

İngilizce Sınavlara Hazırlık

GRAMMAR

expert

Nizamettin ER

Aygehan ÇAK

E. Merve KESKİN

MODERN ENGLISH

anytime anyWhere

İÇİNDEKİLER

1 PRONOUNS

İngilizce Cümle Yapısı

A SUBJECT PRONOUNS

(Özne Zamirleri) 19

- I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

B OBJECT PRONOUNS

(Nesne Zamirleri)..... 22

- me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them
- Verb + Object Pronoun
- Preposition + Object Pronoun

C POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

(İyelik Sıfatları) 25

- my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their

D POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

(İyelik Zamirleri)..... 28

- mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
- Double Possessive

E REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

(Dönüşlü Zamirler)..... 35

- myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
- By + Reflexive Pronoun
- by myself, by himself,
- on my own, on his own

F INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

(Belgisiz Zamirler)..... 40

- somebody, everybody, nobody, anybody
- someone, everyone, no one, anyone
- something, everything, nothing, anything
- somewhere, everywhere, nowhere, anywhere

G RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

(İşteş Zamirler) 47

- each other, one another

H IMPERSONAL PRONOUN - ONE 48

- one, ones, the one, the ones

I DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES & DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

(İşaret Sıfatları & İşaret Zamirleri) 52

- this, that, these, those, that of, those of

J FORMS OF OTHER 55

- other, the other
- others, the others
- another
- one after the other / one after another
- every other

REVISION 62

PRONOUN TEST 1 66

PRONOUN TEST 2 68

SIMPLE TENSES..... 73

A THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE..... 73

- I / you / we / they go,
he / she / it goes
- Adverbs of Frequency
- always, seldom, rarely ...

B THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) TENSE..... 80

- I am walking,
he / she / it is walking,
we / you / they are walking
- Non-progressive / Progressive Verbs
- sound, smell, taste ...

C THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE..... 91

- I / you / he / she / it / we / they drank
- It's time ...
It's about time ...
It's high time ...

D THE PAST CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) TENSE..... 100

- I / he / she / it was sleeping,
we / you / they were sleeping
- when / while

E THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE 107

- 1 BE GOING TO 107**
- I am going to study,
he / she / it is going to study,
we / you / they are going to study
- 2 WILL (SHALL) 110**
- I / you / he / she / it / we / they will learn
I, we shall

F THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) TENSE..... 114

- I / you / he / she / it / we / they will be watching
- Future in the Past
- was, were going to
- would

PERFECT TENSES 121

G THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE 121

- I / you / we / they have worked,
he / she / it has worked
- up to now, up until now, until now, by now, up to present, so far, lately, recently, in recent years, ever since, since, since then, for, ever, never
- superlatives + present perfect
- been to, gone to, been in
- just, already, yet
- since / for
since, ever since, since then
- simple past & present perfect

H THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) TENSE..... 131

- I / you / we / they have been cleaning,
he / she / it has been cleaning
- how much, how many,
how long

I THE PAST PERFECT TENSE 138

- I / you / he / she / it / we / they had gone
- superlatives + past perfect
- after, before, when,
by the time

J THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) TENSE..... 143

- I / you / he / she / it / we / they had been waiting
- how much, how many,
how long,
by the time, by + time

K THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE..... 148

- > I / you / he / she / it / we / they will have visited
- » by the time, by + time
- » before

L THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) TENSE..... 151

- > I / you / he / she / it / we / they will have been searching
- » for, when, by the time, by + time

TIME CLAUSES & TIME CONJUNCTIONS (Zaman Cümlecikleri ve Zaman Bağlaçları)..... 157

- » Present, bağlaç + present
Bağlaç + present, present
- » Future, bağlaç + present
Bağlaç + present, future
- » Past, bağlaç + past
Bağlaç + past, past
- » ever since, since
- » when, while, until, once, (the) last time
- » after, as, till, whenever, (the) next time
- » before, just as, as long as, every time, as soon as, by the time, so long as, (the) first time, no sooner ... than, hardly / barely ... when

REVISION 162

TENSES TEST 1 168

TENSES TEST 2 170

3 MODALS

Modal'ların Kullanımı 174

A USED TO & WOULD 176

- > Would you mind + V_{ing} ...?
- > Do you mind + V_{ing} ...?
- > Would you mind if I / he / she, etc.+ past ...?
- > Do you mind if I / he / she, etc. + present ...?

B BE USED TO & GET USED TO..... 181

- > Grow Used to
- > Become Used to
- > Be Accustomed to

C CAN & BE ABLE TO 185

- > Could
- > Was / were able to
- > Manage to

D MUST & CAN'T 189

- > must be + V_{ing}
- > can't be + V_{ing}
- > must have + V₃
- > can't have + V₃
- > must have been + V_{ing}
- > can't have been + V_{ing}
- > mustn't have + V₃

E MUST & HAVE TO & HAVE GOT TO 192

- > doesn't have to
- > don't have to
- > had to

F NEED TO & NEEDN'T 194

- > don't / doesn't need to
- > didn't need to
- > needn't have + V₃
- > need + V_{ing}

G MAY & MIGHT & COULD 198

- > may / might / could + be V_{ing}
- > may / might have + V₃
- > could have + V₃

H WOULD RATHER & WOULD SOONER & WOULD PREFER.....203

- > would rather + V₁
- > would sooner + V₁
- > would prefer + to + V₁
- > would rather + somebody + simple past / past perfect tense
- > would sooner + somebody + simple past / past perfect tense
- > would rather do something than do something else
- > would prefer to do something rather than do something else
- > would rather be doing
- > would rather / would sooner have + V₃
- > would prefer to have + V₃

I SHOULD & OUGHT TO & HAD BETTER205

- > should, ought to, had better + be V_{ing}
- > should / ought to / had better have + V₃
- > shouldn't / ought not to have + V₃
- > should / ought to / had better have been + V_{ing}

J BE TO & BE SUPPOSED TO210

- > be supposed to + V₁
- > be to + V₁
- > was / were (supposed) to + V₁
- > was / were (supposed) to have + V₃

K DARE TO & DAREN'T211

L ÖNERİ VE TEKLİFTE KULLANILAN BAZI YAPILAR.....212

- > Shall we + V₁
- > Let's (not) + V₁
- > How about + V_{ing}
- > What about + V_{ing}
- > Why don't you / we + V₁
- > Would you like + to + V₁

REVISION 213

MODALS TEST 1 220

MODALS TEST 2 222

4 PASSIVE & CAUSATIVE

A PASSIVE226

- > Edilgen Yapıların Oluşturulması (Be + V₃)
- > Bir Cümle Nasıl 'Passive' Yapılır?
- > 'Passive' Yapının Kullanıldığı Yerler
- > Edilgen cümlelerde kullanılabilen ve kullanılamayan fiiller

İNGİLİZCE 'TENSE'LERİN 'PASSIVE' YAPILIŞI.....232

- >> The Simple Present Tense
- >> The Present Continuous Tense
- >> The Simple Past Tense
- >> The Past Continuous Tense
- >> The Simple Future Tense (Will)
- >> The Simple Future Tense (Be Going to)
- >> Future in the Past
- >> The Future Continuous Tense
- >> The Present Perfect Tense
- >> The Past Perfect Tense
- >> The Future Perfect Tense
- >> Simple Modals
- >> Perfect Modals
- >> 'Get' ile Kurulan Edilgen Yapılar
- >> 'By' Edatının Kullanımı
- >> 'By' & 'With'
- >> Stative Passive (Durum Bildiren Edilgen Yapı)
- >> Verbs with Two Objects (Çift Nesneli Fiiller)
- >> Gerund (V_{ing}) ve Infinitive (To V₁) Yapılarının Edilgen Kullanımı
- >> Infinitive (to V₁)
- >> Reported Speech (Dolaylı Anlatım)
- > It + Passive reporting verb + (that) + Clause
- > Subject + Passive reporting verb + to infinitive

- > Present verb - Present reference
- > Present verb - Past reference
- > Past verb - Past reference
- > Past verb - Past Perfect reference
- > Continuous Infinitive Forms
 - Present Continuous Infinitive (to be V_{ing})
 - Perfect Continuous Infinitive (to have been V_{ing})
- > Passive Infinitive Forms
 - Present Passive Infinitive (to be V₃)
 - Perfect Passive Infinitive (to have been V₃)

B CAUSATIVE262

- >> Have + Object + Past Participle
Get + Object + Past Participle
- >> Have + Person + Base Form of Verb (= Have somebody do something)
- >> Get + Person + To Infinitive (= Get somebody to do something)
- >> Have + Somebody / Something Doing = Get Somebody / Something Doing
- >> Make + Person + Base Form of Verb (= Make somebody do something)
- >> Be Made to Do
- >> Let + Person + Base Form of Verb (= Let Somebody Do)
- >> Get / Have + Person + Past Participle

REVISION268

PASSIVE & CAUSATIVE TEST 1274

PASSIVE & CAUSATIVE TEST 2276

5

CONJUNCTIONS

- >> **Bağlaçların Gruplandırılmış Listeleri281**
- >> **BAĞLAÇLARIN KULLANIM ŞEKİLLERİ284**

A EXPRESSING REASON AND RESULT (Neden ve Sonuç Belirtme)286

1. Because
2. Because of
3. As
4. Since
5. Inasmuch as (= Insofar as)
6. Seeing (that) (= Seeing as)
7. For
8. Now (that)
9. In that
10. Due to
11. Owing to
12. On account of
13. Thanks to
14. On the grounds (of / that)
15. As a result (of)
16. So
17. Therefore
18. Consequently
19. That's why
20. Hence
21. Thus
22. As a consequence (of)
23. For this reason
24. Accordingly
25. Thereby
26. In view (of / that)
27. So / Such ... (that ...)

B EXPRESSING CONDITION (Koşul belirtme)299

1. If
2. Only if (= Only when)
3. Providing (that) = Provided (that)
4. On condition that
5. As long as (= So long as)
6. Unless
7. In the event of / that

C EXPRESSING UNEXPECTED RESULTS AND CONTRASTING STATEMENTS
(Beklenmeyen Sonuçlar ve Çelişen İfadeleri Belirtme) 303

1. Although
2. Though
3. Even though
4. Despite
5. In spite of
6. Much as
7. Even if
8. While
9. Whereas
10. When
11. But
12. Yet
13. However
14. Nevertheless (= Nonetheless)
15. Still
16. Even so
17. (On the one hand) ...
On the other hand
18. Adjective + as /
Adjective + though
19. On the contrary
20. Contrary to
21. In contrast
22. Notwithstanding
23. As opposed to
24. For all

D EXPRESSING PARALLEL AND CORRESPONDING STATEMENTS
(Aynı Doğrultuda Olan ve Birbirine Uygun Düşen İfadeleri Belirtme) 313

1. And
2. Moreover
3. Furthermore
4. In addition
5. In addition to
6. Besides
7. Also
8. As well as
9. Indeed

E EXPRESSING PURPOSE
(Amaç Belirtme)..... 317

1. In order to (= to)
2. So as to (= to)
3. So that
4. In order that
5. Lest

F PAIRED CONJUNCTIONS
(İkili Bağlaçlar) 321

1. Neither ... nor ...
2. Either ... or ...
3. Not only ... but also (as well) ...
4. Both ... and ...
5. Whether ... or ...
6. No sooner ... than ...
7. Hardly ... when ...
Scarcely ... when ...
Barely ... when ...

G GIVING EXAMPLES AND CLARIFYING
(Örnek Verme ve Açıklama) 325

1. For Instance / For example
2. In other words
3. That is to say
4. That is

H OTHER EXPRESSIONS
(Diğer İfadeler) 329

1. As for
2. As to
3. As regards
4. As of (= As from)
5. As if (= As though)
6. In case
7. In case of
8. Once
9. Otherwise
10. Or (else)
11. But for
12. Except for
13. For fear of / that
14. Like
15. Unlike

16. Meanwhile (= In the meantime)	
17. Regardless of	
18. Apart from (= Aside from)	
19. Likewise (= Similarly)	
20. Such as	
21. Rather than	
22. Nor	
23. On the whole (= Generally)	
24. In fact (= As a matter of fact)	
25. In particular (= Especially)	
26. After all	
27. Instead (of)	
28. To sum up, to summarise, in conclusion, briefly, in short	
29. Supposing (= Assuming that)	
30. With a view to / With the aim of	
REVISION	340
CONJUNCTIONS TEST 1.....	346
CONJUNCTIONS TEST 2.....	348

6

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

A RELATIVE PRONOUNS355

- > Who
- > Which
 - Tüm Cümleyi Niteleyen
'Which' Yapısının Kullanımı
- > Whom
- > Whose
 - Whose = of which
- > Where
- > When
- > Why (for which)
- > Preposition + Relative Pronoun

- >> Using Quantifiers With
Relative Pronouns
(Sıfat Cümleciği Zamirlerinin
Miktar Belirleyicilerle
Kullanımı)

B DEFINING & NON-DEFINING ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

(Tanımlayan & Tanımlamayan Sıfat
Cümlecikleri).....368

C REDUCTION OF ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

(Sıfat Cümleciklerinin Kısaltılması)..... 369

- >> 'Be' Fiilinin Kısaltılması
- >> Etken Cümlelerin Kısaltılması
- >> 'Perfect' Zaman Kalıplarının
Kısaltılması
- >> Sıfatların En Üstünlük
Derecelerinin ve Sıra
Sayılarının Kısaltılması

REVISION	374
ADJECTIVE CLAUSES TEST 1.....	380
ADJECTIVE CLAUSES TEST 2.....	382

A GERUNDS.....387

- » Bir Cümlenin Öznesi Olarak Kullanılan 'Gerund' Yapısı
- » Bir Edatın (Preposition) Nesnesi Olarak Kullanılan 'Gerund' Yapısı
 - > Noun + Preposition + Gerund
 - > Adjective + Preposition + Gerund
 - > Verb + Preposition + Gerund
 - > Verb + Object + Preposition + Gerund
- » 'Gerund' Yapısının Niteleyici Sözcüklerle ve Zamirlerle Kullanımı
- » Gerund' Yapısının 'to' ile Kullanımı
 - > Look forward to
 - > Prefer something to doing something
 - > Be accustomed to
 - > Be opposed to
 - > Be used to
 - > Be addicted to etc.
- » 'Gerund' Yapısının Belirli Yapılardan Sonra Kullanımı
 - > a waste of money / energy + V_{ing}
 - > busy + V_{ing} something
 - > catch / find somebody + V_{ing} something etc.
- » 'Passive Gerund' Yapısı (being V₃)
- » 'Perfect Gerund' Yapısı (having V₃)
- » 'Perfect Passive Gerund' Yapısı (having been V₃)
- » 'Gerund' Yapısı ile Kullanılan Fiiller

B INFINITIVES.....401

- » Bir Cümlenin Öznesi Olarak Kullanılan 'To Infinitive'
- » Bir Cümlenin Nesnesi Olarak Kullanılan 'To Infinitive'
- » Sıfatlardan Sonra Kullanılan 'To Infinitive'
- » Söz Öbeklerinden Sonra Kullanılan 'To Infinitive'

- » İsimlerden Sonra Kullanılan 'To Infinitive'
- > 'Too' ve 'Enough' ile Kullanılan 'To Infinitive'
 - > too
 - > enough
- » Amaç Belirten 'To Infinitive'
- » Soru Kelimelerinden Sonra Kullanılan 'To Infinitive'
- » 'Relative Clause' Kısaltmasında Kullanılan 'To Infinitive'
 - > Continuous 'To Infinitive' Yapısı (to be + V_{ing})
 - > Passive 'To Infinitive' Yapısı (to be + V₃)
 - > Perfect 'To Infinitive' Yapısı (to have + V₃)
 - > Perfect Continuous 'To Infinitive' Yapısı (to have been + V_{ing})
 - > Perfect Passive 'To Infinitive' Yapısı (to have been + V₃)
- » 'Bare Infinitive' Yapısı
 - > Simple Bare Infinitive (V₁)
 - > Continuous Bare Infinitive (be V_{ing})
 - > Perfect Bare Infinitive (have V₃)
 - > Perfect Continuous Bare Infinitive: have been (V_{ing})
 - > Passive Bare Infinitive (be V₃)
 - > Perfect Passive Bare Infinitive (have been V₃)
- » 'To Infinitive' Yapısı ile Kullanılan Fiiller
 - > Verb + Object + to infinitive
- » Nesne Alan Fiillerin Edilgen Yapıda Kullanımı
- » 'Infinitive' veya 'Gerund' Yapısı ile Kullanılan Fiiller
 - > bother, begin, can't bear, etc.
- » 'Infinitive' veya 'Gerund' Yapısı ile Kullanılan ve Anlam Değişikliği Olan Fiiller
 - > forget, go on, mean, propose, regret, etc.
- » 'Need, Require' ve 'Want' Fiillerinin 'Gerund' veya 'Infinitive' Yapısı ile Kullanımı

»» Duyu Fiilleri	
» catch, feel, find, etc.	
»» 'Make, Let' ve 'Help' Fiillerinin 'Infinitive' Yapısı ile Kullanımı	
» make somebody do something	
» be made to do something	
» let somebody do something	
» help somebody (to) do something	
»» Infinitives with Causatives	
» have somebody do something	
» get somebody to do something	
» get / have something done	
REVISION	426

C PARTICIPLES 429

- » 'Present Participle' Yapısı (V_{ing}) (knowing, walking, etc.)
- » 'Past Participle' Yapısı (V₃) (supported, seen, etc.)
- » 'Perfect Participle' Yapısı (having + V₃) (having seen, having finished, etc.)
- » 'Perfect Passive Participle' Yapısı (having been + V₃) (having been told, having been seen, etc.)
- » 'Perfect Continuous Participle' Yapısı (having been + V_{ing}) (having been telling, having been listening, etc.)
- » Farklı Özne ile Başlayan 'Participle' Cümlecikleri
- » 'Participle' Yapılarının Özet Tablosu

REVISION 442

GERUND & INFINITIVE & PARTICIPLE TEST 1 446

GERUND & INFINITIVE & PARTICIPLE TEST 2 448

8 NOUN CLAUSES

A TYPES OF NOUNS CLAUSES

(İsim Cümlecği Türleri)..... 453

- »» Soru Kelimeleri ile Oluşturulan İsim Cümlecikleri
 - » -ever Words
- »» 'Whether / If' ile Oluşturulan İsim Cümlecikleri
- »» 'That' ile Oluşturulan İsim Cümlecikleri

B THE USE OF 'THAT' CLAUSE WITH VERBS, ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

('That Clause'un Fiiller, Sıfatlar ve İsimler ile Kullanımı) 464

- »» That / The fact that

C SUBJUNCTIVE

'Should' in That Clauses ('That' ile Kurulan İsim Cümleciklerinde 'Should' Kullanımı) 475

D REPORTED SPEECH

(Dolaylı Anlatım) 478

- » Reporting Verbs (Genel Olarak Kullanılan Aktarım Fiilleri)
- » Tense Changes (Zaman Değişiklikleri)
- » Modal Changes ('Modal' Değişiklikleri)
- » Pronoun Changes (Zamir Değişiklikleri)
- » Place and Time Changes (Yer ve Zaman Değişiklikleri)
- » Reporting Statements (Düz Cümlelerin Dolaylı Anlatımı)
- » Reporting Questions (Soru Cümlelerinin Dolaylı Anlatımı)
- » Reporting Commands (Emir Cümlelerinin Dolaylı Anlatımı)

REVISION 486

NOUN CLAUSES TEST 1 492

NOUN CLAUSES TEST 2 494

A IF CLAUSES498

- » Zero Conditional
- » First Conditional
- » Second Conditional
- » Third Conditional
- » Mixed Conditional
 - > If + Type 3 + Type 2
 - > If + Type 2 + Type 3
- » If it wasn't / weren't for ...
If it hadn't been for ...
But for ...
- » Inverted Conditional Sentences
(Devrik Koşul Cümleleri)
 - > Type 1
 - > Type 2 / Mixed Type 2 + 3
 - > Type 3 / Mixed Type 3 + 2
- » Implied Conditional Clauses
(Dolaylı Koşul Cümleleri)
- » Other Conditional Structures
(Koşul Bildiren Diğer Yapılar)
 - > As / so long as
 - > As if
 - > As though
 - > Even if
 - > If not
 - > If so
 - > Imagine (that)
 - > In case
 - > In case of + noun
 - > In the event of + noun
 - > In the event that
 - > On condition (that)
 - > Only if
 - > Otherwise
 - > Provided / Providing (that)
 - > Suppose / supposing (that)
 - > Unless
 - > What if ...?

B WISH CLAUSES522

- » Wish
- » If only

REVISION528

IF & WISH CLAUSES TEST 1534

IF & WISH CLAUSES TEST 2536

A ADJECTIVES

(Sıfatlar)540

- > Participle Adjectives
(Fiillerin Sıfatlaşmış Halleri)
- > Compound Adjectives
(Bileşik Sıfatlar)

B ADVERBS

(Zarflar)546

C COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES / ADVERBS

(Karşılaştırma ve Üstünlük Bildiren Sıfatlar / Zarflar)552

- > The + Comparative ...,
the + comparative ...

D OTHER COMPARATIVE STRUCTURES

(Diğer Karşılaştırma Yapıları)558

- > as (adjective / adverb) ... as
- > so (adjective / adverb) ... as
- > such ((a / an) noun) ... as
- > as many / much / little (noun)
... as
- > the same as + noun /
the same + noun + as
- > too
- > enough
- > like + noun

REVISION565

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS TEST 1570

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS TEST 2572

A ARTICLES576

- » Indefinite Articles: A / an
- » Definite Article: The
- » 'A', 'An' ya da 'The' Kullanılmayan Yerler

B QUANTIFIERS586

- > Some
 - > Any
 - > Many
 - > Much
 - > A lot of / lots of
 - > Plenty of
 - > Half of
 - > A couple of
 - > A few
 - > A little
 - > Several
 - > A number of
 - > All
 - > Whole
 - > No
 - > None
 - > Each
 - > Every
 - > Either
 - > Neither
 - > Both
 - > A good / great deal of
 - > Most
- » Miktar Belirten Kelimelerin 'of' ve Fiillerle Kullanımı
- > Kendisinden sonra 'of + tekil isim + tekil fiil' alan yapılar
 - > Kendisinden sonra 'of + çoğul isim + tekil fiil' alan yapılar
 - > Kendisinden sonra 'of + çoğul isim + çoğul fiil' alan yapılar
 - > Kendisinden sonra 'of + çoğul isim + tekil / çoğul fiil' alan yapılar
 - > Kendisinden sonra 'of + sayılamayan isim + tekil fiil' alan yapılar

REVISION 610

DETERMINERS TEST 1 614

DETERMINERS TEST 2 616

Edatlar ve Anlamları 621**A PREPOSITIONS OF TIME**

(Zaman Bildiren Edatlar) 624

- > In
- > On
- > At
- > For
- > Since
- > From ... to / till / until
- > During
- > Toward(s)
- > After
- > Before
- > Throughout
- > Through
- > Until / Till
- > By
- > Between ... and ...
- > Within
- > Over
- > Around / About

B PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND MOVEMENT

(Yer ve Hareket Bildiren Edatlar) 632

- > In
- > On
- > At
- > To
- > From
- > From ... to / From ... until
- > Into
- > Out of
- > (A)round
- > Beyond
- > By
- > Past
- > Through
- > Across
- > Along
- > Among(st)
- > Between
- > Up
- > Down
- > Above

- > Over
- > All over
- > Below
- > Under / Underneath
- > Beneath
- > Against
- > Opposite
- > In front of
- > Behind
- > Beside
- > Next to
- > Near
- > Nearby
- > Inside
- > Outside
- > Onto
- > Away from
- > Up to
- > With
- > Within
- > Without
- > Off
- > Upon
- > Towards
- > Via

C OTHER PREPOSITIONS

(Diğer Edatlar) 646

- > About
- > By
- > For
- > As
- > Despite
- > Like
- > Unlike
- > Of
- > Except (for)
- > Than
- > Versus

D PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

(Edat Öbekleri) 651

- > Noun + preposition
- > Preposition + noun
- > Adjective + preposition
- > Verb + preposition

E BAZI YAPILARLA EDATLARIN

FARKLI KULLANIMLARI 657

REVISION 664

PREPOSITIONS TEST 1 668

PREPOSITIONS TEST 2 670

- > Cins İsimler (Common Nouns)
- > Özel İsimler (Proper Nouns)
- > Soyut İsimler (Abstract Nouns)
- > Topluluk İsimleri (Collective Nouns)

A COUNTABLE NOUNS

(Sayılabilen İsimler) 675

- > Tekil İsimler (Singular Nouns)
- > Çoğul İsimler (Plural Nouns)

B UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

(Sayılamayan İsimler) 678

C NOUNS THAT ARE BOTH COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE

(Hem Sayılabilen
Hem Sayılamayan İsimler) 680

D POSSESSIVE NOUNS

(İyelik Belirten İsimler) 682

E INVERTED SENTENCES

(Devrik Cümleler) 685

- > Hardly ...
- > In no way ...
- > Little ...
- > Never ...
- > No sooner ... than ...
- > Nowhere ...
- > On no account ...
- > Only later ...
- > Only then ...
- > Rarely ...
- > Scarcely ... when ...
- > Seldom ...
- > ... nor ...
- > ... as ...
- > So ... that ...
- > Such ... that ...

F QUESTION TAGS

(Soru Eklentileri) 688

G Agreement / Disagreement

(Anlaşma / Uyuşmazlık) 692

H EMPHATIC STRUCTURES

(Vurgulu Yapılar) 693

REVISION 694

NOUNS & EXTRA SUBJECTS TEST 1 ... 698

NOUNS & EXTRA SUBJECTS TEST 2 ... 700

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS 704

ANSWER KEY 714

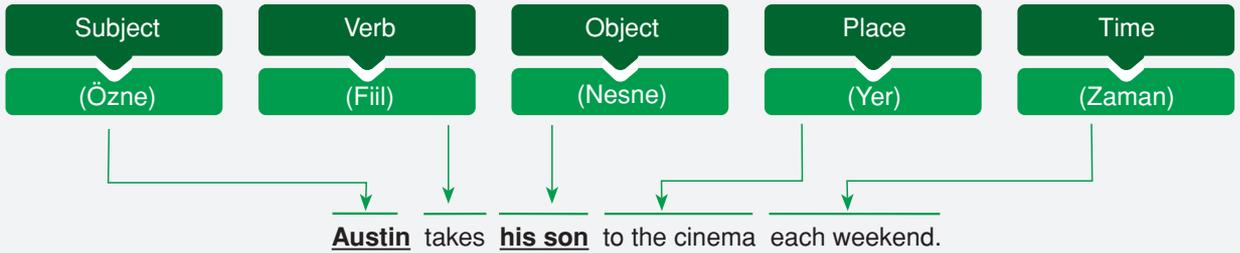




PRONOUNS



- İngilizce cümle yapısı Türkçe cümle yapısından farklıdır. İngilizcenin en temel cümle yapısı aşağıdaki gibidir. Bu yapı belli başlı kullanımlarda ufak değişiklikler gösterse de cümlenin öge sıralaması ve genel çerçevesi değişmez.



- 'Austin' cümle içinde öznedir, 'his son' da nesnedir. Her ikisi de isimdir.

Zamirler (pronouns) ise ismin yerini tutan kelimelerdir. Buradan yola çıkarak, hem özne olan 'Austin' hem de nesne olan 'his son' bir zamirle yer değiştirebilir. İş yapan kişi düşünüldüğünde, 'Austin' özne olduğundan 'subject pronoun' (özne zamiri) ile; 'his son' nesne olduğundan 'object pronoun' (nesne zamiri) ile yer değiştirecektir.

- Aşağıdaki tabloda zamirler kullanım yerlerine göre verilmiştir.

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

- Tablodan aşağıdaki cümlede yer alan isimlere uygun zamirler seçildiğinde cümle şu şekilde değişir:

- > **Austin** takes **his son** to the cinema each weekend.
He takes **him** to the cinema each weekend.

- Aşağıda verilen benzer 'subject pronoun - object pronoun' örneklerini inceleyiniz ve özne ile nesnenin yerine kullanılan zamirlere dikkat ediniz.

- > **Toys** seem to make **my son** very happy nowadays.
They seem to make **him** very happy nowadays.
- > **Catherina and George** used to be very good friends till a few months ago.
They used to be very good friends till a few months ago.
- > **Rose and I** decided to create **a new story book** together, but only **Rose** came up with **ideas**.
We decided to create **it** together, but only **she** came up with **them**.
- > **Joshua** looked at **the kitten** and with one look **the little cat** seemed to be mesmerized by **his charm**.
He looked at **it** and with one look **it** seemed to be mesmerized by **it**.

PRONOUNS

A SUBJECT PRONOUNS (Özne zamirleri)

A1

Cümlede eylemi yapan kişi veya varlık öznedir. Özne olan isimlerin yerine; eğer eylemi yapan kişi veya varlığın ne ya da kim olduğu biliniyorsa ya da ikinci kez aynı kişi veya şeyden bahsedilecekse bir zamir kullanılabilir. Bu zamirlere 'Özne Zamirleri' (Subject Pronouns) denir ve aşağıdaki örneklerdeki gibi kullanılırlar.

- I** Cümleyi söyleyen kişinin isminin yerini tutar. (Eylemi yapan kişi konuşan kişinin kendisidir.)
- He** Erkek isimlerinin yerini tutar. (Lionel, Mr Smith, fireman, husband, boy, uncle, actor, the King, etc.)
- She** Kadın isimlerinin yerini tutar. (Lisa, Miss / Mrs Berkeley, policewoman, wife, girl, aunt, actress, the Queen, the Duchess, etc.)
- It** Cansız varlık ve hayvan isimlerinin yerini tutar. (Elephant, farm, plant, town, Germany, Berlin, ladder, crisis, thought, tree, etc.)
- We** You and I, my friends and I, Morty and I, Duncan and us, all my family members and I, etc.
- You** Cümlede hitap edilen kişi veya kişilerin isminin yerini tutar. (Bahsettiğimiz kişi veya kişiler karşımızda olup bizi dinleyen kişilerdir.)
- They** John and Julia, mansions, her pets, symptoms, policemen, children, fish, etc.

- Snakes try to look bigger and scare their predators by standing on their tail when **they** are attacked. (*they - Snakes*)
- Thomas lifted his head as if **he** was trying to get out of the bed but **he** was only dreaming. (*he - Thomas*)
- Mother Teresa didn't think **she** was doing something extraordinary; **she** simply thought of it as her job. (*she - Mother Teresa*)
- It is vital that an employee comes to work on time so that **he** wouldn't be blamed for not finishing his tasks. (*he - an employee*)
- The tornado turned the small hurricane into a death toll and it is estimated that **it** killed thousands of people. (*it - The tornado*)
- Whatever Simon did, **he** never seemed likely to be the favourite of anyone in the family. (*he - Simon*)
- Leslie has been in a state of awe since **she** has been proposed by her boyfriend. (*she - Leslie*)
- All my siblings and I have finished our studies and **we** have taken up incredibly good careers. (*we - All my siblings and I*)
- The national anthem is a symbol of freedom for any country in the world and **it** is sung with enthusiasm. (*it - The national anthem*)
- Donald, **you** should keep in touch with reality! **You** seem to have been lost in your dreams. (*you - Donald*)

A2

Ülke, bayrak, gemi ve araba gibi nesnelere koruyucu özelliklerinden dolayı 'it' yerine 'she' zamiriyle birlikte de kullanılabilir. Fakat bu kullanım yaygın değildir.

- They have been planning to renew the docks at the harbour, so our ship will be transferred to a new port. I don't know if **she** will be safe there.
- Manchester has always been the industrial hub of Britain and **she** has benefited greatly from that.
- Syria has been the centre of many civilisations for centuries, but **she** has seen a rather unfortunate fate with the ongoing civil war recently.
- Australia is a big country, but **she** is also a continent and **she** is not the smallest of them.
- The country made a great attempt to rescue what **she** had been left with after years of civil war.
- The ferry goes back and forth at least thirty times a day and **she** carries thousands of people from one side of the river to the other.
- Volkswagen produced the Beetle model for efficiency, but **she** hasn't proven to be a success.
- The flag of our nation has been the symbol of our freedom but **she** also represents the future of our country.

A3

'It' zamiri genel olarak cansız varlıklar ve hayvanlar için kullanılır. Ayrıca boş zamir (empty pronoun) olarak, yani öznenin yerine kullanılacak başka bir şey olmadığı durumlarda da kullanılır. Bu durum özellikle hava durumu ve zaman için geçerlidir. 'It' zamirinin neyin yerini tuttuğu cümlenin bağlamından anlaşılır.

- The cat jumped from the fence, but we couldn't understand how **it** did it.
(Hayvan isimlerinin yerine)
- Susan was sure that **it** would be all right if she were to quit her job and get a new one.
(Boş zamir)
- **It** was George whom I wanted to see but he never came to visit me and sent his brother instead.
(Görülemeyen ya da bilinmeyen kişi)
- **It** is estimated to be rainy tomorrow, which would mean the picnic would be cancelled.
(Hava durumu)
- An elephant has a huge head which also signifies that **it** has a huge brain.
(Hayvan isimlerinin yerine)
- **It** is going to be six o'clock soon, so I had better get home in time for dinner.
(Zaman)
- My friends threw a birthday party for James but **it** was held in a faraway café, so I didn't go.
(Cümlede nesnenin yerine) (ismin yerine)
- What Louise said at the wedding was not kind at all and **it** caused restlessness in their relationship.
(Bir isim cümlecığının yerine)
- **It** is Harold, my fiancé, who convinced me it was a good idea to go hunting with him.
(Vurgulu anlatım - cleft sentence)
- **It** takes half an hour to go from the city centre to the town but **it** is worth it.
(Mesafe)





A4

Bir hayvanın cinsiyeti biliniyorsa ya da bir taşıta cinsiyet yüklendiye, zamir olarak 'it' yerine 'he' veya 'she' kullanılabilir.

- Bernard, our family dog, has been in the family for years and **he** has had to move more than a few times with us.
- Lucky, my pet lizard, is scary to some but I think **she** is marvellous in her own way.
- My Mercedes, the love of my life, is with me wherever I go and I strongly believe **she** is a living being who enjoys travelling.



A5

Yeni doğmuş bebeklerin cinsiyeti bilinmiyorsa, bebeği tanımlamak için 'it' zamiri kullanılabilir.

- **Michael** : Jessie has announced that she is pregnant.
- **Darcy** : Oh, really? Does she know if **it** is a boy or a girl?
- I saw a woman holding a baby today and **it** was crying desperately. Poor little thing!



A6

Eğer belirli bir kişiden bahsedilmiyorsa ve genelleme yapılıyorsa 'they' ve 'you' zamirleri kullanılır.

- **You** must be careful with where you step in a construction zone or **you** might hurt yourself.
- **You** are supposed to know where your exam room is when **you** go to college as a grown-up.
- If **you** drive fast, it is more likely that **you** will have an accident.
- **You** should choose your friends wisely and make sure they are the type of people who wouldn't harm you.
- **They** say that **you** would never understand the love for one's own child before **you** have one of your own.
- **They** say that the wisdom does not come with age but with experience, but it is more probable to have more experience with age.
- "A barking dog never bites.", **they** say, which I completely agree with.



A7

'We' öznesi 'hepimiz' anlamında genelleme yaparken kullanılır. 'They' ve 'you' zamirleriyle yapılan genellemeden farklı olarak bu kullanımda özne gruba kendisini de dahil etmektedir.

- As time passed, **we** noticed the changing nature of our nation. **We** became more greedy.
- What **we** should all do as human beings is to care for one another and try to make the world a better place for all of us.
- **We** should have the right to say how **we** want to be governed as general public.



A8

'I' öznesi başka bir özne ile birlikte kullanılıyorsa, 'I' ikinci sırada kullanılır.

- **Ashley and I** invested a great amount of time and money on our new project and we are extremely happy with the result.
- **Holly, Megan and I** were in a girls' band in college, but we lost our passion for music.
- **All my relatives and I** feel it is high time we divided our land and started cultivating it.



EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with a possessive adjective or a possessive pronoun.

- Often people don't experience symptoms of diabetes until _____ **their** _____ blood sugar levels are very high, and then it is too late.
- The Italian luxury car maker Ferrari has unveiled _____ **its** _____ newest supercar, Ferrari California.
- Despite good intentions, modern societies are profoundly unequal. It is true we, the developed nations, have problems but the underdeveloped ones sure have _____ **theirs** _____.
- On the surface, most families claim to have no interest in _____ **their** _____ children's doing any job in particular but that is far from the truth.
- My friend said she wanted to see _____ **our** _____ kitchen when she came over to our house because she wanted to decorate _____ **hers** _____ just like ours.
- Nina admired my watch and I loved _____ **hers** _____, so we exchanged them.
- Every art piece has _____ **its** _____ beauties and what is good for one may be ugly for another.
- I should be the one to inform all _____ **my** _____ family members and friends that the wedding has been cancelled.
- Why do some people see it in themselves to interfere in others' business while they should be spending all their efforts for _____ **their** _____ unfulfilling lives?
- Using too many chemicals for cleaning will have adverse effects on _____ **your** _____ health, so I think you should start using some natural cleaning materials.



EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with a possessive adjective or a possessive pronoun.

- Yesterday I saw people gathering in front of _____ **our** _____ garden. They were waiting for my mother to give them the things we don't use any more.
- The first and central 'noble truth' of the Buddha is that life is unavoidably about suffering and humans should embrace it and _____ **its** _____ outcomes.
- Larson was aware that many people used his trick to propose to their lovers but _____ **his** _____ would be on a train and that would be a first.
- Eric announced to the office that from that day onwards everybody was responsible for _____ **their** _____ calendar and they should plan their own working hours efficiently.
- The way Mark drives is very dangerous but his father's, who should be the responsible one, is no better than _____ **his** _____.
- Why does Helen want to reveal all _____ **her** _____ private life to everyone? She should really keep it to herself.
- I have my keys with me but I am sure I saw _____ **yours** _____ on the table before I left home.
- The way David manages _____ **his** _____ life is nowhere near efficient. He says he will be organized, but he never gets there.
- Erica told me that she had kept _____ **my** _____ seat warm for me as she knows how I cannot bear cold chairs.
- The indigenous people of the Amazon had to come up with healing techniques of _____ **their own** _____ as they are very far from the nearest health care unit.



EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with **an object pronoun, a possessive adjective or a possessive pronoun.**

- Our body is an amazing interconnected system of systems. Many types of organs work together to perform a specific function, and the organ systems function together to give **us**, life and health.
- Philosophy is a discipline committed to helping **us** to live wiser and less sorrowful lives. We, humans, need it.
- What is the most important thing to me can be easily seen in **my** environment and everyday life, which is very peaceful.
- John's vision of world was different from **ours - mine**, so we quarrelled very often until he decided to leave for good.
- The time people spend with **their** loved ones is generally their priority.
- However much Karen wants to reach Hugh to earn **his** love doesn't matter to **him**. He is not interested in her.
- Cities are a big deal. We pretty much all have to live in **them**. Therefore, we should try hard to make **them** peaceful and liveable.
- We build our shelters in the forms of houses and animals build **theirs**. The only difference is the shape and that is because of the use of available materials.
- Lydia knew she had made a mistake but she wanted to change the topic by pointing out to my mistakes. She should have tried to fix **hers** rather than talk about **mine**.
- I can't believe Harold told you that even though he had money he wanted **yours**. He is so jealous of you that he wants to see you poor.

3

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. **Houston seem to attract many tourists for medical purposes, so medical practices should be good there. Still, you should choose ---- very carefully.**

- A) you
 C) yours
 B) theirs
 D) them
 E) your

Cümlede boş bırakılan yere bakıldığında boşluktan sonra bir isim gelmediği görülür. Bu durumda 'possessive adjective' kullanılmaz çünkü bu yapı sıfattır ve ismi niteler. Cümlelerin anlamlı olabilmesi için boşluğa bir önceki cümlede ifade edilen ismin yerini tutan bir isim ya da zamir gelmelidir. Bu durumda hem aitlik belirten hem de ismin yerini tutan yapı olması nedeniyle bir 'possessive pronoun' seçilmelidir. Seçen kişi sen (genel ifade) olduğu için 'yours' doğru olacaktır. Cevap C'dir.

2. **A patient of ---- told Jessica that she no longer wanted to receive medical care from her as she strongly believed Jessica was mistreating her.**

- A) hers
 C) her
 B) she
 D) theirs
 E) his

Cümledeki 'a patient of ----' öbeği 'double possessive' yapısıdır. Bu yüzden boşluğa bir 'possessive pronoun' getirilmelidir. Cümlede bahsedilen kişi Jessica olduğu ve onun hastasından bahsedildiği için kullanılan zamir 'hers' olmalıdır. Cevap A'dır.

8 REVISION

Choose the correct options to complete the paragraph.

China lost control of their first space station *Tiangong-1* in 2016 - and now pieces of it (1) --- come crashing back down to Earth. Research organization Aerospace Corporation recently predicted the station (2) --- re-enter our planet's atmosphere sometime around the middle of March. Around 2,000 to 8,000 pounds of the almost 19,000-pound station (3) --- hit the surface. *Tiangong-1*, or *Heavenly Palace*, was the first station China built and launched. They sent it to space in 2011, and two manned missions to the station were completed. *Tiangong-1* (4) --- last much past 2013, but China decided to lengthen its lifespan. Then they lost control in 2016. The station's orbit has been gradually degrading, so its re-entry will ultimately be uncontrolled. All this (5) --- sound like really bad news; and it's true that thousands of pieces of *Tiangong-1* could make it back to Earth.

1. A) can
 B) must
2. A) could
 B) ought to
3. A) may
 B) must
4. A) didn't have to
 B) wasn't supposed to
5. A) would
 B) may



9 REVISION

Choose the correct options to complete the paragraph.

Before you sell something, you (1) --- know who you are selling it to. If you don't determine who your target customer is, you (2) --- to satisfy too many different customer needs, and end up with a product nobody likes or a service that no one needs. By conducting research, you (3) --- the age group, gender, lifestyle, and other demographic characteristics of the people who have shown interest in your product or service. It is important to provide statistics, analysis, numbers, and supporting facts that (4) --- the reader or the consumer there is a demand for your product or service. When developing a general profile of your customers, you (5) --- to define them by age (usually given in a range of 20-35 years), gender, marital status, etc.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) need to | <input type="radio"/> B) used to |
| 2. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) might try | <input type="radio"/> B) should try |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> A) will have to identify | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) can identify |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> A) would be showing | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) can show |
| 5. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) may want | <input type="radio"/> B) would rather want |



1. **No one ---- me as much as Thomas. We have both lost our closest loved ones. He lost his wife and I have lost my father recently.**
 - A) can understand
 - B) dares to understand
 - C) should understand
 - D) needs to understand
 - E) is to understand

2. **If you've ever owned a cat, you ---- some Purina cat food at some point.**
 - A) could have bought
 - B) need to have bought
 - C) might have bought
 - D) would like to have bought
 - E) should have bought

3. **At one point Orpheus ---- his wife from the underworld. She had been kidnapped by underworld creatures. That proved his heroism.**
 - A) may rescue
 - B) can rescue
 - C) would rescue
 - D) should have rescued
 - E) had to rescue

4. **Amsterdam is a top destination for foodies, so it ---- incredibly difficult to narrow down your dining choices. You will like it, though.**
 - A) shall be
 - B) should not be
 - C) had to be
 - D) must not be
 - E) may be

5. **In 1968, Mao had decreed that millions of young people ---- from the cities to the countryside to learn from the hard life of the peasants. No other way was acceptable for him.**
 - A) wouldn't move
 - B) were able to move
 - C) should move
 - D) didn't need to move
 - E) had to move

6. **Bill Gates ---- the richest man on this planet for now, but that doesn't mean he will stay number 1 for the rest of his life.**
 - A) may be
 - B) can't be
 - C) would be
 - D) mustn't be
 - E) was supposed to be

7. **As Prince's art director, Michael Van Huffer ---- at all times of day or night. But 10 years ago the debilitating neuroimmune condition left him barely able to move, so he put old habits aside.**
 - A) is to work
 - B) was used to working
 - C) had better not work
 - D) ought to have worked
 - E) could work

8. **Studies have shown that dreams ---- ordinary people find creative solutions to their problems.**
 - A) wouldn't help
 - B) had to help
 - C) may help
 - D) must help
 - E) needn't help

9. **I feel very deflated and misled in my new job. I ---- the job offer if I'd known the real story beforehand!**
 - A) can't have accepted
 - B) could have accepted
 - C) should have never accepted
 - D) would have never accepted
 - E) would have accepted

10. **The British ---- advantage of its colonial countries just like any other colonial country ---- back then. It's strange that all those countries are still suffering after the end of colonialism.**
 - A) would take / is supposed to do
 - B) took / used to do
 - C) should take / would have done
 - D) could take / would do
 - E) should have taken / did

11. **The train Jill took ---- through the Alps right now. It has been two hours since it took off and normally it reaches there in two hours.**
- A) could have been going
B) would have been going
C) needs to be going
D) may have been going
 E) must be going
12. **One in every five British lives outside their home country. They ---- for a better option. That's the only logical explanation if you consider the fact that everyone else is dying to get to the UK.**
- A) must be leaving
B) had better be leaving
C) could have left
D) had to leave
E) can leave
13. **The government officials ---- about the outcomes of such declarations as extra tax burdens on the citizens. Now they have an angry crowd to deal with.**
- A) must have thought
 B) should have thought
C) need to be thinking
D) may have thought
E) would have thought
14. **However you take it doesn't matter. You ---- indulging into your lazy habits. I have had enough of your laziness.**
- A) have got to stop
B) would have stopped
C) shouldn't stop
D) are not supposed to stop
E) could have stopped
15. **Thailand is a land of many wonders. It ---- a popular tourist destination before, though. The industry broke through a few years ago.**
- A) was supposed to be
B) is to be
C) didn't have to be
D) used to be
 E) didn't use to be
16. **I know you were here yesterday evening. I also have camera recordings, so it ---- you who broke into my house. Why would you anyway?**
- A) must have been
C) shouldn't have been
E) may have been
 B) can't have been
D) could be
17. **India ---- one of the countries with lowest rate of twin births in the world, but a village in Kerela has been defying this. Almost all births are twins there.**
- A) couldn't be
 C) may be
E) had better not be
B) should be
D) must be
18. **On November 13, 2017, more than 15,000 scientists from 184 countries signed a declaration saying that humanity had failed in its efforts to limit climate change and that environmental challenges ---- to get far worse.**
- A) would have continued
B) used to continue
C) would mind continuing
 D) would continue
E) dare to continue
19. **To become a teacher in Finland, candidates ---- first ---- at least their master's degree and complete the equivalent of a residency program in US medical schools prior to their application.**
- A) would have / received
B) weren't allowed to / receive
C) could / receive
 D) must have / received
E) were supposed to / receive
20. **Large migrations from developing countries like Indonesia ---- western governments and harm the unity of them under the umbrella of the European Union.**
- A) could disrupt
B) should have disrupted
C) must have disrupted
D) must disrupt
E) had better disrupt



1 REVISION

Fill in the blanks with the following conjunctions: because of, hence, seeing as, accordingly, so, since, therefore, inasmuch as, as a consequence, due to.

- The fossil fuel revolution that started in the 18th and 19th centuries was not planned by governments. It occurred since people found fossil fuels were useful in their daily lives.
- Seeing as we were running late for the opera, we had no other choice but to call a taxi.
- If you have an important job and a huge house but you die of a heart attack at an early age because of stress, could anyone still call you successful?
- Inasmuch as Trump has enjoyed a huge global fame, he is almost known by every single person on this planet.
- Birds have light feathers even though they are thick, and many parts of their bodies are just filled with air; as a consequence they gain the ability to fly.
- Due to heavy rain, the streets were filled with sewage as the sewage system had been blocked and the water pushed the remains back on the streets.
- Cricket was brought to Commonwealth countries by British colonists, therefore, they had to teach the locals how to play to be able to have two teams.
- The police don't suspect Rachael, hence they feel no need to follow her.
- Our hens were eaten by coyotes, accordingly we had to build an extra layer of razor wire.
- There are constant changes, so adaptation needs to be part of our lifestyle simply.

2 REVISION

Fill in the blanks with the following conjunctions: only if, providing that, unless, on condition that, in the event of, as long as, if.

- Peter would have been accepted back to his school only if he had apologized to his teachers, friends and agreed to pay for the damage.
- In the event of a robbery, ring the alarm beneath your desk and police will come running. Plus, after the bell, the security in the bank will have the authority to use his gun.
- Providing that you watch this documentary with me, I will study Maths with you.
- In 1610, Galileo turned his new telescope towards Venus. To his amazement, he saw the planet pass through phases just like the Moon. Galileo correctly surmised that this could happen only if Venus had an orbit closer to the Sun than Earth's orbit.
- Unless you have been told so, do not enter this room.
- I will let you fly to Dubai for the weekend on condition that you stay within your budget and spend no more than that.
- As long as you know where you are taking us, I don't have a problem letting you lead.
- If you came across your ex-wife in the shopping mall, what would you say to her?
- If one knows his capabilities and acts accordingly, there wouldn't be much to criticise.
- If they had been nicer to Alice, she would have no problem giving them the extra tickets.

3 REVISION

Fill in the blanks with the following conjunctions: even though, much as, however, though, in spite of, despite, on the other hand, still, as opposed to, for all, yet.

- Using animals in research is a concern to some; yet, the benefits derived from the ethical, humane use of laboratory animals for biomedical research are huge.
- Despite her parents' struggle to convince her, Rashida insisted on breaking the Pakistani tradition and staying single for her career.
- If you count millionaires, there are more than 13 million very rich people in the world. However, none of these affluent people attract as much attention as Bill Gates.
- Social media is good for so many reasons, still, I prefer the good 'old' human interaction on the other end of the phone or a paper letter just once in a while versus a string of emails.
- Since 1947, you and I have not evolved at all, relatively speaking. On the other hand, the evolution of technology has increased significantly.
- Though many people try to keep up with the latest fashion on this island, it is so disconnected from the world that it takes the fashion items at least a year to reach here.
- The delivery man rang the bell and waited, however nobody opened the door even though he heard footsteps, so he left.
- Much as poverty is deep and widespread, we can say Bangladesh has reduced population growth and improved health and education in recent years.
- As opposed to common belief, many nomadic nations are not on constant move. They stay at a certain place up to two years.
- In spite of the loud cry of the baby, the babysitter kept combing her own hair and ignored the baby. Luckily, the mother saw that on the camera and ran home.

4 REVISION

Fill in the blanks with the following conjunctions : in addition to, furthermore, moreover, indeed, in addition, besides, also, as well as.

- There are plenty of taxis as well as buses in Singapore.
- Extremely large stars live hard, in addition they die young, so they are notoriously difficult to study.
- Humans have long debated the idea "Money can't buy you happiness." Popular opinion suggests that, it cannot indeed, but more recently researchers have challenged this notion.
- Animals and humans have similar DNA, they also share more or less the same set of organs and systems.
- New research supported by Cambridge University, besides European Union funding, has added weight to the theory that education protects against Alzheimer's disease.
- Lifestyle choices can affect how we store information in the brain, in addition to how we perceive objects.
- I love Ellen and I want to support her; furthermore I want to give her enough money to study in Europe.
- My brother wants to buy a house before he gets married, moreover, he wants a car for himself and another one for his fiancée. Not to mention he has no money.
- Seoul is a modern city full of delicious gastronomic choices as well as great attractions, historical sights, and places to shop.
- There are many places I want to stay for a while, indeed Madrid is one of them, so maybe I should stay here.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

5 REVISION Choose the correct options to complete the paragraph.

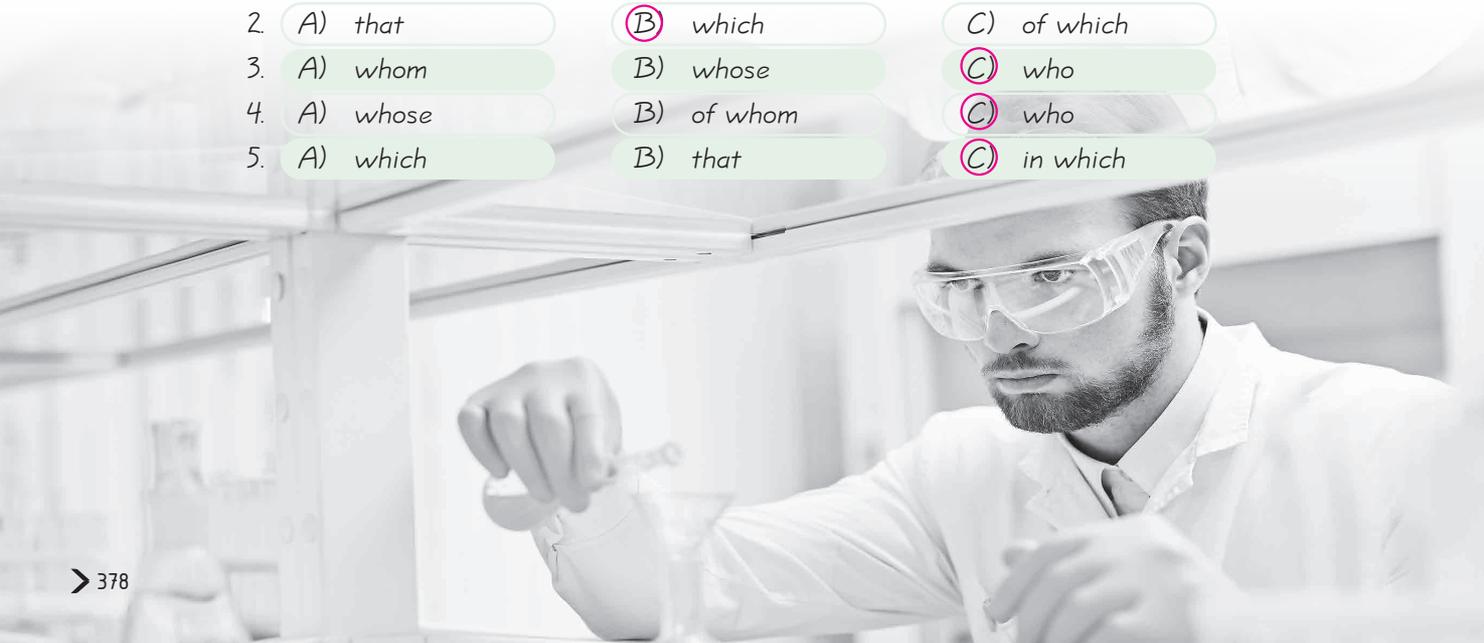
Buddhism is a spiritual tradition (1) ---- focuses on personal spiritual development. There are 376 million followers worldwide, (2) ---- live in Asia. Buddhists seek to reach a state of nirvana, following the path of the Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama, (3) ---- went on a quest for enlightenment around the sixth century BC. There is no belief in a creator god. Buddhists believe that nothing is fixed or permanent and that change is always possible. The path to enlightenment is through the practice and development of morality, meditation and wisdom. Buddhists believe that life is both endless and subject to impermanence, suffering and uncertainty. These states are called the *tilakhana*, (4) ---- is also known as the three signs of existence. Existence is endless because individuals are reincarnated over and over again, (5) ---- suffering throughout many lives.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) that | <input type="radio"/> B) in which |
| 2. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) most of whom | <input type="radio"/> B) all of which |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> A) whose | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) who |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> A) whom | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) which |
| 5. <input type="radio"/> A) experienced | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) experiencing |

6 REVISION Choose the correct options to complete the paragraph.

From the time of Hippocrates, physicians have suspected a link between epilepsy and depression. Now, for the first time, scientists at Rutgers University and Columbia University have found evidence that seizures and mood disorders such as depression may share the same genetic cause. (1) ---- you may have but don't know, in some people with epilepsy, (2) ---- may lead to better screening and treatment to improve patients' quality of life. The scientists studied dozens of unusual families with multiple relatives (3) ---- had epilepsy, and compared the family members' lifetime prevalence of mood disorders with that of the US population. They found an increased incidence of mood disorders in persons (4) ---- suffer from a type of the condition called focal epilepsy, (5) ---- seizures begin in just one part of the brain.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. <input type="radio"/> A) of which | <input type="radio"/> B) in which | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) which |
| 2. <input type="radio"/> A) that | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) which | <input type="radio"/> C) of which |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> A) whom | <input type="radio"/> B) whose | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) who |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> A) whose | <input type="radio"/> B) of whom | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) who |
| 5. <input type="radio"/> A) which | <input type="radio"/> B) that | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) in which |



7

REVISION

Choose the correct options to complete the paragraph.

Tsunamis spell calamity. These giant waves, (1) --- by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and underwater landslides, are some of the deadliest natural disasters known. For example, the 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean killed over 230,000 people, a higher death toll than any fire or hurricane. Scientists (2) --- the effects of tsunamis have now shed light on what could be the earliest record of a person (3) --- in a tsunami; someone (4) --- lived 6,000 years ago in what's now Papua New Guinea in the southwest Pacific. A skull was found in geological sediments (5) --- the distinctive hallmarks of ancient tsunami activity. This means, as scientists posit in a new paper in PLOS ONE, that this skull could be from the earliest known tsunami victim.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <input type="radio"/> A) causing | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) caused |
| 2. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) studying | <input type="radio"/> B) to study |
| 3. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) to have been killed | <input type="radio"/> B) being killed |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> A) whom | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) who |
| 5. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) having | <input type="radio"/> B) to have |

8

REVISION

Choose the correct options to complete the paragraph.

The city of Edo, (1) --- was later called Tokyo, was the capital of the Tokugawa, a dynastic military regime, from 1600 to 1868. Under the feudal system set up by the Tokugawa family, the 250-odd provincial lords known as daimyo, (2) --- ruled independent domains throughout the country, were required to live half their time in the capital and maintain large permanent estates with bands of retainers there. These military men, (3) --- bushi or samurai, made up roughly half the city's population. Servicing this large ruling elite was the foundation of the city's prosperity. Since the Tokugawa limited foreign trade to the far western port of Nagasaki and allowed no foreign residence elsewhere in Japan, the growth of international trade and Western imperialism had little direct impact on the city until the arrival of the US gunboats in 1853. The country also remained largely free of internal warfare during these two centuries. Despite the bureaucratization of rule over the course of this long peace, the Tokugawa rulers remained military men, (4) --- capital was in theory, if not in practice, a fortress and encampment. The merchant bourgeoisie (5) --- came to flourish in Edo was given considerable autonomy but was never involved in the governance of the city as a whole.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. <input type="radio"/> A) in which | <input type="radio"/> B) that | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) which |
| 2. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) who | <input type="radio"/> B) where | <input type="radio"/> C) when |
| 3. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) having called | <input type="radio"/> B) calling | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) called |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> A) who | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) whose | <input type="radio"/> C) of whose |
| 5. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) that | <input type="radio"/> B) which | <input type="radio"/> C) when |



PREPOSITIONS

1 REVISION

Choose the correct option.

- Scientists, politicians and industrialists continue to debate the causes of global warming, ---- some of them arguing it is a natural process that's been going on ---- centuries.**
A) with / for B) at / since
- India is identified ---- the birthplace of Hinduism and Buddhism, the third and fourth most common religions.**
A) of B) as
- Rural areas in anywhere are far less likely to have access ---- clean water and sanitation, health and education facilities or to get help ---- international aid.**
A) to / from B) of / for
- Dust had gathered ---- the furniture in the living room because we had been ---- for a long time.**
A) on / away B) with / off
- Rhino and elephants became valuable targets when rhino horn and ivory came to serve ---- currency for arms among the ten rebel forces.**
A) as B) like
- Between 1910 and the late 1970s, about 100,000 Aboriginal children were abducted ---- their families ---- the Australian nationals.**
A) for / in B) from / by
- even realizing it, people around the world may be affected by air pollution. Sometimes it is impossible to see the pollution.**
A) With B) Without
- The parasite that causes malaria has two specialized proteins that protect its genetic material ---- the parasite finds a new home in a new host.**
A) until B) about
- Experts say that the lack ---- physical activity leads ---- age-related weakness and poor health in older adults.**
A) for / in B) of / to
- When baby sea turtles are born, they make the journey from nest to ocean ---- their first 24 hours. If they don't, they die.**
A) within B) since

11. **Greek mythology is the set of stories ---- the gods, goddesses, heroes and rituals of Ancient Greeks. It has fascinated the world ---- its start.**

- A) about / since B) of / for

12. **Sudden and unexplained weight loss is not uncommon ---- people with long-term HIV infection. They may lose a lot of weight all of a sudden.**

- A) between B) among

13. **Women today tend ---- have a longer life span than men almost everywhere worldwide ---- more than a decade.**

- A) in / in B) to / by

14. **In a world where the climate is changing ---- a rate of geological record, the Arctic is on the front line, experiencing the most rapid warming on the planet.**

- A) at B) by

15. **A new report showing murder rates ---- the world has revealed that Los Cabos in Mexico is the deadliest city on Earth, ---- a staggering 11,133 homicides per 100,000 residents.**

- A) through / at B) around / with

16. **Everything in the universe someday comes to an end. Even stars. Though some might last for trillions of years, they eventually run ---- fuel and die.**

- A) off B) out of

17. **Around 40% of the world's population use online social media, and we're spending an average of two hours every day sharing, liking, tweeting and updating ---- these platforms, according ---- some reports.**

- A) on / to B) in / with

18. **We aren't sure which is scarier; the fact that we might not be alone in the universe, or the possibility that we are. Are we happier with aliens ---- or not?**

- A) about B) around

19. **One of the most famous football players, Lionel Messi earned a total of \$80 million ---- playing football.**

- A) at B) from

20. **---- any other place on the planet, Australia is filled with poisonous animals and plants. They are well adapted ---- living with humans.**

- A) Like / with B) Unlike / to

1. ---- could I be held responsible for the theft in the store. I had locked the doors and turned on the alarm system before leaving.
- A) Only later B) No sooner
C) Only then **D) In no way**
E) Such
2. In the morning Harold went to ---- to get his eyes checked. He came back with a prescription for glasses.
- A) doctor **B) the doctor's**
C) the doctor office D) doctor's office
E) the office of doctor
3. The full moon is the best time to go fishing for me. I catch a lot of ---- when I go then.
- A) fishes B) the fish
C) fish D) the fishes
E) fishes'
4. Neither of the customers were willing to give their place to the disabled man, ----? I watched it from the other side of the shop.
- A) weren't they B) was he
C) wasn't he D) did they
E) were they
5. ---- I a little older, I would get my backpack ready in ten minutes and go on a trip with my friends because I don't care about money.
- A) Had B) Not only
C) None **D) Were**
E) Should
6. ---- are on the same street, so they see each other a lot. They even go to work together sometimes.
- A) Mary and Bella's house
B) Mary's house and Bella's
C) Mary's and Bella's houses
D) The house of Mary and Bella
E) The houses of Mary and Bella's
7. You should make a call to ---- directly to ask about your job application, otherwise you will never get a definite answer.
- A) the company CEO
B) the CEO of the company
C) CEO of the company
D) company CEO
E) company's CEO
8. Spring is ---- of the year for many people. Everybody is filled with joy when the flowers start blossoming.
- A) the times B) the best times
C) times D) best time
E) the best time
9. Directed by Martin Scorsese, *Goodfellas* is often considered to be one of the greatest mafia movies ever, ----?
- A) shouldn't it **B) isn't it**
C) was it D) is it
E) are they
10. ---- we known that we would have to make such a huge payment, we would have brought more money.
- A) Had** B) Were
C) Should D) Seldom
E) Never

11. --- had I opened the car trunk --- a man jumped out of it and started running down the street without any shoes on.
- A) Such / that B) No sooner / than
 C) Only / when D) So / that
 E) Hardly / ever
12. There are many factors that play a role when assigning a --- level to a dog, but an expert can easily understand how dangerous a dog is.
- A) dangers' B) danger's
 C) the danger D) danger
 E) dangers
13. Learning a different language can be fun and it can open new possibilities for my career, ---? I really want to learn French.
- A) can it B) can they
 C) can't they D) can't you
 E) can't it
14. --- should the interns be allowed in the electricity unit because they may get themselves electrocuted.
- A) On no account B) Only then
 C) Nowhere D) Little
 E) Only later
15. Mathematics --- the amount of brain activity, according to some studies.
- A) increase B) increases
 C) have increased D) were increasing
 E) are increasing
16. --- the hospital premises were the patients not allowed to take a walk for fear that they might break out and run off.
- A) Out B) Up
 C) Under D) On
 E) In
17. Our society seems to have a fascination with serial killer stories, ---? There are so many films about them and a lot of people watch them.
- A) don't they B) doesn't it
 C) does it D) do they
 E) has it
18. It is better to buy one pair of shoes for \$100 that lasts five years, than --- that cost \$20 but last one year each and require five trips to the store.
- A) five pairs of shoes B) five pair of shoes
 C) the five pairs of shoe D) five pairs' of shoes
 E) five pair of a shoe
19. --- have I ever started a fight with my fiancée out of nowhere. I always had a valid reason to be angry with her.
- A) Only later B) Had
 C) Should D) Never
 E) Rarely
20. Animals can be trained to obey some basic commands such as sit, stay, roll over, and fetch, ---? I can't get my dog to do any of those. Maybe I am doing it wrong.
- A) can't they B) can it
 C) can't it D) can they
 E) can he





LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Turkish Meaning
abide	abode / abided	abode / abided	<i>kurallara uymak, itaat etmek</i>
arise	arose	arisen	<i>ortaya çıkmak, doğmak</i>
awake	awoke	awoken	<i>uyan(dır)mak</i>
be	was / were	been	<i>olmak</i>
bear	bore	borne / born	<i>taşımak; doğurmak; katlanmak</i>
beat	beat	beaten	<i>yenmek; dövmek; çarpmak (kalp)</i>
become	became	become	<i>... hal(in)e gelmek</i>
begin	began	begun	<i>başlamak</i>
behold	beheld	beheld	<i>farkına varmak, görmek</i>
bend	bent	bent	<i>eğ(il)mek, bük(ül)mek</i>
beseech	besought / beseeched	besought / beseeched	<i>yalvarmak, dilemek</i>
bespeak	bespoke	bespoken	<i>bir şeyin göstergesi olmak</i>
bet	bet / betted	bet / betted	<i>bahse / iddiaya girmek</i>
bid	bid / bade	bid / bidden	<i>fiyat teklif etmek</i>
bind	bound	bound	<i>bağlamak</i>
bite	bit	bitten	<i>ısırmak, dişlemek</i>
bleed	bled	bled	<i>kanamak</i>
blow	blew	blown	<i>üfleme; esmek</i>
break	broke	broken	<i>kırmak</i>
breed	bred	bred	<i>yavrulamak; hayvan yetiştirmek</i>
bring	brought	brought	<i>getirmek</i>
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	<i>yayın yapmak</i>
build	built	built	<i>inşa etmek</i>
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	<i>yanmak; yakmak</i>

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

burst	burst	burst	<i>patla(t)mak</i>
buy	bought	bought	<i>satın almak</i>
cast	cast	cast	<i>fırlatmak, atmak; yaymak, saçmak</i>
catch	caught	caught	<i>yakalamak</i>
choose	chose	chosen	<i>seçmek</i>
cling	clung	clung	<i>tutunmak, yapışmak</i>
come	came	come	<i>gelmek</i>
cost	cost / costed	cost / costed	<i>mâl olmak</i>
creep	crept	crept	<i>sürünerek ilerlemek, süzülme</i>
cut	cut	cut	<i>kesmek</i>
deal	dealt	dealt	<i>ilgilenmek; kart dağıtmak</i>
dig	dug	dug	<i>kazmak</i>
dive	dived / dove (US)	dived	<i>suya dalmak</i>
do	did	done	<i>yapmak</i>
draw	drew	drawn	<i>çizmek; çekmek</i>
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	<i>rüya görmek; hayal etmek</i>
drink	drank	drunk	<i>içmek</i>
drive	drove	driven	<i>araba sürmek</i>
dwell	dwelt / dwelled	dwelt / dwelled	<i>yaşamak, ikâmet etmek</i>
eat	ate	eaten	<i>yemek</i>
fall	fell	fallen	<i>düşmek</i>
feed	fed	fed	<i>besle(n)mek</i>
feel	felt	felt	<i>hissetmek</i>
fight	fought	fought	<i>savaşmak; tartışmak; mücadele etmek</i>
find	found	found	<i>bulmak</i>
flee	fled	fled	<i>sıvışmak, kaçıp gitmek</i>

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

fling	flung	flung	<i>fırlatıp atmak, savurmak</i>
fly	flew	flown	<i>uç(ur)mak</i>
forbid	forbad / forbade	forbidden	<i>yasaklamak</i>
forecast	forecast / forecasted	forecast / forecasted	<i>tahmin etmek, öngörmek</i>
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	<i>tahmin etmek, öngörmek</i>
foretell	foretold	foretold	<i>önceden bilmek / görmek</i>
forget	forgot	forgotten	<i>unutmak</i>
forgive	forgave	forgiven	<i>affetmek</i>
forsake	forsook	forsaken	<i>terk etmek; vazgeçmek, bırakmak</i>
freeze	froze	frozen	<i>don(dur)mak</i>
get	got	got / gotten (US)	<i>elde etmek; anlamak; alıp getirmek</i>
give	gave	given	<i>vermek</i>
go	went	gone	<i>gitmek</i>
grind	ground	ground	<i>öğütmek; bilemek</i>
grow	grew	grown	<i>yetiş(tir)mek, büyü(t)mek</i>
hang	hung / hanged	hung / hanged	<i>asmak</i>
have	had	had	<i>sahip olmak</i>
hear	heard	heard	<i>duymak</i>
heave	hove / heaved	hove / heaved	<i>ağır bir şeyi zorla kaldırmak</i>
hide	hid	hidden	<i>sakla(n)mak, gizle(n)mek</i>
hit	hit	hit	<i>vurmak, çarpmak</i>
hold	held	held	<i>tutmak; taşımak, içermek</i>
hurt	hurt	hurt	<i>incitmek; ağrımak</i>
keep	kept	kept	<i>tutmak</i>
kneel	knelt / kneeled	knelt / kneeled	<i>diz çökmek</i>
knit	knit / knitted	knit / knitted	<i>örmek</i>

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

know	knew	known	<i>bilmek</i>
lay	laid	laid	<i>yerleřtirmek; örtmek, yaymak</i>
lead	led	led	<i>öncülük / kılavuzluk etmek</i>
lean	leant / leaned	leant / leaned	<i>bir yöne doğru eğilmek</i>
leap	leapt / leaped	leapt / leaped	<i>atlamak, sıçramak, zıplamak</i>
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	<i>öğrenmek</i>
leave	left	left	<i>bırakmak; terk etmek; ayrılmak</i>
lend	lent	lent	<i>ödünç vermek</i>
let	let	let	<i>izin vermek</i>
lie	lay	lain	<i>yatmak, uzanmak</i>
light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted	<i>yakmak, yanmak; aydınlatmak</i>
lose	lost	lost	<i>kaybetmek</i>
make	made	made	<i>yapmak</i>
mean	meant	meant	<i>anlamına gelmek; kastetmek</i>
meet	met	met	<i>tanıřmak; buluşmak; toplantı yapmak</i>
mishear	misheard	misheard	<i>yanlıř duymak</i>
mislead	misled	misled	<i>yanılmak, aldatmak</i>
misread	misread	misread	<i>yanlıř okumak / anlam çıkarmak</i>
misspell	misspelt / misspelled	misspelt / misspelled	<i>yanlıř hecelelemek / yazmak</i>
mistake	mistook	mistaken	<i>yanlıř anlamak, yanılmak</i>
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	<i>yanlıř / ters anlamak</i>
mow	mowed	mown / mowed	<i>çim biçmek / kesmek</i>
outdo	outdid	outdone	<i>bir konuda birini geçmek</i>
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	<i>fazla büyümek</i>
outrun	outran	outrun	<i>birisinden / bir şeyden daha hızlı ilerlemek</i>
outsell	outsold	outsold	<i>daha fazla satmak</i>

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

overcome	overcame	overcome	<i>üstesinden gelmek</i>
overdo	overdid	overdone	<i>aşırıya kaçmak, abartmak</i>
overeas	overate	overeaten	<i>tıka basa yemek</i>
overhear	overheard	overheard	<i>istemeden kulak misafiri olmak</i>
override	overrode	overridden	<i>geçersiz saymak; -den daha önemli olmak</i>
overrun	overran	overrun	<i>istila etmek; süresini aşmak</i>
oversee	oversaw	overseen	<i>denetlemek</i>
oversleep	overslept	overslept	<i>uyuya kalmak</i>
overtake	overtook	overtaken	<i>sollamak; -den daha başarılı olmak</i>
partake	partook	partaken	<i>katılmak, iştirak etmek</i>
pay	paid	paid	<i>ödemek</i>
proofread	proofread	proofread	<i>yazım hatalarını bulup düzeltmek</i>
prove	proved	proved / proven (US)	<i>kanıtlamak</i>
put	put	put	<i>koymak, yerleştirmek</i>
quit	quit / quitted	quit / quitted	<i>bir şeyi bırakmak / terk etmek</i>
read	read	read	<i>okumak</i>
reset	reset	reset	<i>sıfırlamak, yeniden ayarlamak</i>
rid	rid	rid	<i>kurtulmak, kurtarmak; arın(dır)mak</i>
ride	rode	ridden	<i>(ata / bisiklete vb.) binmek</i>
ring	rang	rung	<i>çalmak (zil, telefon); telefon etmek</i>
rise	rose	risen	<i>artmak; yükselmek; ayağa kalkmak</i>
run	ran	run	<i>koşmak; işletmek</i>
say	said	said	<i>söylemek</i>
see	saw	seen	<i>görmek; anlamak</i>
seek	sought	sought	<i>aramak, bulmaya çalışmak</i>
sell	sold	sold	<i>satmak</i>

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

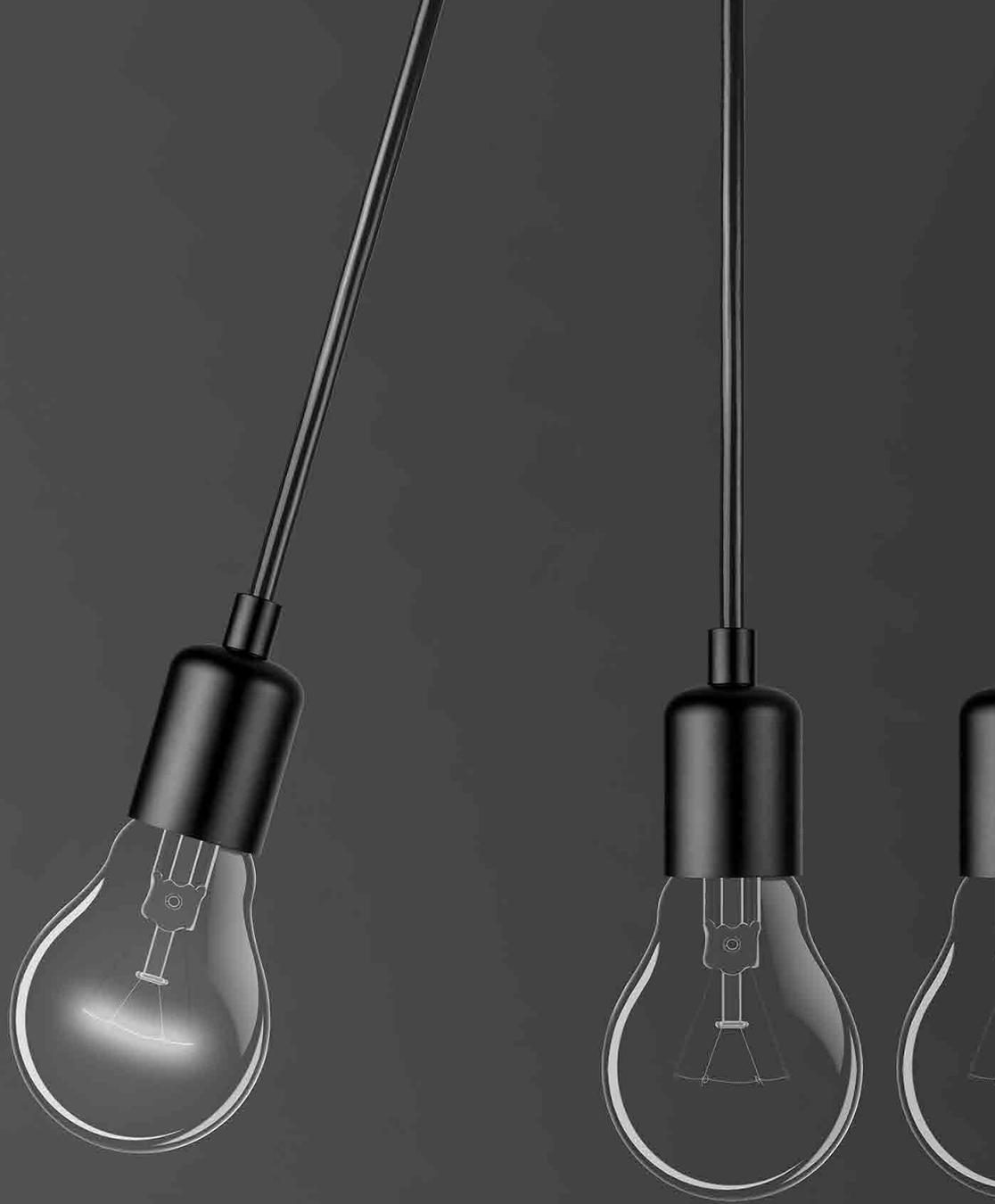
send	sent	sent	<i>göndermek, yollamak</i>
set	set	set	<i>ayarlamak, kurmak</i>
sew	sewed	sewn	<i>dikiş dikmek</i>
shake	shook	shaken	<i>sallamak; sarsmak</i>
shed	shed	shed	<i>dökmek</i>
shine	shone / shined	shone / shined	<i>parlamak, ışık saçmak</i>
shoot	shot	shot	<i>ateş etmek</i>
show	showed	shown	<i>göstermek</i>
shrink	shrank	shrunk	<i>daral(t)mak, küçül(t)mek</i>
shut	shut	shut	<i>kapatmak</i>
sing	sang	sung	<i>(şarkı) söylemek</i>
sink	sank	sunk	<i>bat(ır)mak (gemi vb.)</i>
sit	sat	sat	<i>oturmak</i>
slay	slew	slain	<i>öldürmek, katletmek</i>
sleep	slept	slept	<i>uyumak</i>
slide	slid	slid	<i>kay(dır)mak</i>
sling	slung	slung	<i>fırlatmak; askıya almak</i>
slink	slunk	slunk	<i>sıvışmak, fark edilmeden gitmek</i>
slit	slit	slit	<i>uzunlamasına kesmek, yarmak</i>
smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled	<i>kok(la)mak</i>
sow	sowed	sown / sowed	<i>tohum ekmek</i>
speak	spoke	spoken	<i>konuşmak</i>
speed	sped	sped	<i>süratle / hızla gitmek</i>
spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled	<i>hecelelemek; yazım kurallarına göre yazmak</i>
spend	spent	spent	<i>harcamak</i>
spill	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled	<i>dökmek</i>

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

spin	spun	spun	<i>dön(dür)mek</i>
spit	spat	spat	<i>tükürmek</i>
split	split	split	<i>böl(ün)mek, parçala(n)mak</i>
spoil	spoilt / spoiled	spoit / spoiled	<i>boz(ul)mak; şımartmak</i>
spread	spread	spread	<i>yaymak, sürmek; dağıtmak</i>
spring	sprang	sprung	<i>sıçramak; ortaya çıkmak</i>
stand	stood	stood	<i>ayağa kalmak; ayakta durmak</i>
steal	stole	stolen	<i>çalmak, aşırarak</i>
stick	stuck	stuck	<i>yapış(tır)mak</i>
sting	stung	stung	<i>sokmak, ısırarak (böcek, arı vb.)</i>
stink	stank	stunk	<i>kötü kokmak</i>
strew	strewed	strewn / strewed	<i>saç(ıl)mak</i>
stride	strode	stridden	<i>hızlı bir şekilde yürümek</i>
strike	struck	struck	<i>vurmak; grev yapmak; saldırmak</i>
string	strung	strung	<i>bir şeyi ipe asmak</i>
strive	strove / strived	striven / strived	<i>çabalamak, gayret etmek</i>
swear	swore	sworn	<i>yemin etmek; küfür etmek</i>
sweep	swept	swept	<i>süpürmek</i>
swell	swelled	swollen	<i>şişmek, kabarmak</i>
swim	swam	swum	<i>yüzmek</i>
swing	swung	swung	<i>salla(n)mak; dön(dür)mek</i>
take	took	taken	<i>almak</i>
teach	taught	taught	<i>öğretmek</i>
tear	tore	torn	<i>yırt(ıl)mak</i>
tell	told	told	<i>söylemek, anlatmak</i>
think	thought	thought	<i>düşünmek</i>

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

throw	threw	thrown	<i>atmak, fırlatmak</i>
thrust	thrust	thrust	<i>itmek, saplamak</i>
tread	trod / treaded	trodden / trod	<i>basmak, çiğnemek; davranmak</i>
underfeed	underfed	underfed	<i>yetersiz besle(n)mek</i>
undergo	underwent	undergone	<i>maruz kalmak</i>
underlie	underlay	underlain	<i>bir şeyin asıl nedeni olmak</i>
understand	understood	understood	<i>anlamak</i>
undertake	undertook	undertaken	<i>üstlenmek</i>
undo	undid	undone	<i>çözmek, açmak; bir şeyin etkisinden kurtulmak</i>
uphold	upheld	upheld	<i>onaylamak; destek olmak</i>
upset	upset	upset	<i>üzmek</i>
wake	woke	woken	<i>uyanmak</i>
wear	wore	worn	<i>giymek, takmak; yıpranmak</i>
weave	wove	woven	<i>dokumak</i>
wed	wed / wedded	wed / wedded	<i>evlenmek</i>
weep	wept	wept	<i>ağlamak</i>
wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted	<i>ıslatmak</i>
win	won	won	<i>kazanmak</i>
wind	wound	wound	<i>dolamak, sarmak (ip vb.); kurmak (saat vb.)</i>
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	<i>hesaptan para çekmek; geri çekilmek</i>
withhold	withheld	withheld	<i>alıkoymak, esirgemek</i>
withstand	withstood	withstood	<i>dayanmak, karşı koymak</i>
wring	wrung	wrung	<i>sıkmak, sıkıp suyunu çıkarmak</i>
write	wrote	written	<i>yazmak</i>





ANSWER KEY

