

move : \_\_\_\_\_ live : \_\_\_\_\_ worry: \_\_\_\_\_

carry : \_\_\_\_\_ put : \_\_\_\_\_ shop : \_\_\_\_\_

skip : \_\_\_\_\_ dye : \_\_\_\_\_ skate: \_\_\_\_\_

rescue : \_\_\_\_\_ knit : \_\_\_\_\_ ski : \_\_\_\_\_

explore: \_\_\_\_\_ fly : \_\_\_\_\_ bite : \_\_\_\_\_

## TIME EXPRESSIONS USED IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

## USE OF PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### • Konuşma anında devam eden eylemler

People **are waiting** at the bus stop now.  
Look out! The train **is coming**!  
Don't disturb him. He **is working** on an important project at the moment.

### • Geçici olarak yapılan eylemler

The students **are working** for their final exams nowadays.  
Environmentalists **are looking** for some solutions for global warming.  
My computer doesn't work, so I'm **using** my sister's to finish my thesis.  
She is a student, but she **is working** as a receptionist this summer.

### • Değişmekte olan durum ve olaylar

The world **is getting** more and more polluted.  
As Murat's grades **are getting** worse, his parents **are becoming** more and more worried.

### • Yapılması planlanmış, ayarlanmış eylemler

They **are flying** to New York tomorrow morning.  
The writer **is giving** a conference next Saturday.

### • “Listen!”, “Look!”, “Watch out!” ünlemlerinden sonra kurulan cümlelerde

**Listen!** Somebody **is crying**.



“Wear” fiili şimdiki zamanda kullanıldığında “giymek” anlamını vermez, üzerimizdeki giysileri anlatmak için kullanılır.

A: Do you know the man over there?  
B: Which one? The one with white shoes?  
A: No! He **is wearing** a blue jacket and black trousers.

Mary is so stunning tonight. She **is wearing** a chic red dress.

### SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
<b>genel durumlar</b> <i>Alfred often <b>drinks</b> coffee in the morning.</i>	<b>konuşma esnasında</b> <i>Alfred <b>is drinking</b> coffee at the moment.</i>
<b>kalıcı, sürekli durumlar</b> <i>I usually <b>eat</b> dinner at home.</i>	<b>geçici durumlar</b> <i>I <b>am eating</b> out these days as my mother is on holiday.</i>
<b>gelecekte, programlı, tarifeli olaylar</b> <i>The ship <b>sets</b> sail early tomorrow morning.</i>	<b>gelecekte, planlanmış, ayarlanmış olaylar</b> <i>We <b>are going</b> on a cruise next week.</i>
<b>durum bildirme</b> <i>I <b>have</b> a question.</i>	<b>eylem bildirme</b> <i>I <b>am having</b> a test at the moment.</i>

## ■ PRACTICE 8

### PRACTICE 8

Underline the correct choice.

1. A: What **are you doing** / **do you do** in the kitchen?  
B: I **am preparing** / **prepare** the sandwiches for the picnic tomorrow.
2. Prices **are rising** / **rise** so quickly nowadays that we **are planning** / **plan** to cut down on our expenses.
3. What's wrong? Why **are you whispering** / **do you whisper**?
4. I'm afraid I can't talk to you at the moment. I **am getting dressed** / **get dressed** for the party.
5. Excuse me, **do you read** / **are you reading** that newspaper?
6. Follow this road. Then, you **take** / **are taking** the first turning on the right.
7. There's nobody here. Who **are you waiting** / **do you wait** for?
8. I **am writing** / **write** in reply to your advertisement in today's newspaper.
9. Which hotel **are you staying** / **do you stay** in when you **are going** / **go** to Ayvalık?
10. Wait for me here until I **am getting** / **get** back.

*“Having an exciting destination is like setting a needle in your compass. From then on, the compass knows only one point—its ideal. And it will faithfully guide you there through the darkest nights and fiercest storms.”*

Daniel Boone

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

- “Non-progressive verbs” ya da “non-action verbs” dediğimiz eylem bildirmeyen, durum bildiren bazı fiiller “-ing” takısı almaz. Bu nedenle Present Continuous Tense ile kullanılmayacakları için Simple Present Tense ile kullanılırlar.

Duyularla ilgili fiiller	Duygularla ilgili fiiller	Zihinsel faaliyetlerle ilgili fiiller	Sahiplik gösteren fiiller	Diğer fiiller
feel* hear see* smell* taste*	dislike hate like love mind wish appreciate care	believe feel* forget imagine know mean realize remember suppose think* understand want know need prefer	belong have* own possess	be* consist contain cost exist include weigh* sound appear* seem look* agree refuse

( \* ) işaretli fiiller hem “-ing” takısı ile hem de “-ing” takısı almadan kullanılabilir, ancak anlamları farklıdır.

## ■ PRACTICE 9

**PRACTICE 9** Fill in the blanks with “Simple Present” or “Present Continuous” form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I have to go to bed early tonight because my train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 6 a.m. tomorrow morning.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / travel) to the mountains, but this summer, they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a village by the sea.
3. Becky \_\_\_\_\_ (live) with some friends until she \_\_\_\_\_ (find) her own apartment.
4. Usually, Greg \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) everything he \_\_\_\_\_ (want) and \_\_\_\_\_ (not worry) about how many calories it \_\_\_\_\_ (consist) of. However, now, as he \_\_\_\_\_ (compete) in the swimming tournament, he has to change his eating habits.
5. What's the matter? Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you / stare) at me like that?
6. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / think) about? You look so unhappy.
7. Don't worry about the bill. It \_\_\_\_\_ (include) bed and breakfast.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) this book is exactly for your taste. It \_\_\_\_\_ (contain) many interesting facts about the universe.

## NON-PROGRESSIVE or PROGRESSIVE

NON-PROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
<p><b>think</b> (fikir beyanı) I don't <b>think</b> he is an honest man.</p>	<p><b>think</b> (düşünmek) I <b>am thinking</b> about moving my office.</p>
<p><b>see</b> (görmek) I <b>see</b> a lot of beautiful flowers in the garden.</p>	<p><b>see</b> (buluşmak, randevusu olmak) She <b>is seeing</b> her old friends tomorrow.</p>
<p><b>smell</b> (kokmak) The room <b>smells</b> awful, I'm leaving!</p>	<p><b>smell</b> (koklamak) Why <b>are you smelling</b> the food?</p>
<p><b>taste</b> (tadını vermek, tadında olmak) You are a great cook! The cake <b>tastes</b> delicious.</p>	<p><b>taste</b> (tatmak) She <b>is tasting</b> the potato to see if it is cooked.</p>
<p><b>feel</b> (bir nesnenin dokunulduğunda verdiği his anlatılırken) This cushion <b>feels</b> very soft.</p> <p>(sezinlemek) I <b>feel</b> we will win the match.</p>	<p><b>feel</b> (dokunarak hissetmek) She <b>is feeling</b> the kid's forehead to see if he has a high temperature or not.</p> <p>(hissetmek) I <b>am feeling</b> excited now because I have an exam.</p>
<p><b>appear</b> (gibi görünmek) He <b>appears</b> to be nervous today.</p>	<p><b>appear</b> (sahneye çıkmak) My favourite singer <b>is appearing</b> in the concert hall tomorrow.</p>
<p><b>look</b> (görünmek) He <b>looks</b> handsome in his new suit.</p>	<p><b>look</b> (bakmak) My father <b>is looking</b> at the old photos.</p>
<p><b>weigh</b> (ağırlığında olmak) My mobile phone <b>weighs</b> only 50 grams.</p>	<p><b>weigh</b> (tartmak) The porter <b>is weighing</b> the suitcase to see if it is heavy or not.</p>
<p><b>be</b> (olmak) You <b>are</b> really kind and helpful.</p>	<p><b>be</b> (bir süreliğine olmak) I don't understand why he <b>is being</b> so angry these days.</p>
<p><b>have</b> (sahip olmak) They <b>have</b> three sports cars.</p>	<p><b>have</b> (have'in diğer tüm anlamları) The director <b>is having</b> a meeting with the staff right now.</p>

### ■ PRACTICE 10

#### PRACTICE 10

Underline the correct alternative.

- a) Patrick **thinks of / is not thinking of** leaving Germany despite the difficulties he has had there.

b) I **think / am thinking** I will fall asleep soon because I slept only three hours last night.
- a) Next Friday, I **am seeing / see** the manager of the company.

b) **Do you see / Are you seeing** the object that floats on the river?
- a) How **does my perfume smell / is my perfume smelling?**

b) Why **do you smell / are you smelling** everything before you eat them?

4. a) The meatballs that my mother makes **are tasting / taste** really delicious.  
b) Vanessa **tastes / is tasting** the pudding to see if it has a creamy texture.
5. a) Hillary **is feeling / feels** the scarf to see if it is genuine silk.  
b) In winter, my hands **are feeling / feel** rough due to the cold weather.
6. a) This summer, world famous singers **are appearing / appear** at Harbiye Open-Air Theatre.  
b) It **appears / is appearing** to me that the book doesn't require to be revised once more.
7. a) Why **do you look / are you looking** terrified? Is there something wrong?  
b) Who is the boy over there? He **is looking / looks** at us.
8. a) My niece is just four years old, but she **weighs / is weighing** only 10 kilos. She has to eat a lot more.  
b) The grocer **weighs / is weighing** the tomatoes for the old lady.
9. a) I **am usually / am usually being** a calm person, and I don't react aggressively.  
b) Miguel is usually an easy-going person, but nowadays, he **is being / is** stubborn.
10. a) Many people **are having / have** a shower twice or three times during a scorching day in summer.  
b) Two of my friends **have / are having** pets. One **is having / has** a cat, and the other **has / is having** a dog.

## ■ PRACTICE 11

### PRACTICE 11

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

1. What a lovely pullover it is! It \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) extremely soft.
2. Don't worry about your daughter. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) her arm to see if it is broken or not.
3. Wow! What a nice perfume! It \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) like spring flowers.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) what you mean, but I insist that you are wrong this time.
5. I'm very excited. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my high school friends tonight.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (weigh) myself every morning.
7. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) on stage for the first time on Sunday.
8. She is generally very kind and considerate, but nowadays, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very rude and selfish.
9. Would you like a piece of cake? It \_\_\_\_\_ (not look) nice, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) delicious.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand) why you \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) Steve. He \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to be a nice man.
11. I'm sure we have met before, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not remember) your name.
12. We have to wait for another ten minutes. The dean \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting with the head of the department.

*"When you're really happy, the birds chirp and the sun shines even on cold dark winter nights, and flowers will bloom on a barren land. "*

Grey Livingston

## PRACTICE 12

### PRACTICE 12

Underline the correct alternative.

1. Look! A cricket **is crawling / crawls** toward the leaves of the red flower.
2. In the film *The Karate Kid*, Jaden **moves / is moving** to China **after / until** his mother **gets / is getting** a job there.
3. **When / Before** coral **is dying / dies**, it **leaves / is leaving** its skeleton behind, and new coral **builds / is building** on top.
4. Scientists **are trying / try** to protect the saiga antelope in Mongolia's Gobi Desert these days.
5. **Before / Until** I **translate / am translating** a text, I **am reading / read** the whole of it to give it the sense of original.
6. Ice sheet that covers much of Greenland **becomes / is becoming** thinner because of global warming.
7. Do you know that the metal called caesium **explodes / is exploding** as soon as it **contacts / is contacting** with water?
8. Meat eater plants usually **grow / are growing** in places with soil that doesn't offer much food value.
9. In this photograph, I **am holding / hold** a koala during our trip to Australia.
10. We always unpack our bags and rush to the seaside **before / as soon as** we arrive at the holiday resort.
11. Bacterium **wait / are waiting** until there are enough of them **before / until** they invade our cells.
12. While I **am going / go** to school, I **am taking / take** the bus every morning.
13. The baby **cries / is crying** because her four-year-old cousin **is trying / tries** to take her doll.
14. Every day, I **am taking / take** my dog to the park, and what he **enjoys / is enjoying** the most is running after its plastic ball.
15. William **hates / is hating** eating meat, and he **thinks / is thinking** he gets the necessary nutrients from mushrooms and vegetables.
16. The lion at the zoo **roars / is roaring** to the visitors as it feels a little bit tense today.

## PRACTICE 13

### PRACTICE 13

Complete the sentences using "Simple Present" or "Present Continuous".

1. When my father gets angry, he \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ every day after she has dinner.
3. Because she always complains about her life, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, but he isn't listening to them.
5. As soon as the teacher enters the classroom, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_, but she doesn't spend much.
7. He cannot answer the phone now as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Until I finish my work, \_\_\_\_\_.

## SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

- Gelecekle ilgili eylemleri ifade ederken “will” ya da “be going to” kullanabiliriz. Her iki yapı birbirinin yerine kullanılsa da aralarında bazı farklar vardır.

### WILL

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I will read the poem again. You will see the documents. He will talk to you. She will work as a guide. It will open at 6 o'clock. We will do the shopping. You will take the last train. They will rent a caravan.	I will not read the poem again. You will not see the documents. He will not talk to you. She will not work as a guide. It will not open at 6 o'clock. We will not do the shopping. You will not take the last train. They will not rent a caravan.	Will I read the poem again? Will you see the documents? Will he talk to you? Will she work as a guide? Will it open at 6 o'clock? Will we do the shopping? Will you take the last train? Will they rent a caravan?
		Short answers
		Yes, I will. / No, I won't. Yes, you will. / No, you won't. Yes, he will. / No, he won't. Yes, she will. / No, she won't. Yes, it will. / No, it won't. Yes, we will. / No, we won't. Yes, you will. / No, you won't. Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

They **will notify** you of the changes.  
The trip **will take** about four days.

The receptionist **won't give** you the room key.  
There **won't be** many visitors at the museum on weekdays.

**Will** you **drive** a bit slowly on this rough road?  
**Will** there **be** any reporters at the opening of the school?

### TIME EXPRESSIONS USED IN SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

tomorrow  
tomorrow morning/afternoon/evening/night  
next week/month/year  
soon  
in two hours/days  
in 2050, in July, at 5 o'clock, tonight  
two days from now / five hours from now  
after  
before  
when  
as soon as  
until  
once

- “Will / be going to” yan cümlede kullanılmaz, sadece ana cümlede kullanılır.

I **will wash** the shirt until the stain **comes** off.  
Robbie **will say** nothing before the police **arrive**.  
**Will** you **check** your email when you **go** back to work?

## USE OF "WILL"

- **Önceden tasarlanmamış, konuşma anında kararlaştırılan eylemler**

*I feel cold. I'll turn on the heating.  
This skirt is a bit too big. I'll take it back to the shop.*

- **Gelecek ile ilgili tahminler**

*I think Julia **will study** art at the University of Vienna.  
There **will be** heavy rain tomorrow morning.*

- **Söz verme veya rica, teklif, tehdit, emir cümleleri**

*Please, forgive me! I **will be** punctual next time.  
**Will** you **print** the test for me, Ebru?  
We **will accompany** you to the airport if you like.*

## BE GOING TO

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I am going to take a nap. You are going to see them. He is going to wear glasses. She is going to climb the hill. It is going to sleep. We are going to take photos. You are going to stay with us. They are going to find a house.	I am not going to take a nap. You are not going to see them. He is not going to wear glasses. She is not going to climb the hill. It is not going to sleep. We are not going to take photos. You are not going to stay with us. They are not going to find a house.	Am I going to take a nap? Are you going to see them? Is he going to wear glasses? Is she going to climb the hill? Is it going to sleep? Are we going to take photos? Are you going to stay with us? Are they going to find a house?

### Short answers

Yes, I am. / No, I am not.  
Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.  
Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.  
Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.  
Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.  
Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.  
Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.  
Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

## USE OF "BE GOING TO"

- **Önceden kararlaştırılmış veya hazırlık yapılmış eylemler**

*There is an important match tonight. I **am going to fix** the television.  
We are going camping, so we **are going to buy** a tent.  
Wendy **is going to teach** me how to knit gloves.  
**Is** Hasan **going to make** the list of necessary items?  
What time **are you going to call** them?*

- **Bir ipucuna veya deneyime dayanarak yapılan gelecekle ilgili tahminler**

*There has been a lot of rain this year. We **are going to have** a good harvest.  
Gülçin hardly eats anything. She **is going to lose** weight.*



## WILL or BE GOING TO

will	be going to
<b>Tahmin</b> <i>I think she <b>will fail</b>.</i>	<b>Bir ipucuna bakarak tahmin</b> <i>She never studies. She <b>is going to fail</b>.</i>
<b>Konuşma anında verilen kararlar</b> <i>A: I am hungry. B: I'll <b>make spaghetti</b> for you.</i>	<b>Önceden planlamış olduğumuz eylemler</b> <i>A: Why are you carrying that bucket? B: I'm <b>going to wash</b> the car.</i>

*I'm good at numbers. I'm **going to be** a mathematician.*

*We're **going to join** a fitness club next week.*

***Are you going to correct** the spelling mistakes in this report?*

***Is it going to be** a harsh winter next year?*

*I'm **not going to have** breakfast this morning because I'm late for school.*

*The sky is clear. It **isn't going to rain** today. Let's go out.*



“Will” ve “be going to” çoğu zaman birbirinin yerine kullanılabilir.

*It **will be / is going to be** beautiful in September in Istanbul.*

## TIME CLAUSES USED WITH SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

TIME CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
When As soon as After Before Until + Simple Present	will / be going to

*I **am going to take** this kitten home after the vet **examines** it.*

*Evren **will buy** a bunch of roses for his wife before he **goes** home.*

***Are you going to cook** the vegetables when you **are** back from the local market?*

*They **won't announce** the results until they **interview** all the candidates.*

*As soon as she **hears** the news, I am sure she **will be** delighted.*

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I will be sleeping. You will be flying abroad. He will be fishing. She will be singing. It will be running fast. We will be sunbathing. You will be working. They will be sleeping.	I will not be sleeping. You will not be flying abroad. He will not be fishing. She will not be singing. It will not be running fast. We will not be sunbathing. You will not be working. They will not be sleeping.	Will I be sleeping? Will you be flying abroad? Will he be fishing? Will she be singing? Will it be running fast? Will we be sunbathing? Will you be working? Will they be sleeping?

### Short answers

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.  
 Yes, you will. / No, you won't.  
 Yes, he will. / No, he won't.  
 Yes, she will. / No, she won't.  
 Yes, it will. / No, it won't.  
 Yes, we will. / No, we won't.  
 Yes, you will. / No, you won't.  
 Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

## TIME EXPRESSIONS USED IN FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

this time tomorrow  
 this time next year  
 at 3 o'clock tomorrow  
 in 10 years' time  
 in 2050

## USE OF FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

- Gelecekte belli bir zamanda yapıyor olacağımız eylemlerden ya da bir eylemin gelecekte belirli bir süre devam ediyor olacağından söz ederken kullanılır.

*You **will be waiting** for her when her plane arrives tonight.*  
*This time next week I **will be lying** on the beach.*  
*You can come around any time tomorrow because I **won't be working** then.*  
*What **will you be doing** on Sunday afternoon?*  
*Where **will you be staying** in Amasra?*

- Gelecekte belirli bir zamanda olacağı tahmin edilen eylemleri ifade eder.

*I am afraid this river **will be drying** up in five years' time.*  
*The kids **will be swimming** when you wake up.*  
*People **will soon be travelling** long distances in a much shorter time than they do now.*



Future Continuous Tense kullanılarak “when” ile zaman cümleleri oluşturulabilir.

*We **will be waiting** at the airport when your plane **lands**.*  
*When we **move** to our summer house, Cathy **will be staying** with us.*

## PRACTICE 14

Write a sentence for the situation given using “will” or “be going to”.

1. You have moved to a new flat, and you are planning to give a house-warming party next week. You have bought all the necessary things, and the only thing left is to call your friends and inform them about your celebration. How will you mention your organization and invite your friends?

---

2. You are in a difficult situation. You have lots of things to do and need someone's help for getting your graduation documents from student affairs. As you have no time for this, your friend comforts you with his help offer:

\_\_\_\_\_

3. John's father is fed up with his ill-manners at school. He doesn't want to receive a complaint call from the school again. He warns him to stop behaving like this and threatens to change his school:

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Your friend is really talented at painting, and there will be a painting competition among high schools in your region. Your friend couldn't decide whether to enter it or not, so you encourage her by saying:

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Your friend invites you to her birthday party tomorrow, but you have another plan. Refuse your friend's invitation explaining your reason:

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Make a prediction about life in 2050:

\_\_\_\_\_

7. You have dinner with your friend and when the waiter brings the bill, your friend doesn't want you to take out your wallet and offers:

\_\_\_\_\_

## PRACTICE 15

PRACTICE 15

### Supply the correct tense.

1. Who do you think \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the next elections?
2. As soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in Manchester, she \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a call.
3. The first lesson \_\_\_\_\_ (not begin) at 9 tomorrow, it \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at 9.30.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (study) law at Marmara University this time next year.
5. If you are hungry, I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) you a big sandwich in a minute.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Warsaw next week for a meeting with the advisory board.
7. Brenda and Eduardo are getting married on Saturday. They say all the guests \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) white.

## PRACTICE 16

PRACTICE 16

### Supply the correct tense.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not use) the taps until the plumber \_\_\_\_\_ (replace) them.
2. Before the ferry \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the port, all the passengers \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on board.
3. After I \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) what to do, I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) over all the proposals.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a long journey as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) from university.
5. Do you think Tuna \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) the CD player before he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home today?
6. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ (reveal) many things when they \_\_\_\_\_ (search) the wreck of Titanic.
7. As soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) her master's degree, Kimberley \_\_\_\_\_ (set) up her own business.

# SIMPLE PAST TENSE

## THE VERB "BE"

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I was very exhausted. You were away on holiday. He was with his daughter. She was at the cinema. It was on the carpet. We were on the bridge. You were happy. They were asleep.	I was not very exhausted. You were not away on holiday. He was not with his daughter. She was not at the cinema. It was not on the carpet. We were not on the bridge. You were not happy. They were not asleep.	Was I very exhausted? Were you away on holiday? Was he with his daughter? Was she at the cinema? Was it on the carpet? Were we on the bridge? Were you happy? Were they asleep?

### Short answers

Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.  
 Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.  
 Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.  
 Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.  
 Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.  
 Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.  
 Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.  
 Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.



**Olumlu kısa cevaplarda "was / were" kısa biçimiyle kullanılmaz.**

## USE OF "WAS / WERE"

- Geçmişteki bir durumdan söz ederken kullanılır.

*Yesterday **was** the happiest day of my life.*  
*What **was** the weather like when you **were** in Denizli?*  
*They **weren't** in the school choir, but I **was**.*

- İsim, sıfat ve yer bildiren edatlarla birlikte kullanılır.

**be + noun** : *The garden party **was** a **fiasco**.*  
**be + adjective** : *The poet Emily Dickinson **was** not **well-known** during her lifetime.*  
**be + prepositional phrase** : *We **were in Madrid** last summer.*

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I lived in a small town in 1990. You went to school. He lost his wallet. She phoned me twice. It barked all night long. We ran after the bus. You missed the school days. They left home in a hurry.	I didn't live in a small town in 1990. You didn't go to school. He didn't lose his wallet. She didn't phone me twice. It didn't bark all night long. We didn't run after the bus. You didn't miss the school days. They didn't leave home in a hurry.	Did I live in a small town in 1990? Did you go to school? Did he lose his wallet? Did she phone me twice? Did it bark all night long? Did we run after the bus? Did you miss the school days? Did they leave home in a hurry?

### Short answers

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.  
 Yes, you did. / No, you didn't.  
 Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.  
 Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.  
 Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.  
 Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.  
 Yes, you did. / No, you didn't.  
 Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

## SPELLING RULES FOR REGULAR VERBS

a) Fiillerin çoğu geçmiş zamanda **-ed** eki alır.

walk - walk**ed**  
want - want**ed**

b) Fiil **-e** ile bitiyorsa yalnızca **-d** eklenir.

arrive - arriv**ed**  
like - lik**ed**

c) Fiil **bir sessiz + sesli + sessiz harfle** bitiyorsa sondaki sessiz harf tekrarlanır ve **-ed** takısı eklenir.

stop - stop**ped**  
rob - rob**bed**

d) Fiil **bir sessiz harf + (-y)** ile bitiyorsa **-y** düşer ve fiile **-ied** eklenir. Ancak fiil **bir sesli harf + (-y)** ile bitiyorsa yalnızca **-ed** eklenir.

study - studi**ed**                      play - play**ed**  
cry - cri**ed**                              stay - stay**ed**

## TIME EXPRESSIONS USED IN SIMPLE PAST TENSE

yesterday	when
2 days/3 hours/5 years ago	as soon as
last week/month/year/summer	before
then	after
in 2000	until

## USE OF SIMPLE PAST TENSE

- Geçmişte belirli bir zamanda gerçekleşmiş olan eylem ve durumları ifade eder.

Thanks to the Voyager program, NASA scientists **gained** a lot of information about the outer planets.

In the time of the early Roman Empire, about 20,000 people **lived** in Pompeii.

- Geçmişte bir süre devam etmiş ve bitmiş bir eylem ya da olayı anlatmak için kullanılır.

We **lived** in Afyon for five months in 1990.

He **played** for the school team for nearly ten years.

## TIME CLAUSES USED WITH SIMPLE PAST TENSE

TIME CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
When After Before As soon as Until	+ Simple Past Simple Past

When he **left** home, he **got** on a bus and **went** to school.

I **raised** my hand when the teacher **asked** for volunteers for the project.

After I **finished** sending the e-mails, I **turned off** the computer.

As soon as he **got** his salary, he **paid** his debts.

I **worked** as an executive assistant until I **retired**.

## PRACTICE 17

### PRACTICE 17

Fill in the blanks with the past form of the irregular verbs given in brackets.

1. As the traditional kimono in Japan \_\_\_\_\_ (have) no pockets, people \_\_\_\_\_ (hang) a pouch from the belt of the kimono.
2. In the first two months of the diet, she \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) more than five kilos.
3. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) close attention to my complaint about the incident yesterday.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the grass for a while and then \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep.
5. During the snowstorm, the mountain climbers \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) in a cave.
6. When the ship \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) an iceberg, it immediately \_\_\_\_\_ (sink).
7. Although he apologized, she never \_\_\_\_\_ (forgive) him.
8. The robbers \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) the most valuable jewels and \_\_\_\_\_ (run) away.
9. The university \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) games at the end of the academic year.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) the car against the wall because he \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) too much last night.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) well last night and \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) very energetic in the morning.
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) Spanish to children two years ago.
13. The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ (run) for a while and \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) his kite.
14. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ (blow) hard last night and \_\_\_\_\_ (break) most of the windows.
15. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my wallet at the shopping centre but then \_\_\_\_\_ (find) it in a dustbin without any money in it.
16. Yesterday she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) very angry with her boyfriend and \_\_\_\_\_ (tear) all his letters.

## IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

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



\* “Hang” fiili, **-ed** eki aldığıında “bir insanı asmak” anlamına gelir. “Bir nesneyi asmak” anlamında ise, geçmiş zaman hâli “hung” olur.

*The criminal **hanged** himself in prison.  
Richard **hung** his jacket on the hook.*

**PRACTICE 18****PRACTICE 18**

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

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (still / have) a headache, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (get) better.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (show) a Türkan Şoray film on ATV tonight. I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) all her films, actually.
3. The largest pyramid in the world \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) in Egypt but in Cholulu de Rivadahlia, Mexico. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 177 feet tall and \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) 25 acres.
4. The Surui people from the Brazilian rain forest \_\_\_\_\_ (fight) to stop the destruction of their homeland now. But instead of bows and arrows, they \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the Internet, GPS and Google Earth. Next, they \_\_\_\_\_ (start) a new campaign online.
5. Lesley \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Seattle, which \_\_\_\_\_ (be) famous for its rainy weather.
6. In general, Alaska \_\_\_\_\_ (suffer) more and bigger earthquakes than any other U.S. state.
7. Nearly 80 million international visitors \_\_\_\_\_ (head) to France in 2008.
8. Miina Sillanpää \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Finland's first female minister and a key figure in the workers' movement. At age 12, she \_\_\_\_\_ (start) working at a cotton factory. She later \_\_\_\_\_ (campaign) for the rights of working women. She was one of the women elected in 1907 to the parliament of Finland, where she \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) for a total of 38 years.
9. Wilkins Micawber is a character in Charles Dickens' *David Copperfield*. Today in English a "micawber" \_\_\_\_\_ (mean) someone who is poor but optimistic.
10. Until recent times, the Inuits \_\_\_\_\_ (build) their snow houses not only as permanent dwellings but also as temporary shelters for use on long hunting trips.
11. The person who \_\_\_\_\_ (remove) a mountain \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) by carrying away small stones. (Chinese proverb)
12. Leonardo da Vinci \_\_\_\_\_ (be) one of the greatest painters of the Italian Renaissance, yet he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) only a handful of completed paintings.
13. Latin \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a dead language as people \_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) it as their everyday language.
14. After she \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) *Paranormal Activity* last night, Mindy \_\_\_\_\_ (not turn) off the lights in the house as she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really frightened.
15. Are you sure you \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) any cake? It \_\_\_\_\_ (look) delicious.



## PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I was selling flowers. You were watching TV. He was laughing at us. She was talking loudly. It was snowing. We were exercising. You were diving into the sea. They were eating oranges.	I was not selling flowers. You were not watching TV. He was not laughing at us. She was not talking loudly. It was not snowing. We were not exercising. You were not diving into the sea. They were not eating oranges.	Was I selling flowers? Were you watching TV? Was he laughing at us? Was she talking loudly? Was it snowing? Were we exercising? Were you diving into the sea? Were they eating oranges?
<b>Short answers</b>		
Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't. Yes, you were. / No, you weren't. Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't. Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't. Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't. Yes, we were. / No, we weren't. Yes, you were. / No, you weren't. Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.		

### TIME EXPRESSIONS USED IN PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

at 3 o'clock yesterday  
at 10 o'clock last night  
while  
as  
just as  
when

### USE OF PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- Geçmişte belli bir zaman diliminde devam etmiş ve sona ermiş eylemleri ifade eder.

*This time last summer, I **was sailing** to the Prince Islands.*

*The inspector asked him what he **was doing** at 9 o'clock the previous night.*

- Geçmişte başka bir eylemin olduğu sırada devam etmekte olan ya da aynı anda devam eden iki eylemden söz ederken kullanılır.

*He hurt his leg while he **was skating** on the ice.*

*Just as we **were discussing** the problem, she started to cry.*

*The doctor **was trying** to calm down the little boy while his parents **were waiting** outside.*

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE or PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Simple Past Tense	Past Continuous Tense
<p><b>Geçmişte birbirini izleyen iki eylem</b></p> <p><i>Timothy <b>got</b> off the car and <b>went</b> into the shoe shop.</i></p> <p><b>Geçmişte başka bir eylem devam ederken olup biten bir eylem</b></p> <p><i>Mr Dawson <b>fell</b> off the ladder while he <b>was mending</b> the top shelf.</i></p>	<p><b>Geçmişte aynı anda ve birbirlerinden bağımsız olarak gerçekleşen iki eylem</b></p> <p><i>Meg <b>was washing</b> the floors while Peggy <b>was hanging</b> the laundry.</i></p> <p><b>Geçmişte başka bir eylem olduğunda devam etmekte olan bir eylem</b></p> <p><i>While I <b>was sitting</b> in the balcony, a crow <b>flew</b> towards me.</i></p>

### TIME CLAUSES USED WITH SIMPLE PAST TENSE and PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

TIME CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE	EXAMPLES
When As soon as After + Simple Past Before Until	Simple Past	<i>After I <b>had</b> dinner, I <b>went</b> on playing the computer game.</i> <i>I <b>went</b> swimming as soon as the rain <b>stopped</b>.</i> <i>I <b>heard</b> a lot about Kiran Desai before I <b>read</b> her books.</i>
While As + Past Cont. Just as	Simple Past	<i>As I <b>was driving</b> to Ankara, I <b>stopped</b> at Bolu.</i> <i>Howard <b>met</b> Lucy while he <b>was working</b> as an interpreter.</i>
While Just as + Past Cont.	Past Cont.	<i>While we <b>were waiting</b> on the pavement, the old lady <b>was crossing</b> the street.</i> <i>The telephone <b>was ringing</b> just as I <b>was cleaning</b> the cage.</i>
When + Simple Past	Past Cont.	<i>When I <b>saw</b> Macy, she <b>was talking</b> to Linda about her long holiday.</i>

### PREVIOUSLY IN YKS-DİL

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1. The Sumerian civilization ---- the first alphabet, which ---- it easier for older generations to pass on their cultural heritage to younger generations. (2011)</b></p> <p>A) will have developed / has made<br/>B) would have developed / made<br/>C) developed / makes<br/>D) would develop / had made<br/>E) were developing / will make</p> | <p><b>3. Bessie Smith, who ---- her stage career in the 1910s as a dancer and singer, ---- the most well-known blues singer of the 1920s. (2012)</b></p> <p>A) began / was<br/>B) had begun / had been<br/>C) has begun / has been<br/>D) would begin / would be<br/>E) was beginning / could be</p>                      |
| <p><b>2. He ---- a book in the garden when I ---- there. (2001)</b></p> <p>A) will read / have got<br/>B) is reading / will get<br/>C) was reading / got<br/>D) would be reading / was getting<br/>E) had read / had got</p>   | <p><b>4. Tourists visiting China ---- Mount Lushan as a magnificent mountain that ---- out of the water. (2012)</b></p> <p>A) had described / should rise up<br/>B) described / would have risen up<br/>C) have described / rises up<br/>D) would describe / will rise up<br/>E) were describing / has been rising up</p> |

5. **French lorry drivers ---- on strike and now they ---- the roads, which is their usual way of showing their discontent. (2004)**
- A) went / had blocked  
 B) will go / would block  
 C) have gone / are blocking  
 D) were going / block  
 E) would go / are going to block
6. **Tofino, which ---- once a quiet fishing village in Canada, ---- a popular year-round resort now. (2004)**
- A) is / is becoming  
 B) had been / became  
 C) has been / had become  
 D) was / has become  
 E) would have been / will become
7. **The book ---- a surprisingly interesting account of the geography of Great Britain and there ---- a need for such a book for a long time now. (2005)**
- A) would give / had been  
 B) had given / was  
 C) has given / is  
 D) gives / has been  
 E) is giving / was
8. **At that time, since her aunt ---- in the same neighborhood she ---- her at least once a week. (2005)**
- A) is living / would visit  
 B) has lived / has visited  
 C) lived / visits  
 D) was living / used to visit  
 E) lives / was visiting
9. **---- even before Europe started interfering in its local affairs. (2012)**
- A) Some countries certainly had strategic importance  
 B) The 19<sup>th</sup> century was a time of great scientific advances  
 C) North Africa had many serious problems  
 D) The potential for the exploitation of resources in Europe was limited  
 E) Libya and Sudan had a peaceful period of economic development
10. **As she looked down into the garden from the balcony, ----. (2010)**
- A) birds rarely sing at night  
 B) the sound of passing traffic would have disturbed her  
 C) a dog suddenly ran out from among the bushes  
 D) the grass should have been cut a week ago  
 E) it rained heavily all that night
11. **The moon ---- more energy every second than humans ---- in the next million years. (2006)**
- A) releases / will use  
 B) is releasing / are using  
 C) has released / could have used  
 D) will release / have used  
 E) would release / had used
12. **The interviewer ---- during her interview with the retired politician that he still ---- the dynamic presence that had once inspired the entire country. (2009)**
- A) was realizing / had  
 B) will realize / would have  
 C) realizes / is having  
 D) has realized / will have  
 E) realized / had
13. **Often it is only when people ---- to do their job that they ---- our attention. (2008)**
- A) fail / get  
 B) have failed / had got  
 C) failed / have got  
 D) will fail / are getting  
 E) will have failed / got
14. **My brother was very surprised ----. (2009)**
- A) when he got a message from a long-lost friend  
 B) unless he met an old friend one day  
 C) where an old friend turned up suddenly  
 D) if an old friend turns up  
 E) how old he himself was

# SIMPLE TENSES

## TEST 1

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

1. Terry ---- medicine now because he ---- to become a doctor.  
A) was studying / wants  
B) studied / wants  
C) is studying / wants  
D) is studying / wanted  
E) will be studying / wanted
2. I ---- in Rize with my family until I ---- high school in 2003.  
A) will live / am finishing  
B) lived / will finish  
C) was living / finish  
D) am going to live / finish  
E) lived / finished
3. My mother ---- the news while I ---- the dishes.  
A) will watch / was washing  
B) was watching / washes  
C) is watching / was washing  
D) was watching / was washing  
E) watched / is washing
4. When Tom ---- a little child, his father ---- him a lot of toy cars.  
A) was / buys  
B) will be / is buying  
C) was / is buying  
D) is / was buying  
E) was / bought
5. Don't worry! I ---- your secret to anybody, I promise.  
A) am not telling  
B) didn't tell  
C) won't tell  
D) wasn't telling  
E) don't tell
6. At present, Helen ---- a book about her adventures in Spain. She ---- to finish it in three months.  
A) writes / hoped  
B) is writing / hopes  
C) will write / hopes  
D) wrote / hoped  
E) was writing / is hoping
7. I can't come over for dinner tonight. I ---- to a movie with my brother.  
A) go  
B) am going  
C) was going  
D) went  
E) were going
8. After she completed the housework, she ---- her favourite TV show.  
A) watches  
B) was watching  
C) will watch  
D) watched  
E) is watching
9. While we were walking in the park yesterday, some children ---- the pigeons.  
A) feed  
B) were feeding  
C) will feed  
D) are going to feed  
E) are feeding
10. It ---- heavily for two days last week.  
A) will rain  
B) rains  
C) is raining  
D) is going to rain  
E) rained

11. I ---- very sleepy, so I ---- myself a cup of coffee. That will help me feel awake.

- A) feel / will make
- B) felt / am going to make
- C) am feeling / was making
- D) was feeling / make
- E) was feeling / am making

16. We ---- in the garden when the storm broke out, and then, we ---- inside.

- A) sat / were running
- B) were sitting / ran
- C) sat / are running
- D) are sitting / run
- E) will sit / were running

12. My brother ---- two of the plates while he ---- the dishes yesterday.

- A) was breaking / washed
- B) broke / was washing
- C) was breaking / was washing
- D) breaks / washed
- E) is breaking / washes

17. Sarah ---- to hospital yesterday because she ---- very well.

- A) will go / isn't feeling
- B) was going / isn't feeling
- C) goes / doesn't feel
- D) went / wasn't feeling
- E) is going / wasn't feeling

13. Every year, I ---- my summer holiday in Bodrum with my family, but this summer, I ---- to a holiday camp in Spain.

- A) spent / go
- B) was spending / went
- C) will be spending / was going
- D) spend / am going
- E) will spend / go

18. Mike ---- to take a book from the top shelf when he ---- down.

- A) was trying / was falling
- B) tries / fell
- C) tried / is falling
- D) was trying / fell
- E) is trying / will fall

14. My sister is in the living room now, and she ---- TV. She ---- TV in the afternoon.

- A) is watching / always watches
- B) watched / always watches
- C) was watching / always watched
- D) is going to watch / was always watching
- E) will watch / was always watching

19. I ---- up at 6:30 this morning and ---- the sunrise. It was so beautiful.

- A) wake / am going to watch
- B) am waking / will watch
- C) woke / watched
- D) was waking / was watching
- E) will wake / watch

15. When I ---- home after midnight, my sister ---- in her room.

- A) will arrive / study
- B) arrive / studied
- C) arrived / is studying
- D) am arriving / will study
- E) arrived / was studying

20. A: What will you do after you ----?  
B: I ---- for a job.

- A) graduated / was looking
- B) will graduate / will be looking
- C) graduate / am going to look
- D) will graduate / will look
- E) graduate / am looking

21. I ---- playing tennis when I was ten years old.

- A) will start
- B) started
- C) start
- D) am starting
- E) am going to start

22. I'm sure my life ---- a lot after I ---- a job.

- A) changed / will find
- B) changed / find
- C) is changing / am going to find
- D) was changing / find
- E) will change / find

23. Do you think we ---- at the cinema before the movie ----?

- A) arrive / is going to start
- B) will arrive / starts
- C) will arrive / will start
- D) arrived / starts
- E) will arrive / was starting

24. Don't talk while you ----, please! It's so rude.

- A) are eating
- B) ate
- C) will eat
- D) will be eating
- E) were eating

25. I'm afraid I ---- to the meeting at 2:30 tomorrow because I ---- my driving exam at that time.

- A) didn't come / was taking
- B) am not going to come / took
- C) don't come / take
- D) wasn't coming / am taking
- E) won't come / will be taking

26. Tom ---- his job at present, but he hopes that it ---- more interesting in the future.

- A) didn't like / is becoming
- B) isn't going to like / won't become
- C) won't like / became
- D) doesn't like / will become
- E) doesn't like / became

27. As soon as I ---- my first salary, I ---- you all out for a great dinner by the lake.

- A) will get / am going to take
- B) am getting / took
- C) get / will take
- D) got / am taking
- E) am going to get / take

28. Please close all the windows and turn off the oven ---- you leave the house.

- A) as soon as
- B) after
- C) during
- D) before
- E) until

29. Listen! Ebru ---- an Emre Aydın song while she ---- the gardening.

- A) was singing / does
- B) sang / will do
- C) is going to sing / was doing
- D) sings / will do
- E) is singing / is doing

30. It ---- 1957 when the Soviet Union ---- Sputnik, the first man-made satellite.

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

# SIMPLE TENSES

## TEST 2

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

1. **As soon as he ---- the painkiller, Faruk ---- much better.**
  - A) took / felt
  - B) took / is feeling
  - C) was taking / was feeling
  - D) will take / feels
  - E) took / will feel
2. **Every time Mr Jackson ---- some sort of trouble with his computer, he ---- for my help.**
  - A) is having / asked
  - B) has / asks
  - C) will have / will ask
  - D) had / is asking
  - E) was having / asks
3. **Ceylin ---- very tired because she ---- well last night.**
  - A) looked / isn't sleeping
  - B) is looking / doesn't sleep
  - C) was looking / won't sleep
  - D) looks / didn't sleep
  - E) will look / isn't going to sleep
4. **The children ---- the vase off the table accidentally while they ---- each other in the room.**
  - A) knock / will be chasing
  - B) are going to knock / chased
  - C) knocked / were chasing
  - D) will knock / were chasing
  - E) knocked / will be chasing
5. **When the lecturer ---- his speech, many students ---- their hands to ask questions.**
  - A) finished / raised
  - B) finishes / raised
  - C) finished / are raising
  - D) will finish / raise
  - E) are going to finish / were raising
6. **I ---- a strange noise outside while I ---- TV last night.**
  - A) hear / watched
  - B) heard / am watching
  - C) hear / was watching
  - D) heard / was watching
  - E) will hear / watched
7. **I ---- some fresh fruit when I ---- to the market tomorrow.**
  - A) am getting / will go
  - B) am going to get / go
  - C) get / will go
  - D) got / went
  - E) was getting / went
8. **The farmers ---- in their fields when the tornado ----.**
  - A) worked / will begin
  - B) are working / began
  - C) will be working / is beginning
  - D) were working / began
  - E) work / is going to begin
9. **During the excavations last summer, the archaeologists ---- the walls of an ancient city.**
  - A) found
  - B) will find
  - C) find
  - D) are going to find
  - E) will be finding
10. **Abraham Lincoln ---- the 16<sup>th</sup> president of the USA, and he ---- slavery to an end in 1862.**
  - A) is / brings
  - B) will be / is bringing
  - C) is going to be / was bringing
  - D) was / will be bringing
  - E) was / brought

11. While you ---- here, I ---- on a tropical beach in Maui this time next week.

- A) work / lay
- B) were working / was lying
- C) are working / will be lying
- D) will be working / am lying
- E) worked / am going to lie

16. I can't give the dictionary to you because I ---- it at the moment.

- A) will be using
- B) was using
- C) used
- D) am using
- E) use

12. The manager ---- a meeting until he ---- all the reports.

- A) doesn't have / will read
- B) isn't having / was reading
- C) won't have / reads
- D) won't be having / read
- E) didn't have / will be reading

17. I ---- soap operas because I ---- they are silly.

- A) never watched / was thinking
- B) never watch / think
- C) am never watching / will think
- D) will never watch / am thinking
- E) was never watching / will be thinking

13. Sevda ---- care of her younger brother after his school year ---- over.

- A) took / will be
- B) is going to take / is
- C) will take / was
- D) takes / is going to be
- E) was taking / is

18. The police officers ---- the area when another bomb ----.

- A) are inspecting / will explode
- B) inspect / is going to explode
- C) inspected / explodes
- D) were inspecting / exploded
- E) will inspect / was exploding

14. Everybody ---- to Sean, but I ----.

- A) talked / am not
- B) will talk / wasn't
- C) was talking / did
- D) is going to talk / will
- E) talks / don't

19. When I ---- into his office in the morning, Ahmet ---- on the phone angrily.

- A) go / talked
- B) went / talks
- C) went / was talking
- D) am going / is talking
- E) was going / will talk

15. What happened when he ---- the truth about the promotion?

- A) learns
- B) will learn
- C) will be learning
- D) learned
- E) is learning

20. I ---- the test quickly, but I did not go out until my friends ---- in their papers.

- A) finished / handed
- B) was finishing / were handing
- C) finish / hand
- D) will finish / will hand
- E) will be finishing / hand



21. Alican ---- up an excuse whenever I ---- him a favour.

- A) makes / will ask
- B) is making / was asking
- C) makes / ask
- D) makes / am going to ask
- E) will make / asked

22. The athlete was disappointed when he ---- third in the race because he ---- to win the gold medal.

- A) comes / expects
- B) came / was expecting
- C) is coming / is expecting
- D) will come / expected
- E) will be coming / is going to expect

23. What ---- you ---- while your parents ---- the city?

- A) were ... doing / will tour
- B) are ... doing / were touring
- C) did ... do / were touring
- D) will ... do / toured
- E) do ... do / will tour

24. A: What ---- tonight?

B: I don't have any plans. Perhaps, I ---- to a café to watch the Euro Cup.

- A) are you doing / will go
- B) are you going to do / was going
- C) will you do / went
- D) did you do / went
- E) do you do / was going

25. I'm sure Selin ---- on time tomorrow because she ---- in the rush hour.

- A) is going to arrive / wasn't driving
- B) is arriving / didn't drive
- C) arrived / isn't driving
- D) was arriving / doesn't drive
- E) will arrive / won't be driving

26. It ---- more than a hundred metres for a loaded truck to stop when it ---- at 100 km per hour.

- A) takes / is going
- B) is taking / went
- C) will take / will be going
- D) took / goes
- E) was taking / will go

27. I ---- so tired that I fell asleep as soon as I ---- my head on the pillow.

- A) am / will put
- B) was / put
- C) will be / was putting
- D) am being / put
- E) am / am going to put

28. Be very careful when you ---- a nail into this wall as it is very old and may crack easily.

- A) hit
- B) will hit
- C) are going to hit
- D) will be hitting
- E) were hitting

29. Look! Tuğba ---- next to her English teacher in this old photograph.

- A) was standing
- B) stood
- C) is going to stand
- D) is standing
- E) will be standing

30. It is best to sell your car just before holiday ----.

- A) will begin
- B) was beginning
- C) is going to begin
- D) begins
- E) began

# SIMPLE TENSES

## TEST 3

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

1. Enrico ---- control of his car while he ---- behind to talk to his son.  
A) lost / will look  
B) lost / was looking  
C) is losing / looked  
D) loses / will look  
E) is going to lose / was looking
2. As soon as the wedding convoy ---- back, the ceremony ----.  
A) came / will start  
B) is coming / was starting  
C) comes / will start  
D) will be coming / starts  
E) was coming / was starting
3. The Waldens ---- on holiday when they ---- out of fuel.  
A) were going / ran  
B) will go / are running  
C) go / will run  
D) go / are going to run  
E) are going to go / will be running
4. I ---- a novel by Maeve Binchy when I ---- a student in Dublin.  
A) will read / was  
B) read / was  
C) will read / am going to be  
D) am reading / will be  
E) was reading / am
5. Just as we ---- home, we ---- some noises coming from the attic.  
A) were leaving / heard  
B) left / were hearing  
C) are leaving / were hearing  
D) will leave / hear  
E) leave / heard
6. Once their children ---- 18, some families ---- them to have their own homes.  
A) will turn / allow  
B) turned / are going to allow  
C) are turning / allow  
D) turned / will allow  
E) turn / allow
7. Onur's family ---- in Germany for fifteen years and ---- to their hometown in 2000.  
A) are working / will return  
B) worked / returned  
C) will work / were returning  
D) were working / return  
E) worked / will be returning
8. Jill lives in Erzurum, but she ---- at her aunt's house in Ankara now because she ---- a seminar.  
A) stays / attended  
B) will be staying / was attending  
C) was staying / attends  
D) is staying / is attending  
E) stayed / attended
9. My cat ---- on the radiator after she ---- some food.  
A) sleeps / eats  
B) will sleep / ate  
C) sleeps / will eat  
D) slept / was eating  
E) will be sleeping / is eating
10. This time tomorrow, everyone ---- of your success in the newspapers all over the country.  
A) was reading  
B) will be reading  
C) is reading  
D) reads  
E) read

11. In summers I ---- a part time job, but next summer I ---- a language school in Paris to improve my French.

- A) am getting / attend
- B) got / was attending
- C) get / will be attending
- D) was getting / attended
- E) will get / am going to attend

12. Look! A policeman ---- a ticket on my mother's car. She will be very angry when she ---- it as she ---- getting parking tickets.

- A) puts / is seeing / hates
- B) is putting / sees / hates
- C) put / was seeing / hates
- D) was putting / saw / hated
- E) will put / saw / will hate

13. Please tell Emily to phone me when she ---- home.

- A) will arrive
- B) arrives
- C) is going to arrive
- D) will be arriving
- E) arrived

14. Everyone ---- quietly in the classroom when suddenly a stranger ---- in.

- A) was sitting / rushed
- B) sat / is rushing
- C) was sitting / rushes
- D) sits / was rushing
- E) is sitting / will rush

15. I think I ---- here until the doctor ---- out of the operating theatre.

- A) waited / is coming
- B) was waiting / comes
- C) am waiting / will come
- D) will wait / comes
- E) wait / came

16. Diane ---- to see Steel Magnolias, but there were no seats left in the theatre.

- A) was planning
- B) is going to plan
- C) will plan
- D) is planning
- E) plans

17. While some of the guests ---- in the living room, some ---- themselves in the garden.

- A) sat / will enjoy
- B) were sitting / are enjoying
- C) are sitting / enjoyed
- D) will sit / enjoy
- E) sat / enjoyed

18. Make sure you ---- home before it dark.

- A) get / got
- B) are getting / was getting
- C) get / gets
- D) get / will get
- E) got / gets

19. Tracy says the next meeting ---- very long as they ---- the pros and cons of the new project.

- A) is / discussed
- B) was / are discussing
- C) will be / are going to discuss
- D) is being / will be discussing
- E) was being / were discussing

20. I ---- glasses when I was younger, but now I ---- contact lenses.

- A) was having / had
- B) have / will be having
- C) had / was having
- D) will have / am going to have
- E) had / have

21. For the time being, Pelin ---- as a waitress, but she hopes she ---- her own restaurant soon.
- A) works / was opening  
 B) worked / will open  
 C) will be working / opened  
 D) is working / will open  
 E) was working / is opening
22. Are you sure that you ---- Finnish fluently in ten months' time?
- A) are speaking  
 B) spoke  
 C) will be speaking  
 D) speak  
 E) were speaking
23. The weather ---- warmer and warmer, so we ---- on holiday next week.
- A) got / went  
 B) will get / were going  
 C) is getting / are going  
 D) was getting / went  
 E) gets / went
24. Just as I ---- down to have a snack, I ---- the baby crying.
- A) am sitting / was hearing  
 B) will sit / am hearing  
 C) sit / hear  
 D) sat / was hearing  
 E) was sitting / heard
25. Ashley ---- her drawers before she ---- the office every day.
- A) locked / was leaving  
 B) is going to lock / left  
 C) locks / will leave  
 D) locks / leaves  
 E) was locking / is leaving
26. Today, many people ---- that high-rise buildings ---- the quality of life negatively.
- A) are thinking / affected  
 B) think / affect  
 C) thought / will be affecting  
 D) were thinking / affect  
 E) will be thinking / affected
27. Alex ---- in different countries, including Nigeria and Iran, before he ---- down with his family.
- A) was living / settles  
 B) will live / settled  
 C) lived / settled  
 D) will be living / is settling  
 E) lives / is going to settle
28. Before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, people in South America ---- tomatoes only as pretty plants, and they ---- them 'love apples'.
- A) are growing / are going to call  
 B) will be growing / were calling  
 C) were growing / call  
 D) grow / will call  
 E) grew / called
29. The state of Florida usually ---- excellent weather conditions, but some time ago it ---- from two major ocean storms.
- A) is enjoying / will suffer  
 B) enjoys / suffered  
 C) was enjoying / suffers  
 D) enjoyed / is suffering  
 E) will enjoy / is going to suffer
30. When I ---- the pained expression on his face, I immediately realized that there ---- something wrong.
- A) see / is  
 B) saw / was  
 C) am going to see / will be  
 D) was seeing / was  
 E) am seeing / is

# MARVEL

GRADE 11

# WORKBOOK

**ydspublishing**



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▶▶ PRACTICE 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct phrases from the box.

always

right now

this time next week

last night

yesterday

one day

at the moment

usually

1. Kathy didn't phone her parents \_\_\_\_\_, so they were worried.
2. Tom is playing with his friends \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I don't understand Susan. She is \_\_\_\_\_ complaining about everything.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, she will be taking her final exams.
5. Maria is a very successful dancer. She will have a part in a musical \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My father was working in the garden all day \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Cathy's mum is making a dress for her \_\_\_\_\_. She is going to wear it to the graduation party.
8. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ drives very carefully, but he is driving very badly now.

**PRACTICE 2: Supply the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.**

1. The opening of the new art gallery \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on the 13<sup>th</sup> of next month and many art critics \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) this occasion.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to start the car several times, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (not start) and suddenly he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that the car engine was on fire.
3. Charles Dickens \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school at the age of nine, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not, complete) his education.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to Edinburgh last night and we \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in a lovely hotel now.
5. Every day I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my dog for a walk in the park. He \_\_\_\_\_ (like) running on the grass and he \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) on a rug next to my bed at nights.
6. **A:** We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to San Francisco last weekend and \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at my friend's house.  
**B:** How \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there? Is it far?  
**A:** We went there by bus. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not, take) long.
7. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) all day tomorrow after his long journey from New York.
8. Andrew's car \_\_\_\_\_ (break down) on the way to work, so he called for help.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, have) dinner with my family tomorrow evening because there is an important meeting at the office.
10. My sister is a spendthrift. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) herself new clothes.

**PRACTICE 3: Write questions for the underlined parts.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_?

It took emergency services more than three hours to rescue the boys.

2. \_\_\_\_\_?

Pamela and Sam will be staying at the Red Lion Hotel while they are in London.

3. \_\_\_\_\_?

The double rooms will cost £150 per night.

4. \_\_\_\_\_?

When Joe is busy, he has a sandwich for breakfast.

5. \_\_\_\_\_?

We are going to Madrid for the spring break this year.

6. \_\_\_\_\_?

She is going to stop here for a moment to buy some petrol.

7. \_\_\_\_\_?

They are digging an enormous hole just outside the garden.

8. \_\_\_\_\_?

As they were walking in the street, they sang songs.

▶▶ **PRACTICE 4: Find the mistakes and correct the sentences.**

1. Listen! Someone knocks at the door.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. My grandmother will always be losing her glasses and asks me to look for them.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Are you recognizing the man over there next to the old lady?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I watched the people on the beach for a moment. Some of them are sunbathing and others are swimming.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. When I last see her, she was running down the stairs to catch the bus.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. She wasn't taking part in the tennis tournament because she will be away then.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. As soon as she heard from him, she will let you know.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Before you leave the office, did you give these reports to Mr. Bradley?  
\_\_\_\_\_

▶▶ **PRACTICE 5: Match the two parts of the sentences.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I started playing the piano at the age of five --- | a. ----- as soon as she walked into the living room.       |
| 2. Mary saw the broken vase on the floor ---          | b. ----- while his wife was wearing her make-up.           |
| 3. Please wait ---                                    | c. ----- until the assistant comes back.                   |
| 4. John was taking a shower ---                       | d. ----- so I can come to the cinema with you.             |
| 5. I won't be working on Saturday, ---                | e. ----- and I played in a small jazz band in high school. |
| 6. Little children want to play ---                   | f. ----- but he never remembers to pay me back.            |
| 7. I am saving up ---                                 | g. ----- when they come home from school.                  |
| 8. Sam always borrows money from me, ---              | h. ----- because I am going abroad in September.           |

►► **PRACTICE 6:** Today is 28<sup>th</sup> July and this is Sally's diary. Look at the table and complete the sentences about her week.

Days	Things to do
25 <sup>th</sup> July Monday	go to a conference
26 <sup>th</sup> July Tuesday	take the class to the History Museum
27 <sup>th</sup> July Wednesday	have a meeting
28 <sup>th</sup> July Thursday	check some reports
29 <sup>th</sup> July Friday	have dinner with family
30 <sup>th</sup> July Saturday	do the shopping
31 <sup>st</sup> July Sunday	go to the theatre with friends

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ today.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ all day on Saturday.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ two days ago.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ last Monday.

►► **PRACTICE 7:** Read the dialogue and choose the correct answer.

**Bill :** *Did / Do* you see that programme on TV last night, Tom?

**Tom :** Which one? I *see / saw* a few.

**Bill :** About UFOs.

**Tom :** Oh, yes. I think it *is / was* amazing.

**Bill :** *Are / Do* you believe in that sort of thing?

**Tom :** I'm not sure. But there *is / was* a lot of evidence like photos, films... nowadays. Maybe there are people like us living in outer space.

**Bill :** I don't think so. I *think / am thinking* some people are trying to make money out of that. We still need more proof.



▶▶ PRACTICE 8: Find the past forms of these verbs in the word search puzzle.

build

cost

cut

drink

drive

fly

know

spend

stay

teach

think

take

watch

go

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

# MARVEL

GRADE 11

VOCABULARY  
BOOK

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# UNIT 1

abandon	depend	patience
absolutely	description	persist
accumulate	destroy	population
acquire	development	powerful
adherent	difference	primitive
adult	disappear	productive
aircraft	dismiss	propose
approach	environment	publish
army	examine	qualification
assassinate	excuse	register
attachment	fault	satisfaction
aware	frequently	schedule
blame	generously	sharply
bold	hardly	simply
circumstance	heavily	spoil
client	hospitality	thrilling
competence	humour	translate
confess	illegible	trial
connect	inability	typical
constructive	independent	undertake
contradict	influential	valuable
curve	involve	visible
debt	jealous	warn
decrease	lead	wide
deficiency	match	wonderful

# PART I

**A.** Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box below. Use each only once and make changes if necessary. There is one extra word in the box.

assassinate      decrease      population      schedule      warn      approach

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the world is expected to be higher than 7 billion in a few years' time.
2. The authorities \_\_\_\_\_ the citizens against the heavy traffic on the first day of schools every year.
3. Lee Harvey Oswald \_\_\_\_\_ John F. Kennedy, the 35<sup>th</sup> president of the United States, on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1963.
4. According to the winter \_\_\_\_\_ of Turkish Airlines, there will be more flights from İstanbul to Ankara.
5. If the inflation rate in a country increases, people's income \_\_\_\_\_.

**B.** Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box below. Use each only once and make changes if necessary. There is one extra word in the box.

army      blame      depend      environment      hospitality      trial

1. He was able to get his driving license on his first \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Scientists should find alternative energy sources for the sake of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The bank manager \_\_\_\_\_ his colleague for transferring one of the client's money to his own account.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ made a plan to attack the country and finally occupied it after a short period of war.
5. Most of the tourists are pleased with the \_\_\_\_\_ and kindness of Turkish people.

**C.**

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box below. Use each only once and make changes if necessary. There is one extra word in the box.

aircraft

description

destroy

independent

propose

publish

1. It is forbidden to use mobile phones on \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Elif Şafak \_\_\_\_\_ her novel *Aşk* in March 2010 and it immediately became a best seller.
3. Turkey became a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ country after the Turkish Republic was founded on 29<sup>th</sup> October 1923.
4. Because of the last economic crisis, the manager \_\_\_\_\_ to end the contracts of 1,000 employees.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of the meeting room according to my job \_\_\_\_\_.

**D.**

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box below. Use each only once and make changes if necessary. There is one extra word in the box.

approach

attachment

frequently

patience

register

wonderful

1. Lake Abant is Ebru's favourite spot, so she \_\_\_\_\_ goes jogging there with her friends at the weekends.
2. If you are looking after little children, you need a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Although only half of the doctors \_\_\_\_\_, the congress was a great success.
4. It was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ film; we have watched it three times!
5. The teacher's different \_\_\_\_\_ to teaching keeps students interested in the lessons.

**E.**

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box below. Use each only once and make changes if necessary. There is one extra word in the box.

**adherent****aware****client****disappear****satisfaction****translate**

1. The twins weren't \_\_\_\_\_ of their surprise birthday party until they came home from school.
2. Customer \_\_\_\_\_ has always been the most important principle of the companies.
3. While Jane was \_\_\_\_\_ the speech of the Japanese scientist, she missed some of the words.
4. They established a call centre for the urgent questions of their \_\_\_\_\_.
5. When she used the gel which the doctor advised, the acnes on her face \_\_\_\_\_.

**F.**

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box below. Use each only once and make changes if necessary. There is one extra word in the box.

**attachment****examine****illegible****inability****involve****spoil**

1. The student's essay was completely \_\_\_\_\_, so the teacher wanted her to write it again.
2. The search for gold in Bergama \_\_\_\_\_ some of the environmental beauties of the town.
3. The anti-virus program automatically detects the viruses in my emails and their \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The teacher wants to \_\_\_\_\_ all the students in social activities.
5. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ her patient and asked for a blood test.

G.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box below. Use each only once and make changes if necessary. There is one extra word in the box.

confess

dismiss

excuse

hardly

primitive

simply

1. Brian \_\_\_\_\_ from the company because he didn't obey the rules.
2. Ezgi can \_\_\_\_\_ walk because she hurt her ankle yesterday.
3. Şule must have a really good \_\_\_\_\_ for coming to the class late everyday.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ people used to make a fire with the help of stones.
5. The thief \_\_\_\_\_ that he had stolen the car from the garage.

H.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box below. Use each only once and make changes if necessary. There is one extra word in the box.

absolutely

bold

contradict

development

deficiency

wide

1. The latest \_\_\_\_\_ in technology enable us to reach information more easily.
2. While they were discussing the new law, two party leaders \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
3. It was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ fascinating experience to visit the Body Worlds exhibition.
4. The wardrobe was 2 meters \_\_\_\_\_, and it was impossible to place it in my bedroom.
5. Alice was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ girl because she jumped into the water to save the little boy.

**I.**

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box below. Use each only once and make changes if necessary. There is one extra word in the box.

accumulate

constructive

debt

sharply

typical

valuable

1. Economists think that Turkey will finish all its \_\_\_\_\_ of 8 million dollars soon.
2. The price of gold increased \_\_\_\_\_ last month.
3. The most \_\_\_\_\_ birthday gift was the kiss of her daughter.
4. It is \_\_\_\_\_ of Ali to keep people waiting.
5. You should motivate children with \_\_\_\_\_ criticism.

**J.**

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box below. Use each only once and make changes if necessary. There is one extra word in the box.

adult

competence

heavily

lead

productive

undertake

1. It rained so \_\_\_\_\_ that the shop was flooded.
2. Ricky will have to work very hard this year as he has \_\_\_\_\_ an important project.
3. Current changes in the temperature \_\_\_\_\_ people to worry about the global warming.
4. After you have finished this course, you will gain \_\_\_\_\_ in speaking English.
5. The land became more \_\_\_\_\_ after the farmers started using modern agricultural techniques.

# PART II

1.

Match the words in the grey boxes with their synonyms in the green boxes. Write the letter of the synonym in the space next to the word.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| abandon     | acquire    |
| confess     | frequently |
| independent | jealous    |
| lead        | propose    |
| schedule    | valuable   |

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| a gain     | b free      |
| c precious | d suggest   |
| e leave    | f programme |
| g often    | h admit     |
| i envious  | j direct    |

2.

Match the words in the grey boxes with their synonyms in the green boxes. Write the letter of the synonym in the space next to the word.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| absolutely | assassinate |
| involve    | destroy     |
| humour     | publish     |
| spoil      | trial       |
| wide       | wonderful   |

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| a murder  | b broad      |
| c damage  | d marvellous |
| e print   | f certainly  |
| g include | h fun        |
| i ruin    | j test       |

3.

Match the words in the grey boxes with their antonyms in the green boxes. Write the letter of the antonym in the space next to the word.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| accumulate  | adherent     |
| difference  | constructive |
| influential | persist      |
| powerful    | competence   |
| thrilling   | visible      |

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| a similarity  | b separated   |
| c destructive | d weak        |
| e give up     | f depressing  |
| g disperse    | h inability   |
| i concealed   | j ineffective |



4.

Match the words in the grey boxes with their antonyms in the green boxes. Write the letter of the antonym in the space next to the word.

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| ● adult     | ● bold         |
| ● decrease  | ● aware        |
| ● heavily   | ● illegible    |
| ● primitive | ● satisfaction |
| ● typical   | ● connect      |

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| ● a unaware    | ● b readable   |
| ● c civilized  | ● d rare       |
| ● e discontent | ● f increase   |
| ● g lightly    | ● h disconnect |
| ● i coward     | ● j child      |

## PART III

Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the words given in brackets.

1. They are really \_\_\_\_\_ from each other. (**difference**)

2. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ known artist in Europe. (**wide**)

3. She used to sing more \_\_\_\_\_ when she was younger. (**powerful**)

4. Her luggage was so \_\_\_\_\_ that she couldn't carry it. (**heavily**)

5. Petra was such a \_\_\_\_\_ scriptwriter that she won three awards. (**competence**)

## PART IV

Choose the best alternative for each of the following sentences.

- The main ---- between two sisters is their hair colour. One has brown hair while the other has blonde hair.**
  - resemblance
  - occurrence
  - difference
  - patience
- Jake ---- his sister for losing the house keys.**
  - blamed
  - contradicted
  - depended
  - persisted
- The feeling of ---- is very important for your job.**
  - satisfaction
  - qualification
  - population
  - description
- Fortune Magazine* honoured Güler Sabancı as the 7<sup>th</sup> ---- business woman of the world.**
  - illegible
  - primitive
  - visible
  - powerful
- The accident was certainly her ---- because she was talking on the mobile phone while she was driving.**
  - debt
  - fault
  - approach
  - trial
- Marc ---- goes swimming, which helps him keep fit.**
  - hardly
  - typically
  - frequently
  - simply
- The ---- of Turkish people makes many tourists visit Turkey again.**
  - satisfaction
  - deficiency
  - competence
  - hospitality
- The number of people who are using the metrobus ---- after the accidents.**
  - depended
  - developed
  - decreased
  - destroyed
- It has been snowing ---- all over Europe since the beginning of winter.**
  - heavily
  - sharply
  - absolutely
  - illegibly
- In Ottoman Empire, mothers of the sultans were always ---- in politics.**
  - illegible
  - different
  - aware
  - influential

# MARVEL

GRADE **11**

READING  
BOOK

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# UNIT 1

## Passage 1

Mercury is the smallest planet in the solar system. It has no moons and there is almost no air on it. This planet is a world of extremes. It is very close to the Sun, so it is **extremely** hot. However, it spins very slowly, so it gets extremely cold in the night time. It looks very much like our moon because it has craters and basins. We are just starting to understand this planet. Scientists used to think it also acted like the Moon, but recently we have learned that Mercury is very different from the Moon. On April 20, 2004, NASA **launched** a spacecraft to the planet. So, now we know more about it.

### What do these words mean in the passage?

#### 1. extremely

- a) too much                      b) a little                      c) not very much

#### 2. launched

- a) made quickly                      b) sent off with force                      c) received slowly

### Write the answers.

3. Why is Mercury extremely hot?

.....

4. Why does Mercury look like the Moon?

.....

## Passage 2

The elephant's trunk is a very important part of its body. The trunk has two parts: the nose and the upper lip. The African elephant has two finger-like projections at the end of its trunk, but the Asian elephant has only one. There are no bones in an elephant's trunk, but there are about 40,000 muscles in it. The trunk also has two nostrils and the elephant breathes through these. The elephant does not drink water directly through its trunk. Instead, it first soaks water into its nostrils and fills its trunk with water. Then it uses the trunk to blow the water into its mouth. Elephants use the trunk as a hand for picking up food or another object, too. The elephant can keep other elephants away by its trunk or can use it as a weapon to fight. It also uses the trunk to communicate or to smell things.

### What do these words refer to in the passage?

1. **one** : .....

2. **these** : .....

3. **it** : .....

4. The word **soaks** means:

a) throws out

b) draws in

c) gives out

### Mark TRUE (T) or False (F). Write the correct answer for the false one(s).

5. The elephant uses its trunk for many things. ....

.....

6. The elephant uses its nostrils for breathing and taking in water. ....

.....

7. The trunks of the African and Asian elephants are exactly the same. ....

.....



### Passage 3

There is a morning mist over the land, and the sun is just coming out as I am driving to my old village. I can see the maize fields and banana **groves** around. There are also gardens full of beans, potatoes, and fruit. The land is covered in green grass. When I turn into the road to the village, I see a few boda-boda motorcycle taxis. There is only one shop selling oil, sugar, tea, flour, maize flour, candles, and paraffin. Children in uniforms are going to school, walking through the muddy paths with bare feet. Some children cannot go to school because their parents don't have enough money to pay for school or books. I see some people working in the gardens, picking beans. Some boys are carrying water to their homes from the nearby creek. When I reach the house of my grandmother, she greets me warmly coming out from her kitchen. She is cooking rice for breakfast and my aunt is helping her. Her children are playing with a dirty and **worn** soccer ball. Their clothes are also very old, but clean.

#### Write the answers.

1. Where is the writer going?

.....

2. What do the villagers grow in their gardens?

.....

#### Mark TRUE (T) or False (F). Write the correct answer for the false one(s).

3. The people in this village are farmers, and they are quite rich. ....

.....

4. There are no cars in this village. ....

.....

#### What do these words mean in the passage?

5. **groves**

a) forests

b) groups of trees

c) fields

6. **worn**

a) new

b) precious

c) damaged

**Mark the correct alternative.**

**7. The writer of this passage .....**

- a) comes to the village on a motorcycle
- b) is a young boy and lives with his grandmother
- c) does not live in this village now

**8. We can understand from the passage that .....**

- a) there is a small stream near the village
- b) the village has clean, modern roads and big shops
- c) the writer arrives in the village in the afternoon

**9. From the passage, we can guess that in this village, .....**

- a) some families cannot send their children to school
- b) every house in the village has water supply
- c) the land is very dry, so crops cannot grow on it



# MARVEL

GRADE **11**

REVISION  
BOOK

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

1. Nobody wants to live next to an airport because it is too - - - -.

- A) practical                      B) noisy  
C) calm                              D) round  
E) rare

2. Britney Spears is - - - - not only for her musical talent but also for her ability to dance.

- A) popular                         B) rude  
C) enthusiastic                  D) sociable  
E) beautiful

3. It is easy to make friends with people who are - - - - and optimistic.

- A) self-confident                B) stubborn  
C) shy                                D) bossy  
E) mean

4. Doctors say fruits and vegetables can help people - - - - the common cold.

- A) get over                         B) get on  
C) get off                          D) get along  
E) cut off

5. Many parents believe that pre-school programs have positive - - - - on children's social development.

- A) causes                         B) problems  
C) effects                          D) hobbies  
E) choices

6. The Turkish national football team - - - - 3<sup>rd</sup> place at the 2002 FIFA World Cup.

- A) admitted                      B) behaved  
C) described                      D) achieved  
E) improved

7. Many parents - - - - that their children play computer games that are full of violence.

- A) attend                         B) protect  
C) push                             D) complain  
E) prepare

8. In 2006 The Turkish novelist Orhan Pamuk - - - - the Nobel Prize for Literature.

- A) won                                B) described  
C) entered                         D) attended  
E) cost

9. If - - - - throw bottles, lighters and coins onto the football field, the referee can cancel the match.

- A) spectators                      B) suspects  
C) employees                      D) admirers  
E) customers

10. Learning a foreign language is very important in today's world, so parents should - - - - their children to learn a foreign language.

- A) encourage                      B) prohibit  
C) meet                              D) organize  
E) appear

## VOCABULARY TESTS

### TEST 1

11. Water is a problem in many parts of the world today, so we should look for new practises to - - - - the amount of water that we waste.
- A) wear                                      B) reduce  
C) last                                        D) increase  
E) destroy
12. House pets need love and attention, and they can't - - - - themselves if you release them.
- A) give up                                    B) get on with  
C) take care of                            D) get over  
E) break into
13. Before leaving home, Jude looked in the mirror, fastened her - - - - around her waist and tied her hair back into a ponytail.
- A) gloves                                    B) skirt  
C) shirt                                        D) belt  
E) cap
14. It is important to exercise - - - - to keep your mind and body fit.
- A) hardly                                    B) daily  
C) tidily                                      D) annually  
E) rarely
15. We decided to go fishing by the lake the other day, but it was so - - - - that we couldn't see ten metres ahead of us.
- A) foggy                                      B) cool  
C) sunny                                      D) vast  
E) tough
16. Schools should - - - - take measures to prevent students from using their mobile phones during class.
- A) urgently                                B) recently  
C) fluently                                 D) lastly  
E) fortunately
17. Motorcycle accidents can - - - - at high speeds, so motorcyclists should always wear a helmet.
- A) measure                                B) occur  
C) cause                                     D) affect  
E) afford
18. Forest officials are worried about hot and - - - - weather because such weather can cause wild fires in the forests.
- A) wet                                        B) dry  
C) humid                                    D) icy  
E) foggy
19. Our plane is going to take off later than the scheduled time because the wind is - - - - hard at the moment.
- A) occurring                                B) soaking  
C) ranging                                 D) blowing  
E) losing
20. Turkish culture is one of the richest in the world, and each region in Turkey has its own - - - - costumes.
- A) traditional                                B) mild  
C) fresh                                      D) vast  
E) violent



21. Around 19 million - - - - visited Turkey in 2010, however, this figure gradually decreased in the following years.

- A) masses                      B) onlookers  
C) partners                    D) holidaymakers  
E) ancestors

22. There are very few pandas born each year; and therefore, the giant panda - - - - is decreasing at an alarming rate.

- A) region                      B) population  
C) season                      D) temperature  
E) department

23. Bolu is famous for its gorgeous natural lakes, forests and many other places for - - - -.

- A) capital                      B) sightseeing  
C) erosion                      D) climate  
E) evidence

24. If you stay in the sun too long, you'll get - - - -, which increases the risk of skin cancer.

- A) wet                          B) bored  
C) sunburned                D) efficient  
E) available

25. There were four cruise ships in the - - - -, and they all blew their horns to celebrate the Independence Day of Izmir.

- A) board                      B) bushes  
C) harbour                    D) bridge  
E) wasteland

26. Our holiday on the mountains was - - - -! We had friendly guides and delicious food.

- A) reliable                      B) natural  
C) superb                      D) generous  
E) urgent

27. The earthquake - - - - most of the old buildings in the city.

- A) covered                      B) hurt  
C) released                    D) destroyed  
E) separated

28. I often save my work on a different disc as a - - - - against computer failure.

- A) choice                      B) guide  
C) concern                    D) precaution  
E) benefit

29. Athletes should exercise regularly to - - - - muscle strength.

- A) catch                      B) determine  
C) develop                    D) find  
E) mention

30. There are some Internet sites that provide simple and convenient ways to - - - - all your digital pictures with friends.

- A) blow                      B) measure  
C) demand                    D) share  
E) depend



**GRAMMAR**

**VOCABULARY**

**READING**

**SKILLS**

**WORKSHEETS**





# GRAMMAR

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

1. There ---- more than 200 choirs in Wales today.

- A) will be
- B) are
- C) were
- D) is
- E) was

2. With their gentle nature and intelligence, usually Labradors ---- for excellent family pets.

- A) made
- B) are going to make
- C) were making
- D) will be making
- E) make

3. Ashley is very beautiful tonight. She ---- a long pink evening dress.

- A) will wear
- B) is wearing
- C) wears
- D) is going to wear
- E) wore

4. İpek eats too much, but she ---- only 45 kilos.

- A) is weighing
- B) will weigh
- C) weighed
- D) weighs
- E) was weighing

5. The architect John Nash ---- the Buckingham Palace in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- A) rebuilds
- B) is rebuilding
- C) rebuilt
- D) is going to rebuild
- E) were rebuilding

6. Every day the bus to Bursa ---- at Harem station at 2:45 pm.

- A) arrives
- B) is arriving
- C) was arriving
- D) arrived
- E) will be arriving

7. Be quiet. My little sister ---- in my bedroom.

- A) will sleep
- B) is sleeping
- C) slept
- D) was sleeping
- E) sleeps

8. In the past gladiators ---- animals or other humans in the Colosseum in Rome.

- A) will be fighting
- B) fight
- C) are fighting
- D) are going to fight
- E) were fighting

9. Nowadays scientists ---- wild and captive dolphins to decipher their secret language.

- A) studied
- B) are studying
- C) are going to study
- D) will study
- E) were studying

10. What kind of natural disaster ---- the city of Pompeii in CE 79?

- A) destroyed
- B) did destroy
- C) will destroy
- D) destroys
- E) was destroying

11. When wolves ---- alone, they ---- small animals such as squirrels or rabbits.

- A) are hunting / caught
- B) hunted / are catching
- C) hunt / catch
- D) will hunt / were catching
- E) were hunting / are going to catch

12. Emre ---- his lessons. He ---- his tests at the end of the semester.

- A) always studied / will be failing
- B) will hardly ever study / failed
- C) never studies / is going to fail
- D) is now studying / will fail
- E) was still studying / fails

13. I ---- in a few months, so I ---- for a job after that.

- A) am graduating / looked
- B) am going to graduate / was looking
- C) graduated / will look
- D) graduate / am going to look
- E) will graduate / will be looking

14. The famous rock band ---- a concert in İzmir next weekend before they ---- İstanbul.

- A) gives / are visiting
- B) was giving / were visiting
- C) gave / visited
- D) is giving / visit
- E) is going to give / will visit

15. The skeleton of a human ---- about 300 bones when they are born, but only 206 when they ---- up.

- A) is having / grow
- B) had / grew
- C) will have / grew
- D) has / grow
- E) was having / grow

16. Mitch : How long ---- you ---- in Ayvalık?  
Sarah : Not so much. I ---- to İstanbul next week.

- A) do ... stay / returned
- B) will ... stay / will return
- C) are ... staying / was returning
- D) were ... staying / am returning
- E) did ... stay / will be returning



## GRAMMAR

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

Learning to use fire (1)---- a huge leap forward for the humans. It offered protection from the cold and heat for cooking. The controlled use of fire probably occurred more than a million years (2)---- when humans (3)---- their way to Europe from Africa. But, according to a new study, humans didn't master fire (4)---- much later, about 400,000 years ago. Humans in Europe as far back as a million years ago (5)---- without the warmth of fire in very cold winters.

- 1.
- A) is being
  - B) will be
  - C) was
  - D) was being
  - E) is going to be

- 2.
- A) now
  - B) soon
  - C) as
  - D) ago
  - E) still

- 3.
- A) makes
  - B) are making
  - C) are going to make
  - D) will be making
  - E) made

- 4.
- A) until
  - B) as soon as
  - C) during
  - D) when
  - E) after

- 5.
- A) live
  - B) lived
  - C) will live
  - D) are living
  - E) are going to live

Vegetarians (6)---- meat. Vegans, moreover, don't eat meat or other animal products such as eggs and dairy. Generally, they (7)---- the use of all animal products such as gelatin, lanolin, leather, fur, feathers, too. This means they (8)---- for a cruelty-free life. According to vegan point of view, there (9)---- numerous ethical, environmental and health reasons (10)---- not eating meat.

- 6.
- A) didn't eat
  - B) weren't eating
  - C) won't be eating
  - D) don't eat
  - E) aren't going to eat

- 7.
- A) avoided
  - B) were avoiding
  - C) are going to avoid
  - D) avoid
  - E) will be avoiding

- 8.
- A) fought
  - B) fight
  - C) will be fighting
  - D) were fighting
  - E) are going to fight

- 9.
- A) will be
  - B) were
  - C) are being
  - D) are going to be
  - E) are

- 10.
- A) under
  - B) on
  - C) for
  - D) with
  - E) behind

Most countries (11)---- serious energy shortages in the near future. High energy consumption and the increasing world population (12)---- people to realize the importance of decreasing domestic fossil energy supplies. But now there (13)---- renewable energy technologies and they contribute (14)---- world energy supply security. So, soon people (15)---- these new sources on their rooftops rather than a coal or a nuclear power plant in their neighbourhood.

11.

- A) were facing
- B) faced
- C) will be facing
- D) face
- E) are facing

12.

- A) will force
- B) forced
- C) were forcing
- D) is going to force
- E) is forcing

13.

- A) were
- B) are
- C) will be
- D) are going to be
- E) are being

14.

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

15.

- A) were installing
- B) install
- C) installed
- D) are installing
- E) will be installing

Some people (16)---- bottled water because they think it is better for them than water out of the tap, but that's not true. Plastic bottles (17)---- the environment. In order to make all these bottles, manufacturers (18)---- 17 million barrels of crude oil. That's enough oil to keep a million cars going for twelve months. So, using a glass at home or carrying a refillable steel container (19)---- it. Also, recycling one plastic bottle (20)---- enough energy to power a 60-watt light bulb for six hours.

16.

- A) are going to drink
- B) drank
- C) were drinking
- D) drink
- E) will be drinking

17.

- A) polluted
- B) pollute
- C) were polluting
- D) are going to pollute
- E) will pollute

18.

- A) used
- B) were using
- C) is going to use
- D) is using
- E) use

19.

- A) reduced
- B) was reducing
- C) are going to reduce
- D) are reducing
- E) will reduce

20.

- A) will save
- B) are saving
- C) saved
- D) save
- E) was saving





## GRAMMAR

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

1. ----, I started working.

- A) When I go to Rome to visit my friend
- B) Until my annual leave was over
- C) As soon as I returned from holiday
- D) After my brother comes home
- E) My boss will give me a pay rise

2. When they face danger, black rat snakes ----.

- A) were frequent visitors to farms and fields
- B) catch a variety of food from bird eggs to frogs
- C) had shiny black scales on the back
- D) will immediately run away
- E) were between 3 ½ to 7 feet long

3. ----, Rome attracts people from all walks of life.

- A) Before it was a powerful independent state
- B) With many beautiful buildings and works of art
- C) When the summer came
- D) After we went to the cathedral
- E) Until the tourists saw many of the bridges

4. ---- because she ruled Egypt for more than 20 years.

- A) The Egyptian ruler Hatshepsut is famous
- B) Hatshepsut was the daughter of a powerful pharaoh
- C) Many queens had ruled before Hatshepsut
- D) Hatshepsut sent many ships on voyages to bring back other country's goods
- E) The reason of the death of Hatshepsut is not clear

5. After the movie *Finding Nemo* became a hit, ----.

- A) predators of the clownfish included sharks and stingrays
- B) they lived mostly in shallow waters
- C) the demand for clownfish as pets tripled
- D) the male clownfish is the main preparer of the nest
- E) the clownfish is bright orange with three white stripes

6. When the number of butterflies decreases, ----.

- A) this harmed all the living creatures
- B) habitat loss caused this decline
- C) outdoor activities will wipe out an endangered species
- D) they provided food for birds and other creatures
- E) the balance of the ecosystem will completely change

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

7. **Every time I read my favourite book, I enjoy it very much.**

- A) Although the book is my favourite, I don't want to read it for the second time.
- B) It can be more fun to read my favourite book once more, but I'm not sure.
- C) After I read my favourite book once again, I liked it more than before.
- D) Whenever I read my favourite book, it gives me the same pleasure.
- E) The book is very enjoyable, but I still doubt that it will turn out to be my favourite.

8. **When it is fully grown, a caterpillar turns into a butterfly or moth.**

- A) Before it completes its growth process, a caterpillar lives as a butterfly or moth first.
- B) A caterpillar turns into a butterfly as soon as it completes its moth phase.
- C) A mature butterfly is the transformation of a caterpillar or a moth.
- D) The evolution of a butterfly includes stages such as being a caterpillar or a moth before maturity.
- E) After a caterpillar matures, it becomes either a butterfly or a moth.

9. **Mark has over 30 years of experience studying animals and carrying out wildlife programmes.**

- A) Mark started observing animals and running wildlife programmes more than thirty years ago.
- B) With his thirty-year experience, Mark became the leader of animal and wildlife programmes.
- C) Mark made a research on animals and led wildlife programmes at the age of thirty.
- D) Mark conducted over 30 researches on animals after he finished his wildlife programmes.
- E) After more than thirty years, Mark returned to his studies on wild animals and made programmes about them.

10. **Squirrels store food in the autumn to use over the cold winter months.**

- A) Autumn is the period for squirrels to collect food; or, they will be starving during the winter.
- B) Squirrels are the only animals to store food during autumn because they have difficulty finding nuts during winter.
- C) Squirrels work hard during autumn to prepare themselves for winter.
- D) Squirrels start building up their stock of food during autumn, so they can feed on it during the cold winter season.
- E) Harsh winter months prevent squirrels from finding enough food for themselves, so they stock some of it during autumn.

11. **When you eat too many carrots, your skin can turn orange.**

- A) It is impossible for your skin to turn orange after you eat too many carrots.
- B) Your skin will definitely become orange if you keep eating so many carrots.
- C) Orange skin can be the result of eating a lot of carrots.
- D) You may have orange skin when you neglect to eat a lot of carrots.
- E) Many kinds of carrot may cause you to end up with orange skin.

12. **Before the West invented the Gregorian calendar, most people followed Julius Caesar's calendar.**

- A) Most people weren't using a calendar until Julius Caesar invented the Gregorian calendar.
- B) Many people were using the calendar of Julius Caesar when the West created a new calendar called the Gregorian calendar.
- C) While several people were using Julius Caesar's calendar, the West found the Gregorian calendar.
- D) Many people continued to use Julius Caesar's calendar long after the West invented the Gregorian calendar.
- E) As soon as Julius Caesar created a new calendar, a lot of people in the West stopped using the Gregorian calendar.

## GRAMMAR

**EXERCISE 1:** Underline the correct choice.

1. Spike hurt his ankle **while** / **until** he was practising for the dance contest.
2. The little girl always plays with her toys **after** / **just as** she wakes up.
3. Joshua didn't give my book back **as soon as** / **until** I asked him to.
4. The boss called me to his office **just as** / **as soon as** I was having my coffee break.
5. The Turkish people used the Arabic alphabet **after** / **before** they adopted the Latin alphabet.

**EXERCISE 2:** Fill in the blanks with *Simple Present* or *Present Continuous* form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Mine \_\_\_\_\_ (like) eating ice-cream. When she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) an ice-cream shop, she \_\_\_\_\_ (buy, always) some.
2. Can \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Antalya with two of his friends tomorrow for his summer holiday.
3. In space, far from the pull of gravity of planets, objects \_\_\_\_\_ (have) no weight.
4. Duygu \_\_\_\_\_ (read, usually) a book until her husband \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) the dinner.
5. The new plasma screen \_\_\_\_\_ (not, work), so we \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the old TV set.
6. Listen! The pianist \_\_\_\_\_ (play) beautifully. It really \_\_\_\_\_ (fascinate) me.
7. Doğan is a calm person, but these days he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) anxious because of the exam.
8. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_ (have, always) a shower after she \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home from work.
9. Çiğdem \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) the pudding before she \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) it.
10. Duru \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes in the kitchen and Meltem \_\_\_\_\_ (vacuum) the dining room right now.
11. Red blood cells \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) oxygen around the body.

**EXERCISE 3:** Fill in the blanks with *Simple Past* or *Past Continuous* form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Kerem \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV while his roommate \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for his final exam.
2. Engin \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) his finger while he \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a salad.
3. After Ashley \_\_\_\_\_ (come), her sister \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to Sue on the phone.
4. Before this company \_\_\_\_\_ (hire) Melek, she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a smaller company.
5. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) down while he \_\_\_\_\_ (get) off the bus.

**EXERCISE 4:** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. This time tomorrow Susan from Human Resources Department \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) the candidates for the job.
2. Look! The little girl over there \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) around herself too fast. She \_\_\_\_\_ (fall).
3. The employees of the company \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) a conference on stress management last week.
4. I feel tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a rest until the dinner \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready.
5. Don't be afraid! Just a ladybird \_\_\_\_\_ (creep) down your arm.
6. People \_\_\_\_\_ (get) less and less concerned about the nature. Soon, they \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy) all its beauty.
7. Many people around the world \_\_\_\_\_ (admire) Tarkan and \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to his songs.
8. Martin \_\_\_\_\_ (not, remember) Jane's phone number, so he \_\_\_\_\_ (search) for her name in his phone book now.
9. Şule was very excited about her birthday. As soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) out of bed, she \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her parents about her birthday presents.
10. The Jacksons were on a safari during their holiday. Before they \_\_\_\_\_ (go), they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) vaccinations against some diseases.
11. Mehmet \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a composition right now. After he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) it, he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football with his friends.
12. You are in your second year at university now. When you \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate), I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a dentist for a year.



# VOCABULARY

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

- 1. Luckily, they were able to ---- the car immediately after the accident.**
  - A) blame
  - B) connect
  - C) abandon
  - D) destroy
  - E) achieve
- 2. I ---- agree with her comments on the film.**
  - A) generously
  - B) typically
  - C) frequently
  - D) absolutely
  - E) sharply
- 3. She couldn't make a(n)---- when she was late for the lesson.**
  - A) development
  - B) fault
  - C) excuse
  - D) patience
  - E) schedule
- 4. After he ---- the crime in court, John felt better.**
  - A) blamed
  - B) confessed
  - C) proposed
  - D) involved
  - E) disappeared
- 5. Mary told Jim all about the birthday party so she ---- our surprise.**
  - A) published
  - B) persisted
  - C) achieved
  - D) took
  - E) spoilt
- 6. It snows ---- in the eastern part of the country in winter.**
  - A) mutually
  - B) previously
  - C) heavily
  - D) hospitably
  - E) patiently
- 7. Nobody believes that she is only five years old as she talks like a(n)----.**
  - A) client
  - B) humour
  - C) deficiency
  - D) adult
  - E) adherent
- 8. I ---- to take a photo with my favourite singer at the end of the concert.**
  - A) managed
  - B) examined
  - C) dismissed
  - D) depended
  - E) accumulated

9. The ---- man walked along the street with the help of his dog.

- A) independent
- B) blind
- C) aware
- D) frequent
- E) certain

10. The destruction of forests has a huge effect on the ----.

- A) description
- B) attachment
- C) suggestion
- D) confession
- E) environment

11. She ---- drinking too much coffee although she knows it is harmful for her health.

- A) takes over
- B) drops out
- C) keeps on
- D) picks up
- E) gets on

12. He is still ---- on his family because he doesn't have a job and earn his own living.

- A) special
- B) poor
- C) dependent
- D) useful
- E) wealthy

13. She was ---- of me when I got the highest mark in class.

- A) superior
- B) reluctant
- C) unnecessary
- D) jealous
- E) wonderful

14. After he graduated from university, Osman joined the ----.

- A) aircraft
- B) army
- C) development
- D) population
- E) circumstance

15. Our bus ---- on the road and we waited for a while, but, fortunately, we weren't late for school.

- A) broke down
- B) carried on
- C) got over
- D) took up
- E) gave off

16. One of the ---- problems of the city is the air pollution.

- A) wide
- B) useless
- C) influential
- D) patient
- E) major



## READING

1. - 5. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

We (1)---- things, then use them and throw away the packaging. Most of our trash ends up in landfills. It can sit there for decades. It contaminates the (2)---- and ecosystems around it. Even recycling uses more energy than most people (3)----. Reducing the amount of garbage is one of the best ways to (4)---- the planet. It is also necessary for people to make some (5)---- changes in their lifestyle.

1.
  - A) lose
  - B) injure
  - C) mean
  - D) pray
  - E) buy
2.
  - A) patience
  - B) soil
  - C) fault
  - D) blame
  - E) debt
3.
  - A) realize
  - B) spoil
  - C) dismiss
  - D) depend
  - E) connect
4.
  - A) publish
  - B) disappear
  - C) save
  - D) suggest
  - E) contain
5.
  - A) jealous
  - B) harmful
  - C) famous
  - D) important
  - E) spacious

6. - 10. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When Amelia Earhart was 10 years old, she saw her first plane at a fair. Almost a decade later, she attended an exhibition, so she became seriously interested in aviation. On January 11, 1935, she made a trip from Honolulu to Oakland, and she became the first woman to fly solo across the Pacific Ocean. In 1937, around her 40<sup>th</sup> birthday, she wanted to be the first woman to fly around the world. Unfortunately, her plane got lost in the Pacific Ocean and they couldn't find her. It is still one of the greatest mysteries of the world.

6. **Amelia Earhart is the first woman pilot in the world.**
  - A) True
  - B) False
7. **Amelia Earhart opened an exhibition when she was 10 years old.**
  - A) True
  - B) False
8. **Before Amelia Earhart, no woman had flown solo across the Pacific Ocean.**
  - A) True
  - B) False
9. **Amelia Earhart lived in Oakland until she was 40 years old.**
  - A) True
  - B) False
10. **They found the remains of Amelia Earhart's plane in the Pacific Ocean.**
  - A) True
  - B) False

11. - 13. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Windsor Safari Park in the south of the UK closed in 1992 and 4 years later Legoland opened there. It is a theme park for children between 3-12 years old. You can go on the Atlantis submarine voyage and experience life under the sea. These submarines move silently not to disturb the sea life. There are over 2,500 sharks and tropical fish and more than 50 different species. The huge aquarium contains a million litres of water. All of the water is recycled. There are plenty of other attractions as well. Kids can be young explorers in Adventure Land. They can try and find hidden treasures in Kingdom of Pharaohs. In Land of the Vikings they sail in unfamiliar waters. So with plenty to do, it is sure to be a fantastic day out for all the family.

11. It is stated in the passage that Legoland ----.

- A) is suitable only for adults
- B) was built near a park in 1996
- C) is home to many different kinds of submarines
- D) has been open since
- E) is the name of a toy submarine

12. We can learn from the passage that kids in Legoland ----.

- A) are frightened of sharks
- B) must swim very well
- C) can take part in interesting activities
- D) like the Atlantis submarine voyage best
- E) need help for some activities

13. According to the passage, before Legoland opened ----.

- A) there was Windsor Safari Park in its place
- B) kids hadn't seen a submarine
- C) families didn't have anywhere to go at weekends
- D) there were many theme parks outside the UK
- E) children didn't enjoy visiting parks

14. - 18. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Cigarette packages have started to come with graphic warning labels. (14) They aim to shock smokers. Most of (15) them are teenagers. The images are actually quite shocking: A toe-tag on a corpse. A mother is blowing smoke on her baby. Some photos of healthy lungs and smoke-damaged lungs. (16) These are just a few of the 36 new warning labels for cigarette packages. "(17) This is the most important change in cigarette health warnings in the history of the United States," says Matthew L. Myers. (18) He is the president of the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. Almost 21 percent of American adults, or 46.6 million people, and about 20 percent of high school students, or 3.4 million teenagers, are smokers.

What do the underlined words refer to?

14.

- A) smokers
- B) tags
- C) shocks
- D) teenagers
- E) graphic warning labels

15.

- A) labels
- B) cigarettes
- C) tags
- D) smokers
- E) warnings

16.

- A) the packages
- B) the teenagers
- C) the images
- D) the mothers
- E) the cigarettes

17.

- A) shocking many smokers
- B) most of the teenagers
- C) American people
- D) kids and adults
- E) putting warning labels on cigarette packages

18.

- A) the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids
- B) Matthew L. Myers
- C) the people in America
- D) 20 percent of high school students
- E) 3.4 million smokers





## READING

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

The environmental movement in the USA started developing in the 1960s because factories dumped their waste directly into rivers across the country. For example, the Housatonic River changed colour from one day to the next because a nearby factory was making colourful paper. Heavy smog covered the cities. In Los Angeles, some business people changed their shirts during the day because the soot in the air had made them dirty by lunchtime. In New York, the air was sometimes so dirty that tourists couldn't see the city below from the Empire State Building's observation deck. However, no one really thought much about pollution back then.

1. It is understood from the passage that in the 1960s ----.

- A) there weren't many factories in America
- B) pollution wasn't a big problem in any part of the world
- C) factories didn't produce much
- D) many people complained about pollution
- E) people became more aware of the environment

2. According to the passage, the Housatonic River ----.

- A) is still heavily polluted
- B) was negatively affected by the nearby paper factory
- C) has always been close to many factories
- D) produces the best quality paper in America
- E) is one of the longest in the world

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

- A) the Empire State Building is very high
- B) the people in America were concerned about pollution in the 1960s
- C) air pollution in the USA was the worst of all the countries
- D) the smog was heavier in the morning
- E) many people worked in the Empire State Building in the 1960s

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

Africa is one of the sunniest places in the world, but it was called "the Dark Continent" several hundred years ago. Europeans saw it as a big and dangerous place that was filled with primitive people. Few people had travelled all through the continent, so it was a mysterious place. That must be the reason for the name "the Dark Continent". However, Africa has been home to many advanced civilizations. Archaeologists still uncover more clues about them. We now know that Africa had an Iron Age culture with cities and trade routes in about 250 BCE.

4. We can learn from the passage that Africa was called "the Dark Continent" in the past ----.

- A) as there was no electricity there
- B) because Europeans didn't know much about Africa
- C) by some primitive people on the continent
- D) after the mysterious incidents on the continent
- E) and then many people visited the continent

5. According to the passage, the name "the Dark Continent" isn't suitable for Africa ----.

- A) but the people on the continent like it very much
- B) although it is used throughout Europe
- C) but it is suitable for Europe
- D) as it is the name of an ancient civilization
- E) because it is one of the world's sunniest places

6. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) many people went to Africa in the past
- B) Africa was discovered in about 250 BCE
- C) Europeans like Africa because of its sunny climate
- D) archaeologists are still learning new things about Africa
- E) there are many cultural developments in Africa now

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

Dance has existed since the earliest records of human life. When you look at the history of dance, you can see it reflects the changes in the way people see the world. At times in western history, dancing has been outlawed and even banned. In ancient Egypt the pharaohs performed ceremonial dances. These ceremonies symbolized the death and rebirth of the gods. While dance is a part of entertainment, it can also improve social life.

7. It is clearly stated in the passage that dance is an old art form, ----.

- A) but at some points in history it has been banned
- B) so in the past it was just for entertainment
- C) but not as old as the ceremonies in the West
- D) it was always very popular in western history
- E) it has never served as a symbol

8. According to the passage, dance is used in a variety of ways except ----.

- A) ceremonies for pharaohs
- B) western films
- C) entertainment
- D) death of gods
- E) rebirth of gods

9. It is suggested in the passage that ----.

- A) history of the dance can give clues about the societies of the past
- B) ancient Egypt was the most civilized society in history
- C) dance should only have serious purposes
- D) people never convey messages through dancing now
- E) only ceremonial dances were banned in ancient Egypt

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

Second-hand tobacco smoke is very dangerous to non-smokers, so smokers put the people around them at risk from serious health problems. The effects of passive smoking can occur quickly or slowly. Eye irritation and headaches can occur in 15 minutes. However, these effects are not seen among some people because their bodies may develop a tolerance to smoke. The longer-term effects of passive smoking are usually permanent and harmful to the human body. For example, it could be very harmful to pregnant women. Passive smoking can cause breathing problems in children. It is also certain that lung cancer is linked to passive smoking.

10. The passage mainly deals with ----.

- A) the serious health problems of smokers
- B) health problems of newborn babies
- C) eye irritation and headaches
- D) the risks of passive smoking
- E) short-term effects of smoking

11. It is stated in the passage that passive smoking ----.

- A) has short-term and long-term effects
- B) is only harmful to little children
- C) usually shows its effects in a very short time
- D) causes unimportant health problems
- E) has already caused many deaths all over the world

12. It is clear in the passage that ----.

- A) only smokers can get cancer
- B) passive smoking can be harmful to everyone
- C) babies hardly have breathing problems
- D) eye irritation and headaches can occur in the long term
- E) passive smoking is more harmful than smoking



## READING

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

1. In ancient Greek stories, Hector is the leader of the Trojans in the Trojan War. Hector does many brave things during the Trojan War. He fights Ajax the Greater in single combat. ----. In the end, they declare it a draw. Achilles goes into a rage when Hector kills Achilles' dear friend Patroclus, so Achilles cruelly kills Hector with the help of Athena.

- A) The Trojan War still influences literature and arts
- B) Troy was located near the Dardanelles
- C) They fight all day long
- D) Few of them returned safely to their homes
- E) The cause of the war is a quarrel between the goddesses

3. Piet Hein was a scientist, inventor, poet and author as well as a mathematician. He was the creator of popular games such as the Soma Cube, Hex, Morra, Polytaire, TacTix, Qrazy Qube and Pyramystery. ----. Yale awarded him an honorary doctorate in 1972. He died in Denmark in 1996.

- A) Several years later, he joined Technical University of Denmark to study engineering
- B) In addition, he came up with a new geometrical form, the super ellipse
- C) Many of these poems were political in nature
- D) Among them, Hein was known by the pen name "Kumbel"
- E) He lived on Funen, the third largest island of Denmark in that year

2. The appearance of a sea star will change from species to species. Most of the time, they will have the classic five-arm shape. It makes them resemble the star of a sheriff's badge. ----. For example, the sea star *Labidiaster annulatus* has 50.

- A) Sea stars have two stomachs, but no legs
- B) Sea stars are often called starfish though they are not actually fish
- C) Sea stars eat sea urchins, mussels and sea cucumbers
- D) Many sea stars swallow their prey whole
- E) However, some have 10 to 15 arms

4. The Blue Jay is a white-faced bird with a characteristic blue crest, back, wings and tail. It has a black collar around the throat and head. Its bill, legs, feet and eyes are also black. ----. However, males are slightly larger than females.

- A) Blue Jays are generally loud and aggressive
- B) The male and female Blue Jays build the nest together
- C) These birds use odd things to clean their feathers
- D) Male and female Blue Jays are almost the same in appearance
- E) Blue Jays prefer to live in forests because they can find a lot of food in them

5. The true story of Santa Claus begins with Saint Nicholas. He was born in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century in the Greek village of Patara. His wealthy parents died in an epidemic when Nicholas was very young. ----. He used all of it to help needy and sick people. He was very generous to children and to the people in need. He is known for his love for children and his concern for sailors and ships.

- A) Through the centuries, people have told many stories about St. Nicholas' life
- B) There are about thirty-eight ancient stories about Saint Nicholas
- C) He inherited a lot of money from them
- D) St. Nicholas' remains are buried in Bari, Italy
- E) All the poor people loved Saint Nicholas because he gave them gifts and money

6. Did you ever wonder why the days are so long in the summer and so short in the winter? The length changes throughout the year. In the summer, on 21<sup>st</sup> June, we have the longest day of the year. And in the winter, December 21 is the shortest day. ----. The longest day is in December and the shortest is in June.

- A) But if you live in Australia, you experience the opposite
- B) However, the Earth is closest to the sun between January the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>
- C) So, the longest day and shortest night of the year mark the beginning of summer
- D) Therefore, we consider June 21<sup>st</sup> the first day of summer and December 21<sup>st</sup> the first day of winter
- E) That's why the coldest days usually happen in January and February

7. Laila, 26, is the daughter of a retired world heavyweight boxing champion, Muhammad Ali Clay. She is the youngest of Muhammad Ali's seven children. Laila has been boxing professionally for many years now. ----. Since then, she has won nine more fights forcefully, and has made her father very proud.

- A) She is also interested in cooking and doing Pilates to stay in shape
- B) She has just opened a Halloween mask shop in California
- C) She is going to model in a fashion show in New York next month
- D) In October 1999, she defeated April Fowler in 31 seconds
- E) She was born on December 30, 1977

8. ----. However, when the weather gets warmer, their leaves grow back again. We call these deciduous trees. Other trees have leaves or needles that fall off a little at a time. These types of trees are always growing new leaves. As the old leaves fall off, new ones replace them. We call these trees evergreens.

- A) Some trees keep their leaves throughout the cold season
- B) The leaves of an evergreen tree last for years
- C) Evergreen trees remain green during the whole year
- D) Many trees lose their leaves when the weather gets cool
- E) There are many evergreen plants in the wet tropics



## READING

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

1. (I) Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. (II) It is the finest example of Indian Islamic architecture. (III) The Mughal emperor Shah Jahan ordered his men to build it after his wife Mumtaz Mahal died in 1631. (IV) The emperor's name, Shah Jahan, comes from a Persian word and it means "King of the World". (V) They completed it between 1632 and 1638.

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

2. (I) Bald eagles mainly feed on live fish. (II) They snatch the fish out of the water with their sharp claws. (III) They sometimes feed on dead salmon along the stream banks, too. (IV) Baby eagles learn to fly at three months of age. (V) Bald eagles also eat ducks and other birds in addition to small mammals such as rabbits.

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

3. (I) Chemicals with petroleum are harmful for human health (II) Petroleum, or crude oil, is a thick and black liquid. (III) It consists mainly of hydrocarbons. (IV) It is mainly found in the Middle East, North America, and Russia. (V) It is the most important energy source as it supplies 38% of the world's energy.

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

4. (I) At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, several inventors and their inventions significantly changed the world. (II) Thomas Edison gave us electricity and the Wright brothers gave us airplanes. (III) Alexander Graham Bell gave us the telephone. (IV) Then Henry Ford and his Model-T car completely changed our lives. (V) Ford paid the workers at his factory five dollars a day.

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

5. (I) Sparta was a city of soldiers and had a huge army. (II) All Spartan boys had to join the army. (III) On the other hand, Athenian men began their formal education at the age of seven, and continued until age eighteen. (IV) They left their families at the age of seven and began training for battle. (V) They remained in the army and fought until age 60, when they were able to retire.

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

6. (I) Leonardo da Vinci's greatest painting is on display at the famous Louvre museum in France. (II) We know Leonardo da Vinci as a painter, but he was also an engineer, a scientist and an inventor. (III) He studied human anatomy and developed ideas for many inventions. (IV) He designed a flying machine, a propeller, and weapons of war. (V) He also designed and built bridges, canals and locks to carry water and move ships.

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

7. **(I)** Carbon is an element and it exists all over the world and in every living thing. **(II)** Oxygen is another common element in the world. **(III)** The air also contains water vapour, dust particles, and ozone. **(IV)** When these two elements bond together, they form a colourless, odourless gas called carbon dioxide. **(V)** When people burn coal, oil, and natural gas, they also produce carbon dioxide.

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

8. **(I)** Tennis has evolved from a game similar to modern handball. **(II)** Ancient Greeks, Romans and Egyptians played this game. **(III)** In later times, the people of French monasteries also played a game like tennis. **(IV)** At first, they played this game with bare hands, but eventually began using short bats. **(V)** Today, however, tennis balls are usually optic yellow in colour.

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

9. **(I)** Religion was extremely important in Aztec life. **(II)** In fact, the Aztec Empire was one of the strongest civilizations in the Americas. **(III)** The Aztecs worshipped hundreds of gods and goddesses. **(IV)** Each god or goddess ruled one or more human activities. **(V)** The Aztecs respected and feared their power and often organized religious ceremonies to thank them.

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

10. **(I)** Hurricanes are severe tropical storms. **(II)** They form in the southern Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and in the eastern Pacific Ocean. **(III)** The Pacific is the largest ocean in the world and extends from the Arctic in the north to Antarctica in the south. **(IV)** They have winds travelling at least 74 miles per hour. **(V)** When hurricanes come onto land, they cause a lot of damage to buildings, trees, and cars.

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

11. **(I)** Erosion is the physical movement of sediments and rocks from one place to another by forces of nature. **(II)** Erosion is happening around us all the time. **(III)** Sometimes it happens so slowly that we don't realize it. **(IV)** Over long periods of time, erosion can move mountains and dig holes as big as the Grand Canyon. **(V)** The Grand Canyon's oldest sedimentary rocks date back almost two billion years.

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

12. **(I)** About 220 million years ago, India was an island. **(II)** With the motion of continental plates, it drifted north and very slowly crashed into Asia about 40 million years ago. **(III)** Then its northward motion created the Himalayan mountain range. **(IV)** The Himalayas attract a lot of visitors as a spiritual centre and as a trekking paradise. **(V)** The same motion still continues today, and therefore, Mount Everest is growing by about four centimetres per year.

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



# READING

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

1. **Before he left the house, he switched off all the lights.**

- A) Bütün ışıkları söndürdükten sonra evden çıktı.
- B) Bütün ışıkları söndürür söndürmez evden çıktı.
- C) Evden çıkana kadar ışıkların hiçbirini söndürmedi.
- D) Evden çıkmadan önce bütün ışıkları söndürdü.
- E) O evden çıkmada önce bütün ışıklar söndü.

2. **Indian scientists have found that peppermint oil chases away mosquitoes.**

- A) Nane ruhunun sivrisinekleri kovduğunu keşfedenler Hintli bilim insanlarıdır.
- B) Hintli bilim insanları, nane ruhunun sivrisinekleri kovduğunu keşfetmiştir.
- C) Hintli bilim insanlarının keşfine göre, nane ruhu sivrisinekleri kovmaktadır.
- D) Nane ruhunun sivrisinekleri kovduğu Hintli bilim insanları tarafından keşfedilmiştir.
- E) Hintli bilim insanlarının keşfettiği şey nane ruhunun sivrisinekleri kovduğudur.

3. **Environmental pollution has become a significant problem in developing countries.**

- A) Çevre kirliliği, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde önemli bir sorundu.
- B) Gelişmekte olan ülkelerin önemli sorunlarından biri çevre kirliliğidir.
- C) Gelişmekte olan ülkeler, önemli bir sorun haline gelen çevre kirliliğiyle mücadele etmektedir.
- D) Büyük bir önem teşkil eden çevre kirliliği gelişmekte olan ülkelerin en büyük sorunuydu.
- E) Çevre kirliliği, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde önemli bir sorun haline gelmiştir.

4. **People with phobias may experience panic attacks because of a specific situation or a trigger.**

- A) Fobisi olan insanlar, belirli bir durum ya da tetikleyici yüzünden panik atak geçirebilirler.
- B) Belirli bir durum ya da tetikleyici yüzünden panik atak geçiren insanların fobisi olabilir.
- C) Fobi, insanların belirli bir durum ya da tetikleyici yüzünden panik atak geçirmesine neden olabilir.
- D) Fobisi olan insanların geçirdiği panik ataklar belirli bir durum ya da tetikleyiciden kaynaklanabilir.
- E) Fobisi olan insanların panik atak geçirmesine neden olan belirli bir tetikleyici durum olabilir.

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

5. Hastalığını yıllarca bir sır olarak sakladı, fakat gerçek sonunda ortaya çıktı.
- A) When the truth finally came out after years, he still insisted on keeping his illness as a secret.
- B) He is determined to keep his illness as a secret for years, but I think the truth will come out in the end.
- C) Though he wants to keep his illness as a secret, the truth will probably come out in the end.
- D) He wanted to keep his illness as a secret, but everybody finally learned the truth.
- E) He kept his illness as a secret for years, but the truth came out in the end.

6. Çocukluğumuzdan beri yaz tatillerimizi hep deniz kenarında geçirdik.
- A) When we were children, we always spent our summer holidays at the seaside.
- B) As children, we always liked playing at the seaside when we were on holiday.
- C) We always spent our summer holidays at the seaside during our childhood.
- D) We had always spent our summer holidays at the seaside until we grew up.
- E) We have always spent our summer holidays at the seaside ever since we were children.

7. Polis, hırsızlıklarla ilgili olarak bir adamı sorguluyor.
- A) The police are questioning a man in connection with the burglaries.
- B) After the burglaries, the police questioned many men.
- C) The police will question the man responsible for the burglaries.
- D) The police asked a lot of questions to the man about the burglaries.
- E) The police are questioning the burglars about their connections.

8. Önümüzdeki hafta sonuna kadar tarih sınavımızın sonuçlarını öğrenmiş olacağız.
- A) They will announce our history exam results at the end of next week.
- B) We will be learning our history exam results this time next week.
- C) It is impossible for us to learn our history exam results before next week.
- D) We will have learned our history exam results by the end of next week.
- E) We won't learn our history exam results until they announce them next week.





## SKILLS

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

- 1. One of your best friends is going to live in Australia and you are really sorry that you won't be able to see her any more. She suggests that you visit her there. She says: ----**

  - I think you'll like Australia a lot.
  - We'll come back for a holiday every year.
  - I don't want to go, but I've got no choice.
  - Why don't you come and stay with me for the summer holidays?
  - It's such a long way and I'll miss you so much.
- 2. You decide to take a memory-training course because you can never remember anything and your exam grades are always bad because of this problem. You want to attend courses at the local college and you say to the person at the information desk: ----**

  - My teacher said that she had taken a course in memory training.
  - You always forget things very easily and that gives me a lot of problems.
  - I would like to learn the details about the memory-training course.
  - I'm afraid the courses are all full, so you'll have to try again next year.
  - We don't do memory-training courses at this college.
- 3. Your sister is going to a wedding and she is asking your advice about what to wear. You don't like any of the outfits she shows you, so you say: ----**

  - How about lending me your new blue suit?
  - The blue one is better than the others.
  - If I were you, I wouldn't wear any of those outfits.
  - Do you have to go to the wedding?
  - Why can't I come with you?
- 4. You go to see the optician because you are having problems with your eyes. He tells you that you need to wear glasses. But you'd rather wear contact lenses, so you say to the optician: ----**

  - I don't want to wear glasses. They don't suit me.
  - They are quite difficult to use until you get used to them.
  - You should start with a pair of glasses.
  - I don't think contact lenses are suitable for me.
  - I'd like to use contact lenses instead. Is that all right?

5. You are having an interview for a new job and you are very nervous. The person who is interviewing you realizes this and tries to make you feel calm. He kindly says: ----

- A) I'm glad you aren't nervous.
- B) Don't worry. I'm not going to ask you too many questions.
- C) I don't understand why you are so relaxed.
- D) Why are you so nervous? Haven't you had a job interview before?
- E) You're always getting nervous at interviews!

6. You are walking along the street and someone stops you to ask for directions to the post office. But you don't know the area, so you say: ----

- A) You turn right at the end of the street.
- B) I don't understand you. I can't speak English.
- C) You can follow me because my house is next to the post office.
- D) I don't know this area very well.
- E) Are you new here?

7. You are at your first horse-riding class and you are frightened of falling off the horse. You say: ----

- A) I'm scared because I don't want to fall off.
- B) I'm not frightened at all. I love horses.
- C) I don't want to learn to ride. I don't have a horse.
- D) Can you help me get on the horse?
- E) It's easy; don't worry.

8. You have just heard that one of your friends has been chosen to represent your school in a modern dance competition in Europe. And you are really surprised and disappointed because you can dance much better than her. You say: ----

- A) I'm really pleased for her; she's a great dancer.
- B) Dancing is really good for the body.
- C) I hope she wins the competition.
- D) I don't think they will send me to Europe as I can't dance very well.
- E) I can't believe she was chosen instead of me!



## SKILLS

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

1. Customer:  
– **Excuse me. Can I have some ice for my coke?**

Waiter:  
– ----

Customer:  
– **Thank you.**

Waiter:  
– **Would you like anything else?**

- A) Sorry, but I am not the waiter.  
B) You could ask for some when you came here.  
C) Of course, madam. I'll bring some immediately.  
D) Yes, madam. How much ice do you want?  
E) Would you like something to eat?

2. Kelly:  
– **I must find a slow dance music for my sister's wedding. Do you have any idea?**

Charlotte:  
– **Why don't you play "Love Story"? It is very romantic.**

Kelly:  
– ----

Charlotte:  
– **OK. If you decide on it, let me know. I have it on my computer.**

- A) That's a good idea. But I should ask my sister first.  
B) My sister hates that song. I don't think she will want it.  
C) I asked you in vain. You have a terrible taste in music.  
D) We can check my playlist and find some songs.  
E) I had better ask someone else.

3. Adam:  
– **Are you happy with your new job?**

Mark:  
– **Yes, I have a high salary and very nice colleagues.**

Adam:  
– ----

Mark:  
– **Don't worry. I am sure you will find a better job than mine one day.**

- A) They cannot be as good as my colleagues.  
B) I don't think you deserve such a job.  
C) This is great. I really envy you.  
D) I am really happy with my job, too. I think we are very lucky.  
E) I am bored of working these days and need a holiday.

4. Mother:  
– **Can you please turn off the music?**

Son:  
– **No, I can't. This is my favourite song. Just wait for five minutes.**

Mother:  
– ----

Son:  
– **OK, then, I am going to my room and I will listen to it there.**

- A) Why don't you study instead of listening to music?  
B) You have to clean the mess in your bedroom now.  
C) I will sing a lovely song for you.  
D) But I have a headache and I can't stand it.  
E) This song is really relaxing.

5. Robert:

– ----

Lisa:

– **Yes, it is at two o'clock on Sunday.**

Robert:

– **Do you want to go there together? I can pick you up from your home.**

Lisa:

– **Oh, it would be great.**

- A) What time is our family dinner? I forgot its exact time.
- B) Do you know the time of Bill's birthday party?
- C) We need to go shopping. When do you want to go?
- D) I won't attend the company picnic. Will you go there?
- E) When is our final exam?

6. Dennis:

– **I have heard that you are going to work in the Moscow office next year.**

Bill:

– **Yes, you are right. I'm going to work there for a year.**

Dennis:

– ----

Bill:

– **I know it is, but I think I will get used to it after a few weeks.**

- A) I can never live in cold climate.
- B) When will you buy the plane tickets?
- C) This is exciting, but the city is very cold.
- D) Can you speak Russian?
- E) Have you ever been there before?

7. Susan:

– **Have you read that article about this year's fashion tips?**

Sarah:

– ----

Susan:

– **But this one is really interesting and useful.**

Sarah:

– **I think it is just a waste of time.**

- A) No, I haven't. Where can I find it?
- B) No, I haven't. You know I have never been interested in fashion.
- C) No, I haven't. I don't have enough money for shopping these days.
- D) I would like to read it, but I have no time.
- E) Yes, I have. Isn't it amazing?

8. Betty:

– **I want to buy an English Dictionary. Can you recommend me one?**

David:

– ----

Betty:

– **But you took an English course last year, didn't you?**

David:

– **Yes, but I didn't even attend the lessons.**

- A) Why don't you get it from the library?
- B) I have a good one at home. I can give it to you if you want.
- C) Why are you learning English?
- D) My cousin is also an English teacher and she has some very good books.
- E) Unfortunately, I have no idea about it.

# PRACTICE TEST

MARVEL  
GRADE  
11

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# YABANCI DİL DENEME SINAVI

## İNGİLİZCE

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

1. - 8. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. When I am on ----, I don't want anyone to call me for any reason.

- A) publication  
B) situation  
C) condition  
D) application  
E) vacation

3. J. K. Rowling, the author of the hugely ---- Harry Potter books, started writing the series during a train journey.

- A) foreign  
B) manual  
C) popular  
D) mutual  
E) distant

2. After the police ---- the suspects, they waited in a small room.

- A) interrogated  
B) directed  
C) gained  
D) completed  
E) expected

4. The guard seized the little boy ---- and grabbed the keys from the child's hands.

- A) punctually  
B) harshly  
C) wisely  
D) legibly  
E) highly

5. I will be able to ---- your money ---- when I get my salary next month.

- A) take / to                                  B) call / back  
C) look / up                                  D) pay / back  
E) settle / for

6. Becky ---- at weekends ever since she started teaching in a language school.

- A) is working  
B) was working  
C) has been working  
D) works  
E) will have worked

7. High blood pressure and high cholesterol levels in blood ---- through regular exercise.

- A) had better reduce  
B) would rather be reduced  
C) used to reduce  
D) can be reduced  
E) must reduce

8. Brida cut ---- while she was chopping the onions.

- A) yourself                                  B) herself  
C) ourselves                                  D) themselves  
E) himself

9. - 15. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

9. When a tornado hit the area near Birmingham ---- 1902, hundreds of tiny frogs fell ---- the sky.

- A) at / off                                  B) on / above  
C) in / from                                  D) for / with  
E) during / on

10. According to a new study, students surrounded ---- friends who get better grades than them are likely to see their own grades rise ---- the next year.

- A) with / on                                  B) in / along  
C) from / in                                  D) to / at  
E) by / over

11. ---- the demonstrations began, the police had taken safety precautions, so no one got injured during the protests.

- A) Prior to                                  B) As  
C) During                                  D) Before  
E) After

12. ---- we decided on a holiday resort, all the rooms had been booked.

- A) By the time                      B) While  
C) Once                                D) As soon as  
E) After

13. The film was ---- boring ---- no one in the room liked it.

- A) such / that                      B) more / than  
C) so / that                         D) neither / nor  
E) as / as

14. Critics praised the book, ---- it did not bring the writer much money.

- A) because                         B) but  
C) so                                 D) until  
E) before

15. Mira screamed for help ---- a man grabbed her bag and ran away while she was walking her dog in the park.

- A) although                         B) besides  
C) therefore                        D) because  
E) due to

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

In (16)---- encyclopaedias the word happiness takes up only four lines, but the word materialism takes up ten times more. Older encyclopaedias do not (17)---- happiness at all. Why is that? Probably, because its definition does not exist, (18)---- it has as many definitions as there are people. But all of (19)---- know that happy people make (20)---- pleased with their existence.

16.

- A) every  
B) a lot  
C) each  
D) some  
E) much

17.

- A) include  
B) improve  
C) evolve  
D) approach  
E) secure

18.

- A) despite  
B) ever since  
C) such as  
D) during  
E) or

19.

- A) him  
B) us  
C) its  
D) your  
E) theirs

20.

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



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

21. Lionel foolishly left his expensive watch on ----.

- A) after he dives into the swimming pool
- B) because he is going to have a shower
- C) although he took it off at that time
- D) when he went swimming in the sea
- E) before he goes rafting in Çamlıhemşin

22. ----, there is no definite number of characters in Chinese.

- A) Because one must learn about 3000 characters
- B) As new Chinese characters are being invented all the time
- C) The spoken language which includes a number of different dialects
- D) Ever since it started around the beginning of the Han dynasty
- E) When words consisted only of a single syllable

23. In Erzurum the period from mid-June to mid-July is called the rainy season, ----.

- A) when cold air masses moved out of Siberia
- B) but there are actually a lot of sunny days during that time
- C) despite the mountain chains in the region
- D) because blizzards are highly destructive in winter
- E) before farmers grew all kinds of vegetables

24. Each colony of ants has its own smell, ----.

- A) until they touched each other with their antennae
- B) after it became the subject of children's tales
- C) which were searching for food
- D) when they had found a new route
- E) so intruders can be recognized immediately

25. It is only two weeks ----.

- A) since Hannah found a kitten at her door
- B) that Archie buys himself a new sports car
- C) as many horror films had been released
- D) when they decided to call off the meeting
- E) if the kids play word games in class

26. ----, he began to complain about my dog.

- A) Whenever my dog starts barking
- B) As long as I worked with clever people
- C) As soon as Mr Smith saw me
- D) Until Miguel comes here
- E) Because the neighbours make a lot of noise

27. This year several athletes took part in the triathlon, ----.

- A) after they see the announcement about it
- B) but only the best reached the finals
- C) while he is interviewing the winner
- D) before they have run for 5 kilometres
- E) because the best swimmer was ill

28. Berna chose to stay at home ----.

- A) just as the others are leaving for the cinema
- B) after she has invited her friends to dinner
- C) as soon as they have lunch
- D) until she finds a solution
- E) because she was so tired of walking

29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The hamburger is truly an all-American favourite. Its popularity began to rise just before World War II, and now, Americans buy almost 5 billion burgers a year. In many American restaurants, burgers are traditionally offered "with everything". This means big portions with extra bag of chips, sauce, mayonnaise and so on. And it now shows its results; nowadays obesity has become the most important problem for the nation. What's more, the meats at such restaurants are some of the poorest quality and they are unfit for human consumption. This apparently applies to the so-called "cheeses" as well.

29. Which of the following is true about hamburger?

- A) It is the most popular food in America.
- B) It wasn't known by Americans before World War II.
- C) It is sold in every restaurant in America.
- D) It only goes well with chips and mayonnaise.
- E) It is eaten more than any other food around the world.

30. We can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) a hamburger is very expensive in an American restaurant
- B) five billion hamburgers are wasted every year by the American society
- C) when you buy a hamburger, you don't have to pay extra money for chips, sauce, mayonnaise
- D) obesity has never been a health problem for Americans
- E) new hamburger shops are opened all around world

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

- A) the hamburger tastes better with cheese
- B) all Americans eat a wide range of food
- C) American restaurants are not controlled by health officials regularly
- D) the meat and cheese served in burger shops are unhealthy
- E) World War II made hamburger popular in America

32. - 34. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Phil Collins is a British singer, songwriter, drummer, keyboardist and actor. He was born on 30 January 1951. He is best known as a drummer and vocalist for the progressive rock group Genesis and as a solo artist. Phil sang the lead vocals on several chart hits in the United Kingdom and the United States between 1978 and 1994. He performed as a solo artist or with Genesis. His singles are often about lost love. Recently he has released a cover album and he has played in six different concerts.

32. We can understand from the passage that Phil Collins ----.

- A) has written all his songs in English
- B) lived in the USA between 1978 and 1994
- C) is the founder of many music groups
- D) has two different roles in the rock group Genesis
- E) is the composer of all the chart hits in the United Kingdom

33. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) Genesis was not a well-known band before Phil Collins
- B) Phil Collins still makes new albums and gives concerts
- C) Genesis was always on the top of the pop charts for almost twenty years
- D) Phil Collins lost his popularity between 1978 and 1994
- E) Genesis is one of the most popular music bands in Britain

34. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the formation of the band Genesis
- B) the members of Genesis
- C) chart hits in the United Kingdom and the United States
- D) the life story of pop singers
- E) the life and music career of Phil Collins

35. - 37. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Toronto is one of the most multi-cultural cities in the world. Although there is a great ethnic diversity, the crime rate is the lowest there. In fact, with its young and ambitious population, Toronto is one of the best places in the world to live and work in. To both the visitors and the residents, the megacity offers a wide range of cultural and natural riches such as concerts, festivals, museums, parks, water sports and beaches. Also, the global economic crisis hasn't affected this magnificent city, so it seems that Toronto greets the next centuries with confidence.

35. We can understand from the passage that Toronto is ----.

- A) an excellent place with many opportunities
- B) notorious for crime and vandalism
- C) severely affected by the economic crisis
- D) populated by old people
- E) welcomes visitors of all ages

36. Which of the following is wrong according to the passage?

- A) Having a great ethnic diversity is a disadvantage to Toronto.
- B) People from various cultures can live peacefully in Toronto.
- C) Toronto has a lively social and cultural life.
- D) There isn't any other city with such a low crime rate.
- E) The global economic crisis hasn't affected Toronto.

37. According to the passage, the people living in Toronto ----.

- A) have many financial difficulties
- B) cannot tolerate people from other cultures
- C) can participate in a variety of social events
- D) have been complaining about the population growth
- E) usually tend to commit crimes

38. - 40. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

*Blood Diamond* is a movie about a large pink diamond. It was found in Sierra Leone in the 1990s by a fisherman. He was working as a slave in a diamond mine. That diamond changed and ended many lives. The story of that stone carries a strong social message. The story is interesting fiction, but it is based upon facts. Blood diamonds are also known as "conflict diamonds". They are produced in areas which are controlled by rebel forces. They fight against governments. The rebels sell these diamonds, and the money is used to purchase arms or to fund their military actions. Blood diamonds are often produced through the forced labour of men, women and children. Enormous amounts of money are paid and threats, torture, and murder are ordinary events in the area. This is why the stones are called "blood diamonds".

38. We can learn from the passage that ----.

- A) blood diamond is colourless
- B) the movie *Blood Diamond* was inspired by a real event
- C) all the fishermen in Sierra Leone work in diamond mines
- D) many people died because of the cursed diamond
- E) you can find precious diamonds only in Sierra Leone

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

- A) the movie made a fortune at the box office
- B) "blood diamonds" are the same colour as blood
- C) rebels behave kindly to the people working in diamond mines
- D) rebel forces in the area sell the diamonds and buy weapons
- E) the diamond mines in Sierra Leone were closed after the movie

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

- A) miners killed each other for a piece of diamond
- B) big European companies are responsible for the tortures or deaths in the area
- C) the best and the most expensive diamonds are produced in Sierra Leone
- D) slaves also take part in the rebel army
- E) men, women and even children are made to work in the diamond mines

41. - 43. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When we talk about computers, the first person we should mention is of course Bill Gates. He is the founder and leader of Microsoft Corporation. He was born to a family successful in business in 1955. He had an upper middle-class life in Seattle, Washington. His father was an attorney, and his mother was a teacher. Early in his school days he started to show his talents, especially in maths and science. His parents soon sent him to Lakeside School because the atmosphere was intellectual enough to encourage him. In the spring of 1968 he was introduced to computers. In those years, computers were still too large and expensive. So, computers were not in houses for personal use like today.

41. According to the passage, Bill Gates ----.

- A) is a famous attorney
- B) didn't want to go to Lakeside School
- C) made the world's first computer
- D) had a hard life as a child
- E) didn't have financial problems in his school years

42. We can learn from the passage that ----.

- A) only upper-class people live in Seattle
- B) he was good at maths and science, but he was very bad at other lessons at school
- C) both of Bill's parents worked
- D) Bill's parents weren't very successful in business
- E) initially Bill Gates wasn't clever enough to study in Lakeside School

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

- A) laptops were more popular than desktops in the 1960s
- B) Bill Gates was only thirteen when he first saw a computer
- C) only personal computers were large and expensive, not the ones in public service
- D) there weren't any computers in the world before the 1960s
- E) computers are still big, so they cannot be carried easily

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

44. Sam:

- ----

Phil:

- **Sure! Or are you really enjoying yourself?**

Sam:

- **I am indeed, the music is fine, but the food is awful.**

Phil:

- **That's why I want to go out now. I am starving to death.**

- A) Do you enjoy parties?
- B) What would you like to eat?
- C) Do you fancy going out tonight?
- D) Are you coming with us now?
- E) Do we really have to leave now?

45. John:

- **I need some information about this place. Could you help me, please?**

Man :

- **Of course, what would you like to know?**

John:

- ----

Man :

- **As far as I know, it is the work of the great architect Sinan.**

- A) How long have you been living in this lovely town?
- B) How high is that skyscraper?
- C) Is this road being repaired at the moment?
- D) Who was this mosque built by?
- E) Could I have a photo taken here?

46. Elâ:

- **Do you want to play basketball with me? I'm in the mood for some exercise.**

Iris:

- ----

Elâ:

- **Then, why don't we go for a walk instead?**

Iris:

- **Great idea. I'll just put on my walking shoes.**

- A) I'd love to. Let me call two more friends so we can have some teams.
- B) I'm really not in the mood, but I do want some fresh air.
- C) I'm going to recruit you for our team's next match.
- D) Do you want to play basketball in the indoor or outdoor court?
- E) With my height, I'm usually playing guard.

47. Dave:

- ----

Andy:

- **I am not sure, but tell me, how many kilometres does an athlete run?**

Dave:

- **I think it is more than forty kilometres.**

Andy:

- **Are you kidding? I don't dare to walk to my office only a few kilometres away.**

- A) Can you run a marathon?
- B) You always come first in every race.
- C) Do you still think you can compete with me?
- D) How long have the athletes been running in the Olympics?
- E) Do you think running a marathon will make me lose weight?

48. Alberto:

- ----

Maria:

- **Yes, it was terrible. I was on my way back home. How did it happen?**

Alberto:

- **The truck driver didn't stop at the red light. He was probably sleeping.**

Maria:

- **Governments should do something to prevent traffic accidents.**

- A) Did the snowstorm blow the roof of your house too?
- B) Did you really have a hard time during the earthquake?
- C) Let's discuss the effects of the hurricane on our town.
- D) Did you see the accident on our street in the evening?
- E) Was it because of the icy road or the driver?

50. **It has been ten days since David found a new job in the shopping mall.**

- A) David has been looking for a new job in the shopping mall for the last ten days.
- B) David should have found a new job in the shopping mall ten days ago.
- C) David will find a new job in the shopping mall within ten days.
- D) It took David ten days to find a new job in the shopping mall.
- E) David found a new job in the shopping mall ten days ago.

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

49. **She is the most disobedient girl I have ever seen.**

- A) I have seen many disobedient people in my life and she is one of them.
- B) She is a rebellious girl and I have met some people like her.
- C) I didn't expect her to be such a disobedient girl before I saw her.
- D) I have never met rebellious people and she hasn't, either.
- E) I have never seen a rebellious person like her.

51. **The dramatic fall in the interest rates has hardly surprised the experts.**

- A) The experts are totally astonished by the dramatic fall in the interest rates.
- B) The experts have already expected the interest rates to fall dramatically.
- C) If the interest rates fell dramatically, that would be a big surprise to the experts.
- D) The experts thought that the interest rates would never fall so dramatically.
- E) The experts were sure that the interest rates would continue going up steadily.

**52. Everybody but Jack was willing to participate in the debate.**

- A) Jack refused to participate in the debate and so did everybody else.
- B) Everybody wanted to participate in the debate and so did Jack.
- C) It was only Jack who didn't want to participate in the debate.
- D) Jack was the only one who wanted to participate in the debate.
- E) Unlike everyone else, Jack wanted to participate in the debate.

**53. Ewan's awful dancing at Carla's birthday party surprised everyone.**

- A) It was astonishing for everybody to watch Carla and Ewan dancing very badly at the birthday party.
- B) Carla held a surprise party, and Ewan danced with everybody very badly.
- C) No one at Carla's birthday party was shocked that Ewan had danced very badly.
- D) Unexpectedly, everyone danced with Ewan very badly at Carla's birthday party.
- E) Everybody got astonished when Ewan danced very badly at Carla's birthday party.

**54. - 58. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.**

**54. You are waiting in a queue. You feel so hungry and you want to buy something from the small burger shop in the corner. At that moment, you see a friend passing by so you call out to him and say: ----**

- A) Could you please stand here for a minute for me while I am eating something out there?
- B) Can I wait for you in the queue?
- C) How can you eat five burgers?
- D) Can you recommend a good restaurant to me because I am starving?
- E) Can you get me some water? I am so thirsty.

**55. You've met a friend at the school canteen and there is no one around him even though he is the most popular student at school. You know they lost the basketball match because of him last night. You sit at his table and say something to relieve him: ----**

- A) You really played so badly so it was all your fault.
- B) That was the worst basketball match I had ever watched.
- C) You and the others in the team ruined the match.
- D) Don't worry, I am sure you will do your best and win the next match.
- E) I don't believe a terrible player like you is in the school team.

56. You are the security guard at a supermarket. One of the customers is parking his car in front of the entrance of the supermarket and you get near and warn him not to park there, stating your reason: ----

- A) Please don't close the entrance because our food truck is coming here in a few minutes.
- B) I guess you could park your car closer to the entrance.
- C) Would you please move your car to the next entrance?
- D) You can park here after the market has been closed.
- E) You can get in the supermarket with your car, it is not a big problem.

58. You hear your husband has had an accident and he is in hospital now. You have learnt he is OK, and you want to visit him. So you go to your manager and ask for permission: ----

- A) May I go out for a while because I am so bored inside?
- B) Could you please give me the day off because my husband has been taken to hospital?
- C) Do you think I should go to the boss and ask for permission?
- D) I don't think it is something serious with my husband, so I had better go on working.
- E) I wonder if you could take me to hospital because I am not feeling well.

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57. You have decided to grow a moustache or a beard, but you are uncertain. So, you grow a beard for a while. A friend of yours sees you and you start to talk. You turn to him and ask his advice on your new look, so you say: ----

- A) Could you please shave your beard off?
- B) Do you think you will go on growing a beard?
- C) Look at me and tell me! Which will look good on my face—a beard or a moustache?
- D) How long is it since you started growing a beard?
- E) I know I should have my beard cut, but I really like it.

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

59. ---- These stones are especially rare and make up a minor portion of worldwide diamond production. They are sold for their beauty and quality.

- A) Diamonds form at high temperatures and pressures.
- B) Silver has long been valued as a precious metal.
- C) Gold and silver are better known for their uses in art and jewellery.
- D) Silver coins have become popular with collectors.
- E) Their colour and clarity make gemstone diamonds suitable for jewellery or investment.



- 60. Despite advances in technology, many of us still spend more time at work and lead sedentary lives. ---- For example, we can go for a walk in our lunch break. We can climb the stairs instead of taking the lift.**
- A) In other words, technology is developing at such an unprecedented rate.
  - B) On the other hand, machines save time and labour.
  - C) However, it is possible for us to be more active.
  - D) Yet, working people often complain about too much stress at work.
  - E) Therefore, computers work faster than people.

- 61. There is more risk in our everyday activity of eating than you might think. ---- 325.000 of them are hospitalized and 5.000 die. In most cases, virulent types of bacteria are to blame.**
- A) In the United States 76 million people suffer from foodborne diseases each year.
  - B) Bacteria are an integral part of a healthy life.
  - C) Bacteria also exist in large numbers in air, water and soil.
  - D) Most of these bacteria help with digestion and keep us healthy.
  - E) Foodborne diseases have become a serious threat recently.

- 62. Scientists have spent decades to find out the cause of global warming. ---- However, the amount and pattern of warming cannot be explained by these factors alone. The only way to explain the pattern is to include the effect of greenhouse gases.**
- A) It is one of the most serious issues on this planet.
  - B) The causes of global warming are known by everyone.
  - C) They think that global warming can only be reduced to a certain level.
  - D) They have looked at the natural cycles and climatic events.
  - E) These scientists are still doing various studies to understand it.

- 63. The Temple of Artemis was constructed around 650 BCE. It was financed by the wealthy king of Lydia. ---- They all donated jewellery and other treasures to Artemis and her temple.**
- A) Marshy ground was selected for the building site.
  - B) The temple soon attracted merchants, kings, and sightseers.
  - C) The temple was located near the ancient city of Ephesus.
  - D) By 263 AD, the temple had been plundered by Nero and destroyed by the Goths.
  - E) The Temple of Artemis housed many fine artworks.

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

64. In the Middle Ages it was possible for a man to become a knight by proving himself through bravery on the battlefield.

- A) Orta Çağ'da bir erkek savaş alanında kendini ispatlarsa cesur bir şövalye olması mümkündür.
- B) Orta Çağ'da savaş alanlarında cesaretini ispatlamış erkeklerin şövalye olması mümkündür.
- C) Orta Çağ'da cesaretini ispatlayan erkekler savaş alanına çıkınca şövalye olmaları mümkündür.
- D) Orta Çağ'da bir erkeğin şövalye olabilmesi ancak savaş alanında cesaretini ispatlamasıyla mümkündür.
- E) Orta Çağ'da bir erkeğin savaş alanında cesaretiyle kendini ispatlayarak şövalye olması mümkündür.

65. Creative ideas usually come to your mind when you feel really desperate.

- A) Genellikle kendini çaresiz hissettiğin anlarda aklına gelen fikirler yaratıcı olanlardır.
- B) Yaratıcı fikirler genellikle kendini gerçekten çaresiz hissettiğinde aklına gelir.
- C) Bazen kendini umutsuz hissettiğinde aklına gelen fikirler gerçekten yaratıcı olanlardır.
- D) Genellikle, yaratıcı fikirlerin aklına gelmesi için kendini gerçekten çaresiz hissetmen gerekir.
- E) Aklına yaratıcı fikirler geldiğinde genellikle kendini tümüyle çaresiz hissedersin.

66. Hollywood often shoots the films of popular video games but sometimes the situation is just the opposite; the film becomes a popular game.

- A) Hollywood sık sık popüler video oyunlarının filmlerini çeker ancak bazen durum tam tersidir; film popüler bir oyun olur.
- B) Hollywood'da sık sık çekilen filmlerin çoğunun konusu popüler video oyunlarıdır hatta bazen tam tersine, filmlerin de video oyunları yapılır.
- C) Hollywood popüler video oyunlarını sık sık film hâline getirir ama bazen de tam tersine filmlerin video oyunları çok popüler olur.
- D) Filme alınan video oyunları Hollywood'da çok sık popüler olur, ancak bu durumun tam tersi de olabilir.
- E) Hollywood'da çekilen filmlerin çoğu popüler video oyunlarıdır, ancak tam tersi filmlerden de sevilen video oyunu olabilir.

67. Advances in science and technology do not necessarily promise a more peaceful world for humanity.

- A) Bilim ve teknolojideki ilerlemeler sayesinde insanlık ille de daha huzurlu bir dünyaya sahip olacak diye bir şey vaat edilmemiştir.
- B) Bilim ve teknolojideki gelişmelerin, insanlık için ille de daha huzurlu bir dünya vaat etmesi beklenemez.
- C) Bilim ve teknolojideki ilerlemeler insanlık için ille de daha huzurlu bir dünya vaat etmez.
- D) Bilim ve teknolojide ilerlemelerin olması insanlık için ille de daha huzurlu bir dünya vaat edildiği anlamına gelmez.
- E) Bilim ve teknolojideki ilerlemeler insanlık için ille de daha huzurlu bir dünya vaat ediyormaz.

68. In the last three years there has been a considerable increase in the number of people shopping online.

- A) Son üç yıl içinde, internette alışveriş yapan insanların sayısında görülen artış dikkate değerdir.
- B) Son üç yıl, internette alışveriş yapan insanların sayısında dikkate değer bir artışa şahit olmuştur.
- C) İnternette alışveriş yapan insanlar son üç yıl içinde dikkate değer oranda çoğalmıştır.
- D) Son üç yıl içinde dikkate değer sayıda insan internette alışveriş yapmaya başlamıştır.
- E) Son üç yıl içinde internette alışveriş yapan insanların sayısında dikkate değer bir artış olmuştur.

69. The Ottoman Empire, which was the most powerful state of its era, was made up of various ethnic groups.

- A) Çağının en güçlü devleti olan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda çok çeşitli etnik gruplar mevcuttu.
- B) Çağının en güçlü devleti olan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu çeşitli etnik gruplardan oluşuyordu.
- C) Çok çeşitli etnik gruplardan oluşan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu çağının en güçlü devletiydi.
- D) Çağının en güçlü devleti olan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nu oluşturan etnik gruplar çok çeşitliydi.
- E) Çok çeşitli etnik gruplardan oluştuğu için Osmanlı İmparatorluğu çağının en güçlü devletiydi.

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

70. Japonya'daki tsunamiden sonra hükümet yiyecek ve su tüketiminin bir sağlık riskine neden olmayacağını açıkladı.

- A) After the tsunami, the Japanese government announced the risky results of consuming unhealthy food and water.
- B) After the tsunami in Japan, the government warned of the health risk of food and water consumption.
- C) The Japanese government stated that consuming food and water brought a health risk after the tsunami.
- D) After the tsunami in Japan, the government announced that consumption of food and water would not cause a health risk.
- E) After the tsunami, the Japanese government declared that consuming food and water had no health risk.

71. Bilgisayar teknolojisine özgü bazı yaygın terimler birçok dile girmiştir.

- A) There are some common terms peculiar to the computer technology and these have entered many languages.
- B) Some common terms peculiar to the computer technology have entered many languages.
- C) The computer technology contains a lot of terms, and some special ones have entered many languages.
- D) Some common terms which are peculiar to the computer technology have entered most of the languages.
- E) Some common terms peculiar to the computer technology are likely to enter many languages.

72. İyi ve kötüyü ayıran çizgi her insanın kalbinden geçer.

- A) The heart of every human being has the line that divides good and evil.
- B) Good and evil go along the line that divides the heart of every human being.
- C) Every human being has a heart that is divided by the line of good and evil.
- D) The line that divides good and evil goes through the heart of every human being.
- E) The heart of every human being is divided by the line of good and evil.

74. Tren gelmeden önce kuzenime telefon etmek için hiç vaktim olmadı.

- A) I didn't have any time to phone my cousin before the train came.
- B) The train came before I had some time to phone my cousin.
- C) I couldn't phone my cousin as I had no time to do so before the train came.
- D) I didn't have any time before the train came so I didn't call my cousin.
- E) Because the train came, I didn't have any time to phone my cousin beforehand.

73. Charles Dickens romanlarında kendi yaşamındaki bazı zorlukları anlatmıştır.

- A) Some of the difficulties Charles Dickens had in his life became the subject of his novels.
- B) Charles Dickens had some difficulties in his life and he told of them in his novels.
- C) In some of the novels by Charles Dickens the difficulties in his life are written.
- D) Charles Dickens wrote some novels to tell of the difficulties in his life.
- E) In his novels Charles Dickens told of some difficulties in his life.

75. Korku filmleri sinemanın başlangıcından beri her yaşta izleyicinin ilgisini çekmektedir.

- A) Horror films have attracted the attention of viewers of all ages since the beginning of the cinema.
- B) Horror movies have been attractive for viewers of all ages since the beginning of the cinema.
- C) Since the beginning of the cinema viewers of all ages have been interested in horror films.
- D) Viewers of all ages have been attracted by horror films since the beginning of the cinema.
- E) Since the cinema began, viewers of all ages have attentively watched horror films.

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

76. (I) The green turtle is a large sea turtle with a wide, smooth shell. (II) It inhabits tropical and subtropical coastal waters around the world. (III) It is named not for the colour of its shell, but for the greenish colour of its skin. (IV) Green turtles are among the largest sea turtles in the world. (V) Despite this, they are still killed for their meat and eggs.

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

77. (I) Sunflower gets its Latin name from the Greek-Helios, meaning "sun" and Anthos, meaning "a flower". (II) This plant is native to North America, Peru and Mexico. (III) During World War II, the use of sunflower oil increased. (IV) In the 1500s the Spanish conquerors sent sunflower specimens to Europe. (V) These were used as ornamentals before their medicinal uses were discovered.

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

78. (I) Almost everyone experiences some form of memory loss. (II) Water has the amazing power to keep the brain in good health. (III) A study in Japan showed that one out of every ten young people had a serious memory problem. (IV) This was linked to dependence on computers and other electronic equipment. (V) This dependency reduces the use of the human brain and recalling memory.

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

79. (I) One of nature's finest super foods is wheat germ oil. (II) To begin, wheat germ oil is high in antioxidants. (III) It supports the immune system by protecting the heart. (IV) To keep wheat germ oil from going bad, store it in the refrigerator or in a cool place out of direct sunlight (V) In addition, it also protects the nervous system.

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

80. (I) Skyscrapers are really tall buildings. (II) They look like arrows in the air. (III) For some people, they are the signs of modernization. (IV) But for me they are the proof of modern world's greediness and selfishness. (V) The Home Insurance Building was the first steel-framed skyscraper built in Chicago.

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

TEST BİTTİ.  
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.



# PT+

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

# MARVEL

*GRADE 11*

# Practice Test

# PLUS

**yds**publishing

# MARVEL GRADE 11

## PRACTICE TEST PLUS 01

1. - 8. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. When I am on ----, I don't want anyone to call me for any reason.

- A) publication  
B) situation  
C) condition  
D) application  
E) vacation

**publication:** yayın

**situation:** durum

**condition:** şart, durum

**application:** başvuru, uygulama

**vacation:** tatil

Bu cümlede, "---- olduğum zaman, hiç kimsenin herhangi bir nedenle beni aramasını istemem." denmektedir. Cümleyi anlamlı şekilde tamamlayan isim, "tatil" anlamına gelen "**vacation**" kelimesidir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

2. After the police ---- the suspects, they waited in a small room.

- A) interrogated  
B) directed  
C) gained  
D) completed  
E) expected

**interrogate:** sorgulamak

**direct:** yönlendirmek, yönetmek

**gain:** kazanmak, elde etmek

**complete:** tamamlamak

**expect:** ummak, beklemek

Bu cümlede, "Polis şüphelileri ---- sonra onlar (şüpheliler), küçük bir odada beklediler." denmektedir. A seçeneğindeki "sorgulamak" anlamına gelen "**interrogate**" fiili, cümleyi anlamlı bir şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **A**'dir.

3. J. K. Rowling, the author of the hugely ---- Harry Potter books, started writing the series during a train journey.

- A) foreign  
B) manual  
C) popular  
D) mutual  
E) distant

**foreign:** yabancı

**manual:** elle kontrol edilen, elle yapılan

**popular:** tutulan, sevilen, popüler

**mutual:** karşılıklı

**distant:** uzak

Bu cümlede, "Çok ---- Harry Potter kitaplarının yazarı J. K. Rowling, bu seriyi bir tren yolculuğu sırasında yazmaya başladı." denmektedir. Cümleyi doğru şekilde tamamlamak için "tutulan, sevilen, popüler" anlamına gelen "**popular**" sıfatını kullanmak uygundur. Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

4. The guard seized the little boy ---- and grabbed the keys from the child's hands.

- A) punctually  
B) harshly  
C) wisely  
D) legibly  
E) highly

**punctually:** dakik olarak

**harshly:** sert bir şekilde

**wisely:** zekice

**legibly:** okunaklı bir şekilde

**highly:** oldukça, epey

Bu soru kökü, "Muhafız ---- (şekilde) küçük çocuğu yakaladı ve çocuğun elindeki anahtarları çekip aldı." anlamına gelmektedir. B seçeneğindeki "sert bir şekilde" anlamına gelen "**harshly**" zarfı cümleyi anlamlı şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **B**'dir.



5. I will be able to ---- your money ---- when I get my salary next month.

- A) take / to  
B) call / back  
C) look / up  
D) pay / back  
E) settle / for

**take to:** hoşlanmaya/sevmeye başlamak, (bir şeyi yapmaya) başlamak

**call back:** tekrar aramak, telefonla arayan kişiye dönmek/dönüş yapmak

**look up:** sözlüğe/rehbere vb. bakmak

**pay back:** geri ödemek

**settle for:** razı olmak, kabul etmek

Bu cümlede, "Gelecek ay maaşımı aldığımda senin paranı ----(-bileceğim)." denmektedir. Cümleyi anlamlı bir şekilde tamamlayan kelime, "**pay back:** geri ödemek" öbek fiildir. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

6. Becky ---- at weekends ever since she started teaching in a language school.

- A) is working  
B) was working  
C) has been working  
D) works  
E) will have worked

Bu soru kökünde "Becky bir dil okulunda ders vermeye başladığından beri hafta sonları(nda) ... ." denmektedir. **ever since** bağlacı ile kurulmuş cümlenin ana cümlesinin yüklemine *present perfect* ya da *present perfect continuous tense* ile çekimlenmiş olması gerekir. Bu bağlamda doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

7. High blood pressure and high cholesterol levels in blood ---- through regular exercise.

- A) had better reduce  
B) would rather be reduced  
C) used to reduce  
D) can be reduced  
E) must reduce

Soru kökünde, "Yüksek tansiyon ve kandaki yüksek kolesterol, düzenli egzersiz ile ... ." anlamı vardır. Boşlukta kullanılacak "**reduce:** azalmak, düşmek" fiilinin, bu cümlede *passive (edilgen)* yapıda kullanılması gerekir. D seçeneğinde verilen "**can be reduced:** düşürülebilir" yüklemi, cümlenin öznesine uygun olan ve cümleyi anlamlı şekilde tamamlayan seçenektir. Yanıt **D**'dir.

8. Brida cut ---- while she was chopping the onions.

- A) yourself  
B) herself  
C) ourselves  
D) themselves  
E) himself

Bu soruda *pronoun (zamir)* bilgisi test edilmektedir. "Brida soğanları doğrarken ... kesti." denmektedir. Boşluğa bir dönüşlü zamir getirilmesi istenmektedir. **cut oneself** şeklindeki kalıp, bu cümlenin öznesi **Brida (she)** olduğu için "**herself:** kendini" dönüşlü zamirinin kullanımını gerektirir. Yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

9. - 15. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

9. When a tornado hit the area near Birmingham ---- 1902, hundreds of tiny frogs fell ---- the sky.

- A) at / off  
B) on / above  
C) in / from  
D) for / with  
E) during / on

Bu soruda *preposition (ilgeç)* bilgisi test edilmektedir. Kök, "Bir fırtına 1902'de Birmingham yakınlarındaki bölgeyi vurduğunda, gökten yüzlerce minik kurbağa düştü." anlamına gelmektedir. Ardından yıl ifadesi gelen ilk boşlukta **in**; ikinci boşlukta ise **from** ilgecinin kullanılmasıyla cümle doğru şekilde tamamlanmaktadır. Yanıt **C**'dir.

10. According to a new study, students surrounded ---- friends who get better grades than them are likely to see their own grades rise ---- the next year.

- A) with / on  
B) in / along  
C) from / in  
D) to / at  
E) by / over

Bu soruda *preposition (ilgeç)* bilgisi test edilmektedir. Kök, "Yeni bir çalışmaya göre, onlardan daha iyi notlar alan arkadaşlar **tarafından** çevrelenen öğrencilerin, bir sonraki yıl **boyunca** kendi notlarının yükseldiğini görmesi mümkündür." anlamına gelmektedir. Edilgen yapıda olan **surrounded** ifadesinden sonra "**tarafından**" anlamını vermek için **by** ilgecinin kullanımı gereklidir. Bir zaman ifadesi olan **the next year** ifadesinden önce ise, olayın o sene boyunca olduğunu ve devam ettiğini söylemek için **over** ilgecini kullanmak uygundur. Yanıt **E**'dir.

11. ---- the demonstrations began, the police had taken safety precautions, so no one got injured during the protests.

- A) Prior to  
B) As  
C) During  
D) Before  
E) After

Bu soruda, bağlaç bilgisi test edilmektedir. Kökte, "Gösteriler başla-... polis, güvenlik önlemleri almıştı, böylece protestolar sırasında kimse yaralanmadı." denmektedir. Boşluğa gelecek bağlaç, arkasından tam bir cümle alacağı için A ve C seçenekleri elenir. İkinci cümlenin *past perfect tense* ile çekimlenmiş bir yüklemi olduğu için B ve E seçeneklerindeki bağlaçlar da bu köke uygun değildir. Bu boşlukta, "başlamadan önce" anlamını vermek için **before** bağlacı kullanılmalıdır. Yanıt **D**'dir.

12. ---- we decided on a holiday resort, all the rooms had been booked.

- A) By the time  
B) While  
C) Once  
D) As soon as  
E) After

Bu soruda, "*Biz tatil yerine karar ver-... bütün odalar ayrılmıştı.*" denmektedir. Kökte, birinci cümledeki eylem tamamlanıncaya kadar başka bir durumun çoktan gerçekleştiği anlatılmaktadır. Boşluğa gelecek bağlacın, kendisinden sonra *simple past tense*; ana cümlede *past perfect tense* kullanımına uygun olması gerekir. Bu iki zaman söz konusu olduğunda, C, D ve E seçeneklerindeki bağlaçlardan hemen sonra *past perfect tense* kullanımı gerektiği için bu seçenekler elenir. Eş zamanlı olayların anlatımında kullanıldığından arkasından *continuous* bir zaman kullanımını gerektiren B seçeneğindeki **while** bağlacı da elenir. A seçeneğinde yer alan ve cümleye "... karar verene kadar" anlamını veren **by the time** bağlacının bu cümlede kullanılması uygundur. Yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.

13. The film was ---- boring ---- no one in the room liked it.

- A) such / that  
B) more / than  
C) so / that  
D) neither / nor  
E) as / as

Bu soruda *conjunction* (bağlaç) bilgisi test edilmektedir. Kökte, "*Film sıkıcıydı*" ve "*odadaki kimse onu sevmedi*" anlamına gelen iki cümle vardır ve bunları bağlayacak bağlaç istenmektedir. Aralarında sebep-sonuç ilişkisi bulunan bu cümleleri bağlamak için C seçeneğindeki "**so / that**" bağlacını kullanmak uygundur. Bu şekilde kök, "*Film o kadar sıkıcıydı ki, odadaki kimse onu sevmedi.*" anlamına gelerek hem anlam hem de yapı bakımından doğru şekilde tamamlanmaktadır. Yanıt **C**'dir.

14. Critics praised the book, ---- it did not bring the writer much money.

- A) because  
B) but  
C) so  
D) until  
E) before

Soruda, bağlaç kullanımı sorgulanmaktadır. Kökte, "*Eleştirmenler kitabı övdüler*" ve "*bu, yazara fazla para kazandırmadı*" anlamlarına gelen iki cümlenin bağlanması istenmektedir. İki cümle arasında *zıtlık* ilişkisi vardır. "*ancak, fakat*" anlamına gelen **but** bağlacı, cümleyi doğru şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **B**'dir.

15. Mira screamed for help ---- a man grabbed her bag and ran away while she was walking her dog in the park.

- A) although  
B) besides  
C) therefore  
D) because  
E) due to

Kök, "*Mira yardım için bağırdı*" ve "*o, köpeğini parkta dolaştırırken bir adam onun çantasını kaptı ve kaçtı.*" anlamlarına gelen iki cümlenin bağlanması istenmektedir. Boşlukta sonra gelen cümle, boşlukta önce gelen cümlenin sonucudur. Bu nedenle boşluğa, *sebebi-sonuç* ilişkisi bildiren bir bağlaç getirilmelidir. D seçeneğindeki "*çünkü*" anlamına gelen **because** bağlacı, kökü anlamlı şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **D**'dir.

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

In (16)---- encyclopaedias the word happiness takes up only four lines, but the word materialism takes up ten times more. Older encyclopaedias do not (17)---- happiness at all. Why is that? Probably, because its definition does not exist, (18)---- it has as many definitions as there are people. But all of (19)---- know that happy people make (20)---- pleased with their existence.

16.

- A) every
- B) a lot
- C) each
- D) some
- E) much

17.

- A) include
- B) improve
- C) evolve
- D) approach
- E) secure

18.

- A) despite
- B) ever since
- C) such as
- D) during
- E) or

19.

- A) him
- B) us
- C) its
- D) your
- E) theirs

20.

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

Bu parçada, ansiklopedilerde *mutluluk* hakkında sadece birkaç cümle olduğu ancak *materyalizm* hakkında on kat daha fazla bilgi verildiği ve eski ansiklopedilerde “mutluluk” kelimesine hiç yer verilmediği söylenmektedir. Bunun nedeninin ne olabileceği irdelenmekte, belli bir tanım olmadığı ya da ne kadar çok insan varsa o kadar ayrı tanım olacağı ifade edilmektedir. Ancak, mutlu insanların varlıkları ile diğerlerini mutlu ettikleri ifade edilmektedir.

16. Boşluğun yer aldığı cümlede, “... ansiklopedilerde *mutluluk* kelimesi sadece dört satırı kaplar, ...” denmektedir. Burada ansiklopedi kelimesini niteleyen bir *sıfat* istenmektedir. Verilen seçeneklerden *every* ve *each* arkasından tekil isim istediğinden; *a lot* yanında *of* ilgeci gerektirdiğinden; *much* ise sayılamayan isimlerle kullanıldığından A, B, C ve E seçeneklerinin hepsi elenir. D seçeneğindeki, cümleye “bazı ansiklopediler” anlamı verecek olan *some* sıfatının kullanılması uygundur. Yanıt **D**'dir.

17. *include*: içermek, kapsamak

*improve*: gelişmek, geliştirmek

*evolve*: gelişim göstermek, evrilmek

*approach*: yaklaşmak

*secure*: güvence altına almak, garanti etmek

Bu cümlede, “Eski ansiklopediler *mutluluk* kelimesini hiç ... -mez.” denmektedir. A seçeneğindeki *include* fiili cümleyi anlamlı şekilde tamamlar. Yanıt **A**'dir.

18. Bu soruda, mutluluğun tanımının ansiklopedilerde yer almaması ile ilgili olarak “Bu neden böyledir?” diye sorulmakta ve “Büyük ihtimalle, tanımı olmadığından ---- ne kadar çok insan varsa o kadar çok tanımı olduğundan.” anlamlarına gelen iki cümleyle nedeni açıklanmaktadır. A, C ve D seçenekleri arkalarından tam cümle almadığından; B seçeneği de arkasından *simple past tense* kullanımı gerektirdiğinden elenir. E seçeneğindeki “*or*: ya da, veya” bağlacı, bu cümleyi anlamlı şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **E**'dir.

19. Soruda, *all of* ifadesinden sonra gelecek *object pronoun* (nesne olarak kullanılan zamirler - *me, you, him, her, it, us, them*) istenmektedir. Bu bağlamda A ve B seçenekleri ele alınır. *All of* kendisinden sonra çoğul bir *object pronoun* kullanımını gerektirdiğinden yanıt **B**'dir.

20. Bu soruda, “Biliyoruz ki, mutlu insanlar varlıkları ile ... mutlu ederler.” mesajı verilmektedir. “*Others*: diğerleri” anlamındaki zamir, bu cümleyi anlamlı şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

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

21. Lionel foolishly left his expensive watch on ----.

- A) after he dives into the swimming pool
- B) because he is going to have a shower
- C) although he took it off at that time
- D) when he went swimming in the sea
- E) before he goes rafting in Çamlıhemşin

Kökte, "Lionel aptallık edip pahalı saatini üzerinde (kolunda) bıraktı ..." anlamına gelen bir *simple past tense* cümle vardır. Bu cümleyi tamamlayacak cümlede, zaman uyumu bulunması ve yapılan işin aptalca olduğu anlamına gelen bir mesaj bulunması gerekir. D seçeneğinde verilen "denizde yüzmeye gittiğinde" cümlesi zaman ve anlam olarak uygun seçenektir. A ve E seçeneklerinde zaman uyumu gerektiren bağlaçlar ve *simple present tense* ile çekimlenmiş fiiller yer aldığından bu seçenekler elenir. B ve C seçenekleri ise, zaman uyumu gerektirmese de anlam bakımından kök ile uyumlu değildir. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

22. ----, there is no definite number of characters in Chinese.

- A) Because one must learn about 3000 characters
- B) As new Chinese characters are being invented all the time
- C) The spoken language which includes a number of different dialects
- D) Ever since it started around the beginning of the Han dynasty
- E) When words consisted only of a single syllable

Kökte, "Çincede kesin bir karakter (harf) sayısı yoktur." anlamında bir ana cümle yer almaktadır. Bu cümleyi tamamlayacak yan cümlenin, ana cümlenin nedenini (neden kesin bir sayı olmadığını) açıklaması uygun olacaktır. B seçeneğindeki "Sürekli, yeni Çince karakterler icat edildiği için" anlamına gelen ifade cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlamaktadır. **B** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

23. In Erzurum the period from mid-June to mid-July is called the rainy season, ----.

- A) when cold air masses moved out of Siberia
- B) but there are actually a lot of sunny days during that time
- C) despite the mountain chains in the region
- D) because blizzards are highly destructive in winter
- E) before farmers grew all kinds of vegetables

Kökte, "Erzurum'da haziran ortası ile temmuz ortası arasındaki süreye yağmur mevsimi denir" anlamına gelen ve *simple present tense* ile çekimlenmiş bir yüklemi olan bir ana cümle yer almaktadır. Zaman uyumu gerektiren bağlaçlarla kurulan A ve E seçenekleri, geçmiş zamanlı olduğu için kökle uyumlu değildir. C ve D seçenekleri ise kökle birlikte anlamlı bir bütün oluşturmamaktadır. B seçeneğindeki "ama aslında, bu süre zarfında pek çok güneşli gün de olur" cümlesi, zaman ve anlam açısından kökteki ana cümleyi tamamlar. Yanıt **B**'dir.

24. Each colony of ants has its own smell, ----.

- A) until they touched each other with their antennae
- B) after it became the subject of children's tales
- C) which were searching for food
- D) when they had found a new route
- E) so intruders can be recognized immediately

Soru kökünde yer alan cümlede, "Her karınca kolonisi kendine has bir kokuya sahiptir" denmektedir. Kökteki bu ana cümle geniş zamanlı olduğu için, zaman uyumu gerektiren bağlaçlarla kurulmuş olan ve geçmiş zamanlı olan A, B ve D seçenekleri elenir. C seçeneğinde yer alan *relative* cümlesindeki *were* yüklemine, ana cümlede gönderme yapılabileceği çoğul bir öge yer almadığından bu seçenek de elenir. E seçeneğindeki "bu nedenle, yabancılar hemen fark edilir" cümlesi, hem zaman olarak uyum sağlamakta hem de bu özgün koku ile ilgili bilgi vermektedir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

25. It is only two weeks ----.

- A) since Hannah found a kitten at her door
- B) that Archie buys himself a new sports car
- C) as many horror films had been released
- D) when they decided to call off the meeting
- E) if the kids play word games in class

Kökte, "Sadece iki hafta oldu/geçti" anlamına gelen bir ana cümle vardır. Geçmişteki belli bir andan bugüne geçen zamanı anlatan bu ifade, **since** bağlacı ile başlayan bir cümleyle kullanılmaya uygundur. "Hannah kapısında bir kedi yavrusu bulduğundan beri/bu yana" anlamı taşıyan A seçeneği, yapı ve zaman açısından köke uyum sağlamaktadır. Yanıt **A**'dir.

26. ----, he began to complain about my dog.

- A) Whenever my dog starts barking
- B) As long as I worked with clever people
- C) As soon as Mr Smith saw me
- D) Until Miguel comes here
- E) Because the neighbours make a lot of noise

Kökte, "köpeğimden şikâyet etmeye başladı" anlamına gelen geçmiş zamanlı bir ana cümle vardır. Zaman uyumu gerektiren bağlaçların kullanıldığı ve geniş zamanlı yüklemi olan A ve D seçenekleri elenir. B seçeneği zaman olarak uyum sağlasa da, anlam bakımından kökle uyum sağlamamaktadır çünkü köpek konusu ile ilgisi yoktur. E seçeneği de yine anlam bakımından köke uygun değildir. C seçeneğinde verilen "Bay Smith beni görür görmez" şeklindeki cümle simple past tense bir cümledir ve anlam bakımından da kökü doğru şekilde tamamlanmaktadır. Yanıt **C**'dir.

27. This year several athletes took part in the triathlon, ----.

- A) after they see the announcement about it
- B) but only the best reached the finals
- C) while he is interviewing the winner
- D) before they have run for 5 kilometres
- E) because the best swimmer was ill

Kökte, "Bu yıl triatlonda birçok atlet yer aldı" denmektedir. Zaman uyumu gerektiren bağlaçların kullanıldığı A, C ve D seçenekleri zaman uyumsuzluğundan elenir. "çünkü en iyi yüzücü hasta idi" anlamına gelen E seçeneği ise, kökteki cümlenin sebebi olabilecek bir anlam taşımadığından anlam bakımından kök ile uyumlu değildir. B seçeneğinde "ancak sadece en iyiler finale kalabildi" denmekte ve bu seçenek, hem zaman hem anlam olarak kökteki cümleyi tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **B**'dir.

28. Berna chose to stay at home ----.

- A) just as the others are leaving for the cinema
- B) after she has invited her friends to dinner
- C) as soon as they have lunch
- D) until she finds a solution
- E) because she was so tired of walking

Kökte, "Berna evde kalmayı tercih etti" anlamını taşıyan *simple past* bir cümle vardır. E seçeneğindeki "çünkü yürümekten çok yoruldu" cümlesi anlam ve zaman olarak kökü doğru bir şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **E**'dir.

**29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The hamburger is truly an all-American favourite. Its popularity began to rise just before World War II, and now, Americans buy almost 5 billion burgers a year. In many American restaurants, burgers are traditionally offered "with everything". This means big portions with extra bag of chips, sauce, mayonnaise and so on. And it now shows its results; nowadays obesity has become the most important problem for the nation. What's more, the meats at such restaurants are some of the poorest quality and they are unfit for human consumption. This apparently applies to the so-called "cheeses" as well.

**29. Which of the following is true about hamburger?**

- A) It is the most popular food in America.
- B) It wasn't known by Americans before World War II.
- C) It is sold in every restaurant in America.
- D) It only goes well with chips and mayonnaise.
- E) It is eaten more than any other food around the world.

**30. We can conclude from the passage that ----.**

- A) a hamburger is very expensive in an American restaurant
- B) five billion hamburgers are wasted every year by the American society
- C) when you buy a hamburger, you don't have to pay extra money for chips, sauce, mayonnaise
- D) obesity has never been a health problem for Americans
- E) new hamburger shops are opened all around world

**31. It is stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) the hamburger tastes better with cheese
- B) all Americans eat a wide range of food
- C) American restaurants are not controlled by health officials regularly
- D) the meat and cheese served in burger shops are unhealthy
- E) World War II made hamburger popular in America

Parçada, hamburgerin tüm Amerikalıların tercihi olan bir yiyecek olduğundan; popüleritesinin İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan hemen önce arttığından; Amerikalıların yılda 5 milyondan fazla burger satın aldıklarından; genellikle de "her şey dahil" sistemi ile ekstra patates kızartması, sos, mayonez vb. ile birlikte sunulan büyük porsiyonlar olduğundan; bunun sonucunda da günümüzde Amerikan toplumunda obezitenin önemli bir soruna dönüştüğünden bahsedilmektedir. Ayrıca kullanılan etlerin en düşük kalitede olduğu ve insan tüketimine uygun olmadığı söylenmektedir. Bunun sözde "peynirler" için de geçerli olduğu belirtilmektedir.

29. Soruda, hamburger ile ilgili doğru bilgi içeren cümlenin bulunması istenmiştir. A seçeneğinde verilen "Amerikadaki en popüler yiyecektir" cümlesi, parçadaki "**The hamburger is truly an all-American favourite.**: Hamburger, gerçekten tüm Amerikalıların favorisi olan bir yiyecektir." ifadesini desteklemektedir. Diğer seçenekler yanlış, eksik ya da parçada yer almayan bilgileri içermektedir. Yanıt **A**'dir.

30. Bu soruda, parçadan çıkarılabilecek bir sonuç istenmektedir. C seçeneğinde verilen "bir hamburger satın aldığınızda patates kızartması, sos, mayonez için ekstra para ödemeniz gerekmez." bilgisine, parçada verilen "**In many American restaurants burgers are traditionally offered "with everything". This means big portions with extra bag of chips, sauce, mayonnaise and so on.**": Pek çok Amerikan restoranında burgerler, geleneksel olarak "her şey dahil" sistemiyle sunulur. Bu, ekstra patates kızartması, sos, mayonez ve vb. şeyler anlamına gelir." cümlesinden ulaşılır. Yanıt **C**'dir.

31. Bu soruda, parçada ifade edilen bir bilgi istenmektedir. D seçeneğindeki "burger dükkanlarında sunulan et ve peynirler sağlıksızdır" ifadesi, parçadaki "... **the meats at such restaurants are some of the poorest quality and they are unfit for human consumption. This apparently applies to the so-called "cheeses" as well:** Bu restoranlardaki etler en düşük kalitededir ve insanların tüketimi için uygun değildir. Aynı şey, sözde "peynirler" için de geçerlidir." cümlesi ile aynı bilgiyi içerir. Yanıt **D**'dir.

**32. - 34. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Phil Collins is a British singer, songwriter, drummer, keyboardist and actor. He was born on 30 January 1951. He is best known as a drummer and vocalist for the progressive rock group Genesis and as a solo artist. Phil sang the lead vocals on several chart hits in the United Kingdom and the United States between 1978 and 1994. He performed as a solo artist or with Genesis. His singles are often about lost love. Recently he has released a cover album and he has played in six different concerts.

**32. We can understand from the passage that Phil Collins ----.**

- A) has written all his songs in English
- B) lived in the USA between 1978 and 1994
- C) is the founder of many music groups
- D) has two different roles in the rock group Genesis
- E) is the composer of all the chart hits in the United Kingdom

**33. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) Genesis was not a well-known band before Phil Collins
- B) Phil Collins still makes new albums and gives concerts
- C) Genesis was always on the top of the pop charts for almost twenty years
- D) Phil Collins lost his popularity between 1978 and 1994
- E) Genesis is one of the most popular music bands in Britain

**34. The passage is mainly about ----.**

- A) the formation of the band Genesis
- B) the members of Genesis
- C) chart hits in the United Kingdom and the United States
- D) the life story of pop singers
- E) the life and music career of Phil Collins

Parçada, İngiliz Phil Collins hakkında bilgi verilmektedir. Collins, bir şarkıcı, şarkı sözü yazarı, davulcu, klavye sanatçısı ve aktördür. 30 Ocak 1951 tarihinde doğmuştur. En çok, Genesis grubunun davulcusu ve vokalisti ve bir solo sanatçı olarak tanınır. 1978 ve 1994 yılları arasında, ya tek başına ya da grubu Genesis ile birlikte, İngiltere ve Amerika'da birçok listede en iyi vokal olmuş şarkıcıların şarkılarını söylemiştir. Single albümleri daha çok kaybedilmiş aşk hakkındadır. Kısa süre önce, yeni bir cover albümü çıkarmış ve 6 ayrı konser vermiştir.

- 32.** Soruda "Parçadan anladığımız kadarıyla Phil Collins ..." ifadesini tamamlayacak bilgi istenmektedir. D seçeneğindeki "Rock grubu Genesis'te iki ayrı role sahiptir." cümlesi, parçada geçen "**He is best known as a drummer and vocalist for the progressive rock group Genesis: En çok, progressive rock grubu Genesis'in davulcusu ve vokalisti olarak tanınır.**" cümlesi ile paralellik taşımaktadır. Yanıt **D**'dir.

- 33.** Bu soruda "Parçada açıkça ifade edilmiştir ki, ..." soru kökünü tamamlayacak bilgi istenmektedir. B seçeneğindeki "Phil Collins hâlâ yeni albümler yapmakta ve konserler vermektedir." ifadesi ile parçada verilen "**Recently he has released a cover album and he has played in six different concerts: Kısa süre önce, yeni bir cover albümü çıkardı ve 6 ayrı konser verdi.**" cümlesi aynı mesajı taşımaktadır. Yanıt **B**'dir.

- 34.** Bu soruda, parçanın genel konusu sorulmaktadır. E seçeneğinde verilen "Phil Collins'in yaşamı ve müzik kariyeri" ifadesi parçanın içeriğini özetler. Yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

**35. - 37. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Toronto is one of the most multi-cultural cities in the world. Although there is a great ethnic diversity, the crime rate is the lowest there. In fact, with its young and ambitious population, Toronto is one of the best places in the world to live and work in. To both the visitors and the residents, the megacity offers a wide range of cultural and natural riches such as concerts, festivals, museums, parks, water sports and beaches. Also, the global economic crisis hasn't affected this magnificent city, so it seems that Toronto greets the next centuries with confidence.

**35. We can understand from the passage that Toronto is ----.**

- A) an excellent place with many opportunities
- B) notorious for crime and vandalism
- C) severely affected by the economic crisis
- D) populated by old people
- E) welcomes visitors of all ages

**36. Which of the following is wrong according to the passage?**

- A) Having a great ethnic diversity is a disadvantage to Toronto.
- B) People from various cultures can live peacefully in Toronto.
- C) Toronto has a lively social and cultural life.
- D) There isn't any other city with such a low crime rate.
- E) The global economic crisis hasn't affected Toronto.

**37. According to the passage, the people living in Toronto ----.**

- A) have many financial difficulties
- B) cannot tolerate people from other cultures
- C) can participate in a variety of social events
- D) have been complaining about the population growth
- E) usually tend to commit crimes

Parçaya göre, Toronto dünyanın çok kültürlü şehirlerinden biridir. Büyük bir etnik çeşitlilik olmasına karşın suç oranı çok düşüktür. Aslında, genç ve hırslı nüfusu ile dünyanın yaşanabilecek ve çalışılabilecek en iyi yerlerinden biridir. Hem ziyaretçilere hem de orada yaşayanlara, bu mega şehir konserler, festivaller, müzeler, parklar, su sporları, plajlar gibi çok çeşitli kültürel ve doğal zenginlikler sunar. Küresel ekonomik kriz de bu şehri hiç etkilememiştir. Öyle görünmektedir ki Toronto, gelecek asırları güvenle selamlamaktadır.

**35.** Bu soruda, *Toronto ile ilgili parçadan anlaşılan bir bilgi* istenmektedir. A seçeneğindeki "*pek çok fırsatı olan mükemmel bir yerdir*" ifadesi, bu şehir hakkında parçada verilen olumlu bilgilerle örtüşmektedir. Diğer seçenekler yanlış bilgi içermektedir. Yanıt **A**'dır.

**36.** Bu soruda, parçaya göre yanlış olan seçenek sorulmaktadır. A seçeneğindeki "***Having a great ethnic diversity is a disadvantage to Toronto: Birçok etnik grubun olması, Toronto için bir dezavantajdır.***" cümlesi, parçada hiç geçmeyen ve anlatılanlara zıt düşen bir ifadedir; dolayısıyla parçaya göre yanlıştır. Yanıt **A**'dır.

**37.** Bu soru kökünde, "*Parçaya göre, Toronto'da yaşayan insanlar ...*" ifadesini tamamlayacak bilgi istenmektedir. C seçeneğinde verilen "*çeşitli sosyal aktivitelere katılabilirler*" cümlesi, parçadaki "***To both the visitors and the residents, the megacity offers a wide range of cultural and natural riches ...: Hem ziyaretçilere hem de orada yaşayanlara ... çok çeşitli kültürel ve doğal zenginlikler sunar***" cümlesi ile örtüşür. Yanıt **C**'dir.



**38. - 40. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

*Blood Diamond* is a movie about a large pink diamond. It was found in Sierra Leone in the 1990s by a fisherman. He was working as a slave in a diamond mine. That diamond changed and ended many lives. The story of that stone carries a strong social message. The story is interesting fiction, but it is based upon facts. Blood diamonds are also known as "conflict diamonds". They are produced in areas which are controlled by rebel forces. They fight against governments. The rebels sell these diamonds, and the money is used to purchase arms or to fund their military actions. Blood diamonds are often produced through the forced labour of men, women and children. Enormous amounts of money are paid and threats, torture, and murder are ordinary events in the area. This is why the stones are called "blood diamonds".

**38. We can learn from the passage that ----.**

- A) blood diamond is colourless
- B) the movie *Blood Diamond* was inspired by a real event
- C) all the fishermen in Sierra Leone work in diamond mines
- D) many people died because of the cursed diamond
- E) you can find precious diamonds only in Sierra Leone

**39. It can be understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) the movie made a fortune at the box office
- B) "blood diamonds" are the same colour as blood
- C) rebels behave kindly to the people working in diamond mines
- D) rebel forces in the area sell the diamonds and buy weapons
- E) the diamond mines in Sierra Leone were closed after the movie

**40. It is stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) miners killed each other for a piece of diamond
- B) big European companies are responsible for the tortures or deaths in the area
- C) the best and the most expensive diamonds are produced in Sierra Leone
- D) slaves also take part in the rebel army
- E) men, women and even children are made to work in the diamond mines

Bu parçada, *Kanlı Elmas* adlı büyük pembe bir elması anlatan bir filminden söz edilmektedir. Bu elmas, 1990'larda Sierra Leone'de bir balıkçı tarafından bulunmuştur. Bu kişi bir elmas madeninde köle olarak çalışmaktadır. Bu elmas birçok kişinin hayatını değiştirmiş, ölümlerine sebep olmuştur. Bu taşın öyküsü ciddi bir sosyal mesaj içerir. Hikâye ilginç bir kurgudur ancak gerçeklere dayanmaktadır. *Kanlı elmaslar*, aynı zamanda *savaş elmasları* diye de bilinir. İsyan kuvvetlerinin kontrolü altındaki bölgelerde çıkarılır. Bu isyan kuvvetleri, hükümetlere karşı savaşır. Bu elmasları satın ya silah alırlar ya da askerî eylemlerine para sağlarlar. Bu *kanlı elmaslar*, zorla çalıştırılan erkek, kadın ve çocuk iş gücü ile üretilir. Çok büyük paralar ödenir; bu bölgede tehdit, işkence ve cinayetler sıradan sayılır. Bu nedenle bu elmaslar *kanlı elmaslar* diye anılır.

- 38.** Bu soruda, "Parçadan öğreniyoruz ki ..." şeklindeki soru kökünün tamamlanması istenmektedir. B seçeneğinde verilen "*Kanlı Elmas filmi, gerçek bir olaydan esinlenilmiştir.*" ifadesi, parçadaki "***The story is interesting fiction, but it is based upon facts: Hikâye ilginç bir kurgudur ancak gerçeklere dayanmaktadır.***" cümlesiyle örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **B**'dir.

- 39.** Soruda, parçadan anlaşılacak bir bilgi istenmektedir. D seçeneğindeki "*İsyan kuvvetleri elmasları satar ve silah alırlar.*" anlamındaki ifade, parçada geçen "***The rebels sell these diamonds, and the money is used to purchase arms or to fund their military actions: İsyan kuvvetleri, bu elmasları satarlar ve bu para, silah almak veya askerî eylemlerine para sağlamak için kullanılır.***" cümleleriyle örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

- 40.** Bu soru kökünde, "Parçadan anlaşılmaktadır ki ..." denmektedir. E seçeneğindeki "*Erkekler, kadınlar ve hatta çocuklar elmas madenlerinde çalışmaya zolanıyorlar.*" ifadesi, parçada verilen "***Blood diamonds are often produced through the forced labour of men, women and children: Kanlı elmaslar, sıklıkla zorla çalıştırılan erkekler, kadınlar ve çocuklar tarafından üretilmektedir.***" cümlesi ile aynı mesajı vermektedir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

41. - 43. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When we talk about computers, the first person we should mention is of course Bill Gates. He is the founder and leader of Microsoft Corporation. He was born to a family successful in business in 1955. He had an upper middle-class life in Seattle, Washington. His father was an attorney, and his mother was a teacher. Early in his school days he started to show his talents, especially in maths and science. His parents soon sent him to Lakeside School because the atmosphere was intellectual enough to encourage him. In the spring of 1968 he was introduced to computers. In those years, computers were still too large and expensive. So, computers were not in houses for personal use like today.

41. According to the passage, Bill Gates ----.

- A) is a famous attorney
- B) didn't want to go to Lakeside School
- C) made the world's first computer
- D) had a hard life as a child
- E) didn't have financial problems in his school years

42. We can learn from the passage that ----.

- A) only upper-class people live in Seattle
- B) he was good at maths and science, but he was very bad at other lessons at school
- C) both of Bill's parents worked
- D) Bill's parents weren't very successful in business
- E) initially Bill Gates wasn't clever enough to study in Lakeside School

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

- A) laptops were more popular than desktops in the 1960s
- B) Bill Gates was only thirteen when he first saw a computer
- C) only personal computers were large and expensive, not the ones in public service
- D) there weren't any computers in the world before the 1960s
- E) computers are still big, so they cannot be carried easily

Parçaya göre, bilgisayarlardan söz edildiğinde ilk anılması gereken kişi Bill Gates'tir. O, Microsoft Corporation firmasının kurucusu ve lideridir. 1955'te, iş alanında başarılı olan bir ailede doğmuştur. Ailesi, Washington, Seattle'da üst düzey orta sınıf mensubu bir ailedir. Babası avukat, annesi ise öğretmendi. Küçük bir çocukken matematik ve fen bilimlerinde yeteneğini göstermeye başladı. Ebeveynleri onu kısa sürede entelektüel olarak iyi bir atmosfere sahip olan Lakeside School'a gönderdiler. 1968 ilkbaharında bilgisayarlarla tanıştı. O yıllarda henüz bilgisayarlar çok büyük ve çok pahalıydılar. Bu nedenle, bilgisayarlar bugünkü gibi kişisel kullanım için evlerde yoktu.

41. Bu soruda, "Parçaya göre Bill Gates ..." ifadesini doğru şekilde tamamlayacak bilgi aranmaktadır. E seçeneğinde verilen "Okul yıllarında maddi zorluklar yaşamadı." cümlesi, parçada verilen "**He had an upper middle-class life in Seattle, Washington: Üst düzey orta sınıfa mensup bir ailesi vardı.**" ifadesinin verdiği mesajla örtüşür. Yanıt **E**'dir.

42. Kökte, parçadan öğrenebileceğimiz bir bilgi istenmektedir. C seçeneğindeki "Bill'in annesi de babası da çalışıyordu." cümlesi, parçada geçen "**His father was an attorney, and his mother was a teacher: Babası avukat, annesi öğretmendi.**" bilgisi ile örtüşmektedir. Yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

43. Bu soruda, "Parçadan anlayabiliriz ki ... ." cümlesinin tamamlanması istenmektedir. B seçeneğinde "Bill Gates, ilk kez bir bilgisayar gördüğünden 13 yaşındaydı." ifadesi vardır. Parçadaki "**He was born ... in 1955.**" ve "**In the spring of 1968 he was introduced to computers: 1968'de bilgisayarlarla tanıştırıldı.**" cümlelerinden bu bilginin doğruluğu anlaşılmaktadır. Yanıt **B**'dir.

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

44. Sam:

- ----

Phil:

- **Sure! Or are you really enjoying yourself?**

Sam:

- **I am indeed, the music is fine, but the food is awful.**

Phil:

- **That's why I want to go out now. I am starving to death.**

- A) Do you enjoy parties?  
B) What would you like to eat?  
C) Do you fancy going out tonight?  
D) Are you coming with us now?  
E) Do we really have to leave now?

Bu konuşmada Sam'in cümlesine karşılık olarak Phil "Elbette! Yoksa sen gerçekten eğleniyor musun?" diye cevap vermektedir. Daha sonra ise Sam, "Aslında evet; müzik iyi ama yemek berbat." demekte; Phil de Sam'e "Onun için ben şimdi dışarı çıkmak istiyorum. Açlıktan ölüyorum." demektedir. E seçeneğindeki "Gerçekten şimdi gitmemiz gerekiyor mu?" sorusuna, "Sen gerçekten eğleniyor musun?" cevabı ile karşılık verilmesi akışı tamamamaktadır. Yanıt **E**'dir.

45. John:

- **I need some information about this place. Could you help me, please?**

Man :

- **Of course, what would you like to know?**

John:

- ----

Man :

- **As far as I know, it is the work of the great architect Sinan.**

- A) How long have you been living in this lovely town?  
B) How high is that skyscraper?  
C) Is this road being repaired at the moment?  
D) Who was this mosque built by?  
E) Could I have a photo taken here?

Bu konuşmada John, bir adama bir yer hakkında bilgi almak istediğini söyler ve onun kendisine yardım edemeyeceğini sorar. Daha sonra John'un sorusuna karşılık olarak adam, "Bildığım kadarıyla Mimar Koca Sinan'ın eseridir." diye cevap verir. D seçeneğindeki "Bu cami kim tarafından inşa edildi?" sorusu, akışı doğru şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **D**'dir.

46. Elâ:

- **Do you want to play basketball with me? I'm in the mood for some exercise.**

Iris:

- ----

Elâ:

- **Then, why don't we go for a walk instead?**

Iris:

- **Great idea. I'll just put on my walking shoes.**

- A) I'd love to. Let me call two more friends so we can have some teams.  
B) I'm really not in the mood, but I do want some fresh air.  
C) I'm going to recruit you for our team's next match.  
D) Do you want to play basketball in the indoor or outdoor court?  
E) With my height, I'm usually playing guard.

Bu konuşmada Elâ, Iris'e kendisiyle basketbol oynamak isteyip istemediğini sorar ve kendisinin tam da egzersiz yapma modunda olduğunu söyler. Iris'in cevabına karşılık olarak ise Elâ, "O zaman neden yürüyüşe gitmiyoruz?" diyerek başka bir teklif yapar. Buradan Iris'in basketbol oynamak istemediği anlaşılır. Bu bağlamda, B seçeneğinde verilen "Aslında pek havamda değilim ama biraz temiz hava almayı gerçekten istiyorum." cümlesi, arkasından gelen cümlelerle anlam bütünlüğü sağlar. Yanıt **B**'dir.

47. Dave:

- ----

Andy:

- **I am not sure, but tell me, how many kilometres does an athlete run?**

Dave:

- **I think it is more than forty kilometres.**

Andy:

- **Are you kidding? I don't dare to walk to my office only a few kilometres away.**

- A) Can you run a marathon?  
B) You always come first in every race.  
C) Do you still think you can compete with me?  
D) How long have the athletes been running in the Olympics?  
E) Do you think running a marathon will make me lose weight?

Bu konuşmada Dave'in sorusuna Andy, "Emin değilim, ama bana bir atletin kaç kilometre koştuğunu söyle?" cevabını vermektedir. Dave'in, onun 40 km'den fazla olduğunu söylemesi üzerine ise Andy, "Şaka mı yapıyorsun? Ben sadece birkaç kilometre ötedeki ofisime bile yürümeyi göze alamıyorum." demektedir. Bu konuşmalardan Dave'in ilk konuşmasından maratonla ilgili bir cümle kuracağı anlaşılmaktadır. A seçeneğindeki "Maratonda koşabilir misin?" sorusu konuşmanın akışını doğru şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Yanıt **A**'dir.

48. Alberto:

- ----

Maria:

- **Yes, it was terrible. I was on my way back home. How did it happen?**

Alberto:

- **The truck driver didn't stop at the red light. He was probably sleeping.**

Maria:

- **Governments should do something to prevent traffic accidents.**

- A) Did the snowstorm blow the roof of your house too?  
B) Did you really have a hard time during the earthquake?  
C) Let's discuss the effects of the hurricane on our town.  
D) Did you see the accident on our street in the evening?  
E) Was it because of the icy road or the driver?

Bu konuşmada Maria, Alberto'nun cümlesine karşılık "Evet, çok kötüydü. Eve gidiyordum. (Olay) nasıl oldu?" diye cevap verir; Alberto da, "Kamyon şoförü kırmızı ışıkta durmamış. Muhtemelen uyuyordu." der. Maria da, "Trafik kazalarını önlemek için hükümetler bir şeyler yapmalı." diye cevap verir. Bu konuşmalardan Alberto ve Maria'nın bir trafik kazası hakkında konuştukları anlaşılır. D seçeneğindeki "Dün akşamüstü sokağımızdaki kazayı gördün mü?" sorusu akışı doğru şekilde tamamlar. Yanıt **D**'dir.

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

49. **She is the most disobedient girl I have ever seen.**

- A) I have seen many disobedient people in my life and she is one of them.  
B) She is a rebellious girl and I have met some people like her.  
C) I didn't expect her to be such a disobedient girl before I saw her.  
D) I have never met rebellious people and she hasn't, either.  
E) I have never seen a rebellious person like her.

Kökteki "O, gördüğüm en başına buyruk kızdır." cümlesi ile E seçeneğindeki "Hiç onun kadar isyankâr bir kişi görmedim." cümlesi aynı mesajı içermektedir.

- A) **I have seen many disobedient people in my life ...: Hayatımda birçok başına buyruk insan gördüm ...**  
B) **... and I have met some people like her: ... ve ben onun gibi bazı insanlar tanıdım.**  
C) **I didn't expect her to be such a disobedient girl before I saw her.: Onu görmmeden önce bu kadar başına buyruk olmasını ummuyordum.**  
D) **I have never met rebellious people and she hasn't, either: Ben hiç isyankâr insanlarla tanışmadım; o da (tanışmamış).**

İfadeleri soru kökünü karşılamadığından bu seçenekler elenir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

50. **It has been ten days since David found a new job in the shopping mall.**

- A) David has been looking for a new job in the shopping mall for the last ten days.  
B) David should have found a new job in the shopping mall ten days ago.  
C) David will find a new job in the shopping mall within ten days.  
D) It took David ten days to find a new job in the shopping mall.  
E) David found a new job in the shopping mall ten days ago.

Kökteki "David alışveriş merkezinde yeni bir iş bulalı 10 gün oluyor." cümlesi ile E seçeneğindeki "David 10 gün önce alışveriş merkezinde yeni bir iş buldu." cümlesi aynı mesajı taşımaktadır.

- A) **... has been looking for a new job ... for the last ten days.: ... on gündür ... yeni bir iş arıyor.**  
B) **... should have found a new job ... ten days ago: ... on gün önce ... yeni bir iş bulmuş olmalıydı.**  
C) **... will find a new job ... within ten days: ... on gün içinde ... yeni bir iş bulacak**  
D) **It took David ten days to find a new job ...: ... yeni bir iş bulmak David'in 10 gününü aldı.**

İfadeleri soru kökünü karşılamadığından bu seçenekler elenir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

51. **The dramatic fall in the interest rates has hardly surprised the experts.**

- A) The experts are totally astonished by the dramatic fall in the interest rates.  
B) The experts have already expected the interest rates to fall dramatically.  
C) If the interest rates fell dramatically, that would be a big surprise to the experts.  
D) The experts thought that the interest rates would never fall so dramatically.  
E) The experts were sure that the interest rates would continue going up steadily.

Kökteki "Faiz oranlarındaki ani düşüş, uzmanları şaşırtmadı." cümlesi ile B seçeneğindeki "Uzmanlar, faizlerin ani bir şekilde düşmesini zaten bekliyorlardı." cümlesi aynı mesajı vermektedir.

- A) **The experts are totally astonished ...: Uzmanlar, ... tümüyle şaşkına dönmüşlerdi.**  
B) **... that would be a big surprise to the experts: bu, uzmanlar için büyük bir sürpriz olurdu.**  
C) **The experts thought that the interest rates would never fall so dramatically: Uzmanlar, faiz oranlarının asla ani bir şekilde düşmeyeceğini sanıyorlardı.**  
D) **The experts were sure that the interest rates would continue going up steadily: Uzmanlar, faiz oranlarının istikrarlı bir şekilde artacağından eminlerdi.**

İfadeleri soru kökünü karşılamadığından bu seçenekler elenir. Yanıt **B**'dir.

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52. **Everybody but Jack was willing to participate in the debate.**

- A) Jack refused to participate in the debate and so did everybody else.
- B) Everybody wanted to participate in the debate and so did Jack.
- C) It was only Jack who didn't want to participate in the debate.
- D) Jack was the only one who wanted to participate in the debate.
- E) Unlike everyone else, Jack wanted to participate in the debate.

Kökteki "Jack'den başka herkes tartışmaya katılmaya istekliydi." cümlesi ile C seçeneğindeki "Tartışmaya katılmak istemeyen yalnızca Jack'ti." cümlesi aynı mesajı vermektedir.

- A) **Jack refused to participate in the debate and so did everybody else:** Jack, tartışmaya katılmayı reddetti ve bu yüzden diğer herkes de öyle yaptı.
- B) **Everybody wanted to participate in the debate and so did Jack:** Herkes tartışmaya katılmak istedi ve Jack de öyle yaptı.
- D) **Jack was the only one who wanted to participate in the debate:** Tartışmaya katılmak isteyen tek kişi Jack'ti.
- E) **Unlike everyone else, Jack wanted to participate in the debate:** Başka herkesin aksine, Jack tartışmaya katılmak istedi.

İfadeleri soru kökünü karşılamadığından bu seçenekler elenir. Yanıt **C**'dir.

53. **Ewan's awful dancing at Carla's birthday party surprised everyone.**

- A) It was astonishing for everybody to watch Carla and Ewan dancing very badly at the birthday party.
- B) Carla held a surprise party, and Ewan danced with everybody very badly.
- C) No one at Carla's birthday party was shocked that Ewan had danced very badly.
- D) Unexpectedly, everyone danced with Ewan very badly at Carla's birthday party.
- E) Everybody got astonished when Ewan danced very badly at Carla's birthday party.

Kökteki, "Ewan'ın, Carla'nın doğum günündeki berbat dansı herkesi şaşırttı." cümlesi ile E seçeneğindeki "Ewan, Carla'nın doğum gününde çok berbat bir şekilde dans edince herkes çok şaşırdı." cümlesi aynı mesajı taşımaktadır.

- A) **It was astonishing ... to watch Carla and Ewan dancing very badly ...:** Carla ve Ewan'ın ... çok kötü bir biçimde dans etmelerini seyretmek ... çok şaşırtıcıydı.
- B) **Carla held a surprise party, ...:** Carla, sürpriz bir doğum günü partisi verdi, ...
- C) **No one at Carla's birthday party was shocked ...:** ... hiçkimse şaşırmadı.
- D) **Unexpectedly, everyone danced with Ewan very badly ...:** Umulmadık bir şekilde, ... herkes Ewan'la çok kötü dans etti.

İfadeleri soru kökünü karşılamadığından bu seçenekler elenir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

54. **You are waiting in a queue. You feel so hungry and you want to buy something from the small burger shop in the corner. At that moment, you see a friend passing by so you call out to him and say: ----**

- A) Could you please stand here for a minute for me while I am eating something out there?
- B) Can I wait for you in the queue?
- C) How can you eat five burgers?
- D) Can you recommend a good restaurant to me because I am starving?
- E) Can you get me some water? I am so thirsty.

Verilen durumda, bir sırada bekliyorsunuz, çok acıktınız ve köşedeki küçük burgerciden bir şey almak istiyorsunuz. O anda bir arkadaşınızın geçtiğini görüyorsunuz ve ona seslenip ne söylediğiniz sorulmaktadır. A seçeneğindeki "Ben şurada bir şeyler yerken burada bir dakika durur musun?" ifadesi verilen duruma uygundur. Yanıt **A**'dir.

55. **You've met a friend at the school canteen and there is no one around him even though he is the most popular student at school. You know they lost the basketball match because of him last night. You sit at his table and say something to relieve him: ----**

- A) You really played so badly so it was all your fault.
- B) That was the worst basketball match I had ever watched.
- C) You and the others in the team ruined the match.
- D) Don't worry, I am sure you will do your best and win the next match.
- E) I don't believe a terrible player like you is in the school team.

Verilen durumda, okul kantininde bir arkadaşınızı görüyorsunuz. Okuldaki en popüler öğrenci olmasına rağmen yanında kimse yok. Basketbol takımının geçen akşam onun yüzünden maç kaybettiğini biliyorsunuz. Masaya oturuyor ve onu rahatlatmak için bir şey söylüyorsunuz. D seçeneğindeki "Endişelenme, eminim bir sonraki maçta elinizden geleni yapar maçı kazanırsınız." ifadesi doğru mesajı içermektedir. Diğer seçeneklerin hepsinde, olumsuz yorumlar ya da olumsuz eleştiriler vardır. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

56. You are the security guard at a supermarket. One of the customers is parking his car in front of the entrance of the supermarket and you get near and warn him not to park there, stating your reason: ----

- A) Please don't close the entrance because our food truck is coming here in a few minutes.
- B) I guess you could park your car closer to the entrance.
- C) Would you please move your car to the next entrance?
- D) You can park here after the market has been closed.
- E) You can get in the supermarket with your car, it is not a big problem.

Verilen durumda, bir süpermarkette güvenlik görevlisisiniz. Müşterilerden biri arabasını süpermarketin girişi önüne park ediyor. Yanına yaklaşıyorsunuz ve sebebini açıklayarak oraya park etmemesi için onu uyarıyorsunuz. Bu durumda, A seçeneğindeki "Lütfen girişi kapatmayın çünkü birkaç dakika içinde buraya gıda kamyonumuz gelecek." ifadesi gerekli açıklama ve uyarıyı içermektedir. Diğer cümlelerin içeriği istenilen açıklamayı vermemektedir. Yanıt **A**'dir.

57. You have decided to grow a moustache or a beard, but you are uncertain. So, you grow a beard for a while. A friend of yours sees you and you start to talk. You turn to him and ask his advice on your new look, so you say: ----

- A) Could you please shave your beard off?
- B) Do you think you will go on growing a beard?
- C) Look at me and tell me! Which will look good on my face—a beard or a moustache?
- D) How long is it since you started growing a beard?
- E) I know I should have my beard cut, but I really like it.

Verilen durumda, sakal veya bıyık uzatmaya karar verdiniz ama emin değilsiniz. O nedenle bir süre sakal uzatıyorsunuz. Bir arkadaşınızı görüp onunla konuşmaya başlıyorsunuz. Ona dönüp size yeni görünüşünüzle ilgili tavsiyede bulunmasını istiyorsunuz. "Bana bak ve söyle! Benim yüzümde hangisi daha iyi durur—sakal mı, bıyık mı?" anlamındaki C seçeneği, bir tavsiyenin istendiği tek seçenektir ve istenen mesajı vermektedir. Yanıt **C**'dir.

58. You hear your husband has had an accident and he is in hospital now. You have learnt he is OK, and you want to visit him. So you go to your manager and ask for permission: ----

- A) May I go out for a while because I am so bored inside?
- B) Could you please give me the day off because my husband has been taken to hospital?
- C) Do you think I should go to the boss and ask for permission?
- D) I don't think it is something serious with my husband, so I had better go on working.
- E) I wonder if you could take me to hospital because I am not feeling well.

Verilen durumda, kocanız bir kaza geçirmiş ve hastanede. Onun durumunun iyi olduğunu öğreniyorsunuz ve ziyaret etmek istiyorsunuz. Müdürünüze gidiyorsunuz ve izin istiyorsunuz. B seçeneğindeki "Lütfen bana bugün izin verebilir misiniz çünkü kocam hastaneye kaldırılmış?" ifadesi verilen duruma uygun bir ifadedir. İzin isteme mesajı içeren ve durumu açıklayan tek seçenek budur. Yanıt **B**'dir.

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

59. ---- These stones are especially rare and make up a minor portion of worldwide diamond production. They are sold for their beauty and quality.

- A) Diamonds form at high temperatures and pressures.
- B) Silver has long been valued as a precious metal.
- C) Gold and silver are better known for their uses in art and jewellery.
- D) Silver coins have become popular with collectors.
- E) Their colour and clarity make gemstone diamonds suitable for jewellery or investment.

Parçada, boşluktan sonra, "Bu taşlar ender bulunan taşlardır ve dünya çapındaki elmas üretimin küçük bir kısmını oluşturur. Onlar, güzellikleri ve kaliteleri için satılır." denmektedir. E seçeneğindeki "Renkleri ve parlaklıkları, değerli taş olarak elmasları, mücevher ya da yatırım için uygun hâle getirir." cümlesi, parçanın konu bütünlüğüne uyan bir başlangıç cümlesidir. Yanıt **E**'dir.

60. Despite advances in technology, many of us still spend more time at work and lead sedentary lives. ---- For example, we can go for a walk in our lunch break. We can climb the stairs instead of taking the lift.
- A) In other words, technology is developing at such an unprecedented rate.  
B) On the other hand, machines save time and labour.  
C) However, it is possible for us to be more active.  
D) Yet, working people often complain about too much stress at work.  
E) Therefore, computers work faster than people.

Parçada boşluktan önceki cümlede, “Teknolojideki gelişmelere karşın günümüzün büyük kısmını işte geçiririz ve hareketsiz yaşamlar süreriz.” denmekte, sonra gelen cümlede ise “Örneğin, öğle yemeği arasında yürüyüş yapabilir, asansör kullanmak yerine merdivenlerden çıkabiliriz.” denmektedir. Boşluktan sonraki bu cümleler egzersiz ile ilgilidir. Bu durumda C seçeneğindeki “Ancak daha aktif olmamız mümkündür.” ifadesinin boşluğa gelmesi uygundur. Yanıt **C**'dir.

61. There is more risk in our everyday activity of eating than you might think. ---- 325.000 of them are hospitalized and 5.000 die. In most cases, virulent types of bacteria are to blame.
- A) In the United States 76 million people suffer from foodborne diseases each year.  
B) Bacteria are an integral part of a healthy life.  
C) Bacteria also exist in large numbers in air, water and soil.  
D) Most of these bacteria help with digestion and keep us healthy.  
E) Foodborne diseases have become a serious threat recently.

Parçada boşluktan önce, “Günlük yeme aktivitesinin, sandığınızdan daha çok riski vardır.” denmektedir. Boşluktan sonra ise “Onlardan 325.000'i hastaneye kaldırılır ve 5.000'i ölür.” denmektedir. Bu durumda boşlukta bir istatistiksel bir bilginin yer aldığı ve **of them** ifadesinin gönderme yapabileceği bir ögenin yer aldığı bir cümlenin getirilmesi anlamlı olur. A seçeneğindeki “ABD’de her yıl 76 milyon insan yiyecekler yoluyla geçen hastalıklardan muzdarip olur.” cümlesi, hem boşluktan öncesi hem de sonrasıyla bağlantı kurarak akışı tamamlar. Yanıt **A**'dir.

62. Scientists have spent decades to find out the cause of global warming. ---- However, the amount and pattern of warming cannot be explained by these factors alone. The only way to explain the pattern is to include the effect of greenhouse gases.

- A) It is one of the most serious issues on this planet.
- B) The causes of global warming are known by everyone.
- C) They think that global warming can only be reduced to a certain level.
- D) They have looked at the natural cycles and climatic events.
- E) These scientists are still doing various studies to understand it.

Parçada, "Bilim insanları küresel ısınmanın nedenini bulmak için on yıllar harcamışlardır." denmekte; boşluktan sonra ise, "Ancak, ısınmanın miktarı ve düzeni sadece bu faktörlerle açıklanamaz." denmektedir. Bu durumda boşlukta küresel ısınmaya neden olan belirli bazı faktörlerden söz edilmesi akışı tamamlayacaktır. D seçeneğindeki "Doğal döngülere ve iklim olaylarına bakmışlardır." cümlesi akışa uygundur. Yanıt **D**'dir.

63. The Temple of Artemis was constructed around 650 BCE. It was financed by the wealthy king of Lydia. ---- They all donated jewellery and other treasures to Artemis and her temple.

- A) Marshy ground was selected for the building site.
- B) The temple soon attracted merchants, kings, and sightseers.
- C) The temple was located near the ancient city of Ephesus.
- D) By 263 AD, the temple had been plundered by Nero and destroyed by the Goths.
- E) The Temple of Artemis housed many fine artworks.

Parçada boşluktan önce, "Tapınak M.Ö. 650 civarında inşa edilmiştir. Yapımı, Lidya Kralı tarafından finanse edilmiştir." denmekte; boşluktan sonra ise "Onların hepsi, Artemis'e ve onun tapınağına mücevherler ve başka hazineler bağışlamışlardır." denmektedir. Boşluğa gelecek cümlede, onların hepsi ifadesinin gönderme yapabileceği kişilerin bulunması gerekir. B seçeneğindeki "Tapınak kısa sürede tüccarları, kralları ve ziyaretçileri çekti." cümlesi akışı uygun şekilde tamamlar ve bağış yapanların kim olduğunu belirten bilgiyi içerir. Yanıt **B**'dir.



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

64. In the Middle Ages it was possible for a man to become a knight by proving himself through bravery on the battlefield.

- A) Orta Çağ'da bir erkek savaş alanında kendini ispatlarsa cesur bir şövalye olması mümkündür.
- B) Orta Çağ'da savaş alanlarında cesaretini ispatlamış erkeklerin şövalye olması mümkündür.
- C) Orta Çağ'da cesaretini ispatlayan erkekler savaş alanına çıkınca şövalye olmaları mümkündür.
- D) Orta Çağ'da bir erkeğin şövalye olabilmesi ancak savaş alanında cesaretini ispatlamasıyla mümkündür.
- E) Orta Çağ'da bir erkeğin savaş alanında cesaretiyle kendini ispatlayarak şövalye olması mümkündür.

Soru köküne göre:

- \* **In the Middle Ages:** Orta Çağ'da - zarf tümleci
- \* **(it) was possible:** mümkündür - yüklem (işim fiil)
- \* **for a man to become a knight:** bir erkeğin şövalye olması - özne (it pronoun'unun açılımı)
- \* **by proving himself through bravery:** cesaretiyle kendini ispatlayarak - zarf tümleci
- \* **on the battlefield:** savaş alanında - dolaylı tümleç

Bu ögelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **E** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... bir erkek ... kendini ispatlarsa (If a man proved himself ...)
- B) ... cesaretini ispatlamış erkeklerin ... (... the men who proved their bravery ...)
- C) ... savaş alanına çıkınca ... (when men ... went onto the battlefield ...)
- D) ... ancak ... cesaretini ispatlamasıyla mümkündür (It was possible ... only by proving his bravery ...)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

65. Creative ideas usually come to your mind when you feel really desperate.

- A) Genellikle kendini çaresiz hissettiğin anlarda aklına gelen fikirler yaratıcı olanlardır.
- B) Yaratıcı fikirler genellikle kendini gerçekten çaresiz hissettiğinde aklına gelir.
- C) Bazen kendini umutsuz hissettiğinde aklına gelen fikirler gerçekten yaratıcı olanlardır.
- D) Genellikle, yaratıcı fikirlerin aklına gelmesi için kendini gerçekten çaresiz hissetmen gerekir.
- E) Aklına yaratıcı fikirler geldiğinde genellikle kendini tümüyle çaresiz hissedersin.

**when:** ... zaman/olduğunda bağlacı ile bağlanmış bir yan cümle ve bir ana cümleden oluşan soru köküne göre:

**Ana cümle:**

- \* **Creative ideas:** yaratıcı fikirler - özne
- \* **usually:** genellikle - zarf tümleci
- \* **come to your mind:** aklına gelir - yüklem

**Yan cümle:**

- \* **when:** -diğinde - zaman zarfı bağlacı
- \* **you:** sen - özne
- \* **feel:** hisset(tiğinde) - yüklem
- \* **really desperate:** gerçekten çaresiz - zarf tümleci

Bu ögelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... aklına gelen fikirler yaratıcı olanlardır. (Ideas that come to your mind ... are the creative ones.)
- C) ... aklına gelen fikirler gerçekten yaratıcı olanlardır. (Ideas that come to your mind ... are the ones that are really creative.)
- D) Genellikle, yaratıcı fikirlerin aklına gelmesi için kendini gerçekten çaresiz hissetmen gerekir. (Usually, for creative ideas to come to your mind, you should feel really desperate.)
- E) Aklına yaratıcı fikirler  geldiğinde genellikle kendini tümüyle  çaresiz hissedersin. (When creative ideas come to your mind, you usually feel completely desperate.)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

66. Hollywood often shoots the films of popular video games but sometimes the situation is just the opposite; the film becomes a popular game.

- A) Hollywood sık sık popüler video oyunlarının filmlerini çeker ancak bazen durum tam tersidir; film popüler bir oyun olur.
- B) Hollywood'da sık sık çekilen filmlerin çoğunun konusu popüler video oyunlarıdır hatta bazen tam tersine, filmlerin de video oyunları yapılır.
- C) Hollywood popüler video oyunlarını sık sık film hâline getirir ama bazen de tam tersine filmlerin video oyunları çok popüler olur.
- D) Filme alınan video oyunları Hollywood'da çok sık popüler olur, ancak bu durumun tam tersi de olabilir.
- E) Hollywood'da çekilen filmlerin çoğu popüler video oyunlarıdır, ancak tam tersi filmlerden de sevilen video oyunu olabilir.

**but:** *fakat*, ancak bağlacı ile bağlanmış bir yan cümle ve bir ana cümle ve ayrıca bir açıklama cümlesi içeren soru köküne göre:

Ana cümle:

\* **Hollywood:** *Hollywood* - özne

\* **often:** *sık sık* - zarf tümleci

\* **shoots:** *çeker* - yüklem

\* **the films of popular video games:** *popüler video oyunlarının filmlerini* – nesne

Yan cümle:

\* **but:** *ancak* - bağlaç

\* **sometimes:** *bazen* - zarf tümleci

\* **the situation:** *durum* - özne

\* **is just the opposite:** *tam tersidir* - yüklem (işim fiil)

\* **the film becomes a popular game:** *film popüler bir oyun olur* - tam tersi durumu açıklayan cümle

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **A** seçeneği doğru yanıtıdır.

- B) *Hollywood'da sık sık çekilen filmlerin çoğunun konusu ... (The theme of most of the frequently shot films in Hollywood is ...)*
- C) *Hollywood popüler video oyunlarını sık sık film hâline getirir ... (Hollywood often turns popular video games into films ...)*
- D) *Filme alınan video oyunları Hollywood'da çok sık popüler olur ... (Video games that are made into films often become popular in Hollywood ...)*
- E) *Hollywood'da çekilen filmlerin çoğu popüler video oyunlarıdır, ... (Most of the films made in Hollywood are popular video games, ...)*

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

67. Advances in science and technology do not necessarily promise a more peaceful world for humanity.

- A) Bilim ve teknolojiye ilerlemeler sayesinde insanlık ille de daha huzurlu bir dünyaya sahip olacak diye bir şey vaat edilmemiştir.
- B) Bilim ve teknolojiye gelişmelerin, insanlık için ille de daha huzurlu bir dünya vaat etmesi beklenemez.
- C) Bilim ve teknolojiye ilerlemeler insanlık için ille de daha huzurlu bir dünya vaat etmez.
- D) Bilim ve teknolojiye ilerlemelerin olması insanlık için ille de daha huzurlu bir dünya vaat edildiği anlamına gelmez.
- E) Bilim ve teknolojiye ilerlemeler insanlık için ille de daha huzurlu bir dünya vaat ediyor olamaz.

Soru köküne göre:

\* **Advances in science and technology:** *Bilim ve teknolojiye ilerlemeler* - özne

\* **do not ... promise:** *vaat etmez* - yüklem

\* **necessarily:** *ille de* - zarf tümleci

\* **a more peaceful world:** *daha huzurlu bir dünya* - nesne

\* **for humanity:** *insanlık için* - tümleç

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **C** seçeneği doğru yanıtıdır.

A) *... vaat edilmemiştir. (... has not been promised.)*

B) *... beklenemez. (... cannot be expected.)*

D) *... anlamına gelmez. (... does not mean that ...)*

E) *... vaat ediyor olamaz. (... cannot be promising ...)*

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

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68. In the last three years there has been a considerable increase in the number of people shopping online.

- A) Son üç yıl içinde, internette alışveriş yapan insanların sayısında görülen artış dikkate değerdir.
- B) Son üç yıl, internette alışveriş yapan insanların sayısında dikkate değer bir artışa şahit olmuştur.
- C) İnternette alışveriş yapan insanlar son üç yıl içinde dikkate değer oranda çoğalmıştır.
- D) Son üç yıl içinde dikkate değer sayıda insan internette alışveriş yapmaya başlamıştır.
- E) Son üç yıl içinde internette alışveriş yapan insanların sayısında dikkate değer bir artış olmuştur.

Soru kökündeki cümleyle göre:

- \* **In the last three years:** *Son üç yıl içinde* - zarf tümleci
- \* **(there) has been:** *olmuştur* - yüklem
- \* **a considerable increase:** *dikkate değer bir artış* - özne
- \* **in the number of people:** *insanların sayısında* - dolaylı tümleç
- \* **shopping online:** *internette alışveriş yapan* - people kelimesini nitelendiren kısaltılmış sıfat cümlesi

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **E** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... insanların sayısında görülen artış dikkate değerdir. (... the increase in the number of people ... is considerable.)
- B) Son üç yıl, ... şahit olmuştur. (*The last three years has witnessed ...*)
- C) ... çoğalmıştır. (... have increased ...)
- D) ... internette alışveriş yapmaya başlamıştır. (... *have started to shop online*.)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

69. The Ottoman Empire, which was the most powerful state of its era, was made up of various ethnic groups.

- A) Çağının en güçlü devleti olan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda çok çeşitli etnik gruplar mevcuttu.
- B) Çağının en güçlü devleti olan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu çeşitli etnik gruplardan oluşuyordu.
- C) Çok çeşitli etnik gruplardan oluşan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu çağının en güçlü devletiydi.
- D) Çağının en güçlü devleti olan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nu oluşturan etnik gruplar çok çeşitliydi.
- E) Çok çeşitli etnik gruplardan oluştuğu için Osmanlı İmparatorluğu çağının en güçlü devletiydi.

Bir sıfat cümlesi içeren soru köküne göre:

- \* **The Ottoman Empire:** *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu* - özne
- \* **which was the most powerful state of its era:** *çağının en güçlü devleti olan* – özneyi niteleyen sıfat cümlesi
- \* **was made up of:** *-dan oluşuyordu* - yüklem
- \* **various ethnic groups:** *çeşitli etnik gruplardan* - tümleç

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... çok çeşitli etnik gruplar mevcuttu. (*There were various ethnic groups ...*)
- C) Çok çeşitli etnik gruplardan oluşan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu ... (*The Ottoman Empire, which was made up of various ethnic groups, ...*)
- D) ... Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nu oluşturan etnik gruplar çok çeşitliydi. (*The ethnic groups that made up the Ottoman Empire were various ...*)
- E) Çok çeşitli etnik gruplardan oluştuğu için ... (*As it was made up of various ethnic groups ...*)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

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

70. Japonya'daki tsunamiden sonra hükümet yiyecek ve su tüketiminin bir sağlık riskine neden olmayacağını açıkladı.

- A) After the tsunami, the Japanese government announced the risky results of consuming unhealthy food and water.
- B) After the tsunami in Japan, the government warned of the health risk of food and water consumption.
- C) The Japanese government stated that consuming food and water brought a health risk after the tsunami.
- D) After the tsunami in Japan, the government announced that consumption of food and water would not cause a health risk.
- E) After the tsunami, the Japanese government declared that consuming food and water had no health risk.

Bir isim cümlesinden oluşan soru köküne göre:

\* **Japonya'daki tsunamiden sonra:** *After the tsunami in Japan* - zarf tamlacı

\* **hükümet:** *the government* - özne

\* **açıkladı:** *announced* - yüklem

\* **yiyecek ve su tüketiminin bir sağlık riskine neden olmayacağını:** *that consumption of food and water would not cause a health risk* - nesne (isim cümlesi – noun clause)

Bu ögelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **D** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... *the Japanese government announced the risky results of consuming ... (Japon hükümeti ... tüketiminin riskli sonuçlarını açıkladı.)*
- B) ... *the government warned of the ... (... hükümet, ... konusunda uyardı.)*
- C) ... *brought a health risk after the tsunami. (... tsunamiden sonra sağlık riski oluşturduğunu ...)*
- E) *After the tsunami, the Japanese government declared that ... (Tsunamiden sonra Japon hükümeti ... açıkladı.)*

İfadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

71. Bilgisayar teknolojisine özgü bazı yaygın terimler birçok dile girmiştir.

- A) There are some common terms peculiar to the computer technology and these have entered many languages.
- B) Some common terms peculiar to the computer technology have entered many languages.
- C) The computer technology contains a lot of terms, and some special ones have entered many languages.
- D) Some common terms which are peculiar to the computer technology have entered most of the languages.
- E) Some common terms peculiar to the computer technology are likely to enter many languages.

Soru köküne göre:

\* **Bilgisayar teknolojisine özgü bazı yaygın**

**terimler:** *Some common terms peculiar to computer technology* - özne

\* **birçok dile:** *many languages* - dolaylı tamlac

\* **girmiştir:** *have entered* - yüklem

Bu ögelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) *There are some common terms peculiar to the computer technology ... (Bilgisayar teknolojisine özgü bazı yaygın terimler vardır ...)*
- C) *The computer technology contains a lot of terms, and ... (Bilgisayar teknolojisi birçok terim içerir ve ...)*
- D) *... have entered most of the languages. (... dillerin çoğuna girmiştir.)*
- E) *... are likely to enter many languages. (... birçok dile girmesi olasıdır.)*

İfadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

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72. İyi ve kötüyü ayıran çizgi her insanın kalbinden geçer.

- A) The heart of every human being has the line that divides good and evil.
- B) Good and evil go along the line that divides the heart of every human being.
- C) Every human being has a heart that is divided by the line of good and evil.
- D) The line that divides good and evil goes through the heart of every human being.
- E) The heart of every human being is divided by the line of good and evil.

Sıfat cümlesi içeren soru köküne göre:

\* **çizgi:** *the line* - özne

\* **İyi ve kötüyü ayıran:** *that divides good and evil* - özneyi niteleyen sıfat cümlesi

\* **her insanın kalbinden:** *through the heart of every human being* - dolaylı tümleç

\* **geçer:** *goes* - yüklem

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **D** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) *The heart of every human being has the line ... (Her insanın kalbi ... çizgiye sahiptir.)*
- B) *Good and evil go along the line that ... (İyi ve kötü, ... çizgiyle birlikte gider.)*
- C) *... has a heart that is divided by the line of good and evil. (... iyi ve kötü çizgisi ile ayrılmış olan bir kalbe sahiptir.)*
- E) *The heart of every human being is divided by ... (Her insanın kalbi, ... tarafından bölünmüştür.)*

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

73. Charles Dickens romanlarında kendi yaşamındaki bazı zorlukları anlatmıştır.

- A) Some of the difficulties Charles Dickens had in his life became the subject of his novels.
- B) Charles Dickens had some difficulties in his life and he told of them in his novels.
- C) In some of the novels by Charles Dickens the difficulties in his life are written.
- D) Charles Dickens wrote some novels to tell of the difficulties in his life.
- E) In his novels Charles Dickens told of some difficulties in his life.

Soru köküne göre:

\* **Charles Dickens:** *Charles Dickens* - özne

\* **romanlarında:** *in his novels* - dolaylı tümleç

\* **kendi yaşamındaki bazı zorlukları:** *some difficulties in his life* - nesne

\* **anlatmıştır:** *told of* - yüklem

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **E** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) *... became the subject of his novels. (... romanlarının konusu oldu.)*
- B) *Charles Dickens had some difficulties in his life and he told of them in his novels. (Charles Dickens yaşamında bazı zorluklar yaşadı ve bunları romanlarında anlattı.)*
- C) *In some of the novels by Charles Dickens the difficulties in his life are written. (Charles Dickens'in romanlarından bazılarında yaşamındaki zorluklar yazılmıştır.)*
- D) *Charles Dickens wrote some novels to tell of the difficulties in his life. (Charles Dickens, yaşamındaki zorlukları anlatmak için bazı romanlar yazdı.)*

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

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74. Tren gelmeden önce kuzenime telefon etmek için hiç vaktim olmadı.

- A) I didn't have any time to phone my cousin before the train came.
- B) The train came before I had some time to phone my cousin.
- C) I couldn't phone my cousin as I had no time to do so before the train came.
- D) I didn't have any time before the train came so I didn't call my cousin.
- E) Because the train came, I didn't have any time to phone my cousin beforehand.

...-den önce: before bağlacı ile bağlanmış bir yan cümle ve bir ana cümleden oluşan soru köküne göre:

Ana cümle:

- \* **olmadı:** (I) didn't have - yüklem
- \* **hiç vaktim:** any time - özne
- \* **kuzenime telefon etmek için:** to phone my cousin - tümleç

Yan cümle:

- \* **(Tren gelme)den önce:** before
- \* **Tren:** the train - özne
- \* **gelme(den önce):** came - yüklem

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **A** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- B) The train came before I had some time to phone my cousin. (Tren, ben kuzenime telefon etmeye zaman bulmadan önce geldi.)
- C) I couldn't phone my cousin as I had no time ... (... vaktim olmadığı için kuzenime telefon edemedim.)
- D) ... so I didn't call my cousin. (... bu nedenle kuzenimi aramadım.)
- E) Because the train came, I didn't have any time to phone my cousin beforehand. (Tren geldiği için, önceden kuzenimi aramaya hiç zamanım olmadı.)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

75. Korku filmleri sinemanın başlangıcından beri her yaşta izleyicinin ilgisini çekmektedir.

- A) Horror films have attracted the attention of viewers of all ages since the beginning of the cinema.
- B) Horror movies have been attractive for viewers of all ages since the beginning of the cinema.
- C) Since the beginning of the cinema viewers of all ages have been interested in horror films.
- D) Viewers of all ages have been attracted by horror films since the beginning of the cinema.
- E) Since the cinema began, viewers of all ages have attentively watched horror films.

...-den beri: since bağlacı ile bağlanmış bir yan cümle ve bir ana cümleden oluşan soru köküne göre:

Ana cümle:

- \* **Korku filmleri:** Horror films - özne
- \* **her yaşta izleyicinin ilgisini:** the attention of viewers of all ages - nesne
- \* **çekmektedir:** have attracted - yüklem

Yan cümle:

- \* **sinemanın başlangıcından beri:** since the beginning of the cinema - zarf tümleci

Bu öğelerin bu işlevlerle kullanıldığı **A** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- B) Horror movies have been attractive for viewers ... (... seyirciler için çekicidir.)
- C) ... viewers of all ages have been interested in horror films. (... her yaşta izleyici korku filmlerine ilgi duymuştur.)
- D) Viewers of all ages have been attracted by horror films ... (... her yaşta seyirci korku filmleri tarafından cezbedilmiştir.)
- E) Since the cinema began, viewers of all ages have attentively watched horror films. (Sinema başladığından beri, her yaşta izleyici korku filmlerini dikkatle izlemiştir.)

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenir.

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

76. (I) The green turtle is a large sea turtle with a wide, smooth shell. (II) It inhabits tropical and subtropical coastal waters around the world. (III) It is named not for the colour of its shell, but for the greenish colour of its skin. (IV) Green turtles are among the largest sea turtles in the world. (V) Despite this, they are still killed for their meat and eggs.

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

Parçada, I, II, III ve IV no'lu cümlelerde yeşil kaplumbağa denilen deniz kaplumbağasının özelliklerinden söz edilmektedir. V no'lu cümlede ise, "Buna karşın, hâlâ etleri ve yumurtaları için öldürülürler." denmektedir. Bu cümlede yeşil kaplumbağaların özelliği hakkında bir bilgi verilmemektedir. Ayrıca, bir önceki cümlede "buna karşın" denmesini gerektirecek bir bilgi yoktur. Bu cümle akışa uymamaktadır. Yanıt **E**'dir.

77. (I) Sunflower gets its Latin name from the Greek-Helios, meaning "sun" and Anthos, meaning "a flower". (II) This plant is native to North America, Peru and Mexico. (III) During World War II, the use of sunflower oil increased. (IV) In the 1500s the Spanish conquerors sent sunflower specimens to Europe. (V) These were used as ornamentals before their medicinal uses were discovered.

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

Parçada, I, II, IV ve V no'lu cümlelerde sırasıyla, ayçiçeğinin isminin Latince kökenli olduğu; bu bitkinin anavatanının Kuzey Amerika, Peru ve Meksika olduğu; 1500'lerde Avrupa'ya nasıl gittiği ve bu bitkinin hangi alanlarda kullanıldığı anlatılmaktadır. III no'lu cümlede ise, "İkinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında ayçiçek yağı kullanımı artmıştır." denmekte ve bitkinin kendisinden bahsedilmeyerek parçanın akışı bozulmaktadır. Yanıt **C**'dir.

78. (I) Almost everyone experiences some form of memory loss. (II) Water has the amazing power to keep the brain in good health. (III) A study in Japan showed that one out of every ten young people had a serious memory problem. (IV) This was linked to dependence on computers and other electronic equipment. (V) This dependency reduces the use of the human brain and recalling memory.

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

Parçanın I, III, IV ve V no'lu cümlelerinde sırasıyla, "Herkesin bir tür hafıza kaybı yaşadığı; Japonya'da yapılan bir araştırmanın her on genç insandan birinin ciddi hafıza sorunları yaşadığını ortaya çıkardığı; bunun bilgisayarlara ve diğer elektronik eşyalara bağımlılıktan kaynaklandığı ve bu bağımlılığın insan beyninin kullanımını ve hafıza çağrışımlarını azalttığı" söylenmektedir. II no'lu cümlede ise, "Su, beyni iyi durumda tutma konusunda inanılmaz bir güce sahiptir." denmektedir. Bu cümle hafıza sorunu konulu parçanın akışını bozmaktadır. Yanıt **B**'dir.

79. (I) One of nature's finest super foods is wheat germ oil. (II) To begin, wheat germ oil is high in antioxidants. (III) It supports the immune system by protecting the heart. (IV) To keep wheat germ oil from going bad, store it in the refrigerator or in a cool place out of direct sunlight (V) In addition, it also protects the nervous system.

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

Parçadaki I, II, III ve V no'lu cümleler, buğday özü yağının yararlarından söz etmektedir. IV no'lu cümlede ise, buğday özü yağının nasıl saklanması gerektiği hakkında bilgi vardır. Bu cümle konu bütünlüğünü bozmaktadır. Yanıt **D**'dir.

80. (I) Skyscrapers are really tall buildings. (II) They look like arrows in the air. (III) For some people, they are the signs of modernization. (IV) But for me they are the proof of modern world's greediness and selfishness. (V) The Home Insurance Building was the first steel-framed skyscraper built in Chicago.

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

Parçanın I, II, III ve IV no'lu cümlelerinde, gökdelenlerin ne oldukları, neye benzedikleri ve bazı insanlara ve parçanın yazarına ne ifade ettiği hakkında bilgi verilmektedir. V no'lu cümlede ise, Şikago'daki bir gökdelenin çelik konstrüksiyon ile inşa edilen ilk gökdelen olduğu söylenmiştir. Paragraf, gökdelenlerin nasıl yapıldığı ile ilgili olmadığından bu cümle bütünlüğü bozmaktadır. Yanıt **E**'dir.







# MINI PRACTICE TEST

MARVEL  
GRADE  
11

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# YABANCI DİL MİNİ DENEME SINAVI

## İNGİLİZCE

1. Bu sınavda 50 soru vardır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 75 dakikadır.
3. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
4. Sayfalar üzerindeki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.

1. - 11. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. All my joy ---- when I heard the bad news.  
A) persisted B) remained  
C) proposed D) discovered  
E) disappeared
2. Although he was very bored, Graham waited ---- for the bell to ring.  
A) mutually B) enormously  
C) patiently D) heavily  
E) selfishly
3. More than 200 people died in ---- clashes in Jos, Nigeria.  
A) calm B) violent  
C) sociable D) peaceful  
E) flexible

4. Some teaching experience is a necessary ---- for this job.  
A) qualification B) destination  
C) registration D) examination  
E) satisfaction
5. Henry ---- the wallet until he found his daughter's photo.  
A) turned on B) came across  
C) made up D) looked through  
E) took after
6. ---- Mary got home, Tom had already cooked dinner.  
A) For  
B) During  
C) By the time  
D) After  
E) As soon as

7. **Vasco de Gama ---- a successful explorer because he ---- a very important trip around the tip of Africa.**

- A) had been / is making
- B) will be / had been making
- C) has been / was making
- D) is being / had made
- E) was / made

8. **Martha ---- excited about space exploration ever since she ---- "The Star Trek".**

- A) will be / was watching
- B) was / had been watching
- C) is being / has watched
- D) has been / watched
- E) is going to be / watches

9. **The Wright Brothers ---- their first plane on December 17, 1903.**

- A) were flying
- B) will have flown
- C) flew
- D) fly
- E) have been flying

10. **A group of environmentalists ---- different countries attended a conference ---- Zanzibar.**

- A) from / in
- B) to / at
- C) through / with
- D) for / on
- E) into / by

11. **When Christopher Columbus ---- in North America in 1492, millions of native Americans ---- there for thousands of years.**

- A) arrived / were living
- B) arrived / had been living
- C) had arrived / have lived
- D) arrives / will have been living
- E) was arriving / are living

**12. - 16. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Residents of Laurel, Montana in the USA **(12)**---- a busy weekend in June 2011. **(13)**---- they had a chance to celebrate Independence Day, they began cleaning up an oil spill. Hundreds of barrels of crude oil leaked **(14)**---- the Yellowstone River when an ExxonMobil pipeline burst. After that, nearly 140 people in the area **(15)**---- their homes because of other possible explosions. Clean up crews worked along the banks of the Yellowstone River. The beautiful Yellowstone River is home to a variety of wildlife and it is a(n) **(16)**---- tourist attraction.

12.

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

13.

- A) Ever since
- B) During
- C) So
- D) Until
- E) Before

14.

- A) into
- B) for
- C) of
- D) above
- E) behind

15.

- A) will be leaving
- B) had left
- C) left
- D) have left
- E) leaves

16.

- A) invisible
- B) important
- C) productive
- D) patient
- E) frequent

17. - 21. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

17. After Mark Twain travelled on the first cruise in America in 1867, ----.

- A) ships also carry immigrants to the United States
- B) because there was a big improvement in the quality of the ships
- C) passengers are responsible for their own luggage
- D) famous for his descriptions of life on the Mississippi River
- E) he wrote about the trip in his book *Innocents Abroad*

18. When a blue whale exhales, ----.

- A) whalers killed almost 30,000 blue whales
- B) its scientific name is *Balaenoptera musculus*
- C) its skin had a bluish-gray colour
- D) its spray can reach nearly 30 feet into the air
- E) females carry their young for a year

19. ---- because it is the warmest time of year in Antarctica.

- A) When the chicks are about nine weeks old
- B) Adélie penguin eggs hatch in December
- C) It has been very cold lately
- D) Penguins were excellent swimmers
- E) Before they left the jungle

20. We had a traffic accident ----.

- A) while we were going to the station
- B) because we will run out of petrol
- C) when the policeman stops the car
- D) ever since the traffic was heavy
- E) so we didn't have any problems

21. ----, the chairman was kind enough to let us in.

- A) After I talk to the boss
- B) By the time the meeting ends
- C) As soon as they announce the results
- D) When we meet after work
- E) Although we were late for the meeting

22. - 24. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

On a sunny day, I wanted to go fishing on my own. So I packed everything: a fishing rod, hooks, weights and of course, worms for bait. When I reached the quay, I put a worm on the hook and threw the line in and waited for the fish to bite. I was disappointed when I did not catch anything after I waited for an hour. I pulled in the line because I was going to check the worm. To my surprise, there was a small fish at the end of the line. Because it was too small to eat, I took the little fish off the hook and threw it back into the water. I put another worm on the hook and threw the line in. Five minutes later, the line started to shake rapidly. I wanted to pull it, but I couldn't. Suddenly, I saw a huge fish on the water. It pulled the line into the water. I couldn't keep it anymore. In the end, I lost both my hope and my fishing rod. I was very upset, so I packed everything and went back home.

22. According to the passage, the first fish ----.

- A) was too heavy to pull
- B) shook the line rapidly
- C) wasn't big enough to eat
- D) took five minutes to catch
- E) jumped back into the water

23. It is clear from the passage that the writer ----.

- A) didn't have enough bait, so he went back home
- B) wasn't strong enough to catch the big fish
- C) stayed at the quay for only five minutes
- D) couldn't catch anything, but remained hopeful
- E) decided to buy a new fishing rod

24. One can learn from the passage that the writer ----.

- A) was very happy because he caught a lot of fish
- B) went fishing with friends
- C) had more than one fishing rods
- D) couldn't take any fish home
- E) caught a huge fish and took it home

**25. - 27. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Cold-tolerant organisms have evolved a variety of methods for coping with low temperatures. Some animals hibernate, take shelter, or even migrate to warmer areas. Others, such as Antarctic seals, have warm fur and a thick layer of blubber for insulation. On the other hand, arctic plants are small and they grow low to the ground. They can also be covered with hair and wax to avoid wind chill. Some insects, amphibians and microbes can even be frozen solid and they can stand it.

**25. The passage is mainly about ----.**

- A) kinds of animal shelters
- B) climate change and its effect on animals
- C) hibernation
- D) Antarctic seals
- E) different ways of coping with low temperatures

**26. It is clear from the passage that ----.**

- A) some animals move to warmer areas to escape the cold weather
- B) no living thing can survive cold climate
- C) animals are more sensitive to cold than plants
- D) all cold-tolerant organisms have a thick layer of blubber
- E) only animals with fur can stand low temperatures

**27. One can understand from the passage that ----.**

- A) there are many tall plants in the Arctic
- B) all animals migrate to warmer areas in winter
- C) the body structures of some animals protect them from cold
- D) cold weather does not have a negative effect on amphibians
- E) short plants generally grow in warm regions

**28. - 30. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In the busy everyday life, many families do not have time to prepare homemade foods, so they eat precooked foods. Precooked foods are easy and fast to prepare. These foods have additives. Some improve their taste and others increase the length of shelf life, so the food does not spoil. However, we cannot digest most of these chemicals in our bodies properly and as a result, they cause diseases and weight gain. When you consider these, you should think twice before you buy precooked foods.

**28. It is clear from the passage that ----.**

- A) people never consumed precooked foods in the past
- B) you can lose weight when you consume precooked foods
- C) precooked foods are cheaper than homemade foods
- D) the chemicals in precooked foods are harmful to our body
- E) the long shelf life makes the food healthier

**29. It is stated in the passage that precooked foods ----.**

- A) are the main reason for serious illnesses
- B) are more practical than homemade foods
- C) take longer to prepare
- D) are usually more delicious than homemade foods
- E) can go bad in a very short time

**30. According to the passage, the additives in precooked foods ----.**

- A) prevent them from spoiling
- B) make them safer than homemade foods
- C) are easy to digest
- D) have nothing to do with weight gain
- E) make them healthier than homemade foods

31. - 33. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. Freddy:  
– **Shall we go to the beach at the weekend?**

Sally:

– ----

Freddy:

– **You are right. I hope it doesn't rain then.**

Sally:

– **I hope not.**

- A) Of course. We are going tomorrow.  
B) I am afraid of swimming.  
C) Unfortunately, I have forgotten my swimsuit.  
D) Have you put your raincoat on?  
E) I don't know yet. It depends on the weather, you know.

32. Harry:  
– **Mr. Anderson won't come to the office this week.**

Sam:

– ----

Harry:

– **No, he isn't. He will be on a business trip with the department manager.**

Sam:

– **Right. It must be about the new project.**

- A) Why? Is he sick?  
B) Has he seen the doctor?  
C) When did they fire him?  
D) Doesn't he earn enough?  
E) How long has he been working here?

33. Rachel:  
– **I am going to London next month. Have you ever been there?**

Tom:

– **Yes, I have. It is a fantastic city.**

Rachel:

– ----

Tom:

– **First, you should visit the museums and palaces. Then you can go up the London Eye and watch the city.**

- A) I don't prefer to go there, but we have a conference.  
B) My sister has been there three times.  
C) I want to visit New York next year.  
D) Then, can you recommend some places to me?  
E) Did you go there on holiday?

34. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

34. **When Mr. Johnson arrived at the airport, the plane hadn't taken off yet.**

- A) Mr. Johnson was too late to catch the plane.  
B) Mr. Johnson arrived at the airport as soon as the plane took off.  
C) Mr. Johnson couldn't reach the airport before the plane took off.  
D) After the plane took off, Mr. Johnson left the airport.  
E) Mr. Johnson arrived at the airport before the plane took off.

35. **Because he has never been to an archaeological museum before, he is fascinated.**
- A) Though he doesn't like archaeological museums, he is impressed.
  - B) He knows archaeological museums are impressive.
  - C) He is impressed as it is the first time he has been to an archaeological museum.
  - D) Archaeological museums have always impressed him.
  - E) He has been to an archaeological museum before, but this one is impressive for him.

36. **It has been a long time since I last played badminton.**

- A) A long time ago, I liked playing badminton.
- B) I haven't played badminton for a long time.
- C) I have been playing badminton for a long time.
- D) I don't like playing badminton for a long time.
- E) This is the first time I have ever played badminton.

37. - 38. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

37. **At night, you and your little sister are at home and you are watching TV. Suddenly, there is a power cut. You know your sister is afraid of the dark. You want to calm her down and find a solution to this problem and say: ----**
- A) Don't be silly! You are behaving childishly.
  - B) You won't start crying like a baby, will you?
  - C) I hope mum and dad come soon. I am scared, too.
  - D) Don't be scared, honey. I will light some candles in a minute.
  - E) Will you turn the lights on, please?

38. **You are going on holiday with your family this weekend. You have been looking forward to this holiday as this has been a difficult year for you. After you make all the necessary arrangements, you remember your special plant. It is a present from your mother, so it is very important. You don't want it to die when you are on holiday, so you ask your neighbour: ----**

- A) Would you like to buy this plant?
- B) Doesn't this plant look lovely?
- C) Could you look after this plant while we are away on holiday?
- D) Why do you water the flowers so often?
- E) I know you are going on holiday, so shall I look after your plants?

39. - 41. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

39. **Fireflies are actually very cool insects. They are not even flies, they are beetles. They can send out light signals every now and then. ---- In fact, that is the light of these fireflies.**

- A) Many fireflies do not produce light.
- B) There is another type of beetle called the glow-worm.
- C) Others feed on plant pollen or nectar.
- D) When you see them at night on a tree, you might think it is a bright Christmas tree.
- E) There are 2,000 firefly species in tropical environments.

40. **American alligators once faced extinction. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service placed them on the endangered species list in 1967. ---- Just 20 years later, they took American alligators off the list.**

- A) Fish, turtles, snakes, and small mammals are all on an alligator's favourite menu.
- B) Half of its length is its big and strong tail.
- C) You will spot them in Florida and Louisiana.
- D) Now the main threat to alligators is habitat destruction.
- E) Fortunately, the legal protection worked.

41. The ancient Greeks could buy clothes in the "Agora", as they called the marketplace, but they were expensive. ---- Then they dyed them a bright colour, or kept them bleached white.

- A) Greek mythology tells about the gods and goddess of ancient Greece.
- B) So most women made their own clothes out of linen or wool.
- C) In some cities, local councils met in nearby buildings.
- D) Craftsmen had stalls, shops or workshops in or near the agora.
- E) Farmers came with their productions.

42. - 44. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. She has talked to many different specialists about her problem, but nobody could help her.

- A) Kimsenin ona yardımcı olamayacağını bile bile, sorunuyla ilgili birçok farklı uzmanla konuştu.
- B) Sorunuyla ilgili olarak birçok farklı uzman, ona bu konuda yardımcı olamayacaklarını söyledi.
- C) Hiç kimse ona yardımcı olamasa da, o birçok farklı uzmanla konuşmakta kararlıydı.
- D) Sorunuyla ilgili olarak birçok farklı uzmanla konuştu, fakat kimse ona yardımcı olmadı.
- E) Hangi uzmanla konuşursa konuşsun, kimse ona yardımcı olamayacağını söyledi.

43. Depression is an emotionally and physically painful condition and it can stem from a variety of causes.

- A) Sebebi ne olursa olsun, depresyon duygusal ve fiziksel olarak acı veren önemli bir durumdur.
- B) Duygusal ve fiziksel acıya neden olduğu bilinen depresyonun birçok farklı nedeni olabilir.
- C) Depresyon duygusal ve fiziksel olarak acı veren bir durumdur ve çeşitli sebeplerden kaynaklanabilir.
- D) Çeşitli sebeplerden kaynaklanabilen depresyon, duygusal ve fiziksel olarak acı veren bir durumdur.
- E) Sadece duygusal olarak değil fiziksel olarak da acı veren depresyon, çeşitli sebeplerden kaynaklanabilir.

44. To prevent poisoning it is important to use and store products according to the instructions on their labels.

- A) Ürünleri etiketlerindeki talimatlara göre kullanmak ve saklamak, zehirlenmeleri önlemede önemlidir.
- B) Zehirlenmeyi önlemek için, ürünleri etiketlerindeki talimatlara göre kullanmak ve saklamak önemlidir.
- C) Zehirlenmeyi önlemek istiyorsanız, kullandığınız ürünleri etiketlerindeki talimatlara göre kullanmalı ve saklamalısınız.
- D) Aldığımız ürünleri etiketlerindeki talimatlara göre kullanır ve saklarsanız zehirlenmelerin önüne geçmiş olursunuz.
- E) Zehirlenmeyi önlemedeki önemli faktörlerden biri de, ürünleri etiketlerindeki talimatlara göre kullanmak ve saklamaktır.



45. - 47. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

45. Bilim insanlarına göre zencefil mide bulantısına karşı güçlü bir ilaçtır.

- A) Scientists say that people can use ginger as a strong medicine against nausea.
- B) Scientists regard ginger as a powerful medicine against nausea.
- C) According to scientists, doctors can rapidly treat nausea with ginger.
- D) Scientific research shows that ginger rapidly relieves the symptoms of nausea.
- E) According to scientists, ginger is a powerful medicine against nausea.

46. Michael Faraday, elektrokimya ve elektromanyetizma konusunda çalışmalarıyla pek çok bilim alanının temelini attı.

- A) Michael Faraday's works on electrochemistry and electromagnetism laid the foundation for many areas of science.
- B) Michael Faraday's works on electrochemistry and electromagnetism was significant for the foundation of many areas of science.
- C) With his works on electrochemistry and electromagnetism, Michael Faraday became the founder of many areas of science.
- D) Michael Faraday's works on electrochemistry and electromagnetism made him the founder of different areas of science.
- E) Michael Faraday laid the foundation for many areas of science with his works on electrochemistry and electromagnetism.

47. Pazar günü hava güzeldi, fakat biz evde televizyon seyretmeyi tercih ettik.

- A) Our favourite activity on fine Sundays is to stay at home and watch television.
- B) The weather was fine on Sunday, and we preferred to watch television at home.
- C) The weather was fine on Sunday, but we preferred to watch television at home.
- D) We usually prefer to stay at home and watch television on a fine Sunday.
- E) The weather will be fine on Sunday, but we'll watch television at home anyway.

48. - 50. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

48. (I) Beijing National Stadium was built for the 2008 Olympic Games. (II) Swedish architects Jacques Herzog and Pierre Meuron designed it. (III) Jacques Herzog was born in Basel in 1951. (IV) The Chinese artist Ai Weiwei also took part in its construction. (V) 17,000 construction workers worked on the stadium.

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

49. (I) There are some rules for making a good conversation. (II) First, you should have a certain message. (III) Then you can use some interesting stories to give this message. (IV) You should also have eye contact with the listener. (V) For example, you shouldn't let anyone ask you a question.

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

50. (I) There are different kinds of games. (II) For example, in video games, people often use controllers. (III) In board games, players often move pieces on a flat surface called a board. (IV) I played Monopoly with friends yesterday. (V) In card games, players use playing cards.

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



# PERIODICAL

**MARVEL**  
GRADE  
**11**

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# PERIODICAL

## VOLUME 1

1. - 10. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Some therapists work with a certain age ---- or on a particular type of problem.

- A) collection                      B) mass  
C) crowd                            D) bunch  
E) group

2. Labrador retrievers are among the most ---- breeds of dogs in the UK.

- A) fluent                            B) regular  
C) annual                           D) universal  
E) common

3. Because the cost of living is very high, it isn't easy to ---- children nowadays.

- A) point out                        B) bring up  
C) fill in                             D) hand in  
E) find out

4. I can't ---- you my dress for tonight because I will wear it to my friend's wedding.

- A) lend                                B) borrow  
C) buy                                 D) provide  
E) choose

5. İrfan was ---- disappointed at the score of the match.

- A) loudly                            B) quickly  
C) superficially                    D) deeply  
E) carefully

6. The ---- of the veins is to carry blood to the heart.

- A) function                         B) occupation  
C) reason                            D) purpose  
E) idea

7. You can play video games on a number of ---- platforms.

- A) selfish                            B) different  
C) poisonous                       D) illegible  
E) doubtful

8. Early electronic computers were the size of a large room and ---- huge amounts of electricity.

- A) cancelled                        B) showed  
C) consumed                        D) spelt  
E) recognized

9. Some major events can ---- change the growth cycle of hair.

- A) carelessly                        B) temporarily  
C) cheerfully                        D) anxiously  
E) skilfully

10. Treatment for poisoning ---- the type of poison.

- A) gives up                         B) puts off  
C) depends on                      D) goes through  
E) takes off

11. - 30. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

11. We can start the meeting because everybody ---- and no one is absent.

- A) has arrived
- B) will arrive
- C) arrives
- D) had arrived
- E) was arriving

12. Please make sure all the snacks and beverages are ready before the party ----.

- A) had started
- B) will start
- C) is starting
- D) starts
- E) started

13. I ---- any money with me because I ---- my wallet at home.

- A) haven't had / will forget
- B) hadn't had / forgot
- C) didn't have / had forgotten
- D) don't have / am going to forget
- E) won't have / have forgotten

14. ---- Joshua finished his studies, he had been in Rome ---- over eight years.

- A) Until / yet
- B) While / ago
- C) When / since
- D) Before / never
- E) By the time / for

15. We can meet next week because I ---- my father in the office then.

- A) haven't helped
- B) won't have helped
- C) hadn't helped
- D) won't be helping
- E) didn't help

16. Bald eagles ---- the national symbol of the United States ---- 1782.

- A) had been / for
- B) have been / since
- C) will be / when
- D) are / until
- E) were / by the time

17. I ---- my bike, so I ---- on my helmet now.

- A) am going to ride / am putting
- B) have ridden / was putting
- C) rode / will have put
- D) ride / had put
- E) was riding / have put

18. Dinosaurs ---- the Earth for over 160 million years before they ---- extinct.

- A) will rule / become
- B) ruled / became
- C) are going to rule / are becoming
- D) will have ruled / will become
- E) were ruling / had become

19. Sally ---- in the garden when the boys ---- the ball at her face.

- A) was playing / threw
- B) will play / are going to throw
- C) plays / have thrown
- D) has played / will throw
- E) is playing / had thrown

20. Matthew ---- to school with his mother, but today his father ---- him to school.

- A) will sometimes go / had taken
- B) is still going / will have been taking
- C) has just gone / will take
- D) always goes / is taking
- E) never went / has taken

21. They ---- for nearly half an hour when the police ----.

- A) are fighting / arrive
- B) were fighting / had arrived
- C) had been fighting / arrived
- D) fight / will arrive
- E) will be fighting / have arrived

22. My friends ---- volleyball in the school team for two years when I ---- them next year.

- A) had been playing / joined
- B) will be playing / have joined
- C) are playing / am going to join
- D) were playing / had joined
- E) will have been playing / join

23. Success comes after hard work, not after ---- related to luck.

- A) anything
- B) someone
- C) anybody
- D) nothing
- E) nobody

24. Paul needed money to have ---- car engine fixed, but he mentioned ---- about it to his parents.

- A) ---- / everything
- B) its / no one
- C) his / nothing
- D) it's / anyone
- E) their / anything

25. The singer thanked to ---- who allowed her to perform ---- songs in her own album which sold millions and became her best album.

- A) ones / each other
- B) someone / its
- C) those / their
- D) the ones / theirs
- E) them / another

26. Many neighbouring cities, one after ---- were destroyed, but Hiroshima ---- remained protected.

- A) the other / itself
- B) other / ----
- C) the others / it
- D) another / its own
- E) others / on its own

27. I was extremely nervous last week because I was the only staff member who ---- with each and every customer.

- A) must have dealt
- B) can deal
- C) has had to deal
- D) had to deal
- E) might have dealt

28. You shouldn't have touched the electric wires as you ---- yourself.

- A) must be killing
- B) might kill
- C) could have killed
- D) were able to kill
- E) might have killed

29. You ---- Laura in Chicago last Tuesday as I know for a fact that she was right here in New York on that day.

- A) shouldn't see
- B) can't have seen
- C) had better not see
- D) needn't have seen
- E) might not see

30. Grace ---- working when she moved to another city as she now keeps saying that she is extremely bored.

- A) should continue
- B) may have continued
- C) must have continued
- D) had to continue
- E) would rather have continued

31. - 35. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is currently one of the hottest topics in technology. It (31)---- much attention over the last decade. The last few years have seen several innovations and advancements in AI, which (32)---- previously seen only in the realm of science fiction. Experts think that artificial intelligence (33)---- a great potential to introduce new ways of growth and new methods into all industries across the world. They predict that it (34)---- \$15.7 trillion to the global economy in the next ten years. And they expect that China and the United States will be competing with (35)---- to benefit the most from the coming AI boom.

31.

- A) was receiving
- B) has received
- C) is receiving
- D) had received
- E) received

32.

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

33.

- A) has
- B) had had
- C) had
- D) was having
- E) used to have

34.

- A) has contributed
- B) would contribute
- C) is contributing
- D) will contribute
- E) was contributing

35.

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

36. - 40. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Ever since the Renaissance, we (36)---- Tuscany as the world's greatest repository of art. One (37)---- extraordinary paintings, sculpture or frescoes of the architectural masterpieces there. Visitors come to Tuscany for many reasons. Some come in search of fine art while (38)---- come to explore the extraordinary countryside. (39)---- who enjoy the mountain paths will definitely have great opportunities there. (40)---- who goes there can't really know where to start, and they believe as they get to know the region, they are amazed by it.

36.

- A) had known
- B) have known
- C) know
- D) used to know
- E) knew

37.

- A) can find
- B) should have found
- C) had better find
- D) was able to find
- E) had to find

38.

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

39.

- A) These
- B) Theirs
- C) We
- D) The others'
- E) Those

40.

- A) Nobody
- B) Ones
- C) Anybody
- D) Somewhere
- E) Anything

41. - 50. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

41. ---- because I have to stay in and do my homework.

- A) We had been late for school
- B) My teacher was angry with me
- C) I cannot find my keys anywhere
- D) My mum and dad were out for dinner
- E) I can't go out tonight

42. Look at all those! ---- because we haven't drunk the ones in the fridge yet.

- A) We had better buy some more beverages
- B) You don't have to prepare so much food
- C) We didn't have to cook anything at all
- D) You needn't have bought so many drinks
- E) You should ask me first before doing the shopping

43. ----, but industrialization certainly made it spread so quickly.

- A) The sea animals came ashore regularly to lay eggs
- B) Many animal species will have died
- C) Environmental pollution is as old as human existence itself
- D) After the Industrial Revolution started
- E) Pollutants occur naturally

44. When an elephant drinks water, ----.

- A) adult males generally travel alone
- B) they eat roots, leaves, fruit and grasses
- C) it can also use it to grasp an entire tree branch
- D) they used their trunks to help them keep cool
- E) it sucks nearly 7.5 litres of it into its trunk at a time

45. ----, but nobody answered.

- A) Because they are going to write an essay
- B) I called the office many times
- C) The teacher will ask me a question
- D) The students were making too much noise
- E) Before the bell rang

46. ---- before free citizens became gladiators, too.

- A) Wounded gladiators could lay down their shield
- B) The origin of gladiatorial combat is open to debate
- C) The gladiators wore splendid armour of gold and silver
- D) Prisoners of war or slaves had fought as gladiators
- E) The first gladiatorial games took place in Rome



47. We had vaccination against various diseases

-----.

- A) when we were kids
- B) ever since we caught a disease
- C) before there is strong evidence for their harm
- D) because we have the flu
- E) so some parents worry about their kids' health

49. I was planning to eat all the sweets, -----.

- A) so the dentist examined my teeth
- B) when we go to the candy shop
- C) although she was late for lunch
- D) but I saved some of them for my sister
- E) because I will wash the dishes

48. -----, but that certainly wasn't my intention.

- A) I didn't have to work long hours to reach my goal
- B) I must have offended her with my words about her work
- C) I never hurt anyone in class even when they treated me badly
- D) I was happy to help all my friends with their projects
- E) I was determined to carry on with the project despite the difficulties

50. After I had dropped him at the station, -----.

- A) it is going to be too dark
- B) he has sent an email to me
- C) I drove straight to the supermarket
- D) I will wait for the school bus
- E) my father usually watches TV

51. - 55. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

51. In recent days, there has been a great increase in the number of traffic accidents.

- A) Son zamanlarda, trafik kazalarında büyük bir artış bekleniyor.
- B) Son günlerdeki trafik kazaları daha da fazla artacak gibi gözüküyor.
- C) Son günlerde, trafik kazalarının sayısında büyük bir artış olmuştur.
- D) Büyük trafik kazalarının sayısı gün geçtikçe daha da artmaktadır.
- E) Sayısında büyük artış yaşanan trafik kazaları son günlerde meydana gelmiştir.

52. The DNA code of every individual is also unique, just like fingerprints.

- A) Tıpkı parmak izleri gibi benzersiz olan şey her bireyin DNA şifresidir.
- B) Tıpkı parmak izleri gibi her bireyin DNA şifresi de benzersizdir.
- C) Her bireyin sadece parmak izleri değil, DNA şifresi de benzersizdir.
- D) Her bireyin parmak izleri de DNA şifresi de birbirinden farklıdır.
- E) Tıpkı DNA şifresi gibi her bireyin parmak izleri de benzersizdir.

53. Ekin graduated from university two years ago, but she has worked for three different companies so far.

- A) Ekin, üniversiteden iki yıl önce mezun oldu, fakat şimdiye kadar üç farklı şirkette çalıştı.
- B) Üniversiteden iki yıl önce mezun olmasına rağmen, Ekin şu ana kadar üç farklı şirkette çalıştı.
- C) Üniversiteden mezun olmadan önce, Ekin iki yıl içinde üç farklı şirkette çalıştı.
- D) Şimdiye kadar üç farklı şirkette çalışan Ekin, iki yıl önce üniversiteden mezun oldu.
- E) İki yıl önce üniversiteden mezun olan Ekin, şimdiye kadar üç farklı şirkette çalıştı.

54. When someone has been poisoned, you should call your local poison control centre right away.

- A) Biri zehirlendikten hemen sonra, yerel zehir kontrol merkezini aramalısınız.
- B) Zehirlenen biri olduğunda, derhal yerel zehir kontrol merkezini aramalısınız.
- C) Biri zehirlendiğinde yapılması gereken ilk şey yerel zehir kontrol merkezini aramaktır.
- D) Biri zehirlendiğinde, derhal yerel zehir kontrol merkezini aramalısınız.
- E) Biri zehirlenir zehirlenmez derhal yerel zehir kontrol merkezini arayınız.

55. Amerigo Vespucci was one of the early explorers of the New World.

- A) İlk kâşiflerden biri olan Amerigo Vespucci Yeni Dünya'yı keşfetmiştir.
- B) Yeni Dünya'yı ilk keşfeden kişi Amerigo Vespucci'dir.
- C) Amerigo Vespucci, Yeni Dünya'nın ilk kâşiflerinden biriydi.
- D) Yeni Dünya'yı keşfeden Amerigo Vespucci ilk kâşiflerden biridir.
- E) Yeni Dünya'nın kâşifi Amerigo Vespucci, ilk kâşiflerden biridir.

56. - 60. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

56. Bu fabrika, geri dönüşüm yardımıyla su tüketimini büyük ölçüde azaltmıştır.

- A) After the factory starts recycling its materials, water consumption will reduce to a great extent.
- B) The factory is planning to reduce water consumption to a great extent with the help of recycling.
- C) With the help of recycling, the water consumption of the company has reduced to a great extent.
- D) With the help of recycling, this factory is going to reduce water consumption to a great extent.
- E) This factory has reduced water consumption to a great extent with the help of recycling.

57. Dünyadaki tüm diğer canlı organizmalar gibi, bitkiler de hayatta kalmak için suya gereksinim duyarlar.

- A) Water is also vital for the survival of all the other living organisms in the world including plants.
- B) Like the other living organisms, all the plants in the world also need water for their survival.
- C) All the other living organisms in the world, including plants, also need water to survive.
- D) Like all the other living organisms in the world, plants also need water to survive.
- E) Like all the other living organisms in the world, the survival of plants also depends on water.

58. Albert Einstein, teorik fizikteki göz alıcı çalışmalarıyla bilim dünyasını değiştirdi.

- A) Albert Einstein's brilliant works in theoretical physics changed the world of science.
- B) The world of science changed with the brilliant works of Albert Einstein in theoretical physics.
- C) Albert Einstein changed the world of science with his brilliant works in theoretical physics.
- D) Albert Einstein made brilliant studies in theoretical physics and changed the world of science.
- E) After Albert Einstein carried out brilliant works in theoretical physics, the world of science changed.

59. Hayvanlar, diğer hayvanların davranışını etkilemek için feromon adı verilen koku sinyallerini kullanırlar.

- A) The scent signals called pheromones have affected some animals and the behaviour of other animals.
- B) Animals use scent signals called pheromones to affect the behaviour of other animals.
- C) The scent signals called pheromones help animals affect the behaviour of other animals.
- D) Animals affect the behaviour of other animals by using scent signals called pheromones.
- E) The behaviour of animals are affected by other animals because they use scent signals called pheromones.

60. Son 50 yılda, bilim insanları pek çok ciddi hastalığın tedavisini bulmuştur.

- A) Over the past 50 years, scientists have found a cure for many serious illnesses.
- B) It took scientists 50 years to find a cure for many serious illnesses.
- C) After 50 years' research, scientists can treat many serious illnesses.
- D) Scientists have been looking for a cure for many serious illnesses for the past 50 years.
- E) Over 50 years, there have been many attempts to find a cure for many serious illnesses.

