

İngilizce Sınavlara Hazırlık

GRAMMAR

start up

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PRONOUNS

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 - Be opposed to
 - Be used to
 - Be addicted to
 - etc.
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- If it hadn't been for ...
- But for ...
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- Type 2 / Mixed Type 2 + 3
- Type 3 / Mixed Type 3 + 2
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- As if
- As though
- Even if
- If not
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- None
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- Every
- Either
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- Between
- Up
- Down
- Above
- Over
- Below

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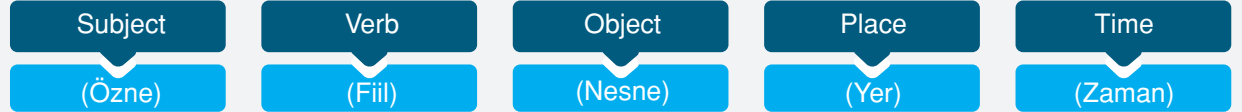


PRONOUNS





İngilizcedeki Cümle Yapısı:



Jane played **tennis** in the garden yesterday.

'Jane' cümle içinde özne konumundadır ve 'tennis' de nesne konumundadır. Her ikisi de isimdir. **Zamirler ismin yerini tutan kelimelerdir.** Bu durumda hem özne hem de nesne bir zamirle yer değiştirebilir. 'Jane' özne olduğundan 'subject pronoun' ile; 'tennis' ise nesne olduğundan 'object pronoun' ile yer değiştirecektir. Aşağıdaki tabloda zamirler kullanım yerlerine göre verilmiştir.

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

Aşağıdaki cümle için tablodan kullanım yerlerine uygun zamir seçildiğinde cümle şu şekilde değiştirilebilir:

- ▶ Jane played tennis in the garden yesterday.
She played **it** in the garden yesterday.

Aşağıdaki benzer örnekleri inceleyiniz:

- ▶ My dog ran after the cats on the street today.
It ran after **them** on the street today.
- ▶ Nicole and I have been good friends since high school.
We have been good friends since high school.
- ▶ Nayman and Leo acted on the film together but only Leo became a celebrity.
They acted on **it** together but only **he** became a celebrity.

- ▶ **A pet of my parents'** has run off and we cannot find it anywhere.
- ▶ **A neighbour of Karen's** told me about the Brungsteen family and their disabled child.
- ▶ **A customer of Ferdinand's** visits the bank more often than needed and I think she is in love with him.
- ▶ **A friend of ours** is coming to see us at the weekend.
- ▶ **A co-worker of Taylor's** asked me out on a date after he met me at Taylor's party.
 - Bu yapı sadece kişilerden değil, nesnelere de kullanılır.
 - ▶ The painting on the wall is **a picture of my father's**.
(Duvardaki tablo babamın resimlerinden biridir.)
 - Bu cümlede resmin sahibi belirtilmektedir. Resim babama aittir.
 - ▶ The painting on the wall is **a picture of my father**.
(Duvardaki tablo babamın bir resmidir.)
 - Bu cümlede resimdeki kişi belirtilmektedir. Resimde babam vardır.

Sample Questions

3

1. The Greek philosopher, Theophrastus, followed the steps of Plato and Aristotle; indeed, he was a student of ----.
 A) they B) their
 C) themselves D) them
 E) theirs
 • Cümledeki 'a student of ----' öbeği 'double possessive' yapısıdır. Bu yüzden boşlukta 'possessive pronoun' kullanmamız gerekir. Dolayısıyla doğru cevap E'dir.
2. A client of ---- that develops medical devices from concept to production is looking to add a mechanical engineer to ---- staff.
 A) my / my B) ours / his
 C) yours / hers D) hers / ours
 E) hers / theirs
 • Cümledeki 'a client of ----' öbeği 'double possessive' yapısıdır. Bu yüzden birinci boşluğa 'possessive pronoun' getirmemiz gerekir. İkinci boşluktan sonra isim var ve ismi tanımlamak için önüne 'possessive adjective' gelir. Dolayısıyla doğru cevap B'dir.
3. Everybody has a story to tell and I'd like to share ----.
 A) my B) its
 C) itself D) me
 E) mine
4. Every nation can criticize their election system as the French criticize ----.
 A) mine B) herself
 C) theirs D) its
 E) them
5. The seven wonders of the ancient world all had ---- unique beauty and the Temple of Artemis had its own, for sure.
 A) their B) itself
 C) herself D) his
 E) it
6. Adele asked her mother for ---- car but she said she needed it and that she should get ---- repaired.
 A) his / her own B) hers / herself
 C) our / his D) its / she
 E) her / hers

4

'This' ve 'these' genellikle şimdiki veya gelecek zaman, 'that' ve 'those' ise geçmiş zaman ifadelerinde kullanılır.

- ▶ You can't make a fool out of me **this time**. (*bu sefer*)
- ▶ Children are suffering from vitamin D deficiency **these days**. (*bu günlerde*)
- ▶ The battle having taken place **that day** was extremely fierce. (*o gün*)
- ▶ In **those years**, the schools weren't under the control of the government. (*o yıllarda*)

5

Sayılamayan isimlerle birlikte sadece 'this' ve 'that' kullanılır.

- ▶ **This** luggage is really heavy; I can't carry it.
- ▶ **Ashley** : I've heard that the minister is on vacation for a month.
Sam : No, **that** information is false.
- ▶ **Tom** : We have very little jam left.
Jane : Oh, no. **That** is not enough for breakfast.

6

'Those' kelimesi genelleme yaparken 'insanlar' ve 'kişiler' anlamında kullanılabilir. Bu şekilde 'those'dan sonra relative clause (sıfat cümlecığı - 'that / who' ya da bunların kısaltılmış hali -reduction-) gelebilir.

- ▶ In my opinion, **those** who have a sibling are really lucky.
- ▶ **Those** who can speak a language well can learn another easily.
- ▶ The nurse came out into the waiting room and said that **those** of us who wanted to see the doctor had to fill out a form first.
- ▶ '**Those of you** who have a complaint to make, please fill out the blue form,' said the man.
- ▶ The people living on this side of the city tend to be poorer than **those** living on the other side.
- ▶ People who live in the countryside seem to live much slower paced lives than **those** in the city.
- ▶ The students in my classroom seem to be much quieter than **those** in yours.

7

That of / those of: Bu yapılar her zamir gibi cümlede önceden kullanılmış bir ismi tekrar etmemek için kullanılır ve o ismin yerini tutarlar. İçinde buldukları cümle de genellikle 'the ... of ...' (isim tamlaması) ile başlar ve cümlede bir karşılaştırma yapısı bulunur. 'That of' tekil, 'those of' çoğul isimlerden önce kullanılır. Bu anlamıyla sadece 'that of' ve 'those of' yapıları kullanılır. 'This of' ya da 'these of' şeklinde bir kullanım yoktur.

- ▶ The mass of the Earth is much greater than **that of the Moon**.
(*Ay'ın kütesinden / Ay'inkinden*)
- ▶ The Pacific Ocean almost double the volume of water than **that of the Atlantic Ocean**.
- ▶ This restaurant has many more customers than **those of the one across the street**.
- ▶ The nutritional benefits of a salad is usually much higher than **those of a burger**.
- ▶ The salary of a teacher is higher than **that of a bus driver**.



'This', 'that', 'these' ve 'those' sıfat olarak kullanıldıklarında 'one' zamirinden önce kullanılabilirler.

- ▶ Which skirt is yours? **This one** or **that one**?
(= *This skirt or that skirt?*)
- ▶ Which cookies do you want? **These ones** or **those ones**?
(= *These cookies or those cookies?*)
- ▶ I don't want a chocolate bar. I want the biscuit over there. **That one** with the yellow package.
- ▶ I have lived in three different cities in my life and **this one** is definitely the most exciting.



EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with **that**, **those**, **this**, **these**, **that of** or **those of**.

1. The students in our grade seem to be much more mature than _____ the grade below us.
2. Sometimes I miss _____ days when I was young and would spend my free time climbing trees and playing in the garden.
3. I think _____ is the cheapest restaurant around here, so it's usually where I come for lunch.
4. We walked up to look at the strange statue _____ was sitting in the middle of the field.
5. _____ beach seems really nice; the one we went to yesterday wasn't very clean.
6. When I was ten years old, I lived in China, and before _____ I lived in Japan.
7. British people usually have lighter skin than _____ Spanish people.
8. My brother asked me to help him get out of trouble but he punched his teacher and I have no idea what I can do about _____.
9. The women pointed to a collection of plates and said 'I would like to buy _____.'
10. _____ who like to travel a lot often know how to get the best deals for plane tickets.

1. Lucy thought she had lost ---- textbook at school but after spending 15 minutes looking for ----, she remembered that the book was at home.
- A) her / it B) his / one
C) she / itself D) hers / it
E) himself / one
2. I have to take the bus or the metro to get around the city. One day, I hope to have a car ----, so I can drive instead.
- A) each B) of myself
C) of my own D) itself
E) my own
3. If one type of medication does not help you, you can ask your doctor to try ---- one to see if it works better.
- A) others
B) the others
C) another
D) one after another
E) each another
4. Even though there were many fires last year in the city, ---- has been done to improve fire safety, so there will probably be many fires this year, too.
- A) somewhere B) nothing
C) something else D) anyone
E) anything
5. Sam was one of ---- people who never went anywhere. He wasn't really friends with ----.
- A) these / no one
B) the ones / anyone
C) they / someone else
D) those / anyone
E) the ones / someone else
6. The girl was only three years old but she had already learned to tie her shoelaces ----.
- A) oneself B) by herself
C) on herself D) her own
E) himself
7. When they are building a rocket, the scientists and engineers have to be very careful because if ---- goes wrong, the rocket could explode.
- A) everything else B) itself
C) nothing D) other
E) anything
8. Even though they are both in North America and they share borders, Mexico and The United States of America are very different from ----.
- A) another B) everything
C) one another's D) anyone
E) each other
9. The Burj Khalifa in Dubai is the tallest building in the world. ---- in the world is there a taller building.
- A) Nowhere else B) Anything
C) Anyone else D) Something
E) Somewhere
10. My father got me a job interview with Tom, a friend of ----. I am a little bit nervous about going to the interview and meeting ----.
- A) his / theirs B) himself / him
C) theirs / her D) hers / them
E) his / him



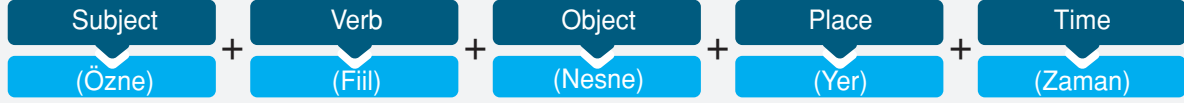
TENSES

1. SIMPLE TENSES
2. PERFECT TENSES





İngilizcede, her dilde olduğu gibi, zamanlar temel yapılarıdır ve doğru zamanı kullanmak çok önemlidir. Zamanlar; 'Simple Tenses' ve 'Perfect Tenses' olarak ikiye ayrılır. İngilizcede genel cümle yapısı aşağıdaki gibidir.



Zamana göre fiilde (*verb*) ve yardımcı fiillerde (*auxiliary verbs*) değişiklikler yapılır ama genel yapı değişmez.

Bare Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
eat	ate	eaten
work	worked	worked
listen	listened	listened
have	had	had
do	did	done

Olumsuz cümle kurarken yardımcı fiile 'not' yapısını ekleriz. Soru sorarken yardımcı fiil öznenin önüne alınır. ('Yardımcı fiil cümlenin başına alınır.' ifadesi doğru değildir; çünkü soru cümleleri her zaman 'yes / no questions' şeklinde değildir. Eğer bir soru sözcüğüyle soru oluşturuyorsak, cümlenin başına o soru sözcüğü gelir.) Olumsuz soru oluştururken olumsuzluk belirten 'not'ı yardımcı fiile eklemek yeterlidir.

1. SIMPLE TENSES

A

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE ($V_1 \rightarrow$ work, live, make, etc.)

YAPI:

1

Olumlu cümlelerde fiilin yalın hali (*bare infinitive*) kullanılır.



- ▶ I **take** photos when I go travelling.
- ▶ Denzel and I **have** a good relationship.
- ▶ My parents **support** me truly whenever I need help.
- ▶ I **care** a lot about Damien and **want** to spend as much time with him as possible.

2

Üçüncü tekil şahısların (*he, she, it*) olduğu olumlu cümlelerde fiilin sonuna '-s' takısı gelir.





'Present Perfect Tense' ile kullanılan zaman ifadeleri aşağıdaki gibidir:

up to now	<i>şimdiye kadar</i>
up till / until now	<i>şimdiye kadar</i>
by now	<i>şimdiye kadar, şimdiye dek</i>
up to present	<i>şimdiye kadar</i>
so far	<i>şimdiye kadar</i>
lately	<i>son zamanlarda</i>
recently	<i>son zamanlarda</i>
in recent years	<i>son yıllarda</i>
ever since	<i>o zamandan beri</i>
since	<i>-den beri</i>
since then	<i>o zamandan beri</i>
for	<i>-dır, -dir, boyunca</i>
ever	<i>hiç</i>
never	<i>hiç</i>



Bu zamanı geçmişte başlamış, konuşma anında da devam eden eylemlerden bahsederken de kullanırız.

- ▶ **Have** you **worked** at the company you are at now for a long time?
- ▶ Steven **hasn't been** able to travel outside the country since he lost his passport.
- ▶ We **have prepared** a party for Lucy so that we can surprise her when she gets back from work.
- ▶ He **has received** a new bicycle for his birthday but I don't think he has taken it for a ride yet.
- ▶ John **has had to listen** to a lot of complaining from his housemates since he brought his dog to the house.
- ▶ Mary **has done** all her chores and homework, so now she can go and play with her friends.
- ▶ My parents **have gone away** on holiday, so now it is quiet in the house.
- ▶ James **has ordered** pizza for all of us, so we are watching a movie while we are waiting for it.



Bir olayı haber verirken kullanırız.

- ▶ My daughter **has had** a fight with another girl at school, so I have to go to the school and talk to the principal.
- ▶ They **have just announced** the winner of the election on television.
- ▶ The protesters in the city centre **have rioted**, so we should avoid that part of the city.
- ▶ The government **has released** their report on the investigation into corruption.
- ▶ I'm sorry but I **have not been** able to get dinner ready as I came home half an hour ago.
- ▶ The company's CEO **has announced** that the company is bankrupt.
- ▶ My son **has had** his vaccination shots, so I don't think he will get sick.

11. **The bulldozer ---- over all the cars on the street smashing them when its brakes ---- on the busy street in the rush hour yesterday.**
- A) runs / fails
B) had run / failed
C) will run / has failed
D) was running / had failed
E) ran / failed
12. **The school ---- by the time you get here and I think I ---- the time to take you around as I will have nothing to do for six weeks.**
- A) will be finishing / have
B) would have finished / won't have
C) will have finished / will have
D) isn't going to finish / have
E) finishes / will have had
13. **At the moment my mother ---- a shower in the bathroom, so I can't go to the toilet. I ---- to make you wait, but I have to wait myself.**
- A) is taking / don't want
B) takes / want
C) has taken / don't want
D) is taking / haven't wanted
E) is going to take / want
14. **Most people can't comprehend the grammar of a new language. They ---- it extremely boring or too complicated as they ---- used to the system of their own language.**
- A) are finding / have been
B) have found / are
C) will find / will have been
D) find / are
E) find / were
15. **Sandy ---- for twelve years professionally when she ---- selected for the Olympic team last year.**
- A) swims / is
B) will have swum / will be
C) has swum / is
D) was swimming / was
E) had been swimming / was
16. **She ---- her coffee on the golden sand on the beach while she ---- her son enjoy the nice warm water of the Mediterranean on a sunny August day.**
- A) drank / had watched
B) was drinking / was watching
C) had been drinking / watched
D) is drinking / watched
E) is going to drink / will watch
17. **I ---- to go to an aviation school since I ---- that I don't have to be a university graduate for it.**
- A) have planned / had learnt
B) had planned / had learnt
C) plan / learn
D) planned / learnt
E) have been planning / learnt
18. **Male birds ---- mostly to attract the attention of the female birds. Otherwise, they ---- quiet in a hidden area to avoid predators.**
- A) sing / keep
B) are singing / are keeping
C) sing / have kept
D) sang / kept
E) will sing / will keep
19. **Catalonia ---- the fight for freedom for some Europeans as it ---- for its freedom from Spain for years up until now.**
- A) is representing / fights
B) has represented / fights
C) represents / has fought
D) had represented / fought
E) represented / fought
20. **They ---- you to open your luggage at the airport if you ---- all these liquid bottles into it. If I were you, I would just buy them from my destination.**
- A) have asked / have put
B) ask / will put
C) are asking / are putting
D) will ask / put
E) are going to ask / will have put



CONJUNCTIONS





Bağlaçlar taşıdıkları yapısal özellikler açısından aşağıdaki şekilde gruplandırılabilir:

➤➤ A. EXPRESSING REASON AND RESULT (Neden ve Sonuç Belirtme)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. because | : çünkü, -dığı için, ... sebebiyle |
| 2. as | |
| a) as + sentence | : çünkü, -dığı için, ... sebebiyle |
| b) as + sentence | : -iken |
| c) as + sentence | : -dığı gibi |
| d) as + noun | : ... olarak |
| 3. since | |
| a) since + sentence | : çünkü, -dığı için, ... sebebiyle |
| b) since + sentence / noun | : -den beri |
| 4. inasmuch as (= insofar as) | : çünkü, -dığı için, ... sebebiyle |
| 5. seeing (that) (= seeing as) | : çünkü, -dığı için, ... sebebiyle, ... bakımından |
| 6. for | : çünkü, -dığı için, ... sebebiyle |
| 7. now (that) | : madem ki, -e göre, -dığı için, ... sebebiyle, ... bakımından |
| 8. in that | : çünkü, -dığı için, ... sebebiyle, ... bakımından |
| 9. because of | : -den dolayı, ... yüzünden, -den ötürü, ... sebebiyle |
| 10. due to | : -den dolayı, ... yüzünden, -den ötürü, ... sebebiyle |
| 11. owing to | : -den dolayı, ... yüzünden, -den ötürü, ... sebebiyle |
| 12. on account of | : -den dolayı, ... yüzünden, -den ötürü, ... sebebiyle |
| 13. thanks to | : -ın / -in sayesinde / yüzünden, -dan / -den dolayı, ... nedeniyle |
| 14. on the grounds (of / that) | : -e dayanarak, ... nedeniyle, ... sebebiyle |
| 15. as a result (of) | : sonuç olarak, sonuç itibarıyla; ... neticesinde, ... sonucunda |
| 16. so | : bu nedenle, bu yüzden, bu bakımdan |
| 17. therefore | : bu nedenle, bu yüzden, bu bakımdan |
| 18. consequently | : bu nedenle, bu yüzden, bu bakımdan, sonuç olarak, dolayısıyla |
| 19. that's why | : bu nedenle, bu sebeple, bu yüzden |
| 20. hence | : bundan dolayı, bu yüzden |
| 21. thus | : böylece, bu nedenle, bunun için |
| 22. as a consequence (of) | : sonuç olarak, bu nedenle; -nin sonucu olarak |
| 23. for this reason | : bundan dolayı, bu yüzden, bu nedenle |
| 24. accordingly | : bu nedenle, bu yüzden, bu bakımdan, buna uygun olarak |
| 25. thereby | : böylece, bu yüzden, bu nedenle |
| 26. in view (of / that) | : ... yüzünden, -dan / -den dolayı |
| 27. so / such ... (that ...) | : o kadar ... ki ... |

7. I decided to stop for a rest at the bottom of the hill, _____ give my running partner a chance to catch up.
8. _____ improve the economy, we should probably try to stop spending money on wars.
9. We put away all the knives and sharp things in the kitchen _____ the kids wouldn't accidentally hurt themselves.
10. You need to put oil on your bike's chain every now and then, _____ it doesn't start to rust.
11. I keep some emergency presents in my cupboard, _____ I forget someone's birthday and need a gift in a hurry .
12. _____ save money, I have started riding my bus to work instead of driving.
13. I always make sure to buy my parents gifts for their birthdays _____ they know I am grateful for all the things they have done for me.
14. Our boss paid everyone for their extra hours _____ nobody complained about working overtime.
15. I am saving all of my money at the moment _____ I can afford to go away on holiday next month.

F

PAIRED CONJUNCTIONS (İkili Bağlaçlar)

72

neither ... nor ... : ne ... ne ..., ne ... ne de ...

'Neither ... nor ...' olumsuz bir yapıdır ve iki olumsuz seçenekten bahsederken kullanılır. Kendi içinde olumsuzluk barındırdığı için sadece yapı bakımından olumlu cümleler içerisinde kullanılır. Cümlede genellikle tekil fiil bulunur.

- ▶ **Neither** my friends **nor** I will be voting in the next elections because there aren't any candidates that we like.
- ▶ **Neither** my cat **nor** my dog likes sleeping outside, so we let them sleep in the living room.
- ▶ **Neither** my car **nor** my motorbike is in very good condition any more.

⚠ **Not**

Konuşma dilinde bu yapı yerine 'and ... not ... either' kalıbını kullanmak da mümkündür.

- ▶ *I couldn't attend the meeting last week **and** Jane couldn't either.*

73

either ... or ... : ya ... ya da ...

'Either ... or ...' yapısı iki muhtemel seçenekten bahsederken kullanılır. Cümledeki fiil genellikle tekil olur. Olumlu cümlelerde 'ya ... ya da' anlamına gelirken, olumsuz cümlelerde 'ne ... ne de' anlamına gelir.

- ▶ I'll **either** go to Ireland for Christmas **or** I might go to Scotland.
- ▶ We decided to have **either** pizza **or** some hamburgers for dinner.
- ▶ They could not choose if they wanted to watch **either** an action **or** a comedy movie.

11. **We don't have to go to school today ---- all the snow and ice on the roads.**
- A) even so
 - B) unless
 - C) because of
 - D) but for
 - E) after all
12. **I don't think that I will buy any travel insurance, ---- my current insurance should still be valid overseas.**
- A) for this reason
 - B) as
 - C) in order to
 - D) but for
 - E) otherwise
13. **There are many different things that you can do in Rome as a tourist; ----, visiting the Colosseum.**
- A) accordingly
 - B) instead of
 - C) in spite of
 - D) for instance
 - E) thereby
14. **---- all the bad reviews of this restaurant, the food was really delicious and the service was fine.**
- A) Contrary to
 - B) Not only
 - C) Providing that
 - D) Even so
 - E) Notwithstanding
15. **Jean is the hardest working person on our team and ---- she has been promoted to manager.**
- A) so as to
 - B) consequently
 - C) in order to
 - D) as opposed to
 - E) seeing that
16. **Sam decided to stay at home that day, ---- the rumours that there was going to be a terrorist attack in the city.**
- A) due to
 - B) yet
 - C) because
 - D) now that
 - E) only if
17. **My shares in technology companies have increased in value, ---- my shares in oil companies, which have gone down.**
- A) providing that
 - B) in case
 - C) except for
 - D) as opposed to
 - E) not only
18. **---- encourage my employees to be friends with each other, I took them all out to dinner.**
- A) While
 - B) In order to
 - C) Consequently
 - D) In view of
 - E) For this reason
19. **My wife wants me to make a good impression tonight with her friends; ----, I will be as polite and friendly as possible.**
- A) unless
 - B) whether
 - C) otherwise
 - D) except for
 - E) accordingly
20. **---- all the times that Jill was too lazy to study, she has failed her history exam.**
- A) As a consequence of
 - B) As opposed to
 - C) In order to
 - D) Thereby
 - E) That's why



NOUN CLAUSES



- ▶ Noah never tells people **how much money he has**.
(... ne kadar parası olduğunu ...)
- ▶ Everybody was looking for the treasure but nobody knew exactly **where it was**.
(... nerede olduğunu ...)
- ▶ **What I couldn't see in her personality** was that she was extremely stingy.
(Onun karakterinde anlayamadığım şey ...)
- ▶ **How the dinosaurs went extinct** is still a mystery.
(Dinozorların nasıl yok olduğu ...)
- ▶ I'm going abroad to study and I don't know **how often I will be able to visit** my parents in these four years.
(... ne sıklıkla ziyaret edebileceğimi ...)
- ▶ Harry decided to move to a different country and be an English teacher but he hasn't decided **which country he could live in**.
(... hangi ülkede yaşayabileceğine ...)
- ▶ Harrison has always been confused about **how he feels about his colleagues** and this has resulted in aggressive behaviour from his side.
(... çalışma arkadaşlarıyla ilgili nasıl hissettiği ...)
- ▶ Max and Alex are twins and they can feel **what the other twin feels**. If you hurt Max, Alex will feel the same amount of pain.
(... diğer ikizin ne hissettiğini / diğer ikizin hissettiği şeyi ...)
- ▶ Can you tell me **why you act like a little child**? You are twenty years old.
(... neden küçük bir çocuk gibi davrandığını ...)
- ▶ **How often I go out** has nothing to do with my family's income. I earn my own money.
- ▶ Nobody in the friend group could tell **why Jackson stopped seeing them all of a sudden**.
- ▶ The priests accept to lead a limited life and do **what it takes** when they decide to become a religious figure.
- ▶ **What food animals eat and how they hunt to get that food** is directly related to their evolution over the years.

⚠ Not

Özneyi soran sorular isim cümlesi olarak kullanıldıklarında söz dizimi aynı kalır.

- ▶ **Who is in the garden?** (Question)
I don't know **who is in the garden**. (Noun clause)
- ▶ **Who takes care of all these chores here?**
Do you have any idea **who takes care of all these chores here?**

13. ---- has seen the accident should come forward and tell the police what he has seen, otherwise we will never learn whose mistake it was.
 A) Wherever B) Whenever C) Whoever D) However E) Whatever
14. According to Freud, all people go through certain stages in their childhood and their futures are shaped by ---- behaviour patterns they are exposed to during them.
 A) however B) whoever C) wherever D) whenever E) whichever
15. ---- car this is, he needs to get here and move his car or I will call the police. He is blocking my way and has parked in the disabled parking space.
 A) Whatever B) Whenever C) Whoever D) Whosever E) However
16. Wendy is the first person to arrive ---- there is a party even when she is not invited.
 A) whenever B) whatever C) however D) whoever E) whichever
17. I don't seem to be getting any better ---- much medication I take. I think I need further medical investigation.
 A) whichever B) whenever C) whoever D) however E) whomever
18. I myself told my sister she can borrow ---- of my shirts she wants to.
 A) whenever B) however C) whichever D) whomever E) wherever
19. '---- sees this note will know I have been here', said Columbus, not knowing all future generations would know his name as a main character in world history.
 A) Whosever B) Wherever C) Whichever D) Whatever E) Whoever
20. The rules can change depending on the state in America and so do they in ---- there is a state system.
 A) wherever B) whoever C) whatever D) whomever E) whichever

1. **One of my college friends called me yesterday and insisted that I ---- them for a re-union this evening even though I said I had plans.**
 - A) will meet
 - B) am meeting
 - C) can't meet
 - D) don't meet
 - E) meet

2. **Josh asked the bartender ---- him another glass of wine but he refused saying he had had too much to drink.**
 - A) to give
 - B) give
 - C) will give
 - D) is giving
 - E) gave

3. **It is common in underdeveloped countries to hang your laundry on the street but they don't realise ---- doing so makes them dirty again by collecting the dust.**
 - A) however
 - B) why
 - C) whenever
 - D) that
 - E) whether

4. **It is vital in diagnosing an illness that the doctor ---- the proper tests and verify the results by secondary testing.**
 - A) runs
 - B) run
 - C) will run
 - D) is running
 - E) can run

5. **The secretary told Donna that she could call her ---- she needed guidance and she would be more than happy to help.**
 - A) wherever
 - B) why
 - C) whenever
 - D) how
 - E) that

6. **The World Bank is an institution directed by one person alone and ---- she manages to keep herself stress-free under this situation is admirable.**
 - A) how
 - B) why
 - C) whether
 - D) whichever
 - E) whoever

7. **Janice almost has a tropical garden within her house with a good variety of plants. This clearly shows ---- she loves nature.**
 - A) how many
 - B) whatever
 - C) however
 - D) how often
 - E) how much

8. **We wanted to go for a picnic today but when we checked the weather report, we concluded ---- it was better to stay inside.**
 - A) whether
 - B) that
 - C) how
 - D) what
 - E) which

9. **I wonder ---- we will see Michael at the party because I have been looking forward to meeting him again.**
 - A) that
 - B) what
 - C) if
 - D) however
 - E) which

10. **Do you know ---- car this is? They have parked in my parking space and I am in a hurry. I must find them immediately.**
 - A) who
 - B) that
 - C) whether
 - D) whose
 - E) why



İngilizcede isimler yapısal özellikleri bakımından sayılabilen isimler (**countable nouns**) ve sayılamayan isimler (**uncountable nouns**) olarak ikiye ayrılır. Sayılabilen isimler; tekil (**singular**) ve çoğul (**plural**) olmak üzere ikiye ayrılırken; sayılamayan isimler yapıları gereği tekil veya çoğul olarak sınıflandırılmazlar.

A

SAYILABİLEN İSİMLER (Countable Nouns)

1

Sayılabilen isimler, tekil veya çoğul yapıda kullanılabilir. Tekil isimler öncesinde 'bir' anlamındaki 'a' veya 'an' belirtecini alırken, çoğul isimler önüne bir belirteç ve sonuna ek olarak '-s' takısını alırlar.

Tekil İsimler (Singular Nouns)	Çoğul İsimler (Plural Nouns)
a dress	three dresses
an ostrich	five ostriches
a dolphin	forty dolphins
a towel	many towels

Yukarıdaki örneklerde de görülebileceği gibi isimlerin tekil hali herhangi bir ek almazken, çoğul halinde aldığı ek, ismin son harflerine göre '-s', '-es', '-ies' şeklinde olabilir.

- A dog - three dogs
- ▶ **The dogs** were barking aggressively in the backyard.
- A fox - five foxes
- ▶ The forest obviously became highly populated with **foxes**, so the occasional attacks to the coop increased.
- A butterfly - seven butterflies
- ▶ The flower attracted the **butterflies** with its strong aroma.

2

İngilizcede isimler türlerine göre cins isimler (**common nouns**), özel isimler (**proper nouns**), soyut isimler (**abstract nouns**) ve topluluk isimleri (**collective nouns**) olarak dörde ayrılır.

▶ a **Cins İsimler** (Common Nouns)

Cins isimler, aynı cinsten birçok varlığa ortak olarak verilen isimlerdir. Cins isimleri özel isimlerden ayıran şey, tek bir nesneye değil genel olarak türe hitap etmesidir. Etrafımızda gördüğümüz birçok şey cins isme örnek olarak verilebilir: **cat, table, chair, window, etc.**

- ▶ **Man** never understands the importance of natural resources and keeps wasting them.
- ▶ The **ocean** is basically vast water with lots of secrets hidden in its great depths.

- ▶ It is going to be cloudy tomorrow, **isn't it**?
- ▶ You are appointed as the class monitor this year, **aren't you**?
- ▶ I have paid for the utility bills this month, **haven't I**?
- ▶ Jack will drive us home, **won't he**?
- ▶ The burglars might break into the house if you do not lock your door, **mightn't they**?
- ▶ William can ride a motorbike, **can't he**?

▶ 'Question Tags' yapısıyla ilgili bazı özel kullanımlar aşağıdaki örneklerde gösterildiği gibidir.

- ▶ You are going to Beth's party this weekend, **aren't you**?
- ▶ I am a very friendly person, **aren't I**?
- ▶ I am handsome, **aren't I**?
- ▶ You would rather be in Spain, **wouldn't you**?
- ▶ Dylan had better listen to his teacher's advice, **hadn't he**?
- ▶ Mary is very pretty, **isn't she**?
- ▶ James used to live in London, **didn't he**?

2▶▶▶

'I think, I believe, I don't suppose, I don't think, I'm afraid' gibi ifadeler soruyu yalnızca olumluluk / olumsuzluk anlamında etkiler. Bu cümlelerde 'question tag' oluşturulurken yan cümlenin zamanı ve yardımcı fiili kullanılır.

- ▶ I think you should feed your fish, **shouldn't you**?
- ▶ I believe that the tap in the bathroom is leaky, **isn't it**?
- ▶ I don't suppose you know what time it is now, **do you**?
- ▶ I don't think Susan is at home now, **isn't she**?
- ▶ I am afraid we ran out of milk, **didn't we**?
- ▶ I suppose you eat this dish with a fork, **don't you**?

3▶▶▶

'Neither, never, none, nothing, scarcely' gibi ifadeler cümleye olumsuz anlam kattıkları için 'question tag' olumlu olur.

- ▶ Neither of you know where my puppy is, **do you**?
- ▶ Your neighbours never keep quiet at night, **do they**?
- ▶ You have got no coins in your wallet, **do you**?
- ▶ Susie hardly ever has any savings left, **does she**?
- ▶ There is nothing left in the rental car office, **is there**?
- ▶ None of these socks belong to Joseph, **do they**?
- ▶ We have never been to this shop, **have we**?
- ▶ Ron and his wife scarcely go out during the weekends, **do they**?

7. **The ---- was blown down during the storm yesterday.**
 A) roof of this house B) house's roof

8. **The chandelier was given to us as a wedding gift by a ----.**
 A) friend of us B) friend of ours

9. **---- should you fight with your siblings.**
 A) No sooner B) On no account

10. **---- have I ever seen Jenny wear jeans during ten years of our friendship.**
 A) Only then B) Never

11. **---- you feel the need to smoke, please leave the room to do so.**
 A) Should B) Had

12. **---- the stairs she ran to get away from the evil monster.**
 A) On B) Up

13. **---- last summer has anyone swam in the lake, as it was declared contaminated at that time.**
 A) Not until B) Not since

14. **---- interesting was the book that I could not put it down.**
 A) So B) Such

15. **The paint ---- was used to create this masterpiece is two decades old.**
 A) that B) it

16. **Dexter should have arrived in Singapore by now, ----?**
 A) should he B) shouldn't he

17. **I didn't think that it was possible for a human being to walk on water, ----?**
 A) did you B) didn't you

18. **You can speak seven different languages, ----? You are a legendary linguist.**
 A) can't you B) can you

19. **Stop being so aggressive to everyone, ----?**
 A) will you B) won't you

20. **Anybody could have helped us when our car broke down, ----?**
 A) could they B) couldn't they



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>



ANSWER KEY

