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SAMPLE  
SET**

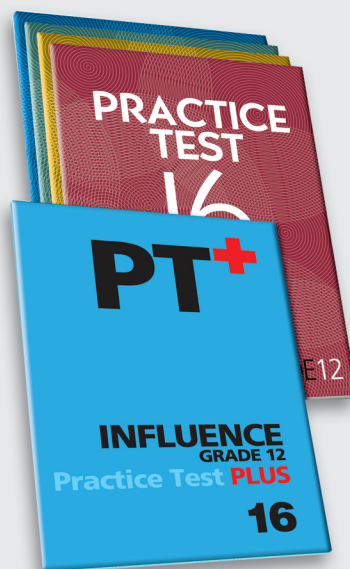
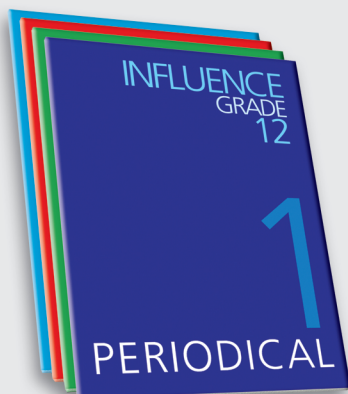
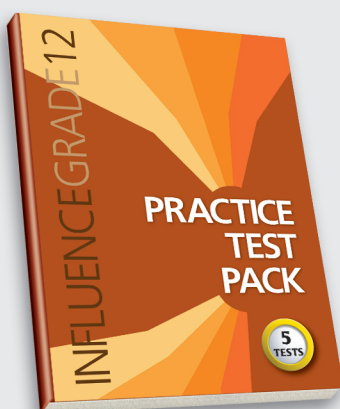
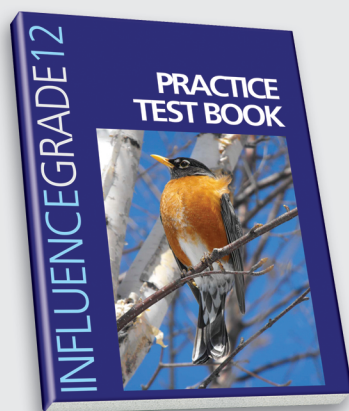
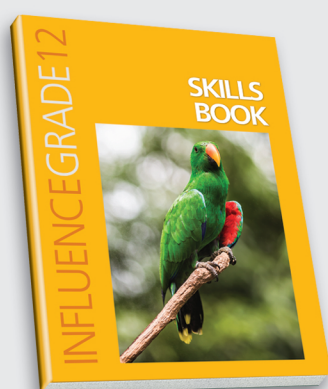
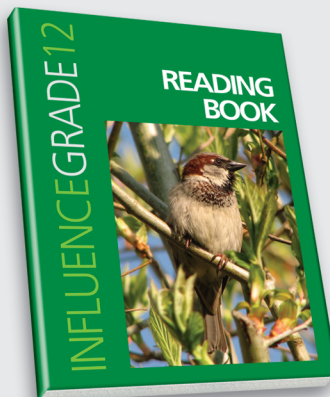
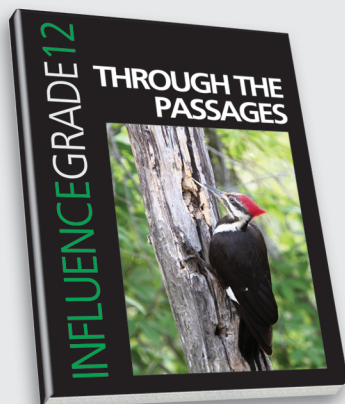
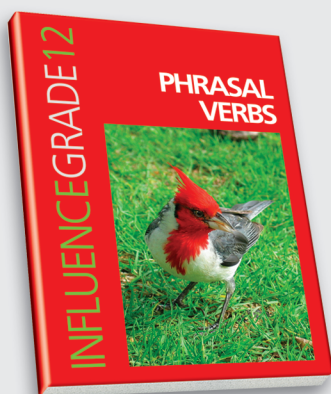
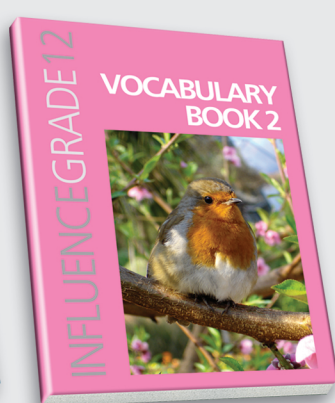
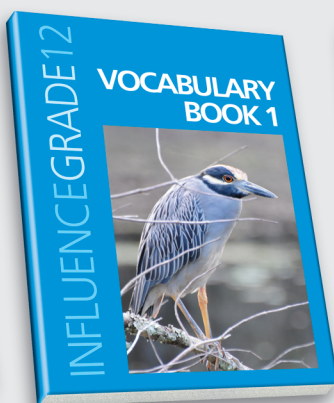
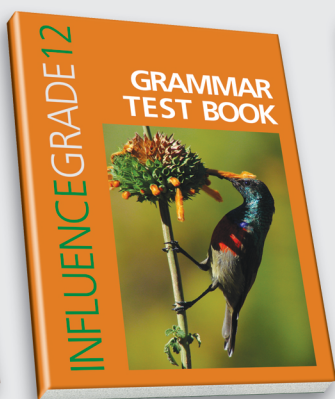
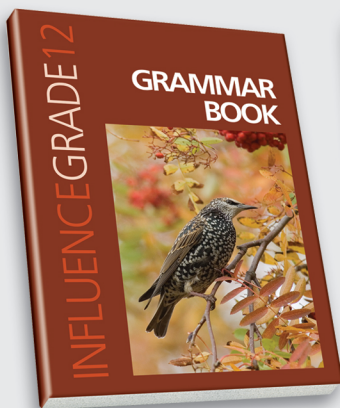


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# İNFLUENCE GRADE 12





INFLUENCE GRADE 12

# GRAMMAR BOOK



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# 1 TENSES

## ■ PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

currently  
continually  
constantly  
continuously  
still  
tomorrow / tonight  
this week / month...

- Konuşma esnasında devam eden eylemler için kullanılır.



*I **am not talking** on the phone at present. I am available.*  
*They **are celebrating** Julie's 18th birthday now.*

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



*The oil prices **are rising** despite many people's protests.*  
*The scientists **are trying** to find an effective treatment for the incurable disease of the 21st century.*

- Geçici olarak yapılan eylemleri anlatırken kullanılır.

*His car is broken down, so he **is taking** the bus to work until it gets fixed.*  
*My sister is on holiday, and my niece **is staying** with me until her parents return.*



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

*Watch out! The dog **is coming** towards you.*

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

*The teenagers **are getting more and more** obsessed with technology every year.  
The psychologists **are writing more and more** about the importance of EQ in people's career.*

- Yapılması planlanmış gelecek zamana ait eylemleri anlatır.

*I **am leaving** London tomorrow.  
The President of France **is coming** to visit our city next week, and the city council **is making** the necessary preparations to welcome him.*

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

*You **are always wearing** my jewellery without asking me.  
It **is continually raining** in the Black Sea region, so I can never find the right time to discover its beauties.*



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

*I live in Istanbul.*

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

*I'm studying at a university in another city, so I'm **living** in a dormitory.*

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

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

*I **love** my family.  
I **know** that you are a very honest person.*

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

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

## NON - PROGRESSIVE or PROGRESSIVE

NON- PROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
<b>think</b> (fikir beyanı) I <b>think</b> being a good student is challenging.	<b>think</b> (düşünmek) I'm <b>thinking</b> of buying a netbook. I'm <b>thinking</b> about going to Greece on holiday.
<b>see</b> (görmek) Do you <b>see</b> what is written on the board?	<b>see</b> (buluşmak, randevusu olmak) I'm <b>seeing</b> my landlord tomorrow.
<b>smell</b> (kokmak) The cake with cacao <b>smells</b> wonderful.	<b>smell</b> (koklamak) My father <b>is smelling</b> the cake before eating it.
<b>taste</b> (tat vermek) The cookies my mother makes <b>taste</b> delicious.	<b>taste</b> (tatmak) I'm <b>tasting</b> the tea to see if there is enough sugar in it.
<b>feel</b> (bir nesnenin dokunulduğunda verdiği his anlatılırken) The furniture <b>feels</b> smooth. (sezinlemek) I <b>feel</b> that you will have a son.	<b>feel</b> (hissetmek) I'm <b>feeling</b> tired today. (dokunarak hissetmek) She's <b>feeling</b> the furniture to see if it is comfortable.
<b>appear</b> (gibi görünmek) The salesman at the door <b>appears</b> to be an honest man.	<b>appear</b> (sahneye çıkmak) The tenor soloist <b>is not appearing</b> in the concert tonight because of his illness.
<b>look</b> (görünmek) You <b>look</b> amazing in that dress.	<b>look</b> (bakmak) Why <b>are</b> you <b>looking</b> at that man?
<b>weigh</b> (ağırlığında olmak) Your necklace <b>weighs</b> 50 grams only.	<b>weigh</b> (tartmak) The nurse <b>is weighing</b> the baby.
<b>be</b> (genel olarak olmak) The Queen <b>is</b> very helpful to people.	<b>be</b> (bir süreliğine olmak) He is usually very quiet, but today he <b>is being</b> very talkative.
<b>have</b> (sahip olmak) I <b>have</b> a Siamese cat.	<b>have</b> (have'in diğer tüm anlamları) He's <b>having</b> dinner. / We're <b>having</b> fun.



## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

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

### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

always almost always / nearly always usually generally often frequently sometimes occasionally seldom	rarely scarcely scarcely ever barely ever not ever never almost never at times once in a while	from time to time now and then every day / week / month / summer ... once / twice .... a month / a year ... at the weekends / on weekends on Mondays / Sundays ... on weekdays in the mornings / at nights ... every two days / every three weeks ...
---	---	---

- Alışkanlıklar, yinelenen eylemler :



Our English teacher **asks** such difficult questions that half of the class usually fails.  
Every employer would like to work with him because he hardly ever **makes** any mistakes at work.

- Genellemeler, doğa kanunları, evrensel gerçekler :



The winds in the Sahara often **form** sand storms and dust devils.  
The temperature in the Sahara **soars** to 136 degrees Fahrenheit at daytime.

- Geçerliliği sürekli ve kalıcı olan durum veya eylemler :



David Beckham **plays** in midfield for the Italian team, Milan.  
He **is** also a successful member of the English national team.

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



I **don't believe** what you are telling me now.  
I **doubt** if she can understand me one day; she **doesn't know** what I actually **mean**.

- **Haber başlıkları :**

*Kyrgyzstan death toll **rises** as clashes **continue**.  
British Airways **announces** record losses.*

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

*The bus to the university **arrives** in five minutes, so you had better hurry up.  
The summer course **starts** next Thursday and **finishes** on the sixth of August.*

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

*When his brother **dies**, paraplegic Marine Jake Sully **decides** to take his place in a mission on the distant world of Pandora. There he **learns** that the greedy leader Parker Selfridge **has** intentions of driving off the native humanoid "Na'vi" in order to obtain valuable material in their rich woodland.*

- **"Say" yüklemiyle birlikte, kitap başlığı, uyarı, bildiri ya da mektupların içeriği ile ilgili bilgi verilmesi :**

*A: What **does** the road sign **say**?  
B: It **says** "Dead End."*

*Descartes **says**: "I think, therefore I am."*

- **"Type 0" ve "Type 1" koşul cümlecikleri :**

*If it **rains**, the farm fields **get** enough water for the plants to grow.  
We won't persuade our father to go on holiday if we **don't pass** the exam.*

- **"Why don't...?" yapısı ile kurulan öneri cümleleri :**

*Why don't you **go** and **have** a rest?  
Why don't we **have** some fun?*

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

*I never **turn on** the lights before it completely **gets** dark so that I can save energy.  
Please, apologize to him for what you have done as soon as you **see** him.*

- **Resmi açılış ya da törenlerde kullanılan ifadeler :**

*Now I **open** this park to public. (during an opening ceremony)  
I **pronounce** you man and wife. (during a wedding ceremony)*

- **Talimat , tarif verirken emir kipi yerine kullanılan ifadeler :**

*You **pour** the sauce over the fish and **serve** it with onions.  
You **go straight ahead** the İstiklal Street and you **turn** left from the music store on the left.*

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

*She **hopes** she will achieve her goal of becoming a best-selling writer. (a wish)  
Joe **accepts** to carry out my plan. (an agreement)*



*What do you do? → (What is your job?)  
What do you do after work? → (Habitual action)*

## USE OF FREQUENCY ADVERBS IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

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

My friend and I **rarely** go to the cinema because we prefer to rent a DVD instead.  
My cousin **often** tells lies because she suffers from a disease called Mythomania.

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

Sally **often** cries when she watches a soap opera.  
You **are always** late for the class.

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

John **sometimes** isn't satisfied with the things he has.



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

I don't go to shopping centres **very often**.

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

I **frequently** don't change the password for my credit card.  
Although I **sometimes** don't understand a single word of what he is saying,  
I pretend to understand him.

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

Famous people **usually** don't like to be chased by the paparazzi.  
Famous people **don't usually** like to be chased by the paparazzi.

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

Life **doesn't always** leave us time to enjoy ourselves.  
The customer **is not always** right.

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

He **goes** to traditional Turkish bath **occasionally**.  
People **often** judge other people.

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

She is such a successful student that she **hardly ever** gets below BA.  
Some surgeons **never** get tense even in the most challenging operations.

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

She **checks** her e-mails **quite rarely**.



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

**Seldom** does he eat fish.  
**Never** does my mother take a taxi alone.



## SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### Genel durumlar

I usually **come** home at seven in the evening.

### Konuşma esnasında olan durumlar

I **am coming** home earlier today due to the power cut in the company.

### Kalıcı, sürekli durum

My sister **works** as a teacher in a private school.

### Geçici durum

Her father **is working** hard to pay the bank loan.

### Gelecekte yer alacak programlı, tarifeli olaylar

My brother's plane to Kahramanmaraş **leaves** at 9 p.m. tonight.

### Gelecekte yer alacak planlanmış, ayarlanmış olaylar

As he has to attend a meeting, he **is leaving** Istanbul the day after tomorrow.

### Durum bildirme

A baby's skin **feels** soft, smooth and clean.

### Eylem bildirme

She **is feeling** the pillow to see if it is soft or not.

## PREVIOUSLY IN YDS / LYS-5

1) The Society ---- to assist scientific achievement and ---- forward to a century of even greater innovation and exploration.

- A) will continue / has looked
- B) has continued / had looked
- C) continues / is looking
- D) had continued / looks
- E) would continue / will be looking

(YDS-2006)

2) Since everyone ---- different, it ---- a good idea to draw up a realistic career plan based on one's own limits.

- A) can be / had been
- B) had been / would be
- C) was / must be
- D) will be / has been
- E) is / is

(YDS-2005)

3) Often it is only when people ---- to do their job that they ---- our attention.

- A) fail / get
- B) have failed / had got
- C) failed / have got
- D) will fail / are getting
- E) will have failed / got

(YDS-2008)

4) Whenever I hear him speak, ----.

- A) I am impressed by his ability to convince
- B) it reminded me of my father
- C) there was a great deal of truth in what he said
- D) we remember similar experiences
- E) his opponent objected to the interruption

(YDS-2008)

5) This is my favourite magazine, ----.

- A) so I buy a copy nearly every month
- B) even though it may help me in many areas
- C) since I cannot really tell why
- D) so that it is getting very expensive
- E) which often makes me decide not to buy it anymore

(LYS-5 -2010)

6) My brother's work involves a great deal of travel, so we don't get to see him very often.

- A) I wish we could see my brother more often, but he always seems to be away on business.
- B) My brother is sometimes away on business, so we can't see him then.
- C) We aren't often able to see my brother as he has to travel a lot on business.
- D) Even if my brother didn't travel so much, we probably wouldn't see him very often.
- E) When he isn't away on business, we do manage to see my brother quite often.

(YDS-2008)

# ■ SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

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

## WILL

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

## TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

tomorrow  
tomorrow morning / afternoon ...  
next week / month / year ...  
soon / later  
in two hours / days / months ...

in two hours' time / in a day's time ...  
in 2015  
a few days from now  
from now on / from today on / from tomorrow on  
after / before / when / as soon as / until / once  
from 9.30 onwards



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

After I finish studying, I **will take** a short walk.  
She **won't forgive** me until I apologize.

- Gelecekte olacak olay ve durumları anlatmak için kullanılır.

They say the unemployment rate **will decrease** next year as the government is trying to create some new opportunities.

I'll **join** the army after I get my master's degree.

- Önceden tasarlanmamış, konuşma anında kararlaştırılan eylemler için kullanılır.

Tina: Janet is in hospital. She has broken her leg.

Tom: Really! I'll **send** her a "Get Well Soon" e-card.

Mother: There is no yoghurt left in the refrigerator.

Daughter: I'll **go** and buy some.

- Gelecekle ilgili bir tahminde bulunmak için kullanılır.

In five years' time only organic farming **will feed** the world.

U.S **will beat** England in the tournament.

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

All right! I'll **help** you with your project.

Do you really want to win this competition? Then I'll **do** my best to help you.

Tim to Sally: I'll never **hurt** you again. Let's turn over a new leaf in our lives.

Doctor to the patient: I'll **do** whatever is necessary to save your child.

**Will** you **stop** nagging and criticizing everything? Life is beautiful!

**Will** you please **lead** me along the way?

Give us our prisoners or we **will target** civilians by missile.

Make the team champion or we **won't renew** our contract with you.

- Bir eylemin veya durumun kaçınılmazlığını ifade etmek için kullanılır.

The assignment **won't work** unless everything is premeditated carefully.

As a result of a massive earthquake in Istanbul, a lot of houses **will be damaged**.

You **won't recover** until you see a doctor.

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

The famous pop singer **expects** her fans **will not disappoint** her.

**Perhaps** the company **will consider** offering you a special deal because you are a valued customer.



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

Throw the ball to me, **will you**?

- Resmi duyurularda detaylı olarak planlanmış eylemler için kullanılır.

The conference **will start** at 9 in the morning and **will end** at 5 in the evening.

- Olmasını engelleyemeyeceğimiz gerçeklerde kullanılır.

The first day of the New Year **will be** a Saturday.

## BE GOING TO

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

- Önceden kararlaştırılmış veya hazırlık yapılmış eylemlerin ifade edilmesinde kullanılır.

Andy: What are you doing tonight?

Robert: I **am going to cook** some food and then watch TV.

I **am going to stay** at my aunt's house this summer.

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

That vase **is going to fall down**. Put it in the middle.

My daughter doesn't care about school. She **is not going to complete** her education.

The sky is getting darker and darker. There **is going to be** a really heavy rain in a few hours.

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

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

**When** I **finish** writing the reports, I **will go** out for dinner.

She **will move** to her hometown **as soon as** she **finds** a good job.

They **won't start** the match **until** the footballers **calm down**.

**When** she **has made** all the arrangements for the wedding, she **will feel** better.

**After** you **have seen** the boss, you **will have** a better idea of what is going on.



'WHILE' gelecek zaman cümlelerinde şöyle kullanılabilir.

I hope you **won't / aren't going** to disturb me **while** I'm having some rest.



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

Hurry up. The bus **leaves** at 8.30.

The film **starts** at 12.00 tomorrow.

**Are you doing** anything tonight?

I **am seeing** my cousin tomorrow.

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

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



*This time next year, I'll be working in my own company.  
I'll be sleeping when you arrive. Please, take your keys.*

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

*People will be determining the gender of their babies in the near future.  
We will be going on a picnic tomorrow morning. Would you like to join us?*

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

*We'll be contacting your parents every month.  
Students will be making presentations from time to time.*

- Karşıımızdakine gelecekle ilgili planlarını sorarken kullanılır.

*Will you be writing a new book this year?  
Will you be working as a doctor when you graduate?*

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

*Are you going to be waiting for me there?*



*I will have a sandwich at 6.00. (Sandviçi saat 6.00'da yemeye başlayacağım.)  
I will be having a sandwich at 6.00. (Sandviçi saat 6.00'dan önce yemeye başlayacağım.)*

# ■ SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I You He She It We They <b>fell.</b>	I You He She It We They <b>didn't fall.</b>	I you he she it we they <b>Did fall?</b>

## TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN SIMPLE PAST TENSE

yesterday ago last week / year / month ... then in 1980 / in the 18th century ... at the time at that time	previously in ancient times in antiquity when whenever while after before until	as soon as the moment immediately after soon after frequency adverbs (always / never / sometimes...) the other day that day / month / year ...
--	---	---

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



In 1876, at the age of 29, Alexander Graham Bell **invented** the telephone.  
I went to the gym last year, but I **didn't pay** particular attention to my diet.

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

I **lived** in Brazil for two years when I was at high school.  
They **sat** at the beach all day.  
Yesterday, I **studied** for more than three hours.

- Geçmişte art arda gerçekleşen bir dizi eylemi anlatır.

I **finished** work, **bought** my brother a present, and **organized** a surprise birthday party.

- Geçmişte belli aralıklarla tekrarlanmış eylemleri anlatır.

She **played** the violin when she was a child.  
They usually **skipped** class on Friday, and **went** to cafes.

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

Ashley usually **attended** the meetings of her book club when she was at university.  
We sometimes **went** to Şile on weekends.

## It's (high) time / It's about time

- "... yapmanın zamanı çoktan geldi / geldi de geçti bile" anlamını verir. Bu yapıdan sonra Simple Past kullanılır, ancak present ya da future bir istek ifade edilir. Anlamından dolayı bu yapının olumsuz cümlelerle kullanımı uygun değildir.

It's (high) time / It's about time you **packed** your luggage.



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

- “... yapma zamanı geldi” anlamındadır.

*It's half past ten already. It's time for kids to go to bed. (It's (high) time kids went to bed.)*

## IRREGULAR VERBS

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



'hang' fiili, -ed eki aldığında “bir insanı asmak” anlamına gelir. “Bir nesneyi asmak” anlamında ise geçmiş zaman hali 'hung' olur.

*He **hanged** himself for he had lost all his hope of life.  
Our neighbour **hung** her rugs on the wooden bars of her balcony.*

# PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

## TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

(at) this time yesterday / last week...  
this time last week / yesterday / last year...  
yesterday

while  
when  
as  
just as

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



We **were driving** through the forest last night at 9 pm.  
Were you still **chatting** on the computer at 11 pm last night?

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

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

- Geçmişte eş zamanlı olarak devam eden eylemleri ifade eder.



I **wasn't paying** attention while I **was listening** to him, so he got very angry with me.  
I **was sleeping** while he **was making** dinner.



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

The boy **played** with the sand **while** his parents **lay** on the beach.

- Edebi bir olay örgüsündeki eylemleri aktarmak için kullanılır.

Her stepsisters **were gossiping** and the prince **was dancing**. Loud music **was playing** in the ball room. Cinderella **was walking** down the stairs.

- Öneri ve rica ifade eder.

I **was wondering** if you could come with me.  
I **was thinking** that maybe we should apologize to her.



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

- Geçmişte belli bir anın atmosferini yansıtmak için kullanılır.

When I walked into the classroom, several students **were fighting**. Some of them **were flying** paper planes.

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

He **was always making** up stories to be the center of attention.

## SIMPLE PAST or PAST CONTINUOUS

Simple Past Tense	Past Continuous Tense
Geçmişte iki olay arka arkaya <i>She <b>mounted</b> on the horse and <b>rode</b> silently.</i>	Geçmişte aynı anda ve birbirlerinden bağımsız olarak gerçekleşen iki eylem <i>He <b>was listening</b> to music while he <b>was waiting</b> for the bus.</i>
Geçmişte başka bir olay devam ederken olup biten eylem <i>While I was eating plums, I <b>broke</b> my filling.</i>	Geçmişte başka bir olay olduğunda devam etmekte olan eylem <i>While I <b>was shopping</b>, I dropped my bag.</i>

## SIMPLE PAST & PAST CONTINUOUS TENSES IN TIME CLAUSES

Time Clause	Main Clause
When As soon as / The moment After Before Until While Whenever + Simple Past	Simple Past Past Continuous

***When** she **saw** her ex-boyfriend, she **crossed** the street.*  
*I **paid** for the damage **after** I **broke** the glass.*  
*I **didn't say** a word **until** I **learned** what had really happened.*  
***Before** he **visited** Italy, he **read** about its history.*  
*I **bought** the jacket **as soon as / the moment** they **reduced** its price.*  
***While** I **was** at university, I **learned** a lot.*  
***Whenever** Lily **saw** a kitten in the street, she **fed** it.*

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

*I **hurt** my ankle **while** I **was walking** up the hill.*  
***As** I **was listening** to the music loudly on the bus, the passenger sitting next to me **stared** into my eyes.*  
***Just as** I **was walking** out of the door, she **begged** me to stop.*  
***When** they **were parachuting**, they **were** scared to death.*

Time Clause	Main Clause
While As + Past Continuous	Past Continuous

***While** my mother **was washing** the dishes, my father **was reading** the newspaper.*  
*The football fans outside **were celebrating** the championship of their team **as** I **was trying** to sleep.*

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

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

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

He **was going to give** me a ring, but I think he forgot.  
We **were going to change** our program, but then we decided not to.

- Ancak bazı cümlelerde açıklama getirilmediğinden eylemin gerçekleşip gerçekleşmediği anlaşılmaz.

He **was going to give** me a ring.  
We **were going to change** our program.

- would - was / were to

I was certain Turkey **was going to win / would win / was to win** the Eurovision song contest.  
She said she **was going to get / would get / was to get** some ice-cream.



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

The little boy played football all day. He arrived home tired and hungry.  
Soon he **would fall** asleep.

# PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

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

## TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

for  
since / ever since / since before / since then  
yet  
already  
just  
lately  
recently  
always / never / ever .... (before)  
frequency adverbs (usually / sometimes...)  
this morning / afternoon / evening...  
this year / month / century / week  
today  
so far

up to now  
up to present  
up to this time  
once / twice / three times....  
many times / several times / a few times...  
during the past year / last year  
during the last two years / ten decades...  
for the past year / last year  
for the past two years / ten decades...  
in the past year / last year  
in the past two years / ten decades...  
throughout history / (one's) life

- Present Perfect Tense ile oluşturulan cümlelerde have / has + past participle (fiillerin üçüncü hali) kullanılır.
- Geçmişte yapılan eylemleri kesin zaman vermeden anlatırken kullanılır.



*I've seen Ephesus, but I haven't seen the Taj Mahal.*  
*She has been to many European cities.*

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

*I've cleaned the room. It looks very clean now.*  
*Fitz has spilt some ink on his t-shirt. It looks awful.*



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

*Michael Jackson **won** three American music awards. (He is dead.)*  
*Orhan Pamuk **has won** the Nobel Prize for Literature. (He is alive.)*

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

*My English **has** really **improved** since I moved to Canada.*

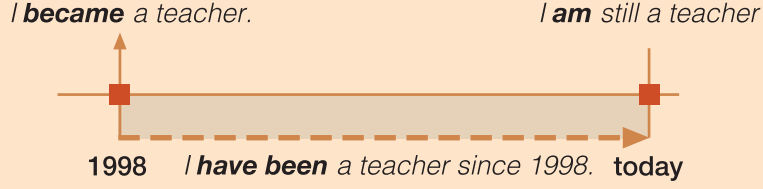
- Bireylerin ve insanlığın genel başarıları için de zaman belirtmeksizin Present Perfect Tense kullanılır.

*Our daughter **has learned** how to play the guitar.*  
*Man **has walked** on the Moon.*

## TIME EXPRESSIONS USED WITH PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

### since

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



### SINCE

two o'clock  
spring  
Monday  
the beginning of the term  
yesterday  
last week  
2000  
April 16, 1983  
I started high school  
they moved to Istanbul  
three days ago / two months ago

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

Our values **have changed** since we entered the modern era.  
I've **lost** weight ever since I became a vegetarian.

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

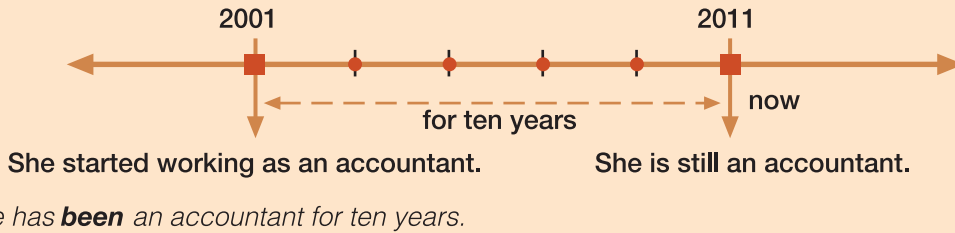
**It is/ has been** a long time since we **spoke (have spoken)** to our high school friends.  
(We last spoke to our high school friends a long time ago.)  
**It is/has been** two months since Merve **has called (called)** her parents.  
(Merve last called her parents two months ago.)

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

They invited us to their house last week. We haven't heard from them **since then**.

### for

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





## FOR

a couple of minutes  
two hours  
ten days  
a long time  
ages  
weeks, years...  
the last / past few days, years...  
a whole week  
a minute or so  
as long as

We **haven't tidied** the garage **for a long time**, so it is in a complete mess.  
It is so relaxing to be at home alone that I **haven't been** out **for the past few days**.



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

*I **have been studying** on this subject **for** three years. (I still work on this subject.)*  
*Johnny **worked** for that company **for** three years. (He doesn't work there anymore.)*  
*By 3 o'clock, I **will have been waiting** here for two hours.*  
*Before Ayçin settled in Istanbul, she **had been living** in Izmir with her family **for** 24 years.*

## how long?

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

Andy: **How long** have you been unemployed?

Jack: **For** six months; which means **since** the time the economic crisis burst out.

## ever / never

- "Şu ana kadar hiç" anlamına gelir.

Lynette: **Have** you **ever done** anything you regret?

Gabrielle: No, I **have never done** anything like that.



"Never" cümle başında kullanıldığında devrik yapı kullanılır.

**Never have I seen** such a beautiful island that is crowded with a lot of kind people.

## just

- Çok kısa bir süre önce gerçekleşen eylemlerden söz ederken kullanılır. Yardımcı fiille asıl fiil arasında yer alır. Eylemin bitişinden sonraki sürenin kısalığını vurgulamak için 'only just' kullanılabilir.

The party **has just begun**, so we haven't cut the birthday cake yet.

Elvis **has only just left** the building, so you can catch him if you hurry up.

## yet

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

I think I **haven't grown** up **yet**. I still make a lot of mistakes.

**Haven't** you **submitted** your assignment to the teacher **yet**?



'Yet' ayrıca 'but' anlamında da kullanılır.

Judith wants many expensive things for her new house, **yet** she doesn't have enough money to buy them.

## still

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

You **still haven't written** a single page.

Jim **has still not logged** in that site.

Karen **still haven't become** an expert in psychology.

## already

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

Debbie: Are you planning to go to university?

Jonathan: I **have already completed** an undergraduate degree and am considering enrolling in a postgraduate degree.

## recently / lately

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

**Recently**, the scientists **have made** several experiments on cloning.

Rihanna **has just moved** to another country, so we **haven't heard** much of her **lately**.

## until now / up to now / so far

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

How many speeches **have** you **made until now**?

He has been on a strict diet for the past two weeks and **up to now** he **has lost** a good many kilos.

The number of the refugees in different parts of the world **has increased** by 13% **so far** this year.

The doctor **hasn't vaccinated** any people against flu **so far** this month.

## today / this week / this month ...

- Eylem henüz tamamlanmamış bir zaman diliminde gerçekleşmişse 'today', 'this morning', 'this week', 'this month', 'this year', 'this century' gibi zaman zarfları kullanılır.

I **haven't eaten** anything **today**.

We **haven't sold** any fur jackets **this year**.

Kramer and Serena **have watched** two films **this evening**. (It's still evening)

Scot and Tricia **ate** pasta **this evening**. (Evening is already over)

## once , twice, three times ...

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

I've **heard** the same story **many times**.

He's **visited** his grandparents **several times** this year.

I've **read** that book **twice**.

She **has won** the gold medal in Olympic Games **three times**.



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

The food I **ate yesterday** was so fatty that I had to take some medicine **several times** to relieve my stomachache.

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

Global surface temperature **has increased in the past century** by more than 0.5°C.

Gas prices **have dropped over the last five years**.

There **has been** a lot of talk on the net about the tournament **for the last few months**.

## OTHER STRUCTURES USED IN PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

### been / gone

- “Been” kişinin bir yere gidip geldiğini, “gone” ise kişinin bir yere gittiğini ancak daha dönmediğini anlatmak için kullanılır.

My father **has been** to the market. (He is back now.)

Sandy **has gone** to London. (She is in London now.)

I **have been** to Eskişehir several times. The city looks like Italy.



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

Mine **has been in** Çeşme for a few weeks and she is thinking of settling there.

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

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

This is the most romantic song I **have ever listened** to.

This is the best coursebook I **ve ever studied**.

He is the least successful coach I **have ever seen**.

Cathy is the best literature teacher I **have ever had**.

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

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

This is the second time I **ve had** the same dream. I wonder what it means.

This is the first time I **have driven** a car.

## PRESENT PERFECT or SIMPLE PAST

Present Perfect Tense	Simple Past Tense
Geçmişte olmuş ama zamanı belirtilmeyen ya da zamanı önemsiz olan olaylar:  We <b>ve eaten</b> sushi.	Geçmişte belli bir zamanda olup bitmiş olaylar:  I <b>ate</b> sushi when I was in Japan.
Konuşma anını kapsayan bir zaman diliminde gerçekleşmiş eylemler:  I <b>have been</b> very busy this week.	I <b>was</b> very tired of dealing with my family matters last week.
Konuşma anına kadar geçen süreçte tekrarlanmış eylemler:  I <b>have seen</b> that film three times. (until now)	I <b>saw</b> that film three times last summer.
Geçmişte başlayıp devam etmekte olan eylemler:  I <b>ve been</b> a teacher for 13 years. (I am still a teacher)	Geçmişte bir süre devam etmiş ve bitmiş olaylar:  I <b>taught</b> English for 3 years when I was in China.
She <b>has worked</b> in this office since October. (She still works in this office)	She <b>worked</b> in this office for 6 months before getting married.

# ■ PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

## TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

recently  
lately  
all morning, all week...  
for the last / past few days, years...  
for a few years / two days / ten months now...

- Geçmişte başlayıp konuşma anında devam eden eylemleri ifade eder.



*I've been studying for three hours, so I feel exhausted.*

*Terry has been repairing the roof of the house since the day the awful hurricane destroyed it.*

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

*I have been feeling a little depressed.*

*She has been watching too much TV.*

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

*I'm covered in mud because I've been playing football.*

*Nancy: Why are you so quiet?*

*Polly: I have been talking too much.*

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

*I have been wanting to buy this iPad since the day it was released.*

*Emily has been hoping to get an increase in her salary.*



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

*I've lived / I've been living in Turkey since I was born.*

*I've waited here / I've been waiting here for so long.*

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

*I have been cooking since I returned from work.*

*I have cooked three pans of dishes since I returned from work.*

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

*The famous actor **has always loved** his wife.  
Ersay **has made** cookies **twice** this week.*

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

*I **have attended** ten sessions **so far**.  
**Haven't** you **received** any medals **yet**?*

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

*My parents **have been living** in this house **since before** I was born.*



## PAST PERFECT TENSE

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

### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PAST PERFECT TENSE

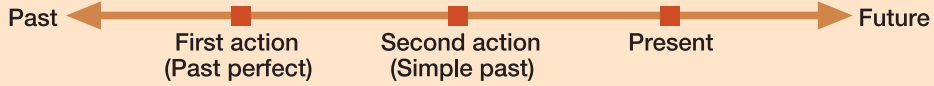
for  
since  
never  
already  
just  
yet  
previously  
earlier

by (5 o'clock)  
by that time  
by the time  
when  
before  
after  
as soon as  
until  
until last year / the 18th century...  
prior to yesterday / last week...  
before the 16th century / last year...

We can't step on the floors for they **have just polished** them. (present)

We couldn't step on the floors yesterday as they **had polished** them the day before. (past)

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



By the time we arrived at the stadium, the first half of the game **had already been** over.

By ten o'clock, my niece **had answered** all the questions and **left** the exam room.

Ronda didn't eat the dessert served at the party as she **had already had** a big dinner.

(First : She had a big dinner. Second : She came to the party.)

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

I **wanted** to live in a foreign country, so I **applied** for a job in China and **went** to Chinese courses. My brother **started** his own business five years ago. He **produced** mowing machines and **marketed** to other countries. He **became** so successful that he **opened** branches one after another.



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

When I left home yesterday, I didn't lock the door.

(First action: I left home - Second action : I didn't lock the door)

When I left home, I realized I had forgotten my mobile phone in my drawer.

(First action : I forgot my mobile phone - Second action : I realized it.)

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

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

**When** we **had left** the room, everyone **was** shocked.  
**As soon as** the manager **had scolded** Jack, he **resigned**.  
**After** his family **had died** in a car accident, he **moved** to another city.  
 He didn't forgive her **until** she **had apologized**.

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

**By the time** we **congratulated** her on her marriage, she **had already** divorced.  
 Tina **had acted** for ten years **before** she **became** a director.  
 We **had already cut** the birthday cake **when** they **arrived**.  
 I **had thought** life was black and white **until** I **grew** up.

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

My mother **(had) warned** me about the dangers awaiting **before** I **left** the house.  
**After** I **(had) finished** writing the article, I **checked** every single word.  
**As soon as** I **(had) opened** the letter, I **realized** that it wasn't for me.



By eight o'clock, I **had sent** all the mails and filed the documents.

The manager **arrived** at the office at twelve. **By that time**, I **had completed** all the necessary office work.

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

The store **had no sooner announced** the beginning of the big sale than all the shopaholics rushed into the store.

**No sooner had** the store **announced** the beginning of the big sale than all the shopaholics rushed into the store.

Gözde **had hardly/barely/scarcely finished** cleaning the windows **when** it started to rain.  
**Hardly/barely/scarcely had** Gözde **finished** cleaning the windows **when** it started to rain.



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

**By the time** you arrived, I **was** in the office. (süreç yok)

**By the time** you arrived, I **had been** in the office for two hours. (süreç var)



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

**By the time** he joined the language group, they **were already studying** the Present Perfect Tense.

## PAST PERFECT or PRESENT PERFECT

Past Perfect Tense	Present Perfect Tense
<p>Geçmişteki bir olaydan önce ya da geçmişteki bir ana kadar olan olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p><i>I was excited because I <b>had never seen</b> an actor before.</i></p> <p><i>I couldn't open the door because I <b>had forgotten</b> my keys.</i></p> <p><i>She <b>had just prepared</b> dinner, so she didn't want to go out.</i></p> <p><i>I didn't have to take the garbage out. My father <b>had already done</b> it.</i></p> <p><i>When we moved to Italy, we <b>had learnt</b> Italian for two months.</i></p> <p><i>I was happy to be an actor because I <b>had always wanted</b> to be famous.</i></p>	<p>Geçmişte zamanı belirsiz, şu andan önce ya da şu ana kadar olan olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p><i>I am excited because I <b>ve never seen</b> an actor before.</i></p> <p><i>I can't open the door because I <b>have forgotten</b> my keys.</i></p> <p><i>She <b>has just prepared</b> dinner, so she doesn't want to go out.</i></p> <p><i>I don't need to take the garbage out. My father <b>has already done</b> it.</i></p> <p><i>We <b>have learnt</b> Italian for two months.</i></p> <p><i>I <b>ve always wanted</b> to be a famous person.</i></p>

## PREVIOUSLY IN YDS / LYS-5

1) Scientists fear that if we ---- to use our natural resources so unwisely, we ---- them up completely by the end of this century.

- A) have continued / have used
- B) are continuing / are using
- C) continued / had used
- D) had continued / would have used
- E) continue / will have used

(YDS-2009)

3) Before he ---- in museums, he ---- law in hopes of becoming a specialist in the legal aspects of antiquities.

- A) will work / has studied
- B) works / would study
- C) worked / had studied
- D) had worked / was studying
- E) has worked / studied

(YDS-2009)

2) The rain had already started when I left the house.

- A) The rain suddenly came on as I was leaving the house.
- B) As soon as I left home it began to rain.
- C) Just as I was leaving the house it began to rain heavily.
- D) It didn't start to rain heavily until I left the house.
- E) It was raining even before I left the house.

(YDS-2007)

4) I haven't seen either James or his sister for a very long time now.

- A) I know I've met James, but I don't think I've met his sister before.
- B) Neither James nor his sister has been seen by anyone for ages.
- C) I've met both James and his sister before, but it was a long time ago.
- D) It has been an awful long time since I saw either James or his sister.
- E) I can't remember when I last saw James and his sister.

(YDS-2007)

## PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

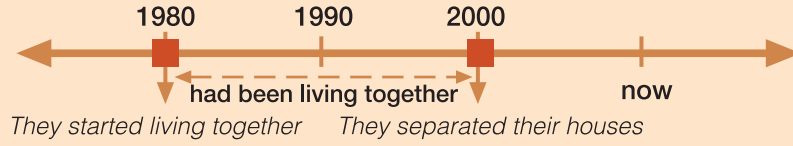
Affirmative	Negative	Question
I You He She It We They	I You He She It We They	I you he she it we they
had been working.	hadn't been working.	Had she been working?

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

for  
since  
how long  
when

by the time  
by that time

- Geçmişte başlamış ve yine geçmişte bir ana kadar sürmüş olan eylemlerin anlatımında kullanılır.



When they separated their houses, they **had been living** together for 20 years.  
I **had been waiting** for more than thirty minutes when the bus arrived.  
By the time my father came home, I **had been talking** on the phone for more than an hour.

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

She looked horrified because she **had been watching** horror films since morning.  
His T-shirt was covered in mud because he **had been doing** gardening for hours.

### PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Past Perfect Continuous Tense	Present Perfect Continuous Tense
Geçmişteki bir ana kadar devam eden olaylardan söz ederken: <i>I was tired because I <b>had been jogging</b> for hours.</i> <i>I'd <b>been explaining</b> the subject for half an hour when she finally understood it.</i> <i>The climbers wanted to have a rest for a while. They <b>d been climbing</b> up the mountain for hours.</i>	Şu ana kadar devam eden olaylardan söz ederken: <i>I am tired because I've <b>been jogging</b> for hours.</i> <i>Listen to me carefully, please! I've <b>been explaining</b> the subject to you for half an hour.</i> <i>Let's rest for a while. We've <b>been climbing</b> up the mountain for hours.</i>

## PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS or PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Perfect Continuous Tense	Past Continuous Tense
<p>Geçmişteki bir ana kadar devam eden olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p><i>When the footballers of the champion team arrived at the stadium, the spectators <b>had been waiting</b> for them for two hours.</i></p> <p><b>(First action:</b> <i>The spectators waited for them</i>)  <b>(Second action:</b> <i>The footballers arrived at the stadium</i>)</p> <p><i>When I first found him, he <b>had been sleeping</b> in the street for two weeks.</i></p>	<p>Geçmişte belirli bir anda veya başka bir olay olduğunda devam etmekte olan olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p><i>When the footballers of the champion team arrived at the stadium, the spectators <b>were shouting</b> crazily.</i></p> <p><i>When I first found him, he <b>was sleeping</b> on the pavement and <b>shivering</b>.</i></p>

### PREVIOUSLY IN YDS / LYS-5

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1)---- so he agreed to write the foreword for it.</p> <p>A) I shall do my best to persuade him<br/>         B) This won't be one of my best books<br/>         C) He still hasn't read the book<br/>         D) I wish you'd recommended the book to him<br/>         E) He thought the idea behind the book was brilliant</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(YDS-2005)</p>                        | <p>4) Richard ---- at 1 o'clock just as we ---- to have our lunch.</p> <p>A) arrived / were starting<br/>         B) has arrived / started<br/>         C) would arrive / have started<br/>         D) is arriving / would be starting<br/>         E) was arriving / will start</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(YDS-2006)</p>  |
| <p>2)As she looked down into the garden from the balcony, ----.</p> <p>A) birds rarely sing at night<br/>         B) the sound of passing traffic would have disturbed her<br/>         C) a dog suddenly ran out from among the bushes<br/>         D) the grass should have been cut a week ago<br/>         E) it rained heavily all that night</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(LYS-5-2010)</p> | <p>5) The moon ---- more energy every second than humans ---- in the next million years.</p> <p>A) releases / will use<br/>         B) is releasing / are using<br/>         C) has released / could have used<br/>         D) will release / have used<br/>         E) would release / had used</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(YDS-2006)</p>  |
| <p>3)Mary phoned to give me the good news ----.</p> <p>A) however unlikely it would have been<br/>         B) which none of us are expecting<br/>         C) just as I was leaving the house<br/>         D) even if her sisters are going to be unreasonably jealous<br/>         E) until the whole family knew every detail</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(YDS-2005)</p>                       | <p>6) Some 200 tribal languages were in use in Australia ----.</p> <p>A) when British settlers arrived there in the eighteenth century<br/>         B) although immigrant languages spoken are Italian, Turkish, Greek, Chinese, Arabic and German<br/>         C) but multilingualism has been encouraged since the 1970s<br/>         D) even if they live in remote parts of the world<br/>         E) that communication between tribes had been impossible</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(YDS-2007)</p> |



## ■ FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

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

### TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

by 2050 / next month...  
by then  
by that time  
by the time

by the end of summer/next year...  
when  
before  
in two years  
in two years' time

- Gelecekte belli bir zamanda tamamlanmış, bitmiş olacak eylemleri ifade etmek için kullanılır.

*By the year 2050, the world **will have exhausted** its resources.  
You **will have become** a professor in ten years.*

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

***When** the trip is over, we **will have seen** all the historical places of this region.  
Susan **will have packed** all her clothes before Charlie returns home.*



***By the time** you wake up in the morning, I **will have flown** to London.*



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

*By the time the governments find measures to feed the world, the world population **will be** 8 billion.  
I hope she **will be** here to give ideas by the time we decorate our house.  
By the time I am eighteen, my parents **will have been** married **for 25 years.**  
(süreç bildirilmiş)*

## ■ FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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

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

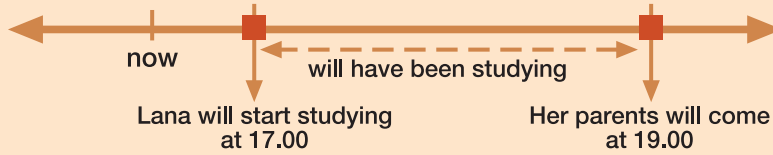
by 2050 / next week  
by then  
by that time

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

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



By the time their favourite program starts, they **will have been studying** for over an hour.  
She **will have been working** in that company for five years when it finally closes.



Lana **will have been studying** for two hours by the time her parents come home from work.

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

Arnold will be very tired when he comes home because **he will have been sweating** for hours in his final exam.

## TENSE SUMMARY CHART

<b>Simple Present</b>	<i>I play chess on Mondays.</i>	<i>She does not play tennis.</i>	<i>Does she like Rihanna?</i>
<b>Present Continuous</b>	<i>I am playing chess at the moment.</i>	<i>They aren't having dinner now.</i>	<i>What are you doing?</i>
<b>Simple Past</b>	<i>She went to Venice last year.</i>	<i>They didn't take the bus to work yesterday.</i>	<i>Where did she buy that dress?</i>
<b>Past Continuous</b>	<i>I was cooking when you called.</i>	<i>He wasn't driving fast when the accident happened.</i>	<i>What were you doing when I called?</i>
<b>Future with Be going to</b>	<i>He's is going to attend a conference in Madrid next week.</i>	<i>They're not going to celebrate their son's birthday with a big party.</i>	<i>Who are you going to visit?</i>
<b>Simple Future</b>	<i>I'll pick you up at 2 p.m.</i>	<i>He won't be able to come.</i>	<i>Will they visit us soon?</i>
<b>Present Perfect</b>	<i>I've have seen the film Titanic three times.</i>	<i>She hasn't eaten sushi before.</i>	<i>How long have you lived in Istanbul ?</i>
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>	<i>She's been waiting for the bus for over three hours.</i>	<i>They haven't been driving for long.</i>	<i>How long have you been learning English?</i>
<b>Past Perfect</b>	<i>I'd already cleaned the house before the guests arrived.</i>	<i>She hadn't seen a wild animal before that journey.</i>	<i>Had you ever seen such a wonderful landscape before that?</i>
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>	<i>They'd been dating for three years when they finally married.</i>	<i>I hadn't been sleeping for long when my mum arrived.</i>	<i>How long had you been playing chess when she arrived?</i>
<b>Future Continuous</b>	<i>I'll be cooking dinner when you arrive.</i>	<i>They won't be racing this time next year.</i>	<i>What will you be doing this time next week?</i>
<b>Future Perfect</b>	<i>We'll have studied here for twenty years by 2005.</i>	<i>She won't have finished her homework by the time we arrive.</i>	<i>How long will you have lived in Germany by the end of next year?</i>
<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b>	<i>He'll have been jogging for a few hours by the time he gives a break.</i>	<i>She won't have been working for long by 5 o'clock.</i>	<i>How long will you have been driving by 8 o'clock?</i>

# TENSES

## TEST 1

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

1. Please don't interrupt me when I ---- to concentrate.  
A) was trying  
B) had been trying  
C) am trying  
D) will have tried  
E) was going to try
2. Melinda ---- with her family nowadays as she ---- a flat to move into yet.  
A) stays / doesn't find  
B) is staying / isn't finding  
C) has been staying / hadn't found  
D) is staying / hasn't found  
E) will be staying / doesn't find
3. Once the schools ----, holidaymakers ---- all the roads.  
A) close / are filling  
B) will close / have filled  
C) will be closing / fill  
D) are going to close / will have filled  
E) have closed / will fill
4. Why ---- the milk? Do you think it ---- off?  
A) are you smelling / has gone  
B) will you be smelling / went  
C) had you been smelling / goes  
D) were you smelling / will have gone  
E) do you smell / will go
5. Plants usually ---- toward the light because cells on the shaded side of a stem ---- faster than the cells on the sunny side.  
A) are bending / grows  
B) bend / grow  
C) have bent / has grown  
D) will have bent / had grown  
E) bent / are growing
6. According to the magazine *Science*, scientists ---- treatments for some deadly diseases, such as cancer, by the year 2020.  
A) will have discovered  
B) discover  
C) have discovered  
D) are going to discover  
E) discovered
7. Soil ---- as a vital source of life and maintenance for human beings since ancient times.  
A) serves  
B) is serving  
C) has served  
D) served  
E) was serving
8. It ---- at least six years since I last ---- to Büyükkada.  
A) has been / would go  
B) is / had gone  
C) was / have gone  
D) has been / went  
E) will be / go
9. I predict that in the future we ---- more about job cuts, disasters but also new inventions and advancements.  
A) will be hearing  
B) will have heard  
C) would hear  
D) have heard  
E) are hearing
10. Over the past fifty years, global oil consumption and CO2 levels ---- proportionally.  
A) are increasing  
B) will have been increasing  
C) have been increasing  
D) had been increasing  
E) were increasing

11. Since the machines ---- redundant for years, they ---- all covered with dust.

- A) have been / are
- B) were / have been
- C) had been / will be
- D) would be / are
- E) have been / had been

12. When I ---- in the direction of my brother's fixed gaze, I ---- a fierce dog approaching us.

- A) look / saw
- B) had looked / have seen
- C) looked / saw
- D) would look / was seeing
- E) looked / had seen

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

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

14. Because she ---- to get home as soon as possible, Melinda ---- a taxi on the way back from the party.

- A) had wanted / will be taking
- B) has wanted / took
- C) wants / was going to take
- D) wanted / has taken
- E) wanted / took

15. Alice works so slowly that by the time she ---- answering the third question, I ---- the whole test.

- A) finished / have completed
- B) finishes / will have completed
- C) will finish / will complete
- D) had finished / would complete
- E) has finished / completed

16. By the time the police ---- at the scene to disperse the crowd, the demonstrators ---- down many shop windows.

- A) have arrived / had been smashing
- B) arrived / had smashed
- C) will have arrived / smash
- D) arrive / will smash
- E) had arrived / will have smashed

17. When Linda ---- the ugly bug on the floor, she ---- the plates she was taking to the kitchen.

- A) saw / was dropping
- B) sees / will drop
- C) saw / dropped
- D) is going to see / drops
- E) has seen / dropped

18. As we ---- up the hill towards the temple, we ---- into countless vendors trying to sell souvenirs to the tourists.

- A) were climbing / ran
- B) are climbing / have been running
- C) climbed / were running
- D) were climbing / had been running
- E) had climbed / have run

19. As soon as I ---- to my secretary, I realized that I ---- the situation.

- A) spoke / had misunderstood
- B) had spoken / have misunderstood
- C) have spoken / misunderstood
- D) was speaking / would misunderstand
- E) spoke / have misunderstood

20. By the end of next month, Rosa ---- as a nurse in this hospital for ten years.

- A) will work
- B) is going to work
- C) has been working
- D) will be working
- E) will have been working

# TENSES

## TEST 2

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

1. The Japanese usually ---- eye contact while they ---- with others.  
A) avoid / will talk  
B) avoid / are talking  
C) avoided / have talked  
D) will avoid / have been talking  
E) have avoided / were talking
2. We ---- to be near the car when two thieves ---- to open its door.  
A) would happen / have tried  
B) happened / would try  
C) happen / have been trying  
D) have happened / tried  
E) happened / were trying
3. Recent archaeological findings ---- that people ---- in Norway about 12.000 years ago.  
A) had indicated / would exist  
B) indicate / existed  
C) have indicated / exist  
D) indicated / have existed  
E) will indicate / had existed
4. The moment he ---- off the boat, he realized he ---- his oxygen tank behind.  
A) had jumped / was leaving  
B) was jumping / has left  
C) jumped / had left  
D) has jumped / leaves  
E) jumps / is leaving
5. I always ---- to drink a glass of water after I ---- an ice-cream.  
A) remember / ate  
B) remembered / eat  
C) remember / have eaten  
D) remembered / was eating  
E) remember / will have eaten
6. Since the outbreak of the swine flu in Mexico, Singapore ---- a pro-active stance in handling the situation.  
A) is taking  
B) took  
C) had been taking  
D) has taken  
E) takes
7. By the end of next month, my father ---- as a judge for this country for thirty years.  
A) will have been working  
B) is working  
C) will be working  
D) has been working  
E) is going to work
8. Though I ---- a horse in my life, I don't think I ---- any difficulty doing it.  
A) didn't ride / would have  
B) haven't ridden / will have  
C) hadn't ridden / have had  
D) don't ride / had  
E) hadn't ridden / was having
9. No one exactly knows how human speech ----, but linguists ---- a number of guesses so far.  
A) began / have made  
B) would have begun / are making  
C) had begun / made  
D) will begin / were making  
E) has begun / make
10. Meeting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon isn't a good idea as I ---- one of my clients then.  
A) was going to see  
B) will have seen  
C) have seen  
D) will be seeing  
E) was seeing

11. I ---- to reach her for about half an hour when she suddenly ---- at my office door.

- A) have been trying / appeared
- B) had tried / has appeared
- C) had been trying / appeared
- D) tried / had appeared
- E) was trying / was appearing

12. Most people don't know that our heart ---- faster when we ----.

- A) is pumping / have been sleeping
- B) had pumped / were sleeping
- C) pumped / have slept
- D) will be pumping / had been sleeping
- E) pumps / are sleeping

13. Between the years 1428 and 1518 the Aztec Empire ---- further through alliances and by 1519 they ---- much of Mesoamerica.

- A) expanded / have conquered
- B) expanded / had conquered
- C) has expanded / conquered
- D) was expanding / had been conquered
- E) had expanded / were conquered

14. I don't understand why you are so surprised at your low exam grades now; you ---- a great time while everyone else ----.

- A) were having / was studying
- B) have had / had studied
- C) are having / was studying
- D) had / have studied
- E) will have / studied

15. Science clearly tells us that fifty years from now we ---- in a world very much different from the one we ---- today.

- A) live / occupy
- B) have been living / have occupied
- C) will have lived / will occupy
- D) will live / occupied
- E) will be living / occupy

16. It ---- the first night their daughter ---- out with her friends, so they were very worried.

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

17. While I ---- to a classical piece, I suddenly came up with a solution to the problem I ---- to solve for days.

- A) listened / am trying
- B) was listening / had been trying
- C) listen / have been trying
- D) had been listening / tried
- E) was listening / will have tried

18. I suggest that you shouldn't expect too much as this ---- the first time I ---- an Indian dish with so many exotic ingredients.

- A) is / have cooked
- B) has been / cook
- C) will be / cooked
- D) was / have been cooking
- E) had been / have cooked

19. Newton's principles ---- physics for over 300 years before Einstein's relativity theories ---- our understanding of the universe.

- A) had dominated / revolutionized
- B) dominated / have revolutionized
- C) were dominating / revolutionize
- D) dominated / have revolutionized
- E) have dominated / revolutionize

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

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



# TENSES

## TEST 3

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

1. **My plane to New York ---- at 5 a.m. tomorrow and I ---- to be there at 7 a.m. local time.**  
A) will leave / will hope  
B) is leaving / hoped  
C) is going to leave / am going to hope  
D) leaves / hope  
E) would leave / hope
2. **It was ten years ago that I first ---- an interest in drawing, which ---- my favourite pastime ever since.**  
A) had taken / was  
B) have taken / had been  
C) took / will have been  
D) would take / is  
E) took / has been
3. **Suzan ---- about selling her apartment where she ---- before she got married.**  
A) has been thinking / will live  
B) thinks / has lived  
C) is thinking / used to live  
D) will have thought / was living  
E) would be thinking / has been living
4. **Until he ---- a programme about it on TV, George ---- computer engineering to be a possible future career for him.**  
A) will see / doesn't consider  
B) has seen / didn't consider  
C) sees / hasn't considered  
D) saw / hadn't considered  
E) has seen / wasn't considering
5. **Some scientists ---- that global warming ---- almost all the icebergs in the North Pole to melt by the end of next century.**  
A) are predicting / has caused  
B) predict / will have caused  
C) have predicted / causes  
D) had predicted / caused  
E) are predicted / is going to cause
6. **It was only when the company ---- bankrupt that people learnt about the financial problems they ---- for some time.**  
A) was going / have had  
B) had gone / would have had  
C) has gone / had  
D) goes / will have  
E) went / had had
7. **Before they ---- experiments on animals, scientists in England ---- to the government for a project licence.**  
A) will have undertaken / will apply  
B) have undertaken / will be applying  
C) undertake / apply  
D) had undertaken / applied  
E) undertook / have applied
8. **Krakatoa, a volcanic island in Indonesia, ---- several times in recorded history, but the last great eruption, which ---- a tsunami, was in August 1883.**  
A) erupted / will create  
B) had erupted / has created  
C) erupts / would create  
D) will erupt / had created  
E) has erupted / created
9. **It wasn't until a classmate ---- me about it that I found out I ---- around with a funny sign on my bag all day.**  
A) has told / am walking  
B) tells / have been walking  
C) is telling / walked  
D) told / had been walking  
E) will tell / have walked
10. **People ---- yoga traditionally for thousands of years in India, but it ---- popular in Europe only recently.**  
A) had practised / became  
B) have been practising / has become  
C) have practised / had become  
D) are practising / becomes  
E) were practising / will become

**11. Scientists predict that by 2050, they ---- autonomous robots that ---- to beat the best soccer players in the world.**

- A) will develop / have been able
- B) have been developing / are able
- C) are going to develop / will have been able
- D) will have developed / will be able
- E) have developed / would be able

**12. The angry protesters ---- at the top of their voices outside while the council of ministers ---- the new tax law inside.**

- A) had shouted / discussed
- B) had been shouting / were discussing
- C) shouted / have been discussing
- D) are shouting / have discussed
- E) were shouting / were discussing

**13. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, technology ---- that there ---- no limits to what people can achieve.**

- A) has proved / are
- B) proves / are
- C) proved / have been
- D) has been proving / had been
- E) had proved / were

**14. By the time we ---- in İstanbul this evening, we ---- more than seven hundred kilometres. We are going to be exhausted.**

- A) arrive / will have driven
- B) have arrived / will drive
- C) will arrive / have been driving
- D) arrived / will have been driving
- E) will have arrived / will be driving

**15. When our team guide left, they ---- me to take the lead in the climb because I ---- in many expeditions before.**

- A) have assigned / had been
- B) had assigned / would be
- C) have assigned / have been
- D) will assign / was
- E) assigned / had been

**16. As no one ---- their argument ---- into a fight, they preferred not to intervene.**

- A) has thought / will turn
- B) thinks / would turn
- C) thought / is going to turn
- D) had thought / is turning
- E) thought / would turn

**17. Considering the current level of global warming, it is high time big industrial countries including the United States ---- a new protocol.**

- A) sign
- B) will sign
- C) signed
- D) have signed
- E) are signing

**18. On graduation from college, Kevin ---- to several firms for different posts, but only two of them ---- up to now.**

- A) will apply / have been replying
- B) applied / have replied
- C) will have applied / replied
- D) applies / reply
- E) was applying / were replying

**19. Even though she ---- looking at me when she came in, I could see that she ----.**

- A) avoids / cried
- B) would avoid / is crying
- C) will avoid / was crying
- D) avoided / had been crying
- E) has avoided / was going to cry

**20. Early in the morning, Cathy ---- at the seaside while her children ----.**

- A) has walked / were sleeping
- B) walks / will have been sleeping
- C) is going to walk / are sleeping
- D) was walking / have slept
- E) had walked / sleep

# TENSES

## TEST 4

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

1. **The discipline committee of the school ---- their decision about the disruptive students after they ---- for three hours.**  
A) have announced / negotiated  
B) are announcing / are negotiating  
C) will announce / will negotiate  
D) had announced / negotiated  
E) announced / had negotiated
2. **There ---- any noteworthy improvement in the human rights problem in Africa until all the countries in Africa ---- their economic difficulties.**  
A) hasn't been / had overcome  
B) wouldn't be / would overcome  
C) wasn't / have overcome  
D) isn't / will overcome  
E) won't be / overcome
3. **I ---- for a new flat to move in as my landlady ---- a 10 per cent rise in the rent the other day.**  
A) am looking / demanded  
B) look / has been demanding  
C) was looking / has demanded  
D) have been looking / demands  
E) looked / will demand
4. **Sarah's negative opinions about Brian ---- while she ---- to know him better.**  
A) are changing / will get  
B) changed / got  
C) had changed / has got  
D) change / got  
E) have changed / was getting
5. **Mankind ---- the earth for other planets by the time it ---- out of resources.**  
A) is going to leave / is running  
B) leaves / runs  
C) will have left / runs  
D) will leave / has been running  
E) has left / had run
6. **As the retired people ---- the working population, the pension system ---- at an alarming rate.**  
A) outnumbered / had suffered  
B) outnumbered / will have suffered  
C) have outnumbered / is suffering  
D) outnumber / was suffering  
E) would have outnumbered / suffers
7. **By the time you ---- whether to buy a new or a second-hand car, it is quite possible that prices ---- sharply.**  
A) decided / would be rising  
B) decide / will have risen  
C) have decided / are rising  
D) will decide / will rise  
E) had decided / have risen
8. **A grain of pollen ---- the nasal passage and ---- attached to the mucous membrane, which causes allergy in many people.**  
A) is entering / is becoming  
B) had entered / becomes  
C) has entered / became  
D) enters / becomes  
E) has been entering / became
9. **Never before ---- a bigger foreign trade deficit than this year's figure, which ---- worries in several sectors.**  
A) there was / is causing  
B) there had been / caused  
C) will there be / caused  
D) has there been / causes  
E) is there / had caused
10. **I was in no doubt that the strange noise from the engine ---- me serious trouble, and it really ----.**  
A) was going to cause / did  
B) was causing / has done  
C) is causing / would do  
D) would cause / was doing  
E) causes / used to do

11. It was 1882 when Edison ---- electricity in his generating station in New York City and within a few years, towns like Wakefield ---- their downtown areas with incandescent and arc lamps.

- A) has discovered / illuminated
- B) had discovered / have been illuminating
- C) discovered / had illuminated
- D) would have discovered / have illuminated
- E) discovered / were illuminating

12. While Beethoven ---- several years working on a single symphony, Mozart ---- four in six weeks.

- A) was spending / had written
- B) used to spend / was going to write
- C) spent / would write
- D) had spent / has written
- E) has spent / was writing

13. Chicago O'Hare Airport is one of America's best-connected airports and for many years ---- the USA's busiest before Atlanta Airport ---- over the mantle.

- A) was / took
- B) had been / was taking
- C) has been / had taken
- D) was / has taken
- E) was being / took

14. With this regional development programme, the government ---- to find a solution to the unemployment problem, which ---- over the last four years.

- A) is hoping / is worsening
- B) hopes / had been worsening
- C) has been hoping / will worsen
- D) hopes / has been worsening
- E) hoped / worsens

15. I wonder how she ---- all the different subjects she ---- about.

- A) is going to link / has talked
- B) linked / has been talking
- C) has been linking / had talked
- D) will link / was talking
- E) will be linking / had talked

16. Since each year more and more people ---- attracted to scuba diving and fishing, the oceans ---- more importance for recreational use.

- A) become / would be gaining
- B) are becoming / have gained
- C) were becoming / will gain
- D) had become / are gaining
- E) became / have been gaining

17. ---- had the first swine flu case been reported than the government ---- strict measures to prevent it from spreading.

- A) Hardly / was taking
- B) Only when / would take
- C) Even before / had taken
- D) Not until / took
- E) No sooner / took

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

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

19. Now that she ---- a retired woman, Mrs. Parker often takes long walks with her dog, which she ---- the time for as a working woman.

- A) has been / will never have
- B) would be / has never had
- C) is being / had never had
- D) is / never had
- E) was / will never have had

20. Just as the horse ---- across the stream, it ---- over a wooden piece and broke one of its legs.

- A) will leap / has tripped
- B) leapt / was tripping
- C) leaps / will have tripped
- D) has leapt / trips
- E) was leaping / tripped



INFLUENCE GRADE 12

# GRAMMAR TEST BOOK



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## TEST 1 - Tenses

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

1. As the queue for tickets ---- even longer, I think we ---- a chance to find any soon.

A) will have got / aren't having  
B) is getting / won't have  
C) has got / didn't have  
D) has been getting / weren't having  
E) will get / haven't had

2. Don't worry! I ---- up with you at the station by the time the bus ----.

A) catch / has left  
B) am catching / is leaving  
C) will have caught / leaves  
D) am going to catch / left  
E) will catch / had left

3. Since I ---- to turn off the burglar alarm, it went off as soon as I ---- my flat.

A) forgot / was entering  
B) forget / enter  
C) had forgotten / entered  
D) forgot / am entering  
E) have forgotten / entered

4. Looking at the Sun directly is dangerous, and even thick clouds ---- little to protect human eyes from the damage that direct sunlight ----.

A) do / causes  
B) had done / has caused  
C) did / was causing  
D) were doing / will cause  
E) will do / caused

5. Jason, who was one of the most successful students of our school, ---- to London in 2001 and nobody ---- him since.

A) was moving / would see  
B) moved / has seen  
C) had moved / will have seen  
D) would move / sees  
E) has moved / saw

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

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

7. If I were you, I'd think twice before I bought this cheap ticket because they ---- you change the time or the date once you ---- it.

A) won't let / have bought  
B) didn't let / bought  
C) wouldn't let / would have bought  
D) haven't let / buy  
E) don't let / will have bought

8. When the probe *Viking* finally ---- the soil of Mars, it ---- for one and a half years.

A) touches / has flown  
B) touched / had been flying  
C) touched / will have flown  
D) has touched / was flying  
E) had touched / would fly

9. Although it ---- much attention because of more urgent issues, overgrazing ---- a major threat to ecology now.

- A) isn't receiving / posed
- B) didn't receive / was posing
- C) won't receive / had posed
- D) doesn't receive / poses
- E) won't have received / is posing

10. The service at the restaurant was so slow that we ---- all the bread and salad on the table before they ---- the main dish.

- A) ate / had served
- B) had been eating / have served
- C) had eaten / served
- D) have been eating / serve
- E) will have eaten / have served

11. The war in that region ---- on for more than three weeks now and there is no sign that it ---- soon.

- A) has been going / will end
- B) had gone / would end
- C) has gone / ended
- D) goes / ends
- E) is going / has ended

12. It ---- too late when they found out that their inflatable boat ---- air since their departure.

- A) was / was losing
- B) had been / had lost
- C) was / had been losing
- D) has been / lost
- E) was / has lost

13. ---- the reign of Abdulhamit I, the Ottoman sultans had lived in the Topkapı Palace.

- A) When
- B) By the time
- C) After
- D) The moment
- E) Until

14. Green Peace, which ---- over 40 countries in Europe, the Americas, Asia, and the Pacific, with millions of supporters, ---- considerably since its founding in 1970.

- A) spans / is expanding
- B) spans / has expanded
- C) had spanned / has been expanding
- D) would span / had expanded
- E) will span / expands

15. Chinua Achebe ---- writing his first novel, *Things Fall Apart*, while he ---- for the Nigerian Broadcasting Company.

- A) has begun / worked
- B) is beginning / will work
- C) begins / was working
- D) was beginning / is working
- E) began / was working

16. I ---- work when the boss called my office and ---- me to stay for an urgent meeting.

- A) was about to leave / asked
- B) was leaving / had asked
- C) had left / would be asking
- D) left / was asking
- E) would have left / has asked

17. It wasn't ---- the 1990s ---- women became seriously involved in Antarctic trekking.

- A) that / when
- B) after / as soon as
- C) until / that
- D) when / while
- E) any sooner / during

18. Ms. Finch, who ---- rector of the university, ---- a lot of research on genetics with her former assistants prior to 2003.

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

19. Sue ---- from her toothache for days when she finally ---- to see a dentist.

- A) has suffered / has decided
- B) had been suffering / decided
- C) is suffering / will decide
- D) suffered / had decided
- E) was suffering / decides

20. After the WTC towers ---- in New York City, George Bush pledged that those wanting peace and security in the world ---- the war against terrorism.

- A) collapsed / would win
- B) have collapsed / will have won
- C) had collapsed / has won
- D) collapsed / would have won
- E) would collapse / had won

21. - 25. sorularda, parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

I have been trying to learn English since secondary school, but only recently have I been able to make some real progress. By the time I started high school in 2008, I (21) ---- studying the language for almost three years; however, I (22) ---- myself and utter a few memorized sentences, and that was all. For a couple more years, I (23) ---- through grammar and vocabulary lessons, which made absolutely no difference. So I decided to study abroad. I researched exchange programs and decided on a school in the United States. Well, it worked. I (24) ---- in the U.S. for more than two years now. I will stay here for at least another year before I return home. By then, I am sure I (25) ---- this language.

21.

- A) was
- B) have been
- C) would be
- D) would have been
- E) had been

22.

- A) introduce
- B) am introducing
- C) have been able to introduce
- D) was able to introduce
- E) will have introduced

23.

- A) struggle
- B) had struggled
- C) struggled
- D) will struggle
- E) have struggled

24.

- A) will be studying
- B) am studying
- C) will have studied
- D) have been studying
- E) was studying

25.

- A) will have mastered
- B) master
- C) would master
- D) will be mastering
- E) mastered

26. - 30. sorularda, parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

*Museu do Futebol*, which is Brazil's first truly national soccer museum, (26) ---- in 2008. The museum serves as a reminder, in this soccer-crazy nation, of how Brazilians, winners of five World Cups, (27) ---- the most successful footballers the world has ever known. Yet the Football Museum, as it is simply called, is not content with just being a place for Brazilians to worship its stars and recall their glorious moments. It also (28) ---- to explain how an obscure import from England, once (29) ---- here only by the elite, has become the obsession of the masses in this country of over 200 million people. That's probably why this museum (30) ---- by thousands of people since the day it opened.

26.

- A) has opened
- B) had been opening
- C) was opening
- D) had opened
- E) was opened

27.

- A) will become
- B) had become
- C) would become
- D) have become
- E) become

28.

- A) tried
- B) had tried
- C) tries
- D) was trying
- E) will try

29.

- A) practised
- B) practising
- C) to practise
- D) was practised
- E) has been practised

30.

- A) has been visited
- B) will be visited
- C) was visited
- D) is visited
- E) had been visited

31. - 35. sorularda, parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Since ancient times people (31) ---- that it is possible to predict the future. The Temple of Apollo in Delphi, for example, housed the most important oracle of ancient Greece, known as Pythia. Only the wealthy (32) ---- the fees of the oracle and many questions of state (33) ---- by what the Delphic oracle foretold. In ancient times there were many people whose dreams foretold the future and (34) ---- the decisions of kings or pharaohs. And even today we (35) ---- many celebrities and statesmen consult psychics and astrologers to help them plan their actions.

31.

- A) are believing
- B) believe
- C) believed
- D) have believed
- E) had been believing

32.

- A) can afford
- B) could be afforded
- C) can be afforded
- D) could have afforded
- E) could afford

33.

- A) were decided
- B) had decided
- C) decided
- D) have been decided
- E) will have been decided

34.

- A) will be influencing
- B) are going to influence
- C) would influence
- D) were influenced
- E) will have influenced

35.

- A) are seeing
- B) see
- C) will have seen
- D) are going to see
- E) had seen



36. - 40. sorularda, parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Nietzsche (36) ---- on October 15, 1844, in Rocken, Prussia. His father, a Lutheran minister, died when Nietzsche was five and Nietzsche (37) ---- by his mother in a home that included his grandmother, two aunts and a sister. He (38) ---- classical philology at the universities of Bonn and Leipzig and (39) ---- professor of classical philology at the University of Basel at the age of 24. One of Nietzsche's fundamental contentions was that some traditional values (40) ---- their power in the lives of individuals.

36.

- A) born B) was born  
C) had been born D) has born  
E) would be born

37.

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

38.

- A) studies  
B) has studied  
C) was going to study  
D) had been studying  
E) studied

39.

- A) has been appointed  
B) appointed  
C) had appointed  
D) was appointed  
E) would have appointed

40.

- A) had lost  
B) are going to lose  
C) have been losing  
D) have lost  
E) will lose

41. - 52. sorularda cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

41. By the time the Icelandic writer Halldór Laxness was just 14 years old ----.

- A) he'd already written an article for a newspaper  
B) literature has started to really interest him  
C) his first novel would be published three years later  
D) he hasn't made up his mind to leave Iceland for mainland Europe yet  
E) that is a very young age for a successful writer

42. Pep Guardiola has managed three different football clubs ----.

- A) until he decides to further his career abroad  
B) when the best player of his team left  
C) even if he had decided not to give up his position there  
D) ever since he retired as a professional football player  
E) who has little chance of beating his opponent

43. ---- once she has saved enough money to travel around the world.

- A) It was not very easy to persuade her parents  
B) Mary isn't old enough to take care of herself  
C) Jamie often dreams of quitting her work  
D) My friend asked me to share her house with me  
E) My cousin is not able to afford to go on a holiday

44. Before the trainees dive into the water, ----.

- A) they practised putting on their wet suits and diving equipment without help  
B) they were swimming in the ocean around some rocky cliffs  
C) the sea has been quite calm all day  
D) they always checked the water temperature first  
E) the instructor checks that their diving equipment is properly fitted



45. ---- many children begin to make combinations of two or three words.

- A) Studies show that children whose mothers don't work
- B) The first words of a child were formed when
- C) It is at the age of approximately eighteen months when
- D) By the time my children are one and a half years old
- E) The more parents talk to their babies

46. I am going to watch a new comedy series on TV ----.

- A) as soon as I had finished the housework
- B) that are about two families in a small town
- C) while you are downloading the files from the Internet
- D) after we had dinner in the evening
- E) whenever he came home late at night

47. When the exam results have been announced ----.

- A) even some hopeless students were shocked by their success
- B) very few students will be proud of themselves
- C) the ones who failed didn't have one more chance
- D) the teacher has been heavily protested by parents
- E) two of the students couldn't help crying

48. In a few years' time, a child will have learned the basic functions of a PC ----.

- A) which had been a nightmare for adults before
- B) before he or she starts to read and write properly
- C) ever since they were involved in digital technology
- D) as they had been exposed to it much earlier than their parents
- E) after they became old enough to press the keys

49. It wasn't until I came back home ----.

- A) that I have realized my mistake
- B) where was he waiting for me
- C) after they had called me
- D) that I had a look at the newspaper
- E) the moment I opened the door

50. No sooner had the teacher given a break ----.

- A) did I call my friend who missed the lesson
- B) than the students went straight to the canteen
- C) I would wait for the next lesson
- D) it was an interesting lesson
- E) when we were ready to go home

51. By the time an exact solution to global warming is found, ----.

- A) it seriously threatens the well-being of the polar animals
- B) some organizations arranged conferences in order to inform people about its dangers
- C) caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the Earth
- D) world temperature will have risen dramatically
- E) scientists are trying their best to do so

52. ----, my cousin won't stand a chance of passing the university exam.

- A) No sooner will he look at the first page of the exam paper
- B) Despite his general ignorance of the topics covered in it
- C) Unless the questions in it are harder this year
- D) Until he starts to take his work more seriously
- E) He is wasting far too much of his time hanging out with friends

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

53. By the time Dylan came to visit us, we already knew his news.

- A) As soon as Dylan dropped by, he told us some news we already knew.
- B) The news that Dylan was coming to visit us reached us in advance.
- C) We had been informed of Dylan's news before he came over.
- D) Before he arrived, Dylan had heard some news about us.
- E) Until Dylan came over to tell us his news, we hardly knew anything about it.

54. We last attended an international medicine conference two years ago.

- A) We haven't attended an international medicine conference for two years.
- B) We don't think we will attend an international medicine conference in the next two years.
- C) This is the first international medicine conference we have attended in the last two years.
- D) This is the second time we have attended an international medicine conference in two years.
- E) It was two years ago when we attended an international medicine conference for the first time.

55. Not until we have checked through all of these reports, will you be able to leave the office.

- A) We have to check through these reports before we leave the office.
- B) The sooner we finish checking these reports, the earlier you will be able to leave the office.
- C) You cannot leave the office before we finish looking through all of these reports.
- D) You can leave the office provided that most of these reports have been checked through.
- E) You wouldn't have to stay in the office now if we had finished checking through all the reports earlier.

56. It wasn't until lately that I had the opportunity to see the major cities in the United States.

- A) Before my last visit to the major cities in the United States, I had seen only some of them.
- B) I haven't seen the big cities in the United States since I moved there.
- C) This is the first time I have visited the USA and I'll have the opportunity to see the major cities there.
- D) I haven't visited the main cities in the USA yet, but soon I am going to.
- E) I didn't have the chance to see the main cities in the United States until recently.

57. I still have that ringing sound in my ears even though we left the concert two hours ago.

- A) There is a ringing noise in my ears as if I have been listening to a concert for two hours.
- B) The ringing sound the music left in my ears lasted for two hours after the concert ended.
- C) When we left the concert, there was a ringing sound in my ears and it lasted for two hours.
- D) It's been two hours since we left the concert, but the ringing in my ears has not stopped yet.
- E) The concert has caused my ears to ring and it isn't likely to stop for another two hours or so.

58. For the seventh year in a row, the German runner Thomas Dold has won the race to the top of the Empire State Building.

- A) Over the last five years, Thomas Dold, who is a runner from Germany, has won every race to the top of the Empire State Building.
- B) The race to the top of the Empire State Building, which was set up five years ago, has always been won by the German runner Thomas Dold.
- C) It has been five years since Thomas Dold, who is a German runner, won the race to the top of the Empire State Building.
- D) Having competed in the race to the top of the Empire State Building for five years, Thomas Dold, a runner from Germany, has just won it.
- E) Thomas Dold, who is a German runner, has only competed in the race to the top of the Empire State Building for five years, but he has won each time he has been in it.



INFLUENCE GRADE 12

# VOCABULARY BOOK 1



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# UNIT 1

abandon

accent

acquire

adult

aircraft

amicable

apathy

army

attachment

aware

beast

blame

breezy

capable

celebrity

circumstance

coerce

commonplace

comprehension

confess

considerate

contradict

craft

curve

decrease

delineate

description

development

disappear

dismiss

distort

dull

elevate

enable

ensure

erase

evasive

excuse

expose

fake

fierce

forceful

frequently

generously

grave

hardly

hill

humour

impair

inability

independent

influential

insane

interact

intuitive

jealous

lead

lineage

mainly

match

messy

mobility

mutiny

nomination

obsolete

opponent

outlive

paramount

peril

pile

population

predicament

primitive

prolific

publish

rage

recite

register

remote

residence

reveal

root

satisfaction

seek

sharply

slender

sparse

standstill

straightforward

substantive

surge

sympathy

tentatively

touchstone

trial

undertake

urgent

vendor

visible

widely

## PART I

A

Fill in the blank in each sentence with an appropriate word from the box below. Use a word only once and make any changes if necessary – singular/plural forms with nouns, correct tense and active/passive forms with verbs. There is one extra word in the box.

comprehension      remote      visible      expose      celebrity  
opponent      peril      description      publish      urgent      lead

1

Vasco da Gama \_\_\_\_\_ the 15<sup>th</sup> century Portuguese expeditions that opened the sea route between Europe and India by sailing around the southern tip of Africa.

2

The author's works, consisting of more than one hundred books and articles, were not \_\_\_\_\_ until after his death in 1934.

3

To avoid the crowds of fans waiting at the airport to greet him, the famous pop star's plane taxied to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ area where he and his staff discreetly got into a limousine.

4

\_\_\_\_\_ of animal testing, who claim that it is inhumane to use animals in experiments, also claim that the results are not applicable to humans.

5

Articles recounting the details of the lives of \_\_\_\_\_ generate a much higher level of interest on the part of the public than do similar stories concerning ordinary people.

6

Marine insurance covers the loss or damage of ocean going vessels or ships arising from various sea \_\_\_\_\_ including stranding, collision, or sinking.

7

I will be very busy and unable to respond to phone calls for the first three days of next week, so please do not try to contact me on those days unless it is \_\_\_\_\_.

8

Researchers have found particulates in the lungs of mummies, which shows that ancient Egyptians were \_\_\_\_\_ to air pollution.

9

There is ample evidence that the quantity or amount of readers' prior knowledge on a topic influences their \_\_\_\_\_ of scientific texts.

10

Uranus is rarely \_\_\_\_\_ to the naked eye; however, annually, a few weeks before and after it appears exactly opposite the Sun in the sky, it can be seen by the unaided eye in a dark sky.

**B**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with an appropriate word from the box below. Use a word only once and make any changes if necessary – singular/plural forms with nouns, correct tense and active/passive forms with verbs. There is one extra word in the box.

apathy      evasive      distort      intuitive      predicament  
surge      outlive      acquire      primitive      dismiss      standstill

**1**

Research has shown that vegetarians live approximately seven years longer than the non-vegetarians and that the vegans \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetarians by approximately eight years.

**2**

There has been a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in British people's demand for homes in Spain; the increase is thought to be a result of British people looking for bargains and finding them in Spain.

**3**

The murder case was \_\_\_\_\_ by the state attorney due to lack of evidence and consequently, the suspect was released.

**4**

Suddenly, Nate found himself in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ since he had lost his job and his former employer would not hire him back; moreover, he was denied unemployment insurance.

**5**

In older anthropology texts, the term '\_\_\_\_\_ culture' is used to refer to a society that is believed to lack cultural, technological, or economic development.

**6**

In contrast to rational decision-making, \_\_\_\_\_ decisions involve feelings and perceptions rather than analysis and facts.

**7**

Heavy snow has brought the whole country to a virtual \_\_\_\_\_ with bus services suspended, trains cancelled and flights delayed.

**8**

\_\_\_\_\_ is a state of indifference and lack of motivation to do anything, but it is often confused with depression, in which the person feels sad and hopeless about the future.

**9**

Some skills, like playing the piano or chess, are \_\_\_\_\_ whereas some are innate, like running or walking.

**10**

The president's answer to a critical question was so \_\_\_\_\_ that the moderator asked it again with slightly different wording; nevertheless, he still got the same non-answer.

## PART II

1

Match each word in the box below with its synonym in the second box. Write the letter of the synonym in the space next to the word.

abandon

obsolete

erase

paramount

touchstone

**A**  
outdated

**B**  
criterion

**C**  
desert

**D**  
dominant

**E**  
remove

2

Match each word in the box below with its antonym in the second box. Write the letter of the antonym in the space next to the word.

decrease

frequently

reveal

sparse

straightforward

**A**  
conceal

**B**  
dense

**C**  
seldom

**D**  
raise

**E**  
indirect

### PART III

Fill in the blanks in the sentences below using the correct form of the words given in brackets. Make the necessary changes – adding, removing or changing prefixes/suffixes, using singular/plural forms, adjective/adverb forms, appropriate tenses, active / passive voice, etc.

- 1 Some drivers are very \_\_\_\_\_ to cyclists on the road and have no respect for them; they act as if they own the roads. (**considerate**)
- 2 The deadline for \_\_\_\_\_ to the course is the 1st of May and the fee is 20 USD for all participants. (**register**)
- 3 I felt \_\_\_\_\_ to give up my dog because he was a nuisance to the neighbours with his endless barking at nights. (**forceful**)
- 4 I love to be around \_\_\_\_\_ people who make me laugh and create jokes instantly. (**humour**)
- 5 The procedure was \_\_\_\_\_ experimentally several times before it was considered safe. (**trial**)
- 6 Most successful business owners agree that \_\_\_\_\_ plays a vital role in making the right decisions. (**intuitive**)
- 7 The students in the village welcomed the idea of a \_\_\_\_\_ library, which would take the books to them and they wouldn't worry about transportation to the town library. (**mobility**)
- 8 Some parts of the region were not \_\_\_\_\_ until about 1875 and the present arrangement of townships was established that year, too. (**population**)
- 9 The teacher helped the students with their selection of a poem for \_\_\_\_\_ and had them perform on stage in front of a microphone. (**recite**)
- 10 When it was announced that a radioactive leak was possible at a nuclear plant in Fukushima, north of Tokyo, about 3,000 \_\_\_\_\_ were told to evacuate the area. (**residence**)
- 11 Our company is committed to serve our loyal consumers and to \_\_\_\_\_ their needs of high standard products. (**satisfaction**)
- 12 Student participation is often encouraged through \_\_\_\_\_ methods such as role plays, case studies, workshops, debates and dialogues. (**interact**)
- 13 Over the centuries, many \_\_\_\_\_ theories about the origins of language have been put forward. (**contradict**)
- 14 We should be flexible and open-minded about our options in life and be ready to \_\_\_\_\_ our scope of vision. (**widely**)
- 15 Carpentier's work has been \_\_\_\_\_ by his multi-cultural experience and by authors such as Miguel de Cervantes. (**influential**)

Choose the most suitable alternatives to complete the given sentences.

1. **Clinical - - - - are essential in developing new treatments, care, and prevention for people with cancer.**
  - A) piles
  - B) trials
  - C) perils
  - D) curves
  - E) crafts
2. **In the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, - - - - and other serious offences in the British forces were punished by a thousand lashes.**
  - A) lineage
  - B) predicament
  - C) peril
  - D) mutiny
  - E) apathy
3. **Almost all birds are - - - - , but they're not smelly as long as you clean their cages often enough.**
  - A) amicable
  - B) hilarious
  - C) dull
  - D) messy
  - E) grave
4. **I was woken up early in the morning as a group of vicious stray dogs got into a(n) - - - - fight.**
  - A) fierce
  - B) dull
  - C) amicable
  - D) evasive
  - E) prolific
5. **When a man cut in front of me in the bank line after having waited for 20 minutes, I was so filled with - - - - that I could strangle him.**
  - A) peril
  - B) surge
  - C) apathy
  - D) lineage
  - E) rage
6. **Before the - - - - for the 2010 Oscars were to be announced, all signs seemed to point to *Avatar* as the best picture.**
  - A) attachments
  - B) nominations
  - C) celebrities
  - D) circumstances
  - E) developments
7. **Research has shown that primates are not - - - - of learning human language since they lack the ability to produce sentences.**
  - A) intuitive
  - B) aware
  - C) jealous
  - D) capable
  - E) visible
8. **The most effective way to deal with an issue or a troublesome situation is to identify the - - - - of the problem first.**
  - A) peril
  - B) root
  - C) touchstone
  - D) accent
  - E) curve
9. **Since many producers of - - - - diamond rings and other jewellery sell them as real, the reputation of real dealers is highly damaged.**
  - A) evasive
  - B) sparse
  - C) fake
  - D) messy
  - E) grave
10. **The evidence reveals that Van Gogh, who showed signs of madness, was not - - - - but suffered from Meniere's disease instead.**
  - A) prolific
  - B) commonplace
  - C) intuitive
  - D) primitive
  - E) insane

**11. International research has become a(n) - - - - need today, so universities from different countries often run collaborative research programmes.**

- A) grave
- B) independent
- C) paramount
- D) obsolete
- E) slender

**12. Some people's motivation to - - - - new employment is to make more money or to find a more secure job.**

- A) register
- B) delineate
- C) coerce
- D) seek
- E) match

**13. Our chances of achieving one important goal are high, but if we have two - - - - goals, we reduce our chances of achieving them both.**

- A) substantive
- B) independent
- C) amicable
- D) capable
- E) influential

**14. The company has - - - - a project that requires an investment of more than \$2,6 million and seven months of work.**

- A) exposed
- B) excused
- C) confessed
- D) interacted
- E) undertaken

**15. Our maths teacher has no - - - - for students that get confused or fall behind, so we are all afraid to ask him any questions.**

- A) comprehension
- B) sympathy
- C) attachment
- D) mutiny
- E) apathy

**16. On Sundays, the town centre is full of - - - - selling everything from books to hot dog sandwiches or ice cream.**

- A) celebrities
- B) populations
- C) opponents
- D) vendors
- E) crafts

**17. The refugees were - - - - to leave the country and financial support from the government was stopped.**

- A) contradicted
- B) delineated
- C) coerced
- D) blamed
- E) outlived

**18. Highways and roads are - - - - by a single line or sets of parallel lines and the lines may be dashed to signify various types of roads.**

- A) delineated
- B) disappeared
- C) curved
- D) distorted
- E) impaired

**19. High blood pressure can cause significant damage to your organs; for example, it may - - - - your vision or lower its quality.**

- A) accent
- B) reveal
- C) ensure
- D) impair
- E) enable

**20. The test vehicle, which they were building for experimental purposes, was - - - - named StenSat-2.**

- A) generously
- B) sharply
- C) hardly
- D) mainly
- E) tentatively





INFLUENCE GRADE 12

# VOCABULARY BOOK 2



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# VOCABULARY TEST 1

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

1. With the advent of computer technology, geologists can now obtain fairly - - - information about earthquakes.

A) intuitive                      B) accurate  
C) suspicious                  D) dependent  
E) concerned

2. Some businessmen do not use their resources - - - and, as a result, end up getting into financial difficulties.

A) especially                      B) wisely  
C) comparatively                  D) briefly  
E) sharply

3. Herbalists often recommend ginger as an anti-inflammatory which can - - - pain and headaches.

A) consume                      B) deduct  
C) relieve                          D) vary  
E) trigger

4. Realizing there was no way to escape, the trapped terrorist decided to - - - himself - - - .

A) check / out                      B) put / away  
C) break / down                      D) give / up  
E) go / away

5. The water - - - of the river is steadily rising, so the whole city will be flooded soon.

A) level                              B) stage  
C) phase                              D) term  
E) fall

6. The lecture was so interesting that the time passed - - - quickly.

A) appropriately                      B) similarly  
C) voluntarily                          D) reluctantly  
E) remarkably

7. The suspicious woman took her diamond engagement ring to a jewellery store to check whether it was - - - or not.

A) precise                              B) misleading  
C) genuine                              D) accurate  
E) desirable

8. Based on the results of analyses performed by the authorities, Spain - - - a ban on the exports of poor quality olive oils.

A) allured                              B) invested  
C) labelled                              D) motivated  
E) imposed

## VOCABULARY TEST 1

9. The terms **Internet** and **World Wide Web** are often used in everyday speech without much - - - -; however, they are not the same.

- A) retreat
- B) invasion
- C) abundance
- D) distinction
- E) excavation

10. Some secret information in the army is only - - - - to high-rank personnel.

- A) addicted
- B) proportional
- C) keen
- D) accessible
- E) excessive

11. Sure of the answer, the student - - - - raised his hand to answer the question before anyone else did.

- A) particularly
- B) eagerly
- C) feasibly
- D) fairly
- E) horizontally

12. Sheila is so dependable that I have never seen her - - - - her friends when they need her help.

- A) speak out
- B) hold back
- C) give away
- D) point out
- E) let down

13. Body language and the interpretation of it usually - - - - from one culture to another in several ways.

- A) vary
- B) respect
- C) communicate
- D) overtake
- E) intend

14. Omega-3 fatty acids should be consumed by people, as they have several health - - - -.

- A) extracts
- B) applications
- C) benefits
- D) ingredients
- E) additions

15. Bright colours are more - - - - to young children, and that's why babies' toys are designed using such colours.

- A) appealing
- B) grateful
- C) terrifying
- D) occupied
- E) solitary

16. When he made that promise to Isaac, Ryan had no idea that - - - - it would be so difficult.

- A) involving
- B) predicting
- C) fulfilling
- D) reminding
- E) impressing

17. Each time I called him to apologize, he  
- - - - without bothering to listen to me.

- A) stood by                      B) hung up  
C) put down                    D) spoke out  
E) ran up

18. Performance on tests can be - - - -  
affected not only by poor motivation  
but also by such factors as anxiety and  
distraction.

- A) creatively                    B) adversely  
C) hopefully                    D) optimistically  
E) monotonously

19. The team of scientists were overjoyed  
when the results of their research - - - - all  
their expectations.

- A) surpassed                    B) declined  
C) endured                      D) suppressed  
E) displaced

20. There are a lot of people that are willing to  
help those less fortunate than themselves  
and this gives them a sense of - - - -.

- A) absence                      B) revision  
C) addition                      D) resistance  
E) satisfaction

21. The thieves quickly - - - - the car they had  
stolen in their garage and sold the parts.

- A) spoilt                        B) repaired  
C) designed                    D) dismantled  
E) hired

22. Critics of home-schooling say that  
children who are not in the classroom  
- - - - learning important social skills  
because they have little interaction with  
their peers.

- A) hand in to                    B) make up with  
C) miss out on                   D) make up with  
E) get on with

23. The war planes - - - - bombarded the city  
for days, forcing the civilians to stay in  
shelters.

- A) feasibly                      B) successively  
C) convincingly                   D) commonly  
E) narrowly

24. The - - - - in which he finds himself now  
is whether to continue working and risk  
getting poorer grades or give up his job  
and suffer financially.

- A) treaty                        B) obligation  
C) dilemma                      D) persuasion  
E) institution



## VOCABULARY TEST 1

25. Mary will be - - - in the book of poems she bought for a while, so we'd better not disturb her.

- A) proposed
- B) translated
- C) derived
- D) inferred
- E) absorbed

26. The lecturer waited for the excited audience to calm down and after a(n) - - - pause, she continued speaking.

- A) concise
- B) derivative
- C) lowly
- D) lengthy
- E) overtly

27. The pigeon-sized "cock of the rock" is a member of a tropical family of birds found in remote, - - - populated areas of South America.

- A) plainly
- B) sparsely
- C) manually
- D) curiously
- E) currently

28. A country's future - - - depends, to a large extent, upon the quality of education of its people.

- A) compulsion
- B) justification
- C) prosperity
- D) likelihood
- E) inhabitant

29. After struggling with many illnesses for several years, my grandfather finally - - - at the age of 82.

- A) passed away
- B) took in
- C) put up
- D) made up
- E) crossed out

30. Eduardo Mendoza's novel, *The City of Marvels*, not only - - - the story of fictional characters, but also covers historical and geographical information.

- A) relieves
- B) deters
- C) depicts
- D) comprehends
- E) excites

31. Before we start the competition, let me - - - explain you the rules once more.

- A) incidentally
- B) fiercely
- C) briefly
- D) nearly
- E) weirdly

32. Babies - - - their clothes quickly, so you should not buy too many clothes at a time.

- A) wear on
- B) grow up
- C) wear off
- D) grow out of
- E) grow into



INFLUENCE GRADE 12

# THROUGH THE PASSAGES



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## GİRİŞ

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

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



## PARAGRAF NEDİR?

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

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

Paragrafı oluşturan cümleler, sırasıyla üç ana bölümde toplanır.

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

### I. GİRİŞ BÖLÜMÜ

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

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

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

Örneğin, “**Elephant species are under threat of extinction due to several reasons**” cümlesinin bir paragrafın konu cümlesi (topic sentence) olduğunu varsayalım. Bu cümlede ilk bölüm (**Elephant species are under threat of extinction**) paragrafın genel konusunu (topic) belirtmekte; ikinci kısım ise (**due to several reasons**) paragrafı kontrol eden/sınırlayan düşüncüyü (controlling idea) ifade etmektedir. Bu konu cümlesine göre, paragrafın genel konusu *fil türlerinin yok olma tehlikesi altında olduğu gerçeğidir*; ancak, paragrafın **odak noktası**, *fil nesillerini*

tükenme tehdidi altında bırakan bazı nedenlerdir ve yazarın amacı da bu nedenleri tanıtmaktır. Büyük olasılıkla, bu konu cümlesine sahip bir paragraftaki her bir destek cümle, bu nedenlerden birini tanıttacaktır.

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

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

### Örnek 1:

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

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

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

### DİKKAT!

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

### Örnek 2:



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

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

## II. GELİŞME BÖLÜMÜ

Paragrafın gelişme bölümündeki cümleler veya düşünceler, konu cümlesini ve onun belirlediği fikri destekleyen, açıklayan veya tartışan cümlelerdir. Bu belirlenmiş konunun veya fikrin dışına çıkamazlar.

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

### Örnek 1:



Aşağıda verilen konu cümlesinin ardından gelebilecek **destekleyici cümleleri** seçelim:

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

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





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

(a) seçeneğinde ifade edilen *mutfakta, ilaç olarak ve dini törenlerde kullanılmaları*, ekolojik roller

değildir. "how are ants used by some cultures" sorusunu yanıtlayan başka bir paragrafta kullanılabilir.

(c) (e) (g) ve (h) aksine karıncaların zararlarından bahsetmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu cümleler, "Ants are considered to be pests as they cause many problems for humans" gibi bir konu cümlesi olan başka bir paragrafta kullanılabilir.

## Örnek 2:



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

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

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

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

## NOT:



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



### III. SONUÇ BÖLÜMÜ

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

#### Örnek 1:



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

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

#### Örnek 2:



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

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

(a) Pet ownership can therefore be tiresome and costly sometimes.

(b) This type of unconditional love can make anyone feel better about themselves.

(c) Hence, the biggest problem is how to keep your pet happy, safe and healthy while you are away on vacation.





Seçtiğimiz sonuç cümlesi **(b)** olmalıdır. Çünkü paragrafta işlenen temel konu – konu cümlesinden de anlaşılacağı üzere – *evde size eşlik eden bir hayvan beslemenin sizde olumlu duygular yaratmasıdır*. Ve gelişme bölümünde de bu fikri destekleyen şeyler anlatılmakta, hayvan beslemenin kişiye yapacağı katkılardan, mutluluktan bahsedilmektedir. (a) seçeneğinde, *evde hayvan beslemenin zahmetli ve pahalı olabileceği* söylenmekte, yani bir soruna değinilmekte, (c) seçeneğinde ise, yine evde hayvan besleme ile ilgili bir sorun dile getirilmektedir.

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

### Örnek 1:



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

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

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

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

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

### Örnek 2:



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



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

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

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

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

### Örnek 3:



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

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

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

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

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



INFLUENCE GRADE 12

# READING BOOK



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**TEST 1**

**1. – 15. soruları, verilen parçalara göre cevaplayınız.**

In the early hours of 26 April 1986, one of four nuclear reactors at the Chernobyl power station exploded. Moscow was very slow to admit what had happened, even after increased radiation was detected in other countries. The disaster released at least one hundred times more radiation than the atom bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima. After the accident, traces of radioactive deposits were found in nearly every country in the northern hemisphere. Contamination is still a problem and disputes continue about how many will eventually die as a result of the world's worst nuclear accident ever.

**2. We understand from the passage that, after the Chernobyl disaster occurred, - - - -.**

- A) people realized the significance of the atom bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima
- B) radiation levels in Russia's neighbours started to decline significantly
- C) there were almost no countries in the northern hemisphere which were not affected by the radiation released
- D) the Chernobyl power station was rebuilt by the Russian government
- E) countries in the northern hemisphere suffered heavy death tolls

**1. The passage points out that the nuclear blast at Chernobyl - - - -.**

- A) was almost as destructive as the atom bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima
- B) was found out to be the result of a human error
- C) was the first large-scale disaster in Russia
- D) was heard by almost all the countries in the northern hemisphere
- E) was not immediately confirmed by the Russian authorities

**3. We can infer from the passage that what happened at Chernobyl years ago - - - -.**

- A) is actually the reason why we suffer from air pollution today
- B) is certainly going to kill millions in Chernobyl in the near future
- C) poses a threat to our health even today
- D) led to a ban on nuclear reactors in most countries
- E) still remains a mystery

## TEST 1

Although stars are always painted in a light yellow or white, there are many coloured ones that can be seen even without a telescope. This is true, for example, for the constellation Orion. Its top left star, Betelgeuse, is a giant red star that lies 427 light years away. It is nearing the end of its life, and when it finally explodes, it will be visible even during the day. It is possible that it has exploded already, but it is so far from Earth that the light from its explosion hasn't reached us yet. Another star in Orion, Rigel, which is at the bottom right, is blue. Rigel does not appear as bright as Betelgeuse because it is much farther to us – about 900 light years away.

4. A point made in the passage is that - - - .

- A) the brightest stars in the night sky are coloured ones
- B) the telescope revolutionized astronomy
- C) the brightest stars in the night sky are in the constellation Orion
- D) stars are not always yellow or white
- E) Betelgeuse is difficult to see in the night sky owing to its distance from Earth

5. It is implied in the passage that in the night sky - - - .

- A) some coloured stars cannot be seen with the naked eye
- B) all of the constellations will remain unchanged for the next million years
- C) Rigel looks much brighter than Betelgeuse
- D) we can see more red stars than blue ones in the constellation Orion
- E) the most interesting coloured stars don't require a telescope to be seen with

6. It can be understood from the passage that the star known as Betelgeuse - - - .

- A) is so bright that it can be observed in daytime
- B) may not be existing anymore
- C) seems to change colour when observed through a telescope
- D) is two million years old
- E) will turn into a blue star like Rigel once it explodes



## TEST 1

In a corner of Western Brazil lies one of South America's great natural wonders. Although it is less famous than the Amazon rainforest, the Pantanal has the distinction of being the world's largest wetland, almost twice the size of England. The Pantanal is renowned for its annual floods. Heavy rain and swollen rivers submerge over eighty per cent of the Pantanal, refreshing the land after the dry season and allowing an immense variety of plants to take root in the fertile soil. The wetland is also home to a spectacular range of wildlife, including elusive jaguars and huge anacondas. Like the Amazon, this wildlife sanctuary is under threat from deforestation and pollution.

7. The best title for the passage would be - - - -.

- A) The Annual Floods in the Pantanal
- B) Life in Wetlands
- C) A Natural Wonder: The Pantanal
- D) The Effects of Floods on Wildlife in the Pantanal
- E) The Amazon and the Pantanal: A Comparison

8. As is pointed out in the passage, both the Amazon rainforest and the Pantanal - - - -.

- A) are faced with deforestation and pollution
- B) receive immense amounts of rain every year
- C) contain a wide range of wild animals
- D) suffer from extremely long dry seasons
- E) mostly consist of barren fields

9. It can be inferred from the passage that too much rain that is normally considered a natural disaster - - - -.

- A) results from deforestation and pollution
- B) yields some good results in the Pantanal
- C) damages most of the crops in the Pantanal
- D) poses a threat to wildlife in the Pantanal
- E) decreases the fertility of the Pantanal's soil

## TEST 1

The Mediterranean diet, which is high in vegetables, fruit, cereals and olive oil, and low in red meat, is already thought to protect against heart disease and cancer. In a new four-year study, researchers found that the participants with the highest adherence to the Mediterranean diet were more than 30% less likely to develop depression. However, they stress that larger studies are needed on the question of a link between the diet and depression. Dr Cecilia D'Felice believes diet has a role in treating depression. She points out that a diet high in olive oil will increase the amount of serotonin available in the brain, which is in fact what most anti-depression drugs do to treat depression.

10. It is implied in the passage that the researchers who carried out the study - - - -.

- A) have cured themselves of depression by adopting a Mediterranean diet
- B) gave some of the participants anti-depression drugs to test the validity of their findings
- C) gave up eating red meat when they found out how harmful it can be to health
- D) do not feel its results are conclusive
- E) are divided as to whether anti-depressants or diet plays a more significant role in treating depression

11. We can understand from the passage that Dr Cecilia D'Felice - - - -.

- A) was one of the participants in the new study
- B) is highly sceptical about the results of the new study
- C) has been involved in the creation of anti-depression drugs
- D) refuses to prescribe anti-depression drugs to her patients
- E) feels that what people eat may affect their psychological health

12. It can be concluded from the passage that a Mediterranean diet - - - -.

- A) will help lower serotonin levels in the brain and hence cure depression
- B) is especially recommended to people who suffer from terminal cancer
- C) could have both physical and psychological benefits
- D) is particularly popular with strict vegetarians
- E) starts to have an effect on health only after four years

## TEST 1

Pluto has recently been the subject of a battle between two groups of astronomers. The first group says that Pluto should not be considered a planet. They say it should be counted among the Kuiper Belt objects, a ring of icy rocks beyond the orbit of Neptune that failed to form into a planet. The first Kuiper Belt object was seen in 1992 and hundreds have been catalogued since. The second group of astronomers is fighting any efforts to **diminish** Pluto's status as the ninth planet. The debate comes down to what is a planet and what is not, an apparently simple concept, but one that does not have an exact definition yet.

13. One learns from the passage that the Kuiper Belt objects - - - .

- A) are made up of icy rocks that are much larger than Neptune itself
- B) have been within astronomical knowledge since 1992
- C) were still not known in the twentieth century
- D) are each accepted as a single planet
- E) had been observed occasionally by the year 1992

14. As we can understand from the passage, astronomers disagree with each other - - - .

- A) about the exact formation of the Kuiper Belt
- B) as to whether Pluto is as large as Neptune
- C) about whether Pluto has an orbit like other planets
- D) in terms of what a Kuiper Belt object is
- E) as to whether or not Pluto is a planet

15. The word "diminish" in line 10 probably means - - - .

- A) lower
- B) increase
- C) define
- D) consider
- E) develop



# PHRASAL VERBS





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<b>account for</b>	<b>1. karşılamak, -e denk gelmek, oluşturmak</b> <b>2. açıklama getirmek</b>
	1. Ten billion dollars was the amount, which <b>accounted for</b> the total debts paid by the country last year. 2. People with dental problems have a higher mortality rate than others, which means poor dental health may <b>account for</b> poor health.
<b>act out</b>	<b>davranışlarla göstermek</b>
	The drama teacher has demonstrated an exercise to help with <b>acting out</b> emotions.
<b>add up (to)</b>	<b>toplayarak hesaplamak</b>
	You can use a calculator to <b>add up</b> all the figures.
<b>allow for</b>	<b>plan yaparken göz önünde bulundurmak, hesaba katmak</b>
	We should <b>allow for</b> the extra expenses such as transportation and the deposit if we want to move into another house.
<b>answer back</b>	<b>kaba bir şekilde karşılık vermek</b>
	It was kind of Miguel not to <b>answer back</b> when the professor criticized him unreasonably.
<b>ask after</b>	<b>birinin durumunu sormak, hâl hatır sormak</b>
	Everybody is <b>asking after</b> my dad because he had a terrible accident last week.
<b>ask out</b>	<b>birisini dışarıya, yemeğe vb. davet etmek</b>
	If you had a chance to <b>ask</b> a celebrity <b>out</b> , who would you choose?
<b>ask for</b>	<b>biriyle görüşmeyi talep etmek</b>
	A young man <b>asked for</b> Mr Bean.
<b>back up</b>	<b>1. arkasında olmak, desteklemek</b> <b>2. yedeklemek</b>
	1. As I knew my family would <b>back</b> me <b>up</b> in my decision to go abroad, I accepted the job offer in England. 2. The best way to keep your precious photos, videos and e-mails safe is to <b>back</b> them all <b>up</b> .
<b>be over</b>	<b>bitmek, sona ermek</b>
	Mr. Grisham and Mr. Kingston's partnership <b>was over</b> due to disagreements between them.
<b>be taken aback</b>	<b>şaşırmak</b>
	Most of the parents <b>were taken aback</b> by the scenes of violence in the cartoon.
<b>be taken with</b>	<b>hoşlanmak, etkilenmek</b>
	Students <b>were taken with</b> the idea of organizing an end of year party and each voluntarily took part in decorating the performance hall.



# UNIT 1

<b>be taken in</b>	<b>aldatılmak, kandırılmak</b>
	Don't <b>be taken in</b> by everything said in advertisements as it's all about the marketing strategy.
<b>beat up</b>	<b>hırpalamak, dövmek</b>
	The police are looking for six women who allegedly <b>beat up</b> and injured a shopkeeper.
<b>blow up</b>	<b>1. havaya uçurmak, patlamak</b> <b>2. şişirmek</b> <b>3. öfkelenmek, küplere binmek</b>
	1. Guy Fawkes did not succeed in <b>blowing up</b> the Parliament building, but he was the one who attempted to do so in 1605. 2. The twins were breathless after they <b>blew</b> lots of balloons <b>up</b> for their birthday party. 3. It is Erkan's habit to <b>blow up</b> and shout when you criticize his ideas.
<b>blow out</b>	<b>1. üfleyip söndürmek</b> <b>2. (lastik) patlamak</b>
	1. Charlie <b>blew out</b> all the candles on his birthday cake in one breath. 2. The driver managed to keep the car going for another 10 minutes after the tires <b>blew out</b> .
<b>break away</b>	<b>kaçıp kurtulmak</b>
	The young woman noticed the key on the door and made a quick plan to <b>break away</b> from the house where she was locked up.
<b>break down</b>	<b>1. bozulmak, çalışmaz duruma gelmek</b> <b>2. çökmek, ruhen yıkılmak</b>
	1. On the way to Antalya, our car <b>broke down</b> and we had to wait for the mechanic under the blistering sun. 2. The actress <b>broke down</b> in tears when the part she was expecting to get was given to someone else.
<b>break in</b>	<b>1. zorla girmek</b> <b>2. sözünü kesmek, araya girmek</b> <b>3. yol yordam göstermek</b>
	1. Felicia changed the lock of the door as her ex-husband had tried to <b>break in</b> a few times before. 2. Hasan <b>broke in</b> to tell me the latest news. 3. John is <b>breaking</b> his son <b>in</b> explaining every detail to make him run the company after his retirement.
<b>break into</b>	<b>hırsızlık amacıyla bir mekâna girmek</b>
	The spy <b>broke into</b> the Prime Minister's office to get the confidential documents.
<b>break off</b>	<b>ilişkiyi kesmek, sona ermek</b>
	The two companies had a quarrel during the meeting and <b>broke off</b> their commercial relationship.

<b>break out</b>	<b>çıkamak, patlak vermek (savaş, yangın, salgın vb.)</b>
	Rioting <b>broke out</b> in prison with nearly 200 inmates to demand better conditions and reduced sentences.
<b>break out in</b>	<b>... dökmek, ... ile kaplanma</b>
	My five-year-old cousin had just started kindergarten when he <b>broke out in</b> measles.
<b>break out of</b>	<b>kaçmak, firar etmek</b>
	Five prisoners have <b>broken out of</b> a maximum security prison in Puerto Rico.
<b>break up</b>	<b>1. sona ermek 2. bir ilişkiyi bitirmek, ayrılmak</b>
	1. The meeting didn't <b>break up</b> until late last night, so I had to take a taxi to go home. 2. The famous rock group <b>broke up</b> in 1974, but reorganized nearly twenty years later and is still active today.
<b>bring about</b>	<b>neden olmak, yol açmak</b>
	The arrival of porcelain in the West <b>brought about</b> a transformation in dining and in European ceramic production.
<b>bring back</b>	<b>1. geri getirmek 2. hatırlatmak</b>
	1. The old transportation system was <b>brought back</b> to the city. 2. Watching the children playing hide and seek <b>brought back</b> the happy childhood memories of the old man.
<b>bring down</b>	<b>1. (yönetimi) düşürmek 2. azaltmak</b>
	1. A general strike in Italy <b>brought down</b> the government of Silvio Berlusconi in 1994. 2. The government hopes that raising interest rates will help <b>bring down</b> the inflation.
<b>bring out</b>	<b>1. ortaya çıkarmak, göstermek 2. yayımlamak, piyasaya çıkarmak</b>
	1. Linda's new hairstyle has perfectly <b>brought out</b> the brightness of her eyes and the beauty of her face. 2. The company has <b>brought out</b> a new DVD player which is compatible with many media formats such as MP3, JPEG and MWA.
<b>bring up</b>	<b>1. çocuk yetiştirmek, büyütmek 2. gündeme getirmek</b>
	1. Born in Iowa, Edmund was <b>brought up</b> in a loving and happy family. 2. The employers <b>brought up</b> the salary issue in the meeting and demanded a pay rise.
<b>brush up on</b>	<b>bilgiyi tazelemek, geliştirmek</b>
	The teacher helped the students <b>brush up on</b> previous subjects before the exam.

## TEST 1

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

1. As a teacher, one should help a student make a more personal connection with a book by ---- the story and by analysing different characters' perspectives.

A) acting out  
B) asking out  
C) backing up  
D) blowing up  
E) blowing out

2. Because she saw her brother in a nightmare, Jennifer gave him a ring very early in the morning to ---- him, but she still wasn't convinced that he was really fine.

A) answer back  
B) brush up  
C) ask for  
D) ask after  
E) bring about

3. ---- the topic of marriage can be a daunting task, especially when you feel that your partner is not ready to make such an important decision.

A) Bringing down  
B) Bringing up  
C) Brushing up  
D) Breaking in  
E) Breaking out

4. How to ---- illusion has had a prominent role in shaping theories of perception throughout the history of philosophy.

A) allow for  
B) ask after  
C) beat up  
D) break away  
E) account for

5. The applicant was ---- by the questions at the job interview for the post of marketing manager because they were much simpler than he was expecting and had nothing to do with marketing strategies.

A) taken aback  
B) broken away  
C) broken into  
D) brought back  
E) brought down

## TEST 1

**6. Nobody can easily ---- a long-term friendship unless there is a nasty betrayal.**

- A) act out
- B) add up
- C) break up
- D) break in
- E) allow for

**7. The object of the Numberwheel Puzzle, which is an interactive online game, is to spin each ring so that in each spoke, all the numbers ---- 10.**

- A) blow out
- B) blow up
- C) break into
- D) break up
- E) add up to

**8. Before having spent a lot of money on useless things, you should have ---- the possibility of a decrease in your salary due to the economic crisis.**

- A) asked after
- B) allowed for
- C) asked out
- D) asked for
- E) accounted for

**9. The sense of smell, which is said to ---- memories, is often considered the sense which is tied most closely to human memory, profoundly influencing people's ability to recall their past experiences.**

- A) bring back
- B) blow out
- C) account for
- D) answer back
- E) back up

**10. When you ---- a letter of reference from someone, you need to explain why you value that person's opinion about your job-related skills.**

- A) ask for
- B) beat up
- C) are over
- D) back up
- E) brush up

## TEST 1

**11. The biggest threat to global stability is the potential for food crises in poor countries, which can ---- governments.**

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

**12. Each person's knowledge of how to ---- a child usually comes from their surroundings and their own childhood.**

- A) account for
- B) ask after
- C) bring up
- D) add up
- E) answer back

**13. Ending relationships amicably instead of making it even more difficult through bad manners is the best way to ---- without hurting anyone.**

- A) break off
- B) break in
- C) be taken aback
- D) be taken in
- E) beat up

**14. To avoid misunderstandings, taxi drivers in touristic areas should ---- on English, and they should also be asked to prove their ability to communicate in English.**

- A) act out
- B) account for
- C) ask for
- D) brush up
- E) back up

**15. Tim's daughter thinks that her father never ---- her ---- so she sometimes feels helpless.**

- A) accounts / for
- B) backs / up
- C) acts / out
- D) breaks / up
- E) brings / out

## TEST 1

**16. If you want to show those rude people your strength without allowing yourself to act as inconsiderately as they do, just don't ---- when you receive verbal abuse from them.**

- A) act out
- B) account for
- C) answer back
- D) blow out
- E) be over

**17. The older we get, the more we seem to forget the simple joys of childhood; yet, we should ---- our inner child from time to time while holding the maturity of an adult to enjoy life more.**

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

**18. Timing is essential when meeting someone new, and bad timing is often the cause for negative responses to a date, when ---- someone ----.**

- A) blowing / out
- B) asking / out
- C) breaking / into
- D) being / taken with
- E) breaking / out

**19. The aim of the moral philosophy course was to discuss whether Socrates had made the right choice or not by refusing to ---- prison while awaiting death.**

- A) answer back
- B) ask after
- C) break in
- D) break out of
- E) break down

**20. The footballer's chances of playing at this year's World Cup seem to be ---- after his suffering a serious Achilles tendon injury.**

- A) taken in
- B) brought back
- C) over
- D) taken with
- E) taken aback

## TEST 1

**21. If your car ---- in the middle of the road, press that triangle button, push the car out of the way and call for help.**

- A) breaks down
- B) breaks off
- C) breaks out
- D) blows up
- E) blows out

**22. Tina ---- such a big air bed for the guests that she felt breathless afterwards.**

- A) blew out
- B) blew up
- C) brought up
- D) brought out
- E) allowed for

**23. If the inflation is ----, the prices will also get lower.**

- A) taken in
- B) taken aback
- C) brought down
- D) taken with
- E) brushed up

**24. To ---- a balloon, just take a deep breath, seal your lips around the opening and blow air from your lungs into the balloon.**

- A) brush up
- B) bring up
- C) add up
- D) allow for
- E) blow up

**25. When Laura decided to live on her own, she tried hard to find a way to ---- from her parents without hurting them since they had done a lot for her although they could be unbearable most of the time.**

- A) break out
- B) break in
- C) break away
- D) beat up
- E) blow up



## TEST 1

**26. It's horrible to be ---- and lied to, and to have your trust violated so terribly by someone you care deeply for.**

- A) taken in
- B) taken aback
- C) brushed up
- D) backed up
- E) asked after

**27. In order to ---- any real and lasting improvement in the quality of a population, it is necessary to help increase the production of works of art.**

- A) ask for
- B) take in
- C) blow out
- D) blow up
- E) bring about

**28. Tourists are not only ---- its beauty and history but also with its city pulse, entertainment, shopping malls, musical scene and culture when they visit İstanbul for the first time.**

- A) brought up
- B) taken in
- C) taken with
- D) allowed for
- E) backed up

**29. The film I watched last night was a story of a homeless boy whose hunger drove him to ---- a house, where he met the resident of the house, a woman deeply depressed about the loss of her husband.**

- A) break into
- B) break away
- C) break up
- D) brought back
- E) brought out

**30. In information technology, the process of ---- refers to making copies of data so that these additional copies may be used to restore the original after a data loss event.**

- A) bringing up
- B) brushing up
- C) bringing out
- D) backing up
- E) breaking off

## TEST 1

**31. The best way to prevent your tyre from ---- is to get your tyres regularly inspected by a mechanic who can let you know if they are worn out, low on pressure or need to be changed.**

- A) breaking down
- B) blowing out
- C) brushing up
- D) asking out
- E) being over

**32. Running a high temperature is the body's way of fighting infection, and infant painkillers can be used to ---- your baby's temperature as long as the instructions are followed carefully.**

- A) brush up
- B) bring out
- C) bring down
- D) answer back
- E) be taken aback

**33. The burglars smashed a window and damaged some ornaments when they ----.**

- A) acted out
- B) broke in
- C) allowed for
- D) backed up
- E) were over

**34. Bronco Carson, a World of Warcraft player, reported to the police that he had been ---- by three men as they believed he was making it hard for other online players to reach higher levels in the game.**

- A) acted out
- B) taken with
- C) broken away
- D) beaten up
- E) blown up

**35. People need to keep a fire extinguisher in their kitchen, where a fire is more likely to ----.**

- A) break out of
- B) blow out
- C) blow up
- D) break out
- E) beat up

## TEST 1

**36. If you want to be able to communicate quickly, efficiently and effectively when you're in Italy, the first thing you should do is to ---- on your Italian before you go there.**

- A) bring up
- B) back up
- C) act out
- D) allow for
- E) brush up

**37. A swimming coach luckily managed to ---- and swim to the surface after she was dragged underwater by a killer whale.**

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

**38. John can't ---- Jane ---- because he is a very shy boy, and he doesn't want to ruin his chances of impressing the girl of his dreams.**

- A) account / for
- B) ask / out
- C) act / out
- D) break / out
- E) be / over

**39. Deception will always be exposed by truth, and those who are ---- will never know it unless they are confronted with truth.**

- A) taken in
- B) blown out
- C) broken in
- D) allowed for
- E) brushed up

**40. When you ---- a candle, what you actually do is moving the flame away from the candle, so that it cannot make fuel anymore.**

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



INFLUENCE GRADE 12

# SKILLS BOOK



INTERACTIVE  
WHITEBOARD SOFTWARE

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## SENTENCE COMPLETION

1. – 66. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **The clock speeds of microprocessors haven't increased much in the last few years ----.**

- A) while they are expressed in megahertz (MHz) or gigahertz (GHz)
- B) during which it had been going up exponentially
- C) it seems they have reached a level of perfection that seems enough
- D) since digital technology is fast approaching its physical limits
- E) that smart homes will soon become a common thing

2. **----, whereas hiring employees from competitors is a perfectly legal one.**

- A) It is reverse engineering that companies do to obtain information about a product
- B) Companies always try to keep their commercial secrets from other firms
- C) Industrial espionage to discover trade secrets is an unlawful act
- D) It is not easy to keep commercial secrets hidden from rival companies
- E) Companies hate to lose employees working at critical production stages

3. **Once we have completely figured out how our bodies work, ----.**

- A) but there are still some questions that scientists are trying to solve
- B) it was a big leap in medicine that had been improving at a slow pace
- C) it has been one of mankind's biggest dreams to build human-like androids
- D) we will be able to come up with suitable treatments for all diseases
- E) it will only become a reality thanks to the technological developments

4. **---- than just a few words uttered in a certain sequence called syntax.**

- A) As a means of conveying messages, there is more to a sentence
- B) When we hear a sentence, our brain first analyses the intonation
- C) What matters most about a spoken sentence is the way it is pronounced
- D) No sooner do we understand what the speaker is saying
- E) Native speakers, who use their language far more skilfully

5. **That it's in our nature to present the best of ourselves out in public is the reason ----.**

- A) because animals exhibit both instinctive and learned behaviours
- B) we want them to admire us and be impressed by us
- C) physical appearance is the most important thing to many people
- D) that psychologists have been able to identify so far
- E) why most children behave differently at school than at home

6. **---- by shopping malls conveniently offering everything one needs in a single complex.**

- A) They have decidedly beaten local groceries everywhere
- B) The destinations of family outings in our modern world have been replaced
- C) Nowadays there is nothing one cannot purchase
- D) With so many of them opening so frequently, one can't help but be outraged
- E) In modern times, when the forms of entertainment have undergone changes

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7. **The fact that the world is running out of petroleum is an issue ----.**

- A) whether there are more environmentally friendly alternatives
- B) what has been bothering authorities for the past four decades
- C) that shouldn't worry us as much as the fresh water shortage in future
- D) environmentalists have achieved in the last couple of years
- E) expecting to solve it with cleaner and cheaper alternatives

8. **----, which is why so many people have taken on one or more hobbies.**

- A) Although in Western cultures hobbies are quite common
- B) Modern way of life prevents people from pursuing any pastime
- C) There are times when I simply need to get away from what I am doing
- D) When taking a break, a change of activity is better than doing nothing
- E) No matter how our lives may change in the future, some things will remain

9. **You must have rung the doorbell when I was vacuuming ----.**

- A) because I did not hear any ringing the whole afternoon
- B) that I always do it around the same time every day
- C) although I seemed to have heard a ring around that time
- D) which I have already neglected for a couple of days
- E) so that the noise of the vacuum cleaner would not be that high

10. **----, there wouldn't be so many expressions about it in every language.**

- A) While proverbs are found in every language and are part of the literature
- B) Life and death are commonly found themes throughout the history; therefore
- C) If weather did not play such an important role in people's lives
- D) Since poetry has always been centred around love
- E) Though wealth has always played and is still playing a major role in our lives

11. **Despite so many international cuisines available everywhere, ----.**

- A) they are threatening the national ones around the world
- B) there is always something appealing to one's taste
- C) the choices to eat out are far more than ever before
- D) especially the Far-Eastern ones which are too challenging to try
- E) there is no denying that their food can never match national dishes

12. **---- however different from each other they may sound to an untrained ear.**

- A) European languages share many similar grammatical rules and vocabulary
- B) There are two basic piano designs: vertical ones and grand ones
- C) Synthesized music will never be able to surpass the traditional one
- D) Living in the country has its own advantages over living in the city
- E) Although Japanese and Korean belong to the same language family

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

13. Unaware of the luxuries of those living in the rest of the world, ----.

- A) the poverty everywhere is on the increase, with Asia on top of the list
- B) Stone Age people lived on whatever nature had to offer them
- C) many tribes in Black Africa are devoid of the simplest amenities of modern times
- D) we enjoy a much more comfortable life than our ancestors
- E) most of the wealth in the world is accumulated in the hands of a few

14. ----, the more you have actually improved your knowledge.

- A) Since you tend to spend most of your time reading about anything
- B) Having spent the better part of your free time travelling
- C) The less you try to solve crossword puzzles
- D) No more questions about life left to be asked
- E) The more you realize how little you know about anything

15. Should we end up turning ours into a hostile place one day, ----.

- A) there would be no place to seek shelter or a chance to put things right
- B) deforestation is threatening the lives of not only us but also all the animals
- C) cities had better provide enough parks and recreation areas to prevent it
- D) habitats of other animals would have been lost forever too
- E) we can transform another planet into our second through terraforming

16. ----, virtual reality is the next big thing in digital technology.

- A) Since there is still a little more improvement to be made
- B) Having totally replaced the real world with alternative ones
- C) Blurring the boundaries between reality and imagination
- D) Developing it to give the wearer an illusion of living in a dream
- E) Despite the time we spend online being more than we spend in the real world

17. It wasn't until after WWII was over that people understood ----.

- A) whether it all is worth the damage caused throughout the continent
- B) the war will take no less than four years, costing the lives of millions
- C) why did the war start in the first place
- D) how severe the tragedy of the victims of the Holocaust was
- E) the real loss that each country has incurred in all that time

18. ----, the first of which is undisputedly the control of fire half a million years ago.

- A) The invention of the wheel must have been a huge breakthrough at the time
- B) Throughout our history there have been a number of critical turning points
- C) In the Neolithic Age, man adopted a sedentary lifestyle
- D) It is not hard to guess what it was that started the technological developments
- E) Human diet underwent a number of changes throughout history

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19. The Hawaiian alphabet has only twelve letters, ----.

- A) for many of the letters in English sound indistinguishable to the natives
- B) all of which are also used in the English one
- C) making it quite similar to that of English with twenty-six
- D) neither of which sounds like anything I am familiar with
- E) which is so musical when you hear them talk

20. ----, birds are truly the descendants of the dinosaurs, which weren't particularly clever.

- A) Although they too used to lay eggs instead of giving birth to their young
- B) Seeing that none are as big as them at all
- C) With the eyes of some of them being bigger than their brains
- D) As opposed to those which had quite low intelligence
- E) Having found numerous fossils to prove the claim

21. The colour of all taxis in most parts of the world is yellow ----.

- A) so every colour has a power to influence our feelings in particular ways
- B) but that's why it is usually not preferred for private cars
- C) one of which is Britain, which famously has black ones
- D) for the single reason that it is the easiest to spot from a distance
- E) yellow is also the colour commonly associated with money and wealth

22. ---- owing to the fact that it is the one we use most frequently during the day.

- A) Everybody has a dominant hand, leg and eye
- B) The strongest muscle in our bodies proportionally to its size is the tongue
- C) If it weren't for our thumbs, there would be no civilization
- D) The posture we have at the office desk is of prime importance
- E) When we are introduced to someone, we first judge them by how they look

23. The dwarf planet Pluto has not yet completed a single orbit around the Sun ----.

- A) the first two letters of its name are the initials of the astronomer Percival Lowell
- B) that was discovered thanks to the efforts of Percival Lowell
- C) however it has recently dropped from the rank of planets
- D) and therefore, it is almost five-billion kilometres away
- E) ever since it was discovered back in the 1930

24. ----, but actually only two per cent of all the world population has green eyes.

- A) We might be surprised to see far more than that
- B) Contact lenses come in various types and colours
- C) Blonde hair and blue eyes are typically considered European
- D) The dominant eye colour seems to be brown
- E) While human iris can never be completely black

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

25. Spending long hours at work, parents usually ----.

- A) find enough time for parenting and doing housework
- B) the ones that neglect their children's request to play sometimes together
- C) returning home totally exhausted hardly being of any help to their children
- D) who ignore their children or get annoyed with them very quickly
- E) miss out on the most precious part of their children's childhood years

26. ---- to share obviously very few opinions with you.

- A) As I know both of you very well, I can say that you seem
- B) It is a waste of time arguing with someone
- C) You and Nick agree on almost everything, and he appears
- D) Having been so close to you for so long, I dislike
- E) Since you two have conflicting interests, it is apparent

27. Having enough sunlight and heat throughout the year, ----.

- A) deserts can become ideal places for greenhouses with artificial irrigation
- B) some houseplants do not grow as well as others
- C) the Netherlands compensates for this, with greenhouses unique to the country
- D) it is not enough for farming on its own if the soil is not suitable
- E) are the most important prerequisites for good farming

28. ----, not everything you read on the Internet is actually reliable.

- A) Billions of websites full of whatever you need are free on the Internet
- B) Since you can subscribe to many online magazines
- C) Online newspapers make it unnecessary to buy printed media
- D) Without any institution to check the validity of the information
- E) While it is advisable to double check online information

29. Overprotecting parents unknowingly send the message ----.

- A) they had known parenting better than others
- B) that their children cannot handle the challenges in life on their own
- C) what their children should do and what they should not
- D) not to let their children discover their personalities
- E) to have mistrusted the whole world and to have seen it as a threat

30. ---- that it would make no sense to connect them only to genetics.

- A) Physical appearance may be so misleading about one's personality
- B) Intelligence is too complicated to be assessed
- C) Height and weight are determined by what we inherit from our parents and also
- D) Animal and plant genomes have so many things in common
- E) Character traits of individuals are so different even among family members

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31. While it is Greek mythology that gives the planets their names, ----.

- A) Mars is the god of war and Venus is the god of love
- B) the moons of Uranus are named after the characters in Shakespeare's plays
- C) Greek letters used in physics and mathematics
- D) these Greek gods were renamed by the Romans later on
- E) every ancient culture has its own legends to explain the universe

32. ----, there is notoriously no time for it in the latter.

- A) Although rehearsal is vital in both theatre and cinema
- B) Though there are commercials on free TV, there aren't any on pay TV
- C) Whereas precooked food is more practical than traditional one
- D) The dates of regular exams are announced days before but not those of quizzes
- E) While in chess you can think as much as you like before making a move

33. Since they are 50 per cent more likely to get involved in an accident, ----.

- A) so trucks should not be allowed on the roads on certain days
- B) drunk drivers put the lives of others in danger too
- C) according to statistics, black is the least safe colour for cars
- D) young drivers, therefore, pay higher insurance rates than older ones
- E) women are statistically as good drivers as men

34. ----, yet an even number of them for the sad ones like condolences.

- A) If a daisy has an odd number of petals, it is a happy sign
- B) For Germans, 'all good things are three', and for Indians it means bad luck
- C) In many cultures, odd numbers are associated with good things
- D) Our favourite numbers are usually odd as they appear in superstitions too
- E) The Russians give an odd number of roses to their dates for happy occasions

35. Not only do volcanoes pose many hazards in the immediate vicinity, ----.

- A) but they are common where there are frequent earthquakes
- B) and their eruptions are not foreseeable like quakes
- C) but the soil around them is exceptionally fertile
- D) but their ash can also be a serious threat to aircraft
- E) so do avalanches, floods, forest fires, quakes and landslides

36. ---- as magnesium, contrary to what we used to believe to be right.

- A) As a construction material, steel, which isn't as light
- B) It has been found that calcium is actually not so important for bone health
- C) As it is widely known, vegetables contain many minerals
- D) Most of the other elements in our bodies are more common
- E) An abundant mineral in the body and naturally present in many foods

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

37. Despite setting off quite early in the morning, ----.

- A) we will be able to cover a longer distance than we planned
- B) I was already very hungry long before lunchtime
- C) we were almost late for the flight owing to the huge traffic jam
- D) unfortunately, we went to bed only a few hours before that
- E) it turned out we left behind a few other things that we would need on the trip

38. ---- so that you can lead a comfortable retirement life.

- A) Stress in daily life is the main cause of some diseases
- B) Having your own home and a stable income
- C) Retirement pensions are not as high as salaries
- D) You should save enough money when you are still able to do it
- E) Smoking and alcohol cause serious diseases later

39. We are bombarded with far more news about its economy than ----.

- A) there is to learn so much about the cultures of the countries in the world
- B) we get to learn about the Chinese culture, which we are so unfamiliar with
- C) the USA controls a third of the global economy
- D) we would ever like to learn about the countries in Europe and Asia
- E) tourists to a Far-Eastern country get the chance to experience first hand

40. ---- to be able to develop empathy and tell the difference between right and wrong.

- A) Curriculums of school subjects prepared in such a way
- B) There is simply too much violence in visual games for teenagers
- C) The fact that we expect from our children early on
- D) Psychologists say during teenage years, which are too early
- E) Adolescents, who make their first steps towards becoming adults

41. Origami offers so many possibilities to be applied in lessons ----.

- A) than just folding paper to make interesting objects
- B) who can develop their spatial thinking and hand skills
- C) instead of giving them detailed directives on how to fold the paper
- D) which helps visualize certain mathematical concepts
- E) that it can even be used to teach mathematical relations

42. ---- during its evolution in the past fifty years.

- A) Average height differs from nation to nation and among age groups
- B) Music has become more mechanized and energetic
- C) Sciences are still at their early stages, and a lot of discoveries are waiting to be made
- D) Nuclear physics and chemistry have come a long way
- E) Cinema is always seen as the most powerful media

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43. **Though no less destructive than an earthquake, ----,**

- A) aftershocks often cause a lot of destruction in the aftermath of a quake
- B) a landslide, however, gets as much media coverage
- C) floods are feared so much that they even appear in ancient legends
- D) a tsunami can at least be prevented by measures taken against well in advance
- E) high rise buildings are more at risk of collapsing

44. **----, and so has the number of old-age related diseases.**

- A) The world population is gradually increasing
- B) Life expectancy has increased rapidly over the past few decades
- C) Medicine has cures for most incurable diseases of the previous century
- D) We have far fewer infant deaths than we used to have before
- E) We have developed new treatments for a number of serious diseases

45. **A 110 volt electricity supply is safe for human use, ----.**

- A) that is the standard in the USA among a few other countries
- B) but it is very unlikely that one could get a life-threatening shock from it
- C) what the main purpose was when it was set back in the nineteenth century
- D) due to being unsuitable for appliances designed for 220 V
- E) but a 220 volt supply is far more energy-efficient

46. **----, showing how important it is for our survival.**

- A) Even a decrease of 1% of the water of our bodies causes a feeling of thirst
- B) One fifth of all the oxygen comes from the Amazon rain forests
- C) Since ultraviolet radiation has been in public awareness for quite some time
- D) Suicidal thoughts emerge when there are no hopes or goals in one's life
- E) As there is no one on Earth who hates all kinds of music

47. **Since a sailing ship is pushed by winds and currents, ----.**

- A) so there are practically no costs whatsoever involved
- B) trade winds can only be seen near the equator
- C) a steam-powered ship offers the freedom of moving independently of them at a price
- D) the captain must find a route where the wind will blow in the right direction
- E) a voyage which might prove very uncomfortable for anyone not used to it

48. **---- as well as generating commerce between different parts of the world.**

- A) The invention of money having been a huge breakthrough
- B) When the Iron Age aided warfare, bringing new and more powerful weapons
- C) Trade of some kind has existed for tens of thousands of years
- D) The shortage and abundance of certain metals in certain areas created trade
- E) The Silk Road helped inventions and cultures to spread

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

49. Without public transport, commuting between work and home ----.

- A) would be impossible in any big city around the world
- B) so the roads will simply not be enough for so many cars
- C) is a must because not everyone works from home
- D) it has never been such a torture for millions of commuters
- E) would, in that case, have caused enormous environmental damage

50. If the average global temperatures were to go up by only five degrees now, ----.

- A) it has been the inevitable result of the vast amount of industrialization
- B) all life on Earth would change beyond recognition
- C) deaths resulting from high temperatures will be increasing dramatically
- D) was it possible for life to form on this planet billions of years ago
- E) more than half of the known species would have become extinct

51. For a few reasons, we still use the same time units ----.

- A) for thousands of years without any significant changes made to it
- B) as we do now, by dividing them into four, seven, twelve and sixty
- C) invented by the Sumerians thousands of years ago
- D) ever since man first started to measure it as repeating patterns
- E) if not, there will be a big confusion about the expressions of it

52. ---- as its gravitational pull is far less than that of the Earth.

- A) On Mars, we would have evolved to stand much taller
- B) Since the Moon could not retain its atmosphere
- C) The mass of some celestial objects is simply not enough
- D) Venus is known to have around the same mass as our planet
- E) Besides having no atmosphere, Saturn isn't as close to the Sun

53. Since we tend to behave differently among other people, ----.

- A) the anxiety of being misunderstood helps us show our real selves
- B) we may not show our real selves when we are in a group of strangers
- C) being among strangers automatically causes us to act differently
- D) sociology is a less complex science than psychology
- E) it is not that hard to break this barrier and start a conversation with them

54. ----, considering that their combined body mass is tens of times more than humans.

- A) As giant animals like elephants need enormous amounts of food
- B) Ours is truly a planet of insects and smaller life forms
- C) We, humans, are the biggest parasites in nature
- D) Trees existed long before the first animals appeared on Earth
- E) Smaller animals evolve much faster than bigger ones

55. If communities had no unwritten moral rules, ----.

- A) there should be more laws to make up for them
- B) it will have been impossible to maintain public order
- C) laws alone could not be enough to keep order in the society
- D) we may have more crimes than we do now
- E) they cause individuals to control themselves

56. ---- as long as ancient architecture has done so far.

- A) Not many of our modern concrete buildings will survive for
- B) We can measure the age of old buildings thanks to the carbon-14 method
- C) What we know about old settlements is based on historical evidence
- D) Archaeologists provide all the evidence historians need
- E) Stones and marble were commonly used as durable building material

57. Owing to the limits of the visible part of the spectrum, ----.

- A) bees can even see beyond the frequency of blue, called ultraviolet
- B) human eye would be able to perceive far beyond its capacity
- C) optical telescopes do not answer the needs of modern astronomy
- D) what we see is only part of the real universe, though
- E) scientists, however, need to work with the other parts of it

58. ---- to have formed the earliest type of human society.

- A) Humans left Africa hundreds of thousands of years ago
- B) The need to work in groups in order to deal with hard work has been
- C) Areas suitable for farming must have been chosen
- D) The nomadic hunter-gatherers, who still exist today, appear
- E) The invention of domestication and farming were the biggest steps

59. We are usually deceived by our memories of the past ----.

- A) who usually forget the bad ones all together, relieving the pain
- B) but there is a limit to how much the brain can retain
- C) as our brain tends to change the bad ones at varying degrees
- D) when we tell about past events, our narration may slightly change over time
- E) even though we should take notes not trusting it

60. ----, whether they are of water, sound or electromagnetic origin.

- A) There are three environments we expect to see waves
- B) The speed of waves differs according to the environment in which they move
- C) Waves, known to move in the same pattern in an environment
- D) Light travels as waves from a source in all directions
- E) The physical laws governing waves are the same

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

61. Apart from the traditional forms of its writing system, ----.

- A) the Arabic language has its own alphabet as it is the case with several others
- B) Japanese can also be written using Roman letters, a system called romaji
- C) throughout history there have been some languages without one
- D) the number of letters in languages depends on the different sounds in it
- E) calligraphy is the art of writing the letters in artistic styles

62. ---- even before Christianity, which didn't damage the belief.

- A) Pagan rituals and beliefs continued to exist after the arrival of major religions
- B) Superstitions, which existed for thousands of years, are actually not related to religions
- C) That the belief in afterlife dates back to the most primitive societies
- D) Rabbits and hares had already been seen as bringers of luck
- E) Amulets and talismans worn for good luck or word of evil spirits

63. Looking at similar patterns of current or past ones, ----.

- A) we can actually make predictions about future events
- B) weather forecasts have improved a lot, but they are still not accurate
- C) through which statistics can give us clear ideas about trends
- D) for which a robot using artificial intelligence could come up with real time solutions
- E) is an easy way to figure out what the next step will be

64. ---- that expert chess players display quite high intelligence levels.

- A) As there is no decisive evidence, people have always wondered
- B) The reason why it is recommended for young students
- C) Chess is respected so highly all over the world
- D) Few, if any, games enable the players to improve their intelligence
- E) Many studies employing special tests have revealed

65. The weirdest thing about loneliness in a big city is ----.

- A) whether people actually care about anybody or not
- B) whenever you are desperate for someone to talk to
- C) that you feel it when you are surrounded by a sea of people
- D) that getting company when you want to be alone
- E) nowhere to run away from the overwhelming crowd

66. ---- what we would be able to see without the interference of the atmosphere.

- A) Even a fully starry night sky does not do justice to
- B) Observatories are built on high mountains with the aim of
- C) Some of the objects that we cannot see with naked eye are distant galaxies
- D) Weather satellites are among those few man-made objects
- E) Only through a telescope can one grasp the beauty



INFLUENCE GRADE 12

# PRACTICE TEST BOOK



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INFLUENCE GRADE 12

# PRACTICE TEST PACK

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**GRAMMAR**

**VOCABULARY**

**READING**

**SKILLS**

**WORKSHEETS**





## GRAMMAR

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

1. When we ---- in Bolu, you ---- for ten hours without taking a break.  
A) arrived / have been driving  
B) have arrived / have driven  
C) arrived / are going to drive  
D) arrive / will have been driving  
E) had arrived / were driving
2. Although they ---- in harmony for years, their partnership ended quickly during the crisis.  
A) work  
B) were working  
C) are working  
D) had been working  
E) have worked
3. Sue has promised she ---- back in only a few minutes.  
A) had been  
B) would be  
C) was  
D) has been  
E) will be
4. Dinosaurs ---- extinct long before human beings dominated the earth.  
A) had become  
B) was becoming  
C) has become  
D) used to become  
E) becomes

5. We were far more impressed by the pyramids during our visit to Egypt than we ----.  
A) had been thinking  
B) were thinking  
C) had thought  
D) are thinking  
E) think
6. Scientists believe they ---- life on a planet outside our solar system by the end of this decade.  
A) will be discovering  
B) are discovering  
C) have discovered  
D) would discover  
E) will have discovered
7. I think they ---- the order because you ---- any of the instalments up till now.  
A) have cancelled / didn't pay  
B) had cancelled / aren't paying  
C) will cancel / have not paid  
D) cancel / do not pay  
E) will have cancelled / had not paid
8. We ---- a welcome party for the newcomers next Sunday, so we will be very glad if you can join us.  
A) are giving  
B) will have given  
C) have given  
D) will have been giving  
E) give

9. I have to admit that this is the most delicious *künefe* I ---- in the last couple of years.

- A) have been eating
- B) eat
- C) used to eat
- D) have eaten
- E) am eating

10. Some parents ---- life harder for their children because they ---- unrealistic expectations about them.

- A) make / hold
- B) have made / held
- C) make / are holding
- D) are making / will hold
- E) made / were holding

11. Jim couldn't answer the teacher's easy question yesterday because he ---- to her for the whole lesson.

- A) is not listening
- B) has not listened
- C) has not been listening
- D) does not listen
- E) had not been listening

12. When she ---- a famous novelist, she realized her childhood ambition.

- A) has become
- B) became
- C) becomes
- D) is becoming
- E) was becoming

13. You may not reach her on the phone because most probably she ---- a meeting when you make the phone call.

- A) is going to have
- B) has been having
- C) will be having
- D) is having
- E) will have

14. Ancient people ---- most of their time either doing their business or performing certain rituals.

- A) used to spend
- B) have spent
- C) spend
- D) have been spending
- E) are spending

15. I ---- to save some money because I needed to go on a decent holiday.

- A) try
- B) was trying
- C) have been trying
- D) am trying
- E) have tried

16. The police ---- the suspect for thirty hours, but he still ---- committing the crime.

- A) have interrogated / hadn't admitted
- B) will interrogate / didn't admit
- C) are interrogating / doesn't admit
- D) have interrogated / wasn't admitting
- E) have been interrogating / hasn't admitted

## GRAMMAR

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

1. Mike and I used to share everything we had ----.
- A) so our parents are going to provide us with all the things we need  
B) therefore my stuff is also yours  
C) when we stayed at the dormitory during our college years  
D) because life will be easier for both of us that way  
E) as he has wasted his pocket money this week
2. ---- by the time it is my turn for the job interview.
- A) I had not been able to decide what to wear to it  
B) So you say that I had to prepare for some possible questions  
C) The traffic was moving much more slowly than usual  
D) There were three other candidates for the position  
E) I hope we will have arrived there
3. The pilot noticed a fatal defect in the landing gear ----.
- A) as the plane was performing the final approach  
B) when it refuses to retract after take-off  
C) long before the plane touches the runway safely  
D) because it had been corrected before anything bad happened  
E) since it has been functioning properly for thirty years

4. ----, it will be a matter of a few months before we simulate it on a computer.
- A) The new game will have been released by the end of this summer  
B) You can play almost everything on a computer that you can play on a console  
C) After they had introduced the new anatomy software  
D) Once we have found out how the brain functions  
E) As soon as the new quiz show caught on
5. Although she had promised to avoid getting into that subject, ----.
- A) it would be rude of her to ask him his income  
B) she has been trying hard not to imply anything about Ellie's age  
C) it has been quite hard for her not to gossip about anybody  
D) Jane has never been able to recover from the death of her husband  
E) Nancy couldn't help asking Mary about her divorce
6. After the company has got rid of all its debts, ----.
- A) partnership with a foreign institution will be taken into consideration  
B) raising the salary of the employees is not a matter of question  
C) the promotion he was expecting has recently been given  
D) trying to pay them off can be tiring  
E) it starts manufacturing new items

7. **We had thought that no one would volunteer for the project, ----.**

- A) but it came as a surprise that most were actually quite willing
- B) though not a single application was made by anyone
- C) as there is only a few weeks till the deadline
- D) since they had been looking forward to it for a long time
- E) as all seemed to consider it worth trying

8. **---- though he had previously denied all knowledge of the plot.**

- A) The robber was unwilling to speak the truth during the interrogation
- B) Jim finally admitted to being involved in it all
- C) The police have been questioning Brian for days
- D) A man has been arrested for planning to assassinate the president
- E) The police have decided to set free the suspect

9. **---- than the customers rushed in to get the cheapest products.**

- A) There has been much more demand for the sales
- B) As soon as the announcement about the discount on some products was made
- C) No sooner had the guard opened the gates
- D) Hardly had the shop assistant tidied all the mess around
- E) The prices in the new mall are more reasonable

10. **As the old man bent down to pick the hammer out of the bushes, ----.**

- A) his dogs sometimes slept in the hut at the back of the house
- B) they were too tall to reach easily
- C) he had to fix the sprinkler in the garden all evening
- D) a small grasshopper jumped onto his big hat
- E) he had prepared everything necessary to paint the fence

11. **Farmers fear that the dry weather that has been going on for weeks ----.**

- A) had caused the prices of most crops to go up
- B) it proves that irrigation is a real necessity from now on
- C) may eventually prove not to be that serious at all
- D) that had resulted from the quickly changing climatic conditions
- E) will have an adverse effect on most types of crops

12. **----, but a publisher has recently taken an interest in bringing them out.**

- A) Most of the classics were completely destroyed thousands of years ago
- B) Some of his poems remained in manuscripts during his lifetime
- C) Sometimes works of authors come out after they pass away
- D) A blog may prove more popular than a published work
- E) The popularity of the cinema has decreased with the appearance of DVDs

## GRAMMAR

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

The sun sometimes gives us a period of cool temperatures, and it seems the next one is not that far. However, when this period (1) ---- again, it (2) ---- enough to balance the warming effects of our greenhouse gasses, as some optimists might like to believe. It is beyond doubt that the sun (3) ---- rather oddly in the past couple of years. Its activity usually varies over a period of 11 years, but it seems to have stopped since 2007. Recently, a group of researchers (4) ---- new data to show that the sun is still not waking up, which means that perhaps we (5) ---- a solar maximum for several decades.

1.

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

2.

- A) had not been
- B) was not
- C) has not been
- D) is not
- E) will not be

3.

- A) acted
- B) has been acting
- C) was acting
- D) acts
- E) is acting

4.

- A) have presented
- B) had been presenting
- C) are presenting
- D) will present
- E) were presenting

5.

- A) had not seen
- B) did not see
- C) will not see
- D) have not seen
- E) do not see

In 1991, the life of a 6-year-old Texas girl called Danielle began to unravel. First, her father learned that he (6) ---- HIV, the virus that (7) ---- AIDS. Her mother (8) ---- in for screening only to get the same horrible result. Then her parents' worst fear turned out to be true: Danielle (9) ---- the virus at birth. In those days, life-prolonging antiretroviral drugs were still years away, so the prognosis for children infected with HIV was bleak. The mortality in kids was very high. However, the increases stopped by 2002 and death rates (10) ---- since then.

6.

- A) was carrying
- B) had been carrying
- C) is carrying
- D) used to carry
- E) would be carrying

7.

- A) will cause
- B) had caused
- C) is going to cause
- D) has caused
- E) causes

8.

- A) will go
- B) has gone
- C) would go
- D) went
- E) had been going

9.

- A) was receiving
- B) had received
- C) receives
- D) used to receive
- E) has been receiving

10.

- A) have declined
- B) declined
- C) had declined
- D) will decline
- E) will have declined

Art history (11) ---- the entire history from prehistoric times to the present. From caveman paintings or Botticelli angels, everybody can find some inspiration and beauty in man-made forms. In modern times, art history (12) ---- as a discipline that specializes in teaching people how to evaluate and interpret works of art based on their own perspective. Some people (13) ---- art history for its subjectivity since its dawn because the definition of beauty (14) ---- from individual to individual. Probably in the future, we (15) ---- new ways of experiencing art in revolutionary ways which are suited to individual tastes.

11.

- A) is spanning
- B) spanned
- C) had spanned
- D) spans
- E) would span

12.

- A) has emerged
- B) will emerge
- C) had been emerging
- D) used to emerge
- E) was emerging

13.

- A) are criticizing
- B) had been criticizing
- C) would be criticizing
- D) had criticized
- E) have been criticizing

14.

- A) would vary
- B) varied
- C) varies
- D) had varied
- E) will vary

15.

- A) will have been finding
- B) will find
- C) have found
- D) are finding
- E) find

The Automobile Club of Monaco (16) ---- the first Grand Prix on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April, 1929. The Monaco Grand Prix, held each year on the Circuit de Monaco, is considered to be one of the most prestigious automobile races in the world. The winding streets of Monte Carlo and La Condamine (17) ---- up the circuit. It is one of the most exciting circuits in the world, because it (18) ---- little room for driving errors. In order to improve safety, the course (19) ---- some minor changes several times throughout its history, but still authorities (20) ---- it as the ultimate test of driving skills in Formula One.

16.

- A) was organizing
- B) has organized
- C) had organized
- D) organizes
- E) organized

17.

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

18.

- A) offers
- B) had offered
- C) was offering
- D) offered
- E) will offer

19.

- A) had undergone
- B) was undergoing
- C) has undergone
- D) had been undergoing
- E) undergoes

20.

- A) regarded
- B) have been regarded
- C) were regarding
- D) regard
- E) are regarded



## GRAMMAR

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

1. When the police found the stolen car, the thieves had already escaped.

- A) No sooner had the thieves gone away from the scene than the police started looking for the stolen car.
- B) Before the thieves located the car away from the police, they were too late to get away.
- C) The moment the police caught the thieves stealing the car, they tried to run away.
- D) The stolen car was located by the police after the thieves had gone away.
- E) As soon as the thieves stole a car, the police located both the thieves' and the car's place.

2. In a few decades, we will be communicating in ways that are unknown to us yet.

- A) In a few decades from now, we will have developed ways to communicate that we do not know yet.
- B) In a few decades, means of communication will have developed so much that we will be unaware of most of them.
- C) We do not know yet how much communication methods will develop in a few decades.
- D) In a few decades, we will be making contact with each other in ways that we cannot even imagine today.
- E) A few decades later, communication will change to such an extent that it will be beyond people's recognition.

3. Ever since he was appointed as the Dean of the University, Mike and I have seen each other less.

- A) Mike and I now see each other even less than we did before he was appointed as the Dean of the University.
- B) Before my appointment as the Dean of the University, I used to see Mike more often than we do now.
- C) Mike and I used to see each other more before he was appointed as the Dean of the University.
- D) As he has been appointed as the Dean of the University, Mike and I do not see each other more than we did before.
- E) Since he has been appointed as the Dean of the University, Mike and I meet more often than we used to do.

4. It was not until Bolton took part in Broadway musicals that he became famous.

- A) If it had not been for Broadway musicals, Bolton would never have been that famous.
- B) Bolton took part in Broadway musicals until he reached the fame he wanted.
- C) Bolton reached fame only after his participation in Broadway musicals.
- D) Bolton participated in Broadway musicals when he finally became famous.
- E) It was thanks to his fame that Bolton took part in Broadway musicals.

5. By the time the athletes reach the finishing line, they will have run 2 kilometres in less than 4 minutes.

- A) After the athletes complete the marathon in less than 4 minutes, they run another two kilometres.
- B) When the two-kilometre marathon has been completed, it will have lasted less than 4 minutes.
- C) It will take the athletes no more than 4 minutes to finish the marathon after they run two kilometres.
- D) It has been less than 4 minutes since the athletes finished the two-kilometre marathon.
- E) Before the athletes completed the two-kilometre marathon, they had run for less than 4 minutes.

6. Nobody in this office has taken their holiday for the past two years.

- A) The people in this office will not have a holiday for two years from now on.
- B) The office workers here have not been able to take a holiday for the last two years.
- C) It was two years ago that the people in this office took their holiday together.
- D) It is the first time in the last two years that anybody in this office has taken their holiday.
- E) The last time somebody in this office took their holiday was two years ago.

7. **They have been excavating on and off for two centuries and they have uncovered much of Pompeii.**

- A) Although they have been excavating for two centuries incessantly, they have not been able to uncover all of Pompeii yet.
- B) It has taken them two centuries of incessant work to excavate a small part of Pompeii.
- C) As the work has been interrupted frequently, they could not excavate the whole of Pompeii in two centuries.
- D) They have uncovered most of Pompeii in the excavations that they have carried out intermittently for two centuries.
- E) It took more than two centuries to uncover Pompeii as it had to be interrupted frequently.

8. **I was going to call you but I have been busy since this morning and I just couldn't get round to it.**

- A) Just as I was going to call you this morning, something distracted me and I have been too busy with it since then.
- B) As I was too busy to call you I decided to do so as soon as I had time to get round to doing it this morning.
- C) I was about to call you when something urgent came up which needed to be dealt with immediately.
- D) I was to call you today, but I forgot to do so as I have been too busy since this morning.
- E) I meant to call you, but I couldn't find the time to do so because of my tight schedule since this morning.

9. **She is still afraid of getting behind the wheel although she had that terrible accident a long time ago.**

- A) She last drove a car a very long time ago, which was the last time she had a terrible accident.
- B) She hasn't got on a car since she had that terrible accident a long time ago.
- C) It's been a long time since she had that terrible accident, but she still doesn't have the courage to drive.
- D) When she had that terrible accident, she hadn't been driving for a long time.
- E) It took her a long time to drive again after she had that terrible accident.

10. **The sugar beet was grown as a vegetable and animal food before it was valued for its sugar content.**

- A) Before they recognized the sugar in it, people grew sugar beet as a vegetable and animal food.
- B) Although it was grown as a vegetable and animal food long ago, sugar beet has recently gained its value for its sugar.
- C) Long before people valued it for its content, sugar beet was thought to be only a vegetable and animal food.
- D) Sugar beet has been grown as vegetable and animal food for much longer than for its sugar content.
- E) Sugar beet was considered to be a vegetable and animal food until recently, when its sugar value was recognized.

11. **Not until all the students have taken their seats, will the teacher distribute the exam papers.**

- A) All the students are getting seated while the teacher is handing out the exam papers.
- B) The teacher won't hand out the exam papers before all the students get seated.
- C) By the time all the students have taken their seats, the teacher will have handed out the exam papers.
- D) The sooner the students get seated, the earlier the teacher will hand out the exam papers.
- E) None of the students get seated whenever the teacher hands out the exam papers.

12. **He spent his entire professional football career with the same team and then retired.**

- A) Before his retirement, he played for various teams, some of which were professional.
- B) He must have turned down the offers made by other professional teams before he retired.
- C) He was so devoted to his team that he probably refused to play for any other club until he retired.
- D) There was only one team that he played for professionally before he retired.
- E) His team didn't let him transfer to any others as he was going to announce his retirement.

## VOCABULARY

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

1. Francesco Pona was a great 17<sup>th</sup>-century Italian writer whose work ---- from poetry to essays on science.  
A) appeared  
B) ranged  
C) attended  
D) selected  
E) interested
2. The level of difficulty of a crossword depends upon how hard its ---- are to solve.  
A) grants  
B) clues  
C) treats  
D) races  
E) deeds
3. The noise of the carnival won't be ---- in any of the hotels in this street, as the carnival will pass down it tonight.  
A) unaware  
B) disabled  
C) vacant  
D) ignorant  
E) avoidable
4. If you want the people in this rock climbing club to accept you as their leader, you must stop being so shy, and start behaving ----.  
A) solely  
B) embarrassingly  
C) assertively  
D) hardly  
E) increasingly
5. After France had been defeated at the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, it was forced to ---- of Vietnam.  
A) set up  
B) run away  
C) take down  
D) pull out  
E) bring back
6. After France had left though, the US disastrously started to ---- in Vietnamese political affairs.  
A) involve  
B) receive  
C) happen  
D) cover  
E) interfere
7. The current unimpressive economic growth in the Eurozone area is causing great ---- to the finance ministers in the EU.  
A) flattery  
B) persuasion  
C) disappointment  
D) selfishness  
E) clumsiness
8. Henrik Ibsen wrote his play *An Enemy of the People* when he was naturally feeling upset about the ---- response to his previous play.  
A) optional  
B) keen  
C) greedy  
D) harsh  
E) unable

9. The Italian painter Fausto Zonaro was ---- to visit Istanbul after having read Edmondo di Amicis' account of the city.

- A) inspired
- B) provided
- C) expressed
- D) confessed
- E) increased

10. Although Sylvia didn't get paid for her voluntary work at the homeless shelter, she found it to be a very ---- experience.

- A) rewarding
- B) grateful
- C) mutual
- D) talented
- E) capable

11. These shark attacks are likely to ---- tourists ---- visiting the country.

- A) take / down
- B) clear / away
- C) hit / back
- D) check / out
- E) put / off

12. Damien's ---- over the death of his grandfather is very understandable, as he had a particularly close relationship with him.

- A) grave
- B) witness
- C) unlikelihood
- D) grief
- E) lack

13. At this year's Academy Awards, the film *The Fighter* failed to ---- the award for best picture, which was given to *The King's Speech* instead.

- A) come out
- B) pick up
- C) take to
- D) draw on
- E) go off

14. Pinewood is one of the most ---- important woods as it is sold for use in an enormous number of items.

- A) commercially
- B) wealthily
- C) lengthily
- D) instinctively
- E) temperamentally

15. The remains of various ancient civilizations are ---- all over Turkey, which is due to its long and rich history.

- A) hopeful
- B) possessive
- C) voluntary
- D) evident
- E) attentive

16. Silver items require a lot of ----, because if they are not regularly polished they start to lose their brightness and go dull.

- A) generosity
- B) delight
- C) jewellery
- D) attention
- E) confidence

## READING

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

At 3,916 meters high, Mount Erciyes is the highest mountain in central Anatolia. It is considered to be an extension of the Taurus Mountains to the south and is generally regarded as the highest peak of this mountain range. The volcano is heavily eroded, but may have erupted as recently as 253 BC, as an eruption of this volcano is believed by some people to be depicted on coins from around that time. The geographer Strabo, who lived from 64 BC to 24 AD, wrote that the summit of Erciyes was never free from snow. He was also told by the few people who reached its top that they had been able to see the Black Sea to the north and the Mediterranean Sea to the south on clear days.

1. We can conclude from the passage that Mount Erciyes ----.

- A) was climbed by Strabo
- B) is not as large as it once was
- C) is closer to the Black Sea than the Mediterranean Sea
- D) was first written about in 253 BC
- E) is thought to have erupted about two and a half centuries ago

2. It is clear from the passage that Strabo ----.

- A) received information from climbers of Mount Erciyes
- B) never saw either the Black Sea or the Mediterranean Sea
- C) thought that it hardly snowed over Mount Erciyes
- D) believed Mount Erciyes had erupted in 253 BC
- E) witnessed Mount Erciyes erupting

3. It is suggested by the passage that Mount Erciyes ----.

- A) was a place on which ancient coins were found
- B) is in the middle part of the Taurus Mountain range
- C) was the only Anatolian mountain visited by Strabo
- D) isn't universally thought of as the Taurus Mountains' tallest mountain
- E) had no snow on it when Strabo saw it

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

The universe appears to be expanding at a higher speed, but no one knows why. The increased rate of expansion is one of the biggest mysteries in modern cosmology. It was discovered in 1998 when two independent teams of astronomers found that exploding stars in the distant universe were dimmer than predicted through their calculations of their distances. The only way to explain the dimness was to assume the expansion of space was speeding up. The cause of this acceleration could be a type of energy, an undiscovered force of nature, or a currently undiscovered effect of gravity. Whatever is causing it, it cannot be explained without a serious revolution in our understanding of physics.

4. The passage is about ----.

- A) the exploding stars seen in 1998
- B) work recently carried out by physicists on gravity
- C) a relatively unimportant topic in current cosmology
- D) a mistaken measurement of distant stars
- E) the fact that the universe seems to be getting bigger more quickly

5. It is strongly suggested by the passage that the two independent teams of astronomers in 1998 ----.

- A) disagreed strongly with each other
- B) expected the exploding stars to be brighter
- C) came to a conclusion no physicist will ever accept
- D) proved the existence of a new kind of energy
- E) were unable to spot the exploding stars they were looking for

6. We can conclude from the passage that the assumption of the two independent teams of astronomers ----.

- A) could be explained as being produced by a power source
- B) has an explanation which everyone now agrees upon
- C) has led to them all losing their positions as astronomers
- D) shows that nothing currently thought about gravity in space is true
- E) will have little impact on the work of physicists

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

Researchers have looked into the link between a person getting a full eight hours of sleep a night and his or her physical appearance. In a study, when observers were shown photographs of the faces of volunteers who had not slept enough, they judged them to be less healthy and less attractive than photographs of the same volunteers when they were well-rested. The head of the study, John Axelsson, says that if a person wants to look healthy and attractive, a full night's sleep is a better option than other beauty products, as they cost money. Axelsson also points out that a lack of sleep dangerously raises blood pressure and weakens the body's immune system.

**7. We learn from the passage that ----.**

- A) John Axelsson took over the running of the study from somebody else
- B) people generally look better in photographs
- C) beauty treatments are actually completely ineffective
- D) insufficient sleep is bad for a person's health
- E) two of the photographs in the study were of John Axelsson

**8. It is suggested in the passage that John Axelsson ----.**

- A) was once employed as a professional photographer
- B) is a very handsome man
- C) sees 8-hours-of-sleep and cosmetics as being equally effective in terms of making people beautiful
- D) is a person who suffers from hypertension
- E) also works for a firm which produces products used by people to make themselves more attractive

**9. It is understood from the passage, that in the study, the volunteers ----.**

- A) took the photographs of themselves
- B) were never allowed to sleep for eight hours
- C) never got to meet John Axelsson
- D) were allowed to use make-up
- E) were photographed more than once

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

Poland is undergoing a museum boom. Decades of little investment in its museums are being remedied thanks to generous European Union funding and healthy economic growth, and museum projects are appearing nationwide. Many of them feature multimedia elements, which are refreshing novelties in a country where an exhibition used to mean dusty cases and roped-off displays. The boom is being most keenly felt in the country's second city, Krakow, where four museums have been established or renovated in just the past nine months. One of these museums is MOC AK, the city's first museum dedicated to contemporary art.

**10. It is clear from the passage that in Krakow ----.**

- A) MOC AK is showing a type of art that hadn't been displayed in the city before
- B) most of the museum exhibits are still kept in cases full of dust
- C) there is only one single art museum
- D) a total of four museums have just been built
- E) European Union funding is lower than in most other parts of Poland

**11. The aim of the article is to show ----.**

- A) which city is Poland's second city
- B) how museums are now doing in Poland
- C) how many museums have recently opened in Krakow
- D) the relationship between European Union funds and economic growth in Poland
- E) the importance of multimedia elements in museums

**12. It is stated in the passage that Poland ----.**

- A) receives more European Union funding than any other country
- B) has more museums in Krakow than in the rest of the country put together
- C) contributes to the European Union's finances
- D) is getting richer as a country
- E) only has two major cities



## READING

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

1. For 2.5 million years, the Earth's climate has greatly varied. It differed between extremely cold ice ages and warmer periods. But in the last century, the temperature has risen unusually fast. ----. For example, factories, power plants and even cars release poisonous gases into the atmosphere, which makes many fear that the situation will get more and more critical.

- A) Studies of several researchers have shown that there is still hope for the environment
- B) The project received attention solely from environmental activities
- C) Because of the sensitivity of the issue, they feel restricted to operate more power plants
- D) Scientists believe that the atmosphere is negatively affected due to human activities
- E) Changing climate patterns could cause huge hurricanes

3. Airplane designer Burt Rutan was 14 years old when U.S.S.R sent Sputnik 1 into the space to circle the Earth. He believed that government research into space would one day make it possible even for him to travel to space. ----. This disappointing pace led to his decision of building his own spaceship.

- A) Because of this financial inability, he soon understood that space journey was a dream
- B) Several years later, however, Rutan realized that the things were going too slow
- C) People's dream of space journey came true with Rutan's invention
- D) Soon factories in Germany, France and England were producing thousands of airplanes a year
- E) The government's efforts eventually resulted in mass production

2. Liv Andersen and Ann Bancroft dreamed of becoming the first women in history to ski across Antarctica. On February 11, 2011, they eventually achieved their goal although only a team of two males had completed the crossing before. ----. Thus, the story of Liv and Ann's unparalleled adventure became the basis for a book.

- A) Some believed that this noteworthy success should be shared with the others
- B) The book about such an achievement raised great attention
- C) Liv and Ann are now planning their next adventures
- D) They always remain connected with the people around the world
- E) Before they headed for Antarctica, the two women undertook a strict training schedule

4. Many people hate moths. They think that moths just create problems. ----. The images he creates show the beauty of their colours, shapes and patterns that many people have never seen before. His collection is now arousing interest all around the world.

- A) When his father bought him a camera, Joseph Scheer knew nothing about photography
- B) So, the people owe Joseph Scheer much because he invented the best pesticide for moths
- C) This is not the case for the photographer Joseph Scheer, though
- D) It is also known that moths eat people's clothes and fly around to disturb them
- E) This approach inspired Joseph Scheer to establish a foundation to save moths

5. ----. They instead use large quantities of fat stock in their bodies during this period. At the end of a long summer without food, their fat level quite decreases. So, they even kill each other for food. They can only hunt effectively when there is sea ice. Seals are usually their favourite food.

- A) Arctic ice is a good hunting place for hungry Orcas
- B) Seals usually eat 8 kg of fish every day during the winter
- C) Killer whales never stop chasing their prey once they are on track
- D) Several years ago, people didn't know much about bottleneck dolphins
- E) In summer, polar bears generally eat very little

7. ----. Perhaps the one through the Internet is the most preferred among all. Today, firms, utilize the opportunity to reach thousands of people with online advertisements and commercial introductions. Their campaigns and promotions are easily brought to consumers with the single click of a mouse.

- A) Online banking in Turkey was first introduced in the late 90s
- B) Communicative language teaching has gained popularity in the last decade
- C) Various means of marketing are being discovered by companies
- D) Nowadays many couples meet and get married via dating sites
- E) There are many small and medium scale enterprises in Turkey

6. The movie *The Day After Tomorrow* gives its audience the chance to look at some of the unexpected consequences of global warming. In the movie, polar ice melts very quickly for example. ----. Also, Scotland freezes, Los Angeles is destroyed by tornadoes and New York is hit by giant ocean waves.

- A) Even some environmentalists could think that much of the information was incorrect
- B) In addition, a variety of critical weather conditions are created
- C) Some geographical locations could feel the impacts of global warming much severely
- D) Each year several parts of the U.S. suffer from devastating tropical storms
- E) Human contribution to global warming has risen in the last decade

8. People are usually attracted by the vast tourism potential of Madagascar. ----. It has been discovered that the buds of flowers grown on the island could be used to produce perfumes and food flavours. Everyday, the buds are collected and sent to the laboratory for further examination. The scents and flavours will be used in a variety of products all over the world.

- A) They are also bewildered by the diversity of wildlife
- B) Climate changes should be taken as primary threat against the wildlife on the island
- C) The importance of tourism has finally been understood by the local people on the island
- D) However, the attention of scientists has recently been drawn by a commercial purpose
- E) There couldn't be a better place to enjoy a mountain excursion

## READING

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

1. (I) It was just an ordinary day for detective Smith as he stood by the window and stared at the empty street. (II) After 25 years of service in the National Security Department, he was eventually retired. (III) Obviously, a new era was ahead for him. (IV) Detective fiction was a popular literary genre when he was a kid. (V) As he took a deep breath, he once again felt uneasy to realize that all the rush and bustle of his previous life were all over.

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

2. (I) New York, they say, is the city that never sleeps. (II) There really is something for everyone in this beautiful city. (III) The only question is what should you do first? (IV) Did you know that New York City had many nicknames in the past? (V) Most New Yorkers say you may start by going up to the top of the Empire State for the most amazing view of the city.

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

3. (I) Electric cars are really different from hybrid cars. (II) The main difference comes from the source of power they need to work. (III) In a hybrid car, there are two engines: a petrol engine and an electric engine. (IV) The car gets power from the combination of these engines. (V) Because the maintenance costs of a traditional car is much higher.

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

4. (I) Petrified wood is wood that has been fossilized by being turned into stone. (II) Petrification is a natural process that may form fossils from the solid remains of any plant or animal. (III) Perhaps the oldest forest in the United States is that of Devonian trees near Gilboa, New York. (IV) However, it more commonly happens to wood than to animals and nonwoody plants. (V) The process occurs over a long period of time as the substance soaks in water containing minerals.

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

5. (I) People have been discovering dinosaur fossils for hundreds of years, probably even for thousands of years. (II) It has since been lost, but more fossils were later found in the area. (III) In fact, there are references to dragon bones found in the Wucheng district of China over 2,000 years ago. (IV) Much later, in 1676, in England, a man found a huge femur bone, which was thought to belong to a giant, but probably belong to a dinosaur. (V) A report of this find was published by R. Brookes in 1763.

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

6. (I) Most Westerners are not used to sitting on the floor. (II) However, in Japan, sitting upright on the floor is common in many situations. (III) For example, meals are traditionally held on a tatami floor around a low table. (IV) It was common to share several dishes of food rather than serving each person an individual dish. (V) Sitting on the floor is also customary during the tea ceremony and other traditional events.

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

7. (I) When you are on a diet, you can't escape calorie information. (II) Restaurants now print calorie counts on menus. (III) You go to a supermarket and there they are, on every box and bottle. (IV) But regular exercise and a balanced diet can make you forget about them. (V) So, the addition of proteins makes your diet even richer.

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

8. (I) Your dog could save you from an expensive gym membership. (II) So, you would spare more time for your family. (III) It has been shown by several researchers that dogs can be powerful motivators to get people moving. (IV) You could be awed by the findings of a study carried out in Michigan State University. (V) It was revealed that 60% of dog owners met federal criteria for regular moderate or vigorous exercise.

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

9. (I) Oktoberfest is a 16–18 day festival held each year in Munich, Bavaria, Germany. (II) 5 million people are estimated to attend this famous fair each year and consume too much beer. (III) However, only the beer brewed within the borders of Munich is allowed to be served during this event. (IV) In fact, one's home is without doubt the best place to enjoy a cold beer. (V) It was revealed that 7 million litres of beer was consumed during 2010 Oktoberfest.

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

10. (I) According to the Big Bang theory, the universe was created after a series of big explosions in space. (II) Until August 2006, one would comfortably say there were nine planets in our solar system. (III) But a decision at the meeting of International Astronomical Union (IAU) in Prague then changed everything. (IV) Pluto was voted out as a planet by the astronomers in that convention. (V) It is now considered as a dwarf planet.

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

11. (I) A new research in the US shows more than half of the children between ages 1 and 6 are considered "hard to feed" by their mothers. (II) Here are some tips from dieticians to feed such kids. (III) Generally all the children's most favourite food is chips and spaghetti. (IV) One of them is to serve the food in small portions and not to force the child to eat if he's already full. (V) Besides, the unfamiliar food could be served with the familiar one to make the meal attractive.

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

12. (I) One must consider the fact that small business enterprises play an important part in job growth. (II) Isn't that the reason why the unemployment rate is rising constantly? (III) Small businesses have created almost two-thirds of new jobs in the last fifteen years. (IV) About 40% of the workers in high technology jobs are employed by them. (V) That's why such companies must be supported by state incentives.

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

13. (I) Who would have dared to transport navy vessels across the hills on greased logs to conquest a city? (II) This was what Fatih the Conqueror or better known as Fatih Sultan Mehmet did on 1453. (III) Then, the government hired a Japanese company to build the second bridge on the Bosphorus strait in memory of this great conqueror. (IV) At the age of 21, he conquered today's Istanbul and brought an end to the Byzantine Empire. (V) The conquest of Istanbul was also a serious blow to the Roman Empire.

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

14. (I) The Swazi people descend from the southern Bantu who migrated from Central Africa in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. (II) Swaziland is a small country in Southern Africa. (III) What makes this country interesting is its life expectancy averaging around 33. (IV) Infectious diseases are the main reason behind this horrible fact. (V) Statistics show that almost half of the adults in their 20s carry deadly infections in Swaziland.

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

15. (I) Traditional cheese is produced in many regions of the UK. (II) Most of these are named after the area in which they were developed. (III) For example, Cheddar, Wensleydale, Lancashire, Caerphilly are all special cheeses first produced in the UK. (IV) British people are also known to have great taste for exotic foods. (V) One must definitely visit Britain to have an original taste of those delicious cheeses.

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

16. (I) The Great Wall of China was first built in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE. (II) Most of it we see today, however, was built during the Ming Dynasty between 1368 and 1644. (III) Since then, the Great Wall has been rebuilt, modified or extended when necessary. (IV) Usually in these processes, local materials, mostly earth and stones were used. (V) The Great Wall stretches from Shanhaiguan in the east, to Lop Lake in the west.

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

## READING

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

1. When an insect touches the hairs of a Venus Fly Trap, the plant closes and traps its victim.

- A) Venüs Sinek Kapanı'nın tüylerine bir böcek tarafından dokunulduğunda, bitki kapanır ve kurbanını hapseder.  
B) Kapanarak kurbanını hapseden Venüs Sinek Kapanı bitkisi, bir böcek onun tüylerine dokunduğunda harekete geçer.  
C) Tüylerine dokunulduğunda kapanan ve kurbanını hapseden bitki Venüs Sinek Kapanı'dır.  
D) Venüs Sinek Kapanı'nın kapanması ve kurbanını hapsedmesi, bir böceğin bitkinin tüylerine dokunmasıyla gerçekleşir.  
E) Bir böcek Venüs Sinek Kapanı'nın tüylerine dokunduğunda, bitki kapanır ve kurbanını hapseder.

3. The greatest of Elizabethan lyric poets is John Donne, whose short love poems are characterized by wit and irony.

- A) Elizabeth dönemi lirik şairlerinin en önemlisi, kısa aşk şiirleri espri ve ironi ile karakterize edilen John Donne'dır.  
B) Elizabeth dönemi lirik şairlerinin en önemlisi olan John Donne'ın kısa aşk şiirleri espri ve ironi ile karakterize edilmiştir.  
C) Kısa aşk şiirlerini espri ve ironi ile karakterize eden John Donne, Elizabeth dönemi lirik şairlerinin en önemlisidir.  
D) Elizabeth dönemi lirik şairlerinden John Donne, espri ve ironi ile karakterize edilmiş kısa aşk şiirlerinin en önemlilerini yazmıştır.  
E) Elizabeth dönemi lirik şairlerinin en önemlisi olan John Donne, kısa aşk şiirlerini espri ve ironi ile karakterize etmiştir.

2. His interest in astronomy peaked after Johannes Kepler witnessed both a comet as well as a lunar eclipse.

- A) Ay tutulmasının yanı sıra kuyruklu yıldız da bizzat gördüğünden, Johannes Kepler'in astronomiye olan ilgisi en üst seviyeye ulaştı.  
B) Astronomiye olan ilgisi en üst seviyeye ulaştığında Johannes Kepler hem ay tutulmasını hem de kuyruklu yıldız bizzat görmüştü.  
C) Ay tutulmasının yanı sıra kuyruklu yıldız da bizzat gördükten sonra, Johannes Kepler'in astronomiye olan ilgisi en üst seviyeye ulaştı.  
D) Johannes Kepler, ay tutulmasının yanı sıra kuyruklu yıldız da bizzat gördükten sonra astronomiye olan ilgisini en üst seviyeye çıkardı.  
E) Johannes Kepler'in ay tutulmasının yanı sıra kuyruklu yıldız da bizzat görmesi, onun astronomiye olan ilgisinin en üst seviyeye çıkmasını sağladı.

4. The name of the popular search engine 'Google' came out as a result of misspelling of the word 'googol', which is a very large number.

- A) Çok büyük bir rakam olan 'googol' sözcüğünün yanlış yazımı sonucu ortaya çıkan isim, popüler arama motoru 'Google'ın ismidir.  
B) Çok büyük bir rakam anlamına gelen popüler arama motoru 'Google'ın ismi, 'googol' sözcüğünün yanlış yazımı sonucu ortaya çıkmıştır.  
C) 'Googol' sözcüğünün yanlış yazımı sonucu ortaya çıkan ve popüler arama motoru 'Google'a verilen isim çok büyük bir rakam anlamına gelmektedir.  
D) Çok büyük bir rakam olan 'googol' sözcüğü yanlış yazılınca, popüler arama motoru 'Google'ın ismi ortaya çıktı.  
E) Popüler arama motoru 'Google'ın ismi, çok büyük bir rakam olan 'googol' sözcüğünün yanlış yazımı sonucu ortaya çıktı.

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

5. Sinema hayatımıza girdiğinden beri sinemanın edebiyatla flörtü devam ediyor.

- A) Since the appearance of the cinema in our lives, it has been continually flirting with literature.
- B) The flirtation of the cinema with literature has been continuing since the cinema came into our lives.
- C) What makes the cinema come into our lives is its flirtation with literature.
- D) Before the cinema came into our lives, it had continually flirted with literature.
- E) Even after the cinema had come into our lives, its flirtation with literature continued.

6. Asurca sözlüğü, orijinal metinlerin kelimelerinin uzun süren titiz bir çalışmayla dizilmesinden sonra hazırlandı.

- A) No sooner had the words of original texts been aligned with a long-lasting delicate study than the Assyrian dictionary was prepared.
- B) The words of original texts were aligned with a long-lasting delicate study after the Assyrian dictionary was prepared.
- C) The Assyrian dictionary was prepared after the words of original texts were aligned with a long-lasting delicate study.
- D) Before the Assyrian dictionary was prepared, the words of original texts were aligned with a long-lasting delicate study.
- E) Until the Assyrian dictionary was prepared, the words of original texts were aligned with a long-lasting delicate study.

7. İlk romanı birkaç yıl önce yayınlanan 25 yaşındaki Téa Obreht, *Orange Prize* edebiyat ödülünü kazanan en genç yazar olmuştur.

- A) 25-year-old Téa Obreht, whose very first novel was published a few years ago, has been the youngest writer to win the Orange Prize for Fiction.
- B) 25-year-old Téa Obreht, who has been the youngest writer to win the Orange Prize for Fiction, published her very first novel a few years ago.
- C) The Orange Prize for Fiction winner 25-year-old Téa Obreht, whose very first novel was published a few years ago, has been the youngest writer to win it.
- D) 25-year-old Téa Obreht, who published her very first novel a few years ago, has been the youngest writer to win the Orange Prize for Fiction.
- E) The Orange Prize for Fiction was given to 25-year-old Téa Obreht, whose very first novel was published a few years ago and who has been the youngest writer to win this award.

8. 1990 yılında bağımsızlığına kavuşan Namibya, doğa korumayı anayasa kapsamına alan ilk ülkelerden biri oldu.

- A) Namibia, which involved the nature conservation within the scope of the constitution for the first time, gained its independence in 1990.
- B) In 1990 Namibia not only gained its independence, but became one of the first countries involving the nature conservation within the scope of the constitution as well.
- C) Becoming one of the first countries that involved nature conservation within the scope of the constitution, Namibia gained its independence in 1990.
- D) Gaining its independence in 1990, Namibia became one of the first countries that involved the nature conservation within the scope of the constitution.
- E) Namibia, which involved the nature conservation within the scope of the constitution, became one of the first countries that gained its independence in 1990.



## SKILLS

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

1. Your class is planning to organize a trip to the city where your parents live. Knowing everywhere well there, you offer assistance:

A) There is nothing to see there since I lived there once.  
B) I could be your tour guide to show you around if you like.  
C) If you pay for my ticket, I can take you wherever you want.  
D) Why don't we go somewhere different this time?  
E) I don't think I can accompany you because I have my finals that week.

3. Your friend wants to buy a pair of sunglasses. He wants to buy something cheap but cool because he is too keen on his outlook. So he decides on a pair which has no protection from the bad effects of the sun. Since you worked with an optician before, you say to him:

A) Wow, I wish I could buy one.  
B) Ok, it suited you, but keep in mind that the health of your eyes is more important than your look.  
C) If you can see well, there is nothing to bother about it.  
D) I had better save up for a pair of sunglasses since summer is coming.  
E) I didn't like it. These ones are cheaper, so buy one of these.

2. You are in your office and doing some calculations on your budget for the summer holiday, but no matter what you do, you see from the figures that you won't be able to afford to go on holiday. At that moment one of your colleagues comes to your desk and asks you for some money for his holiday plans. You turn to him and say sarcastically:

A) Get away from me. I have got no penny to give you.  
B) Both you and me have run out of money, why don't we go to a bank for a loan?  
C) I think we had better cancel our holiday plans for this year, dude.  
D) If you too are planning a holiday, who will be in charge of everything here?  
E) Your money plus mine may be enough for one of us to have a holiday, so let's toss up.

4. You are a truck driver and you are at the wheel again. You have been driving for more than a week; however, it is still a long way to reach home. Since you are getting old and have started to feel exhausted, you say to yourself implying your regret to have neglected your school life and chosen such a profession:

A) I had better find a driver who could work for me as soon as possible.  
B) When I arrive home, I will definitely have a very long holiday.  
C) I wish I had completed my university education and had a better job now.  
D) If only I had a latest brand new truck since this trash has started to cause so much trouble.  
E) What if I can't deliver the load on time? I shouldn't have accepted this job.

5. **You are a teacher at a college and it is almost the end of the year. You really feel exhausted since it has been a tiring year, but you feel satisfied because all your students have done well. Appreciating all their efforts, you stand up and say to your students:**
- A) I know you are as tired as me, so we all have deserved a good holiday to relax, haven't we?
  - B) You don't but the ones who sacrificed themselves for this class deserved such a holiday.
  - C) You should start studying tomorrow again and forget about the holiday if you want to do well in the university exam.
  - D) I wish the summer holiday didn't start tomorrow.
  - E) I am not but you are satisfied with your notes, aren't you?
6. **You go to a friend's house. He has got a collection of very old albums. When you ask how much it cost him, he says it is invaluable since most of them were inherited from his grandparents. Thinking that having such a heritage would make you wealthy, you say to yourself:**
- A) Would you think of selling them to me?
  - B) My parents didn't leave me anything precious like yours.
  - C) If he keeps playing them so often, they will wear out and won't make money.
  - D) If I were him, I would sell them and live a luxurious life.
  - E) Come on, they are just old rubbish, how valuable could they be?
7. **You have a terrible toothache from which you have been suffering for many days and nights without sleep. Since you are afraid of having your teeth pulled out, you keep asking people around you whether there is some other way to ease your pain. One of your friends studying dentistry sees it and says the bitter truth:**
- A) You had better brush your teeth with a better tooth paste.
  - B) If you are scared of dentists, I can pull it for you.
  - C) I know a good pharmacist. He can give you a painkiller.
  - D) What I know is that toothache is terrible as I have experienced it many times.
  - E) Your tooth has decayed so badly that you have to say bye to it.
8. **You have a friend who is bald and minds it so badly that he wears a wig. You know when he wears the wig he looks so weird, though. You know people around him are making fun of him, but still he thinks he looks so handsome. So in order not to break his heart, you say to him kindly:**
- A) If I were you, I would think of hair transplantation since they would be your own real hair.
  - B) Actually, you definitely look so challenging with your wig.
  - C) You look like a clown with that wig, take it off.
  - D) Could you give me your wig to see how it looks on me?
  - E) That wig doesn't go well with your original hair, so please change it with another.
9. **You are at a party and you come across many old friends from school, most of whom have changed a lot. But when you notice a woman, with whom you always competed at university, have remained the same as if she were still in her twenties. You enviously say to your friend next to you:**
- A) She was more charming at university, look she has changed as well.
  - B) Ok, she was beautiful, but I was smarter than her.
  - C) Look at her! Time hasn't been so brutal to her as it has been to us.
  - D) If I had as many operations as her, I would look like Aphrodite.
  - E) She might be more beautiful, but I have a wealthier life.
10. **You have a house in a very good neighbourhood except for the family living next door. You think so, because even though you have warned them many times, they have done nothing about their untimely barking dog. To give them a last chance on hearing it barking at 7 on a Sunday morning, you ring their bell and say furiously:**
- A) I should have poisoned your dog when it first woke me up early in the morning.
  - B) If you don't do something or find somewhere else for your dog, we will handle this situation at the court.
  - C) I came here to thank you, if it weren't your dog's barking, I would probably be an unemployed now.
  - D) I am going to buy you a cock so that we all can get up before the sun shines.
  - E) Your dog is so lovely; can I take care of it one day?

## SKILLS

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

1.

Nick :  
----  
Ryan :  
Oh, no, I thought no one noticed it.  
Nick :  
How wouldn't we notice it? You made balloons with the gum.  
Ryan :  
Eating chicken with garlic sauce, then taking a gum for the bad breath relief will be the end of my career.

- A) How come you arrived at the meeting late?
- B) Did you eat onions all day yesterday? Your mouth smelled really bad.
- C) Chewing a gum in such a meeting was absolutely stupid of you.
- D) Oh, I see that you have changed your suit. Is this new?
- E) Was your presentation file checked properly or did they just ignore it?

2.

Aref :  
I can't stand those mosquitoes. Thousands of them have bitten me, I think.  
David :  
Come on, don't be ridiculous. There is no mosquito around.  
Aref :  
----  
David :  
It is my old refrigerator. I haven't had the opportunity to take it for a repair for a very long time, sorry.

- A) I think you are definitely right, these tablets really work.
- B) So what are these rushes all over my body?
- C) But I have already rubbed them so they are very itchy now.
- D) So, why haven't you slept yet then?
- E) If so, what is that buzz then?

3.

Son :  
----  
Father :  
You said the same thing when you wanted a lovebird. It died in two weeks only.  
Son :  
But it was because of my sister's cat.  
Father :  
It doesn't matter why it died. Your bird was under your responsibility.

- A) I don't want to take the responsibility of anyone or anything any longer.
- B) Dad, can I have a hamster? I promise I will take care of my pet well this time.
- C) I am sure my pet will be the winner of this year's pet contest.
- D) Can you look after my pet while I am away for a week?
- E) If you want, you can take my dog for a walk and I pay you some money, deal?

4.

Cassandra :  
When is your wedding?  
Curtis :  
What wedding? Haven't you heard that we broke up with Sally?  
Cassandra :  
----  
Curtis :  
Juliet preferred her career to her love this time.

- A) Oh, no, it must be all because of you.
- B) You soon started to believe that marriage is not a thing for you, didn't you?
- C) How could this be? You were like Romeo and Juliet.
- D) There is still more fish in the sea, come on, it is no big deal.
- E) If you want, I can arrange a meeting between you and her so that you can fix up everything.

5.

**Mete :**  
I am definitely fed up with this car as it is again making that terrible noise.

**Aylin :**  
----

**Mete :**  
As soon as I pay my mortgage credit, I will get rid of it.

**Aylin :**  
Believe me; no one will be willing to buy this trouble maker.

- A) So why do you insist on driving this walking trash?
- B) Do you really love old model cars? If you are thinking to sell it, I would like to buy it.
- C) Do you love it? I see that it has been well cared.
- D) Don't exaggerate; it must be a minor problem.
- E) We could call the repair man. I don't want to stay in the middle of the road.

6.

**Boy :**  
I think I had better leave for the match, would you like to come and watch me playing?

**Uncle :**  
----

**Boy :**  
How could that be? You have never come to any of my matches.

**Boy :**  
Your coach is a friend of mine from the college.

- A) You are the best player in your team, aren't you?
- B) Come on, I know how you are doing in matches.
- C) You have missed your match again, haven't you?
- D) I must train more to be able to play in the national team.
- E) If they cost too much, you have to work hard this summer.

7.

**Yasenia :**  
Do you believe in aliens?

**Rihanna :**  
----

**Yasenia :**  
What about all the science people who have shaped our world all through the ages?

**Rihanna :**  
Well, I think it is because the extra terrestrials have permitted and envisioned them to do so.

- A) Why did you ask me that silly question?
- B) Yes. Do you too expect the aliens will invade the earth one day?
- C) I don't believe in science fiction, so I don't watch such Hollywood movies.
- D) Yes. Besides I believe that if it weren't the aliens, we wouldn't have such a technology now.
- E) Yeah, I think that I was abducted by supernatural powers.

8.

**Sude :**  
----

**Buse :**  
I totally agree. How are we supposed to run after them unless we have money?

**Sude :**  
Especially the ones about cars drive me crazy.

**Buse :**  
Exactly! If I save all my money without spending a penny till I die, I can't afford to buy one.

- A) Oh, I'm waiting for a special offer so that I can afford to buy a new car.
- B) I believe commercials affect children more and make them ask for more all the time.
- C) I hate those commercials which tell people to chase after their dreams.
- D) What have you done to accomplish your dreams? How many of them have you made real?
- E) To sustain a wealthy life, you should sacrifice many things.



# PRACTICE TEST

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

**yds**publishing

# INFLUENCE GRADE 12





# YABANCI DİL DENEME SINAVI

## İNGİLİZCE

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

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

1. The term 'dairy' is used to describe milk-based or milk-related ---- such as cheese and yoghurt.

A) crops  
B) materials  
C) products  
D) conveniences  
E) procedures

3. Salt is the most common and readily ---- mineral in the world; in fact, the supply of salt is inexhaustible.

A) crucial  
B) eligible  
C) appropriate  
D) available  
E) exceptional

2. In the past, cinnamon was often used in cooking for its flavour and also for ---- food from going bad.

A) releasing  
B) preventing  
C) deriving  
D) challenging  
E) resulting

4. Good heart health depends on wide-open arteries that have no blockages and that can deliver blood ---- throughout your body.

A) efficiently  
B) roughly  
C) severely  
D) eagerly  
E) industriously

5. Some people think much faster than they speak, so their words cannot ---- their thoughts.

- A) face up to
- B) get rid of
- C) get away
- D) keep up with
- E) see through

8. The personality quizzes offered online are not scientific, so their results ---- accurate.

- A) didn't use to be
- B) had better not be
- C) shouldn't have been
- D) may not be
- E) would rather not be

6. Once you ---- your children to the beach, you should supervise them while they ----.

- A) have taken / are swimming
- B) had taken / were swimming
- C) took / will swim
- D) take / have been swimming
- E) will take / will be swimming

9. The city of Sochi, Russia, ---- as the host city for the XXII Olympic Winter Games, which ---- in 2014.

- A) will elect / will have been held
- B) elected / were going to be held
- C) is elected / are going to hold
- D) has elected / would be held
- E) has been elected / will be held

7. Scientists who discovered fossils of the first known dinosaurs also found ---- of the first known mammals.

- A) that
- B) those
- C) the ones
- D) theirs
- E) them

10. ---- you want to teach a second language to your child, the sooner you begin, the easier it will be for him to learn it.

- A) Even though
- B) As soon as
- C) In order to
- D) If
- E) Whatever

11. Air pollutants are found in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets or gases, many of ---- are created by human activity.

- A) where
- B) whose
- C) that
- D) whom
- E) which

12. I wish I ---- such a challenging topic for my research paper because I am having difficulty finding sources of information for it.

- A) didn't choose
- B) wouldn't have chosen
- C) hadn't chosen
- D) weren't choosing
- E) couldn't choose

13. He wants to know ---- anyone has seen his keys because he doesn't remember ---- he left them last night.

- A) if / where
- B) that / if
- C) when / whether
- D) whether / which
- E) where / when

14. I didn't volunteer for the project ---- I might not be able to complete it.

- A) even if
- B) so that
- C) for fear that
- D) although
- E) unless

15. His fans persuaded the 36-year-old footballer ---- his retirement plans because they wanted to see him ---- another year.

- A) delaying / play
- B) to delay / to play
- C) to have delayed / playing
- D) delaying / playing
- E) to delay / play

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

Fatal accidents within the home are a leading cause of death in the United States. The good news is that (16) ---- of these accidents can be prevented (17) ---- taking extra precautions. Doing so may take some time and cost a lot of money, (18) ---- it will be well worth the effort. Regular checks of safety equipment as well as maintaining appliances and structures around the house can greatly (19) ---- the risk of such accidents. Falls, for example, account for more than a third of all fatal home injuries. (20) ---- falling, we should remove obstacles that increase the risks of tripping, skidding, or stumbling.

16.

- A) very few
- B) none
- C) many
- D) hardly any
- E) much

17.

- A) by
- B) for
- C) with
- D) to
- E) from

18.

- A) despite
- B) due to
- C) because
- D) but
- E) such as

19.

- A) corrupt
- B) reduce
- C) fade
- D) perish
- E) disappear

20.

- A) Being avoided
- B) Having avoided
- C) Avoiding
- D) To avoid
- E) By avoiding

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

21. I thought my favourite contestant was going to win the talent show, ----.

- A) and neither did any of his fans
- B) as he has done his best for ten minutes
- C) by the time the results are announced
- D) but after his performance last night, I changed my mind
- E) and when he did, I was so disappointed

23. ---- because almost all of them had already been sold.

- A) We couldn't book enough seats
- B) You had better make your bookings in advance
- C) I will be very disappointed if I can't get a seat close to the stage
- D) We might as well wait till the next show
- E) You could have sat anywhere you liked

22. ---- that didn't mind answering the silliest questions.

- A) The staff at the small hotel are such friendly
- B) She was a very patient and tolerant teacher
- C) The secretary was so indifferent to us
- D) We need to get information from someone
- E) During our visit to the museum, the tour guide told us

24. I didn't have any idea that he was also a writer ----.

- A) if he hadn't shown us the stories he has written so far
- B) although I have read many of his published stories
- C) because his books have always been on the best-seller list
- D) ever since he finished high school
- E) until he said so at an interview

25. Parents often say they are too busy ----.

- A) because they had to go to work six days a week
- B) to do an activity with their children
- C) so that they would be able to stay home with the children
- D) to have hired a nanny when their kids were little
- E) to neglect their family and friends

26. Neither land nor sea turtles have teeth, ----.

- A) but this is only one of the differences between them
- B) one of which kept its eggs in a hole in the sand
- C) and unlike those land turtles, they were flat and soft
- D) because they do not have anything in common
- E) but the jaws of both species are strong and hard

27. To be nobody but yourself in a world that is doing its best to make you somebody else ----.

- A) who will try to mislead you as much as they can
- B) should do your best no matter what the conditions are
- C) although there will be times when you can find no one around you
- D) even when you are under the most difficult circumstances
- E) is to fight the hardest battle you are ever going to fight

28. Elephants were once abundant worldwide ----.

- A) since they couldn't survive anywhere else
- B) and were almost extinct
- C) although they are now only seen in some parts of Africa
- D) because they were rapidly disappearing
- E) as they had been hunted to the point of extinction

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

In 2008, a friendly dolphin saved a whale and her calf by leading them back to the open sea from a sandbar on the New Zealand coast. Before the dolphin's arrival, a group of rescuers, who had failed in all their efforts to lead the whales to safety, were preparing to euthanize them. When the dolphin, named Moko, arrived, he seemed to communicate with the whales. While humans had tried to rescue the whales for hours, Moko managed to do so in just a few minutes. He led the whales through a 182-metre channel back to the sea. The whales haven't been seen ever since, but Moko frequently returns to play with human swimmers in the bay. Perhaps he wants to see if there are any creatures in need of help.

29. According to the passage, the whale and her calf ----.

- A) were stranded on a sandbar on the coast and needed help
- B) had been rescued by Moko several times before
- C) were actually trying to escape from the rescuers
- D) were swimming together with the dolphin before they got stuck on the sandbar
- E) did not want to follow Moko although they clearly understood his message

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

- A) Moko fears being around humans although dolphins are generally friendly animals
- B) dolphins and whales can never communicate with each other
- C) the whales were euthanized after being rescued by Moko
- D) Moko managed to do what the rescuers failed to achieve
- E) whales can communicate more easily with humans than they do with dolphins

31. The main purpose of the passage is to ----.

- A) show that it is wrong to euthanize animals
- B) relay the story of an amazing rescue
- C) present one of the reasons why whales are often stranded on the beach
- D) explain why dolphins are not as intelligent and friendly as we think
- E) show that it is impossible to rescue beached whales

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

The word ‘Sherpa’ makes us think of men helping western climbers reach the top of Mount Everest. The word is now used to refer to anyone hired to help with mountaineering expeditions, but it actually comes from the Sherpa people of Nepal. The Sherpa migrated from eastern Tibet to Nepal hundreds of years ago. Until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Sherpa didn’t climb Himalayan peaks, believing them to be the homes of the gods. They used to live on high altitude farming, cattle raising and wool spinning and weaving. In the 1920s they became involved in climbing when the British, who controlled the Indian subcontinent at the time, planned climbing expeditions and hired Sherpa as porters. From then on, with their willingness to work and physical ability to climb high peaks, the Sherpa became a crucial help in Himalayan expeditions.

**32. It can be concluded from the passage that the Sherpa ----.**

- A) still make their living mainly by weaving and wool spinning
- B) built temples for their gods on the top of Mount Everest and often visited them
- C) were not able to farm at high altitudes before the 1920s
- D) used to organize expeditions to Mount Everest before the arrival of the British
- E) are good at mountaineering as they are used to living at high altitudes

**33. The passage clearly suggests that in the past, the Sherpa did not climb Himalayan peaks because they ----.**

- A) considered them to be sacred places
- B) had no experience in climbing or mountaineering
- C) did not have the right equipment
- D) were not physically fit to go on long mountain expeditions
- E) made more money as farmers than as mountaineers or porters

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

- A) the Sherpa were engaged in climbing and mountaineering when they lived in Tibet
- B) mountaineering is still not a part of Sherpa life
- C) the British expeditions to the Himalayan peaks have caused a change in Sherpa life
- D) the Sherpa’s religious beliefs ultimately changed after the climbing expeditions by the British
- E) the Sherpa are not a hard-working population

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

Tales of the supernatural had been circulating in Romanian folklore for centuries when Irish writer Bram Stoker wrote his famous tale *Dracula*. This tale has never been out of print since its first publication in 1897. Before writing *Dracula*, Stoker closely studied the history, tradition and legends of Transylvania. Hence, Count Dracula, a character in the novel, was inspired by one of the best-known figures of Romanian history, Vlad Dracula, nicknamed Vlad Tepes, who ruled Walachia at various times from 1456 to 1462. Although he never travelled to Romania, Stoker also filled his book with descriptions of many real locations that are still visited in present-day Romania, including historical places such as the 14<sup>th</sup>-century town of Sighisoara, where you can visit the house in which Vlad was born and which is now a tourist restaurant.

**35. It can be understood from the passage that Stoker’s *Dracula* ----.**

- A) tells a real-life story based on historical documents
- B) is a work of non-fiction as it tells the history of Transylvania
- C) is the life story of a famous Walachian ruler, named Vlad Dracula
- D) has always been popular since it was first published in 1897
- E) did not get much popularity when it was first published due to its gloomy plot

**36. It can be understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) the story of Stoker’s *Dracula* takes place in an imaginary city called Sighisoara
- B) *Dracula* is a simple horror novel, merely based on supernatural occurrences
- C) Romanian folklore, with its tales of the supernatural, deeply inspired Bram Stoker
- D) in real life, Vlad Tepes owned and ran a restaurant in Sighisoara
- E) Stoker himself was born and raised in Romania

**37. It is clearly suggested in the passage that *Dracula* ----.**

- A) has elements of Romanian history and Transylvanian legends
- B) is basically a realistic story, with real characters and places
- C) owes its fame to the facts of history which it includes
- D) has a story that has no historical connection to Vlad Tepes
- E) is the story of a Walachian ruler that was imagined and created by Stoker



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

Climate change poses threats to natural and cultural sites on UNESCO's World Heritage List, including the Tower of London, Kilimanjaro National Park and the Great Barrier Reef. The melting of glaciers, for example, is affecting the appearance of beautiful sites and destroying the habitat of rare wildlife species such as the snow leopard in the Sagarmatha National Park, Nepal. Climatic changes could have disastrous effects on the marine World Heritage sites, too. 70% of the world's deep-sea corals are expected to be affected by the rising temperatures and increased ocean acidification by the year 2100. It is expected that the Great Barrier Reef in Australia will be subjected to increasingly frequent bleaching events, in which corals turn white and may die due to rising sea temperatures. These coral reefs—home to thousands of fish species—are at serious risk.

**38. It is clearly suggested in the passage that ----.**

- A) the Great Barrier Reef holds more than 70 per cent of the world's deep sea corals
- B) cultural World Heritage Sites are being renewed as they were damaged by the changing climate conditions
- C) the Sagarmatha National Park, Nepal, is not considered a World Heritage Site yet
- D) the snow leopard is now a completely extinct species, which once lived in Nepal
- E) fish species living in the Great Barrier Reef may also die due to the changing climatic conditions

**39. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as evidence of climate change?**

- A) seas getting warmer
- B) higher levels of ocean acidification
- C) increasing rainfall and floods
- D) increasing temperatures
- E) melting glaciers

**40. We can learn from the passage that most of the world's deep-sea corals ----.**

- A) have already lost their bright colours
- B) may become extinct in future
- C) are located near the marine World Heritage sites
- D) can thrive only when humidity is high and temperatures are temperate
- E) will have been saved from extinction by the year 2100

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

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) is one of the most common childhood developmental problems. This condition is characterized by inattention, laziness, carelessness and irresponsibility. However, it is not just a problem in children. If you were diagnosed with childhood ADD, you may have carried some of the symptoms such as forgetfulness, inability to focus or irresponsibility into adulthood. But even if you were never diagnosed with it as a child, that doesn't mean you can't be affected as an adult. The condition often goes unrecognized throughout childhood. This was especially common in the past, when few people were aware of the condition. Instead of identifying the real issue, your family, or teachers may have labelled you a dreamer, an idler, a goof-off, a troublemaker, or just a bad student.

**41. The passage clearly indicates that ----.**

- A) ADD can be seen in adults only if they had the condition in childhood
- B) adults that were not diagnosed with ADD in childhood are more likely to suffer from it
- C) children who are lazy or do poorly at school must go through ADD treatment
- D) adults who suffer from ADD may or may not have been diagnosed with it in childhood
- E) children who do very well at school are unlikely to suffer from ADD symptoms in adulthood

**42. We can conclude from the passage that in the past attention deficit disorder ----.**

- A) was entirely an unknown condition
- B) was more commonly seen in adults than in children
- C) could mostly be identified by teachers
- D) could not always be easily recognized
- E) was thought to be a disorder seen only in adults

**43. We can understand from the passage that the word goof-off in the last line refers to a person who ----.**

- A) has a high sense of responsibility
- B) tends to avoid or neglect work
- C) is dedicated to school and lessons
- D) doesn't like to waste time idly
- E) has great respect for his family and teachers

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

44.

Janelle :  
I have a feeling that Tom will agree to help me.

Drew :  
-----

Janelle :  
Why not?

Drew :  
Well, he never does anyone a favour.

- A) You're right. He wouldn't mind helping you.
- B) I believe he won't let you down.
- C) I wouldn't trust him if I were you.
- D) But you didn't even inform him about your problem.
- E) Yes, he wouldn't want to see you in trouble.

46.

Dan :  
I guess I'll lend you the money you need after all.

Mary :  
Can you really do that? It would be great.

Dan :  
-----

Mary :  
I promise I will as soon as I get paid.

- A) Try to spend it moderately and wisely, though.
- B) But don't forget that it is only a loan. You must pay it back.
- C) Remember that the longer you wait, the more interest you will end up paying.
- D) Don't use it for unnecessary things.
- E) I hope it's the last time you've spent it on such expensive things.

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45.

Pat :  
Wow! Have you bought a brand-new electric mixer?

Lisa :  
Well, I was tired of having to borrow the next-door neighbour's whenever I made a cake.

Pat :  
-----

Lisa :  
I was going to, but I needed my own anyway.

- A) Well, now that you have a mixer, will you make a cake for us more often?
- B) Did you break your old mixer?
- C) You should have made a cake for them as a thank-you gift.
- D) You could have asked me to lend you mine.
- E) If I were you, I wouldn't stop using theirs.

47.

Ali :  
I heard that you took your wife and kids with you when you went to the symposium in Antalya?

Salih :  
Yes, I did. That's why I rented a car instead of going by bus.

Ali :  
-----

Salih :  
Actually, it did, but it was worthwhile as we could stop whenever we wanted during the journey.

- A) That's great. I'm sure it gave you a break from work.
- B) Although you are attending a symposium, you seem to be on holiday.
- C) Did the company pay for their accommodation as well?
- D) Did the trip make the kids happy?
- E) It must have cost you a fortune then.

48.

Ronny :  
----

Mother :  
I would if I had the ingredients.

Ronny :  
Really? Tell me what you need and I'll get them for you.

Mother :  
Oh, that's a lot of hassle right now. Besides, I'd rather pick them up myself.

- A) Have you ever eaten Thai food?
- B) Would you mind cooking some spaghetti for me?
- C) Why don't you cook some lasagne for dinner?
- D) Would you like me to cook beef stew or chicken for the guests?
- E) Would you like to eat an authentic Turkish dish tonight?

50. Amy spoke in such a low voice that it was hard for the interviewers to understand her clearly.

- A) The interviewers had difficulty getting Amy's words clearly as she didn't speak loud enough.
- B) Amy should have spoken loudly and clearly so that the interviewers could understand her.
- C) If Amy spoke louder, she could be understood better by the interviewers.
- D) Despite its clearness, Amy's low voice made the interviewers hardly understand her.
- E) It was clear that the interviewers did not get Amy's words as her voice was too low.

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

49. The topic of the conversation did not appeal to everyone in the room, so I began to talk about something else.

- A) Very few people participated in the conversation until I began to talk about something different.
- B) As there were some people who did not seem interested in the topic of the conversation, I changed it.
- C) The second subject that I began to talk about interested the audience more than the first one did.
- D) I had to change the subject when I realized that hardly anyone in the room was interested in it.
- E) Almost everyone in the room seemed to be willing to listen to something that would appeal to them more.

51. The professor had hardly started his speech when the two students sitting in the front row began talking and giggling.

- A) There were two students in the front row who were talking and giggling before the professor began to give his speech.
- B) No sooner had the professor begun to deliver his speech than the two students in the front row started to talk and giggle.
- C) It was hard for the professor to start his speech because of the two students who were talking and giggling in the front row.
- D) The two students who were sitting in the front row didn't stop talking and giggling until the professor began his speech.
- E) The minute the professor began his speech, the two students who had long been talking to each other began to giggle.

**52. You may need to have this shirt dry-cleaned so that the stubborn stain can be removed.**

- A) You had better send the shirt to the dry cleaner's if it has a stubborn stain that needs to be removed.
- B) The only way to get rid of the stubborn stain on this shirt is to have it dry-cleaned.
- C) You can't have the stubborn stain on this shirt removed unless you send it to the dry cleaner's.
- D) It may be necessary to have this shirt dry-cleaned in order to remove the stubborn stain.
- E) If you want to get rid of the stubborn stain on this shirt, you must have it dry-cleaned; otherwise, it won't be removed.

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

**54. You received a call from your sister while you were watching a movie at the cinema. In order not to disturb anyone, you shut the phone down as soon as it rang. Your sister naturally got very upset and couldn't understand why you did so. After she learned the situation, she, half angrily, says:**

- A) Why do you always call me at the cinema?
- B) I wouldn't have gone to the cinema if I had known you would call me.
- C) You did the right thing by not answering. You would have disturbed everyone.
- D) Why didn't you tell me that you were going to the cinema? I wouldn't have called you then.
- E) I wish you had left a text message on my phone when I didn't answer.

**53. By the time Napoleon's army reached Moscow, more of his troops had perished from diseases than those lost in combat.**

- A) Since his arrival in Moscow was delayed, Napoleon lost most of his soldiers due to diseases during the battles.
- B) Napoleon's army reached Moscow when he had lost most of his soldiers in battles as well as because of diseases.
- C) The reason why Napoleon went to Moscow was that he had lost most of his troops owing to diseases rather than battles.
- D) When Napoleon arrived in Moscow, his soldiers were dying of diseases rather than in combats.
- E) Before Napoleon's army reached Moscow, the soldiers killed by diseases outnumbered those lost in combat.

**55. Tom is 18 years old. He loves his mother, but he is tired of her worrying about him all the time. She always checks on him to find out where he is and what he is doing. Besides, she even tells him what to eat or what to wear, too. Tom is fed up with all this, so one day he says to her:**

- A) Don't worry, mum. I will always let you know where I am and what I'm doing.
- B) I wish every child had a perfect mother like you.
- C) I'm old enough to take care of myself, mum.
- D) I know how much you love me and care for me.
- E) When I have a child, I will also be a responsible parent like you.

56. Your friend is going to buy a computer, but he can't decide whether to buy a laptop or a desktop. He asks your advice. Together you consider the advantages and disadvantages of both. You tell him that laptops are more expensive than desktops and to explain it more clearly, you say:

- A) You can actually buy two desktops for the price of one laptop.
- B) Overall, they both have the same basic hardware, software and operating systems.
- C) The price gap between them is closing, though, because laptop prices are falling faster.
- D) Laptops are completely portable, and they use less power, you know.
- E) I suggest you get a laptop because you can take it wherever you go.

58. Your friend wants to know what you thought of the last episode of a TV serial, which was shown the night before. You tell him that you have missed it. He is surprised to hear that because he knows it was your favourite programme and that you had been desperately waiting for the finale. You explain the reason by saying:

- A) All the mysteries will be solved and all the questions will be answered.
- B) I still can't believe that I missed it although I knew it was on.
- C) I don't even know which TV serial you are talking about.
- D) It had already ended by the time I arrived home, unfortunately.
- E) I should have reminded you. I know how anxious you were about its finale.

57. You're very good at writing essays, and your essay scores have always been the highest in class. It's the end of the term now and your teacher is returning the final essay papers. Although you haven't got below 90 throughout the term, your score is 65 this time. Your teacher expresses her disappointment by saying:

- A) I want to do better on the next essay.
- B) I was expecting you to get at least 90.
- C) How come you've got the highest grade in class this time?
- D) You have surprised me again. I hope you keep up your progress.
- E) You have scored the highest passing grade, so there is no need to worry.

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

59. ----. One traditional explanation for this is that when the weather is cold, people spend more time indoors. The more time people spend with each other in closed spaces, the more likely they are to catch an illness or spread an infection to others. This explanation may certainly be true, but it's unlikely to be the only cause of infections commonly seen in winter.

- A) Some scientists claim that the rise in infections may be due to lower levels of vitamin D
- B) The influenza virus is actually transmitted more frequently in dry environments than humid ones
- C) Infections such as cold, flu and chest congestions are generally more common in winter
- D) Studies are still being conducted to identify the true cause of allergies
- E) It is possible to prevent colds and the flu from setting in if you take preventive action within a few hours of exposure

60. Food manufacturers use salt as both a flavour enhancer and for the prevention of food spoilage. For instance, all canned goods have salt added as part of the canning process. ----. So, while one would think frozen food would have less sodium than canned food, this is not always true.

- A) Baked goods also contain sodium due to the baking powder used in them
- B) Sodium is found in nature only as a compound and never as the free element
- C) Modern techniques of raising animals for food supply involve adding salt to the diets of the animals
- D) Some manufacturers also use salty water solutions when they freeze foods
- E) Sodium is found naturally in seafood, beef, and poultry

62. The word 'jumbo' was popularized after Jumbo, a very large elephant exhibited by circus showman P.T. Barnum. Jumbo was captured in Africa, sold to a zoo in Paris, traded to London Zoo, and again sold to Barnum who took him to New York. The elephant died in a collision with a locomotive in Canada. ----. It may be derived from the term *mumbo jumbo*, the name of a masked figure among the Mandingo peoples of western Africa.

- A) Instead, this elephant's tale began somewhat uneventfully, on the plains of Abyssinia-now Ethiopia
- B) Jumbo enjoyed widespread popularity among the children and adults who visited the London Zoo
- C) The defining moment of Jumbo the elephant's life was, in many ways, his untimely death at the age of 24
- D) Jumbo sacrificed his own life to save the baby elephant
- E) The origin of the elephant's name is not confirmed, though

61. Experts are finally beginning to understand dog evolution and how man's best friend came to exist. ----. However, with modern knowledge about DNA, they are considered in the same category as the grey wolf. Even though they are very closely related, the course of wolf and dog evolution has been quite different. The evolution of dogs is basically related to human interaction and their domestication by humans.

- A) The oldest remains of the modern dog have been found in fossils dating back to 15 thousand years ago
- B) At first, dogs were considered to be a separate species
- C) The grey wolf is now seen as a predator and a pest for farm and livestock owners
- D) Wolves are known to have been domesticated by early humans
- E) At present, a lot is actually known about this wonderful and amazing animal

63. Many travel enthusiasts see trains as not only a way to travel from one place to another, but also an opportunity to absorb the view along the way. ----. Some trains and travel companies take advantage of that sentiment, offering "land cruises" on luxury trains like Singapore's Eastern and Oriental Express.

- A) The U.S., however, lags behind the 21<sup>st</sup>-century rail revolution
- B) The main source of income for railway companies is from passenger ticket profits and shipment fees for cargo
- C) Thus, travelling by train is thought to be more romantic than either driving or flying
- D) A passenger train consists of one or several locomotives, and one or more coaches
- E) High-speed rail operates at much higher speeds than conventional railways



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

64. When we throw away our leftovers, we are not wasting only food but also our money.

- A) Yemek artıklarını atarak sadece yiyecekleri ziyan etmekle kalmıyoruz, aynı zamanda paramızı da ziyan ediyoruz.
- B) Yemek artıklarımızı atmak, hem yiyeceklerimizi hem de paramızı ziyan eder.
- C) Yemek artıklarımızı atarsak, yiyeceklerin yanı sıra paramızı da ziyan etmiş oluruz.
- D) Yemek artıklarımızı attığımızda sadece yiyecek değil, aynı zamanda paramızı da ziyan ediyoruz.
- E) Hem yiyeceklerimizin hem de paramızın ziyan olması yemek artıklarımızı atmamızla gerçekleşir.

66. School-age children should be fed three times a day and their meals should also include fresh fruits or fruit juice.

- A) Okul çağındaki çocuklar günde üç kez beslenmeli ve öğünleri taze meyve veya meyve suyu da içermelidir.
- B) Okul çağındaki çocuklara her gün, içerisinde taze meyve veya meyve suyunun da bulunduğu üç öğün yemek yedirilmelidir.
- C) Okul çağındaki çocuklara günde üç öğün yemek yedirilmeli ve bu öğünlerde taze meyve veya meyve suyu da bulundurulmalıdır.
- D) Günde üç kez beslenen okul çağındaki çocukların öğünleri, taze meyve veya meyve suyu da içermelidir.
- E) Öğünleri taze meyve veya meyve suyu da içeren okul çağındaki çocuklar, günde üç kez beslenmelidir.

65. Caffeine is likely to affect blood pressure when it is taken in excessive amounts.

- A) Aşırı miktarlarda alınan kafeinin kan basıncını etkilemesi olasıdır.
- B) Aşırı miktarlarda alındığı zaman, kafeinin kan basıncı üzerindeki etkilerinin ortaya çıkması olasıdır.
- C) Aşırı miktarlarda alındıktan sonra kafeinin kan basıncını etkilemesi olası hale gelir.
- D) Aşırı miktarlarda alındığında kafeinin kan basıncını etkilemesi olasıdır.
- E) Kan basıncının etkilenme olasılığı, kafeinin aşırı miktarlarda alınmasıyla oluşur.

67. James Maxwell had further developed his mathematical skills before he accepted professorship at Aberdeen University in 1856.

- A) 1856'da Aberdeen Üniversitesi'nde profesörlüğü kabul etmeden önce, matematiksel yeteneklerini daha da geliştiren James Maxwell'di.
- B) Matematiksel yeteneklerini daha da geliştiren James Maxwell, 1856'dan önce Aberdeen Üniversitesi'nde profesörlüğü kabul etti.
- C) James Maxwell, matematiksel yeteneklerini daha da geliştirdikten sonra 1856'da Aberdeen Üniversitesi'nde profesörlüğü kabul etti.
- D) James Maxwell, 1856'da Aberdeen Üniversitesi'nde profesörlüğü kabul ettikten sonra matematiksel yeteneklerini daha da geliştirdi.
- E) James Maxwell, 1856'da Aberdeen Üniversitesi'nde profesörlüğü kabul etmeden önce, matematiksel yeteneklerini daha da geliştirmişti.

68. By using the energy from sunlight, plants turn carbon dioxide into food in a process called photosynthesis.

- A) Bitkilerin güneş ışınlarından aldığı enerjiyi kullanarak karbondioksiti besine çevirdiği işlemin adı fotosentezdir.
- B) Kullandıkları enerjiyi güneş ışınlarından alan bitkiler, fotosentez adı verilen bir işlemle karbondioksiti besine çevirir.
- C) Güneş ışınlarından aldıkları enerjiyi kullanarak bitkiler, fotosentez adı verilen bir işlemle karbondioksiti besine çevirir.
- D) Karbondioksitin besine çevrildiği fotosentez adlı bir işlem, güneş ışınlarından alınan enerjinin bitkiler tarafından kullanılmasıyla gerçekleşir.
- E) Güneş ışınlarından aldığı enerjiyi kullandıktan sonra bitkiler, fotosentez adı verilen bir işlemle karbondioksiti besine çevirir.

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

70. Ünlü yazar Agota Kristof ülkesi Macaristan'dan kaçtıktan sonra İsviçre'ye yerleşti.

- A) Until she fled to Switzerland, the famous writer Agota Kristof lived in her country Hungary.
- B) After she fled from her country Hungary, the famous writer Agota Kristof settled in Switzerland.
- C) The famous writer Agota Kristof lived in her country Hungary before she fled to Switzerland.
- D) The famous writer who settled in Switzerland after she fled from her country Hungary was Agota Kristof.
- E) Since she fled from her country Hungary, the famous writer Agota Kristof has been living in Switzerland.

69. Leopards, which are known for their spotted fur, have a tail that is nearly as long as the rest of their body.

- A) Benekli postlarıyla bilinen leoparlar, neredeyse vücutlarının geri kalanı kadar uzun bir kuyruğa sahiptir.
- B) Neredeyse vücutlarının geri kalanı kadar uzun bir kuyruğa sahip olan leoparlar, benekli postlarıyla bilinmektedir.
- C) Leoparlar benekli postlarının yanı sıra, neredeyse vücutlarının geri kalanı kadar uzun olan kuyrukları ile de bilinmektedirler.
- D) Benekli postlarıyla bilinen ve neredeyse vücutlarının geri kalanı kadar uzun bir kuyruğa sahip olan hayvanlar leoparlardır.
- E) Neredeyse vücutlarının geri kalanı kadar uzun olan kuyruklarıyla bilinen leoparlar benekli bir posta sahiptir.

71. 2011'in başında Japonya'yı vuran şiddetli deprem ve ardından gelen tsunami, birçok insanın ölümüne yol açmıştır.

- A) The massive earthquake and the following tsunami both of which caused the death of several people struck Japan at the beginning of 2011.
- B) The tsunami that followed the massive earthquake which struck Japan at the beginning of 2011 caused several people to die.
- C) The death of several people in Japan at the beginning of 2011 was caused by the massive earthquake and the following tsunami that struck the country.
- D) The massive earthquake that struck Japan at the beginning of 2011 and the tsunami that followed it caused the death of several people.
- E) Several people died in Japan at the beginning of 2011 because of the massive earthquake that struck the country and the tsunami that followed it.

**72. İnsan gözünün, göz bebeğinden ne kadar ışık geçeceğini belirleyen renkli kısma iris adı verilmektedir.**

- A) The coloured part of the human eye called the iris determines how much light will pass through the pupil.
- B) The iris which determines how much light passes through the pupil is also called the coloured part of the human eye.
- C) The coloured part of the human eye that determines how much light will pass through the pupil is called the iris.
- D) The human eye which has a coloured part called the iris determines how much light will pass through the pupil.
- E) The iris determines the amount of light that passes through the pupil, which is called the coloured part of the human eye.

**74. Grafiti, ilk kez eski Mısır'da, duvarlara adlarını yazan ya da resimler çizen gezginlerle başladı.**

- A) Not until did the first travellers in ancient Egypt write their names and draw pictures on the walls, graffiti started.
- B) After graffiti had first started in ancient Egypt, the travellers wrote their names or drew pictures on the walls.
- C) When the travellers in ancient Egypt first wrote their names and drew pictures on the walls, graffiti started.
- D) Graffiti first started in ancient Egypt with the travellers who wrote their names or drew pictures on the walls.
- E) The travellers who wrote their names or drew pictures on the walls were the ones who first started graffiti in ancient Egypt.

**73. Amerikalı bir blog yazarı tarafından ortaya çıkarıldıktan sonra Çin'deki birçok sahte Apple mağazası yetkililer tarafından kapatıldı.**

- A) Several fake Apple stores in China, which were exposed by an American blogger, have been shut down by officials.
- B) An American blogger had the officials shut down several fake Apple stores in China by exposing those stores.
- C) Officials in China will shut down several fake Apple stores after those stores have been exposed by an American blogger.
- D) When several fake Apple stores in China were exposed by an American blogger, the officials shut them down.
- E) Several fake Apple stores in China have been shut down by officials after being exposed by an American blogger.

**75. Cep telefonunun sağlığa zararlı etkilerini azaltmak için ya konuşma süresini kısaltmalı ya da SMS kullanmalıyız.**

- A) In order to reduce the harmful effects of the cell phone on health, we should either shorten talk time or use SMS.
- B) In order to prevent the harmful effects of the cell phone on health, either talk time on it should be shortened or SMS should be used.
- C) The harmful effects of the cell phone use on health can be reduced by either shortening talk time or using SMS.
- D) We should reduce the cell phone use by shortening talk time or by using SMS so that there won't be any harmful effects of it on health.
- E) We can reduce the harmful effects of the cell phone on health by shortening talk time or using SMS.

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

76. (I) Tiananmen is the world's largest square in the centre of Beijing. (II) It has frequently been the centre of demonstrations in China. (III) The number of demonstrators protesting the new regulations swelled to over one million people. (IV) For instance, on April 5, 1976 around 100,000 people met in the square to mourn the death of the President Zhou Enlai. (V) Similarly, this square witnessed mass demonstrations in 1989 after the death of Hu Yaobang.

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

78. (I) On the outside, San Antonio prison in Venezuela looks like any other prison in the world. (II) Soldiers stand at its gates, high walls surround the main building and guards search the visitors before letting them in. (III) But once you get in, it looks more like a holiday resort than a jail for dangerous prisoners. (IV) It's hard to believe, but everything, even carrying a gun, is free for the inmates. (V) From that point of view, crime rates are not high in Venezuela.

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

79. (I) On August 4, 1914, Britain declared war on Germany. (II) Up to 200,000 Anglo-Saxon immigrants came to south-east England in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries. (III) Nowadays, scientists tend to use this historical fact in their studies. (IV) Some geneticists claim that half of Brits could have German blood. (V) Biologists at University College London found that a Y chromosome found in almost all German men is common in Britain.

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

77. (I) Lions were depicted in buildings, statues, coins and artefacts across all the Greek-city states. (II) According to one of the Greek myths, the Nemean lion was famously killed by Heracles. (III) The Lions gate to the citadel of Mycenae had two confronted lionesses. (IV) The Terrace of the Lions on the island of Delos contained nine to twelve squatting marble guardian lions. (V) These lions had their mouths open, as if roaring, and inspired fear in the worshippers that came to the island.

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

80. (I) Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients. (II) It has evolved over the centuries through a combination of native and European elements added after the 16<sup>th</sup> century. (III) The basic ingredients of Mexican dishes are corn and beans. (IV) That's why, beans are a good source of protein, and they are commonly boiled and then fried. (V) And the most commonly used herbs and spices are chilli powder, oregano, and cinnamon.

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

# PT+

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

# INFLUENCE

## GRADE 12

# Practice Test PLUS





# INFLUENCE GRADE 12

## PRACTICE TEST PLUS 01

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

1. The term 'dairy' is used to describe milk-based or milk-related --- such as cheese and yoghurt.

A) crops  
B) materials  
C) products  
D) conveniences  
E) procedures

Bu soruda **collocation – eşleştirme** sorulmuştur. "**Mandıra** terimi peynir ve yoğurt gibi süt ile ilgili ürünleri tanımlamak için kullanılır" ifadesi **milk related products** şeklinde ifade edilebilir. **C** seçeneğindeki **products** bu tamlamaya uygundur. A seçeneğindeki **crops** ifadesi ürün anlamında kullanılsa da hasat, mahsul ürünü olduğu için bu tamlamaya uygun değildir.

2. In the past, cinnamon was often used in cooking for its flavour and also for --- food from going bad.

A) releasing  
B) preventing  
C) deriving  
D) challenging  
E) resulting

Soruda edat bilgisi de test edilmektedir.

**prevent somebody from doing ...**  
**prevent something from doing / happening ...**

*birinin birşey yapmasını önlemek*  
*bir şeyin meydana gelmesini önlemek ...*  
*"... ve aynı zamanda yiyeceklerin*

*bozulmasını engellemek için ..."* ifadesi **B** seçeneği ile sağlanmaktadır. C seçeneğindeki **deriving** ve D seçeneğindeki **resulting** fiilleri, **from** edatıyla kullanılan fiiller olsa da, burada anlamca uygun düşmemektedir.

3. Salt is the most common and readily --- mineral in the world; in fact, the supply of salt is inexhaustible.

A) crucial  
B) eligible  
C) appropriate  
D) available  
E) exceptional

Soruda **readily (adv) - kolayca** zarfına uygun bir sıfat gerekmektedir.

"... *dünyada kolayca bulunabilen mineral*" ifadesini **D** seçeneği vermektedir. "... *readily available mineral in the world ...*"

4. Good heart health depends on wide-open arteries that have no blockages and that can deliver blood --- throughout your body.

A) efficiently  
B) roughly  
C) severely  
D) eagerly  
E) industriously

Soruda "*that can deliver blood*" ifadesini anlamca bütünleyen bir **zarf** aranmaktadır. "*İyi kalp sağlığı, tıkalı olmayan ve vücudunuza kanı etkili bir şekilde dağıtabilen geniş, açık atardamarlara bağlıdır.*" şeklindeki anlamı, **A** seçeneğindeki "*etkili / verimli bir şekilde*" anlamındaki **efficiently** zarfı vermektedir.

5. Some people think much faster than they speak, so their words cannot --- their thoughts.

A) face up to  
B) get rid of  
C) get away  
D) keep up with  
E) see through

**Phrasal Verb** sorusunda "*Bazı insanlar konuştuklarından çok daha hızlı düşünürler; böylece kelimeleri, düşüncelerine yetişemez / ayak uyduramaz*". ifadesini **D** seçeneğindeki **keep up with** tamamlamaktadır. Diğer seçeneklerdeki phrasal verb'ler cümleye anlamca uygun düşmemektedir.

6. Once you ---- your children to the beach, you should supervise them while they ----.

A) have taken / are swimming  
B) had taken / were swimming  
C) took / will swim  
D) take / have been swimming  
E) will take / will be swimming

Bu soruda **Adverbial Clause** bilgisi sorgulanmıştır ve zaman uyumuna dikkat edilmelidir. "... , you should supervise them ..." genel bir ifade olduğu için **once** bağlacından sonra sadece **Pr. Simple** ve **Pr. Perfect Tense** kullanılabilir. Yine bu ifadeye göre **while** bağlacından sonra **continuous** bir eylem gerektiği için zaman uyumunu sağlayan **Pr. Continuous** kullanılması gerekmektedir. Doğru seçenek **A** 'dır.

7. Scientists who discovered fossils of the first known dinosaurs also found ---- of the first known mammals.

A) that  
B) those  
C) the ones  
D) theirs  
E) them

Soruda Possessive Pronouns (iyelik zamirleri) sorgulanmıştır. "*Bilinen ilk dinazorların fosillerini bulan bilim adamları, aynı zamanda bilinen ilk memelilerininkini de bulmuşlardır*". ifadesinde "... **fossils** of the first known mammals" yerine "**those** of the first known mammals" kullanılmıştır. **fossils** ifadesi çoğul olduğu için ve tekrar neye ait olduğunun belirtilmesi için **B** seçeneğindeki "**those of the first known ...**" ifadesi doğrudur. **fossils of the first known dinosaurs those of the first known mammals**

8. The personality quizzes offered online are not scientific, so their results ---- accurate.

A) didn't use to be  
B) had better not be  
C) shouldn't have been  
D) may not be  
E) would rather not be

Soruda sonuç bildiren **so** bağlacından önceki cümlelerin zamanı, **Pr. Simple**'dir. Bağlaçtan sonraki cümlelerin de **zaman uyumu** ve **anlam bakımından** tamamlayıcı olması gerekmektedir. "*İnternet üzerinden yapılan kişilik testleri bilimsel değildir; dolayısıyla testlerin sonuçları doğru olmayabilir.*" anlamını veren **D** seçeneğindeki **may not be** yardımcı fiildir.

9. The city of Sochi, Russia, ---- as the host city for the XXII Olympic Winter Games, which ---- in 2014.

A) will elect / will have been held  
B) elected / were going to be held  
C) is elected / are going to hold  
D) has elected / would be held  
E) has been elected / will be held

Soru kökündeki **The city of Sochi ... "Sochi şehri"** ve ikinci bölümdeki **Winter Games ... "Kış oyunları"** özneleri **edilgen** bir cümle yapısını gerektirmektedir. A, B, D seçeneklerinin birinci bölümleri ile C seçeneğinin ikinci bölümü aktif cümledir. **E** seçeneği **doğru** yanittir.

10. ---- you want to teach a second language to your child, the sooner you begin, the easier it will be for him to learn it.

A) Even though  
B) As soon as  
C) In order to  
D) If  
E) Whatever

Soruda **Conditional** (Şart cümlesi) kullanımı sorgulanmıştır. Cümlelerin ikinci bölümünde gelecek zaman ifadesi olduğu için – will – type 1 kuralı uygulanmıştır. "*Eğer çocuğunuza ikinci bir dil öğretmek istiyorsanız, ne kadar erken başlarsanız, onun öğrenmesi için o kadar kolay olur.*" ifadesi **D** seçeneğindeki **if** ile mümkündür.

11. Air pollutants are found in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets or gases, many of ---- are created by human activity.

A) where  
B) whose  
C) that  
D) whom  
E) which

Soruda niteleme sıfatlarıyla **Relative Clause** kullanımı sorgulanmıştır.

**many / some / any / one / few / much** gibi niteleme sıfatları, kendilerinden önce gelen nesneyi ya da hayvanları niteliyorsa **of which** kullanılması; kişileri niteliyorsa **of whom** kullanılması gerekmektedir. Cümledeki **many of** ifadesi **particles, droplets or gases** kelimelerini nitelediği için "... çoğu, insan aktivitesi tarafından meydana gelen ..." anlamını veren seçenek **E**'dir.

12. I wish I ---- such a challenging topic for my research paper because I am having difficulty finding sources of information for it.

- A) didn't choose
- B) wouldn't have chosen
- C) **hadn't chosen**
- D) weren't choosing
- E) couldn't choose

Soru kökünde, "(seçilen konuya yönelik) şu anda kaynak bulmakta zorlandığım" gerekçe olarak verilmiştir ve "keşke dönem ödevim için bu kadar zor bir konu seçmeseydim" anlamının sağlanması gerekmektedir. Konu seçiminin geçmişte yapılan bir eylem olduğu anlaşılmaktadır ve bundan duyulan pişmanlığın **wish** ifadesiyle verilebilmesi için **Past Perfect Tense** kullanılması gerekmektedir.

I wish I + past perfect  
you  
we  
they

Doğru seçenek **C**'dir.

13. He wants to know ---- anyone has seen his keys because he doesn't remember ---- he left them last night.

- A) **if / where**
- B) that / if
- C) when / whether
- D) whether / which
- E) where / when

Soruda Noun Clause kullanımı sorgulanmıştır. **He wants to know ...**

**Has anyone seen his keys?**

Yardımcı fiille başlayan soruların isim cümlelerinde kullanımında, yardımcı fiil yerine **whether** ya da **if** kullanılır. **Where** ifadesi **the place where** yerine geçen bir noun clause ifadesidir. **A** seçeneği doğrudur.

"Birinin anahtarlarını **görü� görmediğini** öğrenmek istiyor çünkü dün gece onları **nerede bıraktığını** hatırlamıyor."

14. I didn't volunteer for the project ---- I might not be able to complete it.

- A) even if
- B) so that
- C) **for fear that**
- D) although
- E) unless

Bu soruda bağlaç bilgisi sorgulanmıştır.

Cümlelerin ilk bölümünde "proje için gönüllü olmadım" ve ikinci bölümde

"tamamlayamayabilirim" ifadesi kullanılmıştır.

D seçeneğindeki **although** kullanımını

gerektirecek bir zıtlık bulunmamaktadır. E

seçeneğindeki **unless**, sonrasında olumsuz bir kalıp (**might not**) bulunduğundan kullanılamaz.

Bu cümlede, A seçeneğindeki **even if** ve B

seçeneğindeki **so that** bağlaçlarının anlamca uygun olabilmesi için ikinci bölümde olumlu bir

ifade yer almalıdır. Bu iki cümleyi, **korkusuyla** anlamı vererek anlam açısından uygun bir

şekilde bağlayan, **for fear that** bağlacıdır.

Doğru seçenek **C**'dir. "Tamamlayamayabilirim **korkusuyla** proje için gönüllü olmadım."

15. His fans persuaded the 36-year-old footballer --- his retirement plans because they wanted to see him --- another year.

- A) delaying / play
- B) to delay / to play
- C) to have delayed / playing
- D) delaying / playing
- E) **to delay / play**

Soruda Infinitive yapı sorgulanmıştır.

**persuade someone to V<sub>1</sub>**

(birini bir şey yapmaya ikna etmek)

**see someone do something**

(birinin bir şey yaptığını görmek)

**see someone doing something**

(birini bir şey yaparken görmek)

"... emeklilik planlarını ertelemesi konusunda ikna ettiler çünkü onun bir yıl daha oynadığını görmek istediler." cümlesini anlam bütünlüğü açısından **E** seçeneği tamamlamaktadır.

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

Fatal accidents within the home are a leading cause of death in the United States. The good news is that (16) ---- of these accidents can be prevented (17) ---- taking extra precautions. Doing so may take some time and cost a lot of money, (18) ---- it will be well worth the effort. Regular checks of safety equipment as well as maintaining appliances and structures around the house can greatly (19) ---- the risk of such accidents. Falls, for example, account for more than a third of all fatal home injuries. (20) ---- falling, we should remove obstacles that increase the risks of tripping, skidding, or stumbling.

16.

- A) very few
- B) none
- C) **many**
- D) hardly any
- E) much

17.

- A) **by**
- B) for
- C) with
- D) to
- E) from

18.

- A) despite
- B) due to
- C) because
- D) **but**
- E) such as

19.

- A) corrupt
- B) **reduce**
- C) fade
- D) perish
- E) disappear

20.

- A) Being avoided
- B) Having avoided
- C) Avoiding
- D) **To avoid**
- E) By avoiding

16. Cloze test bölümündeki parçada "Evdeki ölümcül kazaların Birleşik Devletler'de başlıca ölüm nedeni" olduğundan bahsedilmektedir. Bu soruda **The good news is that ... of these accidents ...** cümlesindeki **iyi haber** ifadesi **olumlu bir niteleme sıfatıyla** ve çoğul sayılabilen bir ifadeyle tamamlanması gerekmektedir. A, B ve D seçeneklerindeki niteleme sıfatları olumsuz bir anlam kattığı ve E seçeneğindeki **much** sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılabileceği için doğru seçenek, **many** niteleme sıfatının bulunduğu **C**'dir.

17. Bu soruda (preposition) ilgeç sorulmuş olup "... these accidents can be prevented..." ve "... taking extra precautions" cümleleri arasında bu kazaların **nasıl** engellenebileceğini belirten bir anlam bütünlüğü aranmaktadır. "... **by taking extra precautions**" - ekstra önlemler olarak ifadesini **A** seçeneği sağlamaktadır. E seçeneğindeki **from** ilgeci çeldiricidir. Prevent smt/sth **from** doing sth kullanımı doğru olmasına rağmen, anlam açısından bu cümleye uygun düşmemektedir. **for**, **with** ve **to** ilgeçlerinin **prevent** fiiliyle kullanımı uygun değildir.

18. Bu soruda iki cümle arasında zıtlık içeren bir anlam vardır. "Bu şekilde yapmak zaman alabilir ve çok paraya mâl olabilir; **ancak** çabaya değer." **D** seçeneğindeki **but** ifadesi doğrudur.

19. Soruda kelime bilgisi test edilmiştir. "Güvenlik araç gereçlerinin düzenli kontrolünün yanı sıra, evin çevresindeki teçhizatın ve yapıların bakımı bu tip kazaların riskini büyük ölçüde **azaltabilir**." ifadesi için **B** seçeneğindeki **reduce** en uygun kelimedir. B ve E seçeneklerindeki **fade** ve **disappear** fiilleri geçişsiz (nesne almayan) fiiller olduğundan, bu cümlede kullanımları doğru değildir.

20. Bu soruda virgülden sonraki ifade, yapmamız gereken şeylerden bahsetmektedir. ..., **we should remove ...** Buna göre, cümlelerin amaç belirten bir bağlaçla başlaması gerekmekte ve bu durumda, **To / In order to / So as to** bağlaçlarından biri, anlam bütünlüğünü sağlayabilir. Doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

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

21. I thought my favourite contestant was going to win the talent show, ----.

- A) and neither did any of his fans
- B) as he has done his best for ten minutes
- C) by the time the results are announced
- D) **but after his performance last night, I changed my mind**
- E) and when he did, I was so disappointed

Soru kökündeki ana eylem geçmiş zamanda verilmiştir ve olumludur.

- A) öncesinde olumsuz yargı içeren bir cümle olması gerekmektedir.
  - B) Pr. Perfect Tense ile soru kökü arasında zaman uyumu yoktur.
  - C) Pr. Simple ile soru kökü arasında zaman uyumu yoktur.
  - E) anlam olarak uyumsuzdur.
- Anlam bütünlüğü ve zaman uyumuna bakıldığında doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

22. ---- that didn't mind answering the silliest questions.

- A) The staff at the small hotel are such friendly
- B) **She was a very patient and tolerant teacher**
- C) The secretary was so indifferent to us
- D) We need to get information from someone
- E) During our visit to the museum, the tour guide told us

"... that didn't mind answering the silliest questions. En aptalca soruları yanıtlamaya aldırmayan ..." cümle kökü *relative clause* ifadesi olup, *that* relative pronoun'u ile tanımlanan bir kişi gerekmektedir. Anlam bütünlüğü ve gramer açısından, **B** seçeneğindeki **She was a very patient and tolerant teacher** - "*Çok sabırlı ve hoşgörülü bir öğretmendi*" cümlesi, soru kökünü doğru tamamlamaktadır. A, C ve E seçenekleri boşluğa yerleştirildiğinde *that*' den sonra özne gerekmektedir. D seçeneği ile soru kökü arasında zaman uyumsuzluğu vardır.

23. ---- because almost all of them had already been sold.

- A) **We couldn't book enough seats**
- B) You had better make your bookings in advance
- C) I will be very disappointed if I can't get a seat close to the stage
- D) We might as well wait till the next show
- E) You could have sat anywhere you liked

Soru kökü, **Past Perfect ve Passive** bir yapıdır. Boşluğa gelecek cümlede **them** ifadesinin karşılığı olacak **çoğul** bir nesne ve **Simple Past Tense** kullanılmış olması gerekmektedir. B, C ve D seçenekleri zaman açısından soru köküyle uyumsuzdur. E seçeneği, zaman açısından uygun olsa da, anlam açısından soru kökünde verilen bilginin sonucu olabilecek bir ifade içermemektedir. "*We couldn't book enough seats because almost all of them had already been sold. Yeterince koltuk ayırtamadık çünkü neredeyse hepsi satılmıştı.*" **A** seçeneği anlam ve gramer açısından doğru seçenektir. B, C, D seçenekleri zaman uyumsuzluğu nedeniyle, E seçeneği de anlam bakımından doğru değildir.

24. I didn't have any idea that he was also a writer ----.

- A) if he hadn't shown us the stories he has written so far
- B) although I have read many of his published stories
- C) because his books have always been on the best-seller list
- D) ever since he finished high school
- E) **until he said so at an interview**

A seçeneği şart cümlesi olması, B,C,D seçenekleri de zaman uyumsuzluğu nedeniyle soru kökünü tamamlamak için uygun değildir. "*Bir röportajda öyle olduğunu söyleyene kadar onun da bir yazar olduğu hakkında hiçbir fikrim yoktu.*" **Simple Past** ile oluşturulmuş soru kökünü zaman uyumu ve anlam bakımından tamamlayan seçenek, **E**'dir.



25. Parents often say they are too busy ----.

- A) because they had to go to work six days a week
- B) **to do an activity with their children**
- C) so that they would be able to stay home with the children
- D) to have hired a nanny when their kids were little
- E) to neglect their family and friends

**Pr. Simple Tense** ile oluşturulmuş soru kökünde **too adj + to V<sub>1</sub>** gramer yapısı mevcuttur. E seçeneği yapı bakımından uysa da anlam açısından uygun değildir. Anlam ve gramer açısından **B** seçeneği doğrudur.

*“Anne-babalar, genellikle çocuklarıyla bir etkinlik yapmak için fazla meşgul olduklarını söylemektedirler.”*

26. Neither land nor sea turtles have teeth, ----.

- A) but this is only one of the differences between them
- B) one of which kept its eggs in a hole in the sand
- C) and unlike those land turtles, they were flat and soft
- D) because they do not have anything in common
- E) **but the jaws of both species are strong and hard**

Soru kökü genel bir bilgi içermektedir. “*Ne kara ne de deniz kaplumbağalarının dişleri vardır ...*” ile başlayan ifade için A ve D seçenekleri anlam bakımından, B ve C seçenekleri zaman uyumu olmadığından uygun değildir.

**E** seçeneğinde verilen “*ancak her iki türün de çeneleri güçlü ve serttir ...*” ifadesi, **but** bağlacıyla sağlanan zıtlık anlamıyla, soru kökünü en doğru şekilde tamamlayan seçenektir.

27. To be nobody but yourself in a world that is doing its best to make you somebody else ----.

- A) who will try to mislead you as much as they can
- B) should do your best no matter what the conditions are
- C) although there will be times when you can find no one around you
- D) even when you are under the most difficult circumstances
- E) **is to fight the hardest battle you are ever going to fight**

Cümlelerin başında kullanılan infinitive yapı özne görevindedir. A seçeneğinde bulunan relative clause ile cümle tamamlanamamakta, B, C, D seçeneklerindeki bağlaçlar, anlam bakımından bir bütünlük oluşturmamaktadır.

**E** seçeneği, tekil özneye yönelik bir yardımcı fiil ile başlamakta ve anlam olarak cümleyi tamamlamaktadır. “*Seni başkası yapmak için elinden geleni yapmaya çalışan bir dünyada hiç kimse değil, sadece kendin olmak, mücadele edeceğin en zorlu savaşı vermektir.*”

28. Elephants were once abundant worldwide ----.

- A) since they couldn't survive anywhere else
- B) and were almost extinct
- C) **although they are now only seen in some parts of Africa**
- D) because they were rapidly disappearing
- E) as they had been hunted to the point of extinction

Soru kökünde bulunan ... **were once** ifadesi, “**önceden / bir zamanlar söyleydi**” – hem zaman olarak hem de durum bakımından bir karşılaştırma, zıtlık içermektedir. **Elephants were once abundant worldwide** “... *Filler bir zamanlar dünyanın her yerinde çok bulunurdu ...*” **C** seçeneğindeki **although they are now only seen in some parts of Africa** “*şimdi sadece Afrika'nın bazı bölgelerinde bulunmalarına rağmen*” cümlesinde geçmişle şimdiki zaman arasında ve bulundukları yerler bakımından bir karşılaştırma yapılmıştır. A, B, D, E seçeneklerinin tamamında anlam olarak kısmen zıtlık vermelerine rağmen karşılaştırma yapılmamaktadır.



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

In 2008, a friendly dolphin saved a whale and her calf by leading them back to the open sea from a sandbar on the New Zealand coast. Before the dolphin's arrival, a group of rescuers, who had failed in all their efforts to lead the whales to safety, were preparing to euthanize them. When the dolphin, named Moko, arrived, he seemed to communicate with the whales. While humans had tried to rescue the whales for hours, Moko managed to do so in just a few minutes. He led the whales through a 182-metre channel back to the sea. The whales haven't been seen ever since, but Moko frequently returns to play with human swimmers in the bay. Perhaps he wants to see if there are any creatures in need of help.

**29. According to the passage, the whale and her calf ---.**

- A) were stranded on a sandbar on the coast and needed help
- B) had been rescued by Moko several times before
- C) were actually trying to escape from the rescuers
- D) were swimming together with the dolphin before they got stuck on the sandbar
- E) did not want to follow Moko although they clearly understood his message

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

- A) Moko fears being around humans although dolphins are generally friendly animals
- B) dolphins and whales can never communicate with each other
- C) the whales were euthanized after being rescued by Moko
- D) Moko managed to do what the rescuers failed to achieve
- E) whales can communicate more easily with humans than they do with dolphins

**31. The main purpose of the passage is to ----.**

- A) show that it is wrong to euthanize animals
- B) relay the story of an amazing rescue
- C) present one of the reasons why whales are often stranded on the beach
- D) explain why dolphins are not as intelligent and friendly as we think
- E) show that it is impossible to rescue beached whales

**29.** Parçada 2008 yılında Moko adlı bir yunus tarafından kurtarılan balina ve yavrusundan bahsedilmektedir. Bu soru kökünde "... the whale and her calf ..." ifadesinin gramer ve bilgi bakımından tamamlanması istenmektedir. Bu soruya yönelik yanıt, parçanın ilk üç satırında yer alan "... a friendly dolphin saved a whale and her calf by leading them back to the open sea from a sandbar ..." cümlesinde aranmalıdır. **A** seçeneğindeki "the whale and her calf were stranded on a sandbar on the coast and needed help – balina ve yavrusu sahilde kum yığnında sıkışmıştı, karaya oturmuştu" ifadesiyle cümle tamamlanabilir. Diğer seçeneklerde bulunan bilgilere parçada değinilmemiştir.

**30.** Soruda parçadan bir **sonuç çıkarılması** istenmektedir. **D** seçeneğinde "Moko'nun kurtarıcılarının yapamadıklarını yapmayı başardığı" belirtilmektedir. Parçada yer alan "Before the dolphins arrival, ..." ile başlayan cümle, bu çıkarımın yapılmasını sağlamaktadır.

**31.** Soru, parçanın ana fikrini ve ne amaçla yazıldığını sorgulamaktadır. A, C, D, E seçeneklerindeki ifadeler parçada yer almamaktadır. **B** seçeneğindeki "relay the story of an amazing rescue – inanılmaz bir kurtarma hikâyesini anlatmak –" ifadesi parçanın yazılma amacını doğrulamaktadır. Kurtarma ekiplerinin uzun uğraşlar sonucunda yapamadığı balina ve yavrusunu kurtarma eylemini bir yunusun yapması, inanılmaz bir hikâye olarak kabul edilebilir.

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

The word 'Sherpa' makes us think of men helping western climbers reach the top of Mount Everest. The word is now used to refer to anyone hired to help with mountaineering expeditions, but it actually comes from the Sherpa people of Nepal. The Sherpa migrated from eastern Tibet to Nepal hundreds of years ago. Until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Sherpa didn't climb Himalayan peaks, believing them to be the homes of the gods. They used to live on high altitude farming, cattle raising and wool spinning and weaving. In the 1920s they became involved in climbing when the British, who controlled the Indian subcontinent at the time, planned climbing expeditions and hired Sherpa as porters. From then on, with their willingness to work and physical ability to climb high peaks, the Sherpa became a crucial help in Himalayan expeditions.

**32. It can be concluded from the passage that the Sherpa ----.**

- A) still make their living mainly by weaving and wool spinning
- B) built temples for their gods on the top of Mount Everest and often visited them
- C) were not able to farm at high altitudes before the 1920s
- D) used to organize expeditions to Mount Everest before the arrival of the British
- E) **are good at mountaineering as they are used to living at high altitudes**

**33. The passage clearly suggests that in the past, the Sherpa did not climb Himalayan peaks because they ----.**

- A) **considered them to be sacred places**
- B) had no experience in climbing or mountaineering
- C) did not have the right equipment
- D) were not physically fit to go on long mountain expeditions
- E) made more money as farmers than as mountaineers or porters

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

- A) the Sherpa were engaged in climbing and mountaineering when they lived in Tibet
- B) mountaineering is still not a part of Sherpa life
- C) **the British expeditions to the Himalayan peaks have caused a change in Sherpa life**
- D) the Sherpa's religious beliefs ultimately changed after the climbing expeditions by the British
- E) the Sherpa are not a hard-working population

**32.** Parça, Nepal'de yaşayan ve **Sherpa** diye adlandırılan halktan bahsetmektedir. Soruda bir çıkarım yapılması istenmektedir. **E** seçeneğinde "*Sherpa halkının yüksek bölgelerde yaşamaya alışık olmasından ötürü dağcılıkta başarılı olduğu*" belirtilmektedir. Parçada yer alan "*They used to live on high altitude farming, cattle raising ...*" cümlesi ve daha sonra araştırma gezilerinde yer almalarından bahsedilmesi, E seçeneğindeki bilgiye yönelik bir çıkarım yapmamızı sağlar.

**33.** Soru kökünde verilen bilgi doğrultusunda cümle tamamlama istenmiştir. "*... in the past, the Sherpa did not climb Himalayan peaks because they ...* – geçmişte Sherpa halkı, Himalayalara tırmanmamıştır çünkü..." diyerek nedenini sormuştur. **A** seçeneğindeki "*... considered them to be sacred places ... Himalayaların tepelerinin kutsal yerler olduklarını düşünmüşlerdir...*" ifadesi, soru kökünü doğru tamamlamaktadır. Parçada yer alan "*Until the 20th century, the Sherpa didn't climb Himalayan peaks believing them to be the homes of the gods.*" cümlesi bu seçenekteki bilgiyle örtüşmektedir.

**34.** Soruda parçadaki bilgiye göre çıkartım yapılması istenmiştir. Parçada yer alan "*In the 1920s they became ...*" ile başlayan cümleye kadar Sherpa halkının Himalayaların tepelerine tırmanmadıkları ve bu tarihten sonra İngilizlerin gelmesiyle tırmanmaya başladıkları belirtilmektedir. Bu bilgi, **C** seçeneğindeki "*the British expeditions to the Himalayan peaks have caused a change in Sherpa life – İngilizlerin araştırma gezileri, Sherpaların hayatında değişikliğe neden olmuştur*" çıkarımını doğrulamaktadır.

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

Tales of the supernatural had been circulating in Romanian folklore for centuries when Irish writer Bram Stoker wrote his famous tale *Dracula*. This tale has never been out of print since its first publication in 1897. Before writing *Dracula*, Stoker closely studied the history, tradition and legends of Transylvania. Hence, Count Dracula, a character in the novel, was inspired by one of the best-known figures of Romanian history, Vlad Dracula, nicknamed Vlad Tepes, who ruled Walachia at various times from 1456 to 1462. Although he never travelled to Romania, Stoker also filled his book with descriptions of many real locations that are still visited in present-day Romania, including historical places such as the 14<sup>th</sup>-century town of Sighisoara, where you can visit the house in which Vlad was born and which is now a tourist restaurant.

**35. It can be understood from the passage that *Stoker's Dracula* ----.**

- A) tells a real-life story based on historical documents
- B) is a work of non-fiction as it tells the history of Transylvania
- C) is the life story of a famous Walachian ruler, named Vlad Dracula
- D) **has always been popular since it was first published in 1897**
- E) did not get much popularity when it was first published due to its gloomy plot

**36. It can be understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) the story of Stoker's *Dracula* takes place in an imaginary city called Sighisoara
- B) *Dracula* is a simple horror novel, merely based on supernatural occurrences
- C) **Romanian folklore, with its tales of the supernatural, deeply inspired Bram Stoker**
- D) in real life, Vlad Tepes owned and ran a restaurant in Sighisoara
- E) Stoker himself was born and raised in Romania

**37. It is clearly suggested in the passage that *Dracula* ----.**

- A) **has elements of Romanian history and Transylvanian legends**
- B) is basically a realistic story, with real characters and places
- C) owes its fame to the facts of history which it includes
- D) has a story that has no historical connection to Vlad Tepes
- E) is the story of a Walachian ruler that was imagined and created by Stoker

**35.** Soru kökünde Stoker's *Dracula* ile başlayan ifade **D** seçeneğindeki "has always been popular since it was first published in 1897 – Stoker'in Dracula adlı eseri, 1897'de ilk yayımlandığından bu yana daima popüler olmuştur –" ifadesiyle tamamlanmakta ve bu yanıt, parçadaki "This tale has never been out of print since its first publication in 1897" cümlesiyle doğrulanmaktadır.

**36. C** seçeneğindeki "Doğaüstü hikayelerle dolu olan Romanya halk kültürünün Bram Stoker'a ilham verdiği" ifadesine yönelik bilgi, parçadaki "Tales of the supernatural had been circulating ..." ve "Before writing *Dracula*, Stoker closely studied the history, ..." cümlelerinde yer almaktadır.

**37. A** seçeneğindeki "Drakula'da Romanya tarihi ve Transilvanya efsaneleri ile ilgili öğelerin bulunduğu" na yönelik bilgi, parçada "Stoker closely studied the history, tradition and legends of Transylvania." cümlesinde mevcuttur.

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

Climate change poses threats to natural and cultural sites on UNESCO's World Heritage List, including the Tower of London, Kilimanjaro National Park and the Great Barrier Reef. The melting of glaciers, for example, is affecting the appearance of beautiful sites and destroying the habitat of rare wildlife species such as the snow leopard in the Sagarmatha National Park, Nepal. Climatic changes could have disastrous effects on the marine World Heritage sites, too. 70% of the world's deep-sea corals are expected to be affected by the rising temperatures and increased ocean acidification by the year 2100. It is expected that the Great Barrier Reef in Australia will be subjected to increasingly frequent bleaching events, in which corals turn white and may die due to rising sea temperatures. These coral reefs—home to thousands of fish species—are at serious risk.

**38. It is clearly suggested in the passage that ----.**

- A) the Great Barrier Reef holds more than 70 per cent of the world's deep sea corals
- B) cultural World Heritage Sites are being renewed as they were damaged by the changing climate conditions
- C) the Sagarmatha National Park, Nepal, is not considered a World Heritage Site yet
- D) the snow leopard is now a completely extinct species, which once lived in Nepal
- E) **fish species living in the Great Barrier Reef may also die due to the changing climatic conditions**

**39. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as evidence of climate change?**

- A) seas getting warmer
- B) higher levels of ocean acidification
- C) **increasing rainfall and floods**
- D) increasing temperatures
- E) melting glaciers

**40. We can learn from the passage that most of the world's deep-sea corals ----.**

- A) have already lost their bright colours
- B) **may become extinct in future**
- C) are located near the marine World Heritage sites
- D) can thrive only when humidity is high and temperatures are temperate
- E) will have been saved from extinction by the year 2100

**38.** Parça iklim değışikliklerinin UNESCO'nun dünya mirası listesindeki doğal ve kültürel alanlara yönelik oluşturduğu tehditlerden bahsetmektedir. **E** seçeneğindeki "Great Barrier mercan kayalıklarındaki balıkların da değışen iklim koşulları nedeniyle ölebileceğı" bilgisi, parçada "It is expected that the Great Barrier ..." ile başlayan cümle ve "These coral reefs – home to thousands of fish species are at serious risk" cümlesi ile doğrulanmaktadır.

**39.** Bu soruda iklim değışikliğinin göstergesi olarak seçeneklerden hangisinin parçada bahsedilmediğı sorgulanmıştır:

- A) denizlerin daha da ısınması
- B) okyanuslardaki yüksek asit seviyeleri
- D) sıcaklıkların artması
- E) buzulların erimesi

Parçada bu seçeneklerdeki ifadelerden bahsedilmiş ancak **C** seçeneğindeki "yağmur ve sellerin artması"ndan bahsedilmemiştir.

**40.** Soru kökündeki ifade "... most of the world's deep sea corals – derin denizlerdeki mercanların çoğı"

**B** seçeneğindeki *may become extinct in future – gelecekte yok olabilir* ifadesiyle tamamlanmaktadır ve bunu parçada yer alan "70 % of the world's deep-sea corals are expected to be affected by the rising temperatures and increased ocean acidification by the year 2100." cümlesinden anlayabiliriz.

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

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) is one of the most common childhood developmental problems. This condition is characterized by inattention, laziness, carelessness and irresponsibility. However, it is not just a problem in children. If you were diagnosed with childhood ADD, you may have carried some of the symptoms such as forgetfulness, inability to focus or irresponsibility into adulthood. But even if you were never diagnosed with it as a child, that doesn't mean you can't be affected as an adult. The condition often goes unrecognized throughout childhood. This was especially common in the past, when few people were aware of the condition. Instead of identifying the real issue, your family, or teachers may have labelled you a dreamer, an idler, a goof-off, a troublemaker, or just a bad student.

**41. The passage clearly indicates that ----.**

- A) ADD can be seen in adults only if they had the condition in childhood
- B) adults that were not diagnosed with ADD in childhood are more likely to suffer from it
- C) children who are lazy or do poorly at school must go through ADD treatment
- D) adults who suffer from ADD may or may not have been diagnosed with it in childhood**
- E) children who do very well at school are unlikely to suffer from ADD symptoms in adulthood

**42. We can conclude from the passage that in the past attention deficit disorder ----.**

- A) was entirely an unknown condition
- B) was more commonly seen in adults than in children
- C) could mostly be identified by teachers
- D) could not always be easily recognized**
- E) was thought to be a disorder seen only in adults

**43. We can understand from the passage that the word goof-off in the last line refers to a person who ----.**

- A) has a high sense of responsibility
- B) tends to avoid or neglect work**
- C) is dedicated to school and lessons
- D) doesn't like to waste time idly
- E) has great respect for his family and teachers

**41. Parçada ADD – Dikkat Eksikliği Bozukluğundan ve bu rahatsızlığın özelliklerinden bahsedilmektedir.**

**D** seçeneğindeki “*ADD rahatsızlığı bulunan yetişkinlerde bu rahatsızlık, çocukken teşhis edilmiş ya da edilmemiş olabilir*” ifadesi, parçada yer alan “*If you were diagnosed with childhood ADD...*” ve “*But even if you were never diagnosed with it as a child...*” cümleleriyle doğrulanmaktadır.

**42. Parçadaki “The condition often goes unrecognized throughout childhood” ve “This was especially common in the past ...” cümleleri, D seçeneğindeki “... in the past ADD could not always be easily recognized – ADD geçmişte her zaman kolayca tespit edilememiştir” ifadesiyle örtüşmektedir.**

**43. Bu soruda goof-off ifadesinin nasıl bir kişiyi nitelemek için kullanıldığı sorgulanmıştır. Bu ifadenin parçada geçtiği bölüme bakıldığında, negatif bir anlam taşıması gerektiği görülmektedir. Buna göre;**

- A) yüksek sorumluluk duygusuna sahip
- C) kendini okul ve derslerine adanmış
- D) vaktini aylakça geçirmeyi sevmeyen
- E) ailesi ve öğretmenlerine saygılı

ifadeleri, pozitif anlam içermektedir.

“*İşten kaçınan veya işi ihmal eden*” ifadesinin yer aldığı **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.



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

44.

Janelle :  
I have a feeling that Tom will agree to help me.  
Drew :  
----  
Janelle :  
Why not?  
Drew :  
Well, he never does anyone a favour.

- A) You're right. He wouldn't mind helping you.  
B) I believe he won't let you down.  
C) I wouldn't trust him if I were you.  
D) But you didn't even inform him about your problem.  
E) Yes, he wouldn't want to see you in trouble.

Diyalogta Janelle'in "Why not?" sorusu ve Drew'un son cümlesinde buna neden olarak "O hiç kimseye asla iyilik yapmaz" ifadesi, boşluğa gelecek seçeneğin Tom hakkında olumsuz bir düşünce içermesi gerektiğini göstermektedir. Bu durumda C seçeneğindeki "Yerinde olsam ona güvenmem" ifadesi diyalogu anlamlı bir şekilde tamamlamaktadır.

45.

Pat :  
Wow! Have you bought a brand-new electric mixer?  
Lisa :  
Well, I was tired of having to borrow the next-door neighbour's whenever I made a cake.  
Pat :  
----  
Lisa :  
I was going to, but I needed my own anyway.

- A) Well, now that you have a mixer, will you make a cake for us more often?  
B) Did you break your old mixer?  
C) You should have made a cake for them as a thank-you gift.  
D) You could have asked me to lend you mine.  
E) If I were you, I wouldn't stop using theirs.

Diyalog sorusunun Lisa'nın "I was going to, but I needed my own anyway." – **acaktım ama zaten kendi mikserime ihtiyacım vardı** ifadesine uygun olarak tamamlanması gerekmektedir. D seçeneğindeki "**Benden ödünç vermemi isteyebilirdin**" ifadesi, "**İsteyecektim ama ...**" cümlesi ile uygun şekilde tamamlanabilir. Doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

46.

Dan :  
I guess I'll lend you the money you need after all.  
Mary :  
Can you really do that? It would be great.  
Dan :  
----  
Mary :  
I promise I will as soon as I get paid.

- A) Try to spend it moderately and wisely, though.  
B) But don't forget that it is only a loan. You must pay it back.  
C) Remember that the longer you wait, the more interest you will end up paying.  
D) Don't use it for unnecessary things.  
E) I hope it's the last time you've spent it on such expensive things.

Son konuşmada, "I promise I will as soon as I get paid" yani, "Söz veriyorum maaşımı alır almaz ... acağım" denmektedir. Bir şeyi yapacağına söz verdiği için, bir önceki cümlede buna yönelik bir istek aranması gerekmektedir. B seçeneğindeki "Ancak unutma, bu sadece bir borç. Geri ödemen gerekiyor" ifadesi, diyalogtaki son cümleyle tamamlanabilir.

47.

Ali :  
I heard that you took your wife and kids with you when you went to the symposium in Antalya?  
Salih :  
Yes, I did. That's why I rented a car instead of going by bus.  
Ali :  
----  
Salih :  
Actually, it did, but it was worthwhile as we could stop whenever we wanted during the journey.

- A) That's great. I'm sure it gave you a break from work.  
B) Although you are attending a symposium, you seem to be on holiday.  
C) Did the company pay for their accommodation as well?  
D) Did the trip make the kids happy?  
E) It must have cost you a fortune then.

Salih'in son cümlesindeki "Actually, it did, but it was worthwhile as we could stop ..." ifadesi, bir önceki cümlede geçmiş zaman kullanılmış olması gerektiğini göstermektedir. "... but it was worthwhile" yani, "... ancak değerdi" ifadesi, olumsuz ya da zor olan bir sorgulamaya cevap niteliğindedir. E seçeneğindeki geçmiş zaman kullanılarak söylenmiş olan "Size bir servete mâl olmuş olmalı" ifadesi, "Servete mâl olsa bile değerdi" şeklinde diyalogu anlam bütünlüğü ve gramer açısından uygun bir şekilde tamamlamaktadır.



48.

- Ronny :  
-----  
Mother :  
I would if I had the ingredients.  
Ronny :  
Really? Tell me what you need and I'll get them for you  
Mother :  
Oh, that's a lot of hassle right now. Besides, I'd rather pick them up myself.

- A) Have you ever eaten Thai food?  
B) Would you mind cooking some spaghetti for me?  
C) **Why don't you cook some lasagne for dinner?**  
D) Would you like me to cook beef stew or chicken for the guests?  
E) Would you like to eat an authentic Turkish dish tonight?

Diyalogtaki ikinci konuşmada "Eğer malzemelerim olsa yapardım." ifadesi kullanılmıştır. (Type 2 Conditional) Şu an gerçekliği olmayan bir durumdan bahsedildiğinden, soru geniş zamanda sorulmalıdır. "Why don't you cook some lasagne for dinner?" "Akşam yemeği için neden lazanya pişirmiyorsun?" sorusunu içeren **C** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

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

**49. The topic of the conversation did not appeal to everyone in the room, so I began to talk about something else.**

- A) Very few people participated in the conversation until I began to talk about something different.  
B) **As there were some people who did not seem interested in the topic of the conversation, I changed it.**  
C) The second subject that I began to talk about interested the audience more than the first one did.  
D) I had to change the subject when I realized that hardly anyone in the room was interested in it.  
E) Almost everyone in the room seemed to be willing to listen to something that would appeal to them more.

Soru kökü:

Konuşmanın konusu odadaki herkesin ilgisini çekmedi; dolayısıyla başka bir şey hakkında konuşmaya başladım.

A seçeneğindeki participate/katılımla ilgili bir ifade,

C seçeneğindeki karşılaştırma,

D seçeneğindeki neredeyse hiç kimse ifadesi,

E seçeneğindeki willing to listen /dinlemeye istekli ifadesi soru kökünde bulunmamaktadır. Neden sonuç ilişkisi kuran **B** seçeneği, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olandır.

**50. Amy spoke in such a low voice that it was hard for the interviewers to understand her clearly.**

- A) **The interviewers had difficulty getting Amy's words clearly as she didn't speak loud enough.**  
B) Amy should have spoken loudly and clearly so that the interviewers could understand her.  
C) If Amy spoke louder, she could be understood better by the interviewers.  
D) Despite its clearness, Amy's low voice made the interviewers hardly understand her.  
E) It was clear that the interviewers did not get Amy's words as her voice was too low.

Soru kökü: Amy o kadar düşük bir sesle konuştu ki, mülakatçıların (interviewers) onu net bir şekilde anlaması çok zordu.

B) should have spoken ile verilen geçmişe yönelik bir eleştirisi, C) Type 2 Conditional ile verilen şimdiki zamana yönelik bir durum, D) Despite its clearness... ile verilen sesin net olduğuna dair bir ifade, E) It was clear that... ile verilen ve durumun açık, net olduğunu bildiren bir ifade, soru kökünde bulunmamaktadır.

Neden-sonuç ilişkisi kuran **A** seçeneği, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olandır.

**51. The professor had hardly started his speech when the two students sitting in the front row began talking and giggling.**

- A) There were two students in the front row who were talking and giggling before the professor began to give his speech.  
B) **No sooner** had the professor begun to deliver his speech than the two students in the front row started to talk and giggle.  
C) It was hard for the professor to start his speech because of the two students who were talking and giggling in the front row.  
D) The two students who were sitting in the front row didn't stop talking and giggling until the professor began his speech.  
E) The minute the professor began his speech, the two students who had long been talking to each other began to giggle.

Soru kökü: Profesör konuşmasına tam başlamıştı ki, ön sırada oturan iki öğrenci konuşmaya ve kıkırdamaya başladı. 1. eylem : Profesörün konuşmaya başlaması, 2. eylem : Ön sıradaki çocukların konuşmaya ve kıkırdamaya başlaması A ve E seçeneklerinde eylemlerin sırası yanlış verildiğinden, C seçeneğindeki it was hard ifadesinin soru kökünde karşılığının bulunmamasından, D seçeneğinde eylemlerin sıralaması yanlış olduğundan ve didn't stop talking ifadesinin soru kökünde karşılığının bulunmamasından ötürü bu seçenekler yanlıştır. Soru kökündeki had hardly V<sub>3</sub> + when + past simple kullanımına denk düşen No sooner had V<sub>3</sub> + than + past simple kullanımı, **B** seçeneğinde verilerek anlamca en yakın cümle oluşturulmuştur.

52. You may need to have this shirt dry-cleaned so that the stubborn stain can be removed.

- A) You had better send the shirt to the dry cleaner's if it has a stubborn stain that needs to be removed.
- B) The only way to get rid of the stubborn stain on this shirt is to have it dry-cleaned.
- C) You can't have the stubborn stain on this shirt removed unless you send it to the dry cleaner's.
- D) **It may be necessary to have this shirt dry-cleaned in order to remove the stubborn stain.**
- E) If you want to get rid of the stubborn stain on this shirt, you must have it dry-cleaned; otherwise, it won't be removed.

Soru kökü:

İnatçı leke çıkarılabilsin diye bu tişörtü kuru temizlemede temizletmen gerekebilir.

- A) had better tavsiye bildirdiğinden,
- B) The only way... “-nın tek yolu” anlamını verdiğiinden
- C) unless ile belirtilen şart durumundan ve kesinlik bildiren can't have kalıbından
- E) if ve must ifadelerinden ötürü bu seçenekler, soru köküyle örtüşmemektedir.
- D seçeneğindeki “*It may be necessary to have ...*” soru kökündeki “*you may need to have ... yaptırman gerekebilir*” ifadesi, ile aynı anlamdadır.

53. By the time Napoleon's army reached Moscow, more of his troops had perished from diseases than those lost in combat.

- A) Since his arrival in Moscow was delayed, Napoleon lost most of his soldiers due to diseases during the battles.
- B) Napoleon's army reached Moscow when he had lost most of his soldiers in battles as well as because of diseases.
- C) The reason why Napoleon went to Moscow was that he had lost most of his troops owing to diseases rather than battles.
- D) When Napoleon arrived in Moscow, his soldiers were dying of diseases rather than in combats.
- E) **Before Napoleon's army reached Moscow, the soldiers killed by diseases outnumbered those lost in combat.**

Soru kökü: Napolyon'un ordusu Moskova'ya ulaştığında, birliklerinde, savaşta ölenlerden daha fazlası hastalıklardan yok olmuştu.

- A) since ve delayed ifadeleri, B) as well as, because of ifadeleri ve karşılaştırma, C) The reason ... Napolyon'un Moskova'ya gitme nedeni ile ilgili bir ifade, D) Zamanla ilgili karşılaştırma, soru kökünde bulunmamaktadır.
- E) “*Napolyon'un ordusu Moskova'ya varmadan önce hastalıktan ölen askerlerinin sayısı savaşta ölenlerinkini geçti.*” Doğru yanıt **E**'dir.

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

54. You received a call from your sister while you were watching a movie at the cinema. In order not to disturb anyone, you shut the phone down as soon as it rang. Your sister naturally got very upset and couldn't understand why you did so. After she learned the situation, she, half angrily, says:

- A) Why do you always call me at the cinema?
- B) I wouldn't have gone to the cinema if I had known you would call me.
- C) You did the right thing by not answering. You would have disturbed everyone.
- D) **Why didn't you tell me that you were going to the cinema? I wouldn't have called you then.**
- E) I wish you had left a text message on my phone when I didn't answer.

Kız kardeşin, senin sinemadayken telefonu kapattığını öğrendikten sonra hafif kızgın bir şekilde der ki :

A seçeneği- senin söylediğin bir cümle

B seçeneği- senin söylediğin bir cümle

C seçeneğinde hafif kızgınlık yok, onaylama var.

E seçeneği- senin söylediğin bir cümle

D “*Niçin sinemaya gittiğini bana söylemedin? O zaman seni aramazdım.*”

Doğru yanıt **D**'dir.

55. Tom is 18 years old. He loves his mother, but he is tired of her worrying about him all the time. She always checks on him to find out where he is and what he is doing. Besides, she even tells him what to eat or what to wear, too. Tom is fed up with all this, so one day he says to her:

- A) Don't worry, mum. I will always let you know where I am and what I'm doing.
- B) I wish every child had a perfect mother like you.
- C) **I'm old enough to take care of myself, mum.**
- D) I know how much you love me and care for me.
- E) When I have a child, I will also be a responsible parent like you.

Annesinin sözü edilen davranışlarından bıkip usanan Tom'un ona söylediği şey

sorgulanmaktadır. **C** seçeneğinde “*Kendime bakabilmek için yeterince büyüğüm*” ifadesi verilen durum için söylenebilir. A,B,D,E seçenekleri, bir yakınma ya da şikayet değil, annesinin davranışlarını kabul ettiğine ve onayladığına dair bir anlam içermektedir.

56. Your friend is going to buy a computer, but he can't decide whether to buy a laptop or a desktop. He asks your advice. Together you consider the advantages and disadvantages of both. You tell him that laptops are more expensive than desktops and to explain it more clearly, you say:

- A) You can actually buy two desktops for the price of one laptop.
- B) Overall, they both have the same basic hardware, software and operating systems.
- C) The price gap between them is closing, though, because laptop prices are falling faster.
- D) Laptops are completely portable, and they use less power, you know.
- E) I suggest you get a laptop because you can take it wherever you go.

Arkadaşına dizüstü bilgisayarların masaüstü bilgisayarlardan daha pahalı olduğunu ifade ettiğin belirtilmekte ve bu durumu daha da açık bir şekilde ifade etmek için söylenebilecek cümle istenmektedir. B, D ve E seçenekleri, fiyat özelliklerinden söz etmemektedir. C seçeneğinde ise, fiyat aralığının azaldığından bahsedilmektedir. A seçeneğinde ise, "iki masaüstü bilgisayar fiyatına bir dizüstü bilgisayar alınabileceği" söylenerek aradaki fiyat farkı daha açık bir ifadeyle belirtilmiştir. Doğru yanıt **A**'dır.

57. You're very good at writing essays, and your essay scores have always been the highest in class. It's the end of the term now and your teacher is returning the final essay papers. Although you haven't got below 90 throughout the term, your score is 65 this time. Your teacher expresses her disappointment by saying:

- A) I want to do better on the next essay.
- B) I was expecting you to get at least 90.
- C) How come you've got the highest grade in class this time?
- D) You have surprised me again. I hope you keep up your progress.
- E) You have scored the highest passing grade, so there is no need to worry.

Öğretmenin kompozisyonunda 65 almanla ilgili hayal kırıklığını sana nasıl ifade ettiği sorulmaktadır. B seçeneğindeki "Senden en az 90 almanı bekliyordum" ifadesi, öğretmenin alınan notla ilgili memnuniyetsizliğini ve hayal kırıklığını anlatmaktadır. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

58. Your friend wants to know what you thought of the last episode of a TV serial, which was shown the night before. You tell him that you have missed it. He is surprised to hear that because he knows it was your favourite programme and that you had been desperately waiting for the finale. You explain the reason by saying:

- A) All the mysteries will be solved and all the questions will be answered.
- B) I still can't believe that I missed it although I knew it was on.
- C) I don't even know which TV serial you are talking about.
- D) It had already ended by the time I arrived home, unfortunately.
- E) I should have reminded you. I know how anxious you were about its finale.

En sevdiğin dizinin son bölümünü kaçırma nedenini açıklaman istenmektedir. D seçeneğindeki "Eve vardığımda çoktan bitmişti maalesef" ifadesi geç gittiği için seyredemediğini açıklamaktadır ve diğer seçeneklerde neden bildiren bir ifade yer almamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **D**'dir.

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için atırilebilecek cümlevi bulunuz.

59. ----. One traditional explanation for this is that when the weather is cold, people spend more time indoors. The more time people spend with each other in closed spaces, the more likely they are to catch an illness or spread an infection to others. This explanation may certainly be true, but it's unlikely to be the only cause of infections commonly seen in winter.

- A) Some scientists claim that the rise in infections may be due to lower levels of vitamin D
- B) The influenza virus is actually transmitted more frequently in dry environments than humid ones
- C) Infections such as cold, flu and chest congestions are generally more common in winter
- D) Studies are still being conducted to identify the true cause of allergies
- E) It is possible to prevent colds and the flu from setting in if you take preventive action within a few hours of exposure

Paragraf tamamlama sorusunda giriş cümlesi sorulmaktadır. Boşluktan sonraki "One traditional explanation for this is that when the weather is cold, people spend more time indoors" cümlesinde kullanılan this ifadesinin ilk cümlede neyin karşılığı olarak kullanıldığı sorgulanmalıdır. Parçanın genelinde de insanların bir arada bulundukça birbirlerinden hastalık kapmalarına yönelik bilgi vardır. Bu durumda, **C** seçeneğindeki "Soğuk algınlığı, grip, göğüs sıkışması gibi hastalıklar genellikle kışın yaygındır" ifadesi, sonrasında yapılan açıklamaların giriş cümlesini oluşturmaktadır.



60. Food manufacturers use salt as both a flavour enhancer and for the prevention of food spoilage. For instance, all canned goods have salt added as part of the canning process. ----. So, while one would think frozen food would have less sodium than canned food, this is not always true.

- A) Baked goods also contain sodium due to the baking powder used in them
- B) Sodium is found in nature only as a compound and never as the free element
- C) Modern techniques of raising animals for food supply involve adding salt to the diets of the animals
- D) **Some manufacturers also use salty water solutions when they freeze foods**
- E) Sodium is found naturally in seafood, beef, and poultry

Boşluktan sonraki ifadede “dondurulmuş yiyeceklerde konserve yiyeceklerden daha az sodyum bulunduğu düşünülürken durumun böyle olmadığına” dair bir bilgi verilmiştir. Boşlukta bunun nedenini açıklayan cümle, **D** seçeneğindeki “bazı üreticiler yiyecekleri dondurdıklarında da tuzlu su kullanırlar” cümlesidir. Hem dondurulmuş gıdalarla bağlantı kurduğundan hem de neden-sonuç ilişkisi içerdiğinden bu cümle, paragrafı tamamlamaktadır.

61. Experts are finally beginning to understand dog evolution and how man's best friend came to exist. ----. However, with modern knowledge about DNA, they are considered in the same category as the grey wolf. Even though they are very closely related, the course of wolf and dog evolution has been quite different. The evolution of dogs is basically related to human interaction and their domestication by humans.

- A) The oldest remains of the modern dog have been found in fossils dating back to 15 thousand years ago
- B) **At first, dogs were considered to be a separate species**
- C) The grey wolf is now seen as a predator and a pest for farm and livestock owners
- D) Wolves are known to have been domesticated by early humans
- E) At present, a lot is actually known about this wonderful and amazing animal

Parçanın genelinde köpeklerin kurtlardan ayrı bir tür olmadığı, evrimleşme süreçleri ve nereden türediklerine dair bilgi verilmiştir. Boşluktan sonraki “However ...” ile başlayan cümlede, “köpeklerin kurtlarla aynı kategoride olduğu düşünülmektedir” ifadesi yer aldığına göre, boşluğa gelecek cümlede *ayrı bir tür olarak düşünüldüğü* ifadesi olmalıdır. Bu nedenle, “Önceden köpeklerin ayrı bir tür oldukları düşünülmekteydi” ifadesinin bulunduğu **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

62. The word ‘jumbo’ was popularized after Jumbo, a very large elephant exhibited by circus showman P.T. Barnum. Jumbo was captured in Africa, sold to a zoo in Paris, traded to London Zoo, and again sold to Barnum who took him to New York. The elephant died in a collision with a locomotive in Canada. ----. It may be derived from the term *mumbo jumbo*, the name of a masked figure among the Mandingo peoples of western Africa.

- A) Instead, this elephant's tale began somewhat uneventfully, on the plains of Abyssinia-now Ethiopia
- B) Jumbo enjoyed widespread popularity among the children and adults who visited the London Zoo
- C) The defining moment of Jumbo the elephant's life was, in many ways, his untimely death at the age of 24
- D) Jumbo sacrificed his own life to save the baby elephant
- E) **The origin of the elephant's name is not confirmed, though**

Boşluktan sonra gelen “*It may be derived from the term mumbo jumbo*” cümlesindeki **it** zamirinin yerine gelmesi gereken ifade, boşluğa getirilecek cümlede aranmalıdır ve bu türeyen şeyin **bir kelime** olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Buna göre, “Ancak filin isminin kökeni onaylanmamıştır” ifadesinin bulunduğu **E** seçeneği, paragrafın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlayan cümleden oluşmaktadır.

63. Many travel enthusiasts see trains as not only a way to travel from one place to another, but also an opportunity to absorb the view along the way. ----. Some trains and travel companies take advantage of that sentiment, offering “land cruises” on luxury trains like Singapore's Eastern and Oriental Express.

- A) The U.S., however, lags behind the 21<sup>st</sup>-century rail revolution
- B) The main source of income for railway companies is from passenger ticket profits and shipment fees for cargo
- C) **Thus**, travelling by train is thought to be more romantic than either driving or flying
- D) A passenger train consists of one or several locomotives, and one or more coaches
- E) High-speed rail operates at much higher speeds than conventional railways

Boşluktan sonra yer alan ve “Bazı demiryolu seyahat şirketleri bu duygusallıktan faydalanmaktadır” anlamına gelen *Some trains and travel companies take advantage of that sentiment* cümlesindeki “*that sentiment*” ifadesinin karşılığı, boşluğa getirilecek cümlede belirtilmiş olması gerekmektedir. **C** seçeneğinde yer alan “Trenle seyahat etmek, uçakla ya da arabayla seyahat etmekten daha romantiktir” cümlesi, paragrafın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlayan cümledir.

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

64. When we throw away our leftovers, we are not wasting only food but also our money.

- A) Yemek artıklarını atarak sadece yiyecekleri ziyan etmekle kalmıyoruz, aynı zamanda paramızı da ziyan ediyoruz.
- B) Yemek artıklarımızı atmak, hem yiyeceklerimizi hem de paramızı ziyan eder.
- C) Yemek artıklarımızı atarsak, yiyeceklerin yanı sıra paramızı da ziyan etmiş oluruz.
- D) **Yemek artıklarımızı attığımızda sadece yiyecek değil, aynı zamanda paramızı da ziyan ediyoruz.**
- E) Hem yiyeceklerimizin hem de paramızın ziyan olması yemek artıklarımızı atmamızla gerçekleşir.

“When we throw away our leftovers, ...”  
“Yemek artıklarımızı attığımızda ...”

A seçeneğindeki atarak,  
B seçeneğindeki atmak,  
C seçeneğindeki atarsak,  
E seçeneğindeki atmamızla gerçekleşir  
soru köküyle örtüşmemektedir.  
Doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

65. Caffeine is likely to affect blood pressure when it is taken in excessive amounts.

- A) Aşırı miktarlarda alınan kafeinin kan basıncını etkilemesi olasıdır.
- B) Aşırı miktarlarda alındığı zaman, kafeinin kan basıncı üzerindeki etkilerinin ortaya çıkması olasıdır.
- C) Aşırı miktarlarda alındıktan sonra kafeinin kan basıncını etkilemesi olası hale gelir.
- D) **Aşırı miktarlarda alındığında kafeinin kan basıncını etkilemesi olasıdır.**
- E) Kan basıncının etkilenme olasılığı, kafeinin aşırı miktarlarda alınmasıyla oluşur.

Soru kökündeki “is likely to affect (etkilemesi olasıdır) ve when it is taken (alındığında)” ifadeleri seçeneklerde arandığında;

A) alınan kafein - relative clause  
B) etkilerinin ortaya çıkması  
C) alındıktan sonra  
E) alınmasıyla oluşur  
ifadelerinden ötürü bu seçenekler elenmektedir.  
Doğru yanıt **D**'dir.

66. School-age children should be fed three times a day and their meals should also include fresh fruits or fruit juice.

- A) **Okul çağındaki çocuklar günde üç kez beslenmeli ve öğünleri taze meyve veya meyve suyu da içermelidir.**
- B) Okul çağındaki çocuklara her gün, içerisinde taze meyve veya meyve suyunun da bulunduğu üç öğün yemek yedirilmelidir.
- C) Okul çağındaki çocuklara günde üç öğün yemek yedirilmeli ve bu öğünlerde taze meyve veya meyve suyu da bulundurulmalıdır.
- D) Günde üç kez beslenen okul çağındaki çocukların öğünleri, taze meyve veya meyve suyu da içermelidir.
- E) Öğünleri taze meyve veya meyve suyu da içeren okul çağındaki çocuklar, günde üç kez beslenmelidir.

Soru kökündeki “should be fed (beslenmelidir)” ve “should also include (da içermelidir)” fiilleri seçeneklerde arandığında; B) taze meyve veya meyve suyunun da bulunduğu  
C) bulundurulmalıdır D) üç kez beslenen  
E) öğünleri ... içeren okul çağındaki ... ifadeleri soru kökündeki cümlede bulunmamaktadır. **A** seçeneği, doğru yanittir.

67. James Maxwell had further developed his mathematical skills before he accepted professorship at Aberdeen University in 1856.

- A) 1856'da Aberdeen Üniversitesi'nde profesörlüğü kabul etmeden önce, matematiksel yeteneklerini daha da geliştiren James Maxwell'di.
- B) Matematiksel yeteneklerini daha da geliştiren James Maxwell, 1856'dan önce Aberdeen Üniversitesi'nde profesörlüğü kabul etti.
- C) James Maxwell, matematiksel yeteneklerini daha da geliştirdikten sonra 1856'da Aberdeen Üniversitesi'nde profesörlüğü kabul etti.
- D) James Maxwell, 1856'da Aberdeen Üniversitesi'nde profesörlüğü kabul ettikten sonra matematiksel yeteneklerini daha da geliştirdi.
- E) **James Maxwell, 1856'da Aberdeen Üniversitesi'nde profesörlüğü kabul etmeden önce, matematiksel yeteneklerini daha da geliştirmişti.**

Soru kökündeki “had further developed (daha da geliştirdi)” ifadesi seçeneklerde arandığında; A) daha da geliştiren James Maxwell'di B) daha da geliştiren James Maxwell ... C) daha da geliştirdikten sonra ... ifadelerinden ötürü elenmektedir. Soru kökündeki “before he accepted (kabul etmeden önce)” ifadesi için D) profesörlüğü kabul ettikten sonra ifadesi kullanıldığından, bu seçenek de elenmektedir.  
Doğru yanıt **E**'dir.

68. By using the energy from sunlight, plants turn carbon dioxide into food in a process called photosynthesis.

- A) Bitkilerin güneş ışınlarından aldığı enerjiyi kullanarak karbondioksiti besine çevirdiği işlemin adı fotosentezdir.
- B) Kullandıkları enerjiyi güneş ışınlarından alan bitkiler, fotosentez adı verilen bir işlemle karbondioksiti besine çevirir.
- C) **Güneş ışınlarından aldıkları enerjiyi kullanarak bitkiler, fotosentez adı verilen bir işlemle karbondioksiti besine çevirir.**
- D) Karbondioksitin besine çevrildiği fotosentez adlı bir işlem, güneş ışınlarından alınan enerjinin bitkiler tarafından kullanılmasıyla gerçekleşir.
- E) Güneş ışınlarından aldığı enerjiyi kullandıktan sonra bitkiler, fotosentez adı verilen bir işlemle karbondioksiti besine çevirir.

Soru kökündeki "fotosentez adı verilen bir işlem" ifadesi seçeneklerde arandığında;

- A) ...işlemin adı fotosentezdir
  - D) ...çevrildiği fotosentez adlı bir işlem
- ifadelerinden ötürü bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

**Güneş ışınlarından aldıkları enerjiyi kullanarak** ifadesi,

- B) kullandıkları enerjiyi güneş ışınlarından alan
  - E) Güneş ışınlarından aldığı enerjiyi kullandıktan sonra
- şeklinde çevrildiğinden, bu seçenekler de elenmektedir. Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

69. Leopards, which are known for their spotted fur, have a tail that is nearly as long as the rest of their body.

- A) **Benekli postlarıyla bilinen leoparlar, neredeyse vücutlarının geri kalanı kadar uzun bir kuyruğa sahiptir.**
- B) Neredeyse vücutlarının geri kalanı kadar uzun bir kuyruğa sahip olan leoparlar, benekli postlarıyla bilinmektedir.
- C) Leoparlar benekli postlarının yanı sıra, neredeyse vücutlarının geri kalanı kadar uzun olan kuyrukları ile de bilinmektedirler.
- D) Benekli postlarıyla bilinen ve neredeyse vücutlarının geri kalanı kadar uzun bir kuyruğa sahip olan hayvanlar leoparlardır.
- E) Neredeyse vücutlarının geri kalanı kadar uzun olan kuyruklarıyla bilinen leoparlar benekli bir posta sahiptir.

Soru kökünde özne, "relative clause ile verilmiştir ve fiil, have a tail (kuyruğa sahiptir)" ifadesidir. Buna göre;

- B) postlarıyla bilinmektedir
- C) yanı sıra...ile de bilinmektedir
- D) kuyruğa sahip olan hayvanlar leopardır
- E) benekli bir posta sahiptir

ifadeleri soru kökünde bulunmamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **A**'dır.

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

70. Ünlü yazar Agota Kristof ülkesi Macaristan'dan kaçtıktan sonra İsviçre'ye yerleşti.

- A) Until she fled to Switzerland, the famous writer Agota Kristof lived in her country Hungary.
- B) **After she fled from her country Hungary, the famous writer Agota Kristof settled in Switzerland.**
- C) The famous writer Agota Kristof lived in her country Hungary before she fled to Switzerland.
- D) The famous writer who settled in Switzerland after she fled from her country Hungary was Agota Kristof.
- E) Since she fled from her country Hungary, the famous writer Agota Kristof has been living in Switzerland.

Soru kökündeki "kaçtıktan sonra" ifadesi bulunmaktadır. A) Until she fled ... kaçana kadar C) before she fled to ... kaçmadan önce E) Since she fled from ...den kaçtığından...

A, C ve E seçenekleri elenmektedir. Soru kökündeki "ünlü yazar Agota Kristof" ifadesi yerine D) writer who settled in ... yerleşen yazar ifadesi bulunduğundan D elenir.

Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

71. 2011'in başında Japonya'yı vuran şiddetli deprem ve ardından gelen tsunami, birçok insanın ölümüne yol açmıştır.

- A) The massive earthquake and the following tsunami both of which caused the death of several people struck Japan at the beginning of 2011.
- B) The tsunami that followed the massive earthquake which struck Japan at the beginning of 2011 caused several people to die.
- C) The death of several people in Japan at the beginning of 2011 was caused by the massive earthquake and the following tsunami that struck the country.
- D) **The massive earthquake that struck Japan at the beginning of 2011 and the tsunami that followed it caused the death of several people.**
- E) Several people died in Japan at the beginning of 2011 because of the massive earthquake that struck the country and the tsunami that followed it.

Soru kökünde bulunan "birçok insanın ölümüne yol açmıştır" ifadesi, yalnızca **D** seçeneğinde verilmiştir. Buna göre; A) which caused the death of several people - birçok insanın ölümüne yol açan B) caused several people to die - ölmesine neden olmuştur C) The death of several people - birçok insanın ölümü E) Several people died - Birçok insan ölmüştür ifadeleri soru kökünde yoktur. Doğru yanıt **D**'dir.



72. İnsan gözünün, göz bebeğinden ne kadar ışık geçeceğini belirleyen renkli kısmına iris adı verilmektedir.

- A) The coloured part of the human eye called the iris determines how much light will pass through the pupil.
- B) The iris which determines how much light passes through the pupil is also called the coloured part of the human eye.
- C) **The coloured part of the human eye that determines how much light will pass through the pupil is called the iris.**
- D) The human eye which has a coloured part called the iris determines how much light will pass through the pupil.
- E) The iris determines the amount of light that passes through the pupil, which is called the coloured part of the human eye.

Soru kökünde "... belirleyen renkli kısmına iris adı verilmektedir" ifadesi, yalnızca **C** seçeneğinde verilmiştir. Buna göre;

- A) the iris determines ... iris belirler ...
  - B) The iris which determines ...  
... belirleyen iris ...
  - D) the iris determines ... iris belirler
  - E) The iris determines ... iris belirler
- ifadeleri soru kökünde yoktur.

Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

73. Amerikalı bir blog yazarı tarafından ortaya çıkarıldıktan sonra Çin'deki birçok sahte Apple mağazası yetkililer tarafından kapatıldı.

- A) Several fake Apple stores in China, which were exposed by an American blogger, have been shut down by officials.
- B) An American blogger had the officials shut down several fake Apple stores in China by exposing those stores.
- C) Officials in China will shut down several fake Apple stores after those stores have been exposed by an American blogger.
- D) When several fake Apple stores in China were exposed by an American blogger, the officials shut them down.
- E) **Several fake Apple stores in China have been shut down by officials after being exposed by an American blogger.**

Seçeneklere bakıldığında;

- A) ... which were exposed by (relative clause)  
... - tarafından ortaya çıkarılan
- B) ... blogger had the officials shut  
(causative) - ... yetkililere kapattırdı ...
- C) zaman uyumsuzluğu (will- have been exposed)
- D) When ... - Ortaya çıkarıldığında ifadeleri soru kökünde yoktur.

Doğru yanıt **E**'dir.

74. Grafiti, ilk kez eski Mısır'da, duvarlara adlarını yazan ya da resimler çizen gezginlerle başladı.

- A) Not until did the first travellers in ancient Egypt write their names and draw pictures on the walls, graffiti started.
- B) After graffiti had first started in ancient Egypt, the travellers wrote their names or drew pictures on the walls.
- C) When the travellers in ancient Egypt first wrote their names and drew pictures on the walls, graffiti started.
- D) **Graffiti first started in ancient Egypt with the travellers who wrote their names or drew pictures on the walls.**
- E) The travellers who wrote their names or drew pictures on the walls were the ones who first started graffiti in ancient Egypt.

Soru kökünde bulunan "... duvarlara adlarını yazan ya da resimler çizen gezginlerle başladı" ifadesi **D** seçeneğinde mevcuttur.

- A) Not until ... - e kadar olmadı
- B) After graffiti had first started - Graffiti ilk başladıktan sonra
- C) when the travellers ... first wrote ... -  
... seyahat edenler isimlerini yazdıklarında
- E) The travellers who wrote ...- Adını yazan yolcular ... ifadeleri soru kökünde yoktur.

Doğru seçenek **D**'dir.

75. Cep telefonunun sağlığa zararlı etkilerini azaltmak için ya konuşma süresini kısaltmalı ya da SMS kullanmalıyız.

- A) **In order to reduce the harmful effects of the cell phone on health, we should either shorten talk time or use SMS.**
- B) In order to prevent the harmful effects of the cell phone on health, either talk time on it should be shortened or SMS should be used.
- C) The harmful effects of the cell phone use on health can be reduced by either shortening talk time or using SMS.
- D) We should reduce the cell phone use by shortening talk time or by using SMS so that there won't be any harmful effects of it on health.
- E) We can reduce the harmful effects of the cell phone on health by shortening talk time or using SMS.

Seçeneklerdeki; B) in order to prevent ... - engellemek için C) The harmful effect ... can be reduced.- zararlı etkileri azaltılabilir  
D) We should reduce ... - azaltmalıyız  
E) We can reduce ... - azaltabiliriz ifadeleri soru kökünde mevcut değildir.

Doğru yanıt **A**'dır.

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

76. (I) Tiananmen is the world's largest square in the centre of Beijing. (II) It has frequently been the centre of demonstrations in China. (III) The number of demonstrators protesting the new regulations swelled to over one million people. (IV) For instance, on April 5, 1976 around 100,000 people met in the square to mourn the death of the President Zhou Enlai. (V) Similarly, this square witnessed mass demonstrations in 1989 after the death of Hu Yaobang.

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

Paragrafta genel olarak Tiananmen Meydanı ile ilgili bilgiler ve gösterilerle ilgili örnekler verilirken, 3. cümlede yeni kanunları protesto edenlerin sayısına dair bir bilgi verilmektedir. Cümlelerin anlam bütünlüğünü **C** seçeneği bozmaktadır.

77. (I) Lions were depicted in buildings, statues, coins and artefacts across all the Greek-city states. (II) According to one of the Greek myths, the Nemean lion was famously killed by Heracles. (III) The Lions gate to the citadel of Mycenae had two confronted lionesses. (IV) The Terrace of the Lions on the island of Delos contained nine to twelve squatting marble guardian lions. (V) These lions had their mouths open, as if roaring, and inspired fear in the worshippers that came to the island.

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

Paragrafta, aslan figürünün Yunan şehirlerindeki binalar ve heykeller gibi yapılarda kullanılmasından bahsedilmektedir. 2. cümlede ise, Yunan mitolojisindeki bir olaya dair bilgi verilmiştir. Doğru yanıt, **B** seçeneğidir.

78. (I) On the outside, San Antonio prison in Venezuela looks like any other prison in the world. (II) Soldiers stand at its gates, high walls surround the main building and guards search the visitors before letting them in. (III) But once you get in, it looks more like a holiday resort than a jail for dangerous prisoners. (IV) It's hard to believe, but everything, even carrying a gun, is free for the inmates. (V) From that point of view, crime rates are not high in Venezuela.

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

Paragraf, San Antonio hapishanesinin bugünkü durumu ile ilgili genel bilgiler vermektedir. 5. cümlede ise, Venezuela'daki suç oranından bahsedilmektedir. Doğru seçenek, **E**'dir.

79. (I) On August 4, 1914, Britain declared war on Germany. (II) Up to 200,000 Anglo-Saxon immigrants came to south-east England in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries. (III) Nowadays, scientists tend to use this historical fact in their studies. (IV) Some geneticists claim that half of Brits could have German blood. (V) Biologists at University College London found that a Y chromosome found in almost all German men is common in Britain.

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

Paragrafın genelinde, İngilizlerin genetik özelliklerinden, bilim adamlarının ve biyologların araştırma ve iddialarından bahsedilirken, 1. cümlede İngiltere'nin 1914'te Almanya'ya savaş ilan ettiğinden söz edilmektedir. Doğru yanıt, **A**'dır.

80. (I) Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients. (II) It has evolved over the centuries through a combination of native and European elements added after the 16<sup>th</sup> century. (III) The basic ingredients of Mexican dishes are corn and beans. (IV) That's why, beans are a good source of protein, and they are commonly boiled and then fried. (V) And the most commonly used herbs and spices are chilli powder, oregano, and cinnamon.

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

D seçeneğindeki "bu yüzden fasulye iyi bir protein kaynağıdır ve haşlandıktan sonra pişirilir" ifadesi, kendisinden önceki ve sonraki cümleyi anlam olarak tamamlamamaktadır. Bir önceki cümlelerin nedeni olacak bir ifade içermemektedir. Doğru yanıt, **D**'dir.

# MINI PRACTICE TEST

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

**yds**publishing

# INFLUENCE GRADE 12



# YABANCI DİL MİNİ DENEME SINAVI

## İNGİLİZCE

1. Bu sınavda 50 soru vardır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 75 dakikadır.
3. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
4. Sayfalar üzerindeki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.

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

1. Your performance will be much better if you have more ---- in your abilities.

A) confidence                      B) suspicion  
C) conscience                      D) intelligence  
E) salvation

2. Most of the illnesses that an elderly person ---- take longer time to be treated than those of the younger ones.

A) exposes                      B) sustains  
C) persists                      D) includes  
E) encounters

3. The match was ---- due to a group of fans attacking the referee and the players.

A) taken down                      B) turned up  
C) given out                      D) called off  
E) broken up

4. ---- causing injury to others is a criminal act by law and it results in punishment.

A) Progressively                      B) Respectively  
C) Deliberately                      D) Modestly  
E) Accurately

5. Effects of caffeine on blood pressure are more ---- in people who are sensitive to it.

A) eligible                      B) apparent  
C) fluent                      D) tense  
E) appropriate

6. The campers ---- very excited when they saw a water skiing show as they ---- such an amazing one before.

A) will be getting / have not seen  
B) have got / did not see  
C) had got / would not see  
D) got / had not seen  
E) were getting / will have not seen

7. A day care centre is a place ---- provides care for small children or old people who cannot look after ----.

A) that / those  
B) in which / by themselves  
C) where / them  
D) which / theirs  
E) that / themselves

8. Many accidents to little children can be prevented if extra precautions ---- around the house.

A) had been taken  
B) are taken  
C) will have been taken  
D) were taken  
E) would be taken

9. In recent probes of the Baltic seabed, a dozen shipwrecks ---- and some of them ---- to be about 1,000 years old.

A) have found / were thought  
B) have been found / are thought  
C) were found / have thought  
D) found / have been thought  
E) are found / thought

10. Spanish villagers often cook their traditional paella in a giant pan ---- for ---- in the village to eat from.

A) big enough / everyone  
B) too big / one another  
C) much bigger / someone  
D) so big that / each one  
E) as big as / anyone

11. ---- reptiles normally breathe through their lungs, some can also absorb oxygen in water through their mouth.

A) Besides  
B) Although  
C) Therefore  
D) Despite  
E) On the contrary

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

Cinnamon is a spice and it (12) ---- from the inner bark of the cinnamon tree, an evergreen tree of the Laurel family. It has been used since ancient times (13) ---- as a culinary spice and as medicine. Some civilizations also used it for (14) ---- purposes. For example, the ancient Egyptians (15) ---- cinnamon in their embalming mixture. In the ancient world, cinnamon was (16) ---- it was regarded as a gift fit for monarchs. Emperor Nero of Rome burned an excessive amount of cinnamon at the funeral of his wife —an extravagant gesture to show the depth of his loss.

12.

A) obtains  
B) is obtained  
C) had been obtained  
D) has obtained  
E) obtained

13.

A) both  
B) as well  
C) either  
D) neither  
E) such

14.

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

15.

A) contained  
B) evolved  
C) disposed  
D) included  
E) raised

16.

A) valuable enough  
B) the most valuable  
C) such valuable  
D) as valuable as  
E) so valuable that



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

17. You seem to be the most responsible person in this office ----.

- A) so that you would deserve a promotion
- B) so you are likely to be fired soon
- C) as if you hadn't worked so hard
- D) for nobody works as hard as you do around here
- E) because the others should have had some responsibility, too

18. ----, the audience may miss the key words or a vital piece of information.

- A) Because those sitting in the back row can hear the lecturer
- B) Only if they listen as carefully as possible
- C) If the speaker emphasizes the important parts of his speech
- D) When a lecturer speaks in a very low voice
- E) As long as you speak in a loud and clear voice for everyone to understand

19. ---- so that fatal accidents can be avoided.

- A) After they have been warned about the dangers
- B) Hardly any precautions were taken immediately
- C) Cyclists mustn't neglect to wear a helmet
- D) Only if drivers strictly follow the traffic rules
- E) They were reading the instructions carefully

20. During the excavation, the archaeologists found a number of artefacts, ----.

- A) which is believed to belong to the Viking Age
- B) but neither of them has been displayed in the museum
- C) and said that it was a flint axe-head from the Neolithic period
- D) one of which was more than a thousand years old
- E) which they have been digging up for a couple of weeks

21. We had finally managed to reach a joint decision at the meeting ----.

- A) when the sales department came up with a new idea
- B) after it came to an end
- C) as soon as people began to show signs of boredom
- D) before all the options have been thoroughly discussed
- E) since no one seemed to agree on the same idea

22 - 24. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

At the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, chocolate was still mostly consumed in the form of a drink. The production of chocolate in its solid form did not begin until around 1847 and then it also became possible to make bars of uniform weight with the invention of the moulding machine. This also marked the start of industrial mass production of chocolate. In the course of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, chocolate turned from a luxury article into a product that broader sections of the population could afford. This change was partly the result of the expansion in the cocoa-growing areas, and hence an increase in the supply of cocoa available, and partly the result of technical developments in industrialization. Because of its nutritional value, chocolate started to be seen by many as a potential staple food for the masses.

22. It is clear from the passage that before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, chocolate ----.

- A) was rarely consumed as a solid food
- B) was not so costly as it was later on
- C) could either be drunk or eaten, depending on the consumer's choice
- D) was a basic part of people's diets
- E) was produced in large amounts and marketed in the form of solid bars

23. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) in the past, people consumed chocolate for its nutritional benefits rather than its taste
- B) cocoa trees were first planted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- C) cocoa became less and less available after the mid-1900s
- D) chocolate was mostly consumed by the rich upper classes until the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- E) chocolate had already become a staple food by the year 1847

24. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as a cause of the increase in chocolate consumption?

- A) an increase in cocoa production
- B) improvements in technology
- C) realization of its nutritional value
- D) decreasing market prices
- E) mass production

**25 - 27. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The number of Indian tigers living in the wild rose to 1,706 at the latest census, giving a boost to conservation efforts for the endangered species in the country. But the government is still concerned about a sharp decline in the habitat where tigers were found. They worry that it could shrink further if they go ahead with new development projects. There are potential threats, as well. The government has for decades been fighting a losing battle to conserve tigers against poaching, which feeds a profitable cross-border trade in body parts. The rise in tiger numbers was good news for conservation efforts, and it could be partly due to better data, thanks to the new hidden cameras in forests, say the officials.

**25. It is clear from the passage that the government in India ----.**

- A) has succeeded in protecting tigers' habitat from shrinking
- B) has long been trying to protect tigers from poaching
- C) always used hidden cameras in the tiger counts conducted before
- D) has made a big profit by selling tiger body parts
- E) is not pleased about the rise in the tiger population

**26. The passage does not say that the tiger population of India ----.**

- A) has recently declined in number
- B) is likely to have less land to live on
- C) is an endangered species
- D) is under threat from poaching
- E) does not have a big enough habitat

**27. We can understand from the passage that the Indian government's new development projects ----.**

- A) have caused the tiger population to decrease in number
- B) will cause the tiger population to disappear entirely
- C) are not likely to be successful in the fight against poachers
- D) may cause the tiger habitat to become smaller
- E) will help to expand the wild areas for tigers to live on

**28 - 30. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The people in the Sindh province of Pakistan are surprised to see whole trees covered in webs by millions of invading spiders. The mysterious phenomenon may be an unexpected result of the devastating floods that swept over Sindh in 2010. According to scientists, the spiders gathered in the trees after fleeing from the rising floodwaters, which covered as much as a fifth of the country and displaced about 20 million people. One unexpected blessing from the strange post-flood event is that these hungry spiders seem to be reducing the mosquito populations. Malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases became a serious concern in the country after the floods receded and left stagnant water. But areas of Sindh with the web-covered trees have reported fewer cases of malaria than the other regions.

**28. It can be understood from the passage that after the floods that occurred in 2010, ----.**

- A) millions of Pakistanis moved to Sindh as it was the least affected area
- B) the country's spiders and mosquitoes rapidly began to disappear
- C) Pakistanis suffered from malaria and other diseases spread by mosquitoes
- D) the fleeing spiders were often attacked by mosquitoes
- E) the spiders and mosquitoes that couldn't escape from the rising waters all died

**29. It is clear from the passage that in the Sindh province of Pakistan, ----.**

- A) a fifth of the total area is covered with trees
- B) the population is less than 20 million
- C) the number of malaria-stricken people is increasing due to the rise in mosquito numbers
- D) the whole land is still covered in stagnant water
- E) the number of mosquitoes has decreased due to the invasion of spiders after the floods

**30. The focus of the passage is on ----, which has been observed in Pakistan's Sindh region after the 2010 floods.**

- A) an unexpected increase in the mosquito populations
- B) the displacement of residents
- C) a strange occurrence
- D) the decline in the number of trees
- E) the rapid spread of malaria

31. – 33. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

31.

Becky :  
Don't you have any other jackets?

Rena :  
Of course, I do. Why do you ask?

Becky :  
----

Rena :  
You must be confused. This is the first time I've worn it to school.

- A) It is very nice, but it looks a little too big for you.
- B) Well, you keep wearing this one every day.
- C) I was wondering if you could let me wear it one day. I like it very much.
- D) I am thinking of buying a new one for your birthday; that's why.
- E) It looks very nice on you. I wish you'd wear it more often.

32.

Mike :  
----

Peter :  
No, but I had better go home and take some rest. It was too tiring at work today.

Mike :  
I wish you stayed a little longer; we would have a lot of fun.

Peter :  
We'll get together again some other day; don't worry.

- A) Why do you have to wait till the meeting ends?
- B) Make up your mind, please. Do you want to leave now or stay more?
- C) Do you have to leave so early?
- D) Would you like me to give you a lift home?
- E) Do you know when the party was over last night?

33.

Sue :  
That must be the new student over there. She seems very nice.

John :  
----

Sue:  
Oh, no! It's too soon now. Let's wait till the end of class.

John :  
Don't be so shy. I'm sure she'll be happy to know us.

- A) Yes. I wonder if she has any friends here.
- B) Let's ask her about her interests, too.
- C) She is very friendly, too. I've just talked to her.
- D) Yes, she does. Why don't we go and introduce ourselves?
- E) Shall we ask her to have coffee with us again?

34. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

34. The earthquake that occurred on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2011 was the most powerful earthquake to have hit Japan in its recorded history.

- A) The earthquake that hit Japan on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2011 is the most powerful earthquake that has ever been recorded in the world.
- B) Japan is not very likely to be hit again by such a powerful earthquake as the one that occurred on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2011.
- C) Japan has always been hit by strong earthquakes in its history and the one that occurred on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2011 is one of them.
- D) The most powerful recorded earthquake in the world occurred in Japan on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2011.
- E) Japan had not ever been hit by as powerful an earthquake as the one that occurred on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2011.

35. Since I didn't have a lot of money, I hesitated to give Jane the amount which she asked for.

- A) I wouldn't hesitate to give Jane the amount of money she asked for if I had enough for myself.
- B) Jane asked me to lend her some money because she didn't know that I had very little.
- C) I don't have the amount of money that Jane needs, which makes me hesitant to lend her some.
- D) I was hesitant to lend Jane the money that she wanted to borrow because I didn't have much.
- E) I was reluctant to lend Jane any money due to the fact that I myself would be short of money soon.

36. You needn't worry about catching the bus any longer because it has already left.

- A) Now that the bus has already left, there is no point in worrying about catching it.
- B) You should have worried about catching the bus before it departed.
- C) You could have caught the bus if you had worried about catching it.
- D) You would be taking the bus now if you had tried to catch it before it departed.
- E) You should try to catch the bus instead of worrying about it because it might leave any time now.

37. - 38. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

37. An old couple has just moved into the house next door. You want to meet them and show your hospitality. You make some cookies and go to their house. When the wife answers the door, you introduce yourself and explain the purpose of your visit by saying:

- A) Will you be living here from now on?
- B) I am sure you will like these cookies.
- C) Would you be kind enough to tell me your name?
- D) I've just dropped by to welcome you to the neighbourhood.
- E) I hope you like the cookies I've made for you.

38. Recently, you've noticed friends and others using laptops which they take everywhere with them. Seeing how practical they are, you decide to shift to a laptop, too. But there are some things you are considering, such as the price, weight, model, battery life, etc. So, when one of your friends recommends that you also buy one, you say:

- A) Can you recommend a good electronics shop that I can buy it from?
- B) I've been thinking about getting one as well, but I have some concerns.
- C) I know that the lighter the laptop, the easier it will be to move it around.
- D) I will get one, but I'm trying to save up the money to buy it.
- E) I don't think I can do without my desktop as I'm so used to its keyboard.

39. - 41. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

39. The spinning wheel is an ancient invention that turned plant and animal fibres into thread or yarn, which were then woven into cloth on a loom. ----. However, it is thought to have originated in India between 500 and 1000 CE. By the 13<sup>th</sup> century, spinning wheels had already begun to appear in Europe, too.

- A) The most commonly known version of the spinning wheel is the Great Wheel
- B) Several brands of spinning wheels are available on the market
- C) Before the spinning wheel, fibres were twisted or spun by hand into yarn
- D) No one definitely knows who invented the first spinning wheel
- E) A loom is a device for weaving threads into cloth

40. Father Christmas was originally part of a mid-winter festival, dressed in green, which was a sign of the returning spring. He was known as 'Sir Christmas' or 'Old Winter'. ----. He did not come down the chimney into their homes, either. He simply wandered from home to home, knocking on doors and feasting with families before moving on to the next house.

- A) Children wrote letters to him to tell him what they wanted for Christmas
- B) On Christmas Eve, he piled toys into his sleigh and rode across the sky with his reindeers
- C) In this earliest form, Father Christmas was not the bringer of toys for small children
- D) He used to be called different names in different cultures
- E) Images of Father Christmas dressed in red did not appear until the late Victorian times

41. Omega-3 fatty acids, which are found in fish, are essential and necessary for human health. ----. Recent studies have also revealed another benefit of them on eye health. It has been discovered that Omega-3 fatty acids have beneficial effects on your vision. These acids slow down the development of structural abnormalities in the back of your eyes.

- A) They are termed "essential" because they cannot be produced by the body, and must therefore be obtained from the diet
- B) It is important to have a balance of omega-3 and omega-6 acids in the diet
- C) Both omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids are stored in the cell membranes of tissues
- D) There are two families of essential fatty acids: Omega-3 fatty acids and Omega-6 fatty acids
- E) They have a positive influence on the brain molecules which are linked to thinking and learning

43. The very first dog food was a dog biscuit that was produced by an American electrician who visited London in 1860.

- A) İlk köpek maması olan köpek bisküvisi, 1860 yılında Londra'yı ziyaret eden Amerikalı bir elektrik tesisatçısı tarafından üretildi.
- B) İlk köpek maması olan köpek bisküvisini üreten kişi, 1860 yılında Londra'yı ziyaret eden Amerikalı bir elektrik tesisatçısıydı.
- C) İlk köpek maması, 1860 yılında Londra'yı ziyaret eden Amerikalı bir elektrik tesisatçısı tarafından üretilen köpek bisküvisiydi.
- D) 1860 yılında Londra'yı ziyaret eden Amerikalı bir elektrik tesisatçısı, ilk köpek maması olan köpek bisküvisini üretti.
- E) İlk köpek maması, 1860 yılında Londra'yı ziyaret eden Amerikalı bir elektrik tesisatçısı tarafından köpek bisküvisi olarak üretildi.

42 - 44. soruda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Because some types of it can grow almost a metre in just one day, bamboo is known as a fast growing plant.

- A) Bambunun hızlı büyüyen bir bitki olarak bilinmesinin nedeni bazı türlerinin yalnızca bir günde yaklaşık bir metre uzayabilmesidir.
- B) Bazı türleri yalnızca bir günde yaklaşık bir metre uzayabildiğinden bambu, hızlı büyüyen bir bitki olarak bilinmektedir.
- C) Yalnızca bir günde yaklaşık bir metre uzayabilen bambu türlerinden bazıları hızlı büyüyen bitkiler olarak bilinmektedir.
- D) Hızlı büyüyen bir bitki olarak bilinen bambunun bazı türleri yalnızca bir günde yaklaşık bir metre uzayabilir.
- E) Hızlı büyüyen ve bazı türleri yalnızca bir günde yaklaşık bir metre uzayabildiği bilinen bitki bambudur.

44. When you buy your fruits from supermarkets, you have no idea where they are coming from or how long ago they were picked from the garden.

- A) Meyvelerinizi süpermarketlerden alırken, onların ne kadar zaman önce, hangi bahçeden getirildiğine dair hiçbir fikriniz olmaz.
- B) Süpermarketlerden satın aldığınız meyvelerin nereden geldiği veya ne kadar zaman önce bahçeden toplandığına dair bir fikriniz olmaz.
- C) Meyvelerinizi süpermarketlerden aldığınızda, onların nereden geldiği veya ne kadar zaman önce bahçeden toplandığı hakkında hiçbir fikriniz olmaz.
- D) Meyvelerinizi, nereden geldiklerine veya ne kadar zaman önce bahçeden toplandıklarına dair hiçbir fikriniz olmadan süpermarketlerden satın alırsınız.
- E) Meyvelerinizi süpermarketten alırsanız, onların nereden getirildiği veya ne zaman bahçeden toplandığına dair hiçbir fikriniz olmaz.



45 - 47. soruda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

45. Çocukların karakteristik davranış biçimleri aile içinde geliştiğinden, ailenin onlar üzerindeki etkisi küçümsenemez.

- A) Since children's typical patterns of behaviour develop within the family, the influence of the family on them cannot be underestimated.
- B) Children's patterns of behaviour typically develop within the family, so the influence of the family on them cannot be underestimated.
- C) As long as children's typical patterns of behaviour develop within the family, the influence of the family on them cannot be underestimated.
- D) Children's typical patterns of behaviour develop within the family, so we cannot underestimate the influence of the family on them.
- E) We cannot underestimate the influence of the family on children because their patterns of behaviour typically develop within the family.

46. UFO'ların modern tarihi 1940'ların sonlarında başlasa da, yüzlerce yıldır göklerde esrarengiz cisimler gözlemlenmiştir.

- A) Though the modern history of the UFOs began in the late 1940s, for hundreds of years, mysterious objects have been observed in the skies.
- B) The modern history of the UFOs began in the late 1940s although mysterious objects have been observed in the skies for hundreds of years.
- C) Mysterious objects have been observed in the skies for hundreds of years, but the modern history of the UFOs began in the late 1940s.
- D) Despite the fact that the modern UFO history began in the late 1940s, people have been observing mysterious objects in the skies for hundreds of years.
- E) Mysterious objects have been observed in the skies for hundreds of years, yet it wasn't until the late 1940s that the modern UFO history began.

47. Şimdilerde okul öncesi eğitim sırasında çocukların okumayı ve sayı saymayı öğrenmesine yardım eden oyuncak, oyun ve kitap gibi birçok araç bulunmaktadır.

- A) Nowadays, there are many toys, games and books to help children learn to read and count during preschool education.
- B) Among the tools that help children learn to read and count during preschool education nowadays are various toys, games and books.
- C) Children nowadays learn to read and count with the help of many preschool education tools such as toys, games and books.
- D) Nowadays, there are many tools such as toys, games and books that help children learn to read and count during preschool education.
- E) Toys, games and books are now among the many tools that help children learn to read and count during preschool education.

48. – 50. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

48. (I) Boxing Day is a holiday celebrated in Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. (II) It falls on December 26, which is also St. Stephen's Day. (III) The holiday got its name from the 19<sup>th</sup>-century English custom of giving Christmas boxes containing food or money to family servants the day after Christmas. (IV) The tradition of giving children money and food on Christmas day still continues. (V) However, some say that it may have begun with priests who opened the church's charity boxes for the poor on the day after Christmas.

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

49. (I) An epistolary novel is a novel written as a series of documents. (II) Its story is usually told through a series of letters. (III) Sometimes, diary entries, newspaper clippings and other documents are used instead of letters, though. (IV) Recently, electronic documents such as recordings, blogs, and e-mails have come into use, too. (V) Letters used in a novel also give the reader an impression of closeness and authenticity.

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

50. (I) Dostoyevsky was a writer of realist fiction and essays. (II) He is best known for his novels *Crime and Punishment* and *The Brothers Karamazov*. (III) It wasn't until he was 16 years old that Dostoyevsky attended a military engineering school in St. Petersburg. (IV) Dostoyevsky's works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social and spiritual life of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Russian society. (V) Hence, he is often recognized as one of the greatest psychologists in world literature.

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



# INFLUENCE

## GRADE

# 12

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SURNAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

# PERIODICAL



# PERIODICAL

## VOLUME 1

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

1. Once again, gold has proved to be something to make ---- in as it has skyrocketed recently.  
A) reduction                      B) contribution  
C) judgment                      D) generation  
E) investment
2. Having left a highly controversial and unsuccessful process behind, the mayor is expected to give in his ----.  
A) approval                      B) confirmation  
C) resignation                      D) failure  
E) bankruptcy
3. With the advent of digital ones, old cameras have become ----.  
A) obsolete                      B) trendy  
C) enviable                      D) excessive  
E) stunning
4. Although there has been limited research, it is widely accepted that the natural environment has a ---- effect on children.  
A) thoughtful                      B) profound  
C) caring                      D) wistful  
E) selective
5. The drivers in both cars were reported to have been killed ---- after the terrible accident in the tunnel.  
A) mutually                      B) furiously  
C) superficially                      D) instantly  
E) hesitantly

6. Arsenic, a poisonous element, is ---- found in a variety of household items from paint to pesticides.  
A) commonly                      B) spontaneously  
C) vacantly                      D) neatly  
E) drastically
7. The testing period of the new engine ---- that it did not run as efficiently as it had been intended to.  
A) excluded                      B) satisfied  
C) concealed                      D) performed  
E) revealed
8. Small trade owners in the market today find it harder to ---- with large enterprises.  
A) race                      B) overwhelm  
C) strive                      D) provide  
E) compete
9. Do not place fresh flowers near the radiators that ---- heat as it causes flowers to dehydrate and die sooner.  
A) hand over                      B) run down  
C) give off                      D) hold up  
E) put across
10. Buying a plane ticket in advance ---- much cheaper than getting them only a few days before your trip.  
A) figures out                      B) sorts out  
C) carries out                      D) works out  
E) brings out

11. Space is so immense that it isn't very surprising to hear scientists coming up with new ---- in it.

- A) discoveries            B) innovations
- C) properties            D) defeats
- E) legislations

12. Although there are so many advertising campaigns warning against the ---- of smoking, it is still embraced by many.

- A) losses                    B) hazards
- C) impairments            D) expenditures
- E) interests

13. Officials had better not ---- the environment for the sake of nuclear energy and the power it provides.

- A) consider                    B) neglect
- C) navigate                    D) devise
- E) retain

14. To ---- the independence of a country means supporting this country in her efforts to become a member of the international community.

- A) remember                B) recall
- C) recollect                    D) regain
- E) recognize

15. Although the prime minister does not hesitate to criticize his opponents, he seems to be rather ---- to the reviews against him.

- A) curious                    B) distant
- C) relevant                    D) inferior
- E) sensitive

16. Many people find airport security controls ---- and annoying, but it is a necessary procedure for the safety of everyone.

- A) essential                B) crucial
- C) indispensable            D) tedious
- E) jolly

17. When one of the teachers known to be extremely serious walked into the classroom, the chit-chat ended ----.

- A) abruptly                    B) ceaselessly
- C) randomly                    D) continuously
- E) brutally

18. I was offered the sales manager's post and I ---- accepted the offer since it meant one further step in my career.

- A) reluctantly                B) timidly
- C) delightfully                D) wrathfully
- E) dubiously

19. Some mothers ---- their babies in heavy blankets even indoors, which may lead to their feeling uncomfortably warm.

- A) put off                      B) pack up
- C) wrap up                    D) set up
- E) make for

20. Although videotape recorders first ---- in the fifties, they did not become commercially popular until the late seventies.

- A) ended up                    B) put through
- C) got at                        D) turned into
- E) came out

21. Steady ---- in petrol prices makes buyers prefer diesel cars to gasoline cars, for they are far more economical.

- A) recession                      B) mobility
- C) division                      D) impulse
- E) rise

22. After all they had done to her, Linda was totally right to feel angry and not to show any ---- to them.

- A) mercy                      B) expectation
- C) belief                      D) insight
- E) intuition

23. The Greek Parliament voted for a new measures package in a bid to ---- international lenders to make more loans.

- A) deter                      B) hinder
- C) convince                      D) provide
- E) prevent

24. Efes Pilsen, a leading basketball team, has changed its name to Anadolu Efes to ---- with a recent regulation banning alcohol companies sponsoring sports teams.

- A) comply                      B) interfere
- C) obey                      D) apply
- E) encounter

25. Jack Nicholson is such a(n) ---- actor that I haven't seen a movie of his that I can say I haven't liked.

- A) imminent                      B) malicious
- C) barren                      D) versatile
- E) furious

26. The two companies have decided to sign an agreement to do more business in the future for their ---- advantage.

- A) accurate                      B) mutual
- C) credible                      D) enthusiastic
- E) hospitable

27. LED TVs have become the latest craze among people; yet still, they are ---- expensive.

- A) tenderly                      B) remarkably
- C) gracefully                      D) separately
- E) zestfully

28. Whether to expand into European market or not will ---- depend on the decision of the board in the meeting.

- A) curiously                      B) elegantly
- C) inquisitively                      D) faithfully
- E) ultimately

29. One may face the risk of isolation if they do not ---- the standards of the culture they live in.

- A) live up to                      B) get by
- C) stand to                      D) look in on
- E) go down with

30. I was delighted to hear that most of my students ---- their proficiency test without much trouble.

- A) passed on                      B) gave away
- C) got through                      D) let down
- E) ran out

31. – 65. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. **USS Mindanao, a 446-foot liberty ship which ---- almost forty years ago, ---- at a depth of 24 metres now.**

- A) sank / lies
- B) has sunk / is lying
- C) had sunk / was lying
- D) sinks / has lain
- E) was sinking / lay

32. **In the past few decades, advances in technology ---- paradigmatic shifts in education and ---- sure to do so in the future.**

- A) powered / had been
- B) power / have been
- C) have powered / are
- D) are powering / will be
- E) were powering / were

33. **It seems to me that some of the students ---- to manage the time and therefore ---- all the questions in the final exam.**

- A) will fail / haven't read
- B) have failed / weren't reading
- C) had failed / aren't reading
- D) failed / didn't read
- E) are going to fail / hadn't read

34. **While examining the little girl, the doctor ---- yet that she ---- through two important operations previously.**

- A) doesn't know / has gone
- B) hadn't known / went
- C) won't know / will go
- D) hasn't known / was going
- E) didn't know / had gone

35. **Hopefully, our country ---- place among the top ten economies in the world ten years from now.**

- A) is taking
- B) has taken
- C) will have taken
- D) was taking
- E) had taken

36. **Although the concept of sustainability ---- around for a long time, it ---- more widely used in the 1980s.**

- A) was / becomes
- B) has been / became
- C) is / will become
- D) had been / has become
- E) will be / had become

37. **His family is rather worried that the headache he ---- for some time ---- out to be something serious.**

- A) had been suffering / has turned
- B) had suffered / will turn
- C) is suffering / turned
- D) was suffering / had turned
- E) has been suffering / will turn

38. **I wish we had known where we ---- as we ---- circles in the same place for hours.**

- A) are going / are drawing
- B) have gone / have been drawing
- C) were going / had been drawing
- D) went / have drawn
- E) will go / will have drawn

39. **It has been quite a while since I ---- my last job, but I ---- making applications soon.**

- A) will quit / will have started
- B) had quitted / started
- C) am quitting / have started
- D) have quitted / had started
- E) quitted / will start

40. **The last time we ---- to Bodrum for holiday ---- quite a few years ago, and I can't tell how much I want to go back there again.**

- A) went / was
- B) had gone / has been
- C) were going / was
- D) had been going / has been
- E) have gone / is



41. I am sure you ---- much better in the exam for which you ---- hard for the last two weeks.

- A) did / have studied
- B) have done / had studied
- C) will do / have been studying
- D) are doing / study
- E) are going to do / studied

42. The teacher ---- the results after every one of the students ---- the exam.

- A) will have announced / had taken
- B) announces / took
- C) has announced / will take
- D) will announce / has taken
- E) announced / takes

43. Jigsaw puzzles, which ---- as an educational aid for children of the wealthy, ---- a popular pastime and entertainment for everybody now.

- A) are going to start / had been
- B) have started / will be
- C) had started / were
- D) start / have been
- E) started / are

44. Burning coal for heating ---- our cities for years until finally natural gas ---- to our country in the late 1980s.

- A) will have polluted / will be introduced
- B) had polluted / was introduced
- C) has polluted / has been introduced
- D) has been polluting / had been introduced
- E) will have polluted / has introduced

45. Within the following months, the clash between the two parties ---- worse unless the leaders ---- their common sense.

- A) is getting / have used
- B) got / used
- C) has gotten / will use
- D) will have gotten / use
- E) gets / had used

46. I ---- the report before the manager demanded it, but my laptop ----, so I was a bit late to submit it.

- A) wrote / had crashed
- B) will write / has crashed
- C) have written / crashes
- D) was going to write / crashed
- E) was writing / will crash

47. My father says he is going to retire next month, by when he ---- thirty-five years of his career.

- A) had completed
- B) completed
- C) has completed
- D) completes
- E) will have completed

48. Until I ---- it myself, I ---- that playing golf could be that exciting.

- A) had tried / have never thought
- B) was trying / had never thought
- C) tried / had never thought
- D) have tried / never thought
- E) am trying / will never think

49. I hope the problem in your mind that ---- you for quite some time ---- soon.

- A) had disturbed / has ended
- B) was disturbing / will have ended
- C) has been disturbing / will end
- D) is disturbing / ends
- E) will have disturbed / ended

50. By the time some new evidence ---- against the suspect, the judge ---- the verdict.

- A) was found / had delivered
- B) will be found / will have delivered
- C) had been found / delivered
- D) is found / has delivered
- E) has been found / is delivering

51. There are only two schools in our neighbourhood, one of which is a state school, and ---- is a private one.

- A) the other                      B) those  
C) the one                      D) that  
E) another

52. Of all the car brands, we need to choose among the most economical ---- due to our limited budget.

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

53. As Albert Einstein says: "Only a life lived for ---- is a life worthwhile."

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

54. As there was ---- else the businessman could do to prevent the company from going bankrupt, he had to shut it down.

- A) something                      B) anything  
C) the ones                      D) nothing  
E) one

55. If only people could meet ---- with a smile for it is a good beginning in relationships.

- A) ourselves                      B) themselves  
C) each other                      D) other  
E) another

56. A car company is currently trying to develop a diesel engine that would be cheaper and more efficient than ---- of hybrid cars.

- A) one                      B) each  
C) other                      D) those  
E) that

57. It is important to have a boss who treats you as equally as he treats ---- in the company.

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

58. My cousin wants to live with his family in a flat ----, but first, he needs to get a bank loan to buy it.

- A) of his own                      B) on his own  
C) himself                      D) of himself  
E) by himself

59. I can't help thinking sometimes whether it is me or ---- around me who make my life so unpleasant.

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

60. Bribe and lure are two forms of incentives, one of which is an actual reward while ---- is just the promise of a reward.

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

61. One should assemble a team of people to be successful in such a business rather than try to do everything ----.

- A) itself
- B) of their own
- C) each other
- D) of themselves
- E) on their own

62. ---- in the photo were the members of a popular band of the 80s and ---- continued their success by making a solo album later on.

- A) The ones / every      B) Others / another
- C) Anybody / all      D) Those / each
- E) Some / one another

63. When the audiences were asked about their overall view about the film, ---- said they liked it, but ---- were totally disappointed about it.

- A) all / none
- B) some / the rest
- C) many / half
- D) each / some
- E) most / both

64. ---- night, I ate at a nice family restaurant which was quite different from most of ---- I had been to before.

- A) Some / them
- B) Other / another
- C) One / the one's
- D) Every other / the other
- E) The other / the others

65. When one fails to achieve their ambitions , they should find a way to motivate ---- and develop strategies to accomplish ----.

- A) them / all
- B) by themselves / theirs
- C) on their own / some
- D) themselves / each
- E) theirs / themselves

66. - 70. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

A series of research projects in recent years (66) ---- at the small, spiny, marine invertebrate known as the sea urchin. The sequence of their genetic code has been successfully analyzed, revealing a remarkably close resemblance to (67) ---- of humans. (68) ---- provides a firmer foundation for the claim that humans and sea urchins share a common ancestor, which probably lived over 540 million years ago. Interestingly enough, in the 1960s, as they were considered as pests, attempts were made to eradicate sea urchins. In the 1970s, however, American sea fisheries (69) ---- a lucrative market in Japan, where certain internal organs of these creatures were seen as a delicacy, and by the 1990s, they (70) ---- one of the most valuable marine resources.

66.

- A) was looking      B) has looked
- C) looked      D) will look
- E) had been looking

67.

- A) that      B) those
- C) one      D) each
- E) some

68.

- A) Those      B) One
- C) This      D) Another
- E) The other

69.

- A) have discovered      B) will discover
- C) discover      D) discovered
- E) will have discovered

70.

- A) become      B) will have become
- C) have become      D) had become
- E) will become

71. - 75. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

In Greek mythology, Niobe, who was the queen of Thebes, and the wife of King Amphion, foolishly boasted that she was more fortunate than Latona, the mother of Artemis and Apollo because the number of her children was more than (71) ---- of Latona. To make her pay for (72) ---- boast, Apollo shot arrows of plague at her sons, and killed them. Niobe cried, but proudly said that Latona was still the loser since she still had 7 children, her daughters, in mourning clothes beside (73) ---- brothers. However, one of the girls also died as she bent down to pull out an arrow, and so did (74) ---- as they succumbed to the plague delivered by Apollo. Finally, as she saw that she (75) ---- was the loser, Niobe sat motionless, hard as a rock, yet crying. She was carried by a whirlwind to Mt. Sipylus, where she remained a piece of marble with tears trickling.

71.

- A) those                      B) each  
C) that                      D) all  
E) several

72.

- A) himself                      B) their  
C) herself                      D) him  
E) her

73.

- A) their                      B) her own  
C) his                      D) her  
E) themselves

74.

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

75.

- A) by herself                      B) on her own  
C) herself                      D) hers  
E) of her own

76. – 80. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Smokers may be wondering about the benefits they will see when they (76) ---- smoking permanently. Well, there are (77) ---- that they will notice as soon as they give up smoking. Some of these benefits will affect their health and finances while (78) ---- will positively affect their social being and their relationship with the community or society. Almost (79) ---- know most of the common benefits, but their addiction to nicotine so far (80) ---- them to the many important benefits they may get. If smokers know what really happens when they quit smoking for good, they will find motivation in doing it.

76.

- A) have quitted  
B) will quit  
C) quitted  
D) will have quitted  
E) had quitted

77.

- A) much  
B) many  
C) most  
D) whole  
E) all

78.

- A) the other  
B) others  
C) every other  
D) those  
E) both

79.

- A) every  
B) some  
C) few  
D) several  
E) all

80.

- A) blinded  
B) will blind  
C) has blinded  
D) blinds  
E) had blinded

81. – 85. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

A new study points to evidence that weight-loss surgery in obese diabetics could lower (81) ---- risk of developing Alzheimer's disease. Researchers have discovered that (82) ---- who have gastric bypass have less abnormal proteins that clog the brain. According to the analysis of the blood of 15 patients with type 2 diabetes after the weight-loss surgery, it has been found out that they (83) ---- an average of about 86 pounds over six months. Besides, the patients' expression of amyloid precursor protein has fallen (84) ---- 22 per cent. The researchers have also studied their genes and they have noticed less expression of (85) ---- that appear to be connected to Alzheimer's disease.

81.

- A) the other's      B) of his own  
C) their      D) on their own  
E) others

82.

- A) them      B) those  
C) each      D) anyone  
E) someone

83.

- A) have lost      B) are losing  
C) will lose      D) had lost  
E) are going to lose

84.

- A) in      B) between  
C) on      D) with  
E) by

85.

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

86. - 100. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

86. Galileo, whose theories were hardly accepted during his lifetime, ----.

- A) known as the father of modern observational astronomy  
B) but he seriously considered the priesthood as a young man  
C) inspired by the artistic works of the Renaissance artists  
D) offered no definitive theory of their own on the nature of comets  
E) stands as the father of modern physics today

87. ----, but we ourselves really do not try to avoid being one.

- A) There are a lot of roads, bridges and railways in the city  
B) We have a long tiring day in the heavy traffic of Istanbul  
C) Most of us complain about reckless drivers  
D) It is getting more and more difficult to get to one place from another  
E) I do not believe the traffic problem will be solved in our city

**88. I am sure we will be able to use the new programme fully ----.**

- A) as soon as it was installed on our computers
- B) no sooner had they completed the whole process
- C) even before someone told us how to use it
- D) once we have learnt all the features of it
- E) if we were given a short explanation for the advantages of it

**90. In the States, the unemployment rate is being reduced ----.**

- A) as they have not been given new jobs
- B) while the inflation rate was being kept low
- C) despite being a world leader that has a say almost on everything
- D) after the president had declared their fiscal policies
- E) by providing people with more job opportunities

**89. ---- since he broke it in the final match of the tournament.**

- A) The athlete has won several medals in the Olympic Games
- B) The young man was not able to use neither of his hands effectively
- C) My brother hasn't been playing for the school team
- D) His leg has been in plaster for two months
- E) Guinness records had been included in the latest issue of the magazine

**91. ----, English has been given official status by 30 of the 50 state governments.**

- A) Though international businesses tend to write manuals and communicate in basic forms
- B) When it was no longer the exclusive cultural property of native English speakers
- C) Although the United States federal government has no official languages
- D) It is the language most often studied as a foreign language in the European Union
- E) Before books, magazines, and newspapers written in English are available in many countries around the world



92. ----, the flu can cause severe illnesses and life-threatening complications.

- A) Unlike many other viral respiratory infections
- B) Since a virus can only be seen with a microscope
- C) Last year, there was a lot of talk about the H1N1 virus
- D) If you were a kid who had asthma, diabetes or another health problem
- E) As the flu vaccine is recommended for all people

94. It was not until she saw the others rushing to the class ----.

- A) while she was sitting in the canteen waiting for the bell
- B) that she realized the bell had already rung
- C) than she stopped talking to her friends and climbed up the stairs
- D) so that she wouldn't be late once again
- E) where they were going to sit the exam

93. ----, he had to install another one.

- A) Since the anti-virus programme didn't provide enough protection
- B) Because some of the files he downloaded were infected
- C) When Rick realized the problems in his family
- D) Gary, rather than paying down his substantial debts
- E) As Terry broke his glasses during the fight at school

95. People who care about each other ----.

- A) so that people can do a lot to help one another
- B) to give importance to the feelings and ideas of the others
- C) as they are not concerned about money and material goods
- D) although we have potential to be better individuals
- E) enjoy doing things for one another without seeing it as a burden

96. Inspiration is surely one thing that we need at work, ----.

- A) by feeling satisfied at the end of the week, with a sense of having done something
- B) we are not motivated enough to take action to keep up with others
- C) but it is the hard work that primarily helps us succeed
- D) because of being positive and motivated most of the time
- E) which is the hidden cause of suffering and violence

97. ---- because almost all of them had already been sold.

- A) We couldn't book enough seats
- B) You had better make your bookings in advance
- C) I will be very disappointed if I can't get a seat close to the stage
- D) We might as well wait till the next show
- E) You could have sat anywhere you liked

98. ---- is to bring down the cost to a reasonable level.

- A) When some of the European countries face serious financial problems in their countries
- B) Despite the bad fiscal policies followed by the government so far
- C) Contributions are made by almost every segment of the society
- D) One of the major goals of health insurance reform
- E) All efforts shown by the council of ministers in the parliament

99. ----, the professor will give more clues in his office hours.

- A) Since some students have difficulty preparing their term paper
- B) After he had given his lecture on Italian art
- C) In order get more details about the project they have to prepare
- D) When all the details related to European art were covered
- E) Some students didn't know that after school

100. ---- who come up with things not only for themselves, but for the sake of the whole world.

- A) I am sure that among our family members my brother will be the one
- B) Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists in the world
- C) I believe that successful people are the ones
- D) There have always been selfish people around us
- E) Each passing day, our company is in more need of someone