

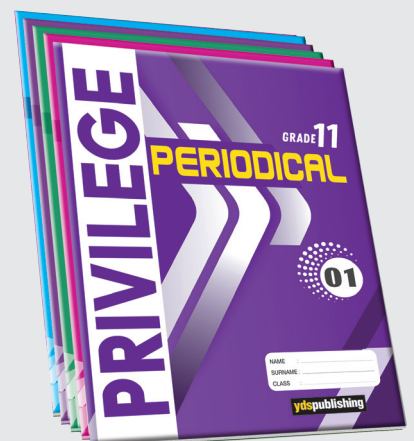
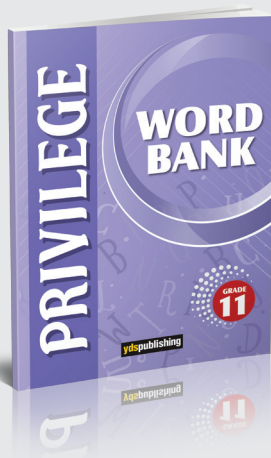
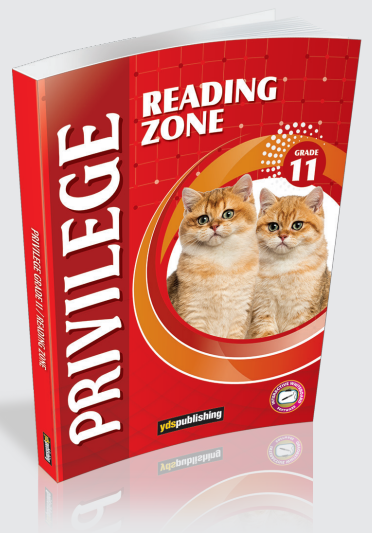
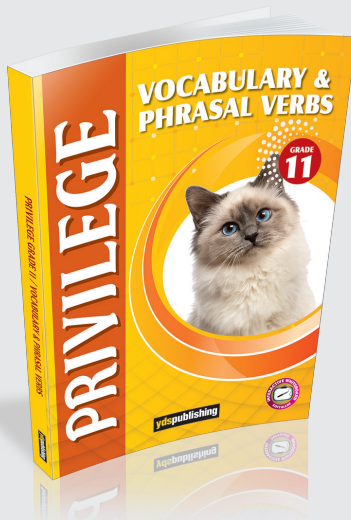
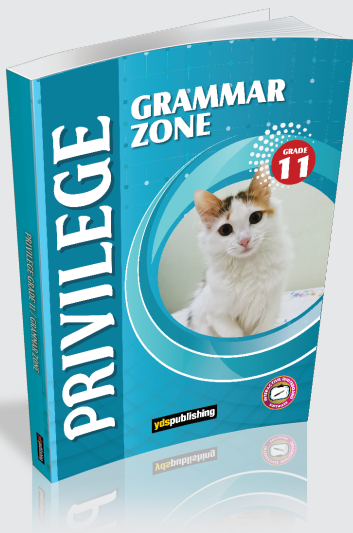


**FREE
SAMPLE
SET**

ydspublishing

PRIVILEGE

GRADE 11



PRIVILEGE

GRAMMAR ZONE

GRADE
11



ydspublishing



CONTENTS

1. PRESENT TENSES 5

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	5
PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE	6
SPELLING RULES - Simple Present Tense - Present Continuous Tense ..	7
Simple Present Tense or Present Continuous Tense	8
Adverbs of Frequency	10
State Verbs	13
PRESENT PERFECT TENSE	15
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE	16
Commonly Confused Words	17
have gone (to) - have been (to)	22
Subject + am/is/are + superlative adjective + (that) + Present Perfect Tense	22
It/This is + the first/second, ... etc. + time/noun + Present Perfect Tense	22
Paraphrasing	24
TEST	
GRAMMAR	28

2. PAST TENSES 30

SIMPLE PAST TENSE	30
PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE	31
Simple Past Tense or Past Continuous Tense	32
Spelling Rules For Simple Past Tense	32
Commonly Confused Words	35
Use Of Time Clauses In Simple Past Tense & Past Continuous Tense ..	35
Used to — Be/Get used to	38
Commonly Confused Words	39
Simple Past Tense or Present Perfect Tense	40
PAST PERFECT TENSE	42
Use Of Time Clauses In Simple Past Tense & Past Perfect Tense	42
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE	43
Past Perfect Continuous Tense or Present Perfect Continuous Tense .	43
Past Perfect Continuous Tense or Past Continuous Tense	44
Simple Past Tense – Past Continuous Tense – Past Perfect Tense	45
Paraphrasing	48
TESTS	
GRAMMAR	51
REVIEW UNITS 1-2	53

3. FUTURE FORMS 55

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE	55
BE GOING TO	56
Present Continuous Tense	57
Simple Present Tense	57
Use of Time Clauses with “will” and “be going to”	59
FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE	61

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE **63**

Use of Time Clauses in Future Perfect Tense	63
---	----

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE **63**

Future Forms - Review	66
Tense Summary Chart	71

TESTS

GRAMMAR	74
SENTENCE COMPLETION	76
PARAPHRASING	77
CLOZE TEST	78
TRANSLATION	79

4. MODALS 80

Must	80
Must / Have to / Have got to / Need to	81
Mustn't / Can't	82
Needn't / Don't have to / Don't need to	82
Didn't need to / Didn't have to / Needn't have done	83
Can / Could / Be able to	85
Can/Could/May/Might I ...? / Can(not)/May (not)	86
Can/Could/Shall I ...?	87
We can/could ... / Shall we ...? / May/Might as well	87
Can/Could/Will/Would you ...? / Do / Would you mind (not) doing ...	87
Would like (to)	88
Can / Could / May / Might	88
Must / Can't	89
Should / Ought to / Had Better	93
Would Rather / Would Sooner / Prefer	97
Modal Verbs - Summary Chart	99
Paraphrasing.....	106
TESTS	
GRAMMAR	108
SENTENCE COMPLETION	110
PARAPHRASING	111
CLOZE TEST	112
TRANSLATION	113
REVIEW UNITS 1-4	114

5. THE PASSIVE & CAUSATIVES 116

THE PASSIVE	116
Active to Passive	119
Using 'by' in the Passive	120
Passive Forms of Gerunds and Infinitives	123
Personal/Impersonal Forms	123
Paraphrasing	131
CAUSATIVES	133
have / get / make / let	133

TESTS

GRAMMAR	138
SENTENCE COMPLETION	140
PARAPHRASING	141
CLOZE TEST	142
TRANSLATION	143

6. CONDITIONALS & WISH CLAUSES 144

CONDITIONALS	144
Some Other Notes no Conditionals	145
If - When	154
Mixed Conditionals	155

WISHES	156
The Unreal Present and Past	159
Paraphrasing	160

TESTS

GRAMMAR	163
SENTENCE COMPLETION	165
PARAPHRASING	166
CLOZE TEST	167
TRANSLATION	168
REVIEW UNITS 1-6	169

7. CONJUNCTIONS & TRANSITIONS 171

A. COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	171
B. CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS	172
C. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	173

Time Clauses	173
Time Conjunctions	174
Paraphrasing	178
Clauses of Result	179
Clauses of Reason	181
Clauses of Purpose	183
Paraphrasing	185
Clauses of Contrast	186
Exclamations	189
Clauses of Manner	190
Paraphrasing	192
Clauses of Comparison	194
Clauses of Condition	194
Reduction in Adverbial Clauses	195
Reduction of Time Clauses	196
Reduction of Reason Clauses	196
Reduction of Condition Clauses	196
Reduction of Contrast Clauses	196
Linking Words	197
Commonly Confused Words	198

TESTS

GRAMMAR	205
SENTENCE COMPLETION	207
PARAPHRASING	208
CLOZE TEST	209
TRANSLATION	210

8. RELATIVE CLAUSES 211

RELATIVE CLAUSES	211
Relative Pronouns	211
Quantifiers with Relative Pronouns	213
Relative Adverbs	217
Identifying / Non-Identifying Relative Clauses	220
Cleft Sentences	225
Reduction of Relative Clauses	226

TESTS

GRAMMAR	228
SENTENCE COMPLETION	230
PARAPHRASING	231
CLOZE TEST	232
TRANSLATION	233
REVIEW UNITS 1-8	234

9. INFINITIVES - GERUNDS & PARTICIPLES 236

THE INFINITIVE	236
to-infinitive	236
Bare Infinitive	237
Infinitive Tenses	238
Active Infinitives	238
Passive Infinitives	238
The Subject of the Infinitive	241
Too / Enough	242
Infinitive of Purpose	242
Infinitive After "It + take + time/money/effort ..."	243
Infinitive After Certain Verbs	244
Verb + Object + Infinitive	245
Infinitive After Certain Adjectives	245
Infinitive After Certain Nouns	246

THE GERUND (V-ING FORM)	246
Gerund Tenses	248
Active Gerunds	248
Passive Gerunds	248
Verb + Gerund	249
Verb + Preposition + Gerund	250
To (as a Preposition) + Gerund	250
Verb + Object + Preposition + Gerund	251
Adjective + Preposition + Gerund	251
Noun + Preposition + Gerund	252
Preposition + Noun + Preposition + Gerund	252
Verbs Followed by Gerund or Infinitive (Different Meaning)	254
Paraphrasing	259

PARTICIPLES 260**TESTS**

GRAMMAR	264
SENTENCE COMPLETION	266
PARAPHRASING	267
CLOZE TEST	268
TRANSLATION	269

10. NOUN CLAUSES & REPORTED SPEECH 270

NOUN CLAUSES	270
That Clauses	270
Noun Clauses Starting with Whether / If	272
Noun Clauses Starting with Question Words	273
-ever Words in Noun Clauses	274
Subjunctive Form in Noun Clauses	277
REPORTED SPEECH	277
Say - Tell	278
Reported Statements	279
Reported Questions	286
Reported Commands/Requests/Suggestions	288
Some Other Introductory Verbs	290
Reporting a Dialogue	292
Punctuation in Direct Speech	293
'So' and 'Not' Instead of a 'That Clause'	296
So - Too	296
Neither / Nor - Either	296
Paraphrasing	297
TESTS	
GRAMMAR	300
SENTENCE COMPLETION	302
PARAPHRASING	303
CLOZE TEST	304
TRANSLATION	305
REVIEW UNITS 1-10	306

11. ADJECTIVES - ADVERBS & COMPARISON 308

ADJECTIVES	308
Single-Word Adjectives	309
Compound Adjectives	309
Notes on Types of Adjectives	310
Order of Adjectives	311
ADVERBS	312
Formation of Adverbs	313
Commonly Confused Words	314
Types of Adverbs	315
Notes on Some Adverbs of Degree	316
Commonly Confused Words	319
Sentence Adverbs	319
Order of Adverbs	319
Adverbs with Two Forms and Differences in Meaning	320
COMPARISON	323
Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives	324
Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adverbs	326
Irregular Comparative and Superlative Forms	326
Expressing Big/Small Differences in Comparative Forms	326
Notes on Comparative & Superlative Forms	328
Other Types of Comparison	330
Paraphrasing	333
TESTS	
GRAMMAR	334
SENTENCE COMPLETION	336
PARAPHRASING	337
CLOZE TEST	338
TRANSLATION	339

12. NOUNS - ARTICLES - PRONOUNS - QUANTIFIERS 340

NOUNS	340
Compound Nouns	343
Singular/Plural Verb Forms	344
The Indefinite Article (A / An)	346
One / Ones	347
A / An - One	348
The Definite Article (The)	350
PRONOUNS	357
Personal Pronouns	357
Possessive Adjectives / Possessive Pronouns	359
Possessive Case	362
Reflexive Pronouns	363
Generic Pronouns	365
Forms of 'Other'	366
Demonstrative Pronouns	367
QUANTIFIERS	368
Some / Any / No	369
Every / Each	374
A lot of / Lots of / Plenty of / Much / Many	375
A few - Few / A little - Little	376
Both - Neither / All - None / Either	378
Whole / Most / Half	382
A Number of / Several / A Couple of / A Majority of / The Majority of	383
A Large Amount of / A Great Deal of / A Large Quantity of / A Large Sum of	383
TESTS	
GRAMMAR	385
SENTENCE COMPLETION	387
PARAPHRASING	388
CLOZE TEST	389
TRANSLATION	390
REVIEW UNITS 1-12	391

13. PREPOSITIONS 393

Prepositions of Place and Movement	393
Prepositions of Place	394
Prepositions of Time	399
Other Prepositions Showing Time	400
Some Other Notes on Prepositions of Time	400
Prepositional Phrases	403
Noun + Preposition	403
Preposition + Noun	404
Adjective + Preposition	406
Verb + Preposition	407
Commonly Confused Words	409
Commonly Confused Words	409
TESTS	
GRAMMAR	410
SENTENCE COMPLETION	412
PARAPHRASING	413
CLOZE TEST	414
TRANSLATION	415
GENERAL REVIEW 1	416
GENERAL REVIEW 2	420

Modal verbs; must, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should ve ought (to) gibi fiille birlikte kullanılan ve fiile farklı anlamlar katan yardımcı fiillerdir. **Modal verbs**, zorunluluk veya zorunluluk olmaması, gereklilik, kesinlik, izin verme ve yasaklama gibi durumları ve teklif, öneri, rica, öğüt, beceri, eleştiri ve mantık yürüterek yapılan çıkarımları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Modal verbs;
-s, -ing ve -ed eklerini almaz. Özneye göre değişiklik göstermez.

She **must work** hard. (She ~~musts~~ work...)

ought dışındaki tüm yardımcı fiiller (**modal verbs**), **bare infinitive** yapısı ile kullanılır.

He **can run** fast. (He can ~~to run~~...)

ought ise, **to-infinitive** yapısı ile kullanılır.

She **ought to study** hard.

Soru cümlelerinde öznenin önce gelir. Olumsuz cümlelerde ardından **not** alır.

Can he swim?

You **should not/shouldn't** run fast.

Farklı zaman (**tense**) yapıları yoktur. Geniş, şimdiki ve gelecek zamanı ifade eder.

I **must leave now**. (present tense)

I **must return next week**. (future tense)

Must

must = It is your duty to do sth. / You are obliged to do sth.

Must, zorunluluk (**obligation**), gereklilik (**necessity**) ve yükümlülük (**duty**) bildirir.

You **must** wear a helmet when you ride a motorcycle. (= You are obliged to wear a helmet when you ride a motorcycle.)
(Motosiklet kullanırken kask takmalısın.)

must = I strongly advise you to do sth.

Must, güçlü tavsiyelerde (**strong advice**) bulunurken de kullanılır.

You **must** take him to hospital right away. (= You really should take him to hospital right away, or it'll be too late.)
(Onu hemen hastaneye götürmelisin yoksa çok geç olur.)

must = I'm sure / I'm certain

Must, ayrıca mantık yürüterek varılan bir sonucu/çıkarımı (**logical assumption**) ifade eder.

She **must** be over 40. (=I'm sure/certain she is over 40. - 40 yaşın üstünde olmalı.)

* Olumsuz çıkarımlar genellikle **can't** ile ifade edilir.

She **can't** be 30 years old. (=I'm sure/certain she is not 30 years old. - 30 yaşında olamaz; mümkün değil.)

Must, yalnızca geniş zaman, şimdiki zaman ve yakın gelecek için kullanılır. Diğer zamanlar için **have to** yapısı çekimlenerek kullanılır.

I **must** study for my exam (now / tomorrow). I **had to** study hard for my exams last month.

present simple

must / have to

future simple

must / will have to

past simple

had to

present perfect

have/has had to

Must / Have to / Have got to / Need to

must = It is necessary to do sth.

Must, konuşan kişinin gerekli olduğunu düşündüğü eylem ve durumları ifade etmeye de yarar.

*I **must stay** at home today. (Konuşan kişinin kendi kararı/düşüncesi)*



have to = It is necessary to do sth.

Have to, konuşan kişinin dışında birisi/birileri, yani dış faktörler tarafından belirlenen zorunlulukları ifade eder.

*I **have to** work until 5:30 pm. (Zorunluluk kişinin kendisi tarafından getirilmemiş.)*



* **Have to**, diğer bazı tense ve modal verbs ile kullanılabilir.

You **will have to** apologize when she comes here.

We **may have to** work together for this project.

* **Have to** ile soru ve olumsuz cümle yaparken **do**, **does** ve **did** kullanılır.

*Do you / Does he **have to** go to work today?*

*I **don't** / He **doesn't have to** work today.*

Must ve **have to** içeren sorular farklı anlam taşır.

*Do we **have to** take this quiz now?*



(The student wants to know if it is really necessary to take a quiz now.)

(Öğrenci, şu anda sınav olmalarının gerçekten zorunlu olup olmadığını öğrenmek istiyor.)

Must we go out tonight?



*(The husband wants to know if his wife **insists on** going out because he does not really want to go out.)*

(Adam karısının dışarı çıkmakta ısrarcı olup olmadığını öğrenmek istiyor çünkü kendisi gerçekten dışarı çıkmak istemiyor.)

Have got to, **have to** ile aynı anlamı taşır, ancak genellikle günlük konuşmada kullanılır.

*I've **got to** hang up now. I have a lot of homework to do.*



need to = It is necessary to do sth.

Need to da **have to** gibi bir şeyi yapmanın gerekli olduğunu ve bu gerekliliğin kişinin ihtiyaçlarından kaynaklandığını belirtir.

*I **need to** talk to you on this matter.*

*She **needs to** buy a pair of boots for the winter.*

Mustn't / Can't

mustn't / can't = It is forbidden to do sth. / You are not allowed to do sth. / It's against the rules/law.

Mustn't / Can't, yasakları/yasak olan eylemleri ifade etmek için kullanılır.

We **mustn't** drop litter on the street. (... *çöp atmamalıyız.*)
(= Dropping litter on the street is forbidden/against the rules / is not allowed.)

You **can't** stay at your friend's house tonight. (= You are not allowed to stay there.)
(... *arkadaşının evinde kalamazsın.*)



Needn't / Don't have to / Don't need to

needn't = It isn't necessary to do sth.

Needn't, zorunluluk olmadığını ifade eder. **Don't/doesn't need to** veya **don't/doesn't have to** yapıları da bu anlamda kullanılabilir.

She **needn't/doesn't need to/doesn't have to** wash the dishes by hand.
(= It isn't necessary for her to wash the dishes by hand.)
(... *elde yıkamasına gerek yok.*)



NOTE Zorunluluk belirtilen olumlu cümlelerde **must** kullanılır. Ancak, zorunluluğun olmadığını belirten cümlelerde **mustn't** değil **don't have to / don't need to** kullanılır.

A: I **must** water the plants tomorrow.

B: I **don't have to/don't need to** water mine because my sister waters them.

1 Fill in the blanks with **mustn't/can't** or **needn't/don't have to/don't need to**.

- A:** Shall I wash your car, Dad?
B: No, you **needn't (don't have to / don't need to)** wash it because I'll take it to the car wash tomorrow.
- A:** You park your car here.
Don't you see the "No Parking" sign?
B: Oh, I'm sorry! I haven't noticed it.
- A:** I'm going to clean my room this afternoon, Mum.
B: You because the cleaning lady is coming tomorrow. She'll clean it anyway.
- A:** You leave this box on the floor. Someone might trip over it and fall.
B: OK, I'll put it away now.
- You drink water from the tap because it contains huge amounts of pollutants.
- A:** I can give you a lift home if you wish.
B: You because I've already called a taxi. It will be here any minute now.
- A:** I'll give this bone to your puppy.
B: You do that. It's too big for him to chew; it will break his teeth.
- A:** I don't want to cook anything for dinner. I am too tired.
B: Don't worry. You cook anything. I'll order a large pizza.

2 Rewrite the sentences using **must, need to, mustn't, can't, needn't, has to, don't/doesn't have to, don't/doesn't need to**.

- He **is obliged to** pay the rent on the first day of each month because the landlord says so.
He has to pay the rent on the first day of each month.
- It is forbidden** to take pictures inside the museum.
- You **aren't allowed** to feed the animals in the zoo.
- A postman **is obliged** to deliver mail to homes and offices every day; it is his duty.
- It is necessary** for me to lose weight before summer.
- I strongly advise** you to see a doctor for your stomach pain.
- It isn't necessary** for her to be at work before 10 am tomorrow.
- I am sure** the shop is closed at this hour.
- It isn't necessary** for you to cook for the guests because they'll come after dinner.
- I am sure** she is **not** in the office at such an early hour.

Didn't need to / Didn't have to / Needn't have done

didn't need to / didn't have to + V₁ = It was not necessary to do sth.

Didn't need to / didn't have to + V₁ yapısı, geçmişte bir eylemi yapmaya gerek olmadığını anlatır ancak eylemin yapıp yapılmadığı sadece bağlamdan anlaşılır.

We **didn't need to / didn't have to water** the grass yesterday because it had rained very hard the day before.

(= It wasn't necessary for us to water the grass, so we didn't.)
(Dün çimeni sulamamız gerekmedi.)



needn't have + V₃ = It was not necessary to do something, but it was done.

Needn't have + V₃ yapısı, geçmişte bir eylemin gerek olmadığı hâlde yapıldığını vurgulamak için kullanılır.

I **needn't have prepared** so much food. The plates are full of leftovers.

(= It wasn't necessary for her to prepare so much food, but she did.)
(Bu kadar çok yiyecek hazırlamasına gerek yoktu.)

I **needn't have prepared** so much food.
The plates are full of leftovers.



3 Rewrite the following sentences using **didn't need to**, **didn't have to** or **needn't have**.

1. It wasn't necessary for her to clean the house yesterday, but she did.

She needn't have cleaned the house yesterday.

2. It wasn't necessary for me to take the bus to work this morning. Mike gave me a lift.

5. It wasn't necessary for them to hurry. They had plenty of time.

6. It wasn't necessary for her to go shopping yesterday, but she did.

3. It wasn't necessary for her to bring any food to the party, but she did.

7. It wasn't necessary for the director to come to our meeting, but he did.

4. It wasn't necessary for us to turn on the heating yesterday. It was a very warm day.

8. It wasn't necessary for you to wake up early. We were supposed to be at the office in the afternoon.

4 Rewrite each sentence using the word in bold.

1. It is necessary for me to wear a suit to the ceremony.

must *I must wear a suit to the ceremony.*

6. It wasn't necessary for us to wear uniforms at school.

have

2. He is obliged to work after five today.

has

7. It wasn't necessary for them to invite their boss to their party, but they did.

have

3. It is our duty to keep the environment clean.

must

8. It is forbidden to take photographs in the museum.

can

4. We are not allowed to wear jeans to work.

must

9. It isn't necessary for us to reserve a table at this restaurant.

need

5. It wasn't necessary for me to write a summary of the book.

need

10. I am certain she is at the shopping centre with her friends.

must

Can / Could / Be able to

can = am/is/are able to

Can, beceri ve yetenekleri (**ability in the present**) anlatmak için kullanılır.

He **can play** football very well.
(Çok iyi futbol oynayabiliyor.)



* Yetersizlikleri (**lack of ability**) anlatmak için ise **can't** kullanılır.

I **can't speak** Spanish.
(İspanyolca konuşamıyorum.)

could = was/were able to

Could, geçmişe ait beceri ve yetenekleri (**ability in the past**) anlatır.

I **could ride** a bike years ago.
(Yıllar önce bisiklet sürebiliyordum.)



was/were able to = managed to do (ability in the past)

Was/were able to, kişinin geçmişte belli bir durumda, belli bir eylemi gerçekleştirmeyi başardığını veya eylemin üstesinden geldiğini ifade eder. (Bu yapı kullanıldığında tek bir geçmiş eylem söz konusudur.)

On the final day of the championship, Anna **was able to dive** to a depth of 81 metres and set a new record.

(= Anna managed to dive to a depth of 81 metres ...)

(Şampiyonanın final gününde, Anna 81 metre derinliğe dalmayı başardı ve yeni bir rekor kırdı.)



* **see, hear, feel, smell, taste, understand, remember** ve **guess** fiilleriyle, genellikle **was/were able to** yerine **could** kullanılır.

I **could** smell something burning in the kitchen.
~~I was able to smell~~ something burning in the kitchen.

Yukarıda **could** için verilen her iki kullanımın da olumsuz hâli **couldn't** ile ifade edilir.

My little brother **couldn't** speak until he was 3 years old. (geçmişte tekrarlanan eylem)

The boy **couldn't** reach the shelf, so he stood on a chair to reach it. (geçmişte bir kez gerçekleşen belli bir eylem)

Could ve **was/were able to** geçmişteki izin verme (**giving permission**) durumlarından bahsederken de kullanılır.

I **could/was able to** spend the night at a friend's house when I was 17 years old. (I was allowed to spend ...)

Can, içinde bulunduğumuz zaman ve geniş zaman için kullanılır. **Could**, geçmiş zamana işaret eder. Diğer tüm zamanlar için **be able to** yapısı kullanılır.

Hopefully, I **will be able to** speak English when I finish this language course next year.

present simple : can, am/is/are able to

past simple : could, was/were able to

present perfect : have/has been able to

past perfect : had been able to

future simple : will be able to

future perfect : will have been able to

Can/Could/May/Might I ...? / Can(not)/May(not)

Can/Could/May/Might I/we ...? = Do you/Would you mind if I/we ...? = Do you mind my/our V-ing?

Bu yapılar, izin isterken (**asking for permission**) kullanılır.

- * Nazik bir şekilde izin isterken, **could** ve **may** tercih edilir.
- * **Might I ...?** yapısı genellikle resmî dilde kullanılır.

a) günlük konuşmada:



b) (daha) resmî konuşmalarda:



- * Bu sorulara genellikle, **Certainly.**, **Of course!**, **Why not?**, **Yes, you may/can.** veya **(No,) I'm afraid you can't.** şeklinde cevap verilir.
- * **Do/Would you mind if I/we...?** ve **Do you mind my/our V-ing?** sorularına ise **No, not at all.**, **Of course not.** veya **It is OK.** şeklinde cevap verilir. Burada dikkat edilmesi gereken bir diğer nokta ise **Would you mind if I/we ...?** yapısından sonra **Simple Past Tense** kullanılır ancak bu, **present** ya da **future** anlamı verir.

A: **Do you mind if I open the window?**

B: **No, not at all.**

A: **Do you mind my leaving early?**

B: **It is OK.**

A: **Would you mind if we sat here?**

B: **Of course not.**

can / may = You are allowed to do sth.

Can ve **may**, izin verirken (**giving permission**) kullanılır.

- * **May**, daha resmî bir anlam ifade eder.

can't / may not = You are not allowed to do sth.

Can't, bir kişinin izin isteğini geri çevirdiğimiz zaman (**refusing permission**) kullanılır.

- * **May not**, resmî bir ifade olup genellikle yazılı levha veya duyurularda kullanılır.



YOU **MAY NOT** PARK HERE!



Can/Could/Shall I ...?

Would you like (to) ...? = Can/Could/Shall I ...? = Would you like me to ...? = I'll ...

Bu yapıların hepsi, teklifte bulunmak için (offers) kullanılır.

Would you like a sandwich?

Would you like to have a rest before dinner?

Can/Could/Shall I get you something to eat or drink?

Would you like me to bake some cookies for you?

You look thirsty. **I'll** give you a bottle of cold juice.

Thanks.

* Yapılan tekliflere olumlu cevap vermek için **Yes, please., Thank you., I'd love to.**; olumsuz cevap vermek için ise **No, thanks., I'm afraid I can't.** gibi ifadeler kullanılır.

We can/could ... / Shall we ...? / May/Might as well

We can/could ... / Shall we ...? = Let's ... / How about ...? / What about ...? / Why don't we ...?

Bu yapılar öneride bulunurken (suggestions) kullanılır.

We can/could have dinner together.

Let's go out to have fun.

How about going to the cinema?

Why don't we / Shall we watch a movie?

Where **shall** we go?

We **can/could** go to a café.

May/Might as well, '... yapalım/yapın bari' anlamında gönülsüz bir öneri ifadesi taşır.

We **may/might as well** watch TV instead of going to the cinema.

Can/Could/Will/Would you ...? / Do/Would you mind (not) doing

Bir kişiden bizim için bir şey yapmasını rica ettiğimiz zaman (requests) **Can/Could/ Will/Would you** ile başlayan sorular ve **I wonder if you could ...** yapısı da kullanılır.

* Nazik bir şekilde ricada bulunmak istediğimiz zaman **would** ve **could** tercih edilir.

A: Could/Would/Will/Can you give an example, please?

B: Yes, of course.

A: I wonder if you could lend me some money.

B: Why not? How much do you need?

* Bu tür sorulara/ricalara genellikle, **Certainly. , Of course! , I'm sorry/afraid, but I can't.** ifadeleri kullanılarak cevap verilebilir.

Do/Would you mind (not) doing ... yapısı da ricada bulunurken kullanılır. "... yapmanın sakıncası var mı? veya "... yapmasan olur mu?" anlamına gelir. Bu bağlamda bu sorulara verilen olumlu yanıtlar **Not at all.** ya da **No, of course not.** (Sakıncası yok.) şeklindedir.

A: Do/Would you mind being a little more silent?

B: Of course not.

A: Do/Would you mind not making that much noise?

B: OK, I won't.

Would like (to)

Bir ricada bulunurken (**requests**) **I'd like** ifadesi de sıklıkla kullanılır. **Would like** yapısından sonra bir isim (**noun**) ya da **to + infinitive** kullanılabilir. Bu yapıya genellikle **please** sözcüğü eklenir.

I would like to drink a cup of tea, please.

I would like a cup of tea, please.

Birisinden bir ricada bulunurken **I'd like you to + infinitive** yapısı da kullanılabilir.

I would like you to serve me a cup of tea.

Can / Could / May / Might

may / might / could + V₁ = It is possible / It is likely / Perhaps

may / might / could + V₁ yapısı, şu ana veya geleceğe yönelik olasılıkları belirtmek ve tahminlerde bulunmak için kullanılır.

He **may/might/could be** stuck in the traffic jam.

(= It is possible that / Perhaps, he **is** stuck in the traffic jam. - *Trafikte sıkışmış olabilir.*)

* **can**, genellikle bir şeyin teorik olarak mümkün olduğunu anlatmak ve genel olasılık anlamı vermek için kullanılır. Belirli bir durumdaki olasılıktan bahsedilmez.

A panda **can** live up to 20 years in wild.

(It is theoretically possible that a panda **lives** up to 20 years in wild. - *Bir panda yaban hayatta 20 yıla kadar yaşayabilir.*)

The new café **can** be very crowded at lunchtimes. (*Kalabalık olabiliyor. – genel olarak, belirli bir durumda değil.*)

My father is late again.

He **may/might/could be** stuck in the traffic jam.



may / might / could + have + V₃ = It was possible / It was likely / Perhaps

may / might / could + have + V₃ yapısı, geçmişe dönük olasılıkları belirtmek ve geçmiş ile ilgili tahminlerde bulunmak için kullanılır.

A: I smell something burning.

B: My mother **may/might/could have forgotten** to take the cake out of the oven.

(= Perhaps, my mother **forgot/has forgotten** to take the cake out of the oven.)

* **might/could + have + V₃** ile ayrıca, geçmişte gerçekleşmesi mümkün olan fakat gerçekleşmeyen eylem veya olayları da ifade edebiliriz. **May**, bu anlamda kullanılmaz.

Why didn't you set your alarm clock before you went to bed? You **could/might have** overslept. You **could/might have** missed your morning classes. (*Yatmadan önce niçin çalar saatini kurmadın? Uyuyakalabilirdin. Sabah derslerini kaçırabilirdin.*)

Aşağıdaki olumsuz cümleleri inceleyiniz.

a) She may/might not know your phone number. → **possibility (olasılık)**

(= Perhaps, she **doesn't** know your phone number. - *Telefon numaranı bilmiyor olabilir.*)

She **can't/couldn't know** your phone number. → **certainty (kesinlik)**

(= It is certain that she **doesn't** know your phone number. - *Telefon numaranı biliyor olamaz. / ... bilmesi mümkün değil.*)

b) The exam may/might not have ended yet. → **possibility (olasılık)**

(= Perhaps the exam **hasn't ended** yet. - *Sınav henüz bitmemiş olabilir.*)

The exam **can't/couldn't have ended** yet. → **certainty (kesinlik)**

(= I'm certain that the exam **hasn't ended** yet. - *Sınav daha bitmiş olamaz.*)

NOTE **Couldn't have done**, cümleye '... yapmış olamaz' anlamı katmanın yanı sıra 'isteseydi de yapamazdı' anlamı da katabilir.

He **couldn't have finished** his homework on his own. His mother must have helped him.

He **couldn't have finished** his homework on his own **even if** he worked on it all day.

Aşağıdaki örnek cümleleri inceleyiniz.

present	It is possible that she is ill today. Perhaps they will delay your flight.	She may be ill today. They may delay your flight.
present cont.	Perhaps they are coming here. It is likely they will be leaving soon.	They could be coming here. They may be leaving soon.
perfect	Perhaps he arrived yesterday. It's possible she has gone to bed. It's likely he had missed the bus.	He may have arrived yesterday. She could have gone to bed. He might have missed the bus.
perfect cont.	It is possible she was watching TV. It's likely he has been working hard. Perhaps he had been waiting for hours.	She might have been watching TV. He could have been working hard. He may have been waiting for hours.

5 Rewrite the sentences in as many ways as possible.

- I'm certain they have a lot of money.
- Do you mind if I bring my little sister to your party?
- Why don't we invite Jack and Jill to dinner tonight?
- Perhaps he left the letter in his briefcase.
- It's forbidden to take any dictionaries out of the library.
- She managed to win the race without any training.
- It wasn't necessary for me to go to work, so I didn't go.
- It's likely that she has forgotten to call you.
- Would you mind if I came an hour late tomorrow?
- We are obliged to leave our ID cards at the security desk.
- It was likely that I missed my flight; luckily I didn't.

They must have a lot of money.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Must / Can't

Mantık yürüterek olumlu bir çıkarım yaparken **must**, olumsuz bir çıkarım yaparken **can't** kullanılır.



She **can't** be poor.
(= I'm sure she **isn't** poor.)
She **must** be very rich.
(= I'm sure she **is** very rich.)



She **can't have made** this cake herself.
(= I'm sure she **hasn't made** this cake herself.)
She **must have bought** it at a pastry shop.
(= I'm sure she **bought** it at a pastry shop.)



She **can't be going** to work in those clothes.
(= I'm sure she **isn't going** to work.)
She **must be going** to the sports centre.
(= I'm certain she's **going** to the sports centre.)



They **can't have been painting** a picture.
(= I'm sure they **weren't painting** a picture.)
They **must have been painting** the walls.
(= I'm certain they **were painting** the walls.)

Aşağıdaki örnekleri inceleyiniz.

present	I'm sure he is from Italy. I'm sure he isn't Turkish.	He must be from Italy. He can't be Turkish.
present cont.	I'm sure they are playing . I'm sure he won't be arriving soon.	They must be playing . He can't be arriving soon.
perfect	I'm certain she has arrived here late. I'm sure she didn't fail the test. I'm certain he hadn't slept .	She must have arrived here late. She can't have failed the test. He can't have slept .
perfect cont.	I'm sure he was lying . I'm sure he has been running . I'm certain she hadn't been crying .	He must have been lying . He must have been running . She can't have been crying .

6 Fill in each gap with a suitable **modal verb**.

- A:** *Can (Could / Will / Would)* you help me pull this desk to that corner, please?
B: I'm afraid I *can't*. I have a back problem.
- A:** I leave early today, Mr. Smith?
B: Yes, of course.
- A:** I'm not working tomorrow afternoon.
I take you out if you want.
B: That sounds great! we go to the cinema?
A: Yes, let's go. We go to a café after the cinema, too.
- A:** you like to come to the theatre with me tomorrow evening?
B: I'd love to, but I I work overtime tomorrow. My boss told me to work until 10.
- A:** I call my mum now, but I don't have my phone with me.
B: Oh, you use mine then.
- A:** you wait for a few minutes while I buy something from that newspaper stand?
B: Of course. But you hurry! We don't have much time.
- A:** Where is Sally?
B: She be in the library. She always goes there after class.
A: She be there. The library is closed today.
- A:** Sue dance very well.
B: Yes. Her mother dance very well when she was young.
- A:** Sir, you park here! It is forbidden!
B: Sorry, I see a sign stating that.
- A:** You bring your laptop. I'm taking mine. You also use it.
B: Thanks. I'll be travelling light then.

7 Fill in the gaps with **could**, **couldn't** and the correct forms of **be able to**.

- A:** When did Ali learn to speak both German and Turkish?
B: At a very early age. He speak both languages when he was 7.
- A:** Was the test difficult?
B: Yes, it was very difficult, but I score 95.
- A:** How did you know there was a thief in the flat upstairs?
B: Because I hear his footsteps.
- A:** Are you saving money to buy a car?
B: Yes, I am. I hope I buy one next year.
- A:** Why were you standing in front of your house when I drove past yesterday?
B: I find my keys, so I had to wait until my husband arrived from work.
- A:** How was your holiday?
B: Great. I feel totally refreshed, and I focus on my work better since I returned.

8 Rewrite the sentences using the words in bold.

- The thief managed to escape through the window. **(able)**
The thief was able to escape through the window.
- I strongly advise you to go to college after high school. **(must)**
- You are obliged to hand in your paper by next Friday. **(have)**
- I'm certain she isn't at home now. **(can)**
- It wasn't necessary for me to attend the meeting, but I did. **(need)**

- You aren't allowed to wear shoes around the swimming pool. **(must)**
- Do you mind if I open a window? **(can)**
- Let's play tennis with them at the weekend. **(could)**
- You can borrow my laptop if you need it. **(may)**
- I'm sure she is interested in collecting old coins. **(must)**

9 Write a suitable sentence for each situation using a proper modal verb.

- Your sister wants to watch the cartoons on TV. She **asks for your permission**:
Can I watch the cartoons on TV?
- You are in a friend's car. You want him to drop you at the corner. Make a **request**:
- You are expecting friends this afternoon, but the living room is a mess. It is **necessary** for you to tidy it up before your friends arrive. You say to yourself:
- You and your wife are trying to decide where to take your friends for dinner. You **suggest** an Italian restaurant:
- You are in class at the university. You want to go out for a few minutes. Get **permission** from your professor:
- You are mending your bike. Your brother asks if you need help. You tell him it **isn't necessary** for him to help you:
- You are talking to your friends about Ronaldo's **ability** to move very quickly and score goals in every match. You say:
- Your friend has come to your house for a visit. She has brought you a gift, but you tell her it **wasn't necessary**:
- Your son is asking for your **permission** to drive your car, but you **refuse** it:
- You are at a friend's house for dinner. While she is cooking, you **offer** to make the salad:

10 Rewrite the sentences using **must** or **can't**.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I'm sure he works for a big company. | He <i>must work for a big company</i> |
| 2. I'm certain he didn't see me in the mall. | He <i>can't have seen me in the mall</i> |
| 3. I'm sure they were sleeping when I called. | They |
| 4. I'm sure he will be working this time tomorrow. | He |
| 5. I'm sure they haven't moved to Leeds yet. | They |
| 6. I'm sure you hadn't done anything wrong. | You |
| 7. I'm sure she has been studying all night. | She |
| 8. I'm sure he wasn't listening when I spoke. | He |
| 9. I'm certain she has won a scholarship. | She |
| 10. I'm certain she is packing her suitcase now. | She |
| 11. I'm sure he won't be studying when I arrive. | He |
| 12. I'm sure they had completed the task by then. | They |
| 13. I'm sure she isn't doing any housework now. | She |
| 14. I'm certain they punished the boy for lying. | They |
| 15. I'm sure he had been trying hard all week. | He |

11 Rewrite each sentence in as many ways as possible.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Perhaps he is waiting at the station now.
<i>He may (might, could) be waiting at the station now.</i> | 7. It's possible she has changed her plans.
..... |
| 2. Perhaps she is the director's assistant.
..... | 8. Perhaps we will be swimming this time tomorrow.
..... |
| 3. It's likely that she has read the report.
..... | 9. It's likely the boys had broken the window.
..... |
| 4. It's possible he has been driving for more than 10 hours.
..... | 10. Perhaps he was watching TV at that time.
..... |
| 5. Perhaps he was coming back from school.
..... | 11. Perhaps they will deliver the new furniture tomorrow.
..... |
| 6. It's likely he will go out tonight.
..... | 12. It's possible she had been walking for hours.
..... |

12 Underline the correct option.

A: ¹ Could / Shall I see Mr Wilson, please?

B: I'm afraid you can't. He ² must / has to be busy at the moment, but I ³ might / can call him now and check if he is available. ⁴ May / Could you wait a moment, please?

A: Certainly.

A few minutes later ...

A: Mr Wilson says he is still busy. He ⁵ may not / mustn't be able to see you before two.

B: Oh, but I ⁶ needn't / can't wait till then. I ⁷ have to / could be back at work in half an hour. ⁸ Do I have to / Can I see him at this hour tomorrow?

A: I'm not sure. He ⁹ might be attending / may have attended a meeting at that time.

B: In that case, I will call before I come and make an appointment.

A: No, you ¹⁰ couldn't / needn't do that. I'll give you an appointment for five o'clock tomorrow if that's all right with you. His meeting tomorrow ¹¹ must / can't have ended by then.

B: Oh, I ¹² can't / may be working at five. ¹³ Could / May you give an appointment for 17:30, please?

A: All right then, sir. Your appointment with Mr Wilson is at 17:30 tomorrow.



Should / Ought to / Had Better

should / ought to = I advise you to do sth.

should / ought to + V₁ yapısı, birine bir tavsiyede (advice) bulunurken kullanılır. **Should** yardımcı fiili, birinden tavsiye isterken de kullanılabilir.

You **should/ought to** see a dentist.
(=I advise you to see a dentist. / You had better see a dentist.)
(Dişçiye gitmelisin. / Dişçiye gitsen iyi olur.)

Should I get vaccinated before I travel to Africa?
(Afrika'ya seyahat etmeden önce aşı olmalı mıyım?)



* Daha güçlü tavsiyeler için **must** kullanılır.

Aşağıdaki cümleleri karşılaştırınız:

You **should** find a job. (=It would be a good idea to find a job. - a piece of advice you may or may not follow)
(Bir iş bulsan iyi olur. / Bir iş bulmalısın.)

You **must** find a job. (=I strongly advise you to find a job. - an order you have to obey)
(Bir iş bulman gerekiyor. / Bir iş bulman şart.)

should / ought to gerçekleşmesi beklenen bir olaydan ya da durumdan söz ederken de kullanılır.

Maria left an hour ago. She **should/ought to** be at home now. (Şimdi evde olmalı.)

ought to / should + be + V_{-ing} = It would be better if you were V_{-ing}
ought to / should + be + V_{-ing} yapısı, 'Şu an ... yapıyor olmalıydın.' anlamı vererek eleştirir (criticism) bildirir.

Why are you still here? You **ought to/should be sleeping**.
 (Uyuyor olmalıydın.)

You **ought to/should be attending** the online classes. You're going to fall behind your peers.
 (İnternetteki derslere katılıyor olmalıydın.)

You **ought to/should be studying** right now instead of surfing the Net.



ought to / should + perfect infinitive = It would have been better if you had
ought to / should + have + V₃ yapısı, yapısı, kişinin geçmişte bir hata yaptığını belirtmek ve bu durumu eleştirmek (criticism) için kullanılır.

She **ought to/should have studied** harder, but she didn't.
 So, she failed the exam.
 (Daha fazla çalışmalıydı.)

You **ought not to/shouldn't have left** your project to the last minute; you weren't able to finish it on time.
 (Projeni son dakikaya bırakmamalıydın.)



had better + bare infinitive (V₁), "... yapsan iyi olur" anlamında öğüt verirken veya belli bir durumda yapılacak en iyi şeyin ne olduğunu ifade etmek için kullanılır. Arkasından genellikle or else ya da otherwise bağlaçları ile doğabilecek olumsuz sonuçlar anlatılır.

You **had'd better leave** now; or else, you'll be late.
 (=You should/ought to leave now.)
 (Çıksan iyi olur.)

I'd **better not drive** today. It's snowing heavily.
 (Bugün araba kullanmasan iyi olur.)

You **had better have** breakfast.

No, I'd rather finish this report.



had better, should ve ought to ifadelerinden daha güçlü olsa da must kadar güçlü değildir.

You **must** attend classes regularly.
 (Derslere düzenli devam etmen gerek/şart.)

You **had better** attend classes regularly; or else, you'll have to repeat them.
 (Derslere düzenli devam etmen iyi olur.)

You **ought to / should** attend classes regularly.
 (Derslere düzenli devam etmelisin.)

13 Rewrite the following sentences in as many ways as possible.

1. Can you give me that book, please?
Could / Will / Would you give me that book, please?
2. You don't need to do these exercises now.
.....
3. I strongly advise you to book your rooms before you go there.
.....
4. The girl managed to cook a dish without her mother's help for the first time.
.....
5. Drivers are obliged to observe the speed limits on the roads.
.....
6. Students aren't allowed to wear hats in the classroom.
.....
7. Do you mind if I play some music while you are studying?
.....
8. He ought to have driven carefully.
.....
9. It wasn't necessary for me to buy a new phone because my father gave me one as a present.
.....
10. Would you like me to buy our concert tickets today?
.....
11. It wasn't necessary for Marie to pay any deposit, but she did.
.....
12. It's likely that she left the office early.
.....
13. Tom had to listen to the teacher carefully, but he didn't.
.....
14. Why don't we take a break now?
.....

14 Underline the correct option.

1. You couldn't / needn't buy any eggs. We have enough eggs in the fridge.
2. You mustn't / needn't eat those mushrooms; they may be poisonous.
3. She can't / needn't be awake because the lights in her room are off.
4. He was driving very fast. He should / could have had an accident.
5. You needn't / shouldn't eat chocolate if you are allergic to it.
6. He got wet in the rain. He shouldn't / needn't have left his umbrella at home.
7. You can't clean the whole house by yourself. Will / Shall I help you?
8. He is lying in bed with the flu. He must / can't be very weak.
9. You can't / needn't worry about your flowers when you go on holiday. I'll water them every day.
10. You shouldn't / may not have read my e-mails; it was very rude of you to do so.

15 Look at the pictures and answer the questions using **must** or **can't** in the correct tense and form.

1



a) Is she a businesswoman?

No, she can't be a businesswoman.

b) Is she a housewife?

c) Has she finished cooking?

d) Is she preparing a Chinese meal?

2

a) Is she at work?

b) Has she been running?

c) Does she enjoy running?



3



a) Are they friends?

b) Do they know each other?

c) Are they talking about school?

4

a) Where are they?

b) Are they watching a comedy?

c) What did they buy before the film began?



Would Rather / Would Sooner / Prefer

Genel anlamda bir tercih belirtirken **prefer** fiili kullanılır. Bu fiilin farklı kullanım hâlleri vardır.

prefer + noun + to + noun

He **prefers basketball to football**.
(Basketbolu futbola tercih eder.)

prefer + gerund + to + gerund

I **prefer hiking to running**.
(Doğa yürüyüşünü koşuya tercih eder.)

prefer + to- infinitive + rather than + V₁

I **prefer to watch TV rather than read** books.
(Televizyon izlemeyi kitap okumaya tercih ederim.)

Belirli bir durumda yapılan tercihlerden söz ederken aşağıdaki yapılar kullanılır.

would prefer + to- infinitive (+ rather than + V₁)

I'd **prefer to stay** at home **rather than go** out tonight.
(Bu akşam dışarı çıkmaktansa evde kalmayı tercih ederim.)

* **would rather / would sooner** yardımcı fiilleri de belirli bir durumda yapılan tercihleri belirtmek için kullanılır.
(would rather = would prefer to)

I don't like coffee. I'd **rather have** tea.
(Kahve sevmem. Çay alayım/içeyim.)

would rather / would sooner + V₁ (+ than V₁) (geniş, şimdiki ve gelecek zamanlı eylemler için)

I'd **rather be** alone today.
(Bugün yalnız kalmayı tercih ediyorum.)

I'd **rather go** there with you **than (go)** with Mike.
(Oraya Mike yerine seninle gitmeyi tercih ederim.)

would rather / would sooner + have + V₃ (+ than V₃) (geçmiş zamanlı eylemler için)

I'd **rather have done it** yesterday.
(Dün yapmış olmayı tercih ederdim.)

would prefer / would rather / would sooner'ın öznesi ile ardından gelen fiilin öznesi farklı ise, aşağıdaki yapılar kullanılır.

would prefer + someone + to + V₁

I'd **prefer you to come** home early today.
(Bugün eve erken gelmeni tercih ederim.)

would rather / would sooner + sb + V₂ (geniş, şimdiki ve gelecek zamanlı eylemler için)

I'd **rather Tom came** today.
(Tom'un bugün gelmesini tercih ederim.)

would rather / would sooner + sb + had + V₃ (geçmiş zamanlı eylemler için)

I'd **rather you had sent** it yesterday.
(Onu dün göndermiş olmanı tercih ederdim.)

16 Write questions using the prompts given. Write your own answers.

- eat a sandwich / a hamburger
Would you rather eat a sandwich or a hamburger?
I'd rather eat a hamburger than a sandwich.
- watch a horror film / a comedy
- drink Coke / lemonade
- live in a city / in a town

17 Complete the sentences using *I'd rather*.

- I'll drive the car if you don't want to, but
I'd rather you drove it.
- I'll take the kids to school tomorrow if you wish, but
- I'll walk the dog this evening if you really want me to, but
- I'll take out the garbage if you're tired, but
- I'll sweep the floor if you really want me to help you, but

18 Fill in the gaps with *would rather*, *prefer(s)* or *(would) prefer*.

- I *would rather* eat at home than eat at a restaurant.
- She staying at home to going out at weekends.
- I learn French than Italian.
- I board games to video games.
- We go to an Italian restaurant than go to a Chinese restaurant.
- He to stay at a hotel rather than in a camp.
- I travel alone than with friends.
- He to do everything by himself rather than get help from other people.

19 Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- A:** Why don't you take the metro to work? It's much faster.
B: I know, but I'd rather (drive).
- A:** Did Mary help you with the housework yesterday?
B: Yes, she did, but I'd rather she (not / help). She was so slow!
- A:** Did you go there by train?
B: Yes, but it took so long. I'd rather (go) by bus.
- A:** I'd sooner you (study) for your exam tonight.
B: That's not necessary. The exam has been postponed.
- A:** I'd rather you (come) to the party with me on Saturday.
B: But I will be very busy on that day.
- A:** Did your boyfriend take you to the opera last night?
B: Yes, but it was boring. I'd rather he (take) me somewhere else.
- A:** Let's order some Chinese food tonight.
B: I'd prefer (eat) a pizza instead. I don't like Chinese food.
- A:** Did you have a good time at the party yesterday?
B: Not really. It was so boring. I'd rather (spend) the night at home.
- A:** Did you share the same room with your friend?
B: Yes, but I'd rather (book) a separate room. He snored the whole night.
- A:** I'd sooner (not / come) with you. There are some things I need to do at home.
B: Oh, but you can do them some other time.
- A:** Will you give a party for your wife's birthday?
B: No. I'd prefer (take) her out to an elegant restaurant.
- A:** I'll invite Jack and his wife to dinner tonight.
B: I'd rather you (invite) them tomorrow night. I am too tired to have guests tonight.

Modal Verbs - Summary Chart

ability (yetenek, beceri)

Tim **can** swim very fast. (*present*)

Tim **could** swim at the age of three. (*past repeated action*)

Tim **was able to** win the swimming race.
(*managed to do; past single action*)

lack of ability (yetersizlik)

Helen **can't** cook anything. (*present*)

She **couldn't** cook anything in the first three years of her marriage. (*past repeated action*)

She **couldn't** cook dinner last night because she didn't have any time. (*past single action*)

advice (tavsiye)

You **ought to/should/had better** rest. (*I advise you to.*)

You **must** rest. (*I strongly advise you to.*)

lack of necessity (zorunluluğun olmaması durumu)

He **doesn't need to/doesn't have to/needn't** hurry.

He has plenty of time. (*It isn't necessary for him to hurry.*)

He **didn't need to/didn't have to** hurry because he had plenty of time. (*It wasn't necessary for him to hurry.*)

He **needn't have hurried**. (*It wasn't necessary for him to hurry, but he did.*)

giving permission (izin verme)

You **can** park here. (*informal*) (*You are allowed to.*)

You **may** park here. (*You are allowed to.*) (*formal - probably written*)

refusing permission (izin vermeme)

You **can't/mustn't** take photos here. (*You are not allowed to do; informal.*)

You **may not** take photos here. (*You are not allowed to do; formal - usually written notice.*)

prohibition (yasaklama)

You **can't/mustn't** bring food to the library.
(*It's forbidden. / You aren't allowed to. / It's against the rules.*)

requests (rica)

Can/Will you close the door? (*informal*)

Could/Would you close the door, please? (*more polite*)

I would like to have some lemonade, please.

Do/Would you mind reading the recent report?

suggestion (öneri)

We **can/could** watch a film after dinner.

Shall we watch a film after dinner?

(*Let's ... / Why don't we ...? / How about watching ...? / What about watching...?*)

obligation / duty / necessity (zorunluluk / yükümlülük / gereklilik)

You **must** attend the meeting. (*You are obliged to. / You have got to. / You need to. / It is necessary.*)

I must attend the meeting. (*I have decided.*)

I have to attend the meeting. (*Someone else has made the decision for me.*)

offers (teklif)

Shall/Can/Could I carry your bag?

(= *Would you like me to carry your bag?*)

possibility (olasılık; tahmin)

She **could/may/might** visit us tomorrow.
(*It's possible. / It is likely. / Perhaps.*)

She **could/might have missed** the bus.
(*Luckily, she didn't.*)

criticism (eleştiri)

You **ought to/should have studied** hard. (*It would have been better if you had studied hard. / Why didn't you study hard?*)

logical assumptions (mantıksal çıkarım)

He **must** be ill. (*positive; I'm sure he is.*)

He **can't** be sleeping. (*negative; I'm sure he isn't.*)

He **must have gone** out. (*positive; I'm sure he went/has gone out.*)

He **can't have gone** out. (*negative; I'm sure he didn't go/hasn't gone out.*)

preference (tercih)

I prefer going to the beach.

I would rather eat at home.

I'd prefer to watch a drama.

20 Fill in the blanks with the **modal verbs** in the box.

can may must might not ought to should will have to won't have to won't be able to

When flying abroad, you ¹ have all the necessary things like passports, tickets and health documents with you. Good planning and preparation before the flight means that you ² worry about sorting things out at the last minute. Remember that you ³ present your passport, tickets and handbags at all airports. During the flight, you ⁴ need to use some personal things like medicines, wet wipes, paper tissues, hand creams etc. That means you ⁵ pack these in your hand luggage because you ⁶ get them from your suitcase until you reach your final destination. Also, you ⁷ have something to read with you on the plane because you ⁸ fancy the TV programme or films offered on the plane. You ⁹ try to get to the airport as early as possible so that you ¹⁰ have plenty of spare time before boarding your plane.

21 Rewrite the following sentences using appropriate **modal verbs** in their correct forms. You may use more than one modal verb for some of them.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Professional dancers are obliged to practise every day.
<i>Professional dancers must (have to) practise every day.</i></p> <p>2. Perhaps they will move to another city when their son finishes school.
.....</p> <p>3. How about spending the weekend with Mike and Sally in their summer house?
.....</p> <p>4. I'm sure she was very disappointed when she heard the results.
.....</p> <p>5. It is possible that he will come home very late tonight.
.....</p> <p>6. They managed to put out the fire before the whole forest burned down.
.....</p> <p>7. I'm sure their dog was sleeping when the robbers broke in their house.
.....</p> | <p>8. When you borrow a book from the library, you are obliged to return it by the due date.
.....</p> <p>9. It isn't necessary for you to answer the last two questions on the form.
.....</p> <p>10. Would you like me to look after your cat when you go away?
.....</p> <p>11. I advise you to read the questions carefully before answering them.
.....</p> <p>12. It wasn't necessary for you to study the last unit for the test, but you did.
.....</p> <p>13. Perhaps, he was talking to someone else when you called him.
.....</p> <p>14. Perhaps, he wanted to talk to you about a problem.
.....</p> |
|---|---|

22 Underline the correct option.

1. A: Shall / Might / Must I help you prepare lunch?
B: Yes, please do.
2. A: Will / Must / Could I give you another piece of this cake?
B: Yes, please. It's very delicious.
3. A: Did you prepare the reports for the meeting tomorrow?
B: No, I needn't have / didn't need to because the meeting has been cancelled.
4. A: Shall / Will / Must we have a picnic this weekend?
B: That's a great idea!
5. A: I'm going to do the dishes in a few minutes.
B: You needn't / couldn't / may not because I'll wash them after I finish my dessert.
6. A: Shall / Could / Would I have another cup of tea, please?
B: Certainly.
7. A: Can / Must / Will I help you?
B: I'd like a ham and cheese sandwich, please.
8. A: Would you like me to stay in the office tonight and review these files?
B: You don't have to / mustn't / can't because we don't need them till next month.
9. A: I'm going to the teachers' room to talk to my maths teacher.
B: Oh, but he mustn't / shouln't / might not be there now.
10. A: Sarah lost a lot of weight last month.
B: Yes, she did. She should / ought to / must have been on a strict diet.

23 Underline the correct options in the email below.

Dear Henry,

I'm so happy that you are coming here tomorrow, but I won't ¹ be able to / have to pick you up from the station at three o'clock. I'm very sorry about that. I ² mustn't / have to be in the office all afternoon because my boss has told me to work on a new project with him. We ³ could / shall meet for dinner in the evening, but you ⁴ might / ought to be too tired to go out. If you are tired, I ⁵ couldn't / may come to your hotel after work and we ⁶ could / must have dinner there. By the way, I ⁷ needn't / can't go to work the day after tomorrow because it's a Wednesday and I have Wednesdays off. That means I ⁸ have to / can spend the whole day with you. But of course, you ⁹ might have made / can't have made other plans for that day. Anyway, ¹⁰ must / could you call me after you check in your hotel tomorrow? You can tell me about your plans for your stay here.

Have a safe trip!

Looking forward to your phone call tomorrow.

Jack

24 Choose the correct choice.

1. **A:** ---- you get a chocolate bar for me when you go to the store?

B: Of course.

- a) Must b) May c) Will

2. **A:** The weather forecast says we will have heavy rain today.

B: Oh, really? I ---- forget to take my umbrella then.

- a) couldn't
b) needn't
c) mustn't

3. **A:** I washed those apples before putting them in the fridge.

B: Oh, then I ---- wash them.

- a) needn't b) can't c) couldn't

4. **A:** Did you finish writing your essay last night?

B: Yes, I did, but I ---- because the teacher said it wasn't due until next week.

- a) can't have
b) should have
c) needn't have

5. **A:** When is John leaving on holiday?

B: He ---- have left already because he wasn't at work today.

- a) must b) should c) can't

6. **A:** My skin is very sensitive to sunlight.

B: Then you ---- sit in the sun.

- a) couldn't b) needn't c) shouldn't

7. **A:** Where is my blue shirt? I can't find it.

B: It ---- be in your wardrobe because I put it there after I ironed it this morning.

- a) can't b) must c) may

8. **A:** My husband saw your brother at the new shopping centre yesterday.

B: He ---- have seen him there. My brother lives in another city.

- a) can't
b) shouldn't
c) might

9. **A:** You are quite good at tennis.

B: Oh, I was better when I was younger. I ---- play it very well then.

- a) might
b) could
c) should

10. **A:** ---- I go to the supermarket to get the things you need for dinner?

B: That would be great because I don't have any time to go there myself.

- a) Will
b) Might
c) Shall

11. **A:** How about going to the match on Sunday?

B: That sounds great, but I ---- go anywhere. I ---- study for my exams.

- a) can't / must
b) must / could
c) needn't / should

12. **A:** Can you wait for me? I'll leave in 10 minutes.

B: Sorry, but I ---- leave right now. I ---- be at my dentist's in half an hour. I have an appointment.

- a) might / needn't
b) mustn't / can't
c) must / have to

25 Fill in the gaps with **can't**, **must**, **mustn't** or **needn't**.

1. **A:** Is Jane married?
B: She be because she lives alone.
2. **A:** Does Mary speak French?
B: I am sure she does. And she speak it very well because she went to a French school.
3. **A:** Are you going to buy some furniture for your new flat?
B: We because it is a furnished flat.
4. **A:** Shall I take my laptop with me when we go on holiday?
B: You take it. Your dad is taking his anyway; you can use it whenever you want.
5. **A:** I'll buy some ice cream for Jack.
B: You because he has a sore throat and ice cream will make it worse.
6. **A:** When is dad coming home from work?
B: He be on his way home now. He called me just before he left the office half an hour ago.
7. **A:** Who is Jane talking to? Isn't she alone in her room?
B: Yes, she is alone. She be talking on the phone.
8. **A:** I think Lisa's mother is over 60.
B: She be so old. She looks much younger.
9. **A:** You speak so loudly. Your father is sleeping in the living room.
B: Oh, I am sorry. I hope I haven't woken him up.
10. **A:** I need to call Jack now, but I don't want to disturb him when he is at work.
B: But he be working at this hour. It's 9 now. His shop closes at 8.

26 Complete the sentences according to the bold words given. For some, more than one answer is possible.

1. **expressing obligation**
You **must (have to)** be 18 to get a driving licence.
2. **giving permission**
You invite your friends on Saturday.
3. **making an offer**
..... I accompany you to the party?
4. **expressing possibility**
Tom visit us today.
5. **refusing permission**
I'm sorry, but you use my phone.
6. **making a request**
..... you stop by the drug store and get an aspirin for me, please?
7. **expressing criticism**
You have paid more attention to the instructions.
8. **expressing a negative logical assumption**
He be telling the truth.
9. **asking for permission**
..... I leave my dog here while I do the shopping, please?
10. **expressing lack of ability**
My father is 75; he drive a car anymore.
11. **expressing a positive logical assumption**
You be very happy today.
12. **expressing prohibition**
You make an open fire in this part of the picnic area.
13. **giving advice**
You call him now and give him the good news.
14. **making a suggestion**
..... we hold the party in the yard?

27 Mark the correct choice for each situation given below.

1. **You offer to help your sister with her homework, but she says it isn't necessary.**
 - a) You could help me.
 - b) You needn't help me.
 - c) You might not help me.

2. **You want your friend to come shopping with you. You say:**
 - a) Must you come shopping with me?
 - b) Should you come shopping with me?
 - c) Will you come shopping with me?

3. **You can't find your keys. Your mother thinks you have dropped them, so she says:**
 - a) You might have dropped them.
 - b) You can't have dropped them.
 - c) You ought to have dropped them.

4. **Your mother is trying to open a can. You offer to do it for her and say:**
 - a) Must I open it for you?
 - b) Shall I open it for you?
 - c) Might I open it for you?

5. **You have an exam tomorrow, but you are watching TV instead of studying for it. Your mother gives you some advice by saying:**
 - a) You don't have to watch TV now.
 - b) You couldn't watch TV now.
 - c) You shouldn't watch TV now.

6. **You've gone to the hospital to visit a friend who is ill. You've brought him some food, but the nurse says it isn't allowed.**
 - a) You can't give him any food.
 - b) You needn't give him any food.
 - c) You don't have to give him any food.

7. **You've bought your wife an expensive ring on her birthday. She didn't expect you to buy such an expensive gift. She says:**
 - a) You couldn't have bought me such an expensive gift.
 - b) You needn't have bought me such an expensive gift.
 - c) You may not have bought me such an expensive gift.

8. **The phone rings in the middle of the night. Your roommate is sure it is his mother and says:**
 - a) It may be my mother.
 - b) It must be my mother.
 - c) It can't be my mother.

9. **Your boss has told you to complete a report by 5 o'clock. When your office friends ask you to go to lunch with them, you say:**
 - a) I have to work on this report.
 - b) I might work on this report.
 - c) I can't work on this report.

10. **Your neighbours claim your son broke their window while playing ball in the morning. You are sure he didn't because he was at home all morning. You say:**
 - a) He can't have broken it.
 - b) He might not have broken it.
 - c) He shouldn't have broken it.

28 Circle the correct choice.

- You ---- leave the classroom until you finish these exercises. So, sit down, please.
a) could b) can't c) aren't able to
- Someone left this note for John. Where ---- put it?
a) might I b) shall I c) do I have to
- You ---- wash my shirt because I'll take it to the dry-cleaner's today.
a) can't b) have to c) needn't
- I ---- be in the office before the meeting starts; or else, the director will be very angry.
a) have to b) may c) could
- You ---- leave the cake in the oven for more than 40 minutes. It will get burnt.
a) needn't b) shouldn't c) don't have to
- We ---- take a taxi. We will be very late if we wait for the bus.
a) don't need to b) mustn't c) must
- He ---- have left the job. I saw him working in his office today.
a) needn't b) shouldn't c) can't
- Are you still working on the same report? You ---- have finished it by now.
a) ought to b) needn't c) can't
- Tim ---- to his girlfriend again. His phone is still busy.
a) must have talked b) could talk c) must be talking
- My brother ---- read and write before he started school.
a) is able to b) could c) might

29 Look at the pictures below and answer the questions using *must* or *can't*.**A)**

- Are they students or call centre agents?
They can't be students. They must be call centre agents.

- Are they listening to music?

- Are they answering customers' questions?

- Do they have good computer skills?

B)

- Is she on her way to school?

- Is she getting wet?

- Was it raining before she left home?

- Did it start to rain while she was playing outside?

C)

- Are they getting married now?

- What are they celebrating?

- How long have they been married?

- Are they a happy couple?

D)

- Why is the girl at the doctor's office?

- Is the girl having an operation?

- What is the doctor doing at the moment?

- Is the girl enjoying this?



Paraphrasing

Bir cümle, aşağıdaki örneklerde olduğu gibi, benzer anlamı verecek şekilde başka kelime veya kalıplarla da ifade edilebilir.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>It isn't necessary for you to pay now.</i>
have → <i>You don't have to pay now.</i> | 5. <i>You aren't allowed to make phone calls here.</i>
mustn't → <i>You mustn't make phone calls here.</i> |
| 2. <i>I advise you to speak to the teacher.</i>
should → <i>You should speak to the teacher.</i> | 6. <i>It's possible that he left a message for you.</i>
may → <i>He may have left a message for you.</i> |
| 3. <i>Why don't we start playing?</i>
shall → <i>Shall we start playing?</i> | 7. <i>I'm sure she is expecting your phone call.</i>
must → <i>She must be expecting your phone call.</i> |
| 4. <i>Perhaps they are taking a break.</i>
could → <i>They could be taking a break.</i> | 8. <i>It wasn't necessary for him to call the office, but he did.</i>
have → <i>He needn't have called the office.</i> |

30 Rewrite the sentences. Use 2-5 words including the words in bold.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. It is likely that he forgot your phone number. (may)
He may have forgotten your phone number. | 7. It wasn't necessary for us to make a reservation, but we did. (have)
We a reservation. |
| 2. In Japan, people aren't allowed to wear shoes inside homes. (mustn't)
In Japan, inside homes. | 8. Perhaps the robbers have escaped to another city. (could)
The robbers to another city. |
| 3. It isn't necessary for us to join the workshop today. (have)
We the workshop today. | 9. It's likely that they are hiding in the forest. (may)
They in the forest. |
| 4. I'm sure he is looking for a new job. (must)
He a new job. | 10. You ought to have locked the car doors. (should)
You the car doors. |
| 5. How about changing the living room furniture next year? (can)
..... the living room furniture next year. | 11. Let's wait for the next bus. (we)
..... for the next bus? |
| 6. I advise you to share a flat with a friend. (should)
You a flat with a friend. | 12. I'm certain they have cancelled the flight. (must)
They the flight. |

31 Fill in the blanks with the modal verbs in the box. Use each once.

*can't could couldn't had to didn't have to
must mustn't needn't should shouldn't*

1. **A:** I was so mad at Bill because he had mud on his shoes and on his clothes when he came home.
B: He have played in the mud again.
2. **A:** Why did you take a taxi to school this morning?
B: Because I woke up so late that I catch the school bus.
3. **A:** Look! I burned my hand while I was taking the pie out of the oven.
B: That's a bad burn. You have worn oven gloves while taking it out.
4. **A:** Why did it take you so long to buy just a cheese sandwich?
B: There was a very long queue, so I wait for a long time.
5. **A:** My dog ate all the chocolate chip cookies on the table while I was upstairs.
B: Oh, really? You have left them on the table.
6. **A:** He was not driving carefully, and he crashed into a tree. Luckily, he wasn't hurt.
B: Oh that's good news. He have got killed.
7. **A:** Our son is 1.5 years old. We can't stop him from touching everything he sees.
B: Well, then you leave any sharp objects lying around.
8. **A:** I didn't sleep at all last night. I studied for the quiz until the morning.
B: Oh, you have! We are not having the quiz today.
9. **A:** Did you take a lot of pictures at your son's wedding party?
B: Yes. Actually, we hired a photographer. So, we take any pictures ourselves.
10. **A:** Do you like my new watch? I paid only \$10 for it.
B: But it is an elegant watch. You have bought it at such a low price! Tell me how much you really paid!

32 Underline the correct option.

1. There is no milk left in the fridge. My brother must be drinking / must have drunk all of it.
2. It stopped raining as soon as I went out. I needn't have taken / had to take my umbrella with me.
3. I am not sure where Sally is at the moment, but she must / could be at the gym.
4. You look very tired. You must have been running / may be running in the park along with your dog.
5. Shhh! The baby is sleeping. You must have been / must be very quiet.
6. I hear water running in the bathroom; someone must be taking / must have taken a bath.
7. Jane's hair looks very messy. She must / can't have been to the hairdresser's.
8. You were watching TV while peeling that orange. You could / should have cut yourself.
9. She can't / must have been walking in the street when I called her on her cell phone because I heard cars honking.
10. He has a test tomorrow morning. I'm sure he is studying now; he may / can't have gone to a party.

33 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1. Your friend likes shopping in supermarkets, but you think shopping in small stores is better. You say:
I prefer
2. Your mother has been running on the treadmill. You think she should take a break. You say:
You'd better
3. Your cousin wants to go out, but you want to stay at home. You say to her:
I'd prefer
4. You want to watch a film while your friend wants to play a video game with you. You say:
I'd rather
5. Your sister is going to change the colour of her hair. You want her to dye it a natural colour this time. You say to her:
I'd rather you

1. **Most people ---- an old but economical car than wait for a bus in pouring rain.**

- A) have to own
- B) ought to own
- C) need to own
- D) had better own
- E) would rather own

2. **You went out to enjoy yourself; actually, you ---- all night for your final exams instead!**

- A) should have studied
- B) must be studying
- C) can be studying
- D) needed to study
- E) would have studied

3. **As conscious and educated parents, you ---- over your children's dietary habits and their free-time activities.**

- A) may have watched
- B) could have watched
- C) might watch
- D) should be watching
- E) may be watching

4. **Jenny, one of my best friends from college, ---- crutches since that terrible accident a month ago.**

- A) has to use
- B) has had to use
- C) can use
- D) must use
- E) had better use

5. **I can't reach my husband's mobile phone; he ---- it off.**

- A) could turn
- B) ought to have turned
- C) must have turned
- D) should be turning
- E) may turn

6. **As a matter of fact, I ---- that essay which took two hours because the instructor called off the assignment.**

- A) may not have written
- B) couldn't have written
- C) wouldn't write
- D) needn't have written
- E) don't have to write

7. **Despite the heavy traffic, we ---- at the theatre on time yesterday.**

- A) ought to arrive
- B) could have arrived
- C) had better arrive
- D) must arrive
- E) were able to arrive

8. **You ---- the flowers while I was away on holiday. Look! They are all dead.**

- A) didn't have to water
- B) shouldn't water
- C) had better not water
- D) can't have watered
- E) mustn't water

9. **A: ---- helping me to carry these boxes?
B: Of course not.**

- A) Would you like
- B) Do you prefer
- C) Would you rather
- D) Will you
- E) Would you mind

10. **But for your generous contribution, I ---- my project.**

- A) couldn't have finished
- B) haven't been able to finish
- C) shouldn't have finished
- D) don't have to finish
- E) may not have finished

11. Even today, my children ---- the stories their grandmother used to tell them at bedtime.

- A) might remember
- B) must have remembered
- C) would have remembered
- D) can remember
- E) should remember

12. There ---- a problem with the generator; I ---- the wires once again.

- A) will be / must have checked
- B) may be / could have checked
- C) must be / had better check
- D) should have been / may check
- E) could have been / may check

13. Our neighbour ---- the murderer, but we ---- to conclusions without concrete evidence.

- A) could be / shouldn't jump
- B) should have been / can't be jumping
- C) ought to be / may not be jumping
- D) must be / can't have jumped
- E) would rather be / didn't have to jump

14. You ---- your dentist immediately because the pain you are suffering from ---- worse.

- A) must see / must get
- B) should see / could get
- C) can see / has to get
- D) have to see / may have got
- E) may see / must be getting

15. You ---- some sunscreen all over your body; otherwise, you ---- sunburnt terribly.

- A) had better put / may get
- B) had to put / can get
- C) must put / ought to have got
- D) ought to put / must get
- E) should be putting / were able to get

16. You ---- everywhere in the house for your glasses, but you ---- them at the office as well.

- A) can look / may leave
- B) must look / should have left
- C) should look / may have left
- D) had better look / had to leave
- E) could look / had better leave

17. If you have a small child, you ---- small objects around as your kid ---- them.

- A) shouldn't leave / had better swallow
- B) mustn't leave / may swallow
- C) might not leave / has to swallow
- D) can't leave / must swallow
- E) don't have to leave / could swallow

18. After a large asteroid ---- with the Earth about 65 million years ago, the dinosaurs ----.

- A) collided / cannot survive
- B) was colliding / should not survive
- C) collides / could not survive
- D) had collided / had better not survive
- E) collided / were not able to survive

19. I urgently ---- shopping for some groceries; or else, we ---- nothing to eat tonight.

- A) need to go / will have
- B) have to go / had to have
- C) should go / could have had
- D) had to go / should be having
- E) have to go / may have had

20. As there ---- many people before me, I ---- in the queue for half an hour to pay the electricity bill.

- A) were / were able to wait
- B) have been / could wait
- C) are / had had to wait
- D) were / had to wait
- E) would be / must wait

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

1. You ---- as he has been abroad for the last two weeks.

- A) can't have met Harry today
- B) needn't have seen Harry yesterday
- C) had better see Harry soon
- D) must have come across Harry the day before
- E) don't have to talk to Harry

2. ---- ever since he had an eye surgery three months ago.

- A) My older brother had to receive special eye treatment
- B) My grandfather is able to read and write very easily
- C) My younger nephew has had to wear a special pair of glasses
- D) My uncle had been able to drive for hours
- E) My older cousin had better not watch too much television

3. ----, but he chose to work as a paid employee in our office.

- A) As a businessperson, he may lose a great deal of money with his investments
- B) Our offer should have appealed to him
- C) They may have dismissed him from his job
- D) There can't have been any other job alternative for him
- E) He could have worked at his father's company

4. You ---- because you always forget something.

- A) needn't buy any more fruit juice
- B) had better draw up a shopping list
- C) could have asked me for some money
- D) can't have paid for so many things
- E) didn't have to do the shopping so often

5. ---- because I cannot open the door although I have the same old key.

- A) I shouldn't have forgotten to take my key
- B) I had better take my goods out of the flat
- C) There can't be anything wrong with the door of my flat
- D) Somebody could have broken into my flat
- E) The landlord must have changed the lock

6. ---- although they got extremely tired and thirsty.

- A) The number of runners in the marathon may change any time
- B) The weather conditions might disturb the marathon
- C) Some of the runners in the marathon couldn't finish the race
- D) All the runners in the marathon were able to see the finish line
- E) The marathon seems to be lasting much longer than expected

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

1. **It is not necessary for you to fill out this form as we already have your personal information.**

- A) We don't need to have any personal information of yours, so you ought not to fill in this form.
- B) This form will provide us with your personal information, so you should fill it out.
- C) You don't have to fill out this form because your personal information is already available to us.
- D) You shouldn't have filled out this form because we didn't need your personal information.
- E) We already have your personal information, so you must have filled out this form before.

2. **It was wrong of you to walk on the slippery ground barefoot.**

- A) You must have walked on the slippery ground barefoot.
- B) You couldn't have walked on the slippery ground barefoot.
- C) You may not have been able to walk on the slippery ground barefoot.
- D) You shouldn't have walked on the slippery ground barefoot.
- E) You wouldn't have walked on the slippery ground barefoot.

3. **You had the chance to establish your own business, but you didn't take it.**

- A) You must have set up your own business.
- B) You may have set up your own business.
- C) You could have set up your own business.
- D) You must be setting up your own business.
- E) You had better set up your own business.

4. **I don't believe that he has bought such an expensive car.**

- A) In my opinion, he shouldn't spend so much on such an expensive car.
- B) He needn't have bought such an expensive car, I think.
- C) He may not be able to buy such an expensive car.
- D) He would rather not have bought such an expensive car.
- E) He can't have bought such an expensive car.

5. **It must have been when I struck a match that the gas in the room exploded.**

- A) I am sure that the gas will explode as soon as I strike a match in the room.
- B) Most probably, I ignited the gas explosion in the room by striking a match.
- C) The gas explosion in the room was probably much later than my striking a match.
- D) I could be the person in the room whose carelessness resulted in a gas explosion.
- E) The gas may have exploded because of a single match struck in the room.

6. **I have the ability to repair my car myself without taking any assistance.**

- A) I can mend my car on my own without getting any help.
- B) I'm as talented as to repair my car myself and even give some assistance to others.
- C) I am able to fix my car myself; however, I still need little assistance.
- D) Mending my car on my own is not a trouble for me, and I have never needed to get any help so far.
- E) Without any help, it wouldn't be possible for me to repair my car.

1. - 5. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Projected world population growth to more than 10 billion people by the year 2100 (1)---- in a doubling or tripling of atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide. If such a build-up occurs, as many scientists predict, global surface temperatures (2)---- by anywhere from about one Celsius degree to about four Celsius degrees during the next century. Some scientists, jokingly, state that they (3)---- the lower half of this range because the higher half involves temperature changes which human civilizations have never experienced. Even during the last Ice Age, when human population (4)---- to near extinction, average global temperatures (5)---- only about five Celsius degrees cooler than those of the present period.

1.
 - A) would rather result
 - B) may result
 - C) must have resulted
 - D) should have resulted
 - E) might have resulted
2.
 - A) can increase
 - B) must have increased
 - C) should have increased
 - D) may be increasing
 - E) must increase
3.
 - A) are able to have
 - B) had to have
 - C) must have had
 - D) might have
 - E) would rather have
4.
 - A) has diminished
 - B) will have diminished
 - C) diminished
 - D) diminishes
 - E) has been diminishing
5.
 - A) can be
 - B) must have been
 - C) will have been
 - D) has to be
 - E) is able to be

6. - 10. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

One day, quite possibly, scientists (6)---- even the deadliest diseases of today. However, understanding the nature of a disease (7)---- a difficult task even if the latest tools of microbiology and molecular genetics are used. We (8)---- how difficult it was, then, hundreds of years ago, when medical knowledge had advanced little beyond superstition. At that time, the task of understanding a merciless disease (9)---- impossible. People of those ages (10)---- their lives even because of a simple decay in one tooth.

6.
 - A) had better cure
 - B) might cure
 - C) ought to have cured
 - D) must have cured
 - E) could have cured
7.
 - A) should be
 - B) could have been
 - C) can be
 - D) is able to be
 - E) would be
8.
 - A) might have imagined
 - B) were able to imagine
 - C) had to imagine
 - D) can imagine
 - E) must be imagining
9.
 - A) must have seemed
 - B) ought to seem
 - C) had better seem
 - D) may seem
 - E) would rather seem
10.
 - A) can lose
 - B) had better lose
 - C) must be losing
 - D) are able to lose
 - E) could lose

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

1. **Laptops and smartphones may inform you about almost anything you'd like to know, but these also could be preventing you from getting enough sleep.**

- A) Dizüstü bilgisayarlar ve akıllı telefonlar, sizi bilmek istediğiniz hemen hemen her şey hakkında bilgilendirirken yeteri kadar uyumanızı da engelliyor olabilir.
- B) Bilmek istediğiniz hemen hemen her şey hakkında sizi bilgilendiren dizüstü bilgisayarlar ve akıllı telefonlar, yeterli uyku almanızı da engelliyor olabilir.
- C) Dizüstü bilgisayarlar ve akıllı telefonlar tarafından bilmek istediğiniz hemen hemen her şey hakkında bilgilendirilebilirsiniz ancak bunlar, yeteri kadar uyumanızı da engelliyor olabilir.
- D) Sizi bilmek istediğiniz hemen hemen her şey hakkında bilgilendirirken yeterli uyku almanızı da engelleyen cihazlar, dizüstü bilgisayarlar ve akıllı telefonlardır.
- E) Dizüstü bilgisayarlar ve akıllı telefonlar sizi bilmek istediğiniz hemen hemen her şey hakkında bilgilendirebilir ancak bunlar, yeterli uyku almanızı da engelliyor olabilir.

2. **As dolphins need to be conscious to control their breathing, they never sleep in the true sense of the word.**

- A) Nefes alış verişlerini kontrol etmek için uyanık kalmaya ihtiyaç duyan yunuslar, hiçbir zaman kelimenin tam anlamıyla uyumazlar.
- B) Hiçbir zaman kelimenin tam anlamıyla uyumayan yunusların, nefes alış verişlerini kontrol etmek için uyanık kalmaya ihtiyaçları vardır.
- C) Yunuslar, nefes alış verişlerini kontrol etmek için uyanık kalmaya ihtiyaç duyduklarından hiçbir zaman kelimenin tam anlamıyla uyumazlar.
- D) Yunuslar, hiçbir zaman kelimenin tam anlamıyla uyumazlar çünkü nefes alış verişlerini kontrol etmek için uyanık kalmaya ihtiyaç duyarlar.
- E) Yunuslar, nefes alış verişlerini kontrol etmek için uyanık kalmaya ihtiyaç duydukları hiçbir zaman kelimenin tam anlamıyla uyuyamayacaklar.

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

3. **İşimin geri kalanını dönünce zamanında bitirebileyim diye birazını şimdi yapmalıyım.**

- A) In order to finish my whole work on time when I come back, I have to do some of it now.
- B) I need to do some of my work before I come back, so I can finish the rest on time.
- C) I have so much work when I come back that I must start now to finish it on time.
- D) I must do some of my work now so that I can finish the rest on time when I come back.
- E) I can do the rest of the work when I come back; however, I should start now to finish it on time.

4. **Dünya Kupası şampiyonu Phil Vickery, beşinci kez boynu zedelendikten sonra ragbi oynamayı bırakmak zorunda kaldı.**

- A) World Cup winner Phil Vickery, who had suffered from neck injury five times, quitted playing rugby.
- B) When World Cup winner Phil Vickery had a neck injury for the fifth time, he was not allowed to play rugby.
- C) World Cup winner Phil Vickery had to quit playing rugby after his neck was injured for the fifth time.
- D) World Cup winner Phil Vickery, who injured his neck for the fifth time, needed to stop playing rugby.
- E) Since he injured his neck for the fifth time, World Cup winner Phil Vickery had to give up playing rugby.

1. The kids ---- in fear while they ---- on the roller coaster in the amusement park.

- A) screamed / had ridden
- B) are screaming / have been riding
- C) have been screaming / have ridden
- D) were screaming / were riding
- E) had screamed / rode

2. I was very nervous when I ---- on the plane because I ---- anywhere before.

- A) had got / haven't flown
- B) have got / haven't been flying
- C) was getting / don't fly
- D) got / hadn't flown
- E) get / didn't fly

3. We were lucky because it ---- raining by the time the match ----.

- A) had stopped / began
- B) stopped / has begun
- C) has stopped / was beginning
- D) will stop / begins
- E) stops / has been beginning

4. We ---- in this house for 12 years when we ---- it at the end of this summer.

- A) have lived / are selling
- B) will have been living / sell
- C) lived / had sold
- D) have been living / will sell
- E) will live / have sold

5. Don't make any noise when you ---- home tonight because the kids ---- then.

- A) will come / are going to sleep
- B) are coming / are sleeping
- C) come / will be sleeping
- D) have come / will have been sleeping
- E) come / will have slept

6. Mark Zuckerberg ---- Facebook at the age of 23 while he ---- psychology at Harvard University.

- A) had established / studied
- B) established / had been studying
- C) has established / is studying
- D) has established / studied
- E) established / was studying

7. He ---- for five hours when he finally ---- at a roadside restaurant.

- A) had been driving / arrived
- B) will have been driving / will arrive
- C) had driven / has arrived
- D) was driving / had arrived
- E) has been driving / arrived

8. Kellie ---- the company this week; she ---- not to work there any longer.

- A) is going to leave / will decide
- B) is leaving / has decided
- C) will leave / decides
- D) has been leaving / had decided
- E) leaves / is going to decide

9. Finally, I'm returning home; I'm so happy because I ---- in my own bed this time tomorrow.

- A) will be sleeping
- B) am sleeping
- C) sleep
- D) will have been sleeping
- E) have been sleeping

10. You must organize your ideas before you ---- writing the essay.

- A) will be beginning
- B) will begin
- C) are beginning
- D) begin
- E) are going to begin

11. You ---- put your crystal glasses in the dishwasher because they may get broken.

- A) needn't
- B) couldn't
- C) shouldn't
- D) might not
- E) can't

12. It seems that we ---- any warm clothes because the weather is quite hot here, so don't take those hoodies out of the suitcase.

- A) should have brought
- B) needn't have brought
- C) might not have brought
- D) can't have brought
- E) may have brought

13. Look! His coat and books are still here. He ---- the school building.

- A) doesn't have to leave
- B) must be leaving
- C) might be leaving
- D) can't have left
- E) could have left

14. When I was driving home last night, the fog was so thick that I ---- the road. I ---- an accident.

- A) wasn't able to see / may have had
- B) couldn't see / could have had
- C) can't have seen / might have
- D) might not see / could have
- E) couldn't have seen / should have had

15. We ---- your wound at home; you ---- a doctor for it immediately.

- A) ought not to have treated / have to see
- B) needn't treat / could have seen
- C) can't treat / must see
- D) didn't have to treat / should see
- E) couldn't treat / might see

16. He ---- have been sleeping when I knocked on the door; or else, he ---- it.

- A) should / may have answered
- B) may / could answer
- C) must / would have answered
- D) could / ought to answer
- E) might / must answer

17. You ---- go home now before the rain starts; otherwise, you ---- wet.

- A) can / must get
- B) ought to / might have get
- C) must / could have get
- D) need to / have got
- E) had better / will get

18. I don't want our son to stay at home alone when we are at the cinema; I'd rather he ---- with us.

- A) has come
- B) came
- C) had come
- D) comes
- E) will come

19. I am not sure when she ---- back from London, but I think she ---- next week.

- A) came / could return
- B) will come / might have returned
- C) will be coming / would return
- D) will come / might return
- E) comes / should have returned

20. I ---- him who I was. We already know each other.

- A) was able to tell
- B) should have told
- C) mustn't tell
- D) had better not tell
- E) didn't need to tell

PRIVILEGE

VOCABULARY & PHRASAL VERBS

GRADE
11



ydspublishing



CONTENTS

VOCABULARY SECTION

PART 1

Word List 1	6
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	7
Word List 2	8
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	9
Part 1 Revision.....	10

PART 2

Word List 1	11
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	12
Word List 2	13
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	14
Part 2 Revision.....	15

PART 3

Word List 1	16
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	17
Word List 2	18
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	19
Part 3 Revision.....	20
Parts 1-3 Revision Test	21

PART 4

Word List 1	23
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	24
Word List 2	25
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	26
Part 4 Revision.....	27

PART 5

Word List 1	28
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	29
Word List 2	30
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	31
Part 5 Revision.....	32

PART 6

Word List 1	33
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	34
Word List 2	35
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	36
Part 6 Revision.....	37
Parts 4-6 Revision Test	38

PART 7

Word List 1	40
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	41
Word List 2	42
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	43
Part 7 Revision.....	44

PART 8

Word List 1	45
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	46
Word List 2	47
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	48
Part 8 Revision.....	49

PART 9

Word List 1	50
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	51
Word List 2	52
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	53
Part 9 Revision.....	54
Parts 7-9 Revision Test	55

PART 10

Word List 1	57
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	58
Word List 2	59
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	60
Part 10 Revision.....	61

PART 11

Word List 1	62
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	63
Word List 2	64
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	65
Part 11 Revision.....	66

PART 12

Word List 1	67
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	68
Word List 2	69
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	70
Part 12 Revision.....	71
Parts 10-12 Revision Test	72

PART 13

Word List 1	74
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	75
Word List 2	76
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	77
Part 13 Revision.....	78

PART 14

Word List 1	79
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	80
Word List 2	81
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	82
Part 14 Revision.....	83

PART 15

Word List 1	84
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	85
Word List 2	86
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	87
Part 15 Revision.....	88
Parts 13-15 Revision Test	89

PART 16

Word List 1	91
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	92
Word List 2	93
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	94
Part 16 Revision.....	95

PART 17

Word List 1	96
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	97
Word List 2	98
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	99
Part 17 Revision.....	100

PART 18

Word List 1	101
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	102
Word List 2	103
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	104
Part 18 Revision.....	105
Parts 16-18 Revision Test	106

PART 19

Word List 1	108
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	109
Word List 2	110
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	111
Part 19 Revision.....	112

PART 20

Word List 1	113
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	114
Word List 2	115
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	116
Part 20 Revision.....	117

PART 21

Word List 1	118
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	119
Word List 2	120
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	121
Part 21 Revision.....	122
Parts 19-21 Revision Test	123

PART 22

Word List 1	125
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	126
Word List 2	127
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	128
Part 22 Revision.....	129

PART 23

Word List 1	130
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	131
Word List 2	132
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	133
Part 23 Revision.....	134

PART 24

Word List 1	135
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	136
Word List 2	137
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	138
Part 24 Revision.....	139
Parts 22-24 Revision Test	140

PART 25

Word List 1	142
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	143
Word List 2	144
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	145
Part 25 Revision.....	146

PART 26

Word List 1	147
Word List 1 - Exercises.....	148
Word List 2	149
Word List 2 - Exercises.....	150
Part 26 Revision.....	151

PART 27

Word List 1	152
Word List 1 - Exercises	153
Word List 2	154
Word List 2 - Exercises	155
Part 27 Revision	156
Parts 25-27 Revision Test	157

PART 28

Word List 1	159
Word List 1 - Exercises	160
Word List 2	161
Word List 2 - Exercises	162
Part 28 Revision	163

PART 29

Word List 1	164
Word List 1 - Exercises	165
Word List 2	166
Word List 2 - Exercises	167
Part 29 Revision	168

PART 30

Word List 1	169
Word List 1 - Exercises	170
Word List 2	171
Word List 2 - Exercises	172
Part 30 Revision	173
Parts 28-30 Revision Test	174

VOCABULARY SECTION – GENERAL REVISION TESTS

Test 1	176
Test 2	178
Test 3	180
Test 4	182
Test 5	184
Test 6	186
Test 7	188
Test 8	190
Test 9	192
Test 10	194

PHRASAL VERBS SECTION**PART 1**

Word List	197
Exercises	198
Part 1 Test	199

PART 2

Word List	201
Exercises	202
Part 2 Test	203

PART 3

Word List	205
Exercises	206
Part 3 Test	207

PART 4

Word List	209
Exercises	210
Part 4 Test	211

PART 5

Word List	213
Exercises	214
Part 5 Test	215

PART 6

Word List	217
Exercises	218
Part 6 Test	219

PART 7

Word List	221
Exercises	222
Part 7 Test	223

PART 8

Word List	225
Exercises	226
Part 8 Test	227

PART 9

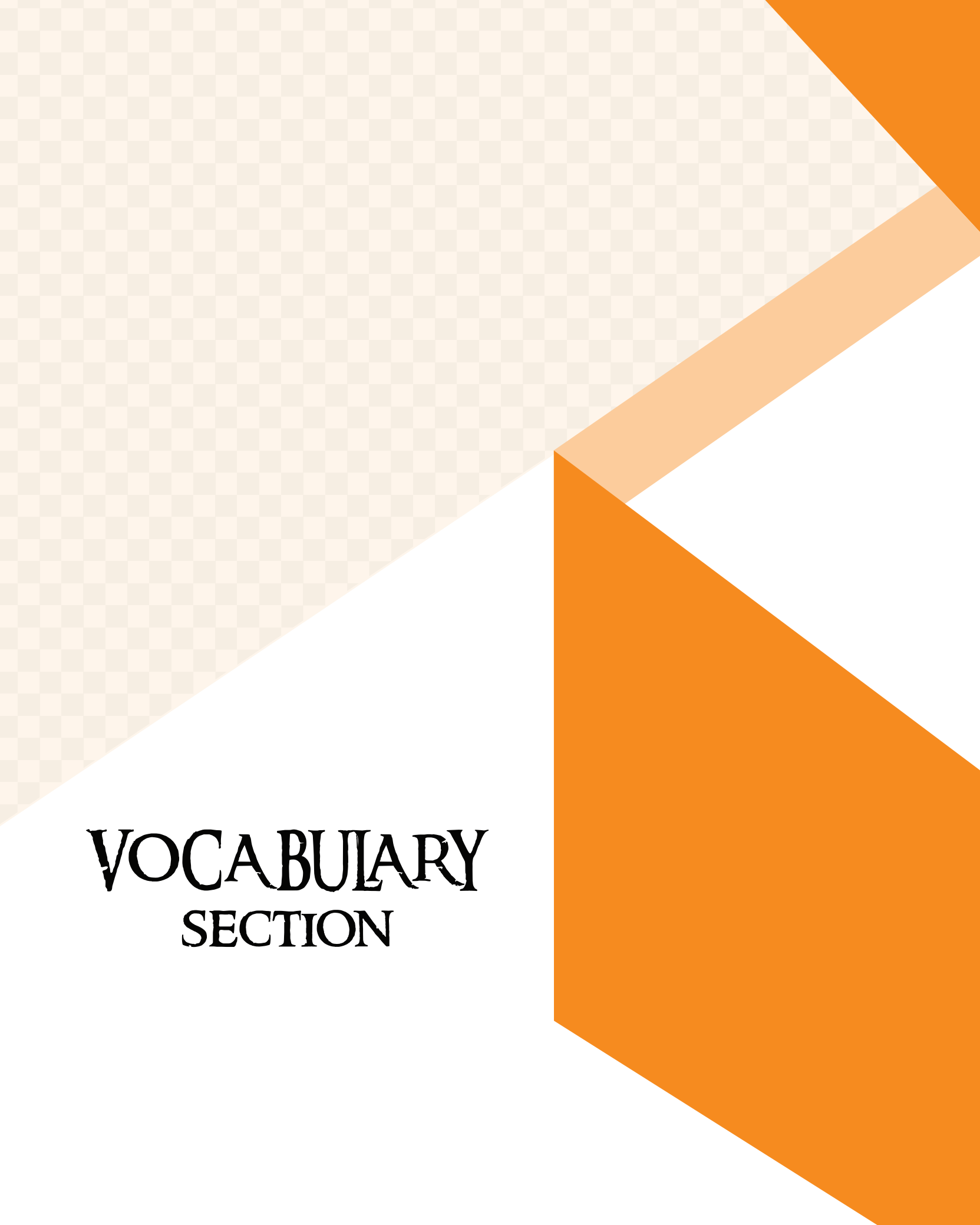
Word List	229
Exercises	230
Part 9 Test	231

PART 10

Word List	233
Exercises	234
Part 10 Test	235

PHRASAL VERBS SECTION – GENERAL REVISION TESTS

Test 1	237
Test 2	239
Test 3	241
Test 4	243
Test 5	245



VOCABULARY SECTION

VOCABULARY SECTION

PART 1

WORD LIST 1

Target Word	Similar Word / Definition	Turkish Meaning
abandon (v)	leave	terk etmek
abrupt (adj)	sudden	ani
basis (n)	foundation	temel
candidate (n)	applicant	aday
considerable (adj)	important, significant	kayda değer
deceive (v)	trick	kandırmak
extensive (adj)	comprehensive	kapsamlı
grief (n)	great sadness	keder, yas
hesitate (v)	pause in indecision	tereddüt etmek
inherently (adv)	naturally, by birth	doğası gereği
intense (adj)	deep and strong	yoğun
measure (n)	an action to prevent sth	önlem
notably (adv)	particularly	özellikle
novelty (n)	innovation	yenilik
obtain (v)	acquire, gain	edinmek
outstanding (adj)	exceptionally good	göze çarpan, olağanüstü
praise (v)	compliment, express admiration	övmek
response (n)	reaction	yanıt, tepki
rigid (adj)	inflexible	katı, sert
severely (adv)	harshly	şiddetli bir şekilde

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. There are two extra words.

abandon measure outstanding notably
severely novelty deceive extensive

- There are several good movies based on Michael Crichton's novels, most *Jurassic Park*.
- When Hurricane Irene hit the Caribbean Islands and the east coasts of the USA, it killed tens of people and caused damage in the region.
- Elvis Presley managed to become a celebrity in an age when television was still a(n)
- After her father's death, Alice felt free to her law studies and follow her own dreams.
- While still at school, Brad was injured in a cycling accident that left him paralyzed for the rest of his life.
- Elderly people must be aware that there might be people out there who want to them and take their valuables.

B. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. grief | ..... | 4. rigid | ..... |
| 2. obtain | ..... | 5. intense | ..... |
| 3. inherently | ..... | 6. measure | ..... |

- get sth you want or need
- by nature
- emotional suffering, esp. caused by sb's death
- very great and extreme
- a step you take to prevent sth
- not easily changed; stiff

C. Choose the option that completes the sentence best.

- An outstanding dance performance - - - .
a. pleases the audience
b. is never well received by critics
- If your career comes to an abrupt end, it means this - - - .
a. is totally an unexpected situation
b. has been a long and boring one
- If you hesitate to speak, you - - - .
a. like talking too much
b. are unsure of what to say
- If you are the most likely candidate for a job, you - - - .
a. will probably be hired
b. want it more than anyone else
- If they praise you for what you've done, you - - - .
a. should apologize
b. feel happy



D. Replace the words in bold with the correct options.

- The argument that the Covid-19 pandemic emerged in China has no scientific **foundation**.
a. novelty b. basis c. grief
- One needs to put a **significant** amount of effort into learning to play a musical instrument.
a. considerable b. rigid c. inherent
- I tried really hard, but I couldn't **acquire** the first edition of the book.
a. deceive b. abandon c. obtain
- Anxiety is different from fear because fear is a **reaction** to a present danger.
a. response b. measure c. grief

VOCABULARY SECTION

PART 1

WORD LIST 2

Target Word	Similar Word / Definition	Turkish Meaning
absence (n)	lack	yokluk
audible (adj)	loud enough to hear	duyulabilir
benefit (n)	advantage or help	fayda
broadly (adv)	generally, on the whole	genel olarak, esasen
collapse (v)	1. fall down 2. fail	1. çökmek 2. başarısız olmak
consecutively (adv)	successively, serially	peş peşe, arka arkaya
devote (v)	dedicate	adamak
discrimination (n)	unfair treatment	ayrımcılık
durable (adj)	long-lasting	dayanıklı, uzun ömürlü
elaborately (adv)	intricately, in a detailed way	detaylı şekilde, özenli şekilde
fierce (adj)	violent	şiddetli, azılı
halt (n)	stop	durma, duraksama
impair (v)	weaken or harm	bozmak, zarar vermek
moderate (adj)	not extreme	ölçülü, makul
negotiate (v)	discuss	müzakere etmek, görüşmek
outbreak (n)	sudden happening, eruption	baş gösterme, patlak verme
predominantly (adv)	mainly	ağırlıklı olarak
recruit (v)	employ; enlist	(işe, askere, vb.) almak
sparse (adj)	thinly spread	kıt, seyrek
tension (n)	a nervous feeling, strain	gerilim

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. There are two extra words.

impair discrimination collapse audible
broadly halt sparse elaborately

- The employees went on strike for better pay, which led to a(n) in production.
- If you take them too much, some medicines can the function of your vital organs like the liver.
- Although the countries of Western Europe have similar economies, the recent crisis has affected each in different ways.
- Tall and poorly built structures cannot survive an earthquake, and they usually first.
- The teacher asked the student to read the text more loudly so that it could be to all the students in the class.
- Lena claims that she has faced in the workplace, saying that she is paid considerably less than her male colleagues.

B. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1. absence | ..... | 5. sparse | ..... |
| 2. fierce | ..... | 6. consecutively | ..... |
| 3. benefit | ..... | 7. negotiate | ..... |
| 4. predominantly | ..... | 8. outbreak | ..... |

- one after another
- a helpful or good effect
- mostly
- showing aggressiveness
- the fact of not existing
- not dense; small in amount
- abrupt start of war, disease, etc.
- try to reach an agreement

C. Circle the correct option.

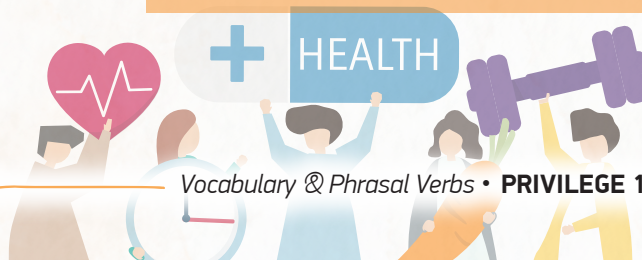
- Humour used in job interviews helps to ease the **tension** / **outbreak** and allows the interviewee to relax and feel comfortable.
- Thirty minutes of **durable** / **moderate** exercise daily is generally enough to reduce your risk of heart disease.
- Chinese pottery is remarkable not only for its simplicity but also for its unique use of **elaborately** / **predominantly** painted motifs.
- When the prime minister resigned, he said he would **negotiate** / **devote** more time to his family.

D. Choose the option that answers the question best.

- What happens to a suspect in the **absence** of evidence?
 - He is set free.
 - He is put in prison.
 - He is taken to court.
- Who is more likely to be **recruited** into the army?
 - a young and healthy guy
 - an old man with glasses
 - a school girl
- Which of the following is more **sparsely** populated?

a. desert	b. city
c. village	
- How long is a pair of **durable** shoes supposed to last?

a. one day	b. a few weeks
c. years	
- Which of the following has **benefits** for health?
 - watching TV
 - exercising
 - eating too much



PART 1 REVISION

A. Study the table below and fill in the blanks in the sentences.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
benefit	benefit	beneficial	beneficially
devotion	devote	devoted	devotedly
elaboration	elaborate	elaborate	elaborately
intensity	intensify	intense	intensely
predominance	predominate	predominant	predominantly

- Since my headache continued to grow in, I had to take a painkiller.
- As a country that is dependent on oil exports, Bahrain has ed from the recent rise in world oil prices.
- The band's latest album is so poor that even the most fans seem terribly disappointed.
- The minister resigned but did not on her reasons for doing so.
- Because India is a(n) agricultural country, the majority of people are farmers there.

B. Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

discrimination • grief • fierce
severely • candidate • deceive

- likely for the job
- against people of Asian origin
- a city under attack
- feel at the loss of your grandpa
- sb who trusts you
- injured in a car accident

C. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions in the box.

to (x2) with in for

- The kid had to find something to entertain himself the absence of his friends.
- Robert was devoted his wife and would do anything to make her happy.
- The boss praised his employees finishing the project before the deadline.
- The government refuses to negotiate the rebels.
- A dog's first response a stranger is usually to bark at him.



D. Choose the option that completes the sentence best.

- The Nobel Prize is awarded annually for - - - scientific discoveries and inventions.
a. abrupt b. outstanding c. rigid
- Most people prefer plastic window frames to wooden ones because plastic frames are more - - - .
a. considerable b. moderate c. durable
- Most companies wrongly believe that they should only - - - experienced staff.
a. recruit b. abandon c. obtain
- While cash machines were once a - - - , they have now become part of daily life.
a. basis b. novelty c. tension
- Many Christmas traditions, such as decorating trees, started in Germany and later spread to other parts of the world, - - - to the UK and the US.
a. sparsely b. beneficially c. notably

GENERAL REVISION TEST 1

1. Although the villagers - - - - to the construction of the new road, bulldozers arrived and the works began soon.

- A) combatted
- B) restricted
- C) devoted
- D) abandoned
- E) objected

2. When done on a regular - - - -, lab tests can help identify a disease before it causes permanent damage.

- A) profit
- B) diagnosis
- C) glance
- D) basis
- E) outbreak

3. Birds and insects can destroy a(n) - - - - apple crop in just a few days, so their presence must be kept to a minimum.

- A) evident
- B) considerable
- C) entire
- D) abrupt
- E) moderate

4. Of the other German philosophers closely following Kant, there is a particular one who is unique, - - - - Arthur Schopenhauer.

- A) dramatically
- B) namely
- C) barely
- D) mutually
- E) predominantly

5. In addition to being able to criticize yourself, you should also be able to - - - - yourself when you do something good.

- A) praise
- B) recruit
- C) interact
- D) achieve
- E) withdraw

6. After reopening, restaurants took extra - - - - to make sure everyone was staying safe during the pandemic.

- A) measures
- B) tensions
- C) aims
- D) purchases
- E) crops

7. Travelling to and from Alaska was a big challenge in the past as there was no - - - - system of transportation.

- A) fortunate
- B) reliable
- C) voluntary
- D) persuasive
- E) compulsory

8. Besides moving extremely - - - - over short distances on land, tigers are excellent swimmers and can hunt in water as well.

- A) firmly
- B) swiftly
- C) particularly
- D) severely
- E) elaborately

9. If research is backed by data - - - - from a broad range of sources, it is more likely to reflect the truth.

- A) arisen
- B) exposed
- C) compiled
- D) varied
- E) tackled

10. Tolstoy's novels, which were first published a long time ago, continue to have a considerable - - - - on modern writers.

- A) outcome
- B) candidate
- C) influence
- D) extent
- E) conflict

11. Most snakes are so - - - - to staying on trees that they won't leave the security of the branches unless they are hungry.

- A) intense B) demanding
C) durable D) accustomed
E) misleading

12. Somebody who - - - - hides information that could potentially help solve a case is committing a crime by doing that.

- A) inherently B) solely
C) adequately D) sparsely
E) deliberately

13. Even though most people now use the maps on their phones, paper maps can still be - - - - at tourist offices.

- A) foreseen B) occupied
C) collapsed D) derived
E) obtained

14. Janice has an impressive - - - - of many issues, but she always pretends as if she is totally ignorant of them.

- A) output B) burden
C) hostility D) absence
E) grasp

15. - - - - research into new ways of killing viruses may cost a lot, but it will certainly enable us to eradicate many diseases.

- A) Modest B) Extensive
C) Commercial D) Previous
E) Fierce

16. While African elephants and their Asian cousins are similar in most ways, Asian elephants are - - - - short and weigh less.

- A) rigidly B) constantly
C) obediently D) comparatively
E) consecutively

17. Melanie was fed up with her job, so she didn't - - - - for a moment when she was offered a new one with less work and better pay.

- A) hesitate B) impair
C) invest D) avoid
E) adopt

18. Being punctual is a typically German - - - -, and it contributes greatly to efficiency in the workplace.

- A) grief B) lack
C) trait D) discrimination
E) fatigue

19. Though the athlete was only fifteen, she made it to the top ten list, which was a(n) - - - - achievement for someone so young.

- A) audible B) extinct
C) illiterate D) deficient
E) outstanding

20. - - - - equivalent, most of the medicines within a class have the same effect and it doesn't really matter which of them is given to a patient.

- A) Hazardously B) Deceptively
C) Broadly D) Notably
E) Genuinely



PHRASAL VERBS

SECTION

PHRASAL VERBS SECTION

PART 1

WORD LIST

Phrasal Verb	Definition	Turkish Meaning
account for	1. be/form a part or amount of sth 2. explain, to be the explanation/cause of sth	1. karşılamak, -e denk gelmek, oluşturmak 2. açıklama getirmek
answer back	reply in a rude manner	kaba bir şekilde karşılık vermek
ask out	invite sb out	birisini dışarıya, yemeğe vb. davet etmek
ask for sb	say that you want to speak to sb	biriyle görüşmeyi talep etmek
back up	1. give support or help 2. make a copy of	1. arkasında olmak, desteklemek 2. yedeklemek
beat up	hurt sb by hitting them	hırpalamak, dövmek
believe in	1. be certain that sb/sth exists 2. trust sb and/or think that they will be successful	1. bir şeyin/kişinin var olduğuna inanmak, inanç göstermek 2. bir kişiye inanmak ve/veya başarılı olacağına inanmak
blow up	1. explode 2. fill, inflate	1. havaya uçurmak, patlamak 2. şişirmek
blow out	1. extinguish by air current 2. (of a tyre) puncture suddenly, go flat	1. üfleyip söndürmek 2. (lastik) patlamak
break away	escape from sb's hold, run away	kaçıp kurtulmak
break down	stop functioning due to a fault, fail	bozulmak, çalışmaz duruma gelmek
break in	1. (or break into) enter a building by force 2. interrupt	1. zorla girmek 2. sözünü kesmek, araya girmek
break off	end a relationship	ilişkiyi kesmek, sona ermek
break out	begin, start, happen, occur	çıkmaq, patlak vermek (savaş, yangın, salgın vb.)
break up	1. come to an end, finish 2. end a relationship with sb	1. sona er(dir)mek 2. bir ilişkiyi bitirmek, ayrılmak
bring about	cause	neden olmak, yol açmak
bring back	1. return, give back, restore 2. make sb remember sth	1. geri getirmek 2. hatırlatmak
bring up	1. raise a child 2. mention/raise a subject	1. çocuk yetiştirmek, büyütmek 2. gündeme getirmek
build up	make sth develop	geliştirmek, yavaş yavaş artırmak veya büyütmek
bump into	meet sb by chance	rastlantı sonucu karşılaşmak

1. The camper tried not to - - - - the match since it was the only one left and he would probably die unless he could light a fire.

- A) blow out B) break out
C) build up D) bump into
E) back up

2. The shift from traditional classroom-based learning to online learning will probably - - - - a change in student behaviour.

- A) break in B) answer back
C) bring about D) ask out
E) believe in

3. Guests could always - - - - the hotel manager if they experienced a problem with staff.

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

4. The science teacher did an experiment to teach the students a trick that allowed them to - - - - a balloon inside a bottle.

- A) account for B) blow up
C) break down D) back up
E) break away

5. My laptop started to ---- so frequently that I decided to buy a new one instead of having it serviced all the time.

- A) blow out B) ask out
C) bump into D) break down
E) answer back

6. Although seventy years have passed since the Korean War - - - - on June 25, 1950, the memories are still fresh in people's minds.

- A) broke out B) backed up
C) beat up D) built up
E) brought about

7. In many Caribbean countries, the tourism industry - - - - over 25% of their economy, which is more than double the global average.

- A) breaks out B) asks for
C) believes in D) asks out
E) accounts for

8. Ever since they began to do business together, neither company has ever considered - - - - their partnership.

- A) bumping into B) blowing out
C) building up D) answering back
E) breaking up

9. In order to - - - - a winning team, every single team member needs to do their best to contribute to its success.

- A) break off B) build up
C) ask for D) believe in
E) break away

10. Joe knew Katie liked him, but he didn't have the courage to - - - - her - - - - out to dinner.

- A) beat / up B) ask / out
C) break / down D) blow / out
E) bring / up

PART 1 TEST

11. Josh doesn't respect his elders at all and always
---- when they try to warn him about something.

- A) brings back B) brings up
C) bumps into D) answers back
E) backs up

12. The thieves must have ---- while Dave, his wife Jane
and daughter Dolly were sleeping upstairs.

- A) asked for B) broken in
C) accounted for D) asked out
E) blown up

13. When people ---- someone they don't want to talk
to, they generally come up with an excuse quickly.

- A) answer back B) break up
C) bump into D) believe in
E) build up

14. Some songs never lose their popularity because they
always ---- pleasant memories of the old times.

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

15. If the security system in a prison is not good enough,
the prisoners may be ---- or even killed by the
others.

- A) blown up B) accounted for
C) backed up D) broken off
E) beaten up

16. The playful cat caught the girl's ankle with its claws
and didn't let her ----.

- A) bring about B) ask out
C) break away D) blow out
E) bring back

17. It is a good idea to ---- all the files on your computer
to protect them in case of a system crash.

- A) bring up B) bump into
C) back up D) break off
E) break down

18. Ancient Egyptians ---- many gods, just like the
Ancient Greeks who thought that there were different
gods for different purposes.

- A) asked out B) blew out
C) broke down D) believed in
E) broke in

19. The couple decided early in the summer to ---- their
engagement but promised to remain friends.

- A) bump into B) beat up
C) ask for D) break off
E) answer back

20. On August 15, Narendra Modi became the first PM
in a long time to ---- the issue of India's population
explosion.

- A) bring about B) break down
C) blow up D) break away
E) bring up

1. Thanks to the dieticians who - - - the dangers of our fast-food culture, fewer people are eating hamburgers these days.

- A) name after B) point out
C) give in D) ask for
E) draw back

2. Most people would rather lead an independent life than - - - in a nursing home when they grow old.

- A) count on B) get off
C) end up D) look after
E) put away

3. You are most likely to - - - a snake in a forest or around areas such as piles of firewood, rocks or brush.

- A) come across B) turn into
C) grow apart D) wipe out
E) set aside

4. The best response to a telemarketing call is to - - - as soon as you realize the nature of the call, instead of yelling at the caller.

- A) break off B) answer back
C) fall apart D) hang up
E) sort out

5. All the owners of a joint property must agree to the terms of a sale; otherwise, a potential deal could - - -.

- A) go out B) play off
C) narrow down D) run over
E) fall through

6. Ancient Greeks and Romans did not try to treat deafness since it never - - - them that there could be a cure.

- A) watched over B) bumped into
C) occurred to D) believed in
E) stood for

7. Workers who stay outside for long periods need to wear layers of clothing to - - - so that they won't get cold.

- A) pass away B) carry out
C) put forward D) warm up
E) feel for

8. At the beginning of their senior year at university, students are told a lot of things that can be hard to - - - all at once.

- A) take in B) go along
C) let out D) hurry up
E) pass by

9. If you have difficulty trying to - - - how to pose for a photo, you can practise looking in the mirror.

- A) figure out B) bring about
C) make up D) carry on
E) account for

10. Experienced and talented employees are rarely - - - unless there is a big economic crisis.

- A) laid off B) blown up
C) filled in D) cared for
E) handed out

11. The president has backed the rights of homeowners by warning that burglars lose their human rights the moment they - - - -.

- A) get at B) break in
C) carry out D) build up
E) come apart

12. We put off the party for my mum's birthday until she - - - - her illness so that she would be able to enjoy it.

- A) held on B) got over
C) fell out D) counted in
E) backed up

13. Most mushrooms don't cause diseases to living organisms since they - - - - dead plants or trees.

- A) bring back B) take up
C) pass out D) live on
E) set off

14. Many migrants try to send money to their families, but it's difficult for them to - - - - as they aren't paid much.

- A) call off B) break down
C) get by D) burst into
E) cross out

15. Joe was planning to attend the meeting, but something - - - -, so he had to call the boss to say that he wouldn't be able to.

- A) paid for B) got behind
C) let down D) showed off
E) came up

16. Although the band had made the album in only six days, it - - - - to be one of the greatest albums they had ever made.

- A) saw off B) warmed up
C) turned out D) popped in
E) kept away

17. Coffee does not actually - - - - providing you keep it dry, so you can buy it in large quantities.

- A) give out B) pass away
C) go off D) clear up
E) feel for

18. Eager to buy as much as they could, shoppers - - - - outside the malls several hours before the Black Friday store openings.

- A) put forward B) shut down
C) tried on D) paid back
E) lined up

19. The trade minister promised to - - - - the matter after she had received complaints from many citizens about a faulty product.

- A) drop out B) stand by
C) pass on D) look into
E) run across

20. Luckily, doctors - - - - a vaccine for the virus before it infected too many people across the world.

- A) got ahead of B) made up for
C) grew out of D) came up with
E) looked back on

PRIVILEGE

READING ZONE

GRADE
11



ydspublishing



CONTENTS

READING EXERCISES 3

SECTION 1	4
SECTION 2	8
SECTION 3	12
SECTION 4	16
SECTION 5	20
SECTION 6	24
SECTION 7	28
SECTION 8	32
SECTION 9	36
SECTION 10	40
SECTION 11	44
SECTION 12	48
SECTION 13	52
SECTION 14	56
SECTION 15	60
SECTION 16	64
SECTION 17	68
SECTION 18	72
SECTION 19	76
SECTION 20	80
SECTION 21	84
SECTION 22	88
SECTION 23	92
SECTION 24	96
SECTION 25	100

READING TESTS 104

TEST 1	105
TEST 2	113
TEST 3	122
TEST 4	132

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION 142

TEST 1	147
TEST 2	152

FINDING THE IRRELEVANT SENTENCE 157

TEST 1	160
TEST 2	164

The book cover features a white background with a large, expressive orange brushstroke that sweeps across the middle. The entire cover is framed by a pattern of thin, light gray diagonal lines. The title is printed in white, bold, serif capital letters on the orange background.

READING EXERCISES

SECTION 1

► READING PASSAGE



Octopuses are famous for their curved bodies, eight long arms and two large eyes on their heads. They live in all the oceans of the world, but they are especially **abundant** in warm, tropical seas. Most octopus

species live in deep, dark waters, but some prefer **shallow** waters. Octopuses mostly stay on the seafloor and go up to look for food. Their favourite foods are small sea creatures like crabs, shrimps and lobsters.

Octopuses hunt at night. They drop down on their **prey** and pull the animal into their mouth using their arms. They also use their arms to **crawl** along the ocean floor, and they push their arms into **cracks** to look for food. Octopuses are prey for seals, whales and large fish. When they try to escape from these creatures, they change their colour to match the plants and rocks. They can also **shoot** an ink-like **fluid** into the water. This creates a dark cloud, and the enemy can't find them.

Octopuses may also change colour as a way to communicate with other octopuses. Octopuses live alone in their **dens**. They build them with rocks using their powerful arms. If the octopus is caught by an attacker and loses an arm, it can grow a new one. Octopuses have no bones, so they can **squeeze** through small cracks and escape from **threatening** situations.



► INTRODUCTION TO VOCABULARY

A Guess the meanings of the following and mark the correct choice for each.

1. **abundant** (paragraph 1)

- a) enough
- b) active
- c) plentiful

2. **species** (paragraph 1)

- a) families
- b) sizes
- c) kinds

3. **shoot** (paragraph 2)

- a) to take in, to absorb
- b) to send or throw out
- c) to breathe in

4. **squeeze** (paragraph 3)

- a) to become bigger and stronger
- b) to push sth with a lot of force
- c) to get into a narrow, small space

5. **threatening** (paragraph 3)

- a) safe, secure
- b) frightening, dangerous
- c) helpful, useful

B Find the words in the text for the definitions below.

- 1. a narrow opening:
- 2. a substance that flows, liquid:
- 3. an animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal:
- 4. an animal's home or hiding place:
- 5. to move slowly by pulling the body along the ground or close to it:

C Write the antonyms of the following. Choose from the options given in the box. One is extra.

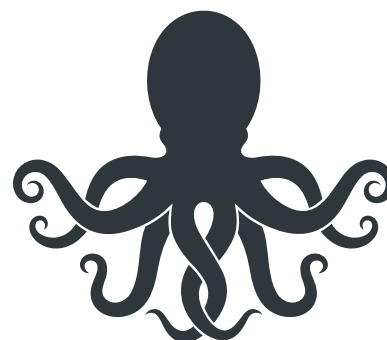
shallow	fluid	abundant
crack	threatening	prey

- 1. predator; hunter **X**
- 2. safe **X**
- 3. rare, scarce **X**
- 4. solid **X**
- 5. deep **X**

► COMPREHENSION CHECK

D What do the underlined words/phrases in the text refer to? Mark the correct choice.

1. these creatures (lines 17, 18)
 - a) octopuses
 - b) seals, whales and large fish
2. They (line 19)
 - a) Octopuses
 - b) Plants and rocks
3. This (line 20)
 - a) The water
 - b) An ink-like fluid
4. one (line 26)
 - a) arm
 - b) den



E Mark each sentence T (True), F (False) or NI (No Information) according to the text. For the sentences that you mark T or F, write the number of the line(s) in which you find the information.

Statement	T / F / NI	Line Number
1. Warm, tropical seas are rich in octopuses.		
2. Octopuses sleep during the day.		
3. Octopuses never leave the seafloor.		
4. Octopuses are hunted and eaten by seals, whales and large fish.		
5. The bite of the octopus is painful and poisonous.		
6. Octopuses change their colour so that they look like the plants and rocks.		
7. Octopuses cannot communicate with each other.		
8. Octopuses live in big groups.		

F Tick (✓) the option which could be the best title for the text.

- ☐ Where Do Octopuses Live?
- ☐ About the Octopus
- ☐ Scary Deep Sea Creatures



SECTION 1

G Tick (✓) the option(s) that can be inferred from the text.

☐

Octopuses can see in the dark.

☐

Octopuses are not very smart.

☐

It can be hard for a seal or whale to catch an octopus.

H Answer the questions.

1. How many arms does the octopus have?

.....

3. When do octopuses shoot an ink-like fluid?

.....

2. Which sea animals do octopuses feed on?

.....

4. How do octopuses communicate with each other?

.....

I Mark the best choice.

1. How do octopuses escape from danger?

- a) They squeeze through small cracks.
- b) They grow a new arm.
- c) They drop down on them.
- d) They move up to the surface of the water.

2. We can understand from the text that octopuses - - - -.

- a) need an extra arm when they are in danger
- b) can appear in different colours
- c) are a big danger to seals, whales and large fish
- d) are easily caught by bigger sea animals

3. Which question about octopuses is NOT answered in the text?

- a) How do they grow a new arm?
- b) How do they build their dens?
- c) How do they look for food?
- d) How do they protect themselves?

► MORE ABOUT VOCABULARY

J Choose the option that completes the sentence best.

- Octopuses are - - - in Mediterranean waters, and therefore, they are popular seafood in Mediterranean countries.
a) threatening b) abundant
- When an octopus swims, it draws water into its body, and then it - - - it out from a tube under its head.
a) crawls b) shoots
- There are around 300 - - - of octopuses in the world's oceans.
a) species b) dens
- Sea creatures like lobsters generally live in - - - or in holes under rocks.
a) fluids b) cracks
- If an octopus catches more - - - than it can eat, its den becomes filled with dead sea animals.
a) prey b) species
- Octopuses are fast swimmers, but they prefer to slowly - - - along the sea floor.
a) crawl b) squeeze
- An octopus may spend 40% of its time hiding in its - - - .
a) fluid b) den
- Some octopuses stay in - - - waters, but others travel to depths over 5,000 metres.
a) abundant b) shallow

► WORDS YOU HAVE LEARNED IN THIS SECTION

K Study the table below. Guess the Turkish meanings of the new words and fill them in.

New Word/Phrase	Synonym / Definition	Turkish Meaning	Sample Sentence
abundant (<i>adj</i>)	plentiful, a lot	1	Oxygen is the most abundant element on Earth.
crack (<i>n</i>)	a narrow opening between parts of sth	2	Ants build nests in the cracks on your walls.
crawl (<i>v</i>)	to move with the body near or along a surface	3	Sea snakes often crawl out into the sand at night.
den (<i>n</i>)	the hiding place or home of a wild animal	4	Raccoons build dens near food sources.
fluid (<i>n</i>)	a substance that flows and is not solid	5	When you have a fever, drink lots of fluids .
prey (<i>n</i>)	an animal that is killed by another animal for food	6	Spiders catch their prey by building webs.
shallow (<i>adj</i>)	not deep	7	Little children swim in shallow water.
shoot (<i>v</i>)	to send out a liquid with force	8	Skunks shoot a smelly substance when they are in danger.
species (<i>n</i>)	a plant or animal group; a type, kind	9	Humans are destroying many species of animals.
squeeze (<i>v</i>)	to move through or fit into a small or crowded place	10	I had to squeeze into the crowded elevator.
threatening (<i>adj</i>)	dangerous; harmful to others	11	Global warming is a threatening problem.

SECTION 2

► READING PASSAGE



Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second smallest planet in the solar system after Mercury. With a diameter of 6,791 km, it is half the size of Earth.

Because of its reddish colour, it is also called the Red Planet. Mars is **visible** without a telescope or binoculars. Thus, it has been known since **ancient** times. It is named after the Roman god of war because of its red colour, which is the colour of blood.

A reddish dust **layer** covers the surface of Mars because of the iron oxide (rust) in its rocks and soil. Mars is similar to our planet, so we can **consider** it Earth's brother. It has seasons, weather, **polar caps**, **canyons** and volcanoes, just like Earth. On Mars's surface, scientists have discovered the tallest mountain in the solar system. It is named Olympus Mons; it has a height of 22 km. Another **striking** natural **formation** on Mars is Valles Marineris. It is the largest canyon on Mars and in the **entire** solar system.

Almost all water on Mars today **exists** as ice and in clouds. Yet, scientists believe that Mars had water on its surface billions of years ago. They have found **evidence** of ancient river valleys and lakebeds. There are also signs of huge ancient floods and evidence of salty water in the ground. Scientists say that oceans and seas may have existed on Mars and water may still exist below its surface.

► INTRODUCTION TO VOCABULARY

A Guess the meanings of the following and mark the correct choice for each.

1. **visible** (paragraph 1)

- a) that can be reached
- b) that can be seen
- c) that can be understood

2. **ancient** (paragraph 1)

- a) important
- b) modern
- c) very old

3. **striking** (paragraph 2)

- a) dangerous
- b) frightening
- c) noticeable

4. **exist** (paragraph 3)

- a) to continue
- b) to be present
- c) to contain

5. **evidence** (paragraph 3)

- a) old memories
- b) marks or signs
- c) natural structures

B Find the words in the text for the definitions below.

1. to think of sth as:
2. a long, deep valley:.....
3. a thin sheet on top of a surface:
4. a planet's poles that are covered with ice:
5. sth that is created naturally:

C Write the antonyms of the following. Choose from the options given in the box. One is extra.

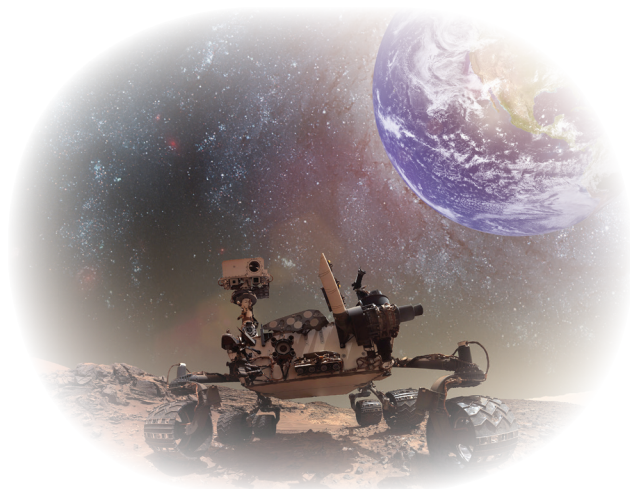
visible	entire	evidence
ancient	striking	polar

1. ordinary, common **X**
2. equatorial; tropical **X**
3. modern **X**
4. undetectable **X**
5. partial, incomplete **X**

► COMPREHENSION CHECK

D What do the underlined words/phrases in the text refer to? Mark the correct choice.

1. its (line 6)
 - a) Mercury's
 - b) Mars's
2. it (line 15)
 - a) Mars
 - b) our planet
3. It (line 18)
 - a) The tallest mountain
 - b) The solar system
4. They (line 25)
 - a) Ice and clouds
 - b) Scientists



E Mark each sentence T (True), F (False) or NI (No Information) according to the text. For the sentences that you mark T or F, write the number of the line(s) in which you find the information.

Statement	T / F / NI	Line Number
1. Mars is bigger than Mercury.		
2. Our planet is twice as big as Mars.		
3. It is not possible to see Mars without binoculars.		
4. Ancient people were not able to see Mars.		
5. Mars is quite different from Earth.		
6. Mars probably had huge floods in ancient times.		
7. Scientists have sent spacecraft to Mars many times in order to study it.		
8. Mars never had any oceans or seas in its history.		

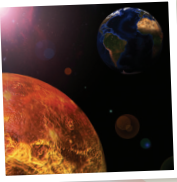
F Tick (✓) the option which could be the best title for the text.

- ☐ Why Is Mars Red?
- ☐ Mars: The Red Planet
- ☐ Water on Mars



SECTION 2

G Tick (✓) the option(s) that can be inferred from the text.



☐ Mars has no liquid water on its surface now.

☐ Mars was a dry desert billions of years ago.

☐ Olympus Mons is higher than Mount Everest, the highest mountain on Earth.

H Answer the questions.

1. Why do we call Mars the Red Planet?

.....

3. Why is Mars considered Earth's brother?

.....

2. What is Mars named after and why?

.....

4. Name the two striking natural formations on Mars.

.....

I Mark the best choice.

1. Mars has been known since ancient times because it is - - - -.

- a) the fourth planet from the Sun
- b) visible without a telescope or binoculars
- c) bigger than Mercury
- d) very close to our planet

2. Scientists think Mars had water on its surface in the past because - - - -.

- a) there are striking natural formations on it
- b) there is iron oxide (rust) in its rocks and soil
- c) there is evidence of ancient floods, valleys and lakebeds
- d) there are clouds over it

3. The text gives us information about the - - - - of Mars.

- a) weather
- b) seasons
- c) formation
- d) surface and structure



► **MORE ABOUT VOCABULARY**

J Choose the option that completes the sentence best.

1. Scientists have sent dozens of satellites and spacecraft to Mars and have discovered some - - - - facts about it.
a) visible b) striking
 2. The photos of Mars which *Curiosity* rover has taken show strange cloud - - - - over the planet.
a) canyons b) formations
 3. If ‘Martians’ really - - - -, they wouldn’t be ‘little green men’ as we imagine. They would be tiny, single-celled life forms.
a) existed b) considered
 4. The first people who observed Mars were - - - - Egyptian astronomers in the 2nd millennium BCE.
a) striking b) ancient

 5. Scientists are looking for - - - - of life on Mars and on the other planets.
a) evidence b) formation
 6. The Sun makes up 99.8 per cent of the mass of the - - - - solar system.
a) ancient b) entire
 7. The first picture of the north - - - - of Mars was taken by *Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter* in 2006.
a) polar cap b) evidence
 8. The five main - - - - of the atmosphere are the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.
a) canyons b) layers

► **WORDS YOU HAVE LEARNED IN THIS SECTION**

K Study the table below. Guess the Turkish meanings of the new words and fill them in.

New Word/Phrase	Synonym / Definition	Turkish Meaning	Sample Sentence
ancient (<i>adj</i>)	from or belonging to a very long time ago	1	There were many ancient civilizations in 4000 BCE.
canyon (<i>n</i>)	a long, narrow valley with very steep sides	2	As we hiked down the canyon , we took photos.
consider (<i>v</i>)	to think of sth or sb as sth	3	Everyone considers Peter a great person.
evidence (<i>n</i>)	proof or sign that sth is true or happened	4	The police found no evidence of the murder.
entire (<i>adj</i>)	whole; complete	5	I read the entire book in just two days.
exist (<i>v</i>)	to be present	6	Many shark species exist in the Pacific Ocean.
formation (<i>n</i>)	sth that has been formed or created	7	Rock formations change shape with erosion.
layer (<i>n</i>)	a sheet of a substance that covers a surface	8	A layer of snow covered the top of the mountain.
polar cap (<i>n</i>)	thick ice mass at the ends of a planet's poles	9	Earth's polar caps have changed over time.
striking (<i>adj</i>)	attracting attention; easily noticeable	10	There is a striking similarity between them.
visible (<i>adj</i>)	can be seen, observable	11	The buildings were barely visible in the thick fog.

SECTION 3

► READING PASSAGE



You have probably seen the *Tyrannosaurus rex* (*T-Rex*) in films like *Jurassic Park* or *Jurassic World*. With its giant size and frightening appearance, *T-Rex* was one of the **fiercest** dinosaurs. It **ruled** the forested valleys of western North America 68 million years ago. In fact, its name means 'king of the tyrant lizards'.

Scientists have **unearthed** many **remains** of *T-Rex*, like bones or teeth, and have learned what *T-Rex* looked like and how big it was by studying them. Yet, the first *T-Rex* skeleton was discovered in 1902, and the most complete one was discovered in 1990.

T-Rex measured up to 43 feet (13 m) long. It weighed 5-7 tons, about as much as the largest African elephant. It walked and ran on its two long back legs, which were strong enough to carry its **immense** weight. Its arms were **relatively** small; they were too short to reach its mouth. However, they were **surprisingly** powerful for their size; *T-Rex* used them to catch other animals for food.

One of the **fearsome** features of *T-Rex* was its huge head, with a length of 5 feet (1.5 m). Its brain was twice the size of the brain of any other giant dinosaur. The jaws of *T-Rex* were very powerful, and its teeth were very sharp; each was about 6 inches (15 cm) long. *T-Rex* had the strongest bite among all land dinosaurs; it could easily **crush** the bones of other animals and even dinosaurs.

► INTRODUCTION TO VOCABULARY

A Guess the meanings of the following and mark the correct choice for each.

1. **fierce** (paragraph 1)
 - a) attractive
 - b) forceful; violent
 - c) clever, intelligent

2. **immense** (paragraph 3)

- a) powerful
- b) great
- c) strange

3. **relatively** (paragraph 3)

- a) on purpose, purposefully
- b) in a normal way, normally
- c) in comparison with another thing

4. **surprisingly** (paragraph 3)

- a) unexpectedly
- b) uselessly
- c) slightly

5. **fearsome** (paragraph 4)

- a) bitter
- b) ugly
- c) frightening

B Find the words in the text for the definitions below.

1. parts or pieces of a dead body; fossils:
.....
2. to break sth into pieces by pressing it very hard:
.....
3. a noticeable part:
4. to discover sth in the ground by digging:
.....
5. to have control and power over an area or a group.:
.....

C Write the antonyms of the following. Choose from the options given in the box. One is extra.

fierce	surprisingly	immense
unearth	fearsome	relatively

1. expectedly, normally **X**
2. tiny, small **X**
3. nice, comforting **X**
4. gentle, calm **X**
5. to bury **X**

► COMPREHENSION CHECK

D What do the underlined words/phrases in the text refer to? Mark the correct choice.

1. them (line 13)

- a) scientists b) remains

2. one (line 14)

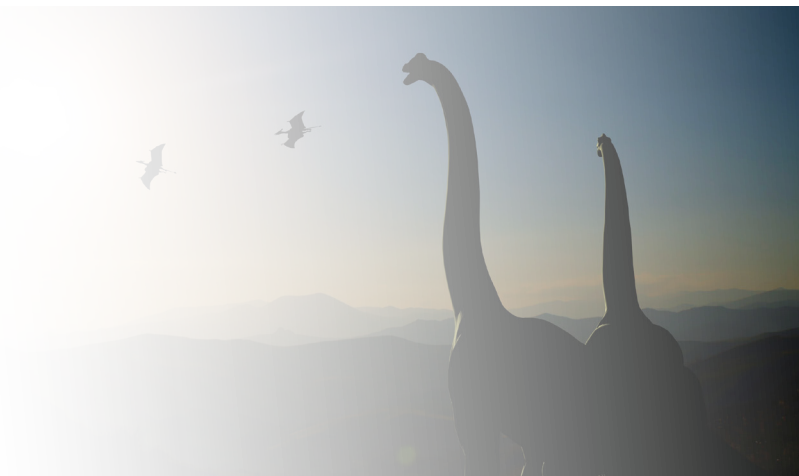
- a) *T-Rex* b) skeleton

3. each (line 28)

- a) tooth b) jaw

4. it (line 30)

- a) *T-Rex* b) bite



E Mark each sentence T (True), F (False) or NI (No Information) according to the text. For the sentences that you mark T or F, write the number of the line(s) in which you find the information.

Statement	T / F / NI	Line Number
1. <i>T-Rex</i> lived in forested valleys all over the world.		
2. Scientists found the first <i>T-Rex</i> skeleton in North America.		
3. The largest African elephant today weighs much less than <i>T-Rex</i> .		
4. The arms of <i>T-Rex</i> were not long enough to reach its mouth.		
5. <i>T-Rex</i> had a huge head, which was 1.5 metres long.		
6. <i>T-Rex</i> had the largest brain among all giant dinosaurs.		
7. The bite of <i>T-Rex</i> was much stronger than the bite of any other land dinosaur.		
8. <i>T-Rex</i> lived and hunted in groups.		

F Tick (✓) the option which could be the best title for the text.

- ☐ The *T-Rex* of Jurassic Park
- ☐ Fossils of *Tyrannosaurus rex*
- ☐ The King of the Tyrant Lizards



SECTION 3

G Tick (✓) the option(s) that can be inferred from the text.



Most *T-Rex* remains have been found in the western part of North America.



Scientists have discovered only two *T-Rex* skeletons so far.



If *Tyrannosaurus rex* lived today, it could crush cars.

H Answer the questions.

1. When did *Tyrannosaurus rex* live?

.....

2. How have scientist learned about the size and appearance of *T-Rex*?

.....

3. When did scientists unearth the most complete *T-Rex* skeleton?

.....

4. How big was the *T-Rex*?

.....

I Mark the best choice.

1. According to the text, *Tyrannosaurus rex* - - - .

- a) was the fiercest of all dinosaurs
- b) was a plant-eating dinosaur
- c) walked with difficulty because of its weight
- d) had power over all the other animals around

2. We can understand from the text that - - - .

- a) the smallest *T-Rex* had a length of 13 metres
- b) the arms of *T-Rex* were very small and therefore useless
- c) the *T-Rex* skeletons which were found before 1990 were not complete ones
- d) *T-rex* never ate other dinosaurs

3. The main purpose of the text is to explain the - - - - of *Tyrannosaurus rex*.

- a) size and physical features
- b) diet and feeding habits
- c) behaviour
- d) habitat



► MORE ABOUT VOCABULARY

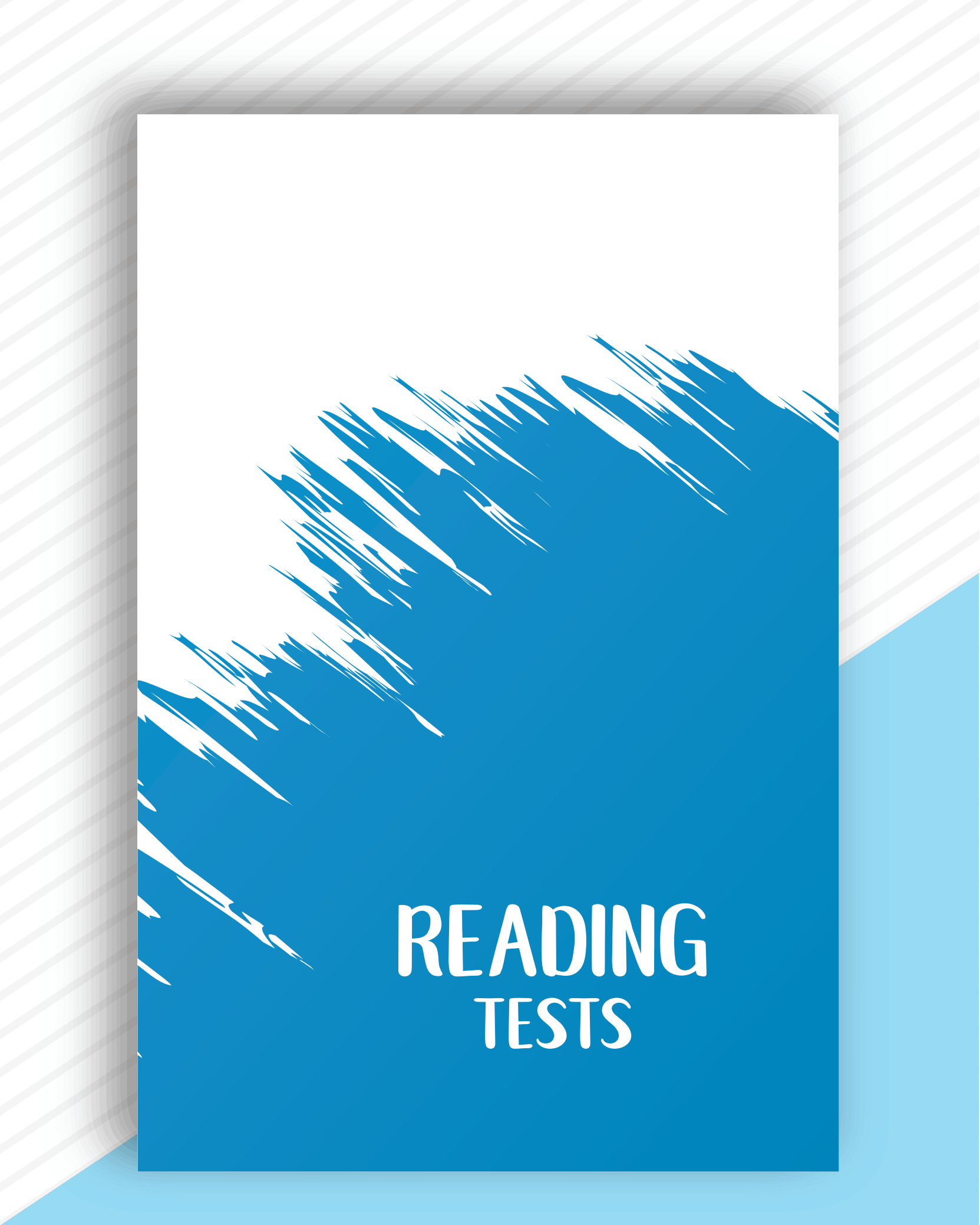
J Choose the option that completes the sentence best.

- More than 60 million years ago, the world was a very different place; the land, oceans and the skies were all - - - by giant creatures.
a) ruled b) crushed
- When *T-Rex* walked through a forest, all the smaller animals which heard the sound of its - - - footsteps ran away in panic.
a) immense b) fierce
- The - - - roars and cries of the huge dinosaur *Spinosaurus* in the film *Jurassic Park III* were created by mixing the low sounds of a lion and an alligator, coming from the back of their throats.
a) surprising b) fearsome
- One of the physical - - - that all dinosaurs shared was the S-shaped neck.
a) features b) remains
- Smok, a creature that lived 205 million years ago, did not swallow bones whole as modern crocodiles and birds do; instead, it - - - the skeletons of the animals.
a) unearthed b) crushed
- In 2008, scientists discovered the - - - of a dinosaur which had a long tail, a long slender neck and a very small head.
a) remains b) features
- Scientists are studying the parts of a dinosaur skeleton which were - - - in the Atacama Desert in South America.
a) unearthed b) ruled
- The film *Jurassic Park* made dinosaurs - - - popular among kids worldwide; dinosaur toys replaced teddy bears, Barbie dolls, toy cars and trucks.
a) relatively b) surprisingly

► WORDS YOU HAVE LEARNED IN THIS SECTION

K Study the table below. Guess the Turkish meanings of the new words and fill them in.

New Word/Phrase	Synonym / Definition	Turkish Meaning	Sample Sentence
crush (v)	to press sth hard so that it breaks into small pieces	1	Crush the nuts and put them over the cake.
fearsome (adj)	frightening (especially in appearance)	2	The story is about a fearsome monster.
feature (n)	characteristic; a special quality or part of sth	3	The new car has several useful features .
fierce (adj)	physically violent and aggressive	4	The lion is a fierce and powerful animal.
immense (adj)	extremely large or great in size or degree	5	Hercules is a superhero with immense power.
relatively (adv)	in comparison to sth, comparatively	6	There are relatively few people outside today.
remains (n)	the parts that are left after sth has been destroyed	7	They found the remains of an old temple.
rule (v)	to dominate, have power or control over others	8	Ancient Egypt was ruled by about 170 pharaohs.
surprisingly (adv)	unexpectedly; amazingly	9	In this match, the team played surprisingly well.
unearth (v)	to find sth in the ground by digging	10	They unearthed a buried treasure near the church.

The image shows a book cover with a white background. A large, expressive blue brushstroke graphic sweeps across the middle of the cover from the bottom left towards the top right. The text 'READING TESTS' is printed in a white, bold, sans-serif font, centered in the lower half of the cover. The book is set against a background of light blue diagonal stripes, and a solid light blue shape is visible in the bottom right corner.

READING TESTS

1

Spirit bears are one of the rarest animals in the world; they are black bears with white fur, and there are only around 400 of them in the world. One of these rare bears, named Clover, lives at the BC Wildlife Park in Canada. Actually, Clover is the only spirit bear in the world that does not live in the wild. Having lost his parents as a cub, Clover was raised at a wildlife shelter. When he was released back into the wild, he often went into human camps looking for food. Wildlife experts tried to get him used to living on his own, but he continued to hang around places where there were people. Normally, such a bear would be killed for being a problem and a threat to people, but experts decided to move Clover to the BC Wildlife Park instead considering his status as a spirit bear. A suitable habitat for him to live in was created in the park. It now covers about three acres of forest land with two ponds, a creek and a den built for him. It is surrounded by a chain fence. There is also a viewing platform and a high walkway for visitors to see Clover more closely.

1. Which statement is true about Clover according to the passage?

- A) He could not get used to living in the wild.
- B) He was afraid of humans at first.
- C) He was born in a wildlife shelter.
- D) Wildlife experts had no sympathy for him.
- E) It was easy for him to find food in the wild.

2. We can understand from the passage that Clover was not killed mainly because he ----.

- A) lost his parents
- B) was too young for that
- C) is a very rare kind of bear
- D) stayed away from humans
- E) went near humans in search of food

3. Which of the following is not true about Clover's present territory?

- A) It has the features of a natural environment for a bear.
- B) He can have contact with other spirit bears there.
- C) He can't disturb or harm any humans there.
- D) People can watch him without any risks.
- E) He can live and roam freely in it.



2

Tomatoes are native to western South America; in fact, several species are still found growing wild in the Andes Mountains of South America. Brought to Mexico first, tomatoes were cultivated there as food by 500 BCE. These first eatable tomatoes were very small and yellow. Eventually, the Mexicans raised different types of tomatoes in various colours. In 1521, Spanish explorer and conqueror Hernán Cortés brought the seeds of the yellow tomato to Europe when he returned from his expeditions in Mexico. The tomato grew easily in the warm climate of Spain in the 1540s, and by the early 17th century, it had become a common food in Spain. The Spanish also introduced the tomato to other countries in Europe. Yet, many of them did not adopt the tomato immediately. The British, for example, feared that it was poisonous and just admired it for its beauty. And in Italy, it was used only as a table decoration until the 18th century.

2. The underlined word 'cultivate' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

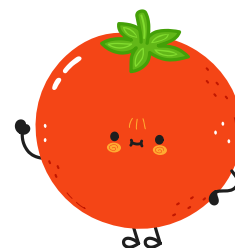
- A) discover
- B) improve
- C) prepare
- D) develop
- E) grow

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

- A) throughout Europe, the tomato was used for decorative purposes at first
- B) Spanish people began to grow and eat tomatoes in the early 1520s
- C) the British people did not like tomatoes because of their taste
- D) the tomato was a wild plant before people domesticated it
- E) the tomatoes grown in England and Italy were poisonous

3. The passage is mainly about the ----.

- A) arrival of the tomato in Spain
- B) introduction of the tomato to Europe
- C) cultivation of tomatoes in Mexico
- D) wild tomatoes growing in South America
- E) fear of tomatoes in some European countries



3

On 18 March 1965, Soviet cosmonaut Alexei Leonov became the first person to leave a space capsule and float freely in orbit or, in other words, to spacewalk. He was the pilot of the *Voskhod 2* mission, part of the Russian attempt to reach the Moon. To leave the spaceship, Leonov crawled through the airlock, which is a pair of doors that keep the air pressure inside the ship. He floated out into space 500 km above the Earth. Tied to the ship by a 5 metre-long safety line, he spent about 12 minutes floating. However, this walk wasn't without its difficulties. It was terribly hot inside his spacesuit, and Leonov was perspiring so much that his sweat was splashing around in his suit, which had inflated. While trying to re-enter the ship, he couldn't crawl through the airlock because of his inflated suit. That's why he had to let the air out of it and then entered the ship head first, which could have seriously hurt and even killed him. Months later, during an interview, he said he was delighted by the experience despite the difficulties.

2. The underlined word 'inflate' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) shorten
- B) swell
- C) flatten
- D) shrink
- E) decrease

1. According to the passage, which of the following is not true about Leonov?

- A) He was sweating in his spacesuit while he was floating in space.
- B) His spacesuit became filled with air when he was outside the ship.
- C) He was fastened to the spaceship while floating outside.
- D) It was difficult for him to re-enter the spaceship.
- E) After the spacewalk, he crawled back into the craft.

3. Which of the following does the author emphasize about the first spacewalk?

- A) Its importance for space exploration
- B) The properties of Leonov's spacesuit
- C) The difficulties Leonov had
- D) The excitement Leonov felt
- E) Leonov's 12-minute stay outside the ship

yds publishing



4

A study in the US has revealed that very few children like clowns and that many people are even afraid of them. Actually, clown-like people, known as 'jesters', have entertained people for thousands of years. Some historians say they date back to ancient Egypt. The English word "clown" first appeared in the 1500s, when Shakespeare used it to describe the foolish characters in several of his plays. The modern circus clown, with its painted face, wig and oversized clothing, appeared in the 19th century and has changed only slightly over the past two centuries. However, the image of the scary clown really came into existence after an American serial killer named John Gacy was captured in the 1970s. He used to entertain children at birthday parties and in children's hospitals as 'Pogo the Clown'. Then it was discovered that he had killed 33 young people and buried them in the basement of his farm house. This caused people to make a connection between clowns and dangerous psychopathic people.

1. The passage tells us that ----.

- A) Shakespeare invented the term 'clown' to refer to his scary characters
- B) modern clowns have not changed much since they first appeared
- C) there were no clowns in America in the 1970s
- D) it is not reasonable to fear clowns
- E) the modern clown was inspired by the jesters of ancient Egypt

2. The passage mainly explains the fact that ----.

- A) clowns entertain children at birthday parties and hospitals
- B) a non-psychopathic person would not become a clown
- C) most children actually dislike clowns
- D) clowns are mostly foolish people
- E) clowns are not the same as the jesters of the past

3. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Pogo the Clown
- B) Scary Clowns
- C) Children's Love for Clowns
- D) Modern Circus Clowns
- E) Jesters vs Clowns



5

Since the 1980s, pieces of plastic telephones that look like the lazy cartoon cat Garfield have been seen on the beaches in the northwest of France. In those years, house telephones shaped like Garfield were very popular. Local people and beach cleaners kept picking up pieces and broken parts of these bright orange phones. However, for three decades, no one knew where they were coming from. It remained a mystery until March 22, 2019, when a group of activists cleaning the shores found out where they were coming from. The group found a huge broken shipping container inside a rocky sea cave; there were several broken Garfield phones in it. The cave was hard to find and could only be reached when the tide was low. According to the locals, the phone pieces first showed up on their beaches after a big storm in the early 1980s. During the storm, the container must have fallen off the ship that was carrying these phones. Since then, Garfield phones have become a symbol of plastic pollution in the seas.

2. It is clear from the passage that the pieces of Garfield phones ----.

- A) were intentionally thrown out of a ship
- B) were all in usable condition
- C) could not be identified by anyone
- D) were coming from a shipping container that was stuck in a sea cave
- E) had been removed from a huge container and scattered on the shore

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) The activists found the container which they had been looking for many years in a cave.
- B) Pieces of Garfield phones were deliberately dumped on the beaches.
- C) The container that the activists discovered was full of Garfield phones.
- D) No one knew what the bright yellow plastic pieces lying on the beaches were.
- E) Pieces of Garfield phones have been polluting the beaches since the 1980s.

3. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Mysterious Container in a Sea Cave
- B) The Popular Garfield Phones of the 1980s
- C) The Mystery of the Garfield Phones Solved!
- D) The Storm That Brought Phones to the Beach
- E) Plastic Pollution in the Seas



6

The Age of Exploration, which began in the early 15th century and lasted through the 17th century, changed the world geography into what it is today. Many nations in Europe were looking for goods such as silver and gold, but the biggest reason for exploration was the desire to find a new route to the East for spice and silk trades. The Age of Exploration enabled Europeans to travel across the world by sea. Their settlements and colonies created a network of trade, therefore ended the need to search for new routes. The period also enabled the exchange of ideas, knowledge, culture and technology around the world along with raw materials and goods. Yet, exploration did not halt entirely at the end of the Age of Exploration. European countries competed for new colonies both in Asia and the Americas. Much of the Arctic and Antarctic were not explored until the 20th century. Much of Africa also was unexplored by Westerners until the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

1. Which of the following is not true about the effects of the Age of Exploration?

- A) New trade routes were found that provided the Europeans with raw materials.
- B) Europeans created new settlements and colonies in other parts of the world.
- C) European nations stopped competing with each other to form new colonies.
- D) Goods like silk and spices could easily be obtained from the East.
- E) Europeans expanded their knowledge about the world as they travelled to new places.

2. The underlined word 'halt' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) improve
- B) happen
- C) change
- D) end
- E) pass

3. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) How Did the Age of Exploration Affect Europe's Economy?
- B) The Birth and End of the Age of Exploration
- C) How Did the Age of Exploration Change the World?
- D) The Discoveries Made in the Age of Exploration
- E) The Effects of the Age of Exploration on the European Culture



7

People have been launching satellites into space since 1957. At present, there are about 1,000 man-made satellites orbiting Earth. Yet, with companies planning to launch thousands more, astronomers worry about their effects on their observations. Smaller satellites, which appear in the night sky as bright, slow-moving dots, cross the viewing area of a telescope in every three to five minutes. During this time, they may pass directly in front of the object an astronomer is trying to view. Also, the bright light from the satellites makes it impossible to see the weaker light of distant stars and planets. Large groups of satellites give off radio signals and reflect radio waves coming from Earth. These extra signals may prevent scientists from detecting radio waves coming from further away in the galaxy. More satellites orbiting Earth also means there will be more risks of collisions and more "dead satellites" floating in space at the end of their missions.

1. According to the passage, the man-made satellites in orbit around the Earth ----.

- A) appear bright but not as bright as distant stars and planets
- B) may block astronomers' view of the stars and planets they are observing
- C) will enable astronomers to identify signals from the distant parts of the universe
- D) may increase the chance to avoid crashes between two objects in space
- E) will allow astronomers to identify more and more objects in space

2. Which is not mentioned in the passage as an effect of the growing number of satellites?

- A) More information collected from the distant parts of the universe
- B) Difficulty in observing distant stars and planets
- C) Higher risk of collisions in space
- D) More man-made objects in orbit that are unused
- E) More radio signals that interfere with what astronomers want to detect

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

- A) the appearance of satellites in the night sky
- B) the functions of man-made satellites
- C) the role of satellites in space studies
- D) the problems satellites may cause
- E) the growing number of satellites in orbit and their advantages



8

Black Friday is an informal name for the Friday following Thanksgiving Day in the USA. Most Americans see Black Friday as the beginning of the Christmas holiday season and go shopping for Christmas gifts. Therefore, stores have big sales on that day, and there are long lines of people waiting outside the stores and in shopping malls. In fact, Black Friday is usually the busiest shopping day of the year. However, the term 'Black Friday' was first used by the Philadelphia Police Department in 1965. And until 1975, the only city where the term was commonly used was Philadelphia. Police officers used it to describe the crowds and heavy traffic due to the start of the Christmas shopping season and an important football game. It is the yearly football game between the Military Academy and the Naval Academy, which has traditionally been played in Philadelphia.

1. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

- A) Americans use the term 'Black Friday' to refer to the Friday after Thanksgiving Day.
- B) Black Friday has been an official holiday in the USA for more than 50 years now.
- C) Before 1975, the term 'Black Friday' was not popular outside of Philadelphia.
- D) Black Friday is the day when many Americans begin shopping for Christmas.
- E) In the USA, Black Friday is the busiest day for stores and shopping malls every year.

2. We can infer from the passage that on the Friday after Thanksgiving Day in 1965, ----.

- A) the policemen in Philadelphia had an extremely difficult day
- B) the crowds in Philadelphia were football fans only
- C) it was just the yearly football game that caused the huge traffic in Philadelphia
- D) Philadelphia had the largest number of shoppers it had ever had in its history
- E) for the first time, Philadelphia was filled with people who came to watch the game

3. The main purpose of the passage is to explain ----.

- A) the reasons why most Americans go shopping on Black Friday
- B) the importance of Black Friday for Americans
- C) the origin of the term 'Black Friday'
- D) the fact that the term 'Black Friday' was not as popular as it is now
- E) the connection between Christmas and Black Friday

yds publishing



A large, expressive green brushstroke graphic that sweeps across the page from the bottom left towards the top right, creating a sense of movement and energy. The stroke is composed of many fine, overlapping lines, giving it a textured, hand-painted appearance.

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

- Paragraf Tamamlama soruları üzerinde çalışırken dikkat edilmesi gereken temel noktalar* şunlardır:

- ✓ paragrafın konusu ve konunun işlendiği sınırlar veya çerçeve (topic + controlling idea = topic sentence)
- ✓ cümlelerde bulunan zamirler (pronouns) ve belirteç (determiners/quantifiers) içeren ifadeler (references)
- ✓ cümlelerde konu ile ilgili olan ortak isim sözcükleri, terim ve ifadeler (repeated and relevant words and terms)
- ✓ cümleleri birbirine bağlayan geçiş sözcükleri (transition words)
- ✓ sorulan cümlelerin bir önceki ve sonraki cümleye bağlı olup olmadığı ve nasıl bağlandığı
- ✓ akışı bozan özne (subject), tekil-çoğul (singular-plural) ve zaman (tense) değişiklikleri

* Bu noktalar, Part 4'te görüleceği gibi, Anlam Bütünlüğünü Bozan Cümleyi Bulma (Finding the Irrelevant Sentence) sorularında da aynı şekilde önem taşır.

- Bu temel noktaları bir paragraf analizi ile inceleyelim:

★ The largest mammal that ever lived, and is still living, is the blue whale. It is far larger than any discovered dinosaur. It can weigh up to 160 tons, which would be the total weight of 32 elephants or 1,600 people. In fact, the heart of a blue whale alone is larger than a small car. It can weigh up to 453 kilograms. These marine mammals are so big that they are even capable of capsizing the largest of wooden vessels or man-powered rowing boats.

the blue whale	genel konu
The largest mammal	konunun işlendiği çerçeve
the largeness/size of the blue whale	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
It	zamir – ilk iki “It” = the blue whale; son cümlelerin öznesi olan “It” = the heart of a blue whale
far larger, the largest, weigh, 160 tons, larger, 453 kilograms, so big, capable of capsizing...	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler
larger, the largest; weigh, weight	tekrarlanan sözcükler
In fact	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (Bulunduğu cümle, önceki açıklamaları pekiştirmektedir.)
These marine mammals	reference – “blue whales” yerine

- Aşağıda ‘Şehir Efsanesi’ (Urban Legend) konusu ile ilgili iki paragraf verilmiştir ve her iki paragrafta da eksik cümleler mevcuttur. Kutu içindeki cümleleri (a-f) doğru yerlere yerleştirerek bu paragrafları tamamlayalım.

- However, as it is passed from person-to-person, it becomes accepted as fact.
- One example to such legends is “The Spider Bite”, which emerged in Europe during the 1970s and varied in the regions where it was told.
- Rather, the term is used to differentiate the modern legend from the traditional folklore of pre-industrial times.
- This is the story of a woman who is asleep while a spider walks across her face and lays eggs on her cheek.
- An urban legend is a made-up, shocking story based on hearsay and widely circulated as true.
- More recent legends tend to reflect modern circumstances, like the story of people trapped and anesthetized, who makes up with one of their kidneys removed for organ transplantation.

Paragraph 1:

1. 2. It is a story of obscure origin and has little or no supporting evidence. 3. 4. Despite being called “urban legend”, it does not necessarily originate in an urban area. 5. 6. For this reason, sociologists and folklorists prefer to use the term “contemporary legend” for these untrue stories.

Paragraph 2:

1. Some urban legends have passed through the years with minor changes to suit regional variations. 2. 3. 4. Different versions of this same story have been told as having taken place in different countries. 5. 6. Folklorists refer to this story as “The Kidney Heist” meaning “kidney theft”.

Cevaplar: Paragraph 1: 1. e 3. a 5. c Paragraph 2: 2. b 3. d 5. f

ÖRNEK 1

---- Normally, we are usually one or the other, either preferring to be in crowds or being alone and detached from crowds. In psychological research, these two are considered the most stable personality traits that differentiate people from each other. Creative individuals, on the other hand, seem to exhibit both traits simultaneously. There are times when they are very sociable, but at other times, they prefer solitude.

- A) People who are highly creative often have odd thoughts and behaviours.
- B) Creative people have a great deal of energy but may also be very lazy at times.
- C) Creative people's personal behaviour often strikes others as odd or eccentric.
- D) Creative people tend to be both extroverted and introverted.
- E) There are bouts of energy when people become very creative followed by gaps of idleness.

- Yukarıdaki paragrafı analiz edelim ve doğru seçeneğe ulaşarak tablodaki eksik bilgileri (1-4) tamamlayalım:

★ ---- Normally, we are usually **one** or **the other**, either preferring **to be in crowds** or **being alone** and **detached from crowds**. In psychological research, **these two** are considered the most stable **personality traits** that differentiate people from each other. **Creative individuals**, **on the other hand**, seem to exhibit **both traits** simultaneously. There are times when **they** are very sociable, but at other times, **they** prefer solitude.

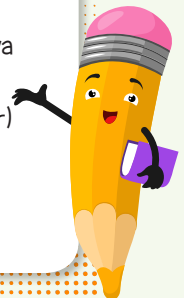
1.	genel konu
2.	konunun işlendiği çerçeve
3.	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
they	zamir – creative individuals
to be in crowds, being alone, detached from crowds; personality traits; both traits	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
on the other hand	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (Bu cümlede sözü edilen grubun—yaratıcı insanlar—öncesinde bahsedilen gruptan—biz/diğerleri—farkını ifade etmek için kullanılmıştır.)
one or the other	reference – 4.
these two	reference – “preferring to be in crowds or being alone”

Cevaplar: 1. Creative individuals 2. being both extroverted and introverted 3. personality traits of creative people 4. extroverted or introverted

Tablodaki analizin ardından paragraf tekrar okunduğunda, insanların normal olarak yalnızlığı veya kalabalık içinde olmayı tercih edenler olarak iki gruba ayrıldıkları ancak yaratıcı insanların her iki özelliği de aynı anda taşıdıklarının anlatıldığı görülür. Bu bilgiyi içeren bir paragrafın giriş cümlesinde, bu iki özellik arasında karşılaştırma yapmaya zemin hazırlamak ve konuyu sunmak üzere bir cümle kurulması uygundur. Bu içerik de **D** seçeneğinde mevcuttur.

STRATEJİ 1

Bir paragrafta eksik olan cümlelerin, yukarıdaki örnekte olduğu gibi, paragrafın ana konusunu içeren giriş cümlesi (topic sentence) olduğu durumlarda öncelikle, konu hakkında bir fikir edinebilmek için paragrafın verilen kısmı hızlıca okunmalı ve bu kısımda tekrar eden, ortak olan ve aynı konuya ait olduğu düşünülen sözcük ve ifadelerin altı çizilmelidir. Böylelikle paragrafın konusu hakkında bir tahminde bulunmak kolaylaşacak ve eğer varsa, bu konu ile ilgili hiç ilgisi olmayan seçenek(ler) elenebilecektir. Ardından, kalan seçeneklerde, konuyu sınırlayan fikir (controlling idea) ifadeleri saptanmalıdır. Paragrafta altı çizilmiş sözcük ve ifadelerle eşleşen “controlling idea”nın olduğu seçenek doğru cevaptır.



Subsistence agriculture is self-sufficiency farming in which the farmers focus on growing enough food to feed themselves and their families. The typical subsistence farm has a range of crops which the family needs during the year. ---- Therefore, they are not geared towards market demands.

- A) However, most subsistence farmers today also participate in trade to some degree.
- B) Subsistence farmers also build their own homes with the materials they produce.
- C) Planting decisions are totally based on what the family will need in the coming year.
- D) The goods they sell in the market may range from sugar to roofing sheets and used clothing.
- E) Subsistence farmers don't have the same problems faced by commercial farmers.

- Yukarıdaki paragrafı analiz edelim ve doğru seçeneğe ulaşarak tablodaki eksik bilgiyi (1) tamamlayalım:

★ Subsistence agriculture is self-sufficiency farming in which the farmers focus on growing enough food to feed themselves and their families. The typical subsistence farm has a range of crops which the family needs during the year. ---- Therefore, they are not geared towards market demands.

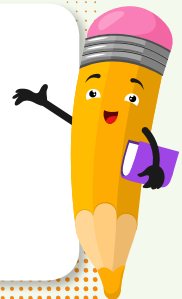
Subsistence agriculture	genel konu
self-sufficiency farming	konunun işlendiği çerçeve
what subsistence agriculture is	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
themselves; their; they	zamir – the farmers; the farmers'; 1.
farming, farmers, farm; families, family	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
Therefore	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (Bir önceki cümlede verilen bilginin sonucunu veren bir ifade başlatır.)
the family	reference – “the family of the farmer”

Cevap: 1. planting decisions

Tablodaki analizin ardından paragraf tekrar okunduğunda, tüketim amaçlı çiftçilik konusunun işlendiği ve çiftçilerin kendi kendine yeten bu sistem içinde çok fazla miktarda ürün yetiştirmediklerinin ifade edildiği görülür. Boşluğu takip eden cümlede, “Bu nedenle, piyasanın taleplerine göre planlamazlar,” denmektedir. Bu durumda, boşluğa gelecek cümlelerin ürünlerin piyasanın taleplerine göre planlanmamasının nedenini açıklamış olması gerekmektedir. Doğru seçenek olan C’de, “Ekip dikme ile ilgili kararlar tamamen ailenin o yıl nelere ihtiyacı olacağına bağlı olarak alınır,” ifadesi, ürünlerin neden piyasanın taleplerine göre planlanmadığını açıklamaktadır.

STRATEJİ 2

Paragrafta ilk cümleden sonra ve son cümleden önce yeri boş bırakılan herhangi bir cümle, giriş cümlesini (topic sentence) destekleyen cümlelerden (supporting sentences) biri olacağı için, giriş cümlesinde ifade edilen konu ve “controlling idea” ifadesine anlamca uygun olması gerekir. Aynı zamanda, paragrafta anlam bütünlüğünü bozmayan yani kendisinden önce ve sonra gelen cümlelere uyum sağlayan nitelikte bir cümle olmalıdır. Seçenekler, böyle bir cümleyi bulmak için elenirken bu bilgiler göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır.



ÖRNEK 3

In the most basic form, a greenhouse is a structure that uses the Sun to cultivate plants. It can be made of glass or plastic. Greenhouses are used by horticulturalists to cultivate exotic plants and by individuals to start a garden. It is a controlled environment. Yet, plants there still need to be watered and checked for pests. ----

- A) Most greenhouses also need to be heated to obtain the best temperature.
- B) A conservatory is just as much for showcasing plants as raising them.
- C) However, greenhouses come in several different shapes and sizes.
- D) The cold house type is suitable for the transition of sprouts to young plants.
- E) Thus, they are usually used to grow vegetables off-season.

- Yukarıdaki paragrafı analiz ederek doğru seçeneğe ulaşmaya çalışalım:

★ In the most basic form, a **greenhouse** is a structure that uses the Sun to **cultivate plants**. **It** can be made of glass or plastic. **Greenhouses** are used by **horticulturalists** to **cultivate** exotic **plants** and by individuals to start a **garden**. It is a controlled environment. **Yet**, plants **there** still need to be **watered** and checked for **pests**. ----

Greenhouses	genel konu
cultivating plants	konunun işlendiği çerçeve
cultivating plants in a greenhouse	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
It	zamir – a greenhouse
horticulturalists, garden, watered, pests; greenhouse(s), cultivate, plants	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
Yet	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (Bir önceki cümlede ifade edilene karşıt bir ifade başlatır.)
there	reference – “in a greenhouse”

Tablodaki analizin ardından paragraf tekrar okunduğunda, seraların ne işe yaradıkları ve kimler tarafından hangi amaçlarla kullanıldıkları hakkında bilgi içerdiği görülür. Boşluktan önce, “sera kontrollü bir ortamdır ama içindeki bitkilerin yine de sulanması ve haşerelere karşı kontrol edilmesi gerekir,” denmektedir. Bu cümleyi izleyecek olan cümlelerin, yapılması gerekenlerle ilgili ek bilgi vermesi doğru olacaktır. **A** seçeneğinde verilen ve özellikle ‘also’ geçişi ile göze çarpan, “En iyi ısıyı elde etmek için çoğu seranın ısıtılması da gerekir.” cümlesi, paragrafı doğru şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **A**’dır.

STRATEJİ 3

Paragrafın son cümlesi (conclusion) genel olarak paragrafı özetleyen ve bir sonuca bağlayan cümledir. Bazı paragrafların sonuç cümlesi, giriş cümlesinin farklı şekilde yazılmış fakat aynı anlamı veya mesajı veren başka bir ifade şekli (restatement) olabileceği gibi, yazarın konu ile ilgili kişisel bir yorumu veya ileriye dönük bir tahmini de olabilir. Bazı paragraflarda ise, son cümle, bir sonuç cümlesinden çok, destekleyici bir cümle niteliğinde de olabilir ve bu durumda kendisinden bir önceki cümle ile bağlantılı bilgiler içerir ve bu bağlantıya yönelik bir zarf, bağlaç veya geçiş sözcüğü ile başlar. Sınavın bu bölümündeki paragrafların son cümleleri genellikle bu türdendir.



1. - 20. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Rainforests produce about 20% of our oxygen and store a huge amount of carbon dioxide, greatly reducing the impact of greenhouse gas emissions. ---- Taken together, these processes help to stabilize Earth's climate. In addition, rainforests help maintain the world's water cycle. More than 50% of rain striking a rainforest is returned to the atmosphere, which helps regulate healthy rainfall around the planet.

- A) They also absorb massive amounts of solar radiation, helping regulate temperatures around the globe.
- B) However, less than one per cent of rainforest species have been analysed for their medicinal value.
- C) Many rainforests are located in developing countries with economies based on natural resources.
- D) In response, governments and conservation groups are working together to protect such ecosystems.
- E) Rainforests are disappearing at an alarmingly fast pace, largely due to human destruction.

2. A fire drill is a method of practising how a building would be evacuated in the event of a fire. ---- However, fire drill procedures may vary depending on the building type, such as hospitals or high-rise buildings, where occupants may be relocated within the building as opposed to evacuating the building. Generally, the evacuation is timed to ensure that it is fast enough, and problems with the emergency system or evacuation procedures are identified to be fixed as soon as possible.

- A) First of all, a number of outdoor assembly points are identified for the people being evacuated.
- B) Typically, the building's alarm system is activated, and the building is evacuated by means of the nearest available exit during a fire drill.
- C) Fire alarm tests are usually done outside of business hours so as to minimize the disruption.
- D) To determine the correct fire drill format for a building, one may also need to consider the hazards there.
- E) For example, skyscrapers are designed to be far more fire-safe than an average single-family house.

3. Cave paintings are paintings on cave walls and ceilings. These paintings were usually made in prehistoric times. Most cave paintings date from 10,000 to 20,000 years ago. The oldest are from about 32,000 years ago, but scientists still can't agree if this dating is correct. It is not known why these paintings were made. ---- It is also possible that they were ways of passing on information or of telling other people about something.

- A) Nearly 350 caves have now been discovered in France and Spain that contain art.
- B) Sometimes, bits of burned wood were mixed with animal fat and used for painting as well.
- C) Most people think they may have had a function for rituals.
- D) Not many of those have survived because of erosion, though.
- E) The caves do not show signs that people lived there all year round.

4. The muscular system consists of various types of muscles that play a crucial role in the functioning of the body. For example, they make it possible for animals to move. Worms move by tightening and relaxing their muscles in waves. ---- Insects move their legs and wings with muscles hidden under their exoskeleton, or hard covering. Fish, reptiles, birds and mammals move with the help of muscles connected to their skeleton.

- A) Snails crawl with the help of a big muscle called a foot.
- B) Cardiac muscle is an involuntary muscle, which means that it moves automatically.
- C) Animals with backbones, including humans, also have two other types of muscles.
- D) There, the nerve cells release chemicals that start a wave of electrical and chemical activity.
- E) In this way, skeletal muscle makes the bones move specific parts of the body.

5. Astronomers have several pieces of evidence that support the Big Bang theory. First, they have measured the amounts of helium and other chemical elements in the universe today. Those amounts match the numbers that should exist according to the Big Bang idea. Second, astronomers in the 1920s discovered that every galaxy is moving away from other galaxies. By using large telescopes, astronomers can measure the light coming from other galaxies. ---- Third, astronomers have discovered that energy left over from the Big Bang, called cosmic microwave background radiation, is everywhere in the universe today.
- A) As a result, they are likely to conclude that the Big Bang theory is not based on scientific evidence.
B) The findings indicate that, at one point in time, everything in the universe was much closer together and an event caused a sudden expansion.
C) Scientists believe that between 10 and 15 billion years ago, the universe began suddenly in an event called the Big Bang.
D) Galaxies are still moving away from each other very fast, so if the universe does collapse, it will not happen for a very long time.
E) The measurements show that all galaxies are moving away from each other and that, therefore, the universe is expanding.
6. Air pollution happens when solid and liquid particles called aerosols and certain gases end up in the air. Any particle that gets picked up into the air or is formed from chemical reactions in the air can be an aerosol. ---- These particles can come from many sources, including car exhaust, factories and even wildfires. Some of the particles and gases come directly from these sources, but others form through chemical reactions in the air.
- A) Studies are pointing to less obvious but serious effects from year-round exposure to polluted air.
B) For example, in cities, a gas called ozone is a major cause of air pollution.
C) This can help us better understand the relationship between aerosol pollution and human health.
D) Many aerosols enter the atmosphere when we burn fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum.
E) Yet, when they are closer to the ground, they can be really bad for our health.
7. All swimmers should learn the proper way to rescue a drowning person. If the drowning swimmer is close to shore, a rescuer may throw a length of rope and then pull the swimmer to safety. If a boat is available, the rescuer may row out to the drowning swimmer. Finally, a rescuer who is a strong swimmer with lifesaving practice may choose to enter the water to save the drowning victim. Many people drown because they panic and move in an uncontrolled way in the water. ---- When this is the case, rescuers who are not strong swimmers risk being pulled to the bottom with the drowning victim.
- A) In their panic, drowning victims frequently attempt to grab their rescuers in order to stay afloat.
B) Furthermore, tossing a life-saving device may help the drowning person without increasing the risk to others.
C) It can be difficult, but you need to calm yourself down enough to be able to think clearly and act quickly.
D) Strong swimmers aren't in any way obliged to save a drowning person.
E) Chances are that, by then, a trained emergency medical person may be there to help.
8. Technology taking over humans has always been a very common theme in science fiction movies for as long as we can remember. ---- All the robots that are built by the centralized artificial intelligence called VIKI assist it in gaining control over humans. The one robot that is built by a human scientist, however, stays loyal throughout and helps the protagonist bring everything back to normal.
- A) Thus, artificial intelligence can be beneficial for the management of an organization, but it might prove to be a threat for the workers.
B) While we take time to understand and learn concepts and then implement them, artificial intelligence is much faster at doing the same.
C) It may undoubtedly prove beneficial for the future, but a complete artificial intelligence takeover is also highly likely if due measures aren't taken now.
D) They are used to perform a variety of jobs, from simple chores such as housekeeping to complicated functions like guiding passengers to a specific gate.
E) In the movie *I, Robot*, for instance, it is portrayed that robots become intelligent enough to rule over the whole world.

9. Scientists believe that the domestication of the horse some 5,000 years ago was a major turning point in human history. ---- According to what's known as the "Steppe Hypothesis", a group of horse-riding pastoralists living on the steppe around the Black and Caspian Seas migrated west into Europe and east into Central and South Asia around 3000 BCE. They brought knowledge of horse breeding and the forerunner of Indo-European languages with them.
- A) Horse-riding people from the western steppe may not have been responsible for bringing Indo-European languages into Asia.
 - B) In the increasingly urbanized world, few people still ride horses for reasons beyond sport or leisure.
 - C) People were suddenly able to travel long distances, spreading their languages and culture along the way.
 - D) A study of ancient horse DNA revealed that ancient horses are related to modern-day horses.
 - E) Besides, archaeological evidence includes thousands of horse bone fragments and pottery that contained horse milk.
10. Fish is a very important part of a healthy diet. Fish and other seafood are the major sources of healthful long-chain omega-3 fats and are also rich in other nutrients such as vitamin D and selenium, high in protein and low in saturated fat. ---- An analysis of 20 studies involving hundreds of thousands of participants indicates that regular consumption of fish reduces the risk of dying from heart disease by 36 per cent.
- A) Numerous pollutants make their way into the foods we eat, and meat and fish are no exception.
 - B) Nevertheless, some avoid seafood because they worry that they will be harmed by toxins that are in some types of fish.
 - C) There is strong evidence that eating fish or taking fish oil supplements is good for the heart and blood vessels.
 - D) Although some people may simply not like fish, the generally low consumption may also be caused by other factors.
 - E) About one-third of Americans eat seafood once a week, while nearly half eat fish only occasionally or not at all.
11. While it is important to stick to a schedule, sometimes the same routine becomes dull, especially when you're spending too much time on low value activities like watching TV, browsing social media or engaging in bad habits that hold back your personal success. One way to end the monotony is to focus on a hobby that is both enjoyable and helps you pass the time in a meaningful way. ---- It will allow you to spend time doing something that is only for your own personal benefit.
- A) Yet, doing something that leaves you feeling recharged will help you apply those feelings to other areas of your life.
 - B) However, you might assume that you would take up golf because you enjoy watching it on television.
 - C) Therefore, work-related challenges are often accompanied by the pressure to be the best at what you are doing.
 - D) Spending time doing an enjoyable activity that is not attached to work or other commitments will help increase your satisfaction in life.
 - E) Rather than trying to find something to entertain you, you can focus on your work-related tasks and make some progress.
12. The invention of various kinds of typewriters was attempted in the 19th century. Most were large and heavy, some resembling pianos in size and shape. All were much slower to use than writing by hand. Eventually, in 1867, the American inventor Christopher Latham Sholes was inspired to construct the first practical typewriter. ---- It was a simple machine, but Sholes added many improvements in the next few years, and the first typewriters were placed on the market in 1874.
- A) However, he would experience considerable difficulty raising enough money to develop his invention.
 - B) Each inventor had their own ideas about writing machines, and the goal was to produce a faster alternative.
 - C) His second model, patented on June 23, 1868, wrote at a speed far exceeding that of a pen.
 - D) It was extremely difficult for anyone to type in a speedy way as it was intended.
 - E) Numerous inventors in Europe and the US worked on typewriters in the 19th century.

13. Entertainment has always been one of the primary criteria for creating an advertisement. Entertainment is used as a tool to attract the attention of potential customers. An interesting and entertaining ad is more likely to be remembered by consumers rather than a boring one. ---- That is why many companies are investing a lot of money to make advertisements that are humorous.

- A) Therefore, it can be said that the fun factor increases the effectiveness of advertising.
- B) Marketers use different media vehicles to send an engaging message to the targeted audience.
- C) Commercials that use the principles of good storytelling will immediately capture the audience's attention.
- D) They build up memorable characters and generate considerable brand awareness.
- E) This is because the consumer expectations of information are entirely different.

14. Since the 1970s, the philosophical debate on animal rights has gotten stronger. Australian philosopher Peter Singer argued in his book *Animal Liberation* that the interests of humans and the interests of animals should be given equal consideration. He holds that the key consideration is whether an animal has the ability to suffer pain or experience pleasure. ---- On the other hand, some opponents argue that animals should not be held as highly as humans since they do not have an immortal soul.

- A) Thus, animals are not supposed to have the legal rights that humans do.
- B) Since animals can feel both, he states, humans have a moral obligation to avoid causing suffering.
- C) It has been suggested that animal abuse can be common in both rural and urban areas.
- D) Despite his objections, the traditional legal status of animals remains as things.
- E) Animal liberation activists are fighting for transparency across all animal-related industries.

15. Most people will experience some difficulties adjusting to a new country and culture. This is totally normal and should be expected. Cultural adjustment, or "culture shock" as it is commonly called, comes from being cut off from the things you are familiar with. ---- Instead, it builds slowly from a series of small things that happen. It also comes from living and working in an ambiguous situation. However, with patience, you'll be able to overcome it and grow in the process.

- A) Naturally, the psychological impact is really diverse; it varies greatly from person to person.
- B) Living abroad will make you question your values, which you may have taken as absolutes before.
- C) In fact, the strangeness of a new culture does not necessarily prevent you from experiencing things.
- D) You might struggle upon returning to your home country after getting accustomed to the culture of the new country.
- E) Culture shock doesn't result from just one event, and it doesn't strike suddenly or with any cause.

16. Scientists do not wait for others to do the research to support or contradict the ideas they propose. Instead, they strive to test their ideas, try to come up with counterarguments and alternative hypotheses, and ultimately, give up ideas when falsified by the evidence. ---- As reflected by the minimal level of research in the field, they rarely try to test their arguments in fair ways. In addition, the astrological community largely ignores evidence that contradicts its ideas.

- A) The term pseudoscience refers to beliefs that claim to be scientific but lack the true method of science.
- B) Astrology's basic premise is that heavenly bodies such as stars and planets have influence earthly events.
- C) According to numerologists, everything in the world is dependent upon the mystical properties of numbers.
- D) Astrologers, on the other hand, do not seem to rigorously examine the ideas they hold.
- E) Astronomers study the actual stars and planets but have found no evidence supporting astrological theories.

17. To reduce energy consumption in your home, you do not necessarily need to go out and purchase energy efficient products. ---- Another alternative is to use energy-intensive appliances less by performing household tasks manually, such as washing dishes by hand or hang-drying your clothes instead of putting them in the dryer.

- A) As the natural flow of heat is from warmer to cooler areas, they can make your heating bill even higher.
- B) Energy conservation can be as simple as turning off lights or appliances when you do not need them.
- C) Thus, these reductions in the intensity and frequency of heating and cooling offer the greatest savings.
- D) When purchasing an appliance, you should pay attention to the initial purchase price.
- E) To prevent heat loss through your windows, you can replace single-pane windows with double-pane ones.

18. ---- Poor children always had to work as when their parents wanted them to do so. However, in much of pre-industrial Britain, there simply was not very much work available for children. This changed with industrialisation. The new factories and mines were hungry for workers and required the execution of simple tasks that could easily be performed by children. The result was a sudden increase in child labour, presenting a new kind of problem that Victorian society had to tackle.


- A) Despite the decline in recent years, the total number of child labourers still remains high.
- B) In 1839, Prussia was the first country to pass laws restricting child labour in factories.
- C) Child labour was not an invention of the Industrial Revolution.
- D) As technology improved, there was a greater need for educated employees.
- E) Mines were not the only places where child labour was prevalent in the 20th century.

19. Because we are planetary creatures, most people think that space settlements should be established on Mars or perhaps Earth's moon. However, it turns out that life in orbit is very attractive. Instead of building a settlement on a planet, to live in orbit, we must build giant spacecraft and live inside them. ---- He found that orbit is a good place for an expanding, technological civilization.

- A) In the 1970s, Princeton physicist Gerard O'Neill showed that orbital space colonies were physically possible and could make economic sense.
- B) A physicist at Princeton, Gerard O'Neill, began to doubt the benefits of science to humanity because of the Vietnam War.
- C) While teaching physics at Princeton, Gerard O'Neill lost his interest in the possibility that humans could survive in outer space.
- D) Gerard O'Neill decided to reform the physics courses, and it was an immediate success.
- E) Moreover, what the famous Princeton physicist Gerard O'Neill thought about his orbital theory was disproved.

20. The first known democracy in the world was in Athens. Athenian democracy developed around the fifth century BCE. The Greek idea of democracy was different from present-day democracy because, in Athens, all adult citizens were required to take an active part in the government. If they did not fulfil their duty, they would be fined and sometimes marked with red paint. The Athenian definition of "citizens" was also different from modern-day citizens: only free men were considered citizens in Athens. ----

- A) Modern democracies, in contrast, have citizens who vote for representatives
- B) The equality was limited to a small segment of the population, though.
- C) When a new law was proposed, all the citizens of Athens had the opportunity to vote on it.
- D) During the third century BCE, the political centre of gravity shifted to confederations.
- E) Women and slaves were not regarded as citizens and therefore could not vote.



FINDING THE IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

FINDING THE IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

(ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLEYİ BULMA)

- Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulma sorularında dikkat edilecek hususlar, paragraf tamamlama sorularında çalışılmış olan temel noktalarla aynı çizgidedir (bkz. Sayfa 143). Buna göre aşağıdaki örnekleri inceleyelim.

ÖRNEK 1

(I) "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" is an 1888 poem by the Irish poet William Butler Yeats. (II) While he was a patriotic Irishman, Yeats never actually wrote a poem in Irish. (III) With this poem, Yeats wished to do something new. (IV) That is, he wanted to create a form of poetry that was Irish in origin rather than one that met the standards set by English poets and critics. (V) In achieving this aim, his work was also ironically welcomed by those critics whose standards Yeats rejected.

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

"The Lake Isle of Innisfree"	genel konu
the new form Yeats tried in "The Lake Isle of Innisfree"	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
he, his	zamir – Yeats
poem, poetry, poets, critics, standards	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
That is	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (Bir önceki cümle içeriğinin daha açık ve detaylı ifadesini başlatır.)
(1) this poem; (2) one; (3) this aim	reference – (1) "The Lake Isle of Innisfree"; (2) "form of poetry"; (3) "to create a new form of poetry"

Bu paragrafta, William Butler Yeats'in "Innisfree Gölü Adası" şiirinden ve şairin bu şiirde kullandığı farklı yazım tekniğinden söz edilmektedir. Yukarıdaki analizde de görüldüğü gibi en 'renksiz' olan, yani paragrafın asıl konusuyla içerik ve biçim açısından en ilgisiz olan, konuyla ilgili ve tekrar eden ifadelerin (poem hariç) olmadığı cümle (II) numaralı cümledir. Bu cümlede Yeats'in bir İrlanda milliyetçisi (a patriotic Irishman) olmasına karşın hiç İrlanda dilinde şiir yazmadığı söylenmektedir. Bu ifade paragrafın asıl konusunun ve genel akışın dışındadır. Kaldı ki (III) numaralı cümledeki "this poem" ifadesi ile (I) numaralı cümlede adı geçen şiir kastedilmiştir. Bu da yine (II) numaralı cümledeki akışı kestiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Doğru cevap **B** seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK 2

(I) Seeds produced by genetically modified plants are often non-fertile, which means that they will not grow. (II) The aim of modifying the genetic structure of food crops is to enable more food to be collected from the same area of land. (III) This can be achieved by making the plants more resistant to pests and disease and by increasing their yields. (IV) The first point means that fewer plants are damaged, thus increasing quality of the produce. (V) Increases in yields mean that there is more produce, resulting in higher quantity of food being available to the customer.

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

genetic modification of crops	genel konu
the aim of modifying the genetic structure of food crops	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
their	zamir – plants'
food, land, plants, pests, yields, produce	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
This	reference – "to enable more food to be collected from the same area of land"

Bu paragrafta, genetiği değiştirilmiş ürünlerin üretimi ve yararları anlatılmaktadır. Paragrafı tablodaki analizle birlikte incelediğimizde, (I) numaralı cümle hariç tüm cümlelerin bu konu hakkında olduğunu ve birbirleriyle anlamsal ve yapısal olarak bağlantılı olduklarını görebiliriz. Ancak (I) numaralı cümlede ifade edilen, "Genetiği değiştirilmiş bitkilerin tohumları üretken değildir, ki bu da bu tohumların büyümeyeceği anlamına gelir," cümlesi genetiği değiştirilmiş ürünlerden bahsetse de bu ürünlerin bir dezavantajından söz etmektedir ve paragrafın geri kalanına uymamaktadır. Doğru cevap **A** seçeneğidir.

Bu örnekte olduğu gibi problemli cümlelerin paragrafın giriş cümlesi olduğu durumlarda, atılması gereken cümlelerin birinci mi yoksa ikinci cümle mi olduğuna karar vermek için üçüncü cümleye ve o cümledeki bağlantıya bakılmalıdır. Burada da (III) numaralı cümledeki özne olan "This" kelimesinin bir önceki cümleyle bağlantısı açık bir şekilde doğru cevabı işaret eder.

ÖRNEK 3

(I) When threatened or in search of prey, Wallace's flying frogs will leap from a branch and splay their four webbed feet. (II) The membranes between their toes and loose skin flaps on their sides catch the air as they fall. (III) This helps them glide, sometimes 15 metres or more, to a neighbouring tree branch or even all the way to the ground. (IV) They also have oversized toe pads to help them land softly and stick to tree trunks. (V) They live almost exclusively in the trees, descending only to lay eggs.

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

Wallace's flying frogs	genel konu
how Wallace's flying frogs move in certain situations	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
they, their, them	zamir – Wallace's flying frogs(')
leap, splay, flaps, catch the air, glide, tree branch, land softly	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
also	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (İçinde bulunduğu cümlelerin, bir önceki cümlede ifade edilene ek niteliğinde olduğunu gösterir.)
This	reference – "that the membranes between their toes and loose skin flaps on their sides catch the air as they fall"

Bu paragrafta uçan bir kurbağa türünün nasıl sıçradığından ve tehdit altındayken ya da avlanma esnasındaki hareketlerinden bahsedilmektedir. Yukarıdaki analizde de görüldüğü gibi, paragrafın giriş cümlesinden son cümlesine kadar akış ve konu birliği mevcutken, (V) numaralı son cümlede bu kurbağaların yaşam alanlarından bahsedilmektedir. Doğru cevap **E** seçeneğidir.



Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulma sorularında son cümlelerin anlam bütünlüğüne ters düşmesine rağmen sonuç cümlesi olması nedeniyle ek bir yorum getirdiği düşünülebilir ancak bu düşünce yanıtıcı da olabilir. Sınavın bu bölümünde yer alan paragraflardaki son cümleler, tipik bir sonuç (conclusion) cümlesi olmaktan çok, destekleyici son cümle konumunda olabilir. Bu durumda bu cümleler kendinden önce gelen cümlelere anlamca bağlıdır. Eğer son cümlelerin bu cümlelerle bir ilişkisi yoksa, giriş cümlesine (topic sentence) geri dönmek ve onunla bağlantısını yakalamak gerekir.

ÖRNEK 4

(I) The stratosphere includes a thin layer of ozone. (II) This layer is thicker over the poles than it is at the equator. (III) This might seem insignificant compared to the depth of the rest of the atmosphere. (IV) Actually, the thickness of the atmosphere is not a definite number but is estimated to be about 1000 km. (V) Yet, it does a very important job; it prevents much of the sun's harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays from reaching the Earth.

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

ozone layer	genel konu
the importance of ozone layer	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
it	zamir – ozone layer
thin, thicker, insignificant, atmosphere, thickness, important, harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
(1) Actually; (2) Yet	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi ((1) bir önceki cümlede söyleneni düzeltme; (2) karşıt ifade)
(1) This layer; (2) This	reference – (1) a thin layer of ozone; (2) that the layer is thicker over the poles than it is at the equator

Bu paragrafta, dünyayı çevreleyen katmanlardan stratosferde bulunan ozon tabakası hakkında bilgi verilmektedir. (IV) numaralı cümlede ise genel anlamda atmosferin kalınlığı ile ilgili bir bilgi verilerek paragrafın akışı bozulmuştur. Ayrıca (V) numaralı cümledeki "Yet" kelimesinin (IV) değil (III) numaralı cümleyle bağlanması ya da (III) ve (IV) numaralı cümleler arasında "Actually" bağlantısının olmaması gibi detaylar da bu durumu net olarak ortaya koymaktadır. Doğru cevap **D** seçeneğidir.



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

1. (I) While both the Moon and the Sun influence the ocean tides, the Moon plays a bigger role. (II) Although the Sun's gravitational pull on Earth is 178 times stronger than that of the Moon's, the tidal bulges it causes are much smaller. (III) This is because, contrary to common belief, tides are not caused by the gravitational forces of the Moon or the Sun lifting up the oceans. (IV) The Sun's gravitational force, on the other hand, varies much less because the Sun is so far away. (V) Rather, tides are created because the strength and direction of the gravitational pull varies depending on where on Earth you are.

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

2. (I) During the Early Middle Ages, nobles lived more comfortable lives than the peasants, but this did not mean that they were always easier. (II) Nobles had a lot to think about: governing their lands, keeping the loyalty of their workers and staying in favour with the king. (III) The daily life of a person could be very different depending on what sort of status in society they held. (IV) Peasants were very busy people too but in different ways. (V) Rather than looking over other people and keeping order, they spent their time planting crops and making clothing for the manor.

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

3. (I) Determining what exactly separates a short story from longer fictional formats is a difficult task. (II) As with longer stories, plots of short stories also have a climax, crisis or turning point. (III) Edgar Allan Poe once said a short story should be short enough to be read in one sitting. (IV) Interpreting this standard nowadays is problematic since the expected length of "one sitting" may now be briefer than it was in Poe's era. (V) In contemporary usage, the term short story most often refers to a work of fiction no longer than 20,000 words and no shorter than 1,000.

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

4. (I) Play allows children to use their creativity while developing their imagination and physical, cognitive and emotional strength. (II) Play is important to healthy brain development. (III) It is through play that children interact with the world around them. (IV) When play is controlled by adults, children lose some of the benefits play offers them, particularly developing leadership and group skills. (V) Play allows children to create and explore a world they can master, conquering their fears while practicing adult roles, sometimes with other children or adult caregivers.

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

5. (I) Herd immunity is what happens when enough people are immune to a disease. (II) As more people become immune, infected people are less able to pass on the disease, and the spread of the disease slows down. (III) This provides an indirect form of protection for those who are not immune. (IV) However, if there is not yet a vaccine for disease, herd immunity could currently be achieved only if enough people contract the disease and recover, developing an immunity to it in the process. (V) On the other hand, other viruses mutate over time, so antibodies from a previous infection provide protection for only a short period of time.

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

6. (I) A raw vegan diet combines veganism and raw foodism. (II) The diet includes foods that are plant-based, raw and unprocessed. (III) Raw vegan diets exclude animal products, such as meat and dairy products and foods that need cooking. (IV) Compared to meat-eaters, vegans are three times more likely to suffer from mental illness during old age. (V) While people may choose to follow a raw vegan diet to try and improve their health, they may also identify with the ethical and ecological principles of the diet.

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

7. (I) Most sources of alternative energy depend on obvious, natural sources of energy such as the Sun, the wind and water. (II) The Sun covers Earth daily with sunlight, which can be turned into heat or electricity. (III) There are many different types of alternative energy available, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. (IV) The movement of the wind and rivers produces kinetic energy (the energy of matter in motion), while ocean tides raise and lower the sea level with an unstoppable force. (V) All these sources hold the potential for producing usable alternative sources of energy.

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

8. (I) In world cinema, the 1970s saw a dramatic increase in the popularity of martial arts cinema, largely due to its reinvention by Bruce Lee, who added a much greater sense of realism to it. (II) Fuelled by fictional depictions in martial arts movies, this led to the ninja craze of the 1980s in the United States. (III) This began with *The Big Boss*, which was a major success across Asia. (IV) However, he didn't gain fame in the Western world until shortly after his death in 1973, when *Enter the Dragon* was released. (V) The film went on to become the most successful martial arts film in cinematic history, popularized the martial arts film genre across the world and cemented Bruce Lee's status as a cultural icon.

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

9. (I) When people think about working from home, many imagine sleeping in late and sitting around in their pyjamas. (II) Working at home may not be an ideal situation for the type of person who prefers a lot of guidance or is easily distracted. (III) However, what people need to realize is that even though working from home offers a great amount of flexibility, it is still a professional job, and it needs to be treated as such. (IV) Individuals need to learn best work at home practices, like setting office hours, avoiding distractions and actually dressing as if they were going to an office. (V) This will help keep their mindset focused.

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

10. (I) There is no longer a debate over whether organic food is better for our health compared to conventional food. (II) Research has confirmed that organically-grown vegetables and fruits carry higher levels of vitamins and minerals. (III) For instance, the meat from animals that do not take growth hormones or antibiotics is considered to be organic. (IV) Also, organic food has far lower levels of toxic metals and pesticides. (V) That is a difference which matters a lot since exposure to pesticides can affect the nervous system negatively.

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

11. (I) The practice of simulating an audience reaction in situation comedies was controversial from the beginning. (II) Most producers despised the idea of a prerecorded audience reaction. (III) The experiment to see if a comedy fared better with a laugh track was tested in 1965. (IV) However, leading industry experts thought that without laugh tracks a show was doomed to fail. (V) It was believed that in the absence of any sort of audience reaction, American viewers could not differentiate between a comedy or drama.

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

12. (I) The reputation of *The Times* as Britain's leading national news publication had been firmly established when John Walter III took over the newspaper in 1848. (II) In 1814, *The Times* acquired a rotary printing press capable of making 1,100 impressions per hour. (III) It was soon adapted to print on both sides of a page at once. (IV) This innovation made newspapers cheaper and thus available to a larger part of the population. (V) Increasing literacy in the 19th century also increased the size of newspapers' audiences.

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

13. (I) Rabbits and hares may look similar at first glance, but there are distinctive differences between these cousins. (II) The common names of some species also contribute to this confusion. (III) Generally speaking, hares are larger than rabbits and have longer ears and legs. (IV) They are also faster runners, which makes sense since they live in open spaces and need the speed to outrun predators. (V) Rabbits and hares have different diets as well, with rabbits preferring grasses and vegetables and hares enjoying plant shoots and tree branches.

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

14. (I) Though space can be an exciting place to explore in science fiction, the real-life danger and expense deserves serious consideration. (II) It perhaps also explains why space exploration has been a common and enduring theme in literature. (III) Space exploration appeals to the human desire to learn about the universe, and it does have some practical applications. (IV) Getting to space is risky as you need a ride on a giant rocket just to get there. (V) Also, the expense of space exploration means only the richest countries can afford it.

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

15. (I) People throughout the world have always relied on herbs to provide the benefits that have been observed with their use. (II) In fact, the World Health Organization has estimated that 80 per cent of the world's population continues to use plant-based therapies. (III) While herbal medicine is generally regarded as quite safe, some of the plants involved are potentially fatal in high doses. (IV) In our own time and culture, most herbs are available in the form of herbal supplements. (V) These products are found in the form of teas, tablets, capsules, liquid extracts and others.

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

16. (I) Colour is a key element in logo design and plays an important role in brand differentiation. (II) According to recent research, 60%–90% of a person's initial assessment of product is based on colour alone. (III) Thus, it is not a coincidence that most food restaurant chains use the colours red and yellow in their logos. (IV) Marketing experts refer to this pairing as the "Ketchup and Mustard Theory." (V) Through this combination of colours, we are subconsciously influenced to stop what we are doing and grab a bite to eat.

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

17. (I) Hippos love water, which is why the Greeks named them the "river horse". (II) Hippos spend up to 16 hours a day in rivers and lakes to keep their massive bodies cool under the hot African Sun. (III) They are graceful in water and can hold their breath underwater for up to five minutes. (IV) Once ranging over the entire continent and beyond, hippos now live in eastern, central and parts of southern Africa. (V) Their eyes and nostrils are located high on their heads, which allows them to see and breathe while most of their body is underwater.

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

18. (I) Chess has long been the game of geniuses. (II) However, it results in better brain function, improved memory skills, strategic thinking and attention improvement. (III) This has formed an incredibly wide misconception around the word that only geniuses can play the game. (IV) If someone was asked to name the first things that come to their mind when they hear the phrase 'chess player', it would be 'smart', 'talented' and many other things unrelated to ordinary people. (V) Yet, once again, this is a misconception, a false belief spread by mass media.

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

19. (I) Vegetarians, who consume milk and dairy products, usually have an adequate vitamin intake and are unlikely to suffer from vitamin deficiencies. (II) For vegetarians looking to increase their vitamin B12 intake, there are a variety of options. (III) However, vegan diets may lack vitamin D. (IV) Natural vitamin D is found almost exclusively in animal foods, particularly dairy products, which are not consumed by vegans. (V) A deficiency may be avoided by eating vegetable margarines that are fortified with synthetic vitamin D.

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

20. (I) The martial art of karate emerged in the 14th century in the southern islands of Japan now known as Okinawa. (II) The islands were heavily influenced by Chinese trade, and karate borrowed techniques from both China and the Okinawan martial arts. (III) It emerged as a form of self-defence for the native Okinawans under the rule of the Satsuma Domain from the mainland. (IV) There were few formal styles of karate but many practitioners with their own methods. (V) Over the centuries, karate became so popular that it spread all over the world.

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

21. (I) Although he wasn't the first writer of science fiction, Jules Verne was certainly one of the most influential. (II) Any contemporary writer of the genre owes at least a partial debt to Verne, and his legacy is apparent in the world around us. (III) Verne's most famous novels, however, were written in the following decade, at a time when Europeans were still exploring the new areas of the globe. (IV) Verne's influence on popular culture is significant too. (V) Many of his novels have been made into movies, television series, radio shows, animated children's cartoons, computer games and graphic novels.

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

22. (I) Researchers from universities in Belgium recently conducted a nine-year experiment, published in a journal, which revealed how sugar stimulates the growth of tumours. (II) Research has shown that being overweight or obese increases the risk of 11 types of cancers. (III) They explained that healthy cells receive energy through aerobic respiration, a process that transforms digested food into energy molecules. (IV) To complete the process, oxygen is required so that carbon dioxide can be released. (V) On the other hand, their findings indicated that cancerous cells get energy from fermenting sugar, which causes tumour growth.

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

PRIVILEGE

QUESTION BANK

GRADE
11



ydspublishing



CONTENTS

GRAMMAR

TEST 1

TEST 2

TEST 3

CLOZE TESTS

TEST 1

TEST 2

SENTENCE COMPLETION

TEST 1

TEST 2

PARAPHRASING

TEST 1

TEST 2

VOCABULARY

TEST 1

TEST 2

TEST 3

READING

TEST 1

TEST 2

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

TEST 1

TEST 2

FINDING THE IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

TEST 1

TEST 2

TRANSLATION

TEST 1

TEST 2

DIALOGUE

TEST 1

TEST 2

SITUATION

TEST 1

TEST 2

**80 SAYFA
404 SORU**

PRIVILEGE

PRACTICE TEST BOOK

GRADE
11



ydspublishing



CONTENTS

PRACTICE TEST 1	1-16
PRACTICE TEST 2	1-16
PRACTICE TEST 3	1-16
PRACTICE TEST 4	1-16
PRACTICE TEST 5	1-16
PRACTICE TEST 6	1-16
PRACTICE TEST 7	1-16
PRACTICE TEST 8	1-16

PRIVILEGE

WORD BANK

GRADE

11

ydspublishing

A

abandon (v)	terk etmek, bırakmak
aboard (adv)	taşıtta
abolish (v)	yürürlükten kaldırmak
abolition (n)	yürürlükten kaldırma
abrupt (adj)	1. ani ve beklenmedik 2. ters, kaba
abruptly (adv)	1. ansızın, birdenbire 2. kaba şekilde
absence (n)	bir yerde bulunmama, yokluk
absolute (adj)	tam, mutlak, kesin
absorb (v)	1. emmek, çekmek, soğurmak 2. anlamak, özümsemek 3. tüm ilgisini vermek
absorbing (adj)	ilgi çekici, merak uyandıran
absorption (n)	1. emme, içine çekme 2. katılma 3. kendini verme, meşgul olma
abstract (n) / (adj)	özet / 1. kuramsal 2. soyut
absurd (adj)	gülmünç
abundant (adj)	bol, çok

abundantly (adv)	bol bol, fazlasıyla
abuse (n) / (v)	taciz, istismar, kötüye kullanma / taciz/istismar etmek, kötüye kullanmak
abusive (adj)	kaba, saldırgan, aşağılayıcı
accelerate (v)	1. (araçlar) hızlanmak 2. (süreç) hızlanmak, hızlandırmak
acceptable (adj)	kabul edilebilir
access (n) / (v)	giriş, erişim, ulaşım / erişmek, girmek
accessible (adj)	1. erişilebilir, ulaşılabilir 2. anlaşılması kolay
acclaim (n) / (v)	övgü / övmek
accommodate (v)	barındırmak, kalacak yer vermek
accompany (v)	refakat etmek, eşlik etmek
accomplish (v)	başarmak
accord (n) / (v)	ahenk, uyum, ittifak / uzlaşmak, uymak
accordingly (adv)	1. gereğince, uygun şekilde 2. buna bağlı olarak, bu sebeple
accountable (adj)	sorumlu
accumulate (v)	birik(tir)mek, topla(n)mak, yığ(ıl)mak

PRIVILEGE GRADE 11 WORD BANK

accumulation (n)	toplanma, birikme
accuracy (n)	doğruluk, kesinlik, hatasız yapma
accurate (adj)	doğru, hatasız, kesin
accurately (adv)	doğru, hatasız, eksiksiz bir şekilde
accuse (v)	suçlamak, itham etmek
accustom (v)	alıştırmak, hazırlamak
accustomed (adj)	1. (bir şeye / bir şeyi yapmaya) alışkın, alışmış 2. alışıldık, her zamanki
ache (n) / (v)	ağrı, acı / 1. ağrımak, acımak 2. (for / to) yanıp tutuşmak, arzulamak
achieve (v)	başarmak, elde etmek
acknowledge (v)	kabul etmek, doğrulamak, tanımak
acquaintance (n)	1. tanıtık 2. aşinalık, tanıdıklık 3. bilgi, bilgi sahibi olma
acquainted (adj)	haberdar, aşına
acquire (v)	elde etmek, ele geçirmek, edinmek
acquisition (n)	elde etme, ele geçirme, edinim
act (n) / (v)	1. eylem, hareket 2. yasa 3. sahne, perde / 1. davranmak 2. rol almak
activate (v)	harekete geçirmek, aktif hâle getirmek
actualize (v)	gerçekleştirmek
actually (adv)	aslında

acute (adj)	1. ciddi, şiddetli 2. keskin
acutely (adv)	keskin şekilde, yoğun şekilde
adapt (v)	adapte etmek, uyum sağlamak, uyarlamak
addict (n)	bağımlı, tiryaki
addiction (n)	bağımlılık, tiryakilik
address (v)	1. çaba sarf etmek, çözmeye çalışmak 2. söz yöneltmek, konuşmak, hitap etmek
adequate (adj)	yeterli, uygun
adherent (n)	tarafdar, bağlı olan, destekleyen
adhesive (n) / (adj)	yapıştırıcı madde / yapışkan
adjust (v)	1. alışmak, uyum sağlamak 2. ayarlamak, düzeltmek
administer (v)	1. idare etmek, yönetmek 2. vermek, sağlamak
administration (n)	1. idare, yönetim 2. ilaç verme, tedavi uygulama
admiration (n)	takdir, hayranlık
admire (v)	hayran olmak, hayranlık duymak, takdir etmek
admission (n)	1. itiraf, kabul etme 2. giriş, giriş izni
admit (v)	1. itiraf etmek, kabul etmek 2. izin vermek, içeri almak
adolescence (n)	gençlik, büyüme çağı, ergenlik

adopt (v)	1. evlat edinmek 2. benimsemek, kabul etmek, uygulamak
adore (v)	çok sevmek, tapmak
adulthood (n)	yetişkinlik, erişkinlik dönemi
advance (n) / (adj) / (v)	1. gelişim 2. ilerleme / erken, öncü / 1. geliş(tir)mek 2. ilerlemek
advancement (n)	ilerleme, gelişim, yükselme
advent (n)	geliş, ...-in gelmesi
adventurous (adj)	cesur, maceracı, serüven dolu, cesaret isteyen
adverse (adj)	olumsuz, kötü, ters
adversely (adv)	olumsuz olarak, ters şekilde
adversity (n)	şanssızlık, terslik
advertisement (n)	reklam
advisory (n) / (adj)	uyarı / tavsiye veren, akıl verici
advocate (n) / (v)	avukat, savunucu / savunmak, desteklemek
aesthetically (adv)	estetik açıdan
affair (n)	1. ilişki 2. iş, mesele
affect (v)	etkilemek
affectionate (adj)	sevecen, şefkatli
affectionately (adv)	sevgiyle, şefkatle
affirm (v)	doğrulamak, onaylamak
affirmatively (adv)	onaylayarak

affordable (adj)	ucuz, satın alınabilir
aggravate (v)	1. gittikçe kötüleştirmek, bozmak 2. sinirlendirmek
aggressive (adj)	saldırgan, kavgacı, mücadeleci
agitation (n)	1. sıkıntı, telaş 2. karışıklık, kargaşa
agony (n)	ağrı, acı, ızdırap
agree (v)	aynı fikirde olmak, kabul etmek, beraber karar vermek
agriculture (n)	tarım, ziraat, çiftçilik
ahead (adv)	önünde, ilerisinde
aid (n) / (v)	yardım, destek / yardım etmek
ailment (n)	kırgınlık, çok ağır olmayan hastalık
aim (n) / (v)	1. amaç 2. hedef / 1. amaçlamak 2. hedef alma(k), nişan alma(k), doğrultma(k)
aimlessly (adv)	amaçsızca, rastgele
alarming (adj)	korkutucu, endişe verici
alert (n) / (adj) / (v)	uyarı, ikaz / tetikte, uyanık / alarma geçirmek
alien (n) / (adj)	1. yabancı kimse 2. uzaylı / 1. yabancı 2. dünya dışından olan
alienate (v)	uzaklaş(tır)mak, yabancılaş(tır)mak



GRAMMAR

VOCABULARY

READING

SKILLS

WORKSHEETS

PRIVILEGE 11

1. Gönderim

WORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR PACK

42 TESTS

- Present Tenses
- Past Tenses
- Future Forms
- Modals
- The Passive & Causatives
- Conditionals & Wish Clauses
- Conjunctions & Transitions

VOCABULARY PACK

12 TESTS

READING PACK

18 TESTS

SKILLS PACK

9 TESTS

ydspublishing

• **Written by**
Remzi SAATÇI
Fahri YAVUZ
Z. Sema TÜZÜN

• **Edited by**
YDS Publishing
Creative Department

GRAMMAR

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

1. I ---- Greg to come over this difficult situation because I'm his closest friend.

A) was able to help
B) am not able to help
C) needn't help
D) must help
E) can't help

2. Sam, you ---- right now because it is past midnight, and you have school tomorrow.

A) are able to sleep
B) can't sleep
C) may be sleeping
D) may sleep
E) should be sleeping

3. I don't think anyone ---- this code because it is too long and complicated.

A) can break
B) must be breaking
C) will have to break
D) might be breaking
E) has to break

4. I hate maths, but I ---- these forty pages for the exam next Wednesday.

A) could be studying
B) have to study
C) can study
D) have had to study
E) needn't study

5. Colour-blind people ---- certain colours that normal people ----.

A) didn't have to see / must
B) shouldn't see / were
C) aren't able to see / can
D) may not see / had better
E) needn't see / should

6. You ---- what there is in this box, but I won't say it until the end of this presentation.

A) had to wonder
B) must be wondering
C) have had to wonder
D) ought to wonder
E) were able to wonder

7. We ---- shelter in a cave during the thunderstorm before we ---- on with the trekking.

A) are able to seek / may go
B) can seek / had to go
C) had to seek / could go
D) ought to be seeking / might go
E) may seek / have to go

8. The battery of the car ---- dead because I ---- the engine.

A) can't be / mustn't start
B) may be / needn't start
C) must be / shouldn't start
D) might be / can't start
E) shouldn't be / had better not start

9. ---- going on a picnic some other day as the weather is not very good today?

- A) Let me
- B) How about
- C) Why don't we
- D) Let's
- E) Shall we

10. I would ---- waited a bit more before you give up on your hopes and dreams.

- A) rather you
- B) prefer
- C) sooner we had
- D) rather
- E) prefer him

11. Ella says she would ---- remain unemployed than ---- as a shop assistant.

- A) sooner / to work
- B) rather / work
- C) sooner / have worked
- D) rather / working
- E) prefer / working

12. ---- have tuna with salad for lunch if you haven't cooked anything yet?

- A) We could
- B) How about
- C) Let's
- D) What about
- E) Shall we

13. A: ---- you mind if I ---- you a personal question?

B: No, not at all.

- A) Would / asked
- B) Do / asked
- C) Would / ask
- D) Do / asking
- E) Could / ask

14. I ---- ten kilometres every morning when I was young, but now, I ---- up the stairs to the third floor.

- A) had to run / should not go
- B) was able to run / mustn't go
- C) should be running / may not go
- D) could run / can't go
- E) was able to run / needn't go

15. It was so cold yesterday morning, but luckily, I ---- long for the bus.

- A) shouldn't be waiting
- B) couldn't wait
- C) wasn't able to wait
- D) needn't wait
- E) didn't have to wait

16. You urgently ---- your dentist; you ---- it forever.

- A) need to see / can't delay
- B) must see / had better delay
- C) should see / needn't delay
- D) can see / shouldn't delay
- E) may see / couldn't delay

GRAMMAR

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

1. Unfortunately, we ---- in touch with Jack ever since he went to Indonesia last month.
A) haven't been able to get
B) didn't have to get
C) needn't have got
D) haven't had to get
E) mustn't have got
2. When he understood that he was wrong, Liam ---- to me for blaming me.
A) had better apologise
B) could apologise
C) has had to apologise
D) should apologise
E) had to apologise
3. Mars ---- life two billion years ago, but we do not have enough data to support this hypothesis.
A) has been able to support
B) may have supported
C) should have been supporting
D) can support
E) must be supporting
4. We ---- to that movie because it is a romantic comedy, and you ---- it.
A) would rather not go / may like
B) cannot go / can't have liked
C) may not be going / mustn't like
D) needn't go / shouldn't have liked
E) had better not go / might not like
5. Paula ---- to the hairdresser's because she was there yesterday.
A) mustn't go
B) wasn't able to go
C) could not go
D) hasn't been able to go
E) can't have gone
6. A: I wonder if you ---- me with the photocopying.
B: I'm sorry but I ---- writing this report urgently.
A) could help / need to finish
B) can help / may finish
C) should help / must finish
D) would help / might finish
E) might help / could finish
7. Adam ---- for two hours at the dentist's because there were six other patients before him.
A) should have waited
B) has had to wait
C) must be waiting
D) had had to wait
E) may be able to wait
8. Since a repair ---- very cheap either, we ---- as well buy a new TV set.
A) needn't be / should
B) had better not be / might
C) oughtn't to be / can
D) will not be / may
E) wouldn't be / will

9. A: I ---- to the supermarket to buy a few things for this recipe. ---- get you something too?

B: A bag of crisps would be nice.

- A) can go / Will I
- B) am able to go / Would I
- C) may be going / Let's
- D) had better go / How about
- E) have to go / Shall I

10. We ---- much higher download speeds when we switch to 5G.

- A) will have to get
- B) should have been getting
- C) will be able to get
- D) might have got
- E) could have got

11. Judging from the patient's crushed chest, something ---- on him.

- A) ought to fall
- B) should have fallen
- C) may be falling
- D) must have fallen
- E) would rather fall

12. Mike ---- his own car to go downtown because Larry gave him a lift.

- A) didn't have to take
- B) couldn't take
- C) hadn't been able to take
- D) might not be taking
- E) shouldn't take

13. Sally ---- the secret word in the game of hangman when she had only one chance left.

- A) can guess
- B) was able to guess
- C) had better guess
- D) has been able to guess
- E) could be guessing

14. You ---- formally in the office; you ---- casual clothes if you like.

- A) may not dress / could be wearing
- B) needn't dress / must be wearing
- C) ought to dress / may wear
- D) don't have to dress / can wear
- E) are able to dress / mustn't wear

15. Diane ---- the curtains because they still looked quite clean.

- A) has had to wash
- B) isn't able to wash
- C) mustn't wash
- D) shouldn't be washing
- E) needn't have washed

16. You keep typing on your phone, so you ---- to me, Steve.

- A) aren't allowed to listen
- B) could have listened
- C) can't be listening
- D) might not listen
- E) had better not listen

GRAMMAR

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

1. You ---- your PC because of that virus; a good antivirus program ---- it easily in a few minutes.
A) shouldn't format / could have cleaned
B) weren't able to format / must clean
C) needn't have formatted / could clean
D) don't need to format / must be cleaning
E) can't format / may have cleaned
2. A: ---- you mind my turning up the music a bit?
B: I'd rather ----. I'm trying to concentrate on my work.
A) Would / not do it
B) Do / you didn't
C) Would / not to do it
D) Do / didn't
E) Will / you not to
3. Bruce ---- a car because he ---- the company car outside of business hours too.
A) didn't have to own / should have used
B) can't have owned / will have to use
C) didn't need to own / was allowed to use
D) won't be able to own / had had to use
E) can't own / could use
4. You ---- worrying about what other people ---- about you; do whatever you do just for yourself.
A) had to stop / should think
B) should be stopping / must think
C) could stop / had better think
D) ought to stop / may think
E) might stop / must be thinking
5. Tim ---- more than five times in the shooting gallery, but he ---- the target even once.
A) might have shot / isn't able to hit
B) may be shooting / can't have hit
C) should have shot / needn't hit
D) could shoot / mustn't hit
E) must have shot / couldn't hit
6. A: ---- have some more cookies?
B: No, thanks. I've had enough. I ---- any more.
A) Would you like to / can't eat
B) Do you want to / shouldn't have eaten
C) Would you like to / must have eaten
D) Do you want to / didn't need to eat
E) Why don't you / can't have eaten
7. It's amazing that people in the Middle Ages ---- buildings without the modern technology we have today.
A) would sooner have constructed
B) have had to construct
C) were able to construct
D) have been able to construct
E) must be constructing
8. You ---- there at four sharp because I'm sure we ---- the meeting before half past four anyway.
A) had better not be / can't have started
B) mustn't be / may not have started
C) don't need to be / hadn't had to start
D) needn't be / weren't allowed to start
E) don't have to be / won't be able to start

9. I would sooner ---- than lie, and you ---- that before you decided to involve me in your dirty trick.

- A) die / ought to have known
- B) have died / must know
- C) die / should be knowing
- D) to die / ought to know
- E) to have died / should have known

10. As our family ---- a big enough house when we were young, the four of us ---- the same room.

- A) may not afford / must have shared
- B) needn't afford / could be sharing
- C) can't afford / will have to share
- D) couldn't afford / had to share
- E) didn't need to afford / can share

11. You ---- without thinking it over thoroughly, or you ---- with worse problems.

- A) may not act / have had to deal
- B) wouldn't like to act / had to deal
- C) needn't have acted / can deal
- D) can't act / must have dealt
- E) mustn't act / will have to deal

12. I ---- a few chess games against my father, but actually, he ---- them on purpose just to make me happy.

- A) have been able to win / may have lost
- B) was able to win / can be losing
- C) could win / should have lost
- D) could have won / must lose
- E) was able to win / had to lose

13. Some of you ---- a few very important points of this lecture, so I ---- over them briefly.

- A) must be missing / had to go
- B) could have missed / could have gone
- C) must miss / have had to go
- D) may have missed / had better go
- E) would rather miss / should be going

14. I'd ---- my parents allowed me to go online on weekdays, but they ----.

- A) prefer / don't
- B) sooner / didn't
- C) like / wouldn't
- D) prefer / aren't
- E) rather / don't

15. We ---- everywhere along this coast before there was so much pollution in the sea.

- A) had been able to swim
- B) should be swimming
- C) had had to swim
- D) must have swum
- E) had better not swim

16. The train ---- here by now, but it has been late for more than five minutes already.

- A) may be
- B) will have to be
- C) should be
- D) can be
- E) must have been

GRAMMAR

1. - 12. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. I will not be able to make it on time. Do you mind ----?
- A) to postpone our meeting until two days later
B) my arriving at your party half an hour late
C) if I was late for the meeting for a few minutes
D) take a taxi instead of the bus because it will be faster
E) if we came together some other day next week
2. ---- ever since he sold his car two months ago.
- A) My next-door neighbour had not been able to buy a new one
B) Oliver had had it for more than fifteen years
C) Sam says he didn't need to worry about the fuel prices
D) He should ask me before he does such a thing
E) Zack has had to go everywhere on foot
3. When I have enough experience in this field, ----.
- A) I'm sure I will be able to find much better-paying jobs
B) I didn't need to work for such a small salary
C) I have had to work at that company for two years
D) I have been working six days a week for three years
E) they should give me a raise now or I will quit

4. ----, so you should sit somewhere while you are drinking it.
- A) You can't get another glass of orange juice
B) I don't want you to spill that Coke on the carpet
C) I would rather not walk around with the food and drink in my hand
D) You might not have stained the furniture
E) You can't have spilled your drink everywhere
5. Since the money his family gave him was not enough, ----.
- A) many students didn't need to find a way to earn some money
B) they might not have been as poor as you thought they were
C) Walter had to find a part-time job when he was in college
D) he didn't have to worry about how much money he spent
E) Luke had better find a job and earn some more
6. ---- because we do not know how much we have.
- A) She needn't have checked the fridge to see how much milk there was
B) We may actually run out of fuel at any moment
C) We needed to add ink to the printer's tank
D) We don't need to have plenty of time to clean the garage
E) The paint in the box could be enough for the whole room

7. **You can always trust Peter when he promises something, ----.**

- A) and someone should warn you about that
- B) but he has always been able to deliver his promises
- C) yet you needed to get help from someone
- D) so I would sooner not trust anyone when I do it
- E) for he successfully finishes anything he starts

8. **----, so you need to be very careful when you are using it.**

- A) Tablets are so easy to use that even a baby can do it
- B) The glue which you are holding in your hand is extremely strong
- C) You can remove the bulb now as I have switched it off
- D) You should have written the document with a pencil instead of a pen
- E) I ought to put the knives away so that the kids can't find them

9. **Mike doesn't like his new flat and says he would sooner ----.**

- A) paid more but lived closer to the city centre
- B) have stayed in his previous one than moved into this one
- C) to move into a smaller one because it is too big for one person
- D) travelled a long distance to work than lived there
- E) have moved into it much earlier as it is so comfortable

10. **---- because I know that she was at home.**

- A) Would you mind giving me a call when you arrive at the cinema
- B) Jane must be at the hairdresser's right now
- C) You must have rung the wrong doorbell
- D) We had better call Sally to make sure she is not out
- E) You can't be with Betty at the moment, Judy

11. **I would rather take the ferry which is leaving now ----.**

- A) because I had missed the earlier one by five minutes
- B) but it actually took longer than I had planned
- C) rather than hang around and wait for the next one
- D) than follow the other route and drive forty kilometres
- E) to choosing the motorway and losing more time

12. **---- because the shops are open till 10 pm tonight.**

- A) We had to be quick if we needed to buy something
- B) You needn't have been in a hurry to finish the shopping so early
- C) You can't find everything you need in these supermarkets
- D) Many people arrive home from work after nine o'clock
- E) Very few people may need to buy something late at night

GRAMMAR

1. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

There are so many interesting things that the human body and mind (1)----. Daniel Kish is a good example for this. Daniel (2)---- like you and me. He is blind, and yet, if you saw him walking around by himself, you wouldn't notice that he is blind. Since he (3)---- all his daily routines without any help for most of his life, he (4)---- an extraordinary skill. He sees just like bats. He makes clicking sounds with his tongue and interpret the sounds that come back to him. In this way, he never (5)---- about bumping into anything.

1.

- A) should have achieved
- B) must achieve
- C) needn't achieve
- D) had been able to achieve
- E) can achieve

2.

- A) couldn't have seen
- B) needn't see
- C) isn't able to see
- D) mustn't see
- E) oughtn't to see

3.

- A) isn't able to do
- B) has had to do
- C) might not do
- D) may be doing
- E) should have done

4.

- A) has been able to develop
- B) needn't have developed
- C) couldn't develop
- D) must develop
- E) should be developing

5.

- A) may be worrying
- B) can worry
- C) shouldn't worry
- D) has to worry
- E) might have worried

If you have ever smelled a violet, you (6)---- that the smell survives for only a few seconds. That is not because the scent actually goes away. You just (7)---- it for longer than a few seconds. The scent from this particular flower comes from iodine, which is something your brain (8)---- very much. Your scent receptors are shut off when they sense this chemical compound, and you are unable to smell the flower. It (9)---- to you as if the scent has died, but it is still there. You (10)---- for a short while in order to be able to smell them again.

6.

- A) must have noticed
- B) couldn't notice
- C) may be noticing
- D) are allowed to notice
- E) should have been noticing

7.

- A) didn't need to smell
- B) can't smell
- C) oughtn't to smell
- D) weren't able to smell
- E) needn't smell

8.

- A) isn't liking
- B) won't like
- C) hasn't liked
- D) didn't like
- E) doesn't like

9.

- A) might have seemed
- B) needn't seem
- C) may seem
- D) must be seeming
- E) can't seem

10.

- A) ought to have waited
- B) can wait
- C) may be waiting
- D) should wait
- E) must have waited

People are aware that a flea is pretty good at jumping. However, you (11)---- aware of how good they are at this and how you (12)---- it to your jumping skills. It has been estimated that the flea (13)---- 350 times its body length, which admittedly seems impossible to believe. In order to make it simpler to understand, we can put it this way: you (14)---- the length of a football field in one jump to achieve the same thing. Who knows? Perhaps one day in the future, we (15)---- high-tech equipment to achieve this remarkable skill and beat the fleas in jumping.

11.

- A) can be
- B) must have been
- C) may not be
- D) had better not be
- E) had to be

12.

- A) could compare
- B) were able to compare
- C) have to compare
- D) had better compare
- E) need to compare

13.

- A) may be jumping
- B) has been able to jump
- C) can jump
- D) might be jumping
- E) must jump

14.

- A) may cover
- B) need to cover
- C) could have covered
- D) should be covering
- E) can cover

15.

- A) has been able to develop
- B) will be able to develop
- C) must have developed
- D) was able to develop
- E) should have developed

We sometimes use 'bucks' to mean US Dollars, but where does the term come from? To answer that, we (16)---- back to the earliest days of the settlers. Although money was in circulation, you (17)---- with animal skins as well. In those days, people (18)---- deerskin, in other words, buckskin. It was actually quite common. To give you an idea how much a 'buck' was worth, in 1748, you (19)---- five bucks to obtain some alcohol. It seems that the term (20)---- on since then, and it is certainly a pretty cool way to describe currency.

16.

- A) should have gone
- B) must have gone
- C) may be going
- D) have to go
- E) can go

17.

- A) are able to pay
- B) may pay
- C) can't pay
- D) should be paying
- E) could pay

18.

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

19.

- A) had to give
- B) might give
- C) must be giving
- D) have to give
- E) should give

20.

- A) catches
- B) used to catch
- C) has caught
- D) was catching
- E) is catching

GRAMMAR

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

1. I was able to find the missing key when I did not need it anymore.

- A) The key that I had lost was still missing, but I didn't need it at the time.
- B) As I don't need the lost key anymore, I needn't look for it now.
- C) I could find the lost key when it was not necessary anymore.
- D) I still haven't been able to find the key that I have needed for so long.
- E) I don't need to look for the key that I lost long ago anymore because I have found it.

3. You should start studying, or you won't be able to finish before bedtime.

- A) You ought to have begun studying by now because you will have to go to bed soon.
- B) You should go to bed soon, but you are still studying.
- C) It's bedtime soon, so you had better not start studying now.
- D) You had to start to study long before it was bedtime so that you had enough time.
- E) In order to be able to finish it before you go to bed, you had better begin studying now.

2. The road doesn't seem familiar to me, so I'm sure we are driving on the wrong one.

- A) I've never driven along this road, so this may not be the right direction to go.
- B) We might be on the right road because this is the one that I am familiar with.
- C) We are not driving on the right road, so I must have made a mistake to say that it is familiar.
- D) You can't be familiar with the road because I'm sure you are driving to somewhere else.
- E) We must be driving on the wrong road because this one is unfamiliar to me.

4. She has had to be in bed for a week because of her terrible backache.

- A) She has had a terrible backache for a week, so she had better not leave the bed yet.
- B) She had a terrible ache in her back, so she couldn't get out of bed last week.
- C) Last week, she had to stay in bed for a week because she had a very bad backache.
- D) Her back has ached so badly for a week that she hasn't been able to leave the bed.
- E) She hurt her back and stayed in bed last week, but it still hurts terribly.

5. Would you mind holding these bags while I find the keys?

- A) Do you mind if I hold the bags while you find the keys?
- B) I can't find the keys with these bags in my hand, can you?
- C) Shall I help you find the keys dropping these bags briefly?
- D) Can you please hold these bags so I can look for the keys?
- E) Why don't you give me those bags so that you can look for the keys?

6. Shall we play video games at my place for a change?

- A) How about going somewhere other than my house to play video games?
- B) Let's do something else instead of playing video games at my place.
- C) I suggest that we go to my house instead of playing video games.
- D) What about playing a different video game at my place this time?
- E) Why don't we do something else and go to my house to play video games?

7. I would rather I didn't have to wear this ugly school uniform.

- A) I would sooner have not put on this ugly school uniform today.
- B) I have to wear this ugly school uniform, and I don't like it at all.
- C) I had to wear an ugly uniform at school which I didn't like.
- D) I may not wear this school uniform because it is so ugly.
- E) I had better not wear it because I don't like this school uniform.

8. It is possible that Harper and you have met before because you have mutual friends.

- A) There are so many people that you and Harper both know, so I am sure you know each other.
- B) It's strange that you and Harper haven't met before because you have mutual friends.
- C) You have met each other's friends several times, so you must know Harper.
- D) Harper must know you because he also knows many of your friends.
- E) Harper and you might have met before because you have common friends.

9. I advise you to wait and see before you make any comments on the issue.

- A) It was wrong that you made those comments on the issue without waiting for the right moment.
- B) You shouldn't have commented on this matter until you were completely sure.
- C) You ought to wait and see before you comment about the issue.
- D) I would sooner not make any comments about the issue until it is the right time.
- E) You must have made comments about the issue when you shouldn't have.

10. Ege had been able to play football much better before he broke his leg.

- A) Ege was much better at playing football until he broke his leg.
- B) Ege used to play football successfully, but he has broken his leg.
- C) Ege's leg is broken now, so he won't be able to play football successfully for some time.
- D) Ege can play football very well, but he couldn't when he broke his leg.
- E) Ege broke his leg, so he hasn't been able to play it successfully for months.

GRAMMAR

NAME:

SURNAME:

TOTAL:

1. - 10. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz. (10x6=60 puan)

1. You ---- with Jason for a year because he ---- at this company for only three months.
A) shouldn't have worked / is
B) didn't have to work / will be
C) may be working / had been
D) had better work / was
E) can't have worked / has been
2. Sally said I ---- with her until I found a suitable apartment for myself, but I ---- her offer.
A) can stay / had had to refuse
B) will be able to stay / can refuse
C) could stay / had to refuse
D) needn't stay / must refuse
E) should stay / had better not refuse
3. You ---- sure that everything goes well during the organization because so many things ---- wrong.
A) should make / may go
B) had to make / can go
C) can make / must go
D) were able to make / might go
E) have to make / might have gone
4. The police have interrogated everyone, but they ---- enough clues to arrest anybody for this murder.
A) shouldn't have found
B) ought not to find
C) mustn't find
D) hadn't had to find
E) have not been able to find
5. You ---- a brief speech at the beginning of the ceremony, so you ---- a short text for it.
A) have to give / can't have prepared
B) will have to give / had better prepare
C) must give / had had to prepare
D) could be giving / were able to prepare
E) must have given / can't prepare

In today's world, we try not to eat anything that (6)---- its expiration date. However, eating something that is only few days older than it (7)---- is nothing to worry about. Back in 1984, a group of scientists decided to prepare food from some buffalo meat that (8)---- frozen for at least 30 thousand years. They cooked and ate it. None of them reported any bad effects from having done it, so it seems that we (9)---- the expiration date of foods. After all, that buffalo meat dating back to 30 thousand years ago (10)---- bad a long time ago.

6.
A) had to be passing
B) can't have passed
C) should be passing
D) needn't have passed
E) might have passed
7.
A) should be
B) may have been
C) mustn't be
D) can't have been
E) had to be
8.
A) had better remain
B) ought to remain
C) may be remaining
D) must have remained
E) can remain
9.
A) were able to exaggerate
B) might be exaggerating
C) are able to exaggerate
D) had better be exaggerating
E) mustn't have exaggerated
10.
A) must go
B) should have gone
C) can't go
D) may be going
E) must be going

11. - 14. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz. (4x7=28 puan)

11. **Dave has had to deal with a lot of bureaucracy ----.**
- A) when he wanted to get a visa for traveling to the USA
 - B) after he had adopted a cute little stray dog
 - C) since he decided to start his own business
 - D) before he was finally able to open this shop
 - E) as he hadn't been able to prepare all the documents yet

12. **---- because she hasn't congratulated me on it yet.**

- A) Diane may know that Kevin and I got married
- B) I haven't been able to tell Nancy about my engagement
- C) You must have told your sister about my new job
- D) Helen should have been with us to celebrate my graduation
- E) Leslie must be very jealous of my promotion

13. **I am a bit busy today, so would you mind ----?**

- A) asked for some advice with the work I am doing
- B) if we met tomorrow after five o'clock instead
- C) excusing you as I have a change of plan
- D) if I call you later this afternoon as I will be free then
- E) refusing your kind invitation for this afternoon

14. **---- because this one does not seem to be mine.**

- A) I had had to look close to tell which phone is mine
- B) I can't have left my wallet at the restaurant we had dinner
- C) We are the same size, so my brother and I can wear each other's clothes
- D) I may have put on Paul's jacket by mistake at the party last night
- E) Mary was wearing a dress that was the same colour as mine

15. - 16. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz. (2x6=12 puan)

15. **You needn't have taken so many clothes with you because we will be away for a single day.**

- A) Don't take too many clothing items with you because we will not be staying for longer than a day.
- B) We stayed there for only one day, but you took such a lot of clothes with you.
- C) We are only going to stay there for one day, but you unnecessarily took so many clothes with you.
- D) You don't need to take so many clothes with you if you are not planning to stay for longer than a day.
- E) You should take a few more clothes with you because we may end up staying for longer than only a day.

16. **It is not possible that Patricia forgot to inform Hugh about the postponement of the meeting.**

- A) Hugh can't have known that the meeting was postponed because Patricia hadn't told him so.
- B) Patricia was not allowed to give Hugh any information about the postponement of the meeting until later.
- C) It wasn't possible for Patricia to tell Hugh that they had to postpone the meeting.
- D) Patricia shouldn't have forgotten to inform Hugh about the postponement of the meeting.
- E) Patricia can't have forgotten to tell Hugh that the meeting had been postponed.

VOCABULARY

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

1. Many average-income people are now able to buy their dream houses thanks to the recent ---- in real estate prices.
A) tax
B) reduction
C) allusion
D) innovation
E) figure
2. The ---- between cultures may lead to serious problems if the husband and wife are from different ethnic backgrounds.
A) clash
B) tribe
C) block
D) root
E) absence
3. Ambition is a ----, but it can also cause great harm if you don't know how to control it.
A) failure
B) disadvantage
C) virtue
D) nuisance
E) transformation
4. If you frequently move around a hospital, it increases the risk of ---- by the virus, so you'd better avoid doing that.
A) approach
B) construction
C) temptation
D) infection
E) perception
5. Instead of being ---- of other people's possessions, we should be happy with what we have.
A) lavish
B) available
C) baseless
D) dependable
E) jealous
6. The ---- effects of garlic in treating a wide variety of human diseases have been known for centuries.
A) severe
B) preparatory
C) casual
D) medicinal
E) stable
7. Although the ---- language of Jamaica is English, many Jamaicans also speak Patois, which is a separate language.
A) drastic
B) literate
C) certain
D) decisive
E) official
8. The prime minister was under ---- pressure, and he had to resign eventually.
A) enormous
B) beneficial
C) central
D) uneasy
E) spontaneous

9. In the late 1860s, the leading educators ---- a new system and declared equality for everyone in education.

- A) performed
- B) established
- C) surrendered
- D) divided
- E) wrapped

10. Jane got angry with her kids because they kept ---- over unimportant matters.

- A) disobeying
- B) magnifying
- C) quarrelling
- D) emphasizing
- E) managing

11. While Edison is usually credited with ---- the lightbulb, he wasn't the only person involved in the development of it.

- A) dominating
- B) appearing
- C) inventing
- D) causing
- E) replacing

12. Unfortunately, Ronald ---- not only the land but also the tensions of an ongoing argument with the neighbours.

- A) granted
- B) inherited
- C) overlapped
- D) raised
- E) stretched

13. The poor kid approached the ghost train entrance ---- and asked the man, in a trembling voice, how much the fee was.

- A) evenly
- B) properly
- C) genuinely
- D) aimlessly
- E) hesitantly

14. The fire situation in the region had been growing ---- worse, so the firemen were glad that the locals offered help.

- A) logically
- B) adversely
- C) hardly
- D) steadily
- E) currently

15. The drivers there ignore traffic rules, so you might end up being run over by a car if you don't ----.

- A) watch out
- B) throw away
- C) pull down
- D) figure out
- E) bring up

16. The pilot of the privately owned plane ---- due to a lack of oxygen and crashed the plane in the Gulf of Mexico.

- A) given away
- B) passed out
- C) mistaken for
- D) tried on
- E) blown up

VOCABULARY

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

1. Psychologists say that denial is an inevitable and natural first ---- to shocking news.
A) phenomenon
B) attack
C) reaction
D) inconvenience
E) consequence
2. A language ---- is anything in the realm of verbal communication that prevents two people from understanding each other.
A) session
B) property
C) extent
D) trap
E) barrier
3. Ten years after the battle, the association wanted to honour the fallen soldiers and decided to build an enormous ----.
A) funeral
B) monument
C) legend
D) comrade
E) fracture
4. As soon as the ---- results were announced, the court cancelled it as it was not held following the rules properly.
A) election
B) opposition
C) occasion
D) notion
E) establishment
5. Thai people grew increasingly ---- since the pandemic destroyed the economy and the government struggled to respond.
A) customary
B) affectionate
C) reasonable
D) desperate
E) worthless
6. The couple's thoughtless actions were extremely ---- and would probably harm their children soon.
A) irresponsible
B) weary
C) infinite
D) greedy
E) sufficient
7. The candidate could have made a better impression if he had behaved in a more ---- way that suited the formality of the situation.
A) unbearable
B) spacious
C) potential
D) appropriate
E) hazardous
8. Opening a bank account can take some time, so it is ---- that you have some cash with you when you go abroad.
A) original
B) arduous
C) insignificant
D) characteristic
E) essential

9. In order to save time, they decided to ---- the dispute without going to court.

- A) operate
- B) produce
- C) settle
- D) trace
- E) restore

10. It doesn't ---- to some people how they achieve their goals as long as they get what they want.

- A) tend
- B) serve
- C) matter
- D) encourage
- E) care

11. As a result of the civil war, the town had lost all its citizens, and all that ---- was the empty silence within the burned-out buildings.

- A) differed
- B) remained
- C) boarded
- D) insured
- E) lacked

12. The student begged the teacher to ---- the deadline so that she could complete her project assignment.

- A) extend
- B) transfer
- C) announce
- D) observe
- E) broadcast

13. Someone was obviously smoking in the room earlier, for it smelled ---- of smoke when we entered there.

- A) brilliantly
- B) mutually
- C) initially
- D) alternatively
- E) faintly

14. If you put Australia and the Moon side by side, they look to be ---- the same size.

- A) annually
- B) chiefly
- C) roughly
- D) optionally
- E) doubtfully

15. Employees who know how to ---- the stress of tight deadlines usually perform better than their colleagues.

- A) take after
- B) send out
- C) lay off
- D) deal with
- E) give up

16. Keith could no longer ---- the long-distance commute between work and home, so he decided to move.

- A) put up with
- B) look back on
- C) break out of
- D) wake up to
- E) speak up for

VOCABULARY

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

1. Laughter is the best medicine, so people who have a good sense of ---- generally lead a healthier and happier life.
A) evaluation
B) strength
C) occupation
D) caution
E) humour
2. When they heard the graduation party was cancelled, the students stared at their teacher in ----, their disappointment clearly visible in their faces.
A) confidence
B) experience
C) satisfaction
D) disbelief
E) faith
3. A crucial topic that will be discussed during the annual ---- in London is the public health aspects of migration.
A) discrimination
B) summit
C) impression
D) administration
E) treatment
4. Your best players may not be able to play in the game, but it is not a ---- reason to reschedule it, so we're not changing the date of the game.
A) boastful
B) deceptive
C) legitimate
D) predictable
E) vast
5. Despite an ---- economic growth, inequality has reached extreme levels in the West Africa region.
A) offensive
B) ethical
C) uneven
D) impressive
E) awkward
6. A relationship based on ---- respect will definitely last longer than one which is controlled by fear and obligation.
A) mutual
B) accurate
C) critical
D) obscure
E) numerous
7. Environmentalists are trying to come up with a more ---- way of getting rid of waste since the one used before didn't work well.
A) restless
B) memorable
C) fatal
D) efficient
E) remote
8. The European Union cannot ---- properly unless all its member-states accept the rule of law.
A) display
B) function
C) conduct
D) attend
E) overestimate

9. Some dogs try to ---- attention by stealing things and chewing them up to make people interact with them.

- A) contradict
- B) hide
- C) interrupt
- D) oppose
- E) attract

10. One study published earlier this year estimated that as many as 3.2 billion plastic bottles ---- the world's beaches.

- A) enhance
- B) shelter
- C) pollute
- D) contain
- E) absorb

11. The Ostrogoths didn't trust Justinian, but they liked and trusted Belisarius, who had always treated them ----.

- A) widely
- B) fairly
- C) occasionally
- D) successively
- E) partially

12. Our employees are ---- rewarded for their contribution to the company with a very good salary.

- A) generously
- B) instinctively
- C) vaguely
- D) densely
- E) attentively

13. Some elements that were created ---- were later discovered to exist in nature in small quantities.

- A) watchfully
- B) frighteningly
- C) drastically
- D) completely
- E) artificially

14. I went to university for a couple of years, but then, I had to ---- due to financial issues.

- A) tell apart
- B) make up
- C) drop out
- D) count on
- E) break down

15. While writing an essay, keep in mind that you can't get a high grade if you don't ---- your ideas with examples.

- A) occur to
- B) cross out
- C) hand in
- D) back up
- E) hold on

16. Although my cousin agreed to meet me for lunch at noon today, he didn't ---- until 12:45, which made me quite angry.

- A) show up
- B) take away
- C) work out
- D) tell off
- E) run into

VOCABULARY

NAME:

SURNAME:

TOTAL:

- 1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.
- Her soru 5 puan değerindedir.

1. He could have been a much better teacher if patience had been one of his ----.
A) elections
B) summits
C) warnings
D) virtues
E) descriptions
2. Forced to deal with a(n) ---- amount of work, Samantha had little free time left to spend with her family.
A) appropriate
B) insignificant
C) offensive
D) worthless
E) enormous
3. Research findings indicate that the brain ---- more effectively when you are in a positive mood.
A) functions
B) extends
C) raises
D) establishes
E) announces
4. At first, it was all quiet, but soon, the climbers ---- heard the sound of a river in the distance.
A) initially
B) roughly
C) steadily
D) faintly
E) densely
5. If the neighbours think that I will not complain and ---- their noise forever, they are terribly mistaken.
A) speak up for
B) break out of
C) put up with
D) run out of
E) live up to
6. For some teenagers, shyness can be a psychological ---- that prevents them from being themselves especially in a new environment.
A) property
B) commission
C) monument
D) barrier
E) reaction
7. The ---- understanding between them was admirable, and every couple in the neighbourhood envied them.
A) accurate
B) unbearable
C) irresponsible
D) critical
E) mutual
8. The negotiations to ---- the problem between the two communities in Cyprus are still in progress.
A) attend
B) settle
C) remain
D) attract
E) contradict
9. The waiter read out the figure on the bill ---- as if he was expecting me to protest loudly.
A) drastically
B) artificially
C) hesitantly
D) excessively
E) properly
10. The jury was unwilling to believe the witness since she didn't ---- what she said with convincing evidence.
A) back up
B) pull down
C) deal with
D) give away
E) drop out

11. New waves of ---- by the virus can only be prevented by continuing the strict measures of social distancing and personal hygiene.

- A) treatment
- B) caution
- C) disbelief
- D) reduction
- E) infection

12. It is impossible for any machine to be 100% ---- because some energy is always lost to heat generation.

- A) essential
- B) potential
- C) weary
- D) efficient
- E) available

13. Because Alan kept ---- with all his friends, he has no one around him now to ask for help.

- A) enhancing
- B) quarrelling
- C) distracting
- D) restricting
- E) inheriting

14. An alarming number of people no longer trust the media to report the news ---- as they think most of the media organizations are biased.

- A) fairly
- B) doubtfully
- C) adversely
- D) chiefly
- E) generously

15. A pedestrian walking on the pavement told the old lady to ---- while she was crossing the street.

- A) send out
- B) work out
- C) watch out
- D) show up
- E) hand in

16. What makes you laugh might be annoying for another because every person's sense of ---- is different.

- A) inconvenience
- B) humour
- C) consequence
- D) notion
- E) satisfaction

17. During the famine in Zimbabwe, the situation was so ---- that even tea and bread became luxuries for most families.

- A) customary
- B) greedy
- C) legitimate
- D) ethical
- E) desperate

18. Two brothers in Guinea ---- a new alphabet for their native language when they were kids.

- A) stretched
- B) wrapped
- C) operated
- D) invented
- E) mattered

19. ---- flavoured juices don't necessarily taste less "real" than the naturally flavoured ones.

- A) Artificially
- B) Annually
- C) Logically
- D) Intentionally
- E) Watchfully

20. If a diver ----, he should be taken to the surface and given two quick rescue breaths.

- A) lays off
- B) takes after
- C) passes out
- D) takes away
- E) brings up

READING

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

Ancient Egyptians believed that the gods could communicate with them through dreams. They also believed dreams could tell them about their future. For example, if an ancient Egyptian dreamed of drinking hot beer, he or she could expect to have something bad to happen quite soon. After a dream like this, an ancient Egyptian would hurriedly go to a charm maker or magician and try to ward off this evil. For a while, people sometimes slept in the temples so that the gods could speak to them in their dreams and give them clues to future events. This trend was later forbidden by the temple priests because too many people wanted to sleep in the temples at the same time. Then, luckily, oracles emerged. These people could give wise advice or make predictions about the future. Also, people could go to a priest after they had a dream, and the priest explained it to them. This brought some extra income to priests in the form of money or food.

1. The passage aims to show that the ancient Egyptians gave a lot of importance to ----.

- A) gods
- B) temples
- C) oracles
- D) dreams
- E) priests

2. The underlined phrase 'ward off' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) expect
- B) protect
- C) activate
- D) ensure
- E) prevent

3. We can infer from the passage that ancient Egyptians ----.

- A) gave money or food to priests after they explained the meaning of their dreams
- B) were not very interested in learning about their future
- C) slept in temples when they wanted to have pleasant dreams
- D) thought that charm makers and magicians were useless
- E) believed in what priests said more than what oracles said

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

Scientists have talked about a space elevator since the late 19th century when scientist Konstantin Tsiolkovsky first had the idea. Since then, researchers have been working on the idea of building a space elevator. Why do we need to have a space elevator? At present, it is extremely expensive to launch anything into space. Millions of dollars and tons of fuel are necessary for each trip. With a space elevator, however, trips into space could become less complicated and less costly. Also, the carrier could be launched at least once every day. The cost of sending anything to space would drop from over \$20,000 a pound to around \$500 a pound. The space elevator would make travel into space a more commonplace event, in the same way that railroads and airplanes did when travel to distant places was difficult or impossible.

4. Which of the following about the use of a space elevator is not stated in the passage?

- A) Travel to space will become much easier.
- B) It will make space travel an everyday event.
- C) Space trips will not require much fuel.
- D) It will reduce the cost of space travel.
- E) Travel into space will take a shorter time.

5. The underlined word 'commonplace' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) surprising
- B) ordinary
- C) elaborate
- D) special
- E) unusual

6. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The possibility of building a space elevator
- B) The cost of launching things to space
- C) Potential advantages of a space elevator
- D) The origins of the idea of a space elevator
- E) The high cost of building a space elevator

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

There was a time when coal miners would not enter a coal mine without a canary. It sounds strange, but canaries helped to protect them from a big danger in the mines: carbon monoxide (CO)! This odourless, poisonous gas makes humans and animals dizzy and unconscious and may even kill them. Canaries, which can fly quite high, are particularly sensitive to pollutants and poisons in the air. They breathe more rapidly than humans and take in more air. When there is a poisonous gas in the air, canaries will breathe in twice as much of it as humans and faster. Knowing that fact about canaries, when a canary got sick or acted strangely, miners realized that there was CO in the mine and left immediately. The practice of bringing canaries into mines began in 1911 and ended in 1986, when CO or gas detectors were invented. Actually, canaries weren't the first animals to help protect miners from dangerous gases. Mice also did the same job until miners realized canaries gave an earlier warning.

7. It can be understood from the passage that miners used canaries ----.

- A) because they could fly really high down the mine
- B) to prevent the birds from feeling dizzy and becoming unconscious
- C) as they couldn't find any mice to go down the mine with
- D) as a way of removing CO from the mine
- E) for their safety in the coal mines

8. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A) CO affects mice sooner than canaries.
- B) Canaries were taken to the mines together with some mice.
- C) Strange behaviour or death of a canary meant that there was CO in the mine.
- D) Mice were better at sensing CO than canaries.
- E) Canaries were used to detect CO even after gas detectors were present.

9. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Canaries in Coal Mines
- B) Dangerous Gases in Coal Mines
- C) Miners' Pets
- D) Carbon Detectors
- E) Mice and Coal Mines

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

Before the 20th century, scientists identified typhoons or hurricanes by their time period, location or strength, such as the Great Hurricane of 1722, the Galveston Storm of 1900, the Labour Day Hurricane of 1935 and the Big Blow of 1913. Then, in the 1890s, Australian meteorologist Clement Wragge began giving names to storms. At first, he used the letters of the Greek alphabet and the names of characters from mythology. Because he was a humorous man, he later turned to the names of politicians that he disliked. In the early 1940s, meteorologists began using women's names. These were short and easier to send over the radio and easier to follow when there was more than one storm in an area. This system was formalized in 1953, and an alphabetical list of female names to be used was established. In 1979, men's names were added to the list. Today, names can be repeated after an interval of six years, but the names of especially severe storms are permanently retired from use.

10. The main topic of the passage is ----.

- A) tropical cyclones or storms
- B) the naming of storms
- C) the modern system of naming storms
- D) the reasons for naming storms
- E) the names of the most severe storms

11. The passage tells us that ----.

- A) meteorologists still prefer using women's names for storms to men's names
- B) storms have always been given short names throughout history
- C) at present, storms can be given either male or female names
- D) a storm cannot have the same name as an earlier storm
- E) meteorologists do not have a standard system of naming storms

12. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) Storms are usually given short and funny names so that they can be remembered.
- B) The practice of giving storms personal names started in the 1890s.
- C) Clement Wragge used his favourite politicians' names for storms.
- D) The first formal list of storm names was prepared in Australia in the 19th century.
- E) The name of a devastating storm can be given to another one in six years' time.

READING

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

Pluto is one of hundreds of thousands of icy asteroids just outside of Neptune's orbit. These are called "Kuiper Belt Objects". When Pluto was discovered in 1930, it was the only object known beyond Neptune, the farthest planet from the Sun. At that time, astronomers thought Pluto was a planet. In later years, with the help of bigger and better telescopes, astronomers realized that Pluto was much smaller than the other eight planets. Then, in 1992, the second object in the Kuiper Belt was discovered. By this time, astronomers had discovered that Pluto's orbit wasn't similar to the other planets' orbits. In later years, more and more Kuiper Belt objects were discovered, and in 2005, an object bigger than Pluto, Eris, was discovered. Then astronomers faced a question: are Pluto, Eris and all the small Kuiper objects planets? In 2006, they realized that it was a mistake to call Pluto a planet. They decided that it is not a planet; instead, it is part of a new class of objects called "dwarf planets".

1. According to the passage, astronomers called Pluto a planet until ----.

- A) 1930
- B) the discovery of Eris
- C) 1992
- D) 2006
- E) 2005

2. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Kuiper Belt
- B) Discovery of Pluto
- C) Status of Pluto
- D) Dwarf Planets
- E) Discovery of Eris

3. From the passage, we learn that ----.

- A) at present, Pluto is classified as a dwarf planet
- B) Pluto is the biggest object in the Kuiper Belt
- C) scientists realized that Pluto is much bigger than previously thought
- D) Pluto is one of the few objects in the Kuiper Belt
- E) Pluto is closer to the Sun than Neptune

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

A young African man arrived in Japan in 1579. He was the first African to set foot there. He was also the first foreigner man to become a samurai. His name was Yasuke, but he was known as the Black Samurai. Most historians say he came from Mozambique, but some suggest Ethiopia or Nigeria. Yasuke was kidnapped by slave traders and was trafficked through Arab countries to India. He was trained as a child soldier in India. When he became a young man, an Italian missionary hired him as a bodyguard and travelled to Japan with him. Yasuke was 1.90 m tall and had the strength of ten men. Everyone in Japan was curious about this strange man and tried to see him. When a warlord, Nobunaga Oda, met Yasuke in 1581, he made him his samurai. Yasuke fought together with Nobunaga in his wars to unify Japan. Yasuke's samurai period ended when Oda lost the wars in 1582. There aren't any historical records about him after that. Yet, his story is told in Japanese children's books and in the manga series *Afro Samurai*.

4. According to the passage, nothing is known about Yasuke's ----.

- A) origins
- B) strength
- C) fame in Japan
- D) service as a samurai
- E) later years

5. The underlined word 'trafficked' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) hired or rented
- B) sold and bought
- C) made famous
- D) censored
- E) raised

6. We can understand from the passage that Yasuke ----.

- A) was a samurai for more than ten years
- B) was brought to Japan by slave traders
- C) was known to be an Indian man
- D) frightened the Japanese people
- E) is famous in Japanese popular culture

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

Horses express their feelings and react to humans by certain behaviour. They express fear sometimes by showing panic and sometimes by not moving at all. Horses rarely attack, and when they do, they do so only when it is impossible to escape or when a human treats them brutally. Many of their reactions are based on habit. They are able to sense water, fire, and even danger with their good sense of hearing and smell. They also have a well-developed sense of direction; a horse finds its way back to its stable even at night. Horses also have sound memory. In the old days, it helped army horses and hunt horses to follow the sounds of trumpets. When horse instructors are training horses, they always use the same words and the same tone of voice for a desired reaction. Intelligent horses soon make a connection between particular sounds and certain movements or behaviour of the rider. They can also sense their riders' feelings, like nervousness or fear, and may ignore or even disobey the rider then.

7. The passage tells us that horses ----.

- A) never attack even when they are beaten
- B) are never afraid of danger
- C) can't find their way in the dark
- D) remember sounds
- E) can recognize people

8. According to the passage, a horse may not obey the rider's instructions when ----.

- A) the rider is nervous or scared
- B) it gets angry at the rider
- C) it is ridden at night
- D) the rider doesn't speak as usual
- E) the rider is in danger

9. The main focus of the passage is on ----.

- A) horses' reactions to danger
- B) horses' sense of hearing
- C) horse senses and behaviour
- D) horse training
- E) horses' relationships with humans

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

On January 24, 1848, James W. Marshall discovered gold on John A. Sutter's land near the American River in California. Marshall was a builder and was supervising the construction of John A. Sutter's sawmill. While he was using water from the river, he found flakes of gold in it. When he told Sutter about it, the two men agreed to keep this a secret, but the news spread quickly. The workers at the sawmill told their friends at Sutter's Fort about it. And the first group travelled to the sawmill. When they returned home with gold, crowds of more people began to pour into the area to dig for gold and make a fortune. But a merchant, Sam Brannan, had a better idea! He bought lots of mining supplies and tools and filled his store with pans, buckets, work clothes and groceries. Then, he rode in the streets of the nearest town, San Francisco, waving a bottle full of gold flakes and shouting "Gold, gold in the river!" The next day, the town was almost empty. As thousands of men passed by Sutter's Fort every day and bought stuff from his store, Brannan became the first millionaire of California.

10. We can understand from the passage that Marshall ----.

- A) was searching for gold flakes in the river
- B) discovered the gold in the river by chance
- C) made more money than the merchants
- D) did not tell John Sutter about his discovery
- E) shared the secret with the workers at the construction

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

- A) tried to fool the people of San Francisco
- B) had a shop in San Francisco
- C) announced the discovery to the people of the nearest town
- D) learned about the gold discovery from John Stuart
- E) opened a shop near John Sutter's sawmill construction site

12. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

- A) The gold on his own land did not make John Sutter as rich as Sam Brannan.
- B) The news about the discovery of gold in the river spread right away.
- C) San Francisco became a nearly deserted city after the news about the gold in the river.
- D) The people in San Francisco did not believe Sam Brannan at first.
- E) Sam Brannan made a fortune from the gold miners and not by finding gold.

READING

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

1. ---- First of all, they do not need a walk outside every morning and evening like dogs do. They do not need your attention all the time either. They are quiet and require less of your time and energy. Besides, most of them are so lazy that they like to sleep for about 16 hours a day. Moreover, cats are playful animals and can easily entertain themselves without any toys.

- A) Cats are independent animals, so they cannot be trained as easily as dogs.
- B) Keeping cats as pets do not cost as much as keeping pet dogs.
- C) Cats are much easier to take care of than dogs.
- D) It can be hard to keep a dog and a cat together as pets in the same house.
- E) Unlike dogs, cats do not require much cleaning or bathing.

3. The Sun is a star located at the centre of the solar system. Its gravity holds the solar system in its orbit. ---- However, it is not unique or particularly complex. That is because there are billions of other stars in our galaxy. Some are even bigger than the Sun.

- A) It has many names in many cultures.
- B) It is the source of all heat and light on our planet, so it is special to us.
- C) It is usually described as a typical or average star.
- D) It is just a big ball of glowing gases.
- E) It is part of a generation of young stars in the universe.

2. Corn is an important food in many parts of the world. ---- Because of the fibres in it, corn can help with digestion and eye health. It also contains valuable B vitamins, which are important to your overall health. In addition, corn provides essential minerals such as zinc, magnesium, copper, iron and manganese.

- A) It has less nutritional value than other cereals.
- B) Its protein is usually of poor quality.
- C) It is often seen as a very unhealthy food.
- D) It has several health benefits.
- E) It can cause weight gain if you eat too much of it.

4. Everyone has heard the stories about the Bermuda Triangle. It cannot be found on the map, but the Bermuda Triangle is a real place off the coast of Florida between Miami, Puerto Rico and the Bermuda Islands. It covers 500,000 square miles of the Atlantic Ocean. Many ships and planes have disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle. ---- Yet, some are still a mystery.

- A) The coasts in this area are very dangerous for ships.
- B) Unusual events here go back to the voyages of Christopher Columbus.
- C) The reasons for the disappearances are still not fully known.
- D) And more than 1,000 people were killed there in the 20th century.
- E) There are reasonable explanations for most of them.

5. Alligators belong to the reptile family. This means that they are cold-blooded, have a backbone and are covered in dry skin with scales. Alligators have been living on Earth for millions of years. ---- That's why they are sometimes called 'living fossils'.

- A) They are huge animals and can weigh over 350 kg.
- B) They are a top predator in their environment.
- C) They have not changed much since the times of the dinosaurs.
- D) Hunting, however, has reduced their population.
- E) And they have ruled all the animals in their environment.

7. ---- That is a sensible amount. However, different people need different amounts of water for their body to function properly. Most healthy people can drink water and other fluids whenever they feel thirsty. For some people, fewer than 8 glasses may be enough while other people may need more than 8 glasses each day.

- A) We are advised to drink eight glasses of water a day.
- B) There is no harm in drinking too much water every day.
- C) You will need to drink a lot of water after physical exercise.
- D) We can lose weight more easily if we drink a lot of water each day.
- E) Some people drink water when they are not even thirsty.

6. Wildfires are also called forest fires or bushfires. They are uncontrolled fires. They often occur in woodland areas but can also burn down houses or agricultural areas. ---- Yet, they spread quickly burning bushes, trees and homes.

- A) They can be caused by lightning and human carelessness.
- B) Wildfires often begin unnoticed.
- C) Most wildfires are caused by people.
- D) Dry weather, drought and strong winds often start wildfires.
- E) They may occur in the forests of any country.

8. About 97 per cent of the world's water is found in the oceans. Therefore, oceans have important effects on weather, temperature and the food supply of humans and other organisms. ---- Therefore, oceans still remain a mystery. In fact, a bigger percentage of the surfaces of the Moon and the planet Mars has been mapped and studied than our own planet's ocean floor.

- A) Oceanographers have already made some amazing discoveries about oceans.
- B) Oceans contain tall mountain ranges and deep canyons.
- C) Ocean waters are rich in plant and animal life.
- D) However, more than 80 per cent of the world's oceans haven't been explored yet.
- E) Besides, many of the smallest animals on the Earth can be found in the oceans.

READING

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

1. (I) Glaciers are huge masses of slowly moving ice. (II) They form over hundreds of years. (III) By analysing the ice of glaciers, scientists can learn about the Earth's climate in ancient times. (IV) Today, glaciers cover around 10% of the Earth's total land area and are the largest reservoir of fresh water on our planet. (V) In fact, they store 75% of the world's fresh water.

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

2. (I) Fish are vertebrates that live in water. (II) Amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals are also vertebrates because they have a backbone inside their body. (III) They have existed for more than 450 million years. (IV) At present, there are more than 24,000 kinds of fish in the oceans and seas. (V) Moreover, new kinds are discovered each year.

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

3. (I) We see the Moon in different shapes at different times. (II) The Moon's surface has thousands of holes called craters. (III) They form when meteorites or huge pieces of rock and metal crash into the Moon. (IV) Such crashes have covered the Moon's surface with rocks and dust. (V) The Moon also has plains on its surface that are made of lava from volcanic eruptions in ancient times.

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

4. (I) Roses are beautiful flowers, but they have sharp prickles on their stems. (II) Prickles are similar to thorns, but they are not so sharp. (III) For example, the thorns of the Honey Locust tree are as sharp as daggers. (IV) They are also easier to remove. (V) They keep predators away from these beautiful flowers and prevent them from being eaten.

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

5. (I) Ancient Egyptians lived close to wildlife. (II) The best places to see Egypt's wildlife are oases, deserts, mountains, coastal areas and river islands. (III) That is why they made paintings and carvings of many animals like elephants, hippos, leopards and cheetahs. (IV) In those years, these animals were common in Egypt. (V) However, because of hunting and habitat loss, they are either rare or extinct now.

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

6. (I) A rainy day might make you sleepy. (II) One of the reasons for this is the lack of sunlight. (III) When there is lots of sunshine, your body releases more serotonin, and this makes you more alert and cheerful. (IV) A bright room also makes you cheerful when you enter it. (V) Yet, the lack of light on a rainy day can have the opposite effect, and you may feel sleepy and sometimes a little depressed.

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

7. (I) Astronomy is one of the oldest sciences in the world. (II) The first people to study astronomy were Ancient Mesopotamians. (III) The civilizations there made many important advances in science and technology. (IV) Later the Greek, Roman and Mayan civilizations also studied astronomy. (V) However, because the telescope was not invented until the 1600's, scientists in these early civilizations observed the sky with just their naked eyes.

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

8. (I) A person's first teeth as a baby are called milk teeth, primary teeth or baby teeth. (II) These teeth start developing even before a baby is born, but they are not visible until the baby is 6-12 months old. (III) After the first tooth comes through, more teeth quickly begin to appear. (IV) The pain of teething in babies can last for about 8 days. (V) And by the age of three, there is a full set of teeth, and this first set has 20 teeth in total.

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

9. (I) Bill Gates is an American software developer, businessman and a philanthropist. (II) He was one of the founders of Microsoft Corporation. (III) This corporation became the largest computer software company in the world. (IV) Software is the name for the programs, or instructions, that tell a computer what to do. (V) The success of Microsoft made Bill Gates one of the richest people in the world.

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

10. (I) Having a pet is good both for us and our family. (II) Pets provide companionship and reduce our stress and sense of loneliness. (III) We should keep our pets healthy and care for them with love and affection. (IV) Most importantly, it is fun to have a pet like a dog, cat, bird or fish at home. (V) It brings enjoyment to the family.

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

11. (I) Shakespeare became famous particularly for his plays. (II) These include *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *Macbeth* and *King Lear*. (III) He earned a lot of money and was able to afford a good life in a smart area of London. (IV) Shakespeare also became known for his poems and sonnets. (V) These had many different themes such as death, love, beauty, unfaithfulness and jealousy.

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

12. (I) Vaccines help to keep us healthy by preventing diseases. (II) However, some people are still very worried about the safety of vaccines. (III) Most vaccines are 90% to 99% effective. (IV) If a vaccinated person gets the disease, the symptoms are not very serious. (V) And if there are any side effects, they are mild and do not last long.

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

READING

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

1. The stone foot in this photo must be a broken-off piece of the statue of Emperor Augustus.

- A) Bu fotoğraftaki taştan ayak, İmparator Augustus heykelinin kopan bir parçası olmalı.
B) Fotoğraftaki bu taştan ayağın bir parçası İmparator Augustus heykelinden kopmuş olabilir.
C) Fotoğraftaki bu taştan ayak, İmparator Augustus heykelinden koparılan bir parça olabilir.
D) Augustus heykelinin kopan parçası, bu fotoğraftaki taştan ayak olmalı.
E) Bu fotoğraftaki taştan ayak parçası, İmparator Augustus'un bir heykelinden kopmuş olmalı.

2. The metro station at the airport will have been closed by the time your plane lands, so you will have to take a taxi to your hotel.

- A) Havaalanında bulunan metro istasyonu sizin uçağınız inmeden önce kapanmış olabilir, yani otele taksiyle gitmek zorunda kalabilirsiniz.
B) Havaalanının metro istasyonu uçağınızın inişine kadar kapanmış olur, bu yüzden otelinize taksiyle gitmeniz gerekebilir.
C) Havaalanındaki metro istasyonu sizin uçağınız ininceye kadar kapanmış olacak, bu yüzden otelinize taksiyle gitmek zorunda kalacaksınız.
D) Uçağınız havaalanına inmeden önce metro istasyonu kapanmış olacak, bu nedenle otelinize ulaşmak için taksi çağırmanız gerekecek.
E) Uçağınız ininceye kadar havaalanındaki metro istasyonu kapandığından, otelinize taksiyle gitmeniz gerekecek.

3. Humans have been destroying forests for centuries, but today, forests are being destroyed at an extremely fast rate.

- A) İnsanlar yüzyıllar boyunca ormanları hızla tahrip ettiler fakat bugün ormanları aşırı derecede tahrip ediyoruz.
B) İnsanlar yüzyıllar boyunca ormanları tahrip ettiler fakat günümüzde ormanlar hızla yok olmaktadır.
C) İnsanlar asırlardır ormanları tahrip etmekte fakat günümüzde ormanlar aşırı bir hızla yok ediliyor.
D) İnsanlar asırlar boyunca ormanları tahrip etmekte ancak bugün orman tahribatı aşırı bir hızla gerçekleşiyor.
E) İnsanlar asırlarca ormanları tahrip etmişler de şimdilerde ormanlar aşırı bir hızla harap oluyor.

4. The government officials are trying to stimulate efficiency in the manufacturing sector by preparing new economic incentive packages.

- A) İmalat sektöründeki üretkenliğin harekete geçmesi için hükümet yetkilileri yeni ekonomik önlem paketleri hazırlamaya çalışıyor.
B) Hazırlanan yeni ekonomik teşvik paketleri hükümet yetkililerinin imalat sektöründeki üretkenliği harekete geçirmeye çalışmalarına dayanıyor.
C) İmalat sektöründeki üretkenliği harekete geçirmeyi amaçlayan hükümet yetkilileri, yeni ekonomik teşvik paketleri üzerinde çalışıyor.
D) Hükümet yetkililerinin üzerinde çalıştığı yeni ekonomik teşvik paketleri imalat sektöründeki üretkenliği artırmak için hazırlanıyor.
E) Hükümet yetkilileri yeni ekonomik teşvik paketleri hazırlayarak imalat sektöründeki üretkenliği harekete geçirmeye çalışıyor.

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

5. İlk Avrupalı kâşifler 16. yüzyılda yeni topraklara ayak basmadan önce hayatlarında hiç domates görmemişlerdi.

- A) Early European explorers had not yet seen a tomato in their lives until the 16th century when they set foot on new lands.
- B) Early European explorers had never seen a tomato in their lives until their arrival on new lands in the 16th century.
- C) Early European explorers had never seen a tomato in their lives before they set foot on new lands in the 16th century.
- D) Early European explorers of the 16th century had not yet seen a tomato in their lives when they arrived in new lands.
- E) Before they set foot on new lands in the 16th century, early explorers had never seen a tomato in their lives in Europe.

6. Edward VI 1547'de tahta çıktığında daha dokuz yaşındaydı.

- A) Edward VI came to the throne in 1547, when he was just nine years old.
- B) Edward VI came to the throne in 1547, and he was only nine years old at that time.
- C) Edward VI came to the throne at the age of nine in 1547.
- D) When Edward VI came to the throne in 1547, he was only nine years old.
- E) Edward VI came to the throne at the age of nine; it was 1547 then.

7. Tembel hayvanlar günde yaklaşık 20 saat uyurlar ve uyanık olduklarında bile, hemen hemen hiç hareket etmezler.

- A) Sloths sleep nearly for 20 hours every day, and they don't move at all even if they are awake.
- B) Sloths sleep nearly for 20 hours a day, and they hardly ever move even when they are awake.
- C) Sloths sleep for almost 20 hours a day, and they are hardly awake even when they move.
- D) Sloths spend almost 20 hours a day sleeping, and they barely move when they wake up.
- E) Sloths sleep for about 20 hours per day, and they are barely awake even as they move.

8. İlk kola içeceği, Amerikalı eczacı John Pemberton tarafından, kola ağacı yaprakları ve kola tohumları ile bir ilaç yaparken üretilmişti.

- A) American pharmacist John Pemberton produced the first cola drink when he was making a drug with the leaves of the cola tree and cola seeds.
- B) The first cola drink was produced by American pharmacist John Pemberton while he was making a drug with the cola tree leaves and cola seeds.
- C) The first cola drink was produced when American pharmacist John Pemberton was making a drug with the cola tree leaves and cola seeds.
- D) The first cola drink was produced by American pharmacist John Pemberton, who was making a drug with the cola leaves and cola seeds.
- E) The first cola drink was produced when American pharmacist John Pemberton was using the leaves of the cola tree and cola seeds for making a drug.

READING

NAME:

SURNAME:

TOTAL:

• Her soru 10 puan değerindedir.

1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The ancient Egyptians used a sophisticated system of hundreds of picture signs, any one of which could represent either a syllable or a full word. The Phoenicians, on the other hand, invented their own system of only 22 signs around three thousand years ago. Similar to the Egyptian one, their alphabet contained no vowels but some picture symbols. The Greeks borrowed the Phoenician alphabet and adapted it to their own language about two centuries later. As the Phoenician alphabet had more consonants than the Greeks needed, they used the extra signs to show vowel sounds, which was a revolutionary improvement over the previous systems. This alphabet was later adopted by the Romans, whose version is the most widely used one today.

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

- A) vowels were first used by the Phoenicians three thousand years ago
- B) the Egyptian alphabet had fewer letters than that of the Greeks
- C) both the Egyptian and the Phoenician alphabets involved vowels
- D) when the Romans adopted the alphabet, they changed it a lot
- E) the Roman alphabet was originally created by the Phoenicians

2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The number of the consonants in the Greek and the Phoenician alphabet is not the same.
- B) The Phoenicians did not need any letters for consonants.
- C) The symbols in the Phoenician alphabet were barely sufficient for Greeks.
- D) The Egyptians used a system of symbols, all of which represented full words.
- E) It was the Egyptian alphabet that the Phoenicians copied.

3. According to the passage, the Egyptian alphabet ----.

- A) had been slightly changed when it was adopted by the Phoenicians
- B) is used by most of the countries in the world
- C) contained both letters and signs
- D) was richer in signs than that of the Phoenicians
- E) was the first to introduce symbols for vowels

4. - 5. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

4. Birds migrate twice a year in order to find food, breed, grow or find a better climate. The birds in colder regions fly long distances across the world to warmer places and spend the winter months there. ---- Pigeons and crows are among these. They are able to survive in winter and do not need to fly to warmer climates.

- A) Even birds that do not fly can migrate.
- B) Some birds might migrate to cooler regions in the summer.
- C) In tropical regions, birds do not need to migrate at all.
- D) All bird species migrate to the same places each year.
- E) Not all bird species migrate in winter, though.

5. Yoga is a kind of training for the body and the mind. In Hinduism, yoga helps people unite with a higher power. This is achieved through posture or body position, breathing and meditation. Today, yoga is practised mostly for exercise and relaxation, especially by those in the West. ---- Therefore, people of all ages and fitness levels can easily practise it.

- A) The practice of yoga is becoming more and more popular in many countries.
- B) It involves gentler and slower movements than other forms of exercise.
- C) They have to learn the different postures of yoga.
- D) Yoga also has different breathing exercises.
- E) During yoga practice, the person's mind becomes clearer.

6. - 8. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

6. (I) Historians think that ancient civilizations played games like basketball. (II) The early Olmec people of ancient Mexico may have played a basketball type game as early as 1500 BCE. (III) Basketball was created by Dr James Naismith in 1891 as an indoor sport. (IV) Aztec and Mayan cultures had games similar to basketball too. (V) However, instead of a rubber ball, these people used the skulls of the enemy soldiers whom they beheaded at war.

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

7. (I) Yellow roses are a symbol of friendship and caring. (II) If you give away roses, it also reveals your feelings. (III) Therefore, if you send yellow roses to your friends, this will mean that you were thinking of them. (IV) Yellow roses have no romantic meaning. (V) As a result, if you send yellow roses to a work friend or to your boss, it won't be seen as a romantic gesture.

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

8. (I) Heat and temperature are different from each other. (II) Heat is energy that moves from one object or system to another and makes it warmer. (III) Temperature, however, is a measure of the movements of the molecules inside an object or substance. (IV) Temperature can be measured with a thermometer. (V) Thus, if the temperature of something is high, it means that its molecules are moving at a fast speed.

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

9. soruda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

9. Most of the villagers in ancient China were farmers, but they also had to work in road, canal or palace constructions.

- A) Eski Çin'de köylüler çoğunlukla çiftçiydi fakat aynı zamanda yol, kanal veya saray inşaatlarında zorla çalıştırılırlardı.
B) Eski Çin'de köylülerin çoğu çiftçiydi fakat aynı zamanda yol, kanal veya saray inşaatlarında çalışmak zorundaydılar.
C) Eski Çin köylüleri çoğunlukla çiftçiydi fakat yol, kanal veya saray inşaatlarında da çalışırlardı.
D) Çoğu çiftçi olan eski Çinliler yol, kanal veya saray inşaatlarında çalışmaya mecburdular.
E) Yol, kanal veya saray inşaatlarında çalışmak zorunda olan eski Çinliler aynı zamanda çiftçiydiler.

10. soruda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

10. Uzay aracı OSIRIS-REx, asteroid Bennu'ya, numuneler almak için güvenli bir iniş yapmayı başardı.

- A) Space probe OSIRIS-REx made a safe landing on asteroid Bennu to be able to collect samples.
B) Space probe OSIRIS-REx managed to land safely on asteroid Bennu and collected some samples.
C) Space probe OSIRIS-REx managed to make a safe landing on asteroid Bennu to collect samples.
D) Space probe OSIRIS-REx was able to land safely on asteroid Bennu and to collect samples.
E) Space probe OSIRIS-REx landed safely on asteroid Bennu and managed to collect samples.

SKILLS

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

1. Your friend has just moved into a new flat in a big building. His next-door neighbours are young college students. Their loud music and noise disturb him every night. So, he will complain to the building manager about them. But you think he should solve the problem in a friendlier way. So, you say: ----
 - A) You can put up with their noise until it becomes unbearable.
 - B) Report them to the police. That will definitely solve the problem.
 - C) They may not be aware that they're disturbing you. It's better to talk to them first.
 - D) You should disturb them, too. Make noise in your flat when they are quiet.
 - E) They deserve a good punishment. You should find a tougher way to stop them.
2. You are at work. Your co-worker is sitting with his eyes closed. Actually, he has sat like that or stared out the window all morning. He barely did any work. Normally, he is a very energetic man and works very hard. So you are worried about him, and you say: ----
 - A) You look as energetic as you are every day, so I think the boss misunderstood you.
 - B) I'm afraid you will fall asleep in your chair in a while.
 - C) Open your eyes and do some work as you should, will you?
 - D) I don't think you should be sleeping in the office.
 - E) What's the matter with you this morning? You seem odd.
3. Your six-year-old brother doesn't want to do his homework. In order to encourage him to do it, you promise to give him a reward when he finishes it. Now, he has finished it and is showing it to you. You keep your promise and say: ----
 - A) I could give you some candy for your good work, but it is bad for your health.
 - B) Good! I will reward you with a big candy bar when you do your homework again.
 - C) Well done! But you shouldn't expect a reward for just doing your homework.
 - D) Good for you! You deserve a bar of chocolate now.
 - E) I am proud of you now. But you must work harder for a reward.
4. Your cousin lives in Frankfurt. You are going to fly there and visit her. You are supposed to leave on June the third, but you receive an e-mail from the airline. It says that they have delayed your flight for two days due to bad weather conditions. So, you call your cousin and say: ----
 - A) There are no flights to Frankfurt until June the fourth.
 - B) I hope the weather gets better before June the third, and I can visit you.
 - C) They have cancelled my flight. So I can't visit you for some time.
 - D) Unfortunately, I can't come to see you before June the fifth.
 - E) Is it possible for you to drive to the airport in bad weather and pick me up?

5. **Your friend had a cat for ten years, and she loved it like a baby. Now, her cat is dead, and she is feeling very sorry. You visit her because you want to support and comfort her. When she is in tears, you say: ----**

A) I'm so sorry for your loss. I understand how bad it feels.
B) Would you like to see a picture of my cat? She is so cute like yours.
C) When you have a new pet, you should take better care of it.
D) Your cat lived longer than most street cats, anyway.
E) There is no reason for you to feel so sad. You could easily adopt a new one.

6. **It's your birthday tomorrow. Your friend is curious about your father's birthday present for you. But you are not expecting a gift from him because he is a businessman and always has other things on his mind. So, you hopelessly say: ----**

A) I hope he will buy a nice piece of jewellery like he did before.
B) I always expect a flower bouquet for my birthday, and my father knows that.
C) I usually celebrate my birthday with my family in a nice restaurant.
D) I don't think he will even remember it since he is very busy.
E) He has already bought me a gift. Let me show it to you.

7. **Your teenage nephew feels very uncomfortable because of the acne on his face. You finally take him to a skin doctor, and the doctor prescribes an ointment for him. He has just begun using the ointment. But he is afraid that he will never get rid of the acne. Now, you tell him not to worry and say: ----**

A) There is no medicine to prevent acne.
B) When you have more, just squeeze them.
C) You might get new ones in the coming years.
D) It will be alright. They will disappear soon.
E) It's hard to get rid of them with an ointment.

8. **Your brother comes to the dinner table as soon as he finishes his game outside. He hasn't washed his hands. When you warn him about this, he says he didn't touch anything dirty. You insist that he should wash them and say: ----**

A) I trust you. I know that you attach great importance to your personal hygiene.
B) But you still are supposed to wash your hands before you eat.
C) Good for you! Then, I suppose your hands are clean.
D) OK, but make sure you wash your hands and mouth after dinner.
E) You must wash your hands when they are visibly dirty.

9. **You and your friend Nancy want to watch a famous play at the town theatre this evening. You go there in the morning to get tickets for tonight's performance. You wait in a long queue for an hour, but then, they tell you that all the tickets have been sold. So, you call your friend and say: ----**

A) I was going to buy our tickets for the play, but I didn't want to.
B) We won't be able to see the play tonight. I couldn't get any tickets.
C) It was hard to get the tickets. I had to wait in a long queue.
D) I could hardly find two tickets after I waited for an hour.
E) I couldn't get our tickets in the morning. We'll buy them when we go there tonight.

10. **You are riding on a city bus. Someone taps you on your shoulder, and you turn around. An unfamiliar woman says 'Hi, Martha.' You don't know her, and your name is not Martha. So, you politely say to her: ----**

A) Who are you, and why are you talking to me?
B) I am not Martha, and I don't know you. Stop calling me Martha.
C) Sorry, I don't like talking to people that I don't know.
D) Why do you think my name is Martha?
E) I'm afraid you are mistaking me for someone else.

SKILLS

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

1. Husband:
– **Have you fed the cat yet?**

Wife:
– ----

Husband:
– **So, why is she meowing now?**

Wife:
– **She must be bored. She wants our attention, I guess.**

- A) Yes, but I think I didn't give her enough food.
B) Oh, no! I forgot to do that.
C) Not yet. I'll feed her in a few minutes.
D) Yes, she ate her food half an hour ago.
E) Yes, I have filled her water bowl with enough water.

3. Jay:
– **I called you last night for a chat about the game, but you didn't answer the phone.**

Peter:
– **I was sleeping, I think. I went to sleep very early.**

Jay:
– ----

Peter:
– **I wanted to, but I was too tired. I fell asleep before it started.**

- A) Oh? So, you missed the game, didn't you?
B) You weren't interested in that game then.
C) Oh, I thought you were watching the game too.
D) Oh, how could you sleep when there was an important game on TV?
E) I guess learning about the score was really important to you.

2. Bob:
– ----

Derek:
– **That sounds great, but I must go home as soon as possible.**

Bob:
– **Really? Why?**

Derek:
– **My wife isn't feeling well today. I have to cook dinner for the kids.**

- A) How about going to a café after work?
B) How is your wife doing? I haven't heard from her in a while.
C) It's too bad that you can't come to dinner with us.
D) Are you going to finish the project by lunch today?
E) I missed your children a lot. When can I pay you a visit to see them?

4. Simon:
– **We can't go for a walk this morning. It's going to rain.**

Olivia:
– ----

Simon:
– **But I don't.**

Olivia:
– **Well, I'll go by myself then.**

- A) Don't you have an umbrella?
B) That's bad! I hate getting wet in the rain.
C) Oh, don't be so afraid of getting wet.
D) Oh, it's fun to walk in the rain. I love it.
E) Really? I think we should stay home.

5. Mark:

– ----

Mia:

- **I did. It's for my friends. They are coming over for tea.**

Mark:

- **Can I have a slice?**

Mia:

- **I'm afraid not. I am going to cut it when I am serving it.**

- A) When will you cut this cake into slices?
B) Who did you make this cake for?
C) This doesn't look like a home-made cake.
D) Did you make this cake for us or for the guests?
E) This cake looks yummy. Who made it?

7. Police officer:

- **Can you give us a description of the robber, madam?**

Woman:

- **I'm afraid not. It was too dark.**

Police officer:

– ----

Woman:

- **No, I didn't. He was very tall. That's all I can say.**

- A) Can you tell us any other details about him?
B) Was he a tall man or a short one?
C) So, you didn't see him very clearly.
D) Maybe he was someone familiar.
E) Perhaps you can say something about his height.

6. Emma:

- **I've heard that you have been ill. How do you feel now?**

Noah:

- **Even though I got vaccinated last year, I have got down with the flu. I can't seem to get better.**

Emma:

– ----

Noah:

- **I didn't know that it can do that. I should definitely see a doctor, then.**

- A) You shouldn't take antibiotics unless your doctor prescribes them.
B) The flu virus can evolve each year, so it might be a good idea to talk to your doctor.
C) My sister also caught the flu last week, but she feels OK now.
D) Get well soon. Do you think you will get the shot again this year?
E) You might need to get vaccinated again since it has been a year.

8. Nick:

- **May I have a small piece of your hamburger?**

Nick's sister:

– ----

Nick:

- **I don't want to. I'm on a diet.**

Nick's sister:

- **OK, but don't ask me for another piece. I won't give any.**

- A) OK, but you must give me a piece of yours when it comes, too.
B) Can't you wait until the waiter brings yours?
C) You can eat all of it. I don't mind.
D) Why don't you get one for yourself, too?
E) Why do you always want to share my food?

SKILLS

NAME:

SURNAME:

TOTAL:

• Her soru 10 puan değerindedir.

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

1. You're going out for a walk. It's a nice spring day, but it's still not very warm. Your mother advises you to put on your coat, but you don't think that it is necessary to wear something that heavy. So, you say: ----

- A) You are right, I can't go out without it, anyway.
B) I think I should. It's rather cold for a spring day.
C) I'll be OK in just a lightweight jacket, I think. It's not so cold.
D) It's not warm enough to leave the house without a coat yet.
E) I really don't need it, but I'll take it with me.

2. You are an old man, and you have just bought a suitcase from a shop. As you are walking to the taxi stand across the street, a young man offers to carry the suitcase for you. You thank him but kindly refuse his offer by saying: ----

- A) Can you please carry it to the taxi stand across the street?
B) Would you mind helping me carry it?
C) It might be too heavy for you to carry it, too.
D) It's all right because it's got nothing inside.
E) It is too heavy for me to carry with all the things in it.

3. You are working at a coffee shop. A customer looks at the menu and orders a latte. But he doesn't want any milk in it. You are surprised because latte is made with espresso and steamed milk. So, you say: ----

- A) You can have another kind of coffee with milk if you like.
B) I am surprised that you don't like milk.
C) So why don't I just give you a cup of espresso instead?
D) We make the best latte in the town in this shop.
E) Would you like to have milk foam on top of your latte?

4. You are wearing a nose ring. You got your nose pierced last year. Your friend liked it very much. Now, she wants to have a nose piercing, too, but she is afraid of the pain. You want to tell her that it doesn't hurt much. You say: ----

- A) You are right. I am still trying to deal with the pain even after a year.
B) It's less painful than getting a shot in the arm. Trust me.
C) Your nose will be sore for a week or so afterwards.
D) You will feel uncomfortable, and your nose can be swollen for a month.
E) Nose piercing is rather painful, and it doesn't heal very quickly.

5. Your sister is scared of dogs. When she sees a dog, she thinks it will bite her. So you advise her to follow certain rules around dogs, especially unfamiliar ones. And you warn her about what she should not do. You say: ----

- A) Never run towards them or away from them. If a dog runs towards you, just freeze.
B) A familiar dog will even protect you from other dogs.
C) Some people are very surprised when their dog bites someone, but all dogs can bite.
D) You may be afraid when the dog starts growling.
E) If you follow certain rules, they won't bite you. Just be careful.

6. Your mother is in hospital. She is going to have a surgery in ten minutes. She is nervous and scared. Just before they take her into the operating room, you try to comfort her. You say: ----

- A) I am glad I am not in your shoes at the moment.
B) I'll be waiting on the other side of the door. It will be over before you know it.
C) You must be very frightened now. You will be going under the knife soon.
D) I hope I'll see you alive and well after the surgery.
E) I am nervous and scared too. I don't know how to help you.

7. - 10. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. Father:

- **Did you hear the phone last night? I wonder who called while we were all sleeping.**

Daughter:

- **I got up and answered it. It was one of your friends from work.**

Father:

- ----

Daughter:

- **He did, but I don't remember what it is. I was half asleep when I answered the phone.**

- A) He called before that, too, didn't he?
- B) Didn't he give his name?
- C) Did he say he would call again?
- D) Didn't he apologize for calling in the middle of the night?
- E) He probably called me about the meeting on Monday morning.

8. Son:

- **I can't find my book anywhere. Have you seen it, Mum?**

Mother:

- ----

Son:

- **That's right. But it's not there anymore.**

Mother:

- **Ask your sister. She may have put it away.**

- A) Isn't it on the coffee table in front of the sofa?
- B) It may be on one of the shelves in your bookcase.
- C) Didn't you lend it to your friend yesterday?
- D) I don't remember seeing it anywhere in the house yesterday.
- E) You were reading it on the sofa this afternoon.

9. Martha:

- **Do you like your new flat?**

Nancy:

- **Yes, it is very comfortable. The kitchen is a bit small, though.**

Martha:

- ----

Nancy:

- **Yes. That one was much bigger.**

- A) I suppose it's not as small as the old one.
- B) Was your old kitchen a small one, too?
- C) Is it smaller than the one in your old flat?
- D) But your old kitchen wasn't very big, either.
- E) You could have found a flat with a bigger kitchen.

10. Boy:

- **Isn't dinner ready yet, Mum?**

Mother:

- **It is, but we'll eat when your dad comes home.**

Boy:

- ----

Mother:

- **Of course not, but you know it is nice to eat together as a family.**

- A) I am very hungry. Can I eat before he comes?
- B) Can we start eating before he arrives home?
- C) Can't he eat alone when he comes later?
- D) Do we have to wait until then?
- E) But he may not be hungry then.

PRIVATE

GRADE 11

PRACTICE TEST

01

NAME : _____
SURNAME : _____
CLASS : _____

ydspublishing

YABANCI DİL DENEME SINAVI

İNGİLİZCE

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

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

1. The Titanic sank in the Atlantic Ocean on April 15, 1912, killing more than 1,500 people; it was one of the biggest ---- of the 20th century.

- A) challenges B) adventures
C) miracles D) disasters
E) experiences

3. People with hypochondria ---- worry about their health without any reason and always think that they have a serious illness.

- A) exactly B) punctually
C) instantly D) constantly
E) truthfully

2. Although babies start developing teeth very early, their teeth aren't ---- at first; you can't see them until the baby is 6-12 months old.

- A) powerful B) edible
C) stable D) multiple
E) visible

4. Leonardo da Vinci was one of the most important artists of the Renaissance; his famous paintings ---- the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*.

- A) include B) provide
C) occupy D) supply
E) contain

5. Children usually imitate their parents' behaviour and ---- their habits; therefore, parents should set a good example for them.

- A) look for B) take over
C) pick up D) end up
E) feel for

6. Engineers from Shizuoka University in Japan ---- a model space elevator system, which ---- into space in a month's time.

- A) are creating / has been sent
B) had created / was being sent
C) have been creating / was sent
D) created / had been sent
E) have created / will be sent

7. The speed of light is 299,792,458 metres per second, so if it ---- possible for us to travel at that speed, we ---- the Earth more than seven times in one second.

- A) could be / circled
B) was / have to circle
C) were / could circle
D) will be / can circle
E) has been / must circle

8. The best protection against diseases is vaccination, but it ---- researchers years, sometimes even decades, ---- a vaccine.

- A) has taken / having developed
B) took / developing
C) had taken / to be developing
D) takes / to develop
E) will take / being developed

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

9. Great white sharks can be found ---- the world's oceans, mostly in cool waters close ---- the coast.

- A) across / with B) in / for
C) among / on D) off / by
E) throughout / to

10. Vitamin C cannot really protect you ---- the flu, but it reduces the risk ---- catching it by strengthening your immune system.

- A) for / in B) from / by
C) against / of D) in / with
E) off / at

11. America has had many periods of drought in its history; ----, droughts will occur more frequently now across the continent due to climate change.

- A) otherwise B) therefore
C) consequently D) however
E) for example

12. Normally, a pet dog will not attack you ---- he thinks you are a danger to him or to his human family.

- A) because B) unless
C) when D) so that
E) if

13. It is interesting that ---- people attract mosquitoes and often get bitten while ---- are rarely bitten by them.

- A) no / all
B) any / the others
C) some / others
D) none / a few
E) all / the other ones

14. An amoeba is a one-celled creature and is ---- small ---- it can only be seen through a microscope.

- A) either / or B) so / that
C) too / for D) both / and
E) as / as

15. Most people spend their free time shopping and wasting money although they can do other fun things ---- going shopping.

- A) despite B) owing to
C) due to D) instead of
E) such as

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

Uranus, which is the third-largest planet in the solar system, is 2.9 billion kilometres away (16)---- the Sun. One interesting fact about Uranus is that it is the first planet which was found with the help of a telescope. It was discovered in 1781 by the British astronomer William Herschel (17)---- he thought it was a star at first. Two years later, the object was universally accepted as a new planet (18)---- further observations by another astronomer, Johann Bode. The planet was (19)---- the Greek god of the sky, Uranus, as suggested by Johann Bode. But in fact, William Herschel wanted it (20)---- 'Georgium Sidus' in honour of King George III of England.

16.

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

17.

- A) if B) although
C) so that D) because
E) until

18.

- A) except for B) rather than
C) thanks to D) as well as
E) in case of

19.

- A) called for B) brought up
C) asked for D) pointed out
E) named after

20.

- A) being called
B) to call
C) to be called
D) called
E) to be calling

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

21. ----, and scientists are blaming climate change for it.

- A) Bumblebees have the ability to adapt to changing climate
- B) Bumblebee habitats are shrinking at a fast rate
- C) Bumblebees evolved in mild, temperate climates
- D) Bumblebees are sensitive to environmental influences
- E) Bumblebees are declining due to the effects of pesticide use in agriculture

22. Asia has nearly one-third of the world's total land area, ----.

- A) but it is the only continent that shares borders with two other continents
- B) for it is home to more than half of Earth's people
- C) and is the most populated continent in the world
- D) so it also contains the world's largest country, Russia
- E) yet it has a great influence on world culture and economy

23. Although most people fear spiders, ----.

- A) they can have an allergy to these creatures
- B) they vary in size and colour depending on the species
- C) they may have had stressful experiences in the past involving these creatures
- D) these creatures are physically not even able to cause any harm
- E) some of these creatures produce a poisonous substance that is very dangerous

24. If you don't get enough sleep, you may have poor brain performance ----.

- A) as well as a higher risk of health problems
- B) but better thinking abilities
- C) despite the need for 8 hours of sleep every night
- D) but it can disrupt your sleep pattern even further in the long term
- E) because of the connection between too much sleep and too little energy

25. ----, so it may not be a good idea to eat them unripe as they might be bitter then.

- A) Grapefruits are acidic and have a sour taste
- B) Eating grapefruits daily can reduce the risk of cancer
- C) Grapefruits are one of the lowest-calorie fruits
- D) Even half of a grapefruit contains a lot of vitamin C
- E) Grapefruits are filled with nutritious substances

26. The Moon shines brightly in the night sky, ----.

- A) and for this reason, it completes its orbit around Earth in 27.3 days
- B) which is why we only see 60% of its surface
- C) but it doesn't produce its own light
- D) for our view of the Moon changes each night
- E) so it appears to change shape all the time

27. Robin Hood is a folk hero and a legendary man ----.

- A) as his first reference in literature dates back to the 15th century
- B) even though the books still remain famous and popular
- C) despite the popularity of his stories
- D) except his adventures have been featured in books, movies and cartoons
- E) whom people have told stories about for many years

28. While too little activity and too many calories from food and drinks are the main causes of obesity, ----.

- A) it is mainly the result of unhealthy eating and low levels of physical activity
- B) lack of physical activity is another important factor related to obesity
- C) people become obese when they eat more calories than they burn
- D) genetic and hormonal factors might also play a role
- E) it occurs when you are significantly over the ideal weight for your height

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

Americans love Halloween with its costumes, candies and scary décor. However, Halloween didn't start in America. Scholars agree that it started about 2,000 years ago, when Celtic people in Europe celebrated the end of the harvest and the beginning of a new year in a festival called Samhain. This was also the time when Celtic people thought the barriers between the physical world and the spirit world collapsed, allowing spirits of the dead to walk among them and perhaps to harm them. That's why they made bonfires believing that the flames and sparks would ward off evil spirits. They also burned crops and animals as sacrifices to their gods to please them. They danced and sang around the fire in costumes of animal heads and skins so that the bad spirits would not kidnap them. Today, many people link bats with Halloween. That's because the fires that the Celts lit attracted insects, which, in turn, attracted bats.

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) A Celtic festival called Samhain
- B) Celtic customs and beliefs
- C) The origins of Halloween
- D) The connection between death and Halloween
- E) The differences between Halloween and Samhain

30. The underlined phrase 'ward off' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) show respect, thank
- B) prevent, keep away
- C) invite
- D) forgive
- E) welcome, greet

31. We can infer from the passage that during Samhain, Celtic people made bonfires ----.

- A) so that the dead would become alive again
- B) to protect themselves from evil spirits that was believed to walk among them
- C) so that the spirits would see them in costumes of animal heads and skins
- D) to attract bats which would send flies away
- E) to see the spirits of their dead relatives

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

All the gold that has ever been refined throughout history could be placed in a cube measuring 20 meters on a side, and about 75 per cent of that has been extracted since 1910. Early discoveries of gold relied on the blind luck of someone spotting a yellow glint in a stream or in a crack between rocks. But the search today is more systematic and precise. First, geologists know more about how gold forms. They know, for example, that the metal is present in almost all rocks and soil, but the grains are so small that they're invisible. Gold mining is not always a lucrative business. Gold present in an area is rarely worth mining. Scientists, known as prospectors, search for these deposits. Sometimes, these deposits contain pure gold. In most deposits, however, gold is combined with silver or another metal. After finding indications of gold, scientists drill to obtain samples from below the surface, which they analyse for their gold content. If there's enough gold in the deposit, the mining company may set up a large-scale mining operation.

32. It is clear from the passage that gold ----.

- A) is usually hard to detect
- B) never exists in its pure form in nature
- C) began to be extracted in the early 20th century
- D) can only be discovered by luck
- E) is extracted by scientists called prospectors

33. According to the passage, in order for gold mining companies to launch mining operations, ----.

- A) they must be able to notice a yellow sparkle in a stream or between rocks
- B) the gold content of the deposit must be high
- C) the sample that they obtain must definitely contain pure gold
- D) the gold must first be separated from other metals
- E) they don't need to work with scientists

34. The underlined word 'lucrative' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) profitable
- B) safe
- C) private
- D) simple
- E) competitive

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

Mount Vesuvius has erupted more than fifty times in its long history, but no eruption was more tragic or famous than the one in 79 CE. Millions of tons of volcanic ash, stone and poisonous gas rained down on the ancient Roman town of Pompeii, which was right in the path of the eruption. The town was completely buried under a thick cloud of ash in just a few hours. About 2,000 people, who did not manage to flee, died while more people escaped to other towns. Some survivors came back in search of lost relatives and their belongings. And some people from other towns came to rob valuable objects. Then the city was completely abandoned and left forgotten. It wasn't until 1748 when the city was rediscovered by a group of explorers who came to dig for ancient artefacts in the region. They were surprised to find a city underneath a thick layer of dust and debris. The city was mostly intact; all the buildings and artefacts had remained as they were on the day of the eruption. The victims' skeletons were just where they had fallen.

35. Which is true about the ancient city of Pompeii according to the passage?

- A) People had no time to escape when Vesuvius began to erupt in 79 CE.
- B) It had a population of 2,000 people in 79 CE, when Mt. Vesuvius had a fierce eruption.
- C) It was entirely destroyed by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 CE except for a few buildings.
- D) It remained unknown for more than 1,500 years after the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 CE.
- E) Explorers had been searching for it for many decades before it was found in 1748.

36. According to the passage, the explorers who rediscovered Pompeii were surprised when they ----.

- A) saw that the city was preserved by volcanic ashes
- B) realized there were no ancient artefacts there
- C) noticed that none of the artefacts had been stolen
- D) found out that some survivors came back to find their possessions
- E) discovered the bones of the disaster's victims

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

- A) how and why Mt. Vesuvius erupted in 79 CE
- B) how Pompeii was rediscovered after the 79 CE eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
- C) why the victims of the 79 CE eruption of Mt. Vesuvius had died
- D) what happened to Pompeii after the 79 CE eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
- E) what the survivors of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 CE did afterwards

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

It was Greek mathematician and philosopher Pythagoras who first proposed that the Earth was round sometime around 500 BCE, after observing the line between the part of the Moon in light and in the dark as it moved through its orbital cycle. He reasoned that if the Moon was round, the Earth must be round too. In later years, Athenian philosopher Plato taught his students that the Earth was a 'round body' though he offered no scientific explanation. Later, Greek philosopher Anaxagoras observed the shape of the Earth's shadow on the Moon during a lunar eclipse and used it as evidence that the Earth was round. In 350 BCE, the great Greek philosopher Aristotle decided that the Earth was a sphere after observing the star groups moving in the sky. And during the next 100 years, Aristarchus, a Greek astronomer and mathematician, spoke about the Sun being at the centre of the universe with the Earth revolving around it. And in 240 BCE, Greek mathematician and geographer Eratosthenes managed to calculate the circumference of the Earth for the first time.

38. Who claimed that the Earth was round but did not base it on any scientific facts?

- A) Aristarchus
- B) Eratosthenes
- C) Anaxagoras
- D) Pythagoras
- E) Plato

39. Which of the statements given below is true according to the passage?

- A) The first claim that the Earth had a spherical shape was made in 350 BCE.
- B) Ancient ideas about the Earth's spherical shape were based on observations of the Moon and the sky.
- C) Aristotle did not support Pythagoras' idea of a spherical world.
- D) Greek scientists had found out the size of the Earth long before 240 CE.
- E) Aristarchus believed that the Moon orbited the Sun, which was at the centre of the universe.

40. Which of the following can we conclude from the passage?

- A) It has been known that the Earth was round since the time of the ancient Greeks.
- B) It was thought that the Sun revolved around the Earth in the ancient Greece after 350 BCE.
- C) Ancient scholars argued that the Earth was flat rather than spherical.
- D) The Earth's shadow on the Moon doesn't give any clues about its shape.
- E) Ancient people all believed that the Earth was flat.

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

There are no native people and no permanent residents or citizens of Antarctica. There are nearly 5,000 scientists and researchers there in the summer months (October to April), along with about 45,000 tourists visiting on cruise ships. In winter months, the number of the people in Antarctica drops to about 1,000 scientific staff only. There are around 66 research stations of different nations scattered across Antarctica. These vary in size but typically have 50 people in the summer and 6 to 10 in winter. Most of the scientists and staff in Antarctica stay for short terms of 3-6 months. It used to be quite common for researchers to work for three summer months and two winter months, but nowadays, most scientific stations close down during the cold, harsh winter months. In addition to scientists and researchers, there are some expedition and mountaineering guides staying for a few months in or near Antarctica.

41. What does the underlined word 'These' in the passage refer to?

- A) people working in research stations
- B) people living across Antarctica
- C) scientists and researchers
- D) research stations
- E) different nations

42. The passage tells us that ----.

- A) most of the scientists working in Antarctica stay there for more than six months
- B) very few research stations in Antarctica stay open all year long
- C) Antarctica is usually visited between April and September
- D) native people of Antarctica usually work as expedition or mountaineering guides
- E) some of the research stations in Antarctica are too small for 50 scientists to work in

43. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Research Stations of Antarctica
- B) Antarctica Is Not A Country!
- C) Who Lives in Antarctica?
- D) Who Are the Native People of Antarctica?
- E) Why Do Few People Live in Antarctica?

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

44. Son:

- **Are we having broccoli again? You know I don't like it.**

Mother:

- **We've only had it boiled. That's why you don't like it.**

Son:

- ----

Mother:

- **Yes, I tried a new recipe I found on the Internet. I'm sure you'll love it.**

- A) Did you cook it in another way this time?
- B) Well, I guess you boiled it again, didn't you?
- C) But the Internet is full of different recipes for broccoli.
- D) Does it have to be boiled?
- E) Why don't you try another recipe next time?

45. Victoria:

- **I was petting a cat yesterday. He started purring but then attempted to bite my hand.**

David:

- ----

Victoria:

- **But he was purring, so I thought he was enjoying it.**

David:

- **If a cat purrs, it doesn't always mean that he is happy. Cats also purr when they get angry or scared.**

- A) That's strange; cats love being touched and petted.
- B) I suppose he became annoyed when you petted him.
- C) Maybe he got mad when you stopped petting.
- D) Perhaps he wanted you to go on petting him.
- E) He probably was delighted when you petted him.

46. Tim's uncle:

- ----

Tim's mother:

- **Well, he wants to actually, but I don't let him do so.**

Tim's uncle:

- **Why not? It will be good exercise for him, and it will help him save his money.**

Tim's mother:

- **But this is not a safe town to ride a bike in, you know.**

Tim's uncle:

- **I suppose you are right. We hear the news about cyclist injuries almost every day.**

- A) Would Tim want me to teach him how to ride a bike?
- B) It's time you bought Tim a better bike.
- C) Why does Tim want to have a new bike?
- D) Why doesn't Tim ride his bike to school instead of taking the bus?
- E) I think it's safer for Tim to take the bus to school than riding his bike.

47. Archie:

- **I'm going to have my birthday party at a café on Saturday night. Would you like to come?**

Scarlett:

- **Oh, I'd love to, but my parents don't allow me to be out after seven o'clock.**

Archie:

- ----

Scarlett:

- **It won't help. They won't change their mind.**

- A) It is such a pity! What if you sneak out?
- B) It won't be fun without you. I wish you could come.
- C) That's too bad. I'll talk to them myself.
- D) Oh, then let's cancel the party and do something else instead.
- E) Will they let you if we go there earlier and leave at five or six o'clock?

48. Wife:

- **Look, the weather is horrible outside. Are your parents expecting us today?**

Husband:

- **Yes, they are expecting us for lunch. We should get ready; it's nearly lunch time.**

Wife:

- ----

Husband:

- **Neither do I, but we promised them.**

- A) I really don't feel like leaving home in this terrible weather.
- B) I wish we didn't have to go today.
- C) I can't find an excuse not to go. Can you?
- D) I don't think we can cancel it.
- E) I don't want to call them and lie to them.

50. **Diet Coke is lower in sugar than regular Coke, yet researchers are doubtful about its effects on health and weight.**

- A) Unlike regular Coke, diet Coke isn't high in sugar, and according to researchers, it may have better effects on health and weight.
- B) Diet Coke contains less sugar than regular Coke, but researchers are not certain about how it affects health and weight.
- C) Researchers recommend drinking regular Coke for our health and weight rather than diet Coke although regular Coke has a lot of sugar in it.
- D) Researchers think that regular Coke may be better than diet Coke for our health and weight even though it contains more sugar.
- E) Researchers think that diet Coke is safer to drink for our health and weight than regular Coke as it doesn't have as much sugar as regular Coke does.

ydspublishing

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

49. **Unlike most other sports, golf can be played by older people as well as young people.**

- A) Golf differs from many other sports in that it can be played by both young people and the elderly.
- B) Older people can play many sports that younger people play, and golf is one of them.
- C) Older people can be as good at golf as young people are although they can't play other sports so well.
- D) The elderly can play golf besides other sports in contrast to young people.
- E) Besides some other sports, older people can also play golf together with young players.

51. **An extinct volcano is one that has not had an eruption for at least 10,000 years and is not expected to erupt again.**

- A) A volcano is extinct if it last erupted more than 10 thousand years ago and is not likely to erupt again.
- B) An extinct volcano is not expected to erupt again if it has been less than 10,000 years since its last eruption.
- C) It is expected that a volcano can hardly have a new eruption if it has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.
- D) A volcano which is extinct is not expected to erupt within the next 10,000 years.
- E) An extinct volcano may be expected to erupt at any time even if it last erupted more than 10,000 years ago.

52. When the epidemic of Ebola began in West Africa, the general belief among researchers was that there was “no cure” for the disease.

- A) Treatment for the Ebola virus had not been found until researchers experienced an epidemic in West Africa.
- B) When West Africa was hit by an Ebola epidemic, researchers thought that the disease could not be cured at all.
- C) Researchers were not able to find a cure for the Ebola virus until it caused an epidemic in West Africa.
- D) When West Africa was hit by the Ebola virus disease, almost no patients could be cured despite researchers' efforts.
- E) Researchers have been working on a cure for the Ebola virus disease ever since an epidemic began in West Africa.

53. Any trip to Ireland should include a detour to the Cliffs of Moher, where you can have a fantastic view of the Atlantic Ocean.

- A) You should have visited the Cliffs of Moher when you visited Ireland, where you could have seen a fantastic view of the Atlantic Ocean.
- B) Whenever you visit Ireland, you should make sure you visit the Cliffs of Moher as well, where you have the best view of the Atlantic Ocean.
- C) The Cliffs of Moher offers the best view of the Atlantic Ocean in the whole Ireland, so remember to take a detour to go there.
- D) Be sure to make time for a detour to the Cliffs of Moher when you are visiting Ireland; you can enjoy a great view of the Atlantic Ocean there.
- E) It is best if a trip to Ireland ends with a detour to the Cliffs of Moher if you want to have a great view of the Atlantic Ocean.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

54. You want your father to give up driving because he is too old to drive. He cannot drive safely or carefully anymore. But he gets mad and hurt when someone says he shouldn't be driving at this age. Now you are trying to convince him not to drive anymore, but you don't want to hurt him or make him mad. You kindly say: ----

- A) I'm afraid that you are a big danger to the people on the road.
- B) You are a reckless and dangerous driver because of your age.
- C) Believe me that I am really concerned about you driving.
- D) You are absolutely too old and weak to drive.
- E) You can't even walk straight or see where you are going.

55. Your niece wants a new phone for her 16th birthday although her parents can't spend money on any extra things. Her father has just lost his job, so the family has to live on a small budget. Besides, they have a lot of bills and debts to pay off. To make your niece understand why she can't have a new phone, you say: ----

- A) Do you think you deserve a new phone just because you are 16?
- B) Don't be so greedy. You have a phone that works, anyway.
- C) What do you need a new phone for when you already have one?
- D) Use your mother's phone; she doesn't need it because she will be home all day.
- E) At the moment, your parents can't afford to purchase one, and you know that.

56. Your sister is worried about your online shopping habits. You frequently buy clothes and other things online although you don't need them. She thinks you are wasting your money and fears that you are becoming addicted to online shopping. When she asks the reason why you can't stop it, you say: ----

- A) I will hide the things that I buy from now on. I don't want you to know that I wasted my money.
- B) Things that I've looked at days ago keep popping up on my screen.
- C) I spend less time doing other things that I enjoy because of online shopping.
- D) I feel guilty after buying something online.
- E) I often buy things that I don't need or things that are too expensive for me.

57. You ask your mum's permission to go to the movies with your classmates and then to a café after school today. Your mum tells you that it is all right. But she makes you promise to return home at 10 pm the latest. And to make sure that you keep your promise, she says: ----

- A) We'll be happy to see you back no matter what the time is.
- B) We'll be worried even if you arrive before then.
- C) You should definitely be back no later than that.
- D) I'd rather you didn't stay until midnight.
- E) Call us and let us know if you are coming after 10.

58. Just as you are leaving the office to go home after a very tiring day, you receive a call from your roommate. He asks what you would like to have for dinner. You are so hungry that you could eat anything he prepares, so you say: ----

- A) I want to eat something simple. I am not that hungry.
- B) I think you should wait for me to come home. We can cook together.
- C) Don't bother to cook dinner tonight. We can order takeaway.
- D) It really doesn't matter as long as it is ready when I get home. I am starving.
- E) Don't worry about it. I'd like to take you out to dinner tonight.

ydspublishing

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

59. Many of the ideas that we have about pirates have come from books and films which tell of stories of adventures of pirates and of buried treasures. ---- So, they are a combination of facts and fiction. For example, there are many stories about characters named Captain Kidd and Blackbeard, both of whom were famous pirates in British history.

- A) Pirate stories have fascinated people for many centuries.
- B) Pirates really existed in the past and were very famous in their times.
- C) In these stories, pirates often attack other ships and rob them.
- D) The stories are made up, but the characters are real people.
- E) Books and films about pirates have led to great interest in piracy.

60. The term “Renaissance man” does not mean that the person really lived during the Renaissance. ---- For example, Albert Schweitzer, who was a theologian, musician, philosopher and a doctor, was a 20th century “Renaissance man”. Benjamin Franklin was a “Renaissance man”, who lived in the 18th century (1700s) and was an author and printer, politician, scientist, inventor and a soldier.

- A) In fact, Renaissance is a French word meaning “rebirth” and refers to a period in European civilization.
- B) One of the most famous people alive during this time was Michelangelo, who was a sculptor, painter, architect and a poet.
- C) It can be used for anyone with a lot of knowledge and proficiency in more than one subject or field.
- D) However, during the Renaissance, there were many famous artists, writers and philosophers.
- E) The Renaissance, which began in Europe in the 14th century, is said to be the start of the “modern age”.

61. Playing games is very important for a child’s health and development. Research shows that play can improve children’s abilities to plan, organize, get along with others and control their emotions. In addition, play helps with language, maths and social skills and even helps children deal with stress. ---- School hours, homework, fewer safe places to play, spending time on the Internet and watching TV are among the reasons for this.

- A) However, some parents think play is a waste of time for school children.
- B) On the other hand, most children neglect their schoolwork by playing all the time.
- C) Some parents do not offer their children the opportunity or the time to play.
- D) But spending too much time playing doesn’t leave any time for responsibilities.
- E) Yet, in recent years, children have been spending less and less time playing games.

62. The ancient Greeks believed in many gods and goddesses. ---- However, they had incredible powers. They would live forever; they never died. There were twelve important Greek gods and goddesses. They lived on Mount Olympus, where they held discussions and took decisions about humans and their lives.

- A) And they thought these gods and goddesses were braver and cleverer than humans.
- B) These gods and goddesses fought battles and had heroic adventures.
- C) These gods and goddesses were believed to be more powerful than humans.
- D) Some of them were the gods or goddesses of death and were dangerous to humans.
- E) These gods and goddesses had human qualities.

63. Migration occurs when animals move from one region or habitat to another during a particular season. Birds migrate twice a year in order to find food, breed, grow or to find a better climate. In winter, they fly to regions which are warm, have an adequate food supply and are safe for breeding. Not all birds migrate, though. ---- They don’t need to fly to warmer climates. Pigeons, crows and raven are in this group.

- A) Also, they migrate to cooler regions in the summer.
- B) Some birds fly very long distances across the world.
- C) That’s because they are able to survive in winter.
- D) There are even some birds that fly over the Himalayas.
- E) They usually migrate to the same places every year.

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

64. A wishing well is a term in European folklore that expresses a well or pool which people throw coins into while making a wish.

- A) Avrupa folklorunda insanların dilek tutmak için içine bozuk para attıkları bir kuyu veya havuzu ifade eden terim dilek kuyusudur.
- B) Dilek kuyusu, insanların dilek tutarken içine bozuk para attıkları kuyu veya havuzu ifade eden bir Avrupa folkloru terimidir.
- C) Dilek kuyusu, Avrupa folklorunda, insanların dilek tutarken içine bozuk para attıkları kuyu veya havuzu ifade eden bir terimdir.
- D) Dilek kuyusu, Avrupa folklorunda, dilek tutan insanların içine bozuk para attıkları kuyu veya havuzu ifade eden bir terimdir.
- E) Avrupa folklorunda dilek kuyusu terimi, insanların içine bozuk para atıp dilek tuttıkları kuyu veya havuzu ifade eder.

65. Although the word slavery usually makes us think of the African slaves in America in the 1800s, slavery was common throughout the world at the time.

- A) Kölelik kelimesi çoğunlukla 1800'ler Amerika'sının Afrikalı kölelerini aklımıza getirir ancak kölelik o zamanlar dünya çapında yaygındı.
- B) Kölelik, 1800'lerde dünya çapında yaygın olmasına rağmen, kölelik sözcüğü bize çoğunlukla o dönemde Amerika'daki Afrikalı köleleri düşündürür.
- C) Kölelik kelimesinin çoğunlukla bize 1800'lerde Amerika'daki Afrikalı köleleri düşündürmesi bir yana, o zamanlar kölelik dünya çapında yaygındı.
- D) Kölelik kelimesinin çoğunlukla o dönemde Amerika'daki Afrikalı köleleri düşünmemize neden olmasına karşın, 1800'lerde kölelik dünya çapında yaygındı.
- E) Kölelik kelimesi çoğunlukla bize 1800'lerde Amerika'daki Afrikalı köleleri düşündürse de kölelik o zamanlar dünya çapında yaygındı.

66. Natural gas is generally found in deposits that formed millions of years ago from decaying plant matter and organisms.

- A) Doğal gaz, genellikle milyonlarca yıl önce bitki maddeleri ve organizmaların çürümesiyle oluşan çökeltilerde bulunur.
- B) Doğal gaz, genellikle milyonlarca yıl önce çürüyen bitki maddeleri ve organizmalardan oluşan çökeltilerde bulunur.
- C) Doğal gazın bulunduğu çökeltiler genellikle milyonlarca yıl önce bitki maddeleri ve organizmaların çürümesiyle oluşmuştur.
- D) Doğal gaz genellikle milyonlarca yıl önce bitki maddelerinin ve organizmaların çürüyerek oluşturduğu çökeltilerde bulunur.
- E) Genellikle milyonlarca yıl önce çürüyen bitki maddeleri ve organizmalar, doğal gazın bulunduğu çökeltileri oluşturmuştur.

67. Scorpions use their stings not only to kill their prey but also to defend themselves against predators such as snakes and lizards.

- A) Akrepler avlarını öldürmek için kullandıkları iğnelerini aynı zamanda yılan ve kertenkele gibi yırtıcılara karşı kendilerini savunmak için kullanırlar.
- B) Akrepler iğnelerini hem avlarını öldürmek için hem de yılan ve kertenkele gibi yırtıcılara karşı kendilerini savunmak için kullanırlar.
- C) Akrepler iğnelerini avlarını öldürmek için kullanmanın yanında yılan ve kertenkele gibi yırtıcılara karşı kendilerini savunmak için de kullanırlar.
- D) Akrepler iğnelerini sadece avlarını öldürmek için değil aynı zamanda yılan ve kertenkele gibi yırtıcılara karşı kendilerini savunmak için kullanırlar.
- E) Akrepler iğneleriyle sadece avlarını öldürmezler, onları aynı zamanda yılan ve kertenkele gibi yırtıcılara karşı kendilerini savunmak için kullanırlar.

68. **Winged ants move in swarms so that flies, caterpillars and other insects won't attack them.**

- A) Kanatlı karıncalar sinekler, tırtıllar ve diğer böcekler onlara saldırmamasın diye kümeler halinde hareket ederler.
- B) Kanatlı karıncalar, sinekler, tırtıllar ve diğer böcekler onlara saldırdığı için kümeler halinde hareket ederler.
- C) Kanatlı karıncaların kümeler halinde hareket etmelerinin sebebi sineklerin, tırtılların ve diğer böceklerin onlara saldırmamasını önlemektir.
- D) Kanatlı karıncalar sineklerin, tırtılların ve diğer böceklerin onlara saldırmaması için kümeler halinde hareket ederler.
- E) Kanatlı karıncalar sineklerin, tırtılların ve diğer böceklerin onlara saldırmamasını önlemek için kümeler halinde hareket ederler.

69. **Michael Jackson became so successful and well known as a singer, songwriter and dancer that he was given the nickname the 'King of Pop'.**

- A) Şarkıcı, söz yazarı ve dansçı olan Michael Jackson o kadar başarılı ve ünlüydü ki kendisine 'Pop'un Kralı' adı takıldı.
- B) Michael Jackson şarkıcı, söz yazarı ve dansçı olarak çok ünlüydü ve bu yüzden ona 'Pop'un Kralı' takma adı verildi.
- C) Michael Jackson şarkıcı, söz yazarı ve dansçı olarak o denli başarılı ve ünlü oldu ki kendisine 'Pop'un Kralı' takma adı verildi.
- D) Michael Jackson o kadar başarılı bir şarkıcı, söz yazarı ve dansçı idi ki kendisine 'Pop'un Kralı' takma adı verildi.
- E) Michael Jackson'a 'Pop'un Kralı' lakabının verilme nedeni onun çok ünlü bir şarkıcı, söz yazarı ve dansçı olmasıydı.

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

70. **Kışın vitamin ve mineral bakımından zengin meyve ve sebzeleri bol miktarda yemeliyiz çünkü bunlar bizi gribe karşı koruyabilir.**

- A) We should eat plenty of fruit and vegetables that can protect us against the flu in winter because of the vitamins and minerals in them.
- B) In winter, we should eat plenty of fruit and vegetables because they are rich in vitamins and minerals which can protect us against the flu.
- C) Because fruit and vegetables are rich in vitamins and minerals that can protect us against the flu in winter, we should eat plenty of them.
- D) In winter, we should eat plenty of fruit and vegetables that are rich in vitamins and minerals because they can protect us against the flu.
- E) In winter, we should eat fruit and vegetables that have plenty of vitamins and minerals in them because they will protect us against the flu.

71. **Şempanzeler kalabalık gruplar içinde yaşasalar da bazen içlerinden biri kendi başına yiyecek aramak için gruptan uzaklaşabilir.**

- A) Chimpanzees live in crowded groups; however, one of them may sometimes wander away from the group to search for food alone.
- B) Chimpanzees live in crowded groups, yet one may sometimes wander away from the group to search for food on its own.
- C) Although chimpanzees live in crowded groups, one of them may sometimes wander away from the group to search for food on its own.
- D) Chimpanzees live in crowded groups although sometimes one may wander away from the group to find food for itself.
- E) While chimpanzees live in crowded groups, one may sometimes wander away from the group to find itself some food.

72. Antik dünyanın en büyük kütüphanesi olan Mısır'daki İskenderiye Kütüphanesi, M.Ö. 30'da Romalıların fethi sırasında yıkılmıştı.

- A) The Library of Alexandria, the largest library of the ancient world, was destroyed in 30 BCE by the Romans when they conquered Egypt.
- B) The Library of Alexandria, which was the largest library of the ancient world, was destroyed by the Romans who conquered Egypt in 30 BCE.
- C) The largest library of the ancient world, the Library of Alexandria, was destroyed in 30 BCE during the Roman conquest of Egypt.
- D) The Library of Alexandria, which was the largest library of the ancient world, was destroyed when the Romans conquered Egypt in 30 BCE.
- E) The Library of Alexandria in Egypt, which was the largest library of the ancient world, was destroyed during the Roman conquest in 30 BCE.

73. Avustralya'da Avrupa yerleşiminden önce 700'den fazla farklı Aborjin dili ve lehçesi konuşuluyordu.

- A) Before the European settlement, there were more than 700 different Aboriginal languages and dialects spoken in Australia.
- B) More than 700 different Aboriginal languages and dialects were spoken in Australia before Europeans settled there.
- C) Aboriginal Australians spoke more than 700 different languages and dialects before the European settlement.
- D) More than 700 different languages and dialects were spoken by Aboriginal people before the Europeans settled in Australia.
- E) Before the European settlement, more than 700 different Aboriginal languages and dialects were spoken in Australia.

74. Birçok endüstriyel teknolojiler icat etmiş ve geliştirmiş olan James Watt, en çok buhar makinesindeki iyileştirmeleriyle anılır.

- A) James Watt, who is best remembered for his improvements to the steam engine, invented and improved several other industrial technologies.
- B) James Watt, who invented and improved several industrial technologies, is best remembered for improving the steam engine.
- C) Along with inventing and improving several industrial technologies, James Watt is best remembered for his improvements to the steam engine.
- D) James Watt, who invented and improved several industrial technologies, is best remembered for his improvements to the steam engine.
- E) James Watt, who is best remembered for improving the steam engine, invented and improved several industrial technologies.

75. Riz MC olarak tanıdığımız ünlü oyuncu ve rapçi Riz Ahmed, ikinci stüdyo albümünü kendi gerçek adıyla yayınladı.

- A) The famous actor and rapper Riz Ahmed, whom we know as Riz MC, released his second studio album under his real name.
- B) The famous actor and rapper who is known as Riz MC released his second studio album under his real name, Riz Ahmed.
- C) The famous actor and rapper Riz Ahmed, who is known as Riz MC, released his second studio album under his real name.
- D) The famous actor and rapper whom we know as Riz MC released his second studio album using his real name, Riz Ahmed.
- E) The famous actor and rapper known as Riz MC released his second studio album under his real name, which is Riz Ahmed.

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

76. (I) The South Pole is located on Antarctica, and it is the coldest place on Earth. **(II)** The land at the South Pole has an ice sheet above it, which is roughly 2,700 metres thick. **(III)** This makes the South Pole much colder than the North Pole. **(IV)** The South Pole is also easier to travel to than the North Pole. **(V)** In fact, the warmest temperature ever recorded at the South Pole was 12.3 degrees Celsius below zero.

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

77. (I) Carnivores are animals that typically eat only meat. **(II)** There are different types of carnivores; some carnivores, such as dogs and bears, eat mainly meat but can digest plant material too. **(III)** Actually, dogs eat whatever is available. **(IV)** However, most carnivores only eat meat, and cats are an example of this. **(V)** Birds which have very thin pointed beaks and which only eat insects are another type of carnivore, and they are called insectivores.

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

78. (I) Ancient civilizations in different parts of the world have built pyramids at different times. **(II)** The most famous pyramids were built in ancient Egypt more than 4,500 years ago. **(III)** Ancient Egyptians are known for their paintings and carvings too. **(IV)** These structures were mainly built for religious purposes and were used as tombs. **(V)** The pyramids of Mexico, Central America and South America are also well-known.

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

79. (I) In air travel and in space, a drone refers to an unpiloted aircraft or spacecraft. **(II)** Another term for a drone is an "unmanned aerial vehicle" or UAV. **(III)** On Earth, drones are often used for military purposes because they don't put pilots' lives at risk. **(IV)** There are several safety concerns; they can crash into buildings or cause problems in air traffic. **(V)** In addition, drones do not require rest; they fly as long as they have fuel and have no mechanical problems.

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

80. (I) In Ancient Rome, slaves and their families were the property of their rich owners. **(II)** But the ones that were freed became citizens and lived as normal Roman citizens did. **(III)** They could be sold or rented out. **(IV)** They lived under harsh conditions and were often treated cruelly. **(V)** Also, their owners could kill them for any reason and would not be punished.

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

**TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

PRIVILEGE



GRADE 11

MINI PRACTICE TEST

NAME : _____
SURNAME : _____
CLASS : _____

ydspublishing

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. Listening patiently to someone's ideas although you don't agree with them is a sign of ---- for that person.

A) worry
B) respect
C) addiction
D) dislike
E) pity

3. Potatoes and onions should be stored ---- because when they are close together, they spoil easily.

A) naturally
B) rapidly
C) separately
D) widely
E) efficiently

2. Research shows that children who have ---- parents lie more than children whose parents are tolerant towards them.

A) strict
B) calm
C) extrovert
D) reckless
E) considerate

4. Rabies can be difficult to ---- in the early stages as it is easily confused with other diseases.

A) diagnose
B) accomplish
C) explore
D) introduce
E) highlight

ydspublishing

5. Robbers can ---- your house more easily at night if your windows are open or if your door is not locked.

- A) drop by
- B) work out
- C) break into
- D) run over
- E) come across

6. The roots of trees that ---- in containers will die in summer if the soil in the container ---- too hot.

- A) were planted / became
- B) have been planted / was becoming
- C) had been planted / has become
- D) are planted / becomes
- E) will be planted / will become

7. Ancient people believed in ghosts because they thought that a dead person's spirit ---- to exist after that person ----.

- A) can continue / was dying
- B) continued / would die
- C) might continue / will die
- D) had to continue / dies
- E) would continue / died

8. Michelangelo's *David* is one of the most famous statues of his, and it took him three years ---- it.

- A) having made
- B) to make
- C) making
- D) being made
- E) to be making

9. Athens was a beautiful city ---- many public buildings, temples and baths, and it was the most powerful ---- all the ancient Greek city states.

- A) of / from
- B) for / in
- C) in / among
- D) with / of
- E) by / between

10. Unfortunately, we have ---- more cake left because I ate ---- of it last night.

- A) some / a little
- B) any / whole
- C) none / some
- D) a bit / none
- E) no / all

11. Rainforests are the 'lungs' of our planet ---- they absorb carbon dioxide and give out oxygen; in fact, more than 20% of our oxygen comes from rainforests.

- A) although
- B) because
- C) if
- D) so that
- E) whether

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

Ancient Mesopotamia covered an area that was about 300 miles long and 150 miles wide. It was situated in the fertile valleys **(12)----** the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The first people who **(13)----** in this region gathered in small villages and towns. Eventually, these towns grew bigger and became large cities. Living conditions were improved through new inventions and discoveries, **(14)----** a system of writing, clay, the plough and the chariot. And various systems of government were established in order to keep order in the cities. And so, the first human civilization was formed. **(15)----**, Mesopotamia is often called the 'cradle of civilization'. The region was conquered many times by different groups of people. Each new group adopted some of the culture, traditions and beliefs of the people who **(16)----** before them.

12.

- A) in
- B) for
- C) between
- D) from
- E) among

13.

- A) rose
- B) produced
- C) established
- D) migrated
- E) settled

14.

- A) instead of
- B) due to
- C) such as
- D) except for
- E) despite

15.

- A) For this reason
- B) However
- C) Yet
- D) For example
- E) Moreover

16.

- A) were coming
- B) have come
- C) had come
- D) used to come
- E) were going to come

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

17. ----, but most are caused by humans.

- A) Wildfires can occur naturally, due to the heat from the Sun or a lightning strike
- B) Forest fires can be enormous in size and can quickly change directions
- C) Forest fires can be extremely difficult to put out or control
- D) Forest fires cause great damage to every single living thing in that environment
- E) Wildfires destroy thousands of acres of land within minutes

18. Horses are not wild animals anymore ----.

- A) for they can be divided into three main categories
- B) because they are amazingly fast creatures
- C) only if there are more than 300 different breeds of horses in the world
- D) since they have been domesticated for more than 5000 years
- E) as the world's last wild horse species live in the Eurasian steppes

19. The universe is incredibly huge, ----.

- A) for no one knows its exact size
- B) and scientists think that it is about 93 billion light years in diameter
- C) yet we cannot see the edge, and we don't even know if it has one
- D) or it has not always been the same size
- E) so it has been expanding at a very high speed

20. Before discovering how to make paper, ----.

- A) the Chinese taught other eastern countries the secret of paper making
- B) it was introduced to Europe in the 12th century CE by the Arabs
- C) the first examples of modern wallpaper were seen in Europe in 1500
- D) the Chinese wrote on tablets of silk or bamboo
- E) Europeans developed their own methods to make paper

21. Although the target audience was mainly teenagers, ----.

- A) the album appeals to English people rather than the Americans
- B) the product gained popularity among people of all ages
- C) the product has never really lost its appeal
- D) the elderly population remained largely indifferent to the book
- E) the book had been well received by the critics at the time

22. - 24. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Ancient Egyptians were the first people to wear wigs on their heads. Wigs were part of their daily clothing, and people of all classes, both men and women, wore them. Their wigs were made from human hair, palm leaf fibres or sheep wool depending on wealth and social position. The upper classes could afford wigs made from human hair, and even silver. The more expensive an Egyptian's wig, the higher his/her social rank was. Since most Egyptian men shaved their heads, the wigs also protected their bald heads from the desert sun. Women's wigs were **elaborate** and stylish and more attractive than men's wigs with gold or silver hair-rings or ivory ornaments. Wigs were common in other ancient cultures too. For example, in Rome, wigs were worn by both men and women. Their wigs barely looked natural as they had contrasting hair colours. For wealthy Romans, wigs were made with hair from slaves; women favoured either the blonde hair of German slaves or the dark hair of slaves from India.

22. Which statement is true about ancient Egyptians according to the passage?

- A) Men shaved their heads so that they could wear wigs.
- B) The lower classes did not wear wigs because they were expensive.
- C) Wigs were more common among women than among men.
- D) Egypt was the only ancient civilization where wigs were used.
- E) Wearing a wig made from human hair or silver meant that the person was rich.

23. We can understand from the passage that in ancient Rome, ----.

- A) wearing wigs was not so common as it was in Egypt
- B) slaves used to wear wigs that were adorned with different objects
- C) people preferred wigs that looked like their natural hair
- D) wigs made from the hair of slaves were rather expensive
- E) rich women only wore wigs that were made from blonde hair

24. The underlined word 'elaborate' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) big in size
- B) ordinary; basic
- C) strange
- D) inexpensive
- E) detailed; decorative

25. - 27. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The giant panda is a member of the carnivore order: The class of animals that feed on other animals thanks to their powerful jaws and sharp teeth, which are adapted for tearing and eating flesh. However, while pandas are carnivorous, the shoots, stems and leaves of bamboo make up 99% of their diet. They also eat other plants and small animals like birds or rats, but very rarely. As they have the digestive system of a carnivore, which is not suitable for digesting plants, giant pandas spend over ten hours a day eating. And they eat 10-15 kilos of bamboo every day because bamboo doesn't provide much energy for a carnivorous animal. About 7 million years ago, when most of the Earth's animals became extinct, the giant panda's carnivorous ancestors lost all their prey animals, and they became plant eaters gradually losing their taste for meat. Research shows that giant pandas completely became bamboo eaters 2 million years ago.

25. We understand from the passage that the giant panda's ancestors which lived until 7 million years ago ----.

- A) ate more plants than meat
- B) gained taste for meat gradually
- C) were mainly meat-eating animals
- D) preferred to eat bamboo rather than meat
- E) did not like the taste of animal meat

26. According to the passage, although giant pandas are members of the carnivore order, ----.

- A) their jaws are not very powerful
- B) they are plant-eaters and feed mainly on bamboo
- C) they never eat any meat at all
- D) their teeth are not suitable for biting and chewing meat
- E) they can digest bamboo and other plants very easily

27. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A) Giant Pandas: From Being Herbivores to Being Carnivores
- B) Facts about the Giant Panda's Evolution
- C) Giant Pandas and Bamboo
- D) The Ancestors of the Giant Panda
- E) The Giant Panda's Digestion Problem

28. - 30. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

American Indians have been living in the southeastern region of North America for at least 18,000 years. At first, these groups moved from place to place hunting wild animals and gathering food. Then around 800 CE, they started planting corn around the Mississippi River and settled there. Their culture thrived for hundreds of years in this plentiful area. The peaceful life of the Indian tribes changed in 1783, after the Revolutionary War, which gave the US its independence from Britain. The new Americans wanted the tribes to adopt their religion, language, dress styles and government. Some tribes protested, but the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee and Seminole changed their way of life. They became known as the 'Five Civilized Tribes'. In the 1830s, the US government forced all tribes to leave their lands and move west with the Indian Removal Act. 15,000 members of the Cherokee tribe had to walk more than 1,200 miles to the present-day Oklahoma. 3,500 of them died on this route, so it is called the 'Trail of Tears'.

28. Which is not true about the native people of the Southeast region of North America?

- A) They were originally hunter-gatherers.
- B) They formed their first settlement in 800 CE.
- C) They settled near the Mississippi although it was not suitable for agriculture.
- D) They were made to move westward in the 1830s.
- E) They were able to live peacefully until the late 18th century.

29. What does the passage tell us about the 'Five Civilized Tribes'?

- A) They adopted the new American way of life.
- B) They did not have to leave their homelands.
- C) They didn't obey the American government.
- D) They fought against the other tribes.
- E) They did not want to live in Oklahoma.

30. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The end of the American Revolutionary War
- B) The Indian Removal Act
- C) The route which is called the Trail of Tears
- D) The native people of the American Southeast
- E) The Five Civilized Tribes of Indians

31. - 33. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. Maggie:

- **Why didn't you come to Bruce's party yesterday? We had so much fun.**

Lucy:

- **Because he had invited Joe too, and I didn't want to be around him.**

Maggie:

– ----

Lucy:

- **No, we haven't. We get along very well, but my parents forbid me from seeing him as they think he is not a good person.**

- A) Don't you like one another?
- B) He is a good friend of yours too, isn't he?
- C) You don't have a good relationship with him, do you?
- D) I don't think your parents like him that much.
- E) Have you two had a problem?

32. Mia:

- **My husband didn't give me a gift for our tenth wedding anniversary. He said he didn't have any time to get something.**

Sheryl:

– ----

Mia:

- **Why do you think so?**

Sheryl:

- **Well, at least he remembered it. My husband doesn't even know our wedding day.**

- A) Oh, that's a shame!
- B) Maybe he didn't want to spend money.
- C) You are still very lucky, though.
- D) That's no excuse for not giving you anything.
- E) I think that is so unfair to you.

33. Father:

- **Why isn't your mother talking to you today?**

Son:

- **I said something very rude to her in the morning. That's why.**

Father:

– ----

Son:

- **I already have, but she didn't say anything.**

- A) You must be ashamed of yourself for doing that.
- B) Don't you feel sorry about it?
- C) I am sure that you will regret it later.
- D) Oh, she won't ever forgive you unless you apologize to her.
- E) Think of something that will make her forget what you have said.

34. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

34. White Island is one of the active volcanoes in New Zealand that can produce sudden eruptions at any time.

- A) All the volcanoes in New Zealand are active, but the only one which will suddenly explode very soon is White Island.
- B) White Island, which is one of the volcanoes in New Zealand, is still active and may suddenly erupt any second.
- C) Several volcanoes in New Zealand are active, but the one which is the most dangerous is White Island as it can erupt very soon.
- D) There are several active volcanoes in New Zealand which can erupt suddenly at any moment and one of them is White Island.
- E) White Island is more active than the other volcanoes in New Zealand, and therefore, it is expected to erupt suddenly any time soon.

35. Once temperatures drop below ten degrees Celsius, most mosquitoes will find holes to hide in while they wait for warmer weather.

- A) Mosquitoes wait for the warm weather before they find a hole to live in when it is below 10 degrees Celsius.
- B) Mosquitoes cannot survive in temperatures below ten degrees Celsius; therefore, they look for places to stay warm like holes.
- C) As soon as temperatures fall below ten degrees Celsius, mosquitoes will hide in holes where they can stay until the weather gets warmer.
- D) Mosquitoes that like warm weather will not come out of the holes that they hide in when the temperatures are below ten degrees Celsius.
- E) When mosquitoes hide in holes in winter to stay warm, that means the temperatures are below ten degrees Celsius.

36. Bees see almost all colours; this and their sense of smell help them find the flowers they need to collect pollen from.

- A) Bees can find the flowers which provide them with pollen thanks to their ability to see nearly every colour and their sense of smell.
- B) Bees are not able to collect pollen from a colourful flower that has no smell since they rely on both their sense of sight and smell to find them.
- C) Bees are only able to smell the flowers that have certain colours and lots of pollen for them to collect.
- D) Bees find flowers to get pollen from just by smelling them even if they can't see the colour.
- E) In order to obtain pollen, bees need to find colourful flowers that have a certain smell.

37. - 38. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

37. Your friend has invited you for tea. Now you are in her house having tea and cookies. While you are chatting, she tells you that it is her birthday. You feel sorry that you haven't brought her a present. So, you say: ----

- A) I don't suppose you expected me to bring you a present.
- B) I am glad you didn't expect me to remember your birthday.
- C) I wish I had known about it before.
- D) If I were you, I would have made a birthday cake instead of cookies.
- E) I never go to someone's birthday party without a present for them.

38. It's Sunday morning. Your roommate asks you to take the dog out for its morning walk while she sets the table for breakfast. Because you are still in your pyjamas, it will be easier for you to set the table than to take the dog out. So, you say: ----

- A) Oh, breakfast can wait. The dog must have his morning walk first.
- B) I'd rather set the table than get dressed and go out.
- C) I will be busy setting the table, so I can't go.
- D) Setting the breakfast table sounds harder to me.
- E) I'll get dressed and take the dog out after breakfast.

40. Leonardo da Vinci drew hundreds of sketches and maps and made detailed drawings. He looked at things to see how they were made and how they worked. He drew the things that he saw and the discoveries that he made into his notebooks. He made notes about each of them. ---- Some people think that he did so because he wanted to keep his work secret.

- A) Perhaps he planned to publish all of these notes and drawings.
- B) However, none of these notes were published in Leonardo's lifetime.
- C) He organized the pages carefully, using the front and back of each page for one study.
- D) Unfortunately, his notes are hard to read as he wrote backwards in 'mirror writing'.
- E) Most of the notes come from different periods in Leonardo's life.

ydspublishing

39. - 41. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

39. Free diving is diving underwater, usually in the ocean, without using a breathing apparatus or carrying an oxygen tank. It only requires a mask, a snorkel, fins, a wetsuit and a weight belt. ---- They do so in order to be able to stay longer underwater without coming up for air.

- A) Free divers swim to extreme depths under the water.
- B) Although free diving is a sport, some people do it as a hobby or for fun.
- C) Diving 30 feet underwater is enough for divers to explore the area where most marine life lives.
- D) Wearing fins on their feet makes it easier for divers to swim, spending less effort.
- E) Free divers practise holding their breath for long periods of time.

41. The flu, caused by the influenza virus, is a common disease in winter. Generally, it is not very dangerous. ---- However, sometimes the flu virus can lead to serious health conditions like infection of the lungs and ear infections. People over the age of 65, young children and pregnant women are more at risk of getting such problems.

- A) People across the world are affected by a different type of the influenza virus each year.
- B) Thousands of people die every year from the conditions caused by the virus.
- C) Most people recover within a week or so.
- D) People can catch the flu when they touch an object that an infected person has just touched.
- E) The influenza virus can travel through the air when someone sneezes or coughs.

42. - 44. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Fireworks were invented about 2,000 years ago in China, which is the world's largest firework manufacturer and exporter now.

- A) Şu anda dünyanın en büyük havai fişek üreticisi ve ihracatçısı olan Çin, havai fişegi yaklaşık 2.000 yıl önce icat etti.
- B) Havai fişek, aşağı yukarı 2.000 yıl önce, şu anda dünyada en çok havai fişek üreten ve ihraç eden Çin'de icat edilmişti.
- C) Havai fişek, yaklaşık 2.000 yıl önce, şu anda dünyanın en büyük havai fişek üreticisi ve ihracatçısı olan Çin'de icat edildi.
- D) Yaklaşık 2.000 yıl önce havai fişegi icat eden Çin, şu anda dünyanın en büyük havai fişek üreticisi ve ihracatçısıdır.
- E) Yaklaşık 2.000 yıl önce havai fişegin icat edildiği Çin, şu anda dünyanın en çok havai fişek üreten ve ihraç eden ülkesidir.

43. Ancient Egyptians decorated the walls in the tombs of the pharaohs with paintings that would make them happy in the afterlife.

- A) Eski Mısırlılar, firavunların mezarlarının içindeki duvarları onları öbür dünyada mutlu kılacak resimlerle süslediler.
- B) Eski Mısırlılar, firavun mezarlarının duvarlarını onları öbür dünyada mutlu etmek için resimlerle süslediler.
- C) Eski Mısırlıların firavun mezarlarının içindeki duvarları resimlerle süslemelerinin amacı, onları öbür dünyada mutlu kılmaktır.
- D) Eski Mısırlılar, firavunların mezarlarının içindeki duvarları resimlerle süsleyerek onları öbür dünyada mutlu ederlerdi.
- E) Eski Mısırlılar, firavunların mezarlarının içindeki duvarları süsleyen resimlerin onları öbür dünyada mutlu ettiği kanısındaydılar.

44. According to legend, Newton discovered gravity when an apple fell on his head from the tree that he was sitting under.

- A) Efsaneye göre, Newton, bir ağacın altında otururken kafasına bir elmanın düşmesiyle yer çekimini keşfetti.
- B) Efsaneye göre, Newton, altında oturduğu ağaçtan kafasına bir elma düşünce yer çekimini keşfetti.
- C) Efsaneye göre, Newton yer çekimini keşfettiği sırada altında oturduğu ağaçtan kafasına bir elma düşmüştü.
- D) Efsaneye göre, yer çekimi, bir ağacın altında otururken kafasına bir elma düşünce Newton tarafından keşfedildi.
- E) Efsaneye göre, Newton'un yer çekimini keşfetmesi, bir ağacın altında otururken kafasına bir elma düşünce gerçekleşmişti.

45. - 47. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

45. Tomatoes, içinde çekirdekler olduğu için meyve olarak sınıflandırılır.

- A) The tomato is classified as fruit because of the seeds inside it.
- B) Because there are seeds inside it, the tomato is classified as fruit.
- C) The tomato is classified as fruit due to the seeds which it has inside.
- D) The reason the tomato is classified as fruit is because it contains seeds inside.
- E) The tomato contains seeds inside; that's why it is classified as fruit.

46. İnsanlar konuşurken sözlerini kesmek onların söyledikleriyle hiç ilgilenmediğinizi gösterir.

- A) Interrupting people when they are talking shows that you don't have any interest in what they say.
- B) Interrupting people who are talking shows that you have no interest in what they are saying.
- C) Interrupting people when they are talking shows that the things they are saying do not interest you at all.
- D) Interrupting people when they are talking shows that you are not interested in what they are saying at all.
- E) When you interrupt people while they are talking, it means that you are not showing any interest in what they are saying at all.

47. Eğer bir bitki yeterli güneş ışığı almazsa, yaprakları sarıya dönüşecektir.

- A) The leaves of a plant will become yellow after they get plenty of sunlight.
- B) A plant's leaves which don't receive enough sunlight will turn yellow.
- C) A plant will not need to have much sunlight as long as its leaves turn yellow.
- D) Unless the leaves of a plant turn yellow, it doesn't get enough sunlight.
- E) If a plant doesn't get enough sunlight, its leaves will turn yellow.

48. - 50. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

48. (I) A lie is something that someone says which is not true. (II) Tricking someone into believing that it is funny is a very bad thing. (III) People who often lie want others to believe that the lie they are telling is the truth. (IV) They may have many reasons for doing so. (V) For example, they may want to hide an unpleasant fact in order not to make anyone feel upset or to save their own skin.

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

49. (I) A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are located close together. (II) One well-known mountain range is the Himalayas in Asia. (III) It was formed when pieces of the Earth's crust, called tectonic plates, crashed into each other several million years ago. (IV) This kind of movement may cause different natural disasters such as volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis. (V) And many of the tallest mountains in the world, including Mount Everest, are part of the Himalayas.

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

50. (I) An elephant's trunk is a long nose which the animal uses for smelling and breathing. (II) Elephants use their trunks as a hand to grab things too. (III) They also use them for drinking water; the elephant sucks water into its trunk and then blows this water into its mouth to drink. (IV) In addition, when the weather is too hot, elephants flap their ears to cool down. (V) And when the elephant is bathing, it uses its trunk to spray itself with water and mud.

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

PRIVILEGE

GRADE **11**

PERIODICAL



NAME : _____
SURNAME : _____
CLASS : _____

ydspublishing

PERIODICAL

VOLUME 1

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

1. Natural disasters like earthquakes, floods and tsunamis cause great ---- and loss of life.

A) destruction B) eruption
C) excitement D) astonishment
E) congestion

2. Robert Gray was the first American to sail to the Pacific Northwest; the goal of his ---- was to trade with the Indians there.

A) contest B) appointment
C) search D) expedition
E) invasion

3. In the past, the main ---- of the father was to earn money and support the family.

A) necessity B) experience
C) opportunity D) perception
E) responsibility

4. Aircraft noise, especially at night, is a(n) ---- for people living near airports.

A) exemption B) complaint
C) nuisance D) obstacle
E) threat

5. I rarely call my husband at work; I call him only when there is a(n) ---- problem at home.

A) fragile B) prior
C) receptive D) urgent
E) powerful

6. We had a(n) ---- evening with John and his wife in their home, and I enjoyed it very much.

A) considerable B) boastful
C) identical D) delightful
E) original

7. Exercise should be a part of our daily lives, but ---- exercise can be bad for our health.

A) ambitious B) excessive
C) moderate D) ingenious
E) stubborn

8. The new waiter is so ----; he drops and breaks at least one plate or glass every day.

A) clumsy B) vigorous
C) tough D) uneasy
E) wise

9. In my free time, I love sitting ---- in a café, drinking my coffee and just watching the people there.

A) hastily B) idly
C) ignorantly D) firmly
E) greedily

10. Twins are usually about the same height, but sometimes one of them can be ---- taller than the other one.

A) collectively B) slightly
C) briefly D) optionally
E) profoundly

11. My fiancée now works as a tour guide; ----, she was a receptionist at a big hotel, but she left that job four years ago.

- A) recently
- B) previously
- C) deliberately
- D) eventually
- E) simultaneously

12. Pandas mainly eat bamboo shoots and leaves, but ----, they may eat other plants, fish or insects.

- A) preferably
- B) extensively
- C) occasionally
- D) basically
- E) abundantly

13. It is not possible for scientists to ---- earthquakes; they can only determine how often and where they may occur.

- A) settle
- B) recover
- C) expect
- D) predict
- E) discover

14. Michael Jackson was a pop culture icon in the 1980-1990s as he greatly ---- the music, fashion and dance styles of those years.

- A) performed
- B) recognised
- C) skipped
- D) influenced
- E) estimated

15. If you wash this sweater in hot water, it will ---- and will be too small for you to wear.

- A) expire
- B) wrinkle
- C) shrink
- D) fail
- E) broaden

16. Mary was a lawyer, but she had to leave her job and ---- her career for her children.

- A) endure
- B) initiate
- C) refuse
- D) devote
- E) sacrifice

17. Portuguese explorer Magellan ---- from Spain in 1519 with a fleet of five ships to find a western sea route to the Spice Islands.

- A) fell out
- B) kicked out
- C) crossed out
- D) set out
- E) carried out

18. Ali's family was not happy with his decision to go and work in Australia, but he ---- with his plans and left.

- A) put up
- B) got along
- C) caught up
- D) came down
- E) went ahead

19. You should keep meat in the fridge; if you don't, it will ---- very quickly.

- A) break down
- B) go off
- C) pass by
- D) wear out
- E) come apart

20. When they were hiking in the wild mountainous areas, they ---- an ancient graveyard, and they got scared.

- A) ran over
- B) figured out
- C) saw off
- D) showed up
- E) came across

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

21. I have to continue driving my mother's car ---- I have enough money to buy a car of my own.

- A) while B) as
C) until D) by the time
E) as soon as

22. General Chuck Yeager ---- the first pilot to fly faster than the speed of sound when he was a military test pilot.

- A) becomes
B) used to become
C) has become
D) was becoming
E) became

23. My wife had some guests yesterday, but I didn't see any of them because they ---- when I arrived home.

- A) will have left
B) have left
C) are going to leave
D) had left
E) were leaving

24. When the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite, *Sputnik*, into the Earth's orbit, it ---- the international space exploration program.

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

25. Most people ---- the film was too long, and some even ---- bored as they watched it.

- A) are thinking / have got
B) have thought / have been getting
C) thought / used to get
D) had thought / were getting
E) think / got

26. There ---- five major ice ages throughout the Earth's history, and the earliest one ---- over 2 billion years ago.

- A) were / was occurring
B) will have been / has occurred
C) were / had occurred
D) have been / occurred
E) had been / occurred

27. When *the Titanic* ---- into an iceberg in the middle of the ocean, the crew ---- out distress signals for help from nearby ships.

- A) was crashing / was sending
B) crashed / sent
C) was crashing / sent
D) crashed / had sent
E) had crashed / had been sending

28. Artefacts from archaeological sites ---- us how ancient people ----.

- A) had shown / used to live
B) have shown / live
C) show / lived
D) are showing / had been living
E) showed / have been living

29. I guess it ---- a long time before I ---- my old town again.

- A) will have been / am going to visit
B) will be / visit
C) is / am visiting
D) has been / visited
E) will have been / will visit

30. The athlete ---- on ice while he ---- on a remote trail in a national park and had to wait for help with a broken ankle.

- A) had slipped / ran
B) had slipped / had been running
C) slipped / was running
D) was slipping / was running
E) had been slipping / ran

31. Lake Mungo ---- up completely at the end of the last ice age, so it ---- dry for more than 10,000 years now.

- A) has dried / will have been
- B) had dried / used to be
- C) dried / has been
- D) was drying / had been
- E) dried / is

32. It wasn't until the last decade that researchers ---- to understand how the sense of smell ----.

- A) was beginning / have worked
- B) began / works
- C) had begun / is working
- D) used to begin / will work
- E) have begun / has been working

33. Zambia ---- six general elections since 1991, when it ---- independence from England.

- A) was holding / had gained
- B) held / has gained
- C) has held / gained
- D) has been holding / is gaining
- E) had held / was gaining

34. The popular TV series, *The Crown*, ---- the long reign of Queen Elizabeth II, starting in 1953, when she ---- the Queen.

- A) covered / was becoming
- B) is covering / has become
- C) covers / became
- D) has covered / becomes
- E) covered / had become

35. China ---- its research icebreaker, *Xuelong 2*, to Antarctica; the ship ---- out meteorological and environmental investigations there until next May.

- A) had sent / was carrying
- B) is sending / has carried
- C) has sent / will be carrying
- D) sent / carries
- E) sent / had been carrying

36. When the early European explorers ---- to the Americas, they ---- many of the native civilizations there.

- A) have come / destroyed
- B) were coming / had destroyed
- C) came / destroyed
- D) were coming / were destroying
- E) had come / had been destroying

37. I ---- until eight o'clock to call him; I am sure he ---- up by then.

- A) am waiting / is waking
- B) waited / was waking
- C) am going to wait / has woken
- D) will wait / will have woken
- E) was waiting / woke

38. The first inhabitants of America ---- there on foot from Siberia across the Bering Land Bridge, which ---- Asia to North America at the time.

- A) have come / has connected
- B) used to come / connects
- C) had come / had been connecting
- D) had been coming / had connected
- E) came / connected

39. When police officers ---- interviews for a crime case, they try to figure out how it ----.

- A) conduct / used to happen
- B) are conducting / was happening
- C) have conducted / had happened
- D) conducted / happens
- E) conduct / happened

40. NASA's *Dawn* spacecraft completed its mission in 2018; currently, it ---- in orbit around the dwarf planet Ceres and ---- there for many decades.

- A) had been / remained
- B) will be / will have remained
- C) has been / remains
- D) is / will remain
- E) was / has remained

41. - 45. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Birds (41)---- humans throughout history. They (42)---- from a group of meat-eating dinosaurs called theropods. These dinosaurs walked on two legs and had feathers. *Tyrannosaurus rex* also belonged (43)---- this group. The oldest bird fossils are 150 million years old. These ancient birds (44)---- like small dinosaurs with feathers and many other similar features. They had sharp teeth just like dinosaurs at first. (45)----, they lost those sharp teeth and developed beaks. They changed in many other ways and adapted to life in different habitats.

41.

- A) are always fascinating
- B) have always fascinated
- C) were always fascinating
- D) always fascinated
- E) had always fascinated

42.

- A) were evolving
- B) used to evolve
- C) had been evolving
- D) evolved
- E) had evolved

43.

- A) for
- B) at
- C) with
- D) to
- E) from

44.

- A) have looked
- B) were looking
- C) looked
- D) had looked
- E) are looking

45.

- A) Eventually
- B) Recently
- C) Immediately
- D) Accurately
- E) Regularly

46. - 50. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

When people first arrived in Australia, they found unique plants and animals. They (46)---- them anywhere else before. So, they probably felt like they (47)---- a new world. There were giant marsupials such as kangaroos, egg-laying mammals such as giant monotremes and different types of giant birds. There were also giant reptiles (48)---- sharp teeth and a poisonous sting. Most of these animals (49)---- any longer. They (50)---- about 40,000 years ago because of changing climate. Now, these extinct animals are called 'mega-fauna'.

46.

- A) haven't been seeing
- B) hadn't seen
- C) weren't seeing
- D) didn't see
- E) haven't seen

47.

- A) will have entered
- B) were entering
- C) used to enter
- D) are going to enter
- E) have entered

48.

- A) in
- B) of
- C) with
- D) from
- E) by

49.

- A) hadn't existed
- B) haven't existed
- C) didn't use to exist
- D) do not exist
- E) did not exist

50.

- A) declined
- B) flourished
- C) vanished
- D) survived
- E) yielded

51. - 55. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

A spacesuit is not just a piece of clothing for astronauts to wear in space. It is actually a small spacecraft which protects the astronaut (51)---- the dangers of space. Over the past ten years, spacesuits (52)---- more advanced and radiant. And recently, NASA and some private organizations (53)---- on new spacesuits for future space travel, especially for use on Mars. In fact, a company in Texas, together with NASA, has designed a special suit called the SmartSuit. This spacesuit is designed to be very comfortable and protective with the ability to (54)---- potential threats for the astronaut. Moreover, it (55)---- the astronaut's performance both inside the spacecraft and outside.

51.

- A) from B) by
C) in D) for
E) through

52.

- A) had become B) have become
C) will have become D) were becoming
E) became

53.

- A) had worked
B) are going to work
C) will be working
D) were working
E) have been working

54.

- A) identify B) warn
C) define D) announce
E) explain

55.

- A) increased B) will increase
C) used to increase D) was increasing
E) has been increasing

56. - 60. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Tutankhamun (Tut) was a young ancient Egyptian king. He was the son of the powerful king Akhenaten. Tut became the king in 1332 B.C.E. at the age of nine. (56)---- he was ruling the country, there were battles between Egypt and Nubia. Nearly ten years after he (57)---- to power, the young king died; he was only 18 years old then. Historians didn't know much about King Tut (58)---- 1922. That's the year when British archaeologist Howard Carter (59)---- Tut's tomb in the Valley of the Kings. Today, King Tut is famous (60)---- this magnificent tomb. The cause of his death is still a mystery, but some researchers believe that he died in a chariot crash.

56.

- A) Since B) As soon as
C) While D) Before
E) Until

57.

- A) had come
B) has been coming
C) had been coming
D) has come
E) was coming

58.

- A) after B) since
C) when D) until
E) by

59.

- A) presented B) organized
C) created D) refuted
E) unearthed

60.

- A) with B) by
C) to D) for
E) in

61. - 70. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

61. I hardly recognized Mary when I saw her yesterday because ----.

- A) I had known her for years
- B) it hasn't been that long since we last met
- C) she has been living in another city for many years
- D) she has put on a lot of make up on her face
- E) she had changed so much and gained a lot of weight

62. According to researchers, horses originated in North America ----.

- A) when the domestic horses there became wild again
- B) until they became extinct about 10,000 years ago
- C) after early Asian societies had domesticated them
- D) and then spread to Asia, Europe and Africa
- E) since humans used them for ploughing fields and pulling carts

63. My brother has gone to İstanbul, and ----.

- A) he is back in his room unpacking his suitcase now
- B) he looked exhausted when he came back
- C) he says it was the most beautiful city he had ever visited
- D) he hasn't had any time after his return to tell me about his trip yet
- E) he is going to stay there until next week

64. I'm worried about Jane; it's been a long time ----.

- A) after we had seen each other
- B) until I visit her in the hospital
- C) when she had an operation
- D) since I last spoke to her
- E) for me to see her again

65. During the storm, a large part of a tree broke off ----.

- A) when everyone had stopped to watch this
- B) and fell on a parked car crushing it
- C) by the time someone was recording it
- D) since it smashed a car completely
- E) but it hasn't hurt anyone

66. By the time the flames died down, ----.

- A) the wooden cottage had turned into ashes
- B) this house is the only unharmed one in the neighbourhood
- C) everyone will have abandoned the building
- D) the animals on the farm have run away in panic
- E) they were going to destroy hundreds of acres of farmland

67. American alligators were an endangered species in the 1960s, ----.

- A) yet they had been extinct for nearly ten years before that
- B) but there are more than a million of these reptiles today
- C) and they were abundant in the rivers, lakes and swamps of America
- D) so human activities have destroyed their habitats
- E) for officials had taken measures for their protection

69. ---- while they were renovating an old historic church.

- A) They have been working very hard for two months
- B) The architects had planned to transform it into a public recreation centre
- C) Workers found ancient coins and remnants of an ancient pub
- D) The workers have handled the old paintings with extra care
- E) Local architects and builders think that the project is going to cost a lot of money

yds
publishing

68. ----, so I was starving when I came back from work in the evening.

- A) I haven't had breakfast at the office this morning
- B) The food at our cafeteria has been quite appetizing lately
- C) I feel like I've been eating some snacks all day
- D) I hadn't had time to eat anything all day
- E) I have only had some potato chips for lunch today

70. ----, yet I have lost a couple of kilos in the past two weeks.

- A) I haven't been on a diet or exercised regularly
- B) I go to the gym every day and exercise for an hour
- C) I know that I should burn more calories than I consume
- D) I rarely eat fattening things like sweets or pasta
- E) My goal was to slim down and become fit

71. - 80. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

71. Tom moved out of his parents' home as soon as he found a full-time job.

- A) Tom had been living with his parents for a long time when he finally found a full-time job.
- B) Tom didn't want to leave his parents' home before he found a full-time job.
- C) Tom left his parents' home immediately after he found a full-time job.
- D) Shortly after he moved out of his parents' home, Tom found a full-time job.
- E) By the time Tom left his parents' home, he had found a full-time job.

72. The last time I saw George was when we were in high school together.

- A) I haven't seen George ever since we left high school.
- B) George and I often used to see each other when we were high school students.
- C) George and I hadn't seen each other before high school.
- D) George and I were in the same school, and I often saw him there.
- E) I was in high school when I first saw George.

73. It was only when someone knocked on her front door that Mia realised she had also heard a vehicle approaching.

- A) Mia didn't realise she had heard that a vehicle was approaching until someone knocked on her front door.
- B) Mia realised that someone was knocking on her front door, and then, she heard an approaching vehicle.
- C) Her hearing that a vehicle was approaching made Mia realise someone had also been knocking on her front door.
- D) While someone was knocking on her front door, Mia also heard the sound of an approaching vehicle.
- E) Before Mia heard the knock, she realised that a vehicle had approached her front door.

74. Before John Adams began to serve as president of the US in 1797, he served under the first president George Washington for two terms.

- A) The first president of the US was George Washington, and then, John Adams replaced him for two terms until 1797.
- B) John Adams became president of the US in 1797 after he had served for two terms under George Washington, the nation's first president.
- C) George Washington served as the first president of the US for two terms until 1797 when John Adams became president.
- D) Both George Washington and John Adams served as presidents of the US for two terms, but John Adams was the second one.
- E) During President George Washington's two-term presidency before 1797, John Adams was serving under him.

75. She fell asleep while she was reading a story to her son and woke up when he began to cry.

- A) She was reading a story to her son when she fell asleep and didn't wake up until he began crying.
- B) She nearly fell asleep and made her son cry before she even finished reading him a story, but she remained awake.
- C) She was just about to fall asleep as she was reading a story to her son, but she didn't because of his crying.
- D) She read a story to her son until she fell asleep, and the boy began to cry.
- E) She told her little son a story while she was nearly asleep and when the boy was about to cry.

76. An Indian military aircraft crashed near the city of Goa as soon as it took off for a training mission.

- A) When the Indian military aircraft crashed near the city of Goa, it had nearly completed its training mission.
- B) An Indian military aircraft crashed immediately after it had left the ground near the city of Goa for a training mission.
- C) An Indian military aircraft crashed as it was flying on a training mission near the city of Goa.
- D) After completing its training mission, an Indian military aircraft crashed suddenly near the city of Goa.
- E) An Indian military aircraft was flying over the city of Goa for a training mission, then it suddenly crashed.

77. It was the funniest film I had ever seen in my whole life.

- A) I have seen many funny films in my life, but this is the funniest.
- B) I haven't watched such a funny film in a very long time.
- C) I had never seen such a funny film before.
- D) It was one of the funniest films that I had seen.
- E) It is quite funny but not the funniest film I have seen up till now.

78. It has been ten years since I resigned to follow my dream to become an author.

- A) The last time I went to work was ten years ago, and then, I fulfilled my dreams of becoming an author.
- B) My wanting to become an author for the last ten years is the reason for my resignation.
- C) I have been working for ten years to achieve my dream to become an author, but I will resign soon.
- D) I quitted working ten years ago to pursue my dream of becoming an author.
- E) I quitted my job as an author ten years ago because I wanted to pursue my dreams.

79. The famous movie star dropped out of high school in her third year, and then joined a modelling agency.

- A) The famous movie star was working with a modelling agency when she was a third-year student at high school.
- B) The famous movie star had already joined a modelling agency by the end of her third year at high school.
- C) The famous movie star did not become a model until she was in fourth grade at high school.
- D) When the famous movie star began working as a model for an agency, she had already finished her third year at high school.
- E) The famous movie star left high school when she was a third-year student and entered a modelling agency afterwards.

80. Once a computer virus is inside your system, it will perform destructive actions before you even know it's there.

- A) As soon as you know that a computer virus is inside your system, it will execute actions that are destructive.
- B) By the time it starts performing destructive actions, you will have realised that a computer virus has already entered your system.
- C) When a computer virus enters your system, its actions will be destructive before you even realize its presence.
- D) You will not realize a computer virus has entered your system even after it destroys it with its actions.
- E) After you realise that a computer virus has entered your system, it will perform destructive actions.



@ydspublishing

ydspublishing

PALLADIUM TOWER
Barbaros Mah. Kardelen Sk. No: 2 Kat: 22 34746 Ataşehir / İstanbul
Tel: 0850 288 35 00 • Faks: 0850 288 35 09
www.ydspublishing.com • info@ydspublishing.com