SensEnglish
Grammar

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Level 2

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FOREWORD

SensEnglish (*Grammar*, *Listening & Speaking*, and *Reading & Writing*) was written to equip learners with a good command of English according to the principles of the Common European Framework of References (CEFR).

SensEnglish offers learners the chance to follow learning materials in the above-mentioned three series of books (three books for each set: A1/A2+, B1/B1+ and B2/B2+). The materials allow learners to study a particular grammar topic, its practice in listening & speaking and reading & writing at the same time period. As learners are expected to go through a process of language development, the content was intended to give learners the opportunity to improve their English through the course materials which are complementary of each other.

The *Grammar* set of *SensEnglish* covers all key grammar points and is designed to enable learners to understand and analyze grammar not only at sentence level but also in the texts prepared to reinforce its contextual use. Designed at three levels, the *Grammar* set offers numerous examples followed by activities so that learners can be exposed to a lot of proper and mind-stimulating examples in the target language.

The *Listening & Speaking* set of *SensEnglish* includes essential vocabulary and practice for listening and speaking. It is designed to present learners the chance to deal with examples of dialogues and practice that will enable them to communicate in the target language in their home countries and abroad.

The *Reading & Writing* set of *SensEnglish* has a wide range of vocabulary and allows learners to acquire and practice vocabulary items and grammar structures both through contextualization and recycling, which will improve learners' reading comprehension.

All three sets of *SensEnglish* offer functional use of language. The content is designed to pull learners into an atmosphere of language learning that will help them improve their skills through authentic language learning materials.

The *Grammar* and *Listening & Speaking* books were prepared in British English and *Reading & Writing* books in American English to acquaint learners with the use of both versions.

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Series Editor
Dr. Mehmet Takkaç



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Unit 1

NOUNS AND ARTICLES (İSİMLER VE TANIMLIKLAR)

Singular Nouns (Tekil İsimler)

- Tekil isimler tek bir kişi ya da nesneden bahsederken kullanılır.

  I need **a** sharp knife to slice this watermelon. [1]
  Once upon a time, there was **a** princess called Snow White. [2]

- Sayılabilen tekil isimlerin önünde **bir** anlamına gelen *a* / *an* kullanılır.

  Can I ask you **a** question about the relativity theory? [3]
  I have **an idea** about reducing single-use plastic. Would you like to hear it? [4]

- Okunuşu sessiz harf ile başlayan isimlerden önce *a*, sesli harf ile başlayan isimlerden önce *an* kullanılır. İsmin yazılışı değil mutlaka okunuşu esas alınmalıdır.

  We are **a** large family, so we need to buy **a** big house. [5]
  Take **an umbrella**; it is going to rain today. You don't want to get wet. [6]
  I saw **an** envelope on the kitchen table, and I wondered who it was for. [7]
  They've worked hard for two years. I think they deserve **a** good holiday this year. [8]
  It takes me **an** hour to walk from home to my office. [9] (*Hour* sözcüğünün okunuşu sesli harf ile başladığı için *an* kullanılır.)

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1 Bu karpuzu dilimlemek için keskin **bir** bıçağa ihtiyacım var.
2 Bir zamanlar Pamuk Prenses adında **bir** prenses vardı.
3 Sana izafiyet teorisi hakkında **bir** soru sorabilir miyim?
4 Tek kullanımlık plastikleri azaltmayla ilgili **bir** fikrim var. Duymak ister misin?
5 Biz büyük **bir** aileyiz; bu yüzden büyük **bir** ev almamız lazım.
6 **Bir** şemsiye al, bugün yağmur yağacak. Islanmak istemezsin.
7 Mutfak masasının üstüne **bir** zarf gördüm ve kim için olduğunu merak ettim.
8 İki yıldır çok çalışıyorlar. Bence bu yıl iyi **bir** tatile gitmeyi hak ediyorlar.
9 Eve dönmek **bir** saatimi aldı.

You should study more to go to **a** university. [10] (*University* sözcüğünün okunuşu sessiz harf ile başladığı için *a* kullanılır.)

Plural Nouns (Çoğul İsimler)

- Tekil bir ismi çoğul yapmak için genellikle *-s* eki kullanılır. Türkçede çoğul bir sayı sıfatı varsa isimler tekil olur; ancak İngilizcede çoğul sayı sıfatıyla çoğul isimler kullanılır.

Singular	**Plural**	**Examples**
book	book**s**	There are three history **books** on the table. [11]
teacher	teacher**s**	How many English **teachers** have you had so far? [12]
flower	flower**s**	I sent her some **flowers** for her birthday yesterday. [13]

- Sonu *–s*, *–ch*, *–sh*, *–ss*, *–x* ve *–o* ile biten isimleri çoğul yapmak için sonlarına *-es* eki getirilir. Sonu *-o* ile bitenlerin istisnaları vardır.

Singular	**Plural**	**Examples**
bu**s**	bu**ses**	The drivers of the **buses** were on strike. [14]
wit**ch**	wit**ches**	The book is about **witches** and wizards. [15]
di**sh**	di**shes**	Will you help me wash the **dishes**? [16]
gla**ss**	gla**sses**	I've drunk two **glasses** of apple juice today. [17]
bo**x**	bo**xes**	Can you carry those **boxes**? They look heavy. [18]
toma**to**	toma**toes**	Cut the **tomatoes** into small pieces. [19]
pho**to**	pho**tos**	Here are the tips for taking good **photos** of nature. [20]
pia**no**	pia**nos**	They offer many types of **pianos** for all abilities. [21]

---

10 **Bir** üniversiteye gitmek için daha çok çalışmalısın.
11 Masanın üstünde üç adet tarih **kitabı** var.
12 Bu zamana kadar kaç İngilizce **öğretmenin** oldu?
13 Dün doğum günü için ona **çiçek** gönderdim.
14 **Otobüs** şoförleri grevdeydi
15 Bu kitap **cadılar** ve büyücüler hakkındadır.
16 **Bulaşıkları** yıkamamda bana yardım eder misin?
17 Bugün iki **bardak** elma suyu içtim.
18 Şu **kutuları** sen taşıyabilir misin? Ağır görünüyorlar.
19 **Domatesleri** küçük küçük kesin.
20 İyi doğa **fotoğrafları** çekebilmek için işte tavsiyeler.
21 Tüm yetenekler için birçok **piyano** türü sunuyorlar.

- Sonu *-y* ile biten isimlerde *-y* sesinden önce sessiz bir harf varsa *-y* sesi düşer ve *-ies* eki getirilir.

Singular	Plural	Examples
cit**y**	cit**ies**	**Cities** are more crowded and noisier than towns. [22]
fami**ly**	fami**lies**	This camp is only for **families**. You can go there with your children. [23]
par**ty**	par**ties**	I really enjoy birthday **parties**. I like giving presents and having fun with my friends. [24]

- Sonu *-y* ile biten isimlerde *-y* sesinden önce sesli bir harf varsa *-s* eki getirilir.

Singular	Plural	Examples
t**oy**	toy**s**	The kids have a lot of **toys**. Don't buy them anymore. [25]
d**ay**	day**s**	There are seven **days** in a week and four weeks in a month. [26]
b**oy**	boy**s**	The **boys** are playing chess in the garden. Would you like to say hi? [27]

- Sonu *-f* /*-ef* ile biten isimlerde *-f* /*-ef* harfleri kalkar, yerine *-ves* gelir. Bu kuralın da istisnaları vardır.

---

22 **Şehirler** kasabalardan daha kalabalık ve gürültülü.

23 Bu kamp sadece **aileler** için. Oraya çocuklarınla gidebilirsiniz.

24 Doğum günü **partilerini** gerçekten seviyorum. Hediye vermeyi ve arkadaşlarımla eğlenmeyi seviyorum.

25 Çocukların çok **oyuncağı** var. Daha fazla almayın.

26 Bir haftada **yedi gün** ve bir ayda dört hafta vardır.

27 **Çocuklar** bahçede satranç oynuyor. Onlara selam vermek ister misin?

Singular	Plural	Examples
kni**fe**	kni**ves**	Never play with these **knives**! They are dangerous for you. [28]
lea**f**	lea**ves**	I love autumn the most. **Leaves** are falling, and everywhere looks like a painting. [29]
shelf	shel**ves**	We put the books on the **shelves** in size order. [30]
roo**f***	roo**fs**	The storm blew off the **roofs** of some houses, so the people had to leave the area. [31]
che**f***	che**fs**	The food in this hotel is very good because celebrity **chefs** work here. [32]
belie**f***	belie**fs**	Your values and **beliefs** will guide you in life. Stick to them. [33]

- Bazı isimlerin çoğul hâlleri yukarıdaki kuralların hiçbirine uymaz. Bu düzensiz çoğullardan bazıları aşağıda verilmiştir.

Singular	Plural
person	people
man	men
woman	women
child	children
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
mouse	mice
sheep	sheep
deer	deer

[28] Bu **bıçaklarla** asla oynamayın! Sizin için tehlikeli.
[29] En çok sonbaharı seviyorum. **Yapraklar** dökülüyor ve her yer tablo gibi görünüyor.
[30] Kitapları ebatlarına göre **raflara** dizdik.
[31] Fırtına bazı evlerin **çatısını** uçurdu; bu yüzden insanlar o bölgeyi terk etmek zorunda kaldı.
[32] Bu oteldeki yemekler çok iyi; çünkü burada ünlü **aşçılar** çalışıyor.
[33] Değerlerin ve **inançların** hayatında sana yön gösterecektir. Onlara bağlı kal.

Elephants can hear through their **feet**. Do you know that? [34]
Dentists recommend this toothpaste for shiny and healthy **teeth**. [35]
There were twenty **people** in the control group: ten **men** and ten **women**. [36]
The **children** mostly like fantasy stories. We can buy *Harry Potter* series for the library. [37]
One mouse in a house means that there may be more because **mice** live in family groups. [38]

- Bazı isimlerin sadece çoğul hâlleri vardır. Bu isimler, *a pair of* ifadesiyle tekil gibi kullanılabilir. *A pair of* ifadesi Türkçede bir çift (iki) anlamına geldiği için çevirirken bu ifadeyi kullanmayız.

Nouns	**Examples**
glasses a pair of glasses	My grandma cannot see very well without her **glasses**. [39] There is **a pair of glasses** on the coffee table. Whose are they? [40]
jeans a pair of jeans	She was wearing **jeans** and a red T-shirt when I saw her last. [41] I'm going to the mall to buy **a pair of jeans** and some T- shirts. [42]
scissors a pair of scissors	**Scissors** are used to cuts materials such as paper, cloth, and hair. [43] I need **a pair of scissors** to cut this paper properly. [44]
trousers a pair of trousers	They have to wear **trousers** and shirts at work. [45] **A pair of trousers** costs 100 dollars! It is too much! [46]

34 Filler **ayaklarıyla** duyabilir. Bunu biliyor muydunuz?
35 Diş hekimleri parlak ve sağlıklı **dişler** için bu diş macununu tavsiye ediyor.
36 Kontrol grubunda yirmi **kişi** vardı: On **erkek**, on **kadın**.
37 **Çocuklar** çoğunlukla fantastik hikayeleri seviyorlar. Kütüphane için Harry Potter serisini alabiliriz.
38 Evdeki bir fare daha fazla olabileceği anlamına gelir; çünkü **fareler** aile gruplarıyla yaşarlar.
39 Büyükannem **gözlükleri** olmadan çok iyi göremez.
40 Sehpanın üzerinde **bir gözlük** var. Kimin?
41 En son onu gördüğümde üzerinde **kot pantolon** ve kırmızı bir tişört vardı.
42 **Bir kot pantolon** ve birkaç tişört almak için alışveriş merkezine gidiyorum.
43 **Makas**, kâğıt, kumaş ve saç gibi materyalleri kesmek için kullanılır.
44 Bu kâğıdı düzgünce kesmek için **makasa** ihtiyacım var.
45 İş yerinde **pantolon** ve gömlek giymek zorundalar.
46 **Bir pantolon** 100 dolar tutuyor! Çok fazla!

- Topluluk isimleri tekil ve çoğul olarak kullanılabilir.

My **family lives / live** in Istanbul. I can visit them three times a year. [47]
My favourite **band is / are** playing now. Could you turn it up, please? [48]
Our **team was / were** the best last year, but they do not play well enough this year. [49]

Countable and Uncountable Nouns (Sayılabilen ve Sayılamayan İsimler)

Countable Nouns (Sayılabilen İsimler)

- İngilizcede isimler sayılabilen ve sayılamayan olarak iki gruba ayrılır. Sayılabilenler hem tekil hem de çoğul olarak kullanılabilir. Tekil olarak kullanıldıklarında önünde **bir** anlamına gelen *a* / *an* yer alır.

a house, an apple, a bottle, an orange

- Sayılabilen isimlerin önüne birden fazla olduğunu bildiren bir miktar sıfatı geldiğinde isim de çoğul olur.

two **houses**, five **children**, many **cars**, a lot of **people**, some **bananas**

Uncountable Nouns (Sayılamayan İsimler)

- Sayılması mümkün olmayan isimler sayılamayan isimler grubundadır. Sayılamadıkları için *a* / *an* ile birlikte kullanılamazlar ve çoğul hâlleri yoktur.

I cannot sleep because I've drunk a lot of **coffee** today. (~~a coffee~~ / ~~coffees~~) [50]
The storm has damaged the roof. We need to buy some **wood** to fix it. (~~a wood~~ / ~~woods~~) [51]
Glass is made from **sand**. I found it interesting when I first heard it. (~~a glass~~ / ~~glasses~~, ~~a sand~~ / ~~sands~~) [52]

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47 **Ailem** İstanbul'da yaşıyor. Onları yılda üç kez ziyaret edebiliyorum.
48 Şu anda en sevdiğim **müzik grubu** çalıyor. Sesini açabilir misin, lütfen?
49 Geçen sene bizim **takım** en iyiydi; ama bu sene yeterince iyi oynamıyorlar.
50 Uyuyamıyorum; çünkü bugün çok fazla **kahve** içtim.
51 Fırtına çatıya hasar verdi. Onarmak için biraz **tahta** almamız lazım.
52 **Cam kumdan** yapılır. İlk duyduğumda ilginç gelmişti.

- Sayılamayan isimleri aşağıdaki gibi gruplandırabiliriz:

Liquids (Sıvılar): water, coffee, tea, juice, milk, etc.
Foods (Yiyecekler): bread, butter, cheese, meat, salt, sugar, honey, fruit, etc.
Materials (Materyaller): wood, gold, paper, iron, etc.
Abstract nouns (Soyut isimler): happiness, courage, love, beauty, etc.
Others (Diğerleri): news, furniture, hair, money, advice, weather, information, music, etc.

Would you like to drink some more **tea**? [53]
"**Money** doesn't always bring **happiness**." Do you agree with this quote? [54]
Your **hair** is growing so fast! I think mine is at the same length for weeks! [55]
The *Iron Throne* was made from the **steel** and **iron** weapons of the enemies. [56]
I haven't eaten any **sugar** for three months, and I feel lighter and better now. [57]

- Sayılamayan isimler, aşağıdaki ifadelerle kullanıldığında sayılabilir.

a piece of	**a piece of** cake / information / music	I want to eat **a piece of cake**. It looks very delicious. [58]
a slice of	**a slice of** bread / cheese / cake	Can I have **some slices of cheese** for my sandwich? [59]
a loaf of	**a loaf of** bread	Can you eat more than **a loaf of bread**? [60]
a cup of	**a cup of** tea / coffee	Would you like **a cup of tea**? We can talk about the school when we drink our tea. [61]

53 Biraz daha **çay** içmek ister misin?
54 "**Para** her zaman **mutluluk** getirmez." Bu söze katılıyor musunuz?
55 **Saçın** ne kadar hızlı uzuyor! Bence benimki haftalardır aynı uzunlukta!
56 *Demir Taht* düşmanların **çelik** ve **demir** silahlarından yapılmıştır.
57 Üç aydır hiç **şeker** yemedim ve kendimi daha hafif ve iyi hissediyorum.
58 **Bir parça pasta** yemek istiyorum. Çok lezzetli görünüyor.
59 Sandviçim için **birkaç dilim peynir** alabilir miyim?
60 **Bir somun ekmekten** daha fazla yiyebilir misin?
61 **Bir fincan çay** ister misin? Çayımızı içerken okul hakkında konuşabiliriz.

a glass of	**a glass of** water / orange juice	She's drunk **three glasses of orange** juice today. [62]
a bottle of	**a bottle of** water / milk / wine	You should drink at least **two bottles of water** a day. [63]
a jar of	**a jar of** honey / jam	He likes honey so much that he can eat **a jar of it**. [64]
a carton of	**a carton of** milk / juice	I need **a carton of milk** to make this dessert. [65]
a bar of	**a bar of** chocolate / soap	**A bar of chocolate** can make me happy. What about you? [66]
a tin of	**a tin of** beans / cat food / tuna	You can leave **a tin of cat food** for stray cats. [67]
a can of	**a can of** coke / ice tea / juice	There will be five people, so buy **five cans of coke**. [68]
a packet of	**a packet of** rice / biscuits	How many **packets of rice** do you eat in a month? [69]
a tube of	**a tube of** toothpaste / sun cream	How much does **a tube of toothpaste** cost? [70]
a kilo of	**a kilo of** meat / chicken / sugar	Can I have **two kilos of sugar**, please? [71]

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62 Bugün **üç bardak portakal suyu** içti.
63 Günde en az **iki şişe su** içmelisin.
64 Balı o kadar seviyor ki **bir kavanoz** yiyebilir.
65 Bu tatlıyı yapmak için **bir kutu** süte ihtiyacım var.
66 **Bir kalıp çikolata** beni mutlu edebilir. Peki ya seni?
67 Sokak kedileri için **bir kutu kedi maması** bırakabilirsin.
68 Beş kişi olacak; bu yüzden **beş kutu kola** al.
69 Bir ayda **kaç paket pirinç** tüketiyorsunuz?
70 **Bir tüp diş macunu** ne kadar?
71 **İki kilo şeker** alabilir miyim lütfen?

Articles (Tanımlıklar)

Indefinite Articles (Belgisiz Tanımlıklar): A / An

- Sayılabilen tekillerle tek bir şeyden bahsederken kullanılır.

  It is **a** useful tool. You can use it to fix your tap. [72]
  There is **an** apple on the table. You can eat it after you wash. [73]
  She has got **a** sister and **a** brother. Both of them live in Canada. [74]

- Meslekler söylenirken ismin önünde kullanılır.

  I was **a** student last year, but now I'm **an** engineer. [75]
  My brother is **an** actor, but he cannot find a job these days. [76]

- Sayılabilen tekillerden ilk kez bahsedildiğinde kullanılır.

  There was **a** man in the village. He owned nothing but **a** cow. [77]

Definite Article (Belirli Tanımlık): The

- *The* sayılabilen tekiller, çoğullar ve sayılamayanlarla kullanılabilir.

  Can you pass me **the** salt, please? [78]
  Do you know **the** girl over there? She is our new classmate. [79]
  I haven't seen **the** kids today. Where are they? I want to play with them. [80]

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72 Bu kullanışlı **bir** alet. Musluğunu tamir etmek için kullanabilirsin.
73 Masanın üstünde **bir** elma var. Yıkadıktan sonra yiyebilirsin.
74 **Bir** kız kardeşi ve **bir** erkek kardeşi var. İkisi de Kanada'da yaşıyor.
75 Geçen yıl **bir** öğrenciydim ama şimdi **bir** mühendisim.
76 Erkek kardeşim **bir** aktör; ama bu günlerde iş bulamıyor.
77 Köyde **bir** adam vardı. **Bir** inekten başka hiçbir şeyi yoktu.
78 **Tuzu** uzatabilir misin lütfen?
79 Şuradaki **kızı** tanıyor musun? Yeni sınıf arkadaşımız.
80 Bugün **çocukları** görmedim. Neredeler? Onlarla oynamak istiyorum.

- Konuşan ve dinleyen kişiler tarafından zaten bilinen isimlerden bahsederken *the* kullanılır. *A / an* ile kıyaslamak için örnekleri inceleyiniz.

  Did you like **the book**? [81] (Belirli bir kitaptan bahsediliyor ve hem konuşmacı hem de dinleyici hangi kitaptan bahsedildiği bilgisine sahip.)
  I want to buy her **a book** as a birthday present. [82] (Herhangi bir kitaptan bahsediyor.)
  I'll see **the manager** today. [83] (Belirli bir müdürden bahsediliyor. Her iki taraf da kimden bahsedildiğini biliyor.)
  I'll need to find **a manager** to interview for my project. [84] (Proje için herhangi bir müdürle görüşmesi gerekiyor).

- Bir isimden ilk kez bahsedildiğinde *a / an* kullanılır; ancak aynı isimden tekrar bahsedildiğinde artık bilinir kılındığı için *the* kullanılır.

  I wanted him to tell me **a** story, and he told me **the** story of two princesses. [85]
  Two people were waiting at the bus stop: **a** girl and **a** boy. **The** girl was reading a newspaper while **the** boy was listening to music. [86]

- Bulunduğumuz ortamda ya da evrende tek ve eşsiz olan isimlerin önünde *the* kullanılır.

  The Colosseum is an ancient amphitheatre in Italy. [87]
  The earth revolves around **the** sun, and **the** moon orbits **the** earth. [88] (Dünya, Güneş ve Ay tek olduğu için *the* ile kullanılır)
  The government announced new measures to stop the spread of coronavirus. [89]

- *Superlative* (En üstünlük) yapısıyla kullanılır. *Superlative* yapıda *possessive adjective* (iyelik sıfatı) varsa *the* **kullanılmaz**. Ayrıca *first*, *next*, *last*, *same* ve *only* ifadeleriyle de *the* kullanılır.

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81 **Kitabı** sevdin mi?
82 Ona doğum günü hediyesi olarak **bir kitap** almak istiyorum.
83 Bugün **müdürü** göreceğim.
84 Proje için röportaj yapmak amacıyla **bir müdür** bulmam gerekecek.
85 Bana **bir hikâye** anlatmasını istedim, o da iki prensesin **hikâyesini** anlattı.
86 Durakta iki kişi bekliyordu: **bir kız bir oğlan**. Oğlan müzik dinlerken kız bir gazete okuyordu.
87 **Kolezyum** İtalya'da eski bir amfitiyatrodur.
88 **Dünya Güneş'in** etrafında dönüyor ve **Ay** da **Dünya'nın** yörüngesinde dönüyor.
89 **Hükümet** korona virüsün yayılmasını önlemek için yeni önlemler açıkladı.

She is **my ~~the~~** best student. I hope she will always be so successful. [90]

Football is **the** most popular sport in Turkey. What is **the** second most popular one? [91]

I think this is **the only** way to solve this problem. Can you tell me another solution? [92]

January is **the first** month of the year, and my son and daughter were born in this month. [93]

My sister is **the laziest** person in my family. She only watches TV and plays computer games at home. [94]

- Fiziksel çevre için *the* kullanılır. Bu durum, bahsedilen yer hakkında herkesin bilgi sahibi olduğunu gösterir. Bu duruma "*the town*, *the mountains*, *the sea*, *the beach*, *the desert*, *the country*, *the river*" gibi örnekler verilebilir.

Life in **the mountains** is fun for Heidi and her friends. [95]

Look! Someone is swimming in **the river**. It's so dangerous. [96]

The weather is clear and sunny tomorrow. Why don't we go to **the beach**? [97]

When you go to **the town**, don't forget to buy me crayons. I want to finish my painting. [98]

- Nehir, deniz, okyanus, sıradağlar, takımadalar ve çöllerden önce *the* kullanılır. Ancak tek dağlar, adalar, göller, ülkeler, şehirler ve kıtalardan önce *the* **kullanılmaz**.

The Kızılırmak, the Aegean Sea, the Pacific, the Alps, the Maldives, the Sahara Desert.

~~The~~ Everest, ~~the~~ Mykonos, ~~the~~ Lake Van, ~~the~~ Turkey, ~~the~~ Istanbul, ~~the~~ Asia.

- Birleşik devletler ya da krallıklardan önce *the* kullanılır.

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90 O **benim en iyi** öğrencim. Umarım her zaman böyle başarılı olur.

91 Futbol Türkiye'deki **en popüler** spordur. İkinci en popüler olan hangisi?

92 Bence bu problemi çözmenin **tek** yolu bu. Sen başka bir çözüm söyleyebilir misin?

93 Ocak yılın **ilk** ayıdır ve oğlum ve kızım bu ayda doğmuştur.

94 Kız kardeşim ailemdeki **en tembel** kişidir. Evde sadece televizyon izleyip bilgisayar oyunu oynuyor.

95 **Dağlardaki** hayat Heidi ve arkadaşları için eğlencelidir.

96 Bak! **Nehirde** biri yüzüyor. Çok tehlikeli.

97 Yarın hava açık ve güneşli. Neden **sahile** gitmiyoruz?

98 **Şehre** gittiğinde bana boya kalemleri almayı unutma. Tablomu bitirmek istiyorum.

The USA (The United States of America), The UK (United Kingdom), The United Arab Emirates

- Otel, müze, sinema, tiyatro, gazete ve gemilerin isimlerinin önünde *the* kullanılır.

  The Hilton, the British Museum, the Globe Theatre, the Guardian, the Titanic

- Uyrukların önüne gelerek tüm halkı kapsar.

  French – Fransız → the French – Fransızlar
  British – İngiliz → the British – İngilizler

- Sıfatların önüne *the* geldiğinde o sıfatın nitelediği grubu kapsar.

  old – yaşlı → the old – yaşlılar
  rich – zengin → the rich – zenginler
  poor – fakir → the poor – fakirler

- Müzik aletlerinin önünde *the* kullanılır.

  She likes playing **the** piano. She can be a good pianist one day. [99]
  I want to learn how to play **the** violin. Will you teach me? [100]

- Genelleme yaparken *the* **kullanılmaz**.

  Cats like playing with children in the garden. [101] (Hangi kediler ve çocuklardan bahsedildiği belli değil; herhangi bir çocuk ya da kedi olabilir.)

  The cats like playing with **the** children in the garden. [102] (Belli kediler ve çocuklar var. Konuşmacı ve dinleyici hangi kedi ve hangi çocuklardan bahsedildiğini biliyor.)

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[99] **Piyano** çalmayı seviyor. Bir gün iyi bir piyanist olabilir.
[100] **Keman** çalmayı öğrenmek istiyorum. Bana öğretir misin?
[101] **Kediler, çocuklarla** oynamayı sever.
[102] **Kediler, çocuklarla** oynamayı seviyor.

EXERCISES

1.1 Complete the text with *a* / *an* / *the* or – (= no article).

a) ___ world is ___ fascinating place. The earth, with its unique features that sustain life, is home to billions of life forms, and it may be ___ only place where life can exist. The earth is also unique because it hosts intelligent life. The world's total population is close to 8 billion, which is higher than ever, and humans have created ___ countless civilizations and ruled the world. However, as intelligent life forms, what precautions do we take to help protect the only place where we can survive? Scientists have not found another planet like Earth yet, so we have to protect ___ our home. There is not another place for us to live, so protecting it is the only choice.

b) ___ happiness comes in many different forms. For me, spending more time in nature with ___ trees is therapeutic. Going to ___ seaside with my family and reading ___ book relax me because I can know myself better in silence. Camping in ___ Alps gives you a breath of fresh air, and you feel younger than ever. You feel the heat of ___ sun on your skin. My favourite activities are swimming in ___ rivers and lakes and exploring ___ countryside with my family. Its fascinating scenery is unforgettable. Life in ___ mountains is my dream, and one day I am sure that I will make ___ my dream come true. For other people, connecting with nature does not mean anything. They are not aware that they live in chaos. However, they should know that the closer we get to nature, the happier we become. The key to happiness is inner peace, and it is found in nature.

1.2 Which of the words in the box can be used in the plural? Use the countable nouns in the plural form.

vegetable	**police**	**neighbour**	**traffic**	**newspaper**	**nurse**	**advice**
suggestion	**oil**	**onion**	**water**	**planet**	**rice**	**palace**	**sugar**

✓ _____

☒ _____

1.3 Write the plural forms of the nouns below.

1. a fly - _____
2. a city - _____
3. a knife - _____
4. a fork - _____
5. a watch - _____
6. a mouse - _____
7. a child - _____
8. a glass - _____
9. a potato - _____
10. a guess - _____
11. a guy - _____
12. a wolf - _____

1.4 Underline the correct option.

1. Children mostly *learn* / *learns* through play.
2. Look! The police i*s* / *are* finally here.
3. I cannot see it clearly. Where *is* / *are* my glasses?
4. My feet *are* / *is* freezing. I need to put on thick socks.
5. One of my friends *have* / *has* become very popular recently because of a viral video.
6. How many people *works* / *work* in that restaurant?
7. A pack of wolves *is* / *are* the most dangerous power in nature.
8. I love watching horror *movie* / *movies*.
9. I need to buy some *furniture* / *furnitures*. My flat is nearly empty.
10. *Is* / *Are* there any sugar left? I want to make a pie.

1.5 Circle the correct option.

1. I am afraid of _____. It is called entomophobia.
   a) an insect **b)** insect **c)** insects **d)** some insect

2. ___ man was standing in front of my door. I approached slowly, but ___ man ran off.
   a) the / a **b)** a / the **c)** an / the **d)** some / a

3. I met ___ honest man today. He found my wallet and brought it back to my office.
   a) the **b)** a **c)** an **d)** some

4. ___ Dublin is ___ most beautiful city I have ever been to.
   a) - / a **b)** The / the **c)** - / - **d)** - / the

5. I need to buy _____ milk to make chocolate pudding.
   a) a bar of **b)** a jar of **c)** a carton of **d)** a can of

1.6 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *the*, or – (= no article).

1. The story was about __ old man and __ whale. __ people from all ages can read this ageless story.
2. Krosno is ___ medieval town in the south-east of ___ Poland.
3. Shakespeare was both ___ playwright and ___ actor.
4. Can you close ___ window, please? It is quite windy.
5. ___ Prague is mainly famous for its medieval squares. It is ___ special and romantic city.
6. Give me ___ hour, and I will bring you the final version.

7. Saint Petersburg is Russia's ___ second largest city. It is ___ unique cultural centre.
8. The show is highly popular with ___ young. Millions of young people watch it every week.
9. ___ government will pay the wages of those who are unable to work because of the pandemic.
10. I saw ___ man and ___ woman at the door the other day. ___ man was wearing a dark suit and looked like ___ lawyer. ___ woman was carrying ___ suitcase.

1.7 Some of these sentences below are correct, but some need *a* / *an*. Write *a* / *an* where necessary.

1. Australia is continent. _____
2. I never eat meat. I am vegetarian. _____
3. I always drink coffee in the morning. _____
4. Sleeping is the best thing to do. _____
5. I want you to get loaf of bread. _____
6. I dropped bottle of perfume on the floor. _____
7. She has got wonderful job. _____
8. I'd like to have some water. _____
9. Do you need money? I can lend you some. _____
10. I want to listen to music if you don't mind. _____

QUANTIFIERS (MİKTAR BELİRLEYİCİLER)

Some

- **Biraz, birkaç, bazı** anlamına gelen *some* ifadesinden sonra sayılabilen çoğul bir isim ya da sayılamayan bir isim gelebilir. Tam bir sayı ya da miktar belirtmez.

  You can find **some** rare **books** (C) in his library. [1]
  She has got **some money** (UC) but not enough to pay her debt. [2]

- *Some* olumlu cümlelerde ve rica / istek, teklif ve öneri sorularında kullanılır.

  I'm so thirsty. Can I have **some water**, please? [3]
  I've met **some** new **people** on holiday. They are very friendly. [4]
  It'll take **some time** to get used to this city. It is much colder than my hometown. [5]
  Would you like to have **some** more **coffee?** It'll help you stay up late. [6]
  How about cooking **some steak** for dinner? Everybody in their family likes it. [7]

- *Some* bir isim olmadan tek başına kullanılabilir.

  I have clever students, but **some** don't like studying at all. [8]
  There are a lot of English courses, but **some** are useless and waste of time and money. [9]

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1 Onun kütüphanesinde nadir **birkaç kitap** bulabilirsin.
2 **Biraz parası** var; ama borcunu ödemek için yeterli değil.
3 Çok susadım. **Biraz su** alabilir miyim lütfen?
4 Tatilde **birkaç** yeni **insanla** tanıştım. Çok arkadaş canlısı insanlar.
5 Bu şehre alışmak **biraz vakit** alacak. Memleketimden çok daha soğuk.
6 **Biraz** daha **kahve** almak ister misin? Geç vakte kadar ayakta kalmana yardım eder.
7 Akşam yemeğine **biraz biftek** pişirmeye ne dersiniz? Ailelerindeki herkes seviyor.
8 Zeki öğrencilerim var; ama **bazıları** ders çalışmayı hiç sevmiyor.
9 Birçok İngilizce kursu var; ama **bazıları** işe yaramaz ve zaman ve para kaybı.

- Herhangi bir zamir, iyelik sıfatı, *the* tanımlığı ya da *this / that / these / those* ile kullanıldığında *some* ifadesinden sonra *of* gelir.

  Some students are good at learning languages. [10] (Genelleme)
  Some of my students are good at learning languages. [11] (Belirli öğrencilerden bazıları)

  Some children are addicted to computer games. [12] (Genelleme)
  Some of the children are addicted to computer games. [13] (Belirli çocuklardan bazıları)

Any

- **Hiç** anlamına gelen *any* ifadesinden sonra sayılabilen çoğul bir isim ya da sayılamayan bir isim gelebilir. *Some* gibi *any* de tam bir sayı ya da miktar belirtmez.

  Sorry, I don't have **any** good **news** (UC) for now. [14]
  Do we have **any eggs** (C)? I want to make sunny side up eggs. [15]

- *Any* olumsuz cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.

  There aren't **any children** in the garden. Where have they gone? [16]
  Do you have **any questions**? Don't hesitate to ask if you have **any**. [17]
  You live in Istanbul. Have you met **any** famous **people** there so far? [18]
  There isn't **any milk** in the bottle. We need to go and buy for the baby. [19]

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10 **Bazı öğrenciler** dil öğrenmede iyiler.
11 **Öğrencilerimden bazıları** dil öğrenmede iyi.
12 **Bazı çocuklar** bilgisayar oyunlarına bağımlı.
13 **Çocukların bazıları** bilgisayar oyunlarına bağımlı.
14 Üzgünüm, şimdilik **hiç** iyi **haberim** yok.
15 **Hiç yumurtamız** var mı? Sahanda göz yumurta yapmak istiyorum.
16 Bahçede **hiç çocuk** yok. Nereye gitmişler?
17 **(Hiç) sorunuz** var mı? Varsa sormaya çekinmeyin.
18 İstanbul'da yaşıyorsun. Orada bugüne kadar **hiç ünlü biriyle** tanıştın mı?
19 Şişede **hiç süt** yok. Bebek için gidip almamız lazım.

- *Any* bir isim olmadan tek başına kullanılabilir.

  My sister's eaten the whole cake. There isn't **any** left. [20]
  A: Can you lend me some money? B: I'm sorry, I don't have **any**. [21]

- Herhangi bir zamir, iyelik sıfatı, *the* tanımlığı ya da *this* / *that* / *these* / *those* ile kullanıldığında *any* ifadesinden sonra *of* gelir.

  I don't want to listen to **any of your advice**. Keep it to yourself! [22]
  He couldn't understand **any of the questions** in his first mid-term exam. [23]
  She hasn't met **any of those people** before. They are all new faces for her. [24]

- *Any* **hiç** anlamının dışında **herhangi bir** (fark etmez) anlamında da kullanılabilir. Bu durumda olumlu cümlelerde kullanılabilir. Bu anlamında sayılabilen tekil ve çoğul isimlerle ya da sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılabilir.

  We can watch **any movie**. It doesn't matter. [25]
  Any idea is welcome. You are free to state them in this community. [26]
  It's not a formal meeting. You don't have to wear a suit. You can wear **any clothes**. [27]

No

- *Not any* ifadesi yerine *no* kullanılabilir. Yapıca olumlu ancak anlamca olumsuz cümleler yapar. Sayılabilen çoğullar ve sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır.

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20 Kız kardeşim tüm pastayı yemiş. Geriye **hiç** kalmamış.
21 A: Bana biraz para ödünç verebilir misin? B: Üzgünüm **hiç** yok.
22 **Senin tavsiyelerinin hiçbirini** dinlemek istemiyorum. Kendine sakla!
23 İlk ara sınavındaki **soruların hiçbirini** anlayamadı.
24 **O insanların hiçbiriyle** daha önce tanışmamış. Hepsi onun için yeni yüzler.
25 **Herhangi bir film** izleyebiliriz. Fark etmez.
26 **Tüm fikirlere** (herhangi bir fikre) açığız. Bu toplulukta onları dile getirmekte özgürsünüz.
27 Resmî bir toplantı değil. Takım elbise giymek zorunda değilsin. **Herhangi bir kıyafet** giyebilirsin.

I'm sorry, Jess. I have **no time** to chat on the phone. [28] (I **haven't got any time**...)
There are **no buses** at midnight in this neighbourhood. [29] (There **aren't any buses**…)
We have **no idea** about his school. He never tells anything about it. [30] (We **don't have any idea**…)

- *No* ifadesi *of* ile kullanılmaz. Bu ifadeler için *none of* yapısı kullanılır.

None of these dictionaries are mine. Are they yours? [31]
We were out when the storm hit. **None of the officials** warned us about the storm. [32]
A: Which musical instrument do you want to play? The flute, guitar, or drums?
B: **None of them**. I want to play the violin. [33]

A lot of

- **Çok**, **birçok** anlamına gelen *a lot of* ifadesi sayılabilen çoğullar ya da sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır.

Your son eats **a lot of chocolate**. It's not good for his health. [34]
She is a good translator. She's translated **a lot of books** so far. [35]

- *A lot of* yerine *lots of* da kullanılabilir. Anlam aynıdır.

There was **lots of food** at the party, so everybody was full. [36]
I can't go camping this weekend. I've got **lots of things** to do at the office. [37]

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28 Üzgünüm Jess. Telefonda sohbet etmek için **hiç vaktim** yok.
29 Bu mahallede geceleri **hiç otobüs** yok.
30 Onun okulu hakkında **hiçbir fikrimiz** yok. Okul hakkında asla bir şey anlatmaz.
31 **Bu sözlüklerin hiçbiri** benim değil. Senin mi?
32 Fırtına çıktığında biz dışardaydık. **Yetkililerden hiçbiri** bizi fırtına için uyarmadı.
33 A: Hangi müzik aletini çalmak istersin? Flüt mü, gitar mı, davul mu? B: **Hiçbirini**. Ben keman çalmak istiyorum.
34 Oğlun **çok çikolata** yiyor. Bu sağlığı için iyi değil.
35 O iyi bir çevirmen. Bugüne kadar **birçok kitap** çevirdi.
36 Partide **çok yiyecek** vardı; bu yüzden herkes doydu.
37 Bu hafta sonu kamp yapmaya gidemem. Ofiste yapacak **çok işim** var.

- *A lot of* / *lots of* çoğunlukla olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır; ancak olumsuz cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde de kullanılabilir. Soru cümlelerinde genellikle cevabın evet olduğu düşünüldüğünde kullanılır.

  He doesn't like working with **a lot of / lots of people**. He prefers to be on his own. [38]
  There are **a lot of / lots of historic buildings** in Istanbul. Have you ever visited them? [39]
  A: Are you expecting **a lot of / lots of submissions** for the conference? B: Yes, we are. [40]

- *A lot of* / *lots of* ifadeleri bir isim olmadan tek başlarına kullanıldığında *of* ifadesi yer almaz.

  She is talking **a lot**! We can't stand her anymore. [41]
  A: How many people are waiting outside the building? B: **A lot**. [42]
  A: How much time do you need to finish your homework? B: **Lots**! [43]

- *A lot of* / *lots of* ifadeleri cümlede özne konumunda çoğul bir isim ile kullanıldıklarında fiil çoğul, sayılamayanlarla kullanıldıklarında fiil tekil olur.

  A lot of / Lots of them haven't been abroad yet. They're waiting for their passports. [44]
  A lot of / Lots of information is available on this website. You can have a look at it. [45]
  A lot of / Lots of my colleagues want to quit the job. They are fed up with the night shifts. [46]

---

38 **Çok fazla insanla** çalışmayı sevmiyor. Kendi başına olmayı tercih ediyor.
39 İstanbul'da **birçok tarihi bina** var. Oraları hiç ziyaret ettin mi?
40 A: Konferans için **çok talep** bekliyor musunuz? B: Evet, bekliyoruz.
41 **Çok fazla** konuşuyor! Artık ona katlanamıyoruz.
42 A: Binanın dışında kaç kişi bekliyor? B: **Çok**.
43 A: Ödevini bitirmek için ne kadar vakte ihtiyacın var? B: **Çok**!
44 **Onların çoğu** henüz yurtdışında bulunmadı. Pasaportlarını bekliyorlar.
45 Bu internet sitesinde **birçok bilgi** mevcut. Bir göz atabilirsin.
46 **Meslektaşlarımın birçoğu** işi bırakmak istiyor. Gece mesailerinden bıktılar.

Much & Many

- *Much* sayılamayan isimlerle, *many* sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle kullanılır. **Çok, birçok** anlamına gelirler.

  You don't have **many options**, so it's easy to choose. [47]
  This work doesn't require **much effort**. It's like a child's play for us. [48]

- *Much* ve *many* olumsuz cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılırlar. Ancak resmî metinlerde olumlu cümlelerle de kullanılabilir.

  Did **many students** fail the final exam last week? [49]
  There wasn't **much traffic**, so I wasn't late for the meeting. [50]
  She is a new student at this school, so she doesn't have **many friends**. [51]
  A: Do you think I've put **much sugar** in the cake? B: I think it tastes a little sugary but tasty. [52]
  Many politicians in the cabinet supported the new system. [53] (resmî)
  We need to carry out **much research** on the effects of social media. [54] (resmî)

- *Much* ve *many* bir isim olmadan tek başlarına kullanılabilir.

  A: How much does he earn? B: **Not much**. [55]
  You don't need to buy any apples; we have **many** at home. [56]

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47 **Çok fazla seçeneğin** yok; bu yüzden seçmek kolay.
48 Bu iş **çok fazla çaba** gerektirmiyor. Bizim için çocuk oyuncağı.
49 Geçen hafta final sınavından **çok öğrenci** kaldı mı?
50 **Çok trafik** yoktu; bu yüzden toplantıya gecikmedim.
51 Bu okulda yeni bir öğrenci; bu yüzden **çok arkadaşı** yok.
52 A: Sence pastaya **çok** mu **şeker** koymuşum? B: Bence tadı biraz şekerli ama lezzetli.
53 Kabinedeki **birçok politikacı** yeni sistemi destekledi.
54 Sosyal medyanın etkileri üzerinde **daha fazla araştırma** yapmalıyız.
55 A: Ne kadar kazanıyor? B: **Çok değil**.
56 Elma almana gerek yok; evde **çok** var.

- Herhangi bir zamir, iyelik sıfatı, *the* tanımlığı ya da *this* / *that* / *these* / *those* ile kullanıldığında *much* ve m*any* ifadelerinden sonra *of* gelir.

  Our new house is very small, so we had to give away **much of our furniture**. [57]
  Many of the mistakes were in the grammar part. You need to study grammar. [58]

- *Much* ve *many* aşırılık anlamı veren *too* ile kullanılabilir. *Too much* sayılamayanlar için, *too many* sayılabilen çoğullar için **çok (gereğinden) fazla** anlamı verir.

  I cannot study here; there is **too much noise**. [59]
  There were **too many people** in the room; we couldn't find a seat. [60]

A few / A little

- *A few* sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle, *a little* sayılamayanlarla kullanılır ve ikisi de **az** anlamına gelir.

  They stayed at a hotel in the east part of London for **a few days**. [61]
  There are **a few mistakes** in your homework. I've corrected them for you. [62]

  Add **a little lemon juice** in your mixture. It'll make it tastier. [63]
  I ate some chicken and **a little bread** at lunch, so I feel hungry now. [64]

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57 Yeni evimiz çok küçük; bu yüzden **mobilyalarımızın çoğunu** vermek zorunda kaldık.
58 **Hataların çoğu** dilbilgisi bölümündeydi. Dilbilgisi çalışman lazım.
59 Burada ders çalışamam, **çok fazla gürültü** var.
60 Odada **çok fazla kişi** vardı; yer bulamadık.
61 Londra'nın doğusunda bir otelde **birkaç gün** kaldılar.
62 Ödevinde **az hata** var. Senin için onları düzelttim.
63 Karışımınıza **birazcık limon suyu** ekleyin. Daha lezzetli yapacaktır.
64 Öğle yemeğinde biraz tavuk ve **az ekmek** yedim; bu yüzden şimdi acıktım.

- Herhangi bir zamir, iyelik sıfatı, *the* tanımlığı ya da *this* / *that* / *these* / *those* ile kullanıldığında *a few* ve *a little* ifadelerinden sonra *of* gelir.

  I'm full, but I'll eat **a little of this dessert**. This is my favourite one. [65]
  A few of the high schools in this city give scholarships to the students. [66]

- *A few* ve *a little* bir isim olmadan tek başlarına kullanılabilir.

  You don't have to use all the colours in your painting. Use **a few**. [67]
  I know **a little** about his family. Can you tell me more about them? [68]

Few / Little

Few sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle, *little* sayılamayanlarla kullanılır ve ikisi de **az** ve **yetersiz** anlamı verir. *A few* ve *a little* ifadelerinden farklı olarak cümleye **yetmeyecek kadar az** anlamını vererek olumsuzluk bildirirler.

A Few	**Few**
There are **a few apples**. We can make an apple pie. [69]	There are **few apples**. We can't make an apple pie. [70]
She is not alone. She has got **a few friends**. [71]	She is alone. She has got **few friends**. [72]
A Little	**Little**
I have got **a little money**; I can buy her a small gift. [73]	I have got **little money**; I can't buy her a gift. [74]

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65 Tokum; ama bu **tatlının birazını** yiyeceğim. Bu en sevdiğim tatlı.
66 Bu şehirdeki **liselerin birkaçı** öğrencilerine burs veriyor.
67 Resminde tüm renkleri kullanmak zorunda değilsin. **Birkaçını** kullan.
68 Ailesi hakkında **çok az (şey)** biliyorum. Bana onlar hakkında daha fazla şey anlatabilir misin?
69 **Birkaç elma** var, elmalı turta yapabiliriz.
70 **Çok az elma** var, elmalı turta yapamayız.
71 Yalnız değil, **birkaç arkadaşı** var.
72 Yalnız, **çok az arkadaşı** var.
73 **Birazcık param** var, ona küçük bir hediye alabilirim.
74 **Çok az param** var, ona bir hediye alamam.

EXERCISE

2.1 Read the passage and answer the questions below.

MYSTERIOUS PLACES

There are some mysterious and mythical places in the world that make people both amazed and frightened. The Bermuda Triangle, which is a region between Bermuda, Florida, and Puerto Rico, is one of them. People believe that a lot of ships and planes have disappeared in the triangle so far. That is why it is also called *Devil's Triangle*. People suspect that some supernatural activities are the main reasons for these disappearances, but there is not any scientific evidence to support these claims. Stonehenge, England is another mysterious site that attracts a lot of visitors from all over the world. It is a prehistoric monument with huge stones in a circle. Many scientists today agree that people used it as a burial ground. It is a mystery for tourists and scientists because people still cannot understand how these heavy stones were transported. It is still unknown how people carried those stones weighing tonnes to the top of Stonehenge. Some people even believe that aliens built Stonehenge. Apart from supernatural beings and aliens, a lot of people believe that monsters existed and still exist. The Loch Ness Monster is one of them. Loch Ness is a deep freshwater lake in Scotland. However, it is not an ordinary lake because many believe that a monster inhabits Loch Ness. Scientists, of course, cannot find any evidence of such a massive creature. The Loch Ness Monster remains to be one of the oldest myths of Scotland. Derinkuyu Underground City in Nevşehir is an ancient city with mysteries, too. Tens of thousands of people were able to live in that city, especially during dangerous periods of war. People did not have to go outside during these periods because there were, for example, schools, kitchens, living areas, churches, tombs, stables, and wells. It is a fascinating experience to visit an underground city with multiple storeys. People love mysteries. Monsters, ghosts, aliens, and supernatural activities are all parts of this love, and the world, as an incredible planet, is full of them.

1) This paragraph is mostly about _____.

a) the Bermuda Triangle

b) some mythical creatures in the world

c) natural wonders of the world

d) the strangest places on earth

2) Which of the following is true?

a) There is scientific proof that the Loch Ness Monster exists.

b) A small group of people lived in Derinkuyu Underground City.

c) People used the underground city as a protection against enemies.

d) Stonehenge was built five hundred years ago.

3) The Bermuda Triangle is close to _____.

a) Scotland

b) England

c) Turkey

d) The US

4) You can conclude from the paragraph that _____.

a) only a few people believe in paranormal events

b) people always tend to explain mysteries through evidence

c) there is no evidence to support any of these unscientific claims

d) people used light stones to build Stonehenge

5) According to the passage, it is clear that _____.

a) only a few ships have disappeared so far in the Bermuda Triangle

b) people believe that the Loch Ness Monster can only survive in saltwater

c) people met all of their needs in the underground city

d) people had to bury the dead outside the underground city

2.2 Underline the correct option.

1. Are there *some / any* leftovers from the dinner?
2. I have *some / any* problems, but I don't have *some / any* friends to talk to.
3. You cannot believe it. It is Monday, and there is not *some / any* traffic.
4. Let's go out. I don't have *some / any* homework.
5. Are there are *some / any* scientific studies to support your claim?
6. Do you have *some / any* idea of where she may be now?
7. *Some / Any* of them are willing to help us. They are nice people.
8. I can take care of myself. I don't need *no / any* help.
9. Do you want *some / any* sugar in your coffee?
10. There are *no / any* people here. Where is everybody?

2.3 Circle the correct option.

1. I have got _____ time to waste here. I need to go.

   a) any **b)** some **c)** no **d)** none

2. I think she has _____ friends. She must be alone.

   a) some **b)** none **c)** any **d)** no

3. All my friends have brothers and sisters, but I have _____.

   a) no **b)** some **c)** none **d)** any

4. Stop blaming yourself, please. _____ of it was your fault.

   a) None **b)** No **c)** Some **d)** Any

5. _____ of these instructions are very difficult to understand. Can you help me figure out how this machine works?

a) Any **b)** Some **c)** No **d)** None

6. Do you have _____ children?

a) any **b)** some **c)** any the **d)** any a

2.4 Complete the sentences below to make them true for you by using the words in the box and *some, any, none,* and *no.*

famous people	money	dreams	fancy restaurants	my friends

1. There are _____ in my family.

2. I _____ money to rent a flat by myself.

3. I _____ interesting stories to tell.

4. _____ of _____ are inspiring and wise.

5. There are _____ in my hometown.

2.5 Choose the correct option.

1. I have _____ more free time. Would you like to grab a cup of coffee?

a) a little **b)** no **c)** many **d)** a few

2. There must be some kind of misunderstanding. I didn't order so _____ pizzas. There are only three people here.

a) much **b)** a lot **c)** many **d)** a lot of

3. A: How much money did you pay for this bag? B: _____. It was on sale.

a) Much **b)** Not much **c)** Not a lot of **d)** Many

4. He doesn't have _____ knowledge of French. He is just a beginner.

a) a few **b)** much **c)** little **d)** many

5. Abigail didn't have _____ problems in Norway – only a few insignificant issues.

a) many **b)** a few **c)** lot **d)** much

6. Some children in the world have to survive on _____ bread. This needs to change.

a) a lot of **b)** many **c)** a little **d)** a few

2.6 Complete the text using *a lot of*, *a lot*, *much*, *not much*, *many*, *not many*, *a little*, *a few*.

Backpacking through Europe does not cost _____ **(1)**. There are three main inevitable costs: accommodation, food, and public transportation. Without spending too _____ **(2)** money, you can see _____ **(3)** countries in Europe. Last year, I visited fifteen countries. If you have a strict budget, you should listen to my suggestions. As a budget traveller, staying in hostels is a must. If you stay in shared rooms with _____ **(4)** people, up to three people, you can pay only _____ **(5)**. Couchsurfing is another way to travel throughout Europe, and the best part is that it is completely free. However, it may be difficult to find a host. Food and drinks may cost _____ **(6)**, so finding grocery stores is your only option. Get ready to prepare sandwiches all the time. Do not expect to eat in fancy restaurants. _____ **(7)** people can have restaurant meals if they are on a budget. Public transportation is affordable in _____ **(8)** cities, except maybe _____ **(9)**. You can buy cheap travel passes in most European cities. Whatever you do, remember not to overspend.

PRONOUNS (ZAMİRLER)

Object Pronouns (Nesne Zamirleri)

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

- *Object pronouns* bir fiilin nesnesi olarak kullanılan zamirlerdir.

  Do you love **her** as much as I do? I don't think so. [1]
  I saw **him** at the bus stop yesterday, but he didn't see **me**. [2]
  We are going to build a tree house for the children. Can you help **us**? [3]
  I have two sisters, and they always want to wear my clothes, but I don't let **them**. [4]

- Edatlardan (*prepositions*) sonra kullanılır.

  Is John at home? Can I speak **to him**, please? [5]
  Have you seen my keys? I'm looking **for them**. [6]
  Why are you looking **at me** like that? Is there a problem? [7]

---

1 **Onu** benim sevdiğim kadar seviyor musun? Hiç sanmıyorum.
2 Dün **onu** otobüs durağında gördüm; ama o **beni** görmedi.
3 Çocuklar için bir ağaç ev yapacağız. **Bize** yardım edebilir misin?
4 İki kız kardeşim var ve hep benim kıyafetlerimi giymek istiyorlar; ama **onlara** izin vermiyorum.
5 John evde mi? **Onunla** konuşabilir miyim lütfen?
6 Anahtarlarımı gördün mü? **Onları** arıyorum.
7 **Bana** neden öyle bakıyorsun? Bir sorun mu var?

- Bir cümle içinde bazı fiiller iki nesne alabilir.

My father bought **us** two **bicycles** for our birthdays last year. [8]
Tell **me the truth**, please. I deserve to know what happened to my sister. [9]
We had an argument yesterday, and now I'm sending **her some flowers** to apologize. [10]

Possessive Pronouns (İyelik Zamirleri)

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	---
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs

- *Possessive pronouns* bir ismin yerini tutan **iyelik zamirleridir**. İyelik sıfatları (*possessive adjectives*) bir isimle birlikte kullanılırken iyelik zamirleri tek başlarına kullanılır. Asla isimlerle birlikte kullanılmazlar.

A: Is this Brandon's car? B: No, it isn't **his**. It's **mine**. [11]
These books are **theirs**. Where are **ours**? I can't find them. [12]
I love your mum's chocolate cookies. I haven't eaten better than **hers**. [13]
A: Whose bags are those? B: One of them is **mine**; the others are **yours**. [14]

---

8 Babam geçen sene doğum günümüz için **bize iki bisiklet** aldı.
9 **Bana doğruyu** söyle lütfen. Kız kardeşime ne olduğunu bilmek benim hakkım.
10 Dün onunla tartıştık. Şimdi özür dilemek için **ona çiçek** gönderiyorum.
11 A: Bu Brandon'ın arabası mı? B: **Onun** değil. **Benim**(ki).
12 Bu kitaplar **onların**. **Bizimkiler** nerede? Bulamıyorum.
13 Annenin çikolatalı kurabiyelerini çok seviyorum. **Onunkilerden** daha iyisini yemedim.
14 A: Şu çantalar kimin? B: Biri **benim,** diğerleri **sizin**.

Reflexive Pronouns (Dönüşlülük Zamirleri)

Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

- Bir fiilin öznesi ve nesnesinin aynı olduğu durumlarda *reflexive pronouns* (dönüşlülük zamirleri) kullanılır. Türkçede **kendi** anlamına gelir.

  Be careful! You'll paint **yourself**. [15]
  Put the knives away. The kids may **cut themselves**. [16]
  It'll be a long journey. Bring **yourselves** some food to eat on the way. [17]
  She has had no friends at all for a long time, and she talks to **herself** now. [18]

- *Reflexive pronouns*, insanların genel olarak yaptıkları eylemler için kullanılmaz. Bu eylemlere örnek olarak *feel, wash, dress, shave* verilebilir.

  When I spend time with my family, I feel happy. [19] NOT ~~I fell myself happy.~~
  In the morning of the job interview, he shaved, dressed, and left the house early. [20]
  NOT ~~He shaved himself / dressed himself.~~

---

15 Dikkat et! **Kendini** (üstünü) boyayacaksın.
16 Bıçakları kaldır. Çocuklar **kendilerini** yaralayabilirler.
17 Uzun bir yolculuk olacak. Yolda yemek için **kendinize** bir şeyler getirin.
18 Uzun zamandır hiç arkadaşı yok ve şimdi **kendi kendine** konuşuyor.
19 Ailemle vakit geçirdiğimde mutlu hissediyorum.
20 İş görüşmesinin sabahında tıraş oldu, giyindi ve evden erkenden çıktı.

- Ancak bahsi geçen fiillerle bazı özel durumlarda vurgu yapmak amacıyla kullanılabilir.

  He had many injuries, but he managed to dress **himself**. [21]

- *Reflexive pronouns* **bizzat kendi** anlamında vurgu yapmak amacıyla kullanılabilir.

  I cooked the dinner **myself**. It took me two hours. [22]
  The manager **himself** has told me not to resign, so I'll postpone it for a while. [23]

- *Reflexive pronouns*, *by* sözcüğüyle kullanıldığı zaman **hiç yardım almadan**, **kendi başına** anlamına gelir.

  He didn't ask for help. He built the sandcastle **by himself**. [24]
  She is so tired because she has cleaned all the house by **herself**. [25]
  I want you to do your homework **by yourselves**. Don't ask anyone to do it for you, please. [26]

Reciprocal Pronouns (Ortaklık Zamirleri)

- *Reciprocal pronouns* (*each other*, *one another*) **ortak** (karşılıklı) bir eylem ya da ilişki belirten zamirlerdir. *Each other* daha yaygın bir kullanımdır.

  You can work in pairs and help **each other / one another**. [27]
  When we decided to get married, we promised to respect **each other**. [28]
  I don't think they'll divorce. They love **each other**. Everybody can see this. [29]

---

21 Birçok yarası vardı; ama **kendi** giyinmeyi başardı.
22 Akşam yemeğini **kendim** pişirdim. İki saatimi aldı.
23 Müdür, **kendisi**, istifa etmememi söyledi; bu yüzden bir süreliğine erteleyeceğim.
24 Yardım istemedi. Kumdan kaleyi **kendi başına** yaptı.
25 Çok yorgun; çünkü bütün evi **kendi başına** temizledi.
26 Ödevlerinizi **kendi başınıza** yapmanızı istiyorum. Lütfen kimseden sizin için yapmasını istemeyin.
27 İkili gruplar hâlinde çalışabilir ve **birbirinize** yardım edebilirsiniz.
28 Evlenmeye karar verdiğimizde **birbirimize** saygı duyacağımıza söz verdik.
29 Boşanacaklarını sanmıyorum. **Birbirlerini** seviyorlar. Herkes bunu görebilir.

- Her iki ifadenin de *each other's* ve *one another's* şeklinde iyelik hâlleri vardır.

  In peer review, students review **each other's / one another's** writings. [30]
  They are almost at the same age, so they can wear **each other's / one another's** clothes. [31]

One / Ones

- *One / ones* aynı ismi tekrar etmemek amacıyla ismin yerine kullanılan zamirlerdir. Tekil isimler için *one* çoğullar için *ones* kullanılır. Bir sıfattan sonra, *the* tanımlığından sonra ya da *which* sorusuyla kullanılabilirler.

  Can I try on those shoes? The **ones** on the left. [32] (*the + ones*)
  A: I think some of these books are mine. B: Which **ones**? [33] (*which + ones*)
  A: Which dress are you going to wear tonight? B: The black **one**. [34] (*adjective + one*)

One of

- *One of* ifadesinden sonra çoğul bir isim gelir. Türkçede **-den biri** anlamına gelen *one of* ifadesinden sonra gelen ismin başında *possessive adjectives, the, these / those* gibi belirleyici bir yapı gelmelidir. *One of* ifadesinden sonra gelen fiil tekildir.

  Can I borrow **one of your ties** for the interview? [35]
  One of these cars belongs to him, but I don't know which one. [36]
  She has lots of books. I'm sure she can lend you **one of them**. [37]
  He was **one of the best players** in the team. It was unfortune that he broke his leg. [38]

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30 Akran değerlendirmesinde, öğrenciler **birbirlerinin** yazdıklarını değerlendirir.
31 Neredeyse aynı yaştalar; bu yüzden **birbirlerinin** kıyafetlerini giyebilirler.
32 Şu ayakkabıları deneyebilir miyim? **Soldakileri**.
33 A: Sanırım bu kitaplardan bazıları benim. B: **Hangileri**?
34 A: Bu akşam hangi elbiseyi giyeceksin? B: **Siyah olanı**.
35 Mülakat için **kravatlarından birini** ödünç alabilir miyim?
36 **Bu arabalardan biri** ona ait; fakat hangisi bilmiyorum.
37 Bir sürü kitabı var. Eminim **onlardan birini** sana ödünç verebilir.
38 Takımdaki **en iyi oyunculardan biriydi**. Bacağını kırması tam bir talihsizlik.

Indefinite Pronouns (Belgisiz Zamirler)

	every-	**some-**	**any-**	**no-**
Person	everybody / everyone	somebody / someone	anybody / anyone	nobody / no one
Thing	everything	something	anything	nothing
Place	everywhere	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere

- Tam olarak kim / ne / neresi olduğu belli olmayan şahıs, nesne ve yerleri tanımlamak için *indefinite pronouns* (belgisiz zamirler) kullanılır.

I'll buy a sandwich. Would you like **something** to eat, too? [39]

There is **someone** at the door. Can you answer the door, please? [40]

We're looking for **somewhere** quiet and peaceful for our holiday. [41]

Everybody / Everyone joined the meeting this morning except for Jack. [42]

I have **nothing** to tell you. Please leave me alone, and don't come back again. [43]

What will she do when she leaves the dorm? She doesn't have **anywhere** to go. [44]

---

[39] Bir sandviç alacağım. Sen de yiyecek **bir şey** ister misin?

[40] Kapıda **biri** var. Kapıyı açar mısın lütfen?

[41] Tatilimiz için sessiz ve huzurlu **bir yer** arıyoruz.

[42] Bu sabah toplantıya Jack dışında **herkes** katıldı.

[43] Sana anlatacak **hiçbir şeyim** yok. Lütfen beni yalnız bırak ve bir daha geri gelme.

[44] Yurttan ayrılınca ne yapacak? Gidecek **hiçbir yeri** yok.

- *Indefinite pronouns* tekil fiillerle kullanılır. Özne olarak kullanıldıklarında yerlerine geçen zamirler tekil ve çoğul olabilir.

Someone is waiting outside. Do you know **him**? [45]

Does **anyone** in the office know how to speak Japanese? [46]

Everybody was in the garden. **They** were having a barbecue. [47]

Nothing is more important than your health. Stop worrying about everything. [48]

- Başka şahıs, nesne ve yerlerden bahsederken belgisiz zamirlere *else* ifadesi eklenir.

Nothing else matters now since you're not here. [49]

Everybody else sent the e-mail yesterday except for you. [50]

I don't like this café; it is very crowded. Shall we go **somewhere else**? [51]

We invited all the family members to our engagement party, but **no one else**. [52]

---

45 **Birisi** dışarda bekliyor. **Onu** tanıyor musun?

46 Büroda Japonca konuşan **biri** var mı?

47 **Herkes** bahçedeydi. Mangal **yapıyorlardı**.

48 **Hiçbir şey** sağlığından daha önemli değil. Her şey için endişelenmeyi bırak.

49 **Başka hiçbir şeyin** önemi yok; çünkü sen burada değilsin.

50 Dün senden **başka herkes** e-mail gönderdi.

51 Bu kafeyi sevmiyorum; çok kalabalık. **Başka bir yere** gidelim mi?

52 Nişanımıza bütün aile bireylerini çağırdık; ama **başka hiç kimseyi** çağırmadık.

EXERCISES

3.1 Read the passage and answer the questions below.

THE STRANGEST FAMILY

I am Lexi, and my family may be the strangest family in the world because my parents have completely different and extraordinary jobs. You cannot even guess how they met. My father is a famous detective, but unlike Holmes, he is not fictional. He has a private detective agency. Everybody in London visits him first to solve crimes. He collects information and talks to witnesses. Before talking to people, he disguises himself because he does not want them to recognize him. He sometimes wears a false beard and glasses. He finds clues and never misses anything. My mother, on the other hand, is a marine biologist. She loves spending time on the ocean. She studies marine life, so she usually goes away for work. We miss her a lot, but there is nothing we can do. At present, she studies octopuses to publish a paper. She says that octopuses are the smartest animals on earth. She loves talking about them. It is funny because she sometimes cannot find them because they can change the colour of their skin, and they use camouflage to hide from other animals and humans. My sister, Erin is a college student. She studies aerospace engineering. She wants to be an aerospace engineer in UK Space Agency. Her dream is to go to Mars and live there. I think she wants to be away from us so badly. Nobody can find a stranger family than mine. Me? I think I want to be a / an _____.

1. Based on her family member's jobs, Lex may want to be _____?

a) a teacher

b) an accountant

c) a salesperson

d) a robotics engineer

2. Why is Lexi's family strange?

a) Because everyone has a different and unusual job.

b) Because Lexi's mother usually works in an office.

c) Because they love each other.

d) Because they have common jobs.

3. Lexi's father disguises to _____.

a) hide his identity

b) make a surprise

c) tell people that he is a detective

d) act like a police officer

4. Why is it difficult to spot octopuses?

a) Because they are tiny creatures.

b) Because they are dangerous.

c) Because they use camouflage.

d) Because they cannot change their skin colour.

5. The paragraph is mostly about _____.

a) marine life and biology

b) a famous detective, Holmes and Lexi's father

c) Lexi's family members' uncommon jobs

d) Lexi's dreams about her future

3.2 Complete the sentences below with the correct *subject* or *object pronouns*.

1. I haven't seen my dogs for three months. I miss _____ so much.
2. Have you heard the news yet? _____ is horrible.
3. I was reading my book quietly in the library, and a man came and told _____ to leave.
4. Nobody can discourage _____ because you have a purpose in life. Don't listen to _____.
5. We were badly injured in a hit and run crash. People rushed _____ to hospital.
6. It is Lydia' keys. Can you give _____ to _____?
7. _____ are going to see the new superhero movie. Would you like to join us?
8. Can you all listen to _____, please? I have an important announcement.
9. Look at _____. He is acting very strangely.
10. Dolphins are so cute. I love _____.

3.3 Circle the correct option.

1. Call _____ as soon as you get this message. I need to talk to you.
   a) my **b)** him **c)** I **d)** me

2. Can you give us clearer instructions? We cannot understand _____.
   a) they **b)** us **c)** their **d)** them

3. I am not the owner. The house does not belong to _____.
   a) we **b)** I **c)** me **d)** them

4. She is my niece, and I love _____.
   a) her **b)** she **c)** you **d)** him

5. We are in serious trouble. Can you help _____?
   a) them **b)** her **c)** we **d)** us

3.4 Complete the sentences with *possessive adjectives* or *pronouns*.

1. This is not my file. _____ is on the table.
2. Los Angeles is mostly famous for _____ Hollywood entertainment industry.
3. A: Is this Julia's new car? B: Yes, it is _____.
4. It was my fault not _____. Don't blame yourself.
5. I am proud of _____ patience. He never complains about anything.
6. A: Sir, does this wallet belong to you? B: No, it is not _____. _____ wallet is here.
7. A: What is _____ favourite NBA team? B: _____ is Golden State Warriors. What about _____?
8. Give the ball back to us. It is _____.
9. Do you see that woman over there? This car must be _____.
10. It is not my major, but I want to study physics during _____ spare time.

3.5 Circle the correct option.

1. _____ grades are very low. How can I improve them?
   a) My **b)** The my **c)** Mine **d)** Me

2. Don't take that coffee. It is not _____.
   a) your **b)** yours **c)** you **d)** my

3. A: Whose bags are these? B: Do you see that man over there? They are _____.
   a) hers **b)** him **c)** his **d)** theirs

4. We wrote this book together. It is _____.
   a) your **b)** us **c)** our **d)** ours

5. Adam was not _____ those bad guys. You can absolutely trust him.

a) one **b)** ones **c)** one of **d)** one another

6. I broke _____ ankle while I was skiing last month.

a) my the **b)** my a **c)** my **d)** mine

7. We are here to get to know _____ better. Let's talk about our families first.

a) ourself **b)** us **c)** each other **d)** ours

8. Do you call _____ regularly? Are you close friends?

a) yourselves **b)** one another **c)** one anothers **d)** by yourself

9. A: Can you bring me the plates from the shelf? B: Which _____?

a) one another **b)** one **c)** each other **d)** ones

10. A: Did you see my shirt? B: Which _____?

a) ones **b)** one **c)** each other **d)** one another

11. A: Do they love _____? B: Yes, I think they are in love.

a) ones **b)** one **c)** themselves **d)** each other

12. He is _____ the best actors in the world. He has two Oscars.

a) one **b)** ones **c)** one of **d)** one another

3.6 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

somebody	anybody	nobody	everybody

1. **Secretary:** Good morning. How can I help you?
   Client: I would like to talk to _____ in charge. It is urgent.
   Secretary: I will put you through now.
2. Where is _____? Are we early or late?
3. I am sorry, but _____ is here right now. They are having lunch, sir.
4. Does _____ have change for a $100 bill?

something	anything	nothing	everything

1. Have you heard _____? I think there is someone at the door.
2. Stop complaining about _____. Why are you always like that?
3. There is _____ more we can do to save her. You should say goodbye.
4. The police interviewed the high-school students, but nobody saw _____.

somewhere	anywhere	nowhere	everywhere

1. I'm looking for _____ to stay for tonight. Do you know _____?
2. On Thanksgiving, _____ was closed, so we could not find anything to eat.
3. This poor puppy has _____ to go. Shall we adopt it?
4. I don't feel myself at home _____. I don't belong to a single place.

3.7 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. It is useless to argue. I don't have anything to say. (nothing)
   _____.
2. He didn't know anything about literature before he went to college. (nothing)
   _____.

3. There was no one at school, so I left. (anyone)

_____.

4. I can't find my mug anywhere. (nowhere)

_____.

5. He didn't know anyone at the party, so he left early. (no one)

_____.

3.8 Complete the sentences using *reflexive pronouns*.

1. She bought _____ a new car without asking her family for money.
2. Phoebe and I promised _____ to finish our dissertations by this summer.
3. Be calm and try to explain _____. Why did you do it?
4. Did your daughters enjoy _____ on the school trip?
5. Dear members, you need to control _____, or this conversation is over.

3.9 Complete the sentences using *by + a reflexive pronoun*.

1. You cannot go there _____. Ask your sister to go with you.
2. I have to do everything _____. There is no one to help me.
3. How did you manage to carry those bags all _____?
4. You don't have to see a doctor. Your cold will get better _____.
5. We couldn't calm him down _____, so we called his wife.

PASSIVE VOICE (EDİLGEN ÇATI)

- *Passive voice*, Türkçedeki edilgen çatılı fiillerdir. Edilgen çatılı fiiller, eylemi kimin yaptığından çok eylemin kendisine vurgu yapmak için kullanılır.

  Someone stole her necklace when she was on holiday. [1] (Active)
  Her necklace **was stolen** when she was on holiday. [2] (Passive)

- Etken bir cümle edilgen yapılırken nesne **sözde özne** olarak cümlenin başında kullanılır.

  She cleans **the house** twice a week. [3] (nesne: *the house*)
  The house is cleaned twice a week. [4] (sözde özne: *the house*)

  They'll announce **the exam results** tomorrow. [5] (nesne: *the results*)
  The exam results will be announced tomorrow. [6] (sözde özne: *the results*)

- Etken bir fiili edilgen yapmak için tüm zamanlarda *to be + past participle* yapısı kullanılır.

Tense	**to be + past participle**
Present Simple	am / is / are + past participle
Past Simple	was / were + past participle
Future	will be + past participle

1 Tatildeyken **biri** onun kolyesini çaldı.
2 Tatildeyken kolyesi **çalındı**.
3 **Evi** haftada iki kez temizler.
4 **Ev** haftada iki kez temizlenir.
5 **Sınav sonuçlarını** yarın açıklayacaklar.
6 **Sınav sonuçları** yarın açıklanacak.

Present Simple

This book **is sold** online. [7]

This product **is not tested** on animals. [8]

These cars **aren't produced** in our country. [9]

Elections **are held** once every two years in this foundation. [10]

I don't know how many burgers **are sold** every day in that restaurant. [11]

I will try to teach you standard Turkish, which **is spoken** everywhere in Turkey. [12]

He **is chosen** the employee of the month regularly, but he **isn't respected** by his colleagues. [13]

Am I **invited** too? I don't want to come uninvited. [14]

Are new types of animals still **found** in this tropic region? [15]

My presentation topic is "How **is** a plastic bottle **recycled**?".[16]

What types of food **are wasted** here? We're carrying out a study on this topic. [17]

The tables are dusty and the windows are dirty. How often **are** these **offices** cleaned? [18]

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7 Bu kitap çevrimiçi **satılıyor**.

8 Bu ürün hayvanlar üstüne **test edilmez**.

9 Bu arabalar bizim ülkemizde **üretilmiyor**.

10 Bu kurumda seçimler her iki yılda bir **yapılır**.

11 O restoranda günde kaç hamburger **satıldığını** bilmiyorum.

12 Sana Türkiye'nin her yerinde **konuşulan** standart Türkçeyi öğretmeye çalışacağım.

13 Düzenli olarak ayın elemanı **seçilir**; ancak iş arkadaşları tarafından **saygı görmez**.

14 Ben de **davetli miyim**? Davetsiz gelmek istemem.

15 Bu tropik bölgede hâlâ yeni hayvan türleri **bulunur mu**?

16 Sunumumun başlığı "Plastik bir şişe nasıl **geri dönüştürülür**?".

17 Burada ne tür yiyecekler **israf edilir**? Bu konuyla ilgili bir çalışma yürütüyoruz.

18 Masalar tozlu ve pencereler kirli. Bu ofisler ne sıklıkta **temizleniyor**?

Past Simple

The boys **were beaten** badly. [19]

The meeting **was postponed** since the manager was ill. [20]

She **wasn't allowed** to eat fast food when she was a child. [21]

The parcels **weren't delivered** on time, so we complained about it. [22]

He **was awarded** the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to create peace in the Middle East. [23]

Anthony Hopkins is the oldest actor ever who **was awarded** the Academy Award. [24]

When **was** your office **decorated**? [25]

When **was** Poland **invaded** by German troops? [26]

Do you know where the lost three-year-old boy **was found**? [27]

How many government buildings **were built** in this area last year? [28]

How many times **was** Napoleon **defeated**? Do you know the answer? [29]

I couldn't attend the team-evaluation meeting yesterday. What **was said** about me? [30]

Why **wasn't** my reservation **accepted** by the hotel? They even requested an advance payment. [31]

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19 Çocuklar çok kötü **dövülmüştü**.

20 Müdür hasta olduğu için toplantı **ertelendi**.

21 Çocukken hazır yemek yemesine **izin verilmedi**.

22 Kargolar vaktinde **teslim edilmedi**, bu yüzden şikayetçi olduk.

23 Orta Doğu'ya barış getirmedeki çabalarından dolayı Nobel Barış Ödülü'ne **layık görüldü**.

24 Anthony Hopkins, Oscar Ödülü **verilen** en yaşlı kişidir.

25 Ofisin ne zaman **dekore edildi**?

26 Polonya ne zaman Alman birlikleri tarafından **işgal edildi**?

27 Üç yaşındaki kayıp çocuğun nerede **bulunduğunu** biliyor musun?

28 Geçen yıl bu bölgede kaç hükümet binası **inşa edildi**?

29 Napolyon kaç kez **yenilmişti**? Cevabı biliyor musun?

30 Dün takım değerlendirme toplantısına katılamadım. Hakkımda ne **denildi**?

31 Rezervasyonum hotel tarafından neden **kabul edilmedi**? Ön ödeme bile istemişlerdi.

Simple Future

The fences **will be painted** next week. [32]
An e-mail **will be sent** to inform you about the results. [33]
This is the final warning. You **will not be forgiven** the next time. [34]
Her book **won't be published** until next year. We're looking forward to it. [35]
The phones **won't be allowed** in the exam. Don't bring them into the class. [36]
The suspect **will be charged with** armed robbery. His trial is on December 20. [37]
Your postdoc application **will** probably **not be accepted** because you have missed the deadline. [38]
A lot of constructions, mainly bridges and highways, **will be built** in two years in this area. [39]

Will your car **be fixed** soon? [40]
Who **will** these beautiful flowers **be sent** to? [41]
Where **will** the next Olympic Games **be held**? In Japan? [42]
Will the cities below sea level **be abandoned** in the future? [43]
When **will** the board chairman election results **be announced**? [44]
What precautions **will be taken** to stop the spread of the virus all over the world? [45]
Will your business **be** greatly **affected** by the pandemic? Will you lose your customers? [46]

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32 Çitler gelecek hafta **boyanacak**.
33 Size sonuçları bildirmek için bir e-mail **gönderilecek**.
34 Bu son uyarı. Bir dahaki sefere **affedilmeyeceksin**.
35 Kitabı gelecek yıla kadar **basılmayacak**. Dört gözle bekliyoruz.
36 Sınavda telefonlara **izin verilmeyecek**. Sınıfa getirmeyiniz.
37 Zanlı silahlı soygundan **yargılanacak**. Duruşması 20 Aralık'ta.
38 Son başvuru tarihini kaçırdığınız için doktora sonrası başvurunuz muhtemelen **kabul edilmeyecektir**.
39 İki yıl içinde bu bölgede çoğunlukla köprü ve otoban olmak üzere birçok yapı **inşa edilecek**.
40 Araban hemen **tamir edilecek mi**?
41 Bu güzel çiçekler kime **gönderilecek**?
42 Bir sonraki Olimpiyat Oyunları nerede **yapılacak**? Japonya'da mı?
43 Deniz seviyesi altında kalan şehirler gelecekte **terk edilecek mi**?
44 Yönetim kurulu başkanlığı seçim sonuçları ne zaman **açıklanacak**?
45 Virüsün tüm dünyaya yayılımını durdurmak için hangi önlemler **alınacak**?
46 İşletmeniz salgından büyük ölçüde **etkilenecek mi**? Müşterilerinizi kaybedecek misiniz?

- Eylemin kim tarafından yapıldığını söylemek için *by + someone* kullanılır.

All the paintings in the art gallery are made **by us**. [47]
Who was *Hamlet* written **by**? I can't remember now. [48]
The research will be carried out **by the PhD students** next year. [49]
The telephone was invented **by Scottish scientist, Graham Bell** in 1876. [50]
A police sketch was drawn **by the police officer** after the witnesses gave testimony. [51]
The play was written **by Shakespeare** more than 400 years ago, and it's still performed today. [52]

[47] Sanat galerisindeki tüm resimler **tarafımızdan** yapılır.
[48] Hamlet kim **tarafından** yazıldı? Hatırlayamıyorum.
[49] Araştırma gelecek yıl **doktora öğrencileri tarafından** yürütülecek.
[50] Telefon, İskoç bilim insanı, **Graham Bell tarafından** 1876'da icat edilmiştir.
[51] Tanıklar ifade verdikten sonra **polis memuru tarafından** bir robot resim çizildi.
[52] Oyun, **Shakespeare tarafından** 400 yıldan daha uzun bir süre önce yazılmıştır ve bugün hâlâ oynanmaktadır.

EXERCISES

4.1 Read the text and answer the questions below.

EIFFEL TOWER

The Eiffel Tower is the landmark of Paris. The tower is also known by its nickname the "Iron Lady". It is a popular tourist destination. Tourists who come to France visit the Eiffel Tower first. The Eiffel Tower was completed in 1889 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution. It was designed by Gustave Eiffel, French architect and engineer. It was protested at first by Parisians because people thought it was huge and looked like a skeleton. The unique shape of the Eiffel Tower was criticized by a lot of people, especially by the artists and intellectuals of the day. However, it is valued by Parisians now. It is made of iron pieces. It is painted regularly in three different shades of brown to prevent rusting. The Eiffel Tower is a tall structure, about 300 metres high. It is the tallest structure in Paris. Tickets can be bought at the tower. There are three floors for visitors. There are gift shops, exhibitions, and restaurants. The 58 Tour Eiffel and Le Jules Verne are run by world-famous chefs. The 58 Tour Eiffel is located on the first level, and Le Jules Verne is located on the second level. Lunches and evening meals are served at these restaurants. The top floor is fascinating. The best view of Paris can be seen from the top. There is also Gustave Eiffel's office on the third level. Lifelike wax figures of Gustave Eiffel, his daughter Claire, and Thomas Edison, American inventor, can be seen as well. It is a unique experience to spend time in the Eiffel Tower, and that is why it is visited by millions every year.

4.2 Write *T* for true or *F* for false for the following statements.

___ **1.** The design of the Eiffel Tower was admired immediately.

___ **2.** The Eiffel Tower was painted only once.

___ **3.** There is not a taller structure than the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

___ **4.** Tickets can only be bought online.

___ **5.** Gustave Eiffel did not have any children.

4.3 Complete the sentences in the *passive* using the words in the box. Some sentences may be negative.

speak	**consider**	**celebrate**	**throw**	**use**	**allow**
	affect	**avoid**	**build**	**deliver**	

1. Tonnes of food _____ away every year, and this is a serious financial and ethical problem.
2. The Turkish language _____ in a lot of countries.
3. I _____ talk in court. The judge didn't let me.
4. Social media advertising _____ by large companies nowadays.
5. My purchase decisions _____ by social media influencers. I only buy what I truly need.
6. Food waste _____. We need to make a plan before shopping.
7. Your package _____ tomorrow.
8. A new theatre hall _____ here in the next two years.
9. Mother's Day _____ only in May. There are different dates in different countries.
10. Your complaint _____ carefully. We will write a response to your complaint.

4.4 Complete the sentences with *passive forms* (present, past, or future) of the verbs in brackets.

1. Fast food _____ by nearly everyone in the world. (eat)
2. Thousands of people _____ at this factory. Unfortunately, it was shut down last month. (employ)
3. Professional football _____ all over the world. It is the most popular sport worldwide. (watch)
4. How _____ plastic _____? What are the steps in the recycling process? (recycle)

5. The rules _____ later by the editor. We should not start writing before hearing them. (explain)
6. You _____ by us. We'll always remember you. (not forget)
7. Some languages _____ anymore. They are called "dead languages". (not speak)
8. He _____ a medal tomorrow for his bravery. (award)
9. Hundreds of cars _____ in that movie. Have you seen it? (destroy)
10. Your debts _____ by me next month. Don't worry about the money. (pay)

4.5 Match the sentence beginnings to the correct endings.

1. Guernica was painted by
2. My all-time favourite movie, *Back to the Future* was
3. NASA's *Perseverance* landed
4. The first COVID-19 vaccine was
5. Colombia is considered
6. It is not allowed to smoke
7. Movie trailers are uploaded
8. *Nineteen Eighty-four* was written
9. The man was arrested
10. The file can be downloaded

a) from the Internet.
b) directed by Robert Zemeckis.
c) on the Red Planet safely.
d) by the police for disturbing the peace.
e) by George Orwell.
f) developed in a short amount of time.
g) to be one of the best coffee producers.
h) on YouTube, so you can watch there.
i) Pablo Picasso in 1937.
j) in indoor areas.

CONDITIONALS (KOŞUL CÜMLELERİ)

- *If Clause* olarak da bilinen *conditionals*, koşul cümleleridir ve şartlı cümle kurmak amacıyla kullanılır. Koşul cümleleri, **eğer** anlamına gelen *if* ifadesinin bağlı olduğu ve şartı sağlayan cümlecik ile yargıyı bildiren **temel cümle** olmak üzere iki kısımdan oluşur.

If she comes early, we'll have dinner together. [1]
if clause main clause
If I were you, I would study hard for the exams. [2]
if clause main clause

- *If clause* ve *main clause* sırası cümlede değişebilir. Cümle *if clause* ile başlarsa virgül kullanılması gerekir.

If Clause (Şart Cümleciği), + *Main Clause* (Temel Cümle)
Main Clause (Temel Cümle) + *If Clause* (Şart Cümleciği)

If she has time, she will definitely help you. [3]
She will definitely help you if she has time. [4]

- *Conditionals*, cümlede verilmek istenen anlama ve zamana bağlı olarak farklı yapılarda kullanılırlar.

Zero conditionals (Type 0)
First conditionals (Type 1)
Second conditionals (Type 2)
Third conditionals (Type 3)
Mixed conditionals (Mixed Type)

[1] Erken **gelirse** birlikte yemek **yiyeceğiz**.
[2] Senin yerinde **olsam** sınavlara çok **çalışırdım**.
[3] Vakti **olursa** sana kesinlikle **yardım eder**.
[4] Vakti **olursa** sana kesinlikle **yardım eder**.

Zero Conditionals (Type 0)

- *Zero Conditionals* hep doğru olan ve sonucu hep aynı çıkan durumlardan, gerçeklerden veya doğa kanunlarından bahseden koşul cümleleridir.

If Clause	**Main Clause**
If + Present Simple	Present Simple

If you **heat** water, it **boils**. [5]
What **happens** if people **eat** too much? [6]
If you **don't keep** meat in a fridge, it **spoils** quickly. [7]
Babies **cry** if they **get** hungry or if they **need** a diaper change. [8]
There's a security system in this house. If someone **breaks into** the house, the alarm **goes off**. [9]

First Conditionals (Type 1)

- *First Conditionals* şu anda ve gelecek zamanda gerçekleşeceğini düşündüğümüz ya da gerçekleşmesi olası olan eylemleri anlatan koşul cümleleridir. *If clause* kısmında *will* **kullanılmaz**.

If Clause	**Main Clause**
If + Present Simple	will Present Modals (can / may / have to / must, etc.) Imperatives

5 Suyu **ısıtırsan kaynar**.
6 İnsanlar çok yemek **yerse ne olur**?
7 Eti dolapta **saklamazsan** çabuk **bozulur**.
8 Bebekler **acıkırsa** ya da bezleri değişmesi **gerekirse ağlar**.
9 Bu evde bir güvenlik sistemi var. Biri eve zorla **girerse alarm çalar**.

If you **don't study**, you **will fail** the exam. [10]
If you **need** any help, **let me know**, please. [11]
If she **doesn't take** the exam now, she **has to wait** for a year. [12]
If it **is** sunny tomorrow, **will you go** to the beach with your friends? [13]
If he **isn't** at school, he **must be** at home. He doesn't go anywhere else without permission. [14]
I **can make** you a sandwich if you **are** hungry. [15]
My mum **can look after** my baby if I **cannot find** a babysitter. [16]
He **must stop** spending so much money if he **wants** to save up. [17]
What **will she do** if she **doesn't get** the job? Does she have a plan B? [18]
Don't eat so much and **do** sports if you **want** to lose weight and get fit. [19]

- *If not* anlamını vermek için *unless* kullanılabilir. Türkçede **olmadıkça**, **gerçekleşmedikçe**, **-mazsa** anlamına gelen *unless* olumsuz yapılarla **kullanılmaz**. *Unless* ile kurulan cümleler yapıca olumlu anlamca olumsuzdur. Sadece *zero* ve *first conditionals* ile kullanılabilir.

If he doesn't apologize, I won't forgive him. [20]
Unless he apologizes, I won't forgive him. [21]

We can have a barbecue in the garden **if it doesn't rain**. [22]
We can have a barbecue in the garden **unless it rains**. [23]

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10 **Çalışmazsan** sınavdan **kalırsın**.
11 Yardıma ihtiyacın **olursa bana haber ver** lütfen.
12 Sınava şimdi **girmezse** bir yıl **beklemek zorunda kalır**.
13 Yarın hava güneşli **olursa** arkadaşlarınızla sahile **gider misiniz**?
14 Okulda **değilse** evde **olmalı**. İzinsiz başka bir yere gitmez.
15 **Açsan** sana bir sandviç **yapabilirim**.
16 Bakıcı **bulamazsam** bebeğime annem **bakabilir**.
17 Para biriktirmek **istiyorsa** bu kadar para harcamayı **bırakmalı**.
18 Bu işi **alamazsa** ne **yapacak**? B planı var mı?
19 Kilo vermek ve formda olmak **istiyorsan** bu kadar çok yemek **yeme** ve **spor yap**.
20 Özür **dilemezse** onu affetmeyeceğim.
21 Özür **dilemedikçe** onu affetmeyeceğim.
22 Yağmur **yağmazsa** bahçede mangal yapabiliriz.
23 Yağmur **yağmazsa** bahçede mangal yapabiliriz.

Plants die **if they aren't watered**. Try to water them once a week. [24]
Plants die **unless they are watered**. Try to water them once a week. [25]

Second Conditionals (Type 2)

- Şimdiki zamanda gerçekleşme ihtimali çok az olan, hayalî ya da imkânsız olan durumlardan bahsederken kullanılır. Her ne kadar geçmiş zaman kullanılsa da anlam şimdiki ya da gelecek zamandır.

If Clause	**Main Clause**
If + Past Simple	would ('d) could / might

If I **earned** more money, I **would help** more people. [26]
I **wouldn't get up** early if I **didn't have to go** to work. [27]
If we **had** a GPS device, we **could find** the way easily. We've been on the way for an hour! [28]
What **would you do** if you **met** a bear in a forest? **Would you run** or **pretend** to be dead? [29]

- *If clause* kısmında *he, she, it* özneleri için *was* yerine *were* tercih edilir. Dolayısıyla tüm öznelerle *were* kullanılabilir.

If she **were** more successful, she **would be** happier. [30]
I'**d buy** these shoes for my sister if they **were** cheaper. [31]

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[24] Bitkiler **sulanmazsa** ölür. Haftada bir kez sulamaya çalış.
[25] Bitkiler **sulanmazsa** ölür. Haftada bir kez sulamaya çalış.
[26] Daha çok para **kazansaydım** daha çok insana yardım **ederdim**.
[27] İşe gitmek zorunda **olmasam / olmasaydım** erken **kalkmazdım**.
[28] Bir GPS cihazımız **olsaydı** yolu kolaylıkla **bulabilirdik**. Bir saattir yoldayız!
[29] Ormanda bir ayıyla **karşılaşsaydın ne yapardın**? **Kaçar mıydın**, ölü **taklidi mi yapardın**?
[30] Daha başarılı **olsaydı** daha mutlu **olurdu**.
[31] Ucuz **olsalar** bu ayakkabıları kız kardeşime **alırdım**.

If it **were** sunny today, we **would have** a family picnic. [32]
The world **would be** a more peaceful place if **there were** no wars. [33]

- Tavsiye vermek amacıyla *If I were you* (Senin yerinde olsam) yapısı kullanılabilir. Aynı anlam *If I were in your shoes* deyimi ile de sağlanabilir.

If I were you, I'**d wear** the black dress. You look gorgeous in it. [34]
I **wouldn't tell** my secret to him **if I were you**. I don't trust him at all. [35]
If I were you, I **wouldn't quit** this job. It's very hard to find a job these days. [36]

[32] Bugün hava güzel **olsaydı** aile pikniği **yapardık**.
[33] Savaşlar **olmasaydı** dünya daha huzurlu bir yer **olurdu**.
[34] **Yerinde olsam** siyah elbiseyi **giyerdim**. Onunla harika görünüyorsun.
[35] **Senin yerinde olsam** ona sırrımı **anlatmazdım**. Ona hiç güvenmiyorum.
[36] **Senin yerinde olsam** bu işi **bırakmazdım**. Bu günlerde iş bulmak çok zor.

EXERCISES

5.1 Read the dialogue and choose the best option to complete it.

JOB OFFER

Laura: You have a difficult decision to make. If you decide to live in New York City, your life will be completely different.

Logan: What about Chicago? I have a job offer from a multinational company. If I accept it, I will have to move to Chicago for good.

Laura: I know, but New York is the capital of the world. There are a lot of opportunities in such a cosmopolitan city. You have always dreamt of walking around Central Park with your coffee and watching Broadway shows at the weekends. You have always been excited to see Times Square in movies. You actually have a chance to realize your dream now. What is there to think about?

Logan: The best thing about the job offer in Chicago is that they offer me a promising career. If I prove my capability as a software engineer, I am sure I will have the chance to be a senior engineer one day.

Laura: _____.

Logan: If I tell them the news, they will be upset because they don't want me to move to the US. However, I have to call them.

a) You have a point. Ask your parents if you don't know what to do.

b) If you cannot decide, you will miss both of these opportunities.

c) If I were you, I would never tell my friends.

d) If you stay here in London, you will spend more time with your parents.

5.2 Read the dialogue and choose the best option to complete it.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Sophie: Have you taken any child care training courses?

Claire: I had online courses about child care and safety.

Sophie: I am glad to hear that. I have some imaginary questions if you don't mind me asking. What would you do if my daughter had a fever?

Claire: If she had a fever, I would give her plenty of fluids and regularly check her temperature during the night.

Sophie: _____?

Claire: First of all, I would never let toddlers play with choking hazard toys. I would give her age appropriate toys. I also have a first aid certificate.

Sophie: What would you do if she kept crying?

Claire: If she kept crying, I would calm her down. Crying is sometimes a sign of being overtired.

Sophie: Thank you, Claire. It would be great if you could start on Monday.

a) Where would you take her if she choked?

b) How would you react if she started choking on a toy?

c) What would you do if she had allergic reactions?

d) Would you let her play with toys?

5.3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. Use *the zero or first conditional.*

go off	react	drink	treat	die	be	not get better	forgive

1. If he _____ too much coffee, he cannot sleep.
2. If you _____ the wound, it will become infected.
3. If you don't keep milk in the fridge, it _____.
4. I _____ you unless you apologize right now.

5. If you don't water plants, they _____.
6. What happens if iron _____ with oxygen?
7. If you don't take your pills, you _____.
8. If you keep eating fast food, you _____ unhealthy.

5.4 Match and combine the two parts of each sentence using *if*. Decide whether to put if at the beginning or in the middle.

1. I fail one more time	**a)** you don't leave right now.
2. You will miss the bus	**b)** I won't have the chance to see the city.
3. I will lend you the money	**c)** I get the job in Utah.
4. I will be very happy	**d)** It does not rain in the afternoon.
5. We will go out with some friends	**e)** you will not catch the virus.
6. He calls me back	**f)** you promise to pay me back.
7. The meeting starts late	**g)** I will tell him the bad news.
8. You stay at home	**h)** I will get very upset and disappointed.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.
7. _____.
8. _____.

5.5 Circle the correct option.

1. If you don't listen to my advice this time, you _____ it.
   a) regret **b)** would regret **c)** will regret **d)** are regretting

2. If Daisy does not feel sick, she _____ to school.
   a) goes **b)** went **c)** will go **d)** has gone

3. If he _____ his room on time, I will let him go outside with you.
   a) cleaned **b)** cleans **c)** will clean **d)** is cleaning

4. If he doesn't accept our pay rise and asks for more, he _____ another job.
   a) will have to look for **c)** won't have to look for
   b) is looking for **d)** doesn't have to look for

5. If you add more RAM to your computer, you _____ it faster.
   a) are making **b)** will make **c)** would make **d)** made

5.6 What would you do in each situation? Make *second conditional* sentences.

1. You see an accident. → If I saw an accident, I would immediately call an ambulance.
2. You find a wallet. → _____.
3. Suddenly, you have more followers. → _____.
4. Your boss shouts at you. → _____.
5. Your best friend forgets your birthday. → _____.
6. You cannot find your ID. → _____.

5.7 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

buy a mansion	**establish a tech company**	
open a seafood restaurant	**paint the room**	**play water polo**

1. If I studied computer engineering, _____.
2. If she cooked well, _____.
3. If he knew how to swim, _____.
4. If I won the lottery, _____.
5. The walls look awful. If we had some free time, _____.

5.8 Circle the correct option.

1. If I were you, I _____ a new hobby like calligraphy.

   a) will take up **b)** am taking **c)** took up **d)** would take up

2. A: If someone insulted you, would you forgive that person? B: No, _____.

   a) I wouldn't **b)** I won't **c)** I don't **d)** he wouldn't

3. What would you do if you _____ me? Can you give me some advice?

   a) are **b)** would be **c)** were **d)** weren't

4. I would take acting classes if I _____ a little talented.

   a) were **b)** was not **c)** would be **d)** am

5. If he _____ a car, he would have to walk all the way home.

   a) had **b)** wouldn't have **c)** has **d)** didn't have

PREPOSITIONS (EDATLAR)

Prepositions of Place (Yer Edatları)

- Yer edatları isimlerden ya da zamirlerden önce yer belirtmek amacıyla kullanılır.

- En çok kullanılan *in* / *on* / *at* edatlarının bazı kullanım şekilleri tabloda verilmiştir.

IN / ON / AT

IN		**ON**		**AT**	
Ülke / Şehir	in Turkey in Boston	Yüzeylerde	on the wall on the table	Nokta Olarak Görülen Mekânlar	at the door at the desk
İç Mekânlar	in the room in the building	Katlarda	on the first floor on the third floor	Şirket / İş Yeri / Eğitim Kurumları	at SpaceX at college at school
Sınırları Olan Mekânlar	in the garden in the forest	Ulaşım Araçlarında	on the bus on the plane	Grup Aktiviteleri	at Jane's party at the cinema at the theatre
İçinde Anlamında	in the box in my wallet	Sağ / Sol	on the right on the left	Adresler	at 221b Baker Street
Coğrafi Yönler	in the north in the east	TV / Radyo / Internet	on TV on the radio on the Internet	Dükkânlar	at the grocery store at the butcher's
Araba Taksi /	in the car in the taxi	Sayfa	on page 15 on the menu	Alt / Üst / Son	at the bottom (of) at the top (of) at the end (of)

- Bazı diğer yer edatları aşağıdaki tabloda örneklerle verilmiştir.

above	Do you see that drone **above** my house? Is it legal to fly it without permission? [1]
among	I have just found my childhood diary **among** my books. [2]
behind	He was hiding **behind** a tree because he didn't want Lucy to see him. [3]
below	Read the text **below** and answer the questions. [4]
between	A strange man was standing **between** me **and** my wife. I couldn't understand his purpose. [5]
by	Always stand **by** your father. You can easily get lost in such a crowded area. Understood? [6]
in front of	There is a little cat **in front of** the door. Shall we feed it? [7]
inside	Will you tell me what is **inside** the box? Is it a birthday gift for my mum? [8]
near	You are freezing. You should sit **near (to)** the fire to get warmer. I will get you some tea. [9]
next to	Sit **next to** me. I have something very important to tell you. [10]
opposite	He deliberately sat **opposite** me in the restaurant. I didn't even want to see him. [11]
outside	I was waiting for her just **outside** the doctor's surgery impatiently. [12]
under	Have you looked **under** the bed for the suitcase? It is always there. [13]

1 Evimin **üzerindeki** şu insansız hava aracını görüyor musun? Onu izinsiz uçurmak yasal mı?
2 Kitaplarım **arasında** çocukluk günlüğümü buldum.
3 Ağacın **arkasında** saklanıyordu; çünkü Lucy'nin onu görmesini istemiyordu.
4 **Aşağıdaki** metni okuyup soruları cevaplayınız.
5 Garip bir adam eşim ve benim **aramda** duruyordu. Amacını anlayamadım.
6 Her zaman babanın **yanında** dur. Böyle kalabalık bir mekânda kolayca kaybolabilirsin. Anlaşıldı mı?
7 Kapının **önünde** küçük bir kedi var. Onu besleyelim mi?
8 Kutunun **içinde** ne olduğunu bana söyleyecek misin? Annem için bir doğum günü hediyesi mi?
9 Donuyorsun. Isınmak için ateşin **yanına** gitmelisin. Sana biraz çay getireceğim.
10 **Yanıma** otur. Sana anlatacak çok önemli bir şeyim var.
11 Restoranda bilerek **karşıma** oturdu. Onu görmek bile istemiyordum.
12 Sabırsızca muayenehanenin hemen **dışında** onu bekliyordum.
13 Bavul için yatağın **altına** baktın mı? Hep oradadır.

Prepositions of Time (Zaman Edatları)

- *In / on / at* edatları, zaman ifadelerinden önce kullanılır. Aşağıdaki tabloda bazı kullanım şekilleri verilmiştir.

IN		ON		AT	
Ay / Mevsim / Yıl / Yüzyıl	in June in the spring in 2021 in the 21st century	Günler / Tarihler	on Monday on 18 January	Saatler	at 8.30 at 3 o'clock
Günün Bölümleri	in the morning in the afternoon in the evening	Özel Günler	on Christmas Day on New Year's Eve on my birthday	Yemek Saatleri / Öğlen / Gece / Hafta sonu	at breakfast at lunchtime at dinner at noon at night at the weekend
Geçmiş / Gelecek	in the past in the future			Gün doğumu / Gün batımı	at sunrise / at sunset
				Time / Moment Kelimeleri	at this time at the same time at the moment

- Günün bölümleri gün isimleri ile birlikte kullanıldığında *on* edatı kullanılır.

  in the morning → on Sunday morning
  in the evening → on Friday evening

- *In / on / at* edatları *this / that / every / last / next* gibi kelimelerden ve *today / tonight / tomorrow / yesterday* gibi zaman zarflarından önce kullanılmaz.

  Did he suggest going together **yesterday**? [14] – ~~on yesterday~~
  The Emmy-nominated actress may visit children in Somalia **next** April. [15] – ~~in next April~~

Prepositions of Movement (Hareket Edatları)

- Hareketin ne yöne yapıldığını göstermek için hareket edatları kullanılır. Aşağıdaki tabloda sık kullanılan hareket edatları örneklerle verilmiştir.

[14] **Dün** beraber gitmeyi mi teklif etti?
[15] Emmy adayı oyuncu **önümüzdeki** nisan Somali'deki çocukları ziyaret edebilir.

across	In the movie, the man walked **across** a very long rope bridge carefully. [16]
along	They walked slowly hand in hand **along** the road. [17]
around	We had nothing to do, so we just drove **around** the lake. [18]
by	He just passed **by** me without saying hello. [19]
down	Unfortunately, she fell **down** the stairs and broke her arm. [20]
from	I want to move **from** London to Leeds this summer. [21]
in	I will throw you **in** the swimming pool if you keep saying that it is too hot. [22]
off	It was such a funny joke that I nearly fell **off** my chair. [23]
on	Don't climb **on** that tree. [24]
onto	The young man got **onto** the ship at the last minute. [25]
out of	When I saw him, I jumped **out of** the car and hugged him. [26]
over	A strange object is flying **over** the lake. Should we record it? [27]
past	Her attitude was so bizarre. She walked **past** us without talking. [28]
to	You should go **to** hospital right now. [29]
towards	I was heading **towards** the supermarket when she stopped me. [30]
under	It ran **under** the gate, and nobody saw it again. [31]
up	Go **up** the stairs. There is a guest room where you can stay. [32]

---

16 Filmde adam çok uzun bir halat köprüden **karşıya** geçti.
17 Yol **boyunca** el ele yavaşça yürüdüler.
18 Yapacak hiçbir şeyimiz yoktu; bu yüzden gölün **etrafında** arabayla dolaştık.
19 Selam vermeden **yanımdan** geçti.
20 Maalesef merdivenlerden **aşağı** düştü ve kolunu kırdı.
21 Bu yaz, Londra'**dan** Leeds'e taşınmak istiyorum.
22 Çok sıcak demeye devam edersen seni havuz**a** atacağım.
23 Öylesine komik bir şakaydı ki neredeyse sandalyem**den** düşüyordum.
24 O ağaca (ağacın **üzerine**) tırmanma.
25 Genç adam son dakikada gemi**ye** bindi.
26 Onu gördüğümde araba**dan** atladım ve ona sarıldım.
27 Tuhaf bir nesne gölün **üzerinde** uçuyor. Video çekelim mi?
28 Tavrı çok garipti. Konuşmadan **yanımızdan** yürüyerek **geçti**.
29 Hemen hastane**ye** gitmelisin.
30 Beni durdurduğunda markete **doğru** gidiyordum.
31 Kapının **altından** koşarak çıktı ve bir daha kimse onu görmedi.
32 Merdivenlerden **yukarı** çık. Kalabileceğin bir misafir odası var.

EXERCISES

6.1 Fill in the blanks with the suitable *prepositions* from the box.

atX3	**next**	**out**	**in**	**past**	**in front**	**between**	**across**	**onX5**

How Well Do You Know Your City?

Aria: Let's play a game. It is called *How well do you know your city?*

Luna: Great idea. I know this game. Somebody gives the directions, and the others find out the place.

Aria: Yes, let's begin. Are you ready?

Luna: Yes.

Aria: Ok. This place is _____ **(1)** the city centre. It's a big building. It is open _____ **(2)** weekdays, but not _____ **(3)** the weekends. There is a library _____ **(4)** of it.

Luna: I know it! It's the high school.

Aria: Yes, great! Now, it's your turn.

Luna: Ok. It's a small place. People usually go there _____ **(5)** lunchtime. When you get _____ **(6)** of this place, you can see a bank _____ **(7)** the left.

Aria: Is it the *Cosy Café*?

Luna: No, but it is near it. Go _____ **(8)** the *Cosy Café* and head for the post office. You'll see this place _____ **(9)** the post office and the bank.

Aria: Oh, yes. It's *Daisy Burger*. It's a popular place, I've seen its adds _____ **(10)** the Internet.

Luna: Yes! We last went there with my family _____ **(11)** my birthday.

Aria: Ok, here is the last one. To go to this place, you must walk _____ **(12)** the bridge. It is _____ **(13)** the Kings Street. It is _____ **(14)** the third floor of a building, and the building is _____ **(15)** to the super market.

Luna: Come on, it's your flat!

6.2 Read the dialogue again and write *T* for true or *F* for false for the following statements.

___ **1.** The high school is behind the library.

___ **2.** When you get out of the café, the bank is on the right.

___ **3.** Luna and her family went to the *Daisy Burger* on her birthday.

___ **4.** The supermarket is next to the bridge.

___ **5.** People go to *Cosy Café* at lunchtime.

6.3 Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions of time: *in*, *on*, *at*.

1. I usually hang out with my friends _____ Saturday evenings.

2. We don't have much time, so we mostly meet _____ breakfast.

3. The first artificial intelligence program was created _____ the 20th century.

4. I hate working _____ Sundays. Sunday is my only day off.

5. Won't you be here _____ New Year's Eve? We have already decorated the Christmas tree.

6. Farmers begin working _____ sunrise and go back their home _____ sunset.

7. Schools will be opened _____ September.

8. I get up _____ about 8 _____ weekdays.

9. He is studying _____ the moment, I think he has an exam _____ Tuesday.

10. People used phone boxes _____ the past, but _____ present they use smart phones.

6.4 Choose the correct option.

1. She runs _____ her home _____ the beach every day.

a) from / to **b)** to / along **c)** around / up **d)** over / down

2. The dog jumped _____ the wall and ran _____ us.

a) off / out **b)** under / onto **c)** over / towards **d)** across / by

3. Walking _____ a ladder brings bad luck.

a) along **b)** under **c)** up **d)** down

4. We walked _____ the forest and found out a small cottage.

a) onto **b)** by **c)** above **d)** out of

5. The small cat climbed _____ the tree, but it couldn't climb _____.

a) from / down **b)** above / below **c)** up / down **d)** onto / off

6.5 There are five mistakes in each text below. Find and correct them. Some prepositions must be omitted.

Text I

One day while I was walking over the road, I saw some kids running onto the cat. The cat was scared, so it hid down a car. I walked from the kids and warned them. While we were talking, the cat appeared again, and it climbed off a tree.

Text 2

It was a long way to the hotel. We had driven twelve hours to reach there. We tried to enjoy the kids at the car by singing and playing games. It was on August, so the weather was very hot. We set out early on the morning, and only had a break in noon. It was a tiring journey for all of us. At the next time, I'll choose to fly!

GERUND & INFINITIVES (İSİM-FİİLLER VE MASTARLAR)

- İngilizcede iki mastar hâlindeki fiil peş peşe gelemez. İki fiil peş peşe geldiğinde bu fiillerin arasına *to infinitive* ya da *-ing* (*gerund*) getirilmesi gerekir. *Gerunds* (*Ving*) ve *infinitives* (*to* V_1) cümlede isim olarak kullanılır. Ayrıca bazı fiillerden sonra *gerund*, bazılarından sonra ise *to infinitive* yapısı kullanılarak ikinci sıradaki fiil isimleştirilir. Bu kullanımlarda *to* ya da *–ing* yapısından hangisinin geleceği ilk fiile göre belirlenir. Burada amaç ikinci fiili mastar hâlinden çıkartıp isimleştirmektir.

  She **enjoys reading** health and beauty magazines. [1]
  I **want to stay** here a little longer if you don't mind. [2]

Gerunds

- *Gerund* yapısında fiile *-ing* eki getirilir. Cümlede özne ya da nesne konumunda kullanılabilir.

  Swimming is not my favourite sport. [3] (özne)
  I hate **swimming** in cold weather. [4] (nesne)

- Edatlardan (*prepositions*) sonra *gerund* yapısı gelir.

  She is **interested in writing** free verse poems. She even has a poetry book. [5]
  I'm **fed up with tidying** your mess. It is time for you to take some responsibilities. [6]
  Are you **thinking of leaving** the country? [7]
  He is **worried about losing** his job, and he is not prepared for the worst. [8]

---

1 Sağlık ve güzellik ile ilgili dergileri **okumayı sever**.
2 Sakıncası yoksa burada biraz daha **kalmak istiyorum**.
3 **Yüzmek** en sevdiğim spor değil.
4 Soğuk havada **yüzmek**ten nefret diyorum.
5 Serbest şiir **yazmaya ilgi duyuyor**. Bir şiir kitabı bile var.
6 Senin dağınıklığını **toplamaktan bıktım**. Sorumluluk almanın vakti geldi.
7 Ülkeden a**yrılmayı düşünüyor musun**?
8 İşini **kaybetme konusunda endişeli** ve en kötüsüne hazır değil.

- Kendinden sonra *gerund* (*-ing*) alan fiillerden bazıları aşağıdaki tabloda verilmiştir.

admit	He **admits stealing** the money. [9]
avoid	We **avoid driving** in the rush hours. [10]
deny	She **denies breaking** my vase. [11]
enjoy	I **enjoy meeting** new people. [12]
finish	Have you **finished writing** your book? [13]
give up	He **gave up smoking** because of health problems. [14]
imagine	I can't **imagine living** in another country. [15]
keep (on)	Nobody was listening to her, but she **kept talking**. [16]
mind	Would you **mind opening** the window? [17]
miss	She really **misses playing** with her friends. [18]
recommend	They **recommended trying** local food. [19]
suggest	He **suggested staying** in a tent. [20]

To Infinitives

- *To infinitive* yapısında yalın hâldeki fiillerin önüne *to* gelir. Cümlede özne ya da nesne konumunda olabilir.

To solve this problem is not so difficult as you think. [21]

I don't want **to talk about this problem** over and over. [22]

---

9 Parayı **çaldığını kabul ediyor.**

10 Trafiğin yoğun olduğu saatlerde **araba sürmekten kaçınıyoruz.**

11 Vazomu **kırdığını inkâr ediyor.**

12 Yeni insanlarla **tanışmayı seviyorum.**

13 Kitabını **yazmayı bitirdin mi**?

14 Sağlık sorunları nedeniyle **sigarayı bıraktı**.

15 Başka bir ülkede **yaşamayı hayal edemiyorum**.

16 Kimse onu dinlemiyordu am o **konuşmaya devam etti**.

17 Pencereyi **açabilir misiniz**?

18 Arkadaşlarıyla **oynamayı** gerçekten çok **özlüyor**.

19 Yöresel yemekleri **denememizi tavsiye ettiler**.

20 Çadırda kalmayı **önerdi**.

21 **Bu problemi çözmek** düşündüğün kadar çok zor değil.

22 Sürekli **bu problem hakkında konuşmak** istemiyorum.

- Bu şekilde özne olarak kullanılan cümlelerin daha yaygın şekli, hazırlayıcı özne olarak kullanılan *it* zamirinin *to infinitive* ile kullanımıdır.

  To do this exercise is very difficult. [23]
  It is very difficult to do this exercise. [24]

  To correct all the mistakes takes a lot of time. [25]
  It takes a lot of time to correct all the mistakes. [26]

- Bazı sıfatlardan sonra *to infinitive* kullanılır.

  I'm **happy to** see you on this special day. [27]
  She was **lucky to** survive the hurricane. [28]
  He is **determined to** be a famous singer. He keeps posting his music videos. [29]
  It was **hard to** say goodbye to my family. I don't want to live away from them. [30]
  It is **easy to** travel if you have money. You just need to arrange the dates. [31]

- Kendinden sonra *to infinitive* alan fiillerden bazıları aşağıdaki tabloda verilmiştir.

afford	She can't **afford** to buy a new house. [32]
agree	He **agreed to** come back home. [33]

[23] **Bu alıştırmayı yapmak** çok zor.
[24] Bu alıştırmayı **yapmak çok zor**.
[25] **Tüm hataları düzeltmek** çok vakit alıyor.
[26] Tüm hataları **düzeltmek çok vakit alıyor**.
[27] Bu özel günde seni gördüğüm için **mutluyum**.
[28] Kasırgada hayatta kaldığı için **şanslıydı**.
[29] Ünlü bir şarkıcı olmaya **kararlı**. Müzik videolarını yayınlamaya devam ediyor.
[30] Aileme veda etmek çok **zordu**. Onlardan uzakta yaşamak istemiyorum.
[31] Paranız varsa seyahat etmek **kolay**. Sadece tarihleri ayarlamanız lazım.
[32] Yeni bir ev almayı maddi olarak **karşılayamaz**.
[33] Eve dönme fikrini **kabul etti**.
[34] Yetkili kişiyi görmek **istedim**.

ask	I **asked to** see the person in charge. [34]
choose	They've **chosen to** stay away. [35]
decide	We **decided to** run our own business. [36]
deserve	Our team definitely **deserved to** win. [37]
expect	I didn't **expect to** meet her again. [38]
fail	The climbers **failed to** reach the summit. [39]
hope	She **hopes to** get well soon. [40]
learn	I'm **learning to** play chess. [41]
manage	He **managed to** arrive home despite the storm. [42]
offer	He **offered to** help us. [43]
plan	Are you **planning to** stay with us longer? [44]
promise	**Promise to** call me every day when you are away. [45]
refuse	She may **refuse to** lend you more money. [46]
seem	She didn't **seem to** be happy after the test. [47]
want	Do you **want to** eat out today? [48]

35 Uzak durmayı **seçtiler**.
36 Kendi işimizi yürütmeye **karar verdik**.
37 Takımımız kazanmayı kesinlikle **hak etti**.
38 Onu tekrar görmeyi **beklemiyordum**.
39 Dağcılar zirveye ulaşmada **başarısız oldular**.
40 Kısa sürede iyileşmeyi **umuyor**.
41 Satranç oynamayı **öğreniyorum**.
42 Fırtınaya rağmen eve gelmeyi **başardı**.
43 Bize yardım etmeyi **teklif etti**.
44 Bizimle daha uzun süre kalmayı **planlıyor musun**?
45 Burada yokken her gün beni arayacağına **söz ver**.
46 Sana daha fazla borç vermeyi **reddedebilir**.
47 Sınavdan sonra mutlu **görünmüyordu**.
48 Bugün dışarda yemek **ister misin**?

- Bazı fiiller *to infinitive* ya da *-ing* alabilir. Anlamlarında değişiklik olmaz.

begin	He **began to work / working** here last year. [49]
continue	After a short break, he **continued to drive / driving**. [50]
hate	I **hate to wash / washing** the dishes. [51]
like	I **like to sing / singing**. [52]
love	I **love to watch / watching** horror films. [53]
prefer	She **prefers to live / living** in a flat. [54]
start	The dog **started to run / running** towards us. [55]

- Bazı filler hem *to infinitive* hem de *-ing* alabilirler ancak anlamları değişir.

remember	**forget**	**try**	**stop**	**mean**	**regret**

- **Remember**

Yapılan bir eylem hatırlandığında *remember + gerund* kullanılır.

I **remember visiting** this town before. [56]

Henüz yapılmamış bir eylemi yapmak hatırlandığında *remember + to infinitive* kullanılır.

I **remembered to** lock the door, and I went back home and locked it. [57]

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[49] Geçen yıl burada **çalışmaya başladı**.
[50] Kısa bir moladan sonra **araba sürmeye devam etti**.
[51] Bulaşık **yıkamaktan nefret ederim**.
[52] **Şarkı söylemeyi severim**.
[53] Korku filmi **izlemeyi severim**.
[54] Dairede **yaşamayı tercih eder**.
[55] Köpek bize doğru **koşmaya başladı**.
[56] Daha önce bu kasabayı **ziyaret ettiğimi hatırlıyorum**.
[57] Kapıyı **kilitlemeyi** / **kilitlemediğimi hatırladım** ve eve dönüp kilitledim.

- **Forget**

  Geçmişte yapılan bir eylem unutulduğunda *forget + gerund* kullanılır.

  I **forgot sending** him the e-mail, and I sent it again. [58]

  Yapılması gereken bir eylem unutulduğunda *forget + to infinitive* kullanılır.

  I **forgot to send** him the e-mail, so he was angry with me. [59]

- **Try**

  Denemek anlamında try + *gerund* kullanılır.

  I've texted him, but he hasn't answered yet. I'll **try calling** him. [60]

  Çabalamak, uğraşmak anlamında try + *to infinitive* kullanılır.

  We **tried to win** the game so desperately but failed. [61]

- **Stop**

  Yapılmakta olan bir eyleme ya da bir alışkanlığa son verildiğinde *stop + gerund* kullanılır.

  He **stopped eating** meat two years ago. He is a vegetarian now. [62]

  Bir şey yapmak amacıyla durulduğunda *stop + to infinitive* kullanılır.

  He **stopped to eat** meat at a famous meat restaurant on the way. [63]

---

58 Ona e-mail **gönderdiğimi unuttum** ve yeniden gönderdim.
59 Ona e-mail **göndermeyi unuttum**; bu yüzden bana kızdı.
60 Ona mesaj attım ama henüz cevap vermedi. **Telefon etmeyi deneyeceğim**.
61 Maçı **kazanmaya çalıştık;** ama başaramadık.
62 İki yıl önce et **yemeyi bıraktı**. Artık bir vejetaryen.
63 Yolda ünlü bir et lokantasında et **yemek için durdu**.

- **Mean**

  Anlamına gelmek, anlamını içermek anlamında *mean + gerund* kullanılır.

  She's got a new job in Paris. This **means starting** a new life. [64]

  Bir şey yapmayı kast etmek ya da bir şeye niyet etmek anlamında *mean + to infinitive* kullanılır.

  Sorry, I didn't **mean to hurt** you. It was an honest mistake. [65]

- **Regret**

  Yapılan bir şeyden dolayı pişmanlık duyulduğunda regret + *gerund* kullanılır.

  She will **regret shouting** at her sister later. [66]

  Kötü bir haber verileceğinde *tell, say, inform, announce* gibi fiillerle üzüntüyü bildirmek amacıyla regret + *to infinitive* kullanılır.

  I **regret to say** that his situation is going worse. [67]

---

64 Paris'te yeni bir işe girdi. Bu yeni bir hayata **başlamak anlamına geliyor**.

65 Üzgünüm, seni **incitmek istemedim**. / Üzgünüm, amacım seni incitmek değildi. İstemeden oldu.

66 Kız kardeşine **bağırdığına** sonradan **pişman olacak**.

67 **Üzülerek söylüyorum ki** durumu kötüye gidiyor.

EXERCISES

7.1 Read the passage and put the verb in the right form, *to* or *–ing*.

Dear guests,
Leave all your problems behind and take a break from your exhausting daily routine. We invite you to have a rest in our five-star hotel with its unique location on the beach of Oludeniz. Our hotel provides you luxury bedding in large air-conditioned rooms. There are various indoor and outdoor activities. People at front desk will help you find the perfect ones if you wish _____ (join) in group activities. We are sure that you will enjoy _____ (discover) the world under the sea. We have professional divers to guide you. They will be happy _____ (give) you a memorable experience. Four tennis courts are available at the hotel complex. You may try playing paintball with a group of other people. This friendly but competitive combat will not fail _____ (entertain) you. You deserve _____ (have) the most amazing holiday of your lives. We promise _____ (provide) the best service with our friendly staff. We guarantee that you will not regret _____ (spend) time with us. We are determined _____ (make) you feel at home. Remember _____ (book) in advance so that you can make the most of our special offers and discounts up to thirty percent. If you choose _____ (stay) at our hotel, call us right now.

7.2 Complete the sentences using *to* or *ing* forms of the verbs in the box.

play	do	see	look after	take	eat	give	chase	spend	come

1. I asked for a raise, but the boss refused _____it.
2. She doesn't enjoy _____ computer games. She has never played before.
3. Would you like _____ the art exhibition before it closes tomorrow?
4. Please tell me that you remembered _____ the shopping.
5. Don't forget _____ your pills, otherwise you will not get better soon.
6. Shall we stop _____ something. I am starving.

7. I offered _____ her daughter because she had an emergency at work.
8. How did you manage _____ right on time? I didn't expect to see you so soon.
9. He still denies _____ the money. I saw the bank records.
10. Don't give up _____ your dreams. One day, you will achieve them.

7.3 Circle the correct option.

1. I don't enjoy _____ with you either. There is no point.

a) argue **b)** arguing **c)** to argue **d)** argues

2. You don't seem _____ happy. What is wrong? You can tell me anything.

a) to be **b)** being **c)** be **d)** are

3. We regret _____ you that we cannot accept your application.

a) informing **b)** inform **c)** informed **d)** to inform

4. He is really good at _____ stories. I think he should be a novelist.

a) make up **b)** making up **c)** made up **d)** to make up

5. _____ like to listen to my offer? You will get the best discount.

a) Doing you **b)** Would you **c)** You would **d)** You

7.4 Underline the correct option.

1. I want *complaining* / *to complain* about your employee's behaviours.
2. It was very difficult *to quit* / *quitting*, but I had to.
3. I didn't mean *offending* / *to offend* you. I am so sorry.
4. I cannot afford *to buy* / *buying* such an expensive computer.
5. I remember *to see* / *seeing* her for the first time. She was very thoughtful.

7.5 Complete these sentences. Write about yourself using *to* or *–ing*.

1. I don't mind _____.
2. I'd like _____.
3. I hate _____.
4. If you don't feel well, _____.
5. When I am alone, I like _____.

CHECK YOURSELF I

Circle the correct option.

1. A: What is your job? B: I am _____ academic.

a) -
c) an
b) a
d) the

2. He needs _____ sunglasses to protect his eyes from the light of the sun.

a) a
c) a pair of
b) any
d) an

3. _____ Alps are the largest mountain range that is in the middle of Europe.

a) -
c) Some
b) The
d) A

4. Scientists do not have to prove that _____ boys are naughtier than _____ girls. This is a fact.

a) - / the
c) - / -
b) the / the
d) the / -

5. Equality between _____ and _____ is crucial to have a functional society.

a) men / women
c) man / woman
b) men / woman
d) mans / womans

6. Can I have _____ tap water?

a) a loaf of
b) a bar of
c) a piece of
d) a glass of

7. What should people do when their kids don't eat _____?

a) vegetables
b) vegetable
c) a vegetable
d) the vegetable

8. There wasn't _____ left when we got there. We had to order food from outside.

a) any food
b) some food
c) any foods
d) some foods

9. I cannot understand _____ the things you say. Calm down and start over again.

a) any
b) any of
c) no
d) a lot

10. I don't have _____ on me. Do you take credit cards?

a) some cash
b) any cash
c) no cashes
d) a lot of cashes

11. You have _____ idea what I am dealing with in my personal life. I don't want to hear your comments.

a) some
b) any
c) a little
d) no

Check 1

12. Ava earns _____ money, and she also spends _____.

a) a lot / a lot
c) a lot of / a lot
b) some / any
d) a little / no

13. I don't drink _____ coffee because it irritates my stomach.

a) many
c) a lot
b) much
d) a few

14. Please don't disturb me for the next _____ days. I need to complete the conclusion part of my dissertation.

a) a little
c) few
b) a few
d) none

15. Luca and Lyla are going skiing. Do you want to go with _____?

a) their
c) me
b) her
d) them

16. I cannot eat this burger. You can have _____ if you want.

a) it
c) them
b) its
d) him

17. He is my brother's teacher, not _____.

a) my
c) of mine
b) me
d) mine

18. I didn't have _____ lighter with me, so Jack gave me _____.

a) mine / his
c) his / my
b) my / his
d) my / him

19. Dear guests, please help _____. There is plenty more in the kitchen.

a) yourselves
b) themselves
c) ourselves
d) yourself

20. Brooke and Peyton have known _____ for ages. They will always be friends.

a) themselves
b) ones
c) each other
d) theirselves

21. A: Can you lend me your power bank, please? B: Sorry, I don't have _____.

a) ones
b) one of
c) one
d) itself

22. Why did you embarrass her in front of _____? She'll never forgive you. It is too late.

a) somebody
b) everybody
c) everything
d) nobody

23. Does _____ know how to change the tire? I need some help.

a) anything
b) anybody
c) somewhere
d) something

24. That bridge over the river _____ thousands of years ago. It is the oldest bridge in the world.

a) is built
b) did be built
c) will be built
d) was built

Check 1

25. Why _____ to the wedding? They even invited Mr Collins.

a) weren't we invited
b) weren't we invite
c) aren't invited we
d) didn't we invite

26. The decoration of the house _____ next week.

a) is completed
b) will complete
c) will be completing
d) will be completed

27. How _____? What plant does it come from?

a) is coffee grown and produced
b) does coffee grow and produce
c) is coffee grew and produced
d) was coffee grown and produced

28. You _____ if anything bad happens to the kids. Be very careful.

a) won't never be forgiven
b) will never be forgive
c) will never be forgiven
d) will never forgive

29. If I were you, I _____ right away. You don't deserve that kind of treatment.

a) quit
b) will quit
c) would quit
d) were quitting

30. If we go to London, we _____ Big Ben.

a) see
b) will see
c) saw
d) would see

31. What would you do if you _____ one million dollars?

a) have
b) would have
c) had
d) did have

32. If ice is heated, it _____ into liquid water.

a) will turn
b) turned
c) turned
d) turns

33. A: If you had a one-way ticket, where _____?

a) do you go
b) would you go
c) you would go
d) will you go

34. If it doesn't snow tomorrow, we _____ skiing.

a) won't go
b) don't go
c) wouldn't go
d) didn't go

35. If I _____ the last bus, I will have to walk two miles. Hurry up.

a) misses
b) missed
c) will miss
d) miss

36. What do you usually do _____ Sunday mornings?

a) on
b) in
c) at
d) by

37. Can you guess how much money you have _____ your wallet?

a) on
b) in
c) above
d) at

38. You can find extra information _____ the bottom of the front page.

a) at
b) in
c) on
d) across

39. A: Where were you _____ October 5? B: I honestly don't remember.

a) at
b) in
c) on
d) by

40. My lesson starts _____ 9 am. We still have some time to drink coffee.

a) between
b) on
c) in
d) at

41. Don't sit _____ me. I think I have caught a cold. I don't want to make you sick.

a) across
b) among
c) between
d) next to

42. He suddenly stood up and walked _____ me angrily. Fortunately, people stopped him.

a) towards
b) past
c) around
d) out off

43. Would you like to walk with me _____ the beach? I want to tell you something.

a) over
b) along
c) in front of
d) onto

44. Why don't you admit _____ a mistake? It happens all the time.

a) to make
b) making
c) to making
d) make

45. Would you mind _____ the elevator for me?

a) to hold
b) hold
c) holding
d) to holding

46. He is too stubborn _____ his faults. Don't bother to blame him.

a) accept
b) to accepting
c) to accept
d) accepting

47. I didn't deserve _____ such a low grade. I will not accept this unfair treatment.

a) get
b) getting
c) got
d) to get

48. Do you remember _____ me here ten years ago?

a) proposing
b) propose
c) to propose
d) proposed

49. Your offer, I regret _____, was not accepted by the committee.

a) saying
b) to say
c) say
d) to saying

50. Don't forget _____early. We have got visitors today.

a) coming
b) come
c) to come
d) comes

PREPOSITIONAL AND PHRASAL VERBS (EDATLI VE ÖBEKLİ FİİLLER)

Prepositional Verbs (Edatlı Fiiller)

- *Prepositional Verbs*, bir fiil ve bir edattan oluşan fiillerdir. İngilizcede fiillere hangi edatların geleceğine dair bir kural yoktur; bu nedenle bu fiilleri edatlarıyla birlikte öğrenmeniz tavsiye edilir.

  They're **listening to** the lecturer carefully because he is giving a speech on career planning. [1]
  A: This bag doesn't **belong to** me. B: Whose is it then? I have seen no one else here but you. [2]
  I've been **waiting for** you since 2 o'clock. You are one hour late. [3]

- Soru kelimesiyle yapılan sorularda (*Wh- questions*) edatlar cümlede en sonda yer alabilir.

  A: Who is she speaking **to**? There is no one around. B: She is wearing Bluetooth earphones. [4]
  What are they talking **about**? Can we get a bit closer? [5]

- Bu fiillerden yaygın olarak kullanılan bazıları aşağıdaki tablolarda verilmiştir.

Verbs with *to*	**Examples**
apologize to	I must **apologize to** my sister for using her phone without permission. [6]
belong to	This car **belongs to** the woman over there. [7]

1 Kariyer planlaması üzerine bir konuşma yaptığı için hocayı dikkatle **dinliyorlar**.
2 A: Bu çanta bana **ait değil**. B: Kimin o zaman? Burada sizden başka kimseyi görmedim.
3 Saat 2'den beri seni **bekliyorum**. Bir saat geciktin.
4 A: O kiminle **konuşuyor**? Etrafta kimse yok. B: Kablosuz kulaklık takıyor.
5 Ne hakkında **konuşuyorlar**? Biraz daha yaklaşabilir miyiz?
6 Telefonunu izinsiz kullandığım için kız kardeşimden **özür dilemeliyim**.
7 Bu araba şuradaki kadına **ait**.

listen to	Do you like **listening to** rock music? [8]
respond to	I wonder how she will **respond to** the news. [9]
refer to	What does this word **refer to** in the text? [10]
speak to	**Speak to** me! I want to learn what's going on. [11]
talk to	I tried to **talk to** him, but he refused. [12]

Verbs with *for*	**Examples**
apologize for	I **apologized for** being late. [13]
apply for	She **applied for** a lot of jobs, but none of the companies responded to her. [14]
ask for	If he needed any help, he would **ask for** it. [15]
look for	I'm **looking for** my dictionary. Have you seen it? [16]
pay for	How much did you **pay for** this silly hat? [17]
prepare for	What will you **prepare for** your visitors? [18]
wait for	We have to **wait for** her, she's promised to be here. [19]

Verbs with *from*	**Examples**
come from	Where does she **come from**? [20]
recover from	It takes time to **recover from** childhood traumas. [21]
suffer from	He **suffered from** lung cancer for a year. [22]

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8 Rock müzik **dinlemeyi** sever misin?
9 Habere nasıl **tepki vereceğini** merak ediyorum.
10 Bu sözcük metinde neye **gönderme yapıyor**?
11 **Konuş** benimle! Neler olduğunu öğrenmek istiyorum.
12 Onunla **konuşmayı** denedim; ama reddetti.
13 Geç kaldığım için **özür diledim**.
14 Birçok işe **başvurdu**; ama şirketlerin hiçbiri ona cevap vermedi.
15 İhtiyacı olsaydı yardım **isterdi**.
16 Sözlüğümü **arıyorum**. Gördün mü?
17 Bu gülünç şapkaya ne kadar **ödedin**?
18 Ziyaretçilerin için ne **hazırlayacaksın**?
19 Onu **beklemek** zorundayız; burada olacağına söz verdi.
20 O **nereli**?
21 Çocukluk travmalarının **iyileşmesi** vakit alır.
22 Akciğer kanserinden bir yıl **çekti**.

Verbs with *about*	Examples
complain about	She always finds something to **complain about**! [23]
know about	What do you **know about** him? [24]
talk about	She refused to **talk about** her ex-husband. [25]
think about	What do you **think about** the new secretary? [26]
worry about	Parents always **worry about** their children's future. [27]

Verbs with *on*	Examples
agree on	My husband and I mostly **agree on** everything. [28]
base on	This film is **based on** a true story. [29]
concentrate on	I can't **concentrate on** my work these days. [30]
depend on	You can't always **depend on** someone to help you. [31]
get on	We are **getting on** better because we don't see each other very often. [32]
rely on	She **relies on** her mother to look after her baby. [33]

Verbs with *at*	Examples
laugh at	What are they **laughing at**? Did I say something wrong? [34]
look at	**Look at** the scenery. It's amazing, isn't it? [35]
smile at	Mothers forget about sleepless nights when their babies **smile at** them. [36]

[23] Her zaman **şikâyet edecek** bir şey buluyor.
[24] Onun **hakkında** ne **biliyorsun**?
[25] Eski kocası hakkında konuşmayı **reddetti**.
[26] Yeni sekreter **hakkında** ne **düşünüyorsun**?
[27] Ebeveynler her zaman çocuklarının geleceği için **endişelenir**.
[28] Eşim ve ben çoğunlukla her konuda **hem fikiriz**.
[29] Bu film gerçek bir hikâyeye **dayanıyor**.
[30] Bugünlerde işlerime **odaklanamıyorum**.
[31] Sana yardım etmesi için her zaman birine **bağlı olamazsın**.
[32] Daha iyi **anlaşıyoruz**; çünkü birbirimizi çok sık görmüyoruz.
[33] Bebeğine bakması için annesine **güveniyor**.
[34] Neye **gülüyorlar**? Yanlış bir şey mi dedim?
[35] Manzaraya **bak**. Harika, değil mi?
[36] Bebekleri yüzlerine **güldüğünde** anneler uykusuz geceleri unuturlar.

Verbs with *in*	Examples
believe in	Do you **believe in** ghosts and the paranormal powers? [37]
get in	**Get in** the car; it's about to rain. [38]
succeed in	If you cooperate, you can **succeed in** this project. [39]

Verbs with *of*	Examples
consist of	This book **consists of** twenty-eight units. [40]
hear of	I've never **heard of** this song before. Is it new? [41]
smell of	This perfume **smells of** roses. [42]
think of	They're **thinking of** adopting a child. [43]

Verbs with *with*	Examples
agree with	You don't have to **agree with** us. We need your honest opinion. [44]
deal with	She **deals with** the kids all day, and she never complains about it. [45]
disagree with	Sorry, we **disagree with** you on this issue. [46]

Phrasal Verbs (Öbekli Fiiller)

- *Phrasal verbs* birden fazla kelimeden oluşan fiillerdir. Bu kelimelerden ilki fiil, diğerleri *preposition* (edat) ya da *adverb* (zarf) olabilir. Fiile eklenen *preposition* ya da *adverb* fiilin anlamını değiştirir.

  I'm **looking** at those beautiful flowers. [47] (verb)
  My sister is **looking after** her friend's cat today. [48] (phrasal verb)

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37 Hayaletlere ve olağandışı güçlere **inanır mısınız**?
38 Arabaya **binin**, yağmur başlamak üzere.
39 İş birliği yaparsanız bu projeyi **başarırsınız**.
40 Bu kitap yirmi sekiz bölümden **oluşur**.
41 Bu şarkıyı daha önce hiç **duymadım**. Yeni mi?
42 Bu parfüm gül **kokuyor**.
43 Evlat edinmeyi **düşünüyorlar**.
44 Bize **katılmak** zorunda değilsin, dürüst fikrine ihtiyacımız var.
45 Bütün gün çocuklarla **uğraşıyor**; ama asla şikâyet etmiyor.
46 Üzgünüm, bu konuda size **katılmıyoruz**.
47 Şu güzel çiçeklere **bakıyorum**.
48 Kız kardeşim bugün arkadaşının kedisine **bakıyor** (göz kulak oluyor).

Call me immediately if you need anything. [49] (verb)
The game was **called off** because of the heavy snow. [50] (phrasal verb)

- *Phrasal verbs*, *transitive* (geçişli, yani nesne alan) ya da *intransitive* (geçişsiz, yani nesne almayan) fiil olabilir.

His car **broke down** on the motorway yesterday. [51] (intransitive)
I **ran across** my childhood friends when I visited my hometown. [52] (transitive)
object

- *Intransitive phrasal verbs* nesne almadığı için fiil ve edat birbirinden ayrılamaz. Yaygın kullanılanlardan bazıları aşağıdaki tabloda verilmiştir.

break down (bozulmak)	drop off (uykuya dalmak)	hang on (beklemek)	run away (kaçmak)
carry on (devam etmek)	eat out (dışarda yemek)	hurry up (acele etmek)	set off (yola çıkmak)
catch on (popüler olmak)	get by (geçinmek)	keep on (devam etmek)	show off (gösteriş yapmak)
come back (geri dönmek)	go off (bozulmak, ekşimek)	lie down (uzanmak)	take off (havalanmak)
drop by (uğramak)	go on (devam etmek)	pass out (bayılmak)	wake up (uyanmak)

The plane **took off** after a two-hour delay. [53]
It'll be a long journey, so we should **set off** at dawn. [54]
Hang on, I'll be there in five minutes. Don't leave without me. [55]
Don't drink that milk. I think it has **gone off**. [56]

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49 Herhangi bir şeye ihtiyacın olursa beni hemen **ara**.
50 Yoğun kar yüzünden maç **iptal edildi**.
51 Dün otoyolda arabası **bozuldu**.
52 Memleketimi ziyaret ettiğimde çocukluk arkadaşlarımla **karşılaştım**.
53 Uçak iki saatlik bir gecikmeden sonra **kalktı** (havalandı).
54 Uzun bir yolculuk olacak; bu yüzden şafak vakti **yola çıkalım** / **çıkmamız lazım**.
55 **Bekleyin**, beş dakika içinde orada olurum. Bensiz gitmeyin.
56 O sütü içme. Bence **bozulmuş**.

The boy who **ran away** from home hasn't been found yet. [57]
The film was so boring that I **dropped off** after fifteen minutes. [58]
I feel dizzy and light-headed. I need to **lie down** for a while. [59]
When the car hit him, he **passed out**. He was lucky to be alive. [60]

- *Transitive phrasal verbs*, *separable* (ayrılabilen) ve *non-separable* (ayrılamayan) fiiller olmak üzere iki gruba ayrılır. *Non-separable phrasal verbs* ile yapılan cümlelerde nesne her zaman *phrasal verbs*'ten sonra gelir. Yaygın kullanılanlardan bazıları aşağıdaki tabloda verilmiştir.

come across (rastlamak)	look after (bakmak, ilgilenmek)	take after (benzemek)
count on (güvenmek)	look into (incelemek)	touch on (değinmek)
get over (üstesinden gelmek)	run across (rastlamak)	turn into (dönüşmek)

In the fairy tale, the pumpkin **turns into** a carriage for Cinderella. [61]
My neighbour's son **takes after** his father. [62]
I **came across** a strange man on my way home last night. [63]
I'm not feeling good now, but I'm sure I'll **get over** this disease. [64]
The boss wanted me to **look into** the problem. [65]

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57 Evden **kaçan** çocuk henüz bulunmadı.
58 Film o kadar sıkıcıydı ki on beş dakika sonra **uykuya daldım**.
59 Başım dönüyor ve hâlsizim. Biraz **uzanmam** lazım.
60 Araba çarpınca **bayıldı**. Hayatta olduğu için şanslıydı.
61 Peri masalında bal kabağı Sindirella için bir at arabasına **dönüşüyor**.
62 Komşumun oğlu babasına **benziyor**.
63 Dün gece eve giderken yolda garip bir adama **rastladım**.
64 Şu an kendimi iyi hissetmiyorum; ama eminim bu hastalığı **atlatacağım**.
65 Patron benden sorunu **incelememi** istedi.

- *Separable phrasal verbs* ile yapılan cümlelerde nesne *phrasal verbs*'ten sonra gelebileceği gibi fiil ve edat arasında da kullanılabilir. Yaygın kullanılanlardan bazıları aşağıdaki tabloda verilmiştir.

bring up (çocuk yetiştirmek)	look up (sözlükten bakmak)	put out (söndürmek)	throw away (atmak)
call off (iptal etmek)	make up (uydurmak)	set up (kurmak)	tidy up (toparlamak)
fill in (form vs. doldurmak)	pick out (seçmek)	take back (geri almak)	try on (kıyafet vs. denemek)
find out (öğrenmek)	pick up (toplamak, birini bir yerden almak)	take off (kıyafet vs. çıkarmak)	turn down (sesini kısmak, reddetmek)
give away (ücretsiz vermek)	put off (ertelemek)	take up (meşgul olmak)	turn off (kapatmak)
hand in (teslim etmek)	put on (giymek)	tell off (azarlamak)	turn on (açmak)

He **brought up** her daughter all alone. [66]
He **brought** her daughter **up** all alone.

People **put off** their weddings due to pandemic. [67]
People **put** their weddings **off** due to pandemic.

It's hot in here. **Take off** your coat. [68]
It's hot in here. **Take** your coat **off**.

The teacher **told off** the students for cheating in the exam. [69]
The teacher **told** the students **off** for cheating in the exam.

66 Kızını tek başına **büyüttü**.
67 Pandemi yüzünden birçok kişi düğününü **erteledi**.
68 Burası sıcak. Montunu **çıkar**.
69 Öğretmen sınavda kopya çektikleri için öğrencileri **azarladı**.

Can you **pick out** Sam from a group photo? [70]
Can you **pick** Sam **out** from a group photo?

I think I can't **hand in** my paper on time. [71]
I think I can't **hand** my paper **in** on time.

- Bu tarz ayrılabilen fiillerde dikkat edilmesi gereken kural zamir kullanımıdır. Zamir fiil ve edat arasında kullanılabilir; ancak *phrasal verbs*'ten sonra **kullanılamaz**.

If you wonder, **look this word up** in a dictionary. [72]
If you wonder, **look it up** in a dictionary. [73] ~~If you wonder, **look up it** in a dictionary.~~

Can you **pick up Jerry** at the airport? [74]
Can you **pick him up** at the airport? [75] ~~Can you **pick up him** at the airport?~~

This dress looks beautiful. Why don't you **try it on**? [76] ~~Why don't you try on it?~~

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70 Grup fotoğrafından Sam'i **seçebilir misin**? / **tanıyabilir misin**?
71 Sanırım ödevimi vaktinde **teslim edemeyeceğim**.
72 Merak ediyorsanız **bu sözcüğe sözlükten bakın**.
73 Merak ediyorsanız **ona sözlükten bakın**.
74 **Jerry'yi** havaalanından **alabilir misin**?
75 **Onu** havaalanından **alabilir misin**?
76 Bu elbise güzel görünüyor. Neden **üstünde denemiyorsun**?

EXERCISES

8.1 Read the dialogue below and choose the best option to complete it.

ZERO GRAVITY EXPERIENCE

Jasper: I have great news. I finally bought a ticket for the zero gravity experience. I have been waiting for it for years.

Lyla: That is awesome. It must be very expensive.

Jasper: I paid for it yesterday. It costs about $7000, but it is a unique opportunity to experience weightlessness.

Lyla: Think about it! You will feel like an astronaut without going to space.

Jasper: People say that it is an impossible feeling to describe. We will get on an airbus and go about 30,000 feet up high. The plane belongs to an American company. Specially trained pilots perform acrobatic maneuvers to allow passengers to float inside the plane.

Lyla: How long does zero gravity last?

Jasper: I think it depends on the number of parabolas. Each may last up to thirty seconds.

Lyla: If it weren't so expensive, I would think about it.

Jasper: I agree with you. It is expensive, but it has always been my dream to go to space, and this is the closest opportunity.

Lyla: _____.

Jasper: Thank you so much. I hope you can make your dreams come true, too.

a) If I were you, I wouldn't spend so much money on this experience.

b) I am a bit worried about the risks. It does not sound safe.

c) I am glad that you have finally achieved your dream.

d) I will ask for help from my dad. He may lend me some money for the flight.

8.2 Complete the sentences with *to* / *for* / *with* / *on*.

1. A: Which one should we choose? B: Well, it depends _____ the cost.
2. As a government spokesman, he deals _____ the media successfully.
3. I am looking _____ my wireless gamepad. Who took it?
4. You have done more than enough. I couldn't ask _____ a better son.
5. What happened _____ you? You look terrible.
6. Who do these wireless earbuds belong _____?
7. A: I think I am near the Phoenix Park. B: Are you sure you got _____ the right bus?
8. Listen _____ yourself. You don't make any sense.
9. I don't agree _____ your political views, but I can never judge you.
10. Thank you _____ your kind words. I really appreciate it.
11. Can I speak _____ Robin? It is an extremely delicate matter.
12. I was waiting _____ her while she was drinking coffee with her friend.

8.3 Complete the sentences with *at* / *about* / *from* / *in* / *after*.

1. Where do all these lies come _____? I have nothing to do with these accusations.
2. It took him two weeks to recover _____ the flu. Luckily, the flu didn't turn into pneumonia.
3. Let's talk _____ something else. His condition really depresses me.
4. I don't want to disappoint my parents because they believe _____ me.
5. He thinks he is funny, but nobody actually laughs_____his jokes.
6. Don't let your cat approach him. He suffers _____ allergy.
7. A friend of mine looks _____ my son at the weekends.
8. Look _____ her. She looks miserable. We should do something to cheer her up.

8.4 Circle the correct option.

1. Please _____, and we will refund you the full amount, sir.

a) bring back it
b) bring it back
c) it bring back
d) brought back

2. The identity of the witness was _____ by the reporter.

a) taken back
b) run away
c) turned down
d) found out

3. After everyone is fully vaccinated, they can _____ their masks.

a) put on
b) put off
c) take on
d) take off

4. It is below zero outside. _____ your coat, or you will get sick.

a) Get up
b) Look up
c) Put on
d) Turn on

5. Our robot vacuum _____ this morning. Now, I cannot connect it to wi-fi.

a) threw away
b) got back
c) broke down
d) broke up

8.5 Write these sentences in three different ways. Complete the table.

How do I turn on a phone when it is dead?	How do I turn a phone on when it is dead?	How do I turn it on when it is dead?
	Come on! Put your coat on.	
You need to take off your shoes as a sign of respect.		
	If you are done with it, give the scissors back.	
He never picks up his phone.		

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (SORU VE CEVAPLAR)

Question Words (Soru Kelimeleri)

- *Where*, *When*, *Why*, *How* soru kelimeleri ile kurulan soru cümlelerinin yapısı, fiil cümlelerinde *soru kelimesi + yardımcı fiil + özne* şeklindedir. Bu sorular *evet* ya da *hayır* ile cevaplanamaz.

Question Word	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Verb
Where	did	they	hide?
When	will	your restaurant	open?
Why	did	he	leave?
How	does	she	feel?

- İsim cümlelerinde ise kullanılacak yapı *soru kelimesi + to be fiili + özne* şeklindedir.

Question Word	TO BE	Subject	Other
Where	are	my earphones?	
When	was	your birthday?	
Why	is	he	sad?
How	was	your flight?	

- *Whose* sorusu sahiplik bildirmede kullanılır. Bu soru kelimesinden hemen sonra ya yardımcı fiil ya da isim kullanılır.

A: **Whose is** that brand new car outside?
B: It is definitely not mine. [1]

A: **Whose painting** was stolen in 1911?
B: Leonardo da Vinci's. [2]

[1] A: Dışarıdaki şu yepyeni araba **kimin**? B: Kesinlikle benim değil.
[2] A: 1911'de **kimin** tablosu çalındı? B: Leonardo da Vinci'nin.

Object and Subject Questions (Nesne ve Özne Soruları)

- *Who* ve *what* soru kelimeleri cümlede nesne ve özne olarak iki şekilde kullanılabilir.

A: **Who** did you see yesterday?

B: I saw **John**. [3]
object

A: **What** are you eating?

B: I am eating **a hamburger**. [4]
object

A: **Who** discovered gravity?

B: **Sir Isaac Newton** discovered gravity. [5]
subject

A: **What** happened after he came?

B: **Nothing** really happened. [6]
subject

- *Who* ve *What* soru kelimeleri nesne görevinde kullanılırsa yardımcı fiillerin (*be*, *do*, *have* gibi) kullanılmasına dikkat edilmelidir.

A: **Who does** he meet at weekends?
B: He meets his colleague. [7]

A: **What did** you buy?
B: I bought a gift for my cousin. [8]

What? and Which? (Ne? ve Hangi? Soruları)

- *What* soru kelimesi birçok seçenek arasında kalınan durumlarda kullanılırken *which* soru kelimesinin kullanıldığı durumlarda seçenekler kısıtlıdır.

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[3] A: Dün **kimi** gördün? B: **John'u** gördüm.
[4] A: **Ne** yiyorsun? B: **Hamburger** yiyorum.
[5] A: Yerçekimini **kim** keşfetti? B: **Sir Isaac Newton**.
[6] A: O geldikten sonra **ne** oldu? B: **Hiçbir şey** olmadı.
[7] A: Hafta sonları **kiminle** buluşur? B: İş arkadaşıyla.
[8] A: **Ne** satın aldın? B: Kuzenim için bir hediye aldım.

What certificates do you have? [9] ⇒ **Which certificate** do you have – CELTA or DELTA? [10]
What books do you read? [11] ⇒ **Which book** did you like more – *Oliver Twist* or *Emma*? [12]
What colour are her eyes? [13] ⇒ **Which colour** do you prefer – black or white? [14]
What is the largest city in the US? [15] ⇒ **Which** is the largest city in the US – New York City or Los Angeles? [16]

- *What* soru kelimesi *What time…?*, *What kind of…?*, *What size…?* gibi şekillerde kullanılabilir.

What time does the train leave? [17] (*What time* ile sorulan sorulara saat olarak cevap verilir.)
What kind of music do you listen to? [18] (*What type of music…?*, *what sort of music…?*)
What size is that t-shirt? [19]

- *What is (he) like?* sorusu kişinin kişiliği hakkında bilgi almak için sorulurken *what does (he look) like?* Kişinin dış görünüşünü öğrenmek için sorulur.

A: **What is your best friend like**? B: He is an easy-going and patient guy. [20]
A: **What does your best friend look like**? B: He is tall and slim. [21]

- *Which of + zamir ya da the* yapısı *what* soru kelimesiyle kullanılmaz.

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9 **Hangi sertifikaların** var?
10 **Hangi sertifikan** var? DELTA mı, CELTA mı?
11 **Hangi kitapları** okursun?
12 **Hangi kitabı** daha çok sevdin? Oliver Twist'i mi, Emma'yı mı?
13 Onun gözleri **ne renk**?
14 **Hangi rengi** tercih edersin? Siyah mı, beyaz mı?
15 Amerika'daki en büyük kent **hangisidir**?
16 Amerika'daki en büyük kent **hangisidir**? New York mu, Los Angeles mı?
17 Tren **saat kaçta** hareket edecek?
18 **Ne tür** müzik dinlersin?
19 Şu tişörtün **bedeni kaç**?
20 A: **En iyi arkadaşın nasıl biri?** B: Uyumlu ve sabırlı bir kişidir.
21 A: **En iyi arkadaşının görünüşü nasıl?** B: Uzun ve zayıftır.

Which of you is a doctor? My dad cannot breathe. [22]
There are four boys in the garden. **Which of them** is your brother? [23]
Which of the dogs ran away? The black one or the white one? [24]
Which of the following statements is correct? [25]

- *How* soru kelimesinden sonra sıfat ya da zarf getirilerek soru cümleleri kurulabilir.

How aggressive was Mr Watt at the meeting yesterday because we lost an important client? [26]
How quickly can you fetch me my car key? [27]
How dangerous is it to touch surfaces and then touch your face during the pandemic? [28]
How many people are there in the coffee shop? [29]
How often do you take your dog to the vet? [30]
A: **How long** will the conference last?
B: It's an international conference, so it'll last at least two days. [31]

So & Neither

- *So + yardımcı fiil + özne* yapısı, cümleye dahi anlamındaki **de** bağlacını katmak için kullanılır.

A: I prefer to go abroad for my holidays.
B: So **do** I. [32]

A: He watched the Super Bowl Final last night.
B: So **did** we. [33]

A: I am very tired today.
B: So **am** I. [34]

A: I will get something to eat.
B: So **will** I. [35]

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22 **Hanginiz** doktorsunuz? Babam nefes alamıyor.
23 Bahçede dört çocuk var. **Hangisi** senin kardeşin?
24 Köpeklerden **hangisi** kaçtı? Siyah olan mı, beyaz olan mı?
25 Aşağıdaki ifadelerden **hangisi** doğrudur?
26 Önemli bir müvekkilimizi kaybettiğimiz için Bay Watt toplantıda **ne kadar sinirli**ydi?
27 Araba anahtarımı bana **ne kadar hızlı** getirebilirsin?
28 Pandemi süresince yüzeylere dokunup sonra yüzünüze dokunmak **ne kadar tehlikeli**?
29 Kafede **kaç kişi** var?
30 Köpeğini **ne sıklıkta** veterinere götürürsün?
31 A: Konferans **ne kadar** sürecek? B: Uluslararası bir konferans; bu yüzden en az iki gün sürecektir.
32 A: Tatillerde yurt dışına çıkmayı tercih ederim. B: Ben de.
33 A: Dün gece Super Bowl finalini izledi. B: Biz de.
34 A: Bugün çok yorgunum. B: Ben de.
35 A: Yemek için bir şeyler alacağım. B: Ben de.

- Olumsuz cümlelerde ise *neither + yardımcı fiil + özne* yapısı kullanılır. Yardımcı fiilin olumsuzu kullanılmaz.

A: I didn't like the main course.
B: Neither **did** I. [34]

A: I won't be able to finish it on time.
B: Neither **will** I. [35]

A: He doesn't watch romantic comedies.
B: Neither **does** my father. [36]

A: I am not hungry.
B: Neither **are** we. [37]

- Bu yapılar yerine olumlu cümlelerde *Me too*, olumsuz cümlelerde *Me neither* kullanılabilir.

A: I am happy to be here.
B: **Me too**. [38]

A: I cannot help her.
B: **Me neither**. [39]

Question Tags (Soru Eklentisi)

- *Yardımcı fiil + özne*? ya da *Modal (kip) + özne*? yapısı, onay almak için kullanılır ve cümleye **değil mi** ya da **olur mu** anlamı katar.

You are hungry, **aren't you?** [40]

You can speak Russian, **can't you?** [41]

Jane is working now, **isn't she?** [42]

He works a lot, **doesn't he?** [43]

---

[36] A: Ana yemeği sevmedim. B: Ben de.
[37] A: Bunu vaktinde bitiremeyeceğim. B: Ben de.
[38] A: Romantik komedileri izlemez. B: Babam da.
[39] A: Aç değilim. B: Biz de.
[40] A: Burada olmaktan mutluyum. B: **Ben de**.
[41] A: Ona yardım edemem. B: **Ben de**.
[42] Açsın, **değil mi**?
[43] Rusça konuşabilirsin, **değil mi**?
[44] Jane şu an çalışıyor, **değil mi**?
[45] Çok çalışıyor, **değil mi**?

- Temel cümle olumluysa soru eklentisi olumsuz, temel cümle olumsuzsa soru eklentisi olumlu olur.

He invited you, **didn't he?** [44]

He doesn't ask for money, **does he?** [45]

She has already left, **hasn't she?** [46]

He couldn't tell the story, **could he?** [47]

- *Never* zarfının olduğu cümlelerde soru eklentisi olumludur.

You **never** apologize for anything, **do you?** [50]
He has **never** been to Scotland, **has he?** [51]

- *Let's + verb* yapısının soru eklentisi *shall we?* şeklindedir.

Let's have some fun, **shall we?** [52]
Let's get out of here now, **shall we?** [53]

- Emir cümlelerinde *will you?* yapısı kullanılır.

Close the door, **will you?** [54]
Don't make any noise while the baby is sleeping, **will you?** [55]

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46 Seni davet etti, **değil mi**?
47 Para istemez, **değil mi**?
48 Çoktan çıktı, **değil mi**?
49 Hikâyeyi anlatamadı, **değil mi**?
50 Asla bir şey için özür dilemezsin, **değil mi**?
51 İskoçya'da hiç bulunmadı, **değil mi**?
52 Biraz eğlenelim, **olur mu**?
53 Buradan hemen gidelim, **olur mu**?
54 Kapıyı kapat, **olur mu**?
55 Bebek uyurken hiç ses yapma, **olur mu**?

EXERCISES

9.1 Read *Frequently Asked Questions* and complete the missing questions.

FAQ

1. Where is *MugNcoffee Love* is located?

We are located in the middle of downtown on the 5th avenue along the eastern side of Central Park. You cannot miss it.

2. When is *MugNcoffee Love* open?

We are open daily from 7 am to 6 pm. You can grab your coffee on the way to work to wake up and on your way back home to be more energetic. Kids do not like exhausted parents!

3. Do you have free Wi-Fi?

Coffee without Internet does not mean much. We offer free Internet to our customers so that they can share photos of our unique mugs and muffins. Internet is provided with no additional cost. The password will be on your receipt, so do not throw it away. Watching the latest episode of your favourite TV show is also a good idea. Enjoy your coffee and share.

4. Who bakes your blueberry muffins? What is the recipe?

The best cook in the world bakes not only our blueberry muffins but also honey muffins, banana muffins, apple-cinnamon muffins, and more. It is my mother who cooks all these delicious muffins. A bite will change your life forever. Unfortunately, we cannot reveal our recipe because we would not like to have any rivals.

5.Can I keep the mug?

Unfortunately, you cannot keep the mug; however, a photo would last longer than an actual mug. Trust me I have broken a lot of mugs so far. Our customers love our unique and funny mugs, and they want to take them home. The coffee inside is much better.

6. What does your coffee taste like?

The freshness of our coffee will surprise you. Pay attention to the smell of freshly-ground coffee. The taste of our coffee is not too strong. Bitterness is at low levels. Sweetness is just right. You will find a lot of different flavours.

7. What kind of coffee do you use?

Our coffee comes from Colombia. Colombia is famous for growing the best coffee beans in the world. The tropical climate is perfect for coffee beans. The rich flavour of Colombian coffee cannot be compared to others. Remember that Colombian coffee does not have more caffeine in it. This is a myth. It is not stronger than others either. Coffee strength depends on brewing not roasting!

8. Why should I choose you?

We are sure that you will be a regular customer here. Our warm and friendly staff provide fast service. Nobody will bother you unless you want to order. You can spend here as much time as you want. The atmosphere is relaxing, and our prices are reasonable. We also have gluten free options.

9. _____?

It takes five to ten minutes to brew coffee. For some coffee shops, it just takes two minutes, but remember we offer the best coffee in the neighbourhood. Coffee beans need time for brewing, and we cannot compromise on quality.

10. _____?

Personally speaking, my favourite is the apple-cinnamon muffin. I also have a large latte with it. If you come here, I bet you will see me eat a muffin somewhere. We hope to see you here soon. Your coffee is already brewing!

9.2 Make questions by putting the words in the correct order.

1. wrote / *My Sweet Orange Tree* / who?

_____? ☐

2. happened / in / 1492 / What?

_____? ☐

3. did / the Wright Brothers / what / invent?

_____? ☐

4. did / Shakespeare / what / write?

_____? ☐

5. became / the / Turkey / first / of / president / who?

_____? ☐

9.3 Match answers a-e to questions 1-5 above.

a) *Othello*

b) José Mauro De Vasconcelos

c) America was discovered.

d) The first airplane

e) Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

9.4 Complete the questions.

I ride my bike.
Unfortunately, she cannot come with you.
I paid a lot of money for that guitar.
Ali has just left.
He wants to come over.
I think she will visit us.
I heard something terrible.

How often _____?
Why _____?
How much _____?
Where _____?
What time _____?
When _____?
What _____?

9.5 Complete the dialogues using *How? _____ like?*, *What _____ look like?*

1. A: *What is your boss like?*

B: He is generous and kind.

2. A: _____ ?

B: He is tall and slim.

3. A: _____ ?

B: It is getting colder. Put on your coat.

4. A: _____ ?

B: It was the best summer holiday I have ever had.

5. A: _____ ?

B: He is still recovering. Thanks for asking.

9.6 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

much	old	deep	far	often	difficult	important	heavy

1. How _____ is the water? Can I swim here?
2. A: Sir, how _____ will the exam be?
   B: It depends on you. The exam will only evaluate your reading comprehension.
3. A: How _____ is the nearest metro station from here?
   B: It is about a five-minute walk. Go straight ahead.
4. A: How _____ do you eat during the day?
   B: Just twice. I do intermittent fasting, but you should consult your dietician.
5. A: How _____ is that castle?
   B: It was built around 3000 BC.
6. A: How _____ is music to you?
   B: I couldn't live without it.
7. A: You look exhausted. How _____ is your bag?
   B: It must be over 10 kilograms.
8. A: How _____ did you pay for the dinner last night?
   B: Don't worry about it.

9.7 Complete the questions with the correct tags.

1. She will be here on time, _____?
2. They have been careless, _____?
3. Patricia was not always so confident, _____?
4. You weren't even listening to me at all, _____?
5. I am here to help you, _____?
6. He has got his own problems, _____?

7. You cannot do it on your own, _____?

8. You don't like fast food, _____?

9. The food was amazing, _____?

10. Let's go out tonight, _____?

11. I am not interrupting, _____?

12. I am getting thinner, _____?

13. Don't make a mess when I am gone, _____?

14. Listen to your brother, _____?

15. He made a horrible mistake, _____?

9.8 Match each sentence to make an appropriate reply.

1.	I am stressed out.	**a)**	So can Jack.
2.	I couldn't get any information.	**b)**	So am I.
3.	He hasn't called me back.	**c)**	Neither could I.
4.	I was very disappointed in her reply.	**d)**	Neither has she.
5.	He walks ten miles a day.	**e)**	So does my sister.
6.	She can speak English fluently.	**f)**	So was I.

RELATIVE CLAUSES I (SIFAT CÜMLECİKLERİ I)

Defining Relative Clauses

- Türkçede **sıfat cümlecikleri** anlamına gelen *relative clause* (*adjective clause*) bir ismi niteleyip o isim hakkında daha fazla bilgi vermek için kullanılır.

  The book **which is on the table** is mine. [1]
  noun — relative clause — main clause

  Yukarıdaki cümlede isim olan **kitap** (*the book*) ifadesi *relative clause* ile nitelenmiştir. "**Hangi kitap?**" sorusunu "**masanın üstündeki**" (*which is on the table*) ifadesi cevaplamaktadır.

- *Relative clause* yapabilmek için *relative pronouns* (ilgi zamirleri) kullanılır.

  The girl **who** had an accident was taken to the hospital immediately. [2]
  I'd like to stay at the hotel **which** you recommend. [3]
  I've read the book **that** she gave me. [4]

- İki ayrı cümle *relative pronouns* ile birleştirildiğinde ortak öğe bulunup tanımlanır. Aynı öğenin ikinci kez kullanılmamasına dikkat edilmesi gerekir.

  I want to taste **the cookies**. Your sister has made **them**. [5]
  I want to taste **the cookies which** your sister has made ~~**them**~~. [6]

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1 **Masanın üstündeki kitap** benim.
2 **Kaza geçiren kız** hemen hastaneye götürüldü.
3 **Senin tavsiye edeceğin otelde** kalmak istiyorum.
4 **Bana verdiği kitabı** okudum.
5 **Kurabiyelerin** tadına bakmak istiyorum. **Onları** kız kardeşin yaptı.
6 **Kız kardeşinin yaptığı kurabiyelerin** tadına bakmak istiyorum.

The woman lives next door. **She** is an actress. [7]

The woman who lives next door ~~**she**~~ is an actress. [8]

Who

- Şahısları tanımlamak için kullanılır. *Relative clauses* cümlede özne ya da nesne konumunda olabilir.

Do you know the man **who is talking to your sister**? [9]
main clause noun relative clause (object)

He's looking for a personal assistant **who can help him save time**. [10]
main clause noun relative clause (object)

Do you sometimes need a person **who can guide you in life**? [11]
main clause noun relative clause (object)

Have you ever met someone **who is similar to you in almost every way**? [12]

The villagers finally gave up believing in the shepherd boy **who had a habit of telling lies**. [13]

We should thank all the environmentalists **who try to fight for the sake of nature and humanity**. [14]

People **who only care about themselves** are called selfish. [15]
noun relative clause (subject) main clause

The man **who stole my jewellery** was arrested. [16]
noun relative clause (subject) main clause

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7 **Kadın** yan dairede oturuyor. **O** bir oyuncu.
8 **Yan dairede oturan kadın** bir oyuncu.
9 **Kız kardeşinle konuşan adamı** tanıyor musun?
10 **Zaman kazanmasına yardım edebilecek bir kişisel asistan** arıyor.
11 Bazen **sana hayatta yol gösterebilecek birine** ihtiyacın oluyor mu?
12 **Neredeyse her yönden sana benzeyen biriyle** hiç tanıştın mı?
13 Köylüler sonunda **yalan söyleme alışkanlığı olan çobana** inanmayı bıraktılar.
14 **Doğa ve insanlık uğruna savaşmaya çalışan çevrecilere** teşekkür etmeliyiz.
15 **Sadece kendilerini düşünen insanlara** bencil denir.
16 **Mücevherlerimi çalan adam** tutuklandı.

The boy **who is wearing a red T-shirt** is my son. [17]
noun — relative clause (subject) — main clause

The people **who used to live in this flat before us** had painted the walls pink. [18]
The criminals **who the police were chasing** were caught on an island while they were sunbathing. [19]
The children **who have learning difficulties** are given special education in special schools. [20]

Which

- Nesneleri, hayvanları veya bir fikri tanımlamak için kullanılır. Cümlede özne ya da nesne konumunda olabilir.

My daughter lost the money **which I gave her**. [21]
main clause — noun — relative clause (object)

He broke the vase **which was 100 years old**. [22]
main clause — noun — relative clause (object)

I'll send my article to **the journal which will be published six months later**. [23]
I'm against wearing **clothes which are made from animal skins and furs**. [24]
This is the list of **German ships which were sunk or damaged during the World War II**. [25]
According to **the study which was carried out in the UK**, an average parent posts online 1500 photos of their child before they are five. [26]

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17 **Üstünde kırmızı tişört olan çocuk** benim oğlum.
18 **Bizden önce bu dairede yaşayan insanlar** duvarları pembeye boyamışlar.
19 **Polislerin peşinde olduğu suçlular** bir adada güneşlenirken yakalandılar.
20 **Öğrenme güçlüğü olan çocuklara** özel okullarda özel eğitim verilmektedir.
21 Kızım **ona verdiğim parayı** kaybetti.
22 **Yüz yıllık vazoyu** kırdı.
23 Makalemi **altı ay sonra basılacak dergiye** göndereceğim.
24 **Hayvan derisi ve kürkünden yapılan kıyafetleri** giymeye karşıyım.
25 Bu **İkinci Dünya Savaşı'nda batan ya da zarar gören Alman gemilerinin** listesi.
26 **Birleşik Krallık'ta yürütülen bir çalışmaya** göre ortalama bir ebeveyn çocuğu beş yaşına gelmeden 1500 fotoğrafını çevrimiçi paylaşıyor.

The house **which was decorated last year** is on sale now. [27]
noun — relative clause (subject) — main clause

The bike **which is my birthday present** has been stolen! [28]
noun — relative clause (subject) — main clause

Animals which eat both plants and meat are called omnivores. [29]
The company which was founded in 1989 employs thousands of workers now. [30]
The painting which was auctioned for the baby with SMA was sold at a high price. [31]
The bridge which has been designed by our architects will provide a traffic-free walking and cycling route. [32]

That

- *Who* ve *which* yerine *that* kullanılabilir. Cümlede özne ya da nesne konumunda olabilir.

The city **that / which we visited two years ago** was hit by earthquake yesterday. [33]
noun — relative clause (subject) — main clause

Pandemic is a disease outbreak **that / which infects large numbers of people at one time**. [34]
It seems impossible to finish the project **that / which we are supposed to hand in next week**. [35]

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27 **Geçen yıl dekore edilen ev** şimdi satılık.
28 **Doğum günü hediyem olan bisiklet** çalındı.
29 **Hem ot hem et yiyen hayvanlara** hepçil denir.
30 **1989'da kurulan şirket** şimdi binlerce işçi çalıştırıyor.
31 **SMA hastalığı olan bebek için açık arttırmaya çıkan tablo** yüksek bir fiyata satıldı.
32 **Mimarlarımız tarafından tasarlanan köprü** araçların giremediği bir yürüme ve bisiklet yolu sağlayacak.
33 **İki yıl önce ziyaret ettiğimiz şehirde** dün deprem oldu.
34 Pandemi **aynı anda çok sayıda insanı enfekte eden bir hastalık salgınıdır**.
35 **Gelecek hafta teslim etmemiz gereken projeyi** bitirmemiz imkânsız görünüyor.

Harry Potter (main clause) is the character (noun) **that / who most children admire** (relative clause (object)). [36]

The woman **that / who I met on the plane** was my father's student. [37]

The candidate **that / who tried hard to regain the presidency** was disappointed when he couldn't. [38]

- *Relative pronouns* sıfat cümleciğinin nesnesi olduğu durumda cümleden atılabilir. Yani kendinden sonra yeni bir özne varsa *relative pronoun* atılabilir.

The film **which we**'ve watched together is on the top of the list now. [39]

The film **we**'ve watched together is on the top of the list now. [40]

The child **who she** looks after is four years old. [41]

The child **she** looks after is four years old. [42]

Is there anything **that I** can do? [43] Is there anything **I** can do? [44]

Have you seen the keys **which / that / -** I put on the table when I came home? [45]

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36 Harry Potter **birçok çocuğun hayran olduğu bir karakterdir**.

37 **Uçakta tanıştığım kadın** babamın öğrencisiymiş.

38 **Başkanlığı yeniden almak için çok uğraşan aday** alamayınca hayal kırıklığına uğradı.

39 **Birlikte izlediğimiz film** şimdi liste başında.

40 **Birlikte izlediğimiz film** şimdi liste başında.

41 **Baktığı çocuk** dört yaşında.

42 **Baktığı çocuk** dört yaşında.

43 **Yapabileceğim bir şey** var mı?

44 **Yapabileceğim bir şey** var mı?

45 **Eve geldiğimde masanın üzerine koyduğum anahtarları** gördün mü?

Non-Defining Relative Clauses

- Genellikle herkes ya da konuşmacılar tarafından bilindiği için tanımlama gerektirmeyen, cümlede ek bilgi vermek için kullanılan ve atıldığında anlam eksikliğine sebep olmayan sıfat cümlecikleridir. Nesne konumunda cümleciğin başında, özne konumunda ise hem başında hem de sonunda virgül kullanılır. Bu yapıda *relative pronoun* olarak *that* kullanılamaz.

Havana, which has a lot of tourist attractions, must be on your bucket list. [46]

***Google*, which was founded by Larry Page and Sergey Brin,** is considered as the most popular website in the world. [47]

Benazir Bhutto, who was the first woman prime minister of Pakistan, was assassinated in 2007. [48]

Over one billion people are believed to watch ***Game of Thrones*, which is an adaptation of a series of fantasy novels by George R. R. Martin**. [49]

Have you read any books by **Toni Morrison, who wrote about racism and black culture in the USA?** [50]

Every year, over three million people visit **the London Eye, which is situated on the bank of the River Thames in London**. [51]

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46 **Birçok turistik yeri olan Havana** ölmeden önce yapılacaklar listenizde olmalı.

47 **Larry Page ve Sergey Brin tarafından kurulan** Google dünyadaki en popüler internet sitesi olarak değerlendiriliyor.

48 **Pakistan'ın ilk kadın başbakanı olan Benazir Butto** 2007'de suikasta uğradı.

49 **George R. R. Martin'in fantezi roman serisinin bir uyarlaması olan** *Game of Thrones*'u bir milyardan fazla insanın izlediğine inanılıyor.

50 **Amerika'da ırkçılık ve siyahi kültür hakkında yazan Toni Morrison**'ın kitaplarından birini okudun mu?

51 **Londra'da Thames Nehri'nin kenarında yer alan London Eye**'ı her yıl üç milyondan fazla insan ziyaret eder.

EXERCISES

10.1 Read the text and write *T* for true or *F* for false for the following statements.

WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY

Wearable technology is a term which is used for a group of devices that can be worn like accessories. They are called wearables. The main purpose of wearable technology which is a modern concept is to keep us fit and healthy. Smartwatches and bracelets offer various features such as recording the daily activities, monitoring heart rate and oxygen levels. You can check how many steps a day you take and set yourself a target. A lot of people who are not very active during the day change their habits after wearing these smartwatches. They keep you motivated. With multiple exercise modes, you can even track your calories burned. These watches which can record some things help you adjust your lifestyle to be healthier. Wearable biosensors which monitor patients' physiological changes are a more advanced kind of wearable technology. Patients who need to be monitored all the time can use biosensors to stay alert. These sensors are highly important especially for patients who have high blood pressure and those who have diabetes. Patients can share the information which is stored in these devices with doctors, and some serious health problems can be solved easily. Wearables which have various functions also help people with disabilities. Smart glasses help people with mobility difficulties go online, make calls, take pictures, and get the latest news. These devices are improving every day, and in the future, people will depend on them even more to be healthier. The majority of people who have life-threatening diseases will have wearables and be responsible for their own health.

___ **1.** Wearable technology is used only for its design.

___ **2.** People who have diabetes should not use wearable biosensors.

___ **3.** Smartwatches keep you motivated because you can see how active you are.

___ **4.** Wearable technology can be used as medical devices.

___ **5.** In the future, wearables will certainly lose their popularity.

10.2 Complete the sentences with the relative pronouns *who* or *which*.

1. Did you see the man _____ was caught by the police yesterday?
2. There are some serious academic penalties for students _____ cheat on exams.
3. The movie _____ we watched together last month won three Oscars.
4. Do you know anybody _____ sells used furniture?
5. This is a game _____ is played by at least four people.
6. This is the most common mistake _____ everybody does.
7. Is that the man _____ stars in your favourite TV show?
8. This is the restaurant _____ offers the best of Turkish cuisine.

10.3 Join the sentences using *who*, *which*, *that*.

1. Estonia is a country. It is in the EU.

   _____.
2. I didn't recognize the man. He asked to see you.

   _____.
3. The girl was very happy. She won the contest.

   _____.
4. There are a lot of island countries in the world. They are not densely populated.

   _____.
5. Is that mountain the highest mountain in Turkey? You climbed it last year.

   _____?
6. A hammer is a thing. You use it to drive a nail.

   _____.

7. Which is the coffee house? You want to go to it.
_____?
8. Who was the man? Kelly was speaking to him.
_____?

10.4 Circle the correct option.

1. There are almost twenty people _____ for the bus.
a) who are waiting **c)** that is waiting
b) which wait **d)** are waiting

2. Organic coffee beans _____ Ethiopia are very popular among Swedes.
a) who come from **c)** which come from
b) which they come from **d)** what come from

3. The Vatican City State _____ the smallest country in the world is surrounded by Rome.
a) that **c)** what is
b) which **d)** which is

4. A philologist is someone _____ literary texts and the history of languages.
a) which study **c)** who study
b) that studying **d)** who they study

5. A chameleon is a kind of lizard _____ skin colour.
a) that it changes **c)** who changes
b) which changes **d)** changes which

RELATIVE CLAUSES II (SIFAT CÜMLECİKLERİ II)

When

- *Relative clause* yaparken **zamanı** nitelemek için *when* kullanılır. Cümlede özne ya da nesne konumunda kullanılabilir.

Daddy, do you remember the day **when you met my mother**? [1]
main clause — noun — relative clause (object)

31 July 2016 is the date **when I started working here**. [2]
main clause — noun — relative clause (object)

September is **the month when our academic term begins**. [3]
Do you know **the year when we won the Independence War**? [4]
This is **the week when we celebrate the arrival of spring in our country**. [5]
The postman brought the parcel at **8 am when I was still sleeping at home**. [6]

The summer **when we went to Egypt** was fantastic. [7]
noun — relative clause (subject) — main clause

The years **when I used to play with my sisters** were the happiest time of my life. [8]
noun — relative clause (subject) — main clause

During the week when we went on a cruise, our house was broken into. [9]
The year 2020 when the pandemic broke out was a terrible year for people all around the world. [10]

---

1 Babacığım, **annemle tanıştığını günü** hatırlıyor musun?
2 31 Temmuz 2016 **burada çalışmaya başladığım tarihtir**.
3 **Eylül akademik dönemimizin başladığı** aydır.
4 **Kurtuluş Savaşı'nı kazandığımız yılı** biliyor musun?
5 Bu hafta ülkemizde **baharın gelişini kutladığımız zamandır**.
6 Postacı, paketi **8'de ben uyurken getirdi**.
7 **Mısır'a gittiğimiz yaz** harikaydı.
8 **Kız kardeşlerimle oynadığım yıllar** hayatımın en mutlu dönemiydi.
9 **Gemi tatiline gittiğimiz hafta** evimiz soyuldu.
10 **Pandeminin başladığı 2020 yılı** tüm dünyadaki insanlar için berbat bir yıldı.

The last New Year's Eve when the whole family came together was fun for all of us. [11]

The day when I went to the beach with my friends was a total disappointment because of the rain. [12]

- İki ayrı cümle *relative pronoun when* ile birleştirildiğinde ortak öğe bulunup tanımlanır. Aynı öğenin ikinci kez kullanılmamasına dikkat edilmesi gerekir.

They got married **on a winter day**. It was snowing heavily on that day. [13]
They got married **on a winter day when** it was snowing heavily ~~**on that day**~~. [14]

1990 is the year. My brother graduated then. [15]
1990 is **the year when** my brother graduated ~~**then**~~. [16]

Where

- *Relative clause* yaparken **bir yeri** nitelemek için *where* kullanılır. Cümlede özne ya da nesne konumunda kullanılabilir.

I've never seen the house **where I was born**. [17]
main clause — noun — relative clause (object)

Is there a restaurant **where I can eat Italian food**? [18]
main clause — noun — relative clause (object)

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11 **Tüm ailenin bir araya geldiği son Yeni Yıl Arifesi** hepimiz için eğlenceliydi.
12 **Arkadaşlarımla sahile gittiğim gün** yağmur yüzünden tam bir hayal kırıklığıydı.
13 **Bir kış günü** evlendiler. **O gün** çok kar yağıyordu.
14 **Çok kar yağdığı bir kış gününde** evlendiler.
15 **1990** o yıldır. Erkek kardeşim **o zaman** mezun oldu.
16 1990, **erkek kardeşimin mezun olduğu yıldır**.
17 **Doğduğum evi** hiç görmedim.
18 **İtalyan yemeği yiyebileceğim bir restoran** var mı?

I want you to visit **the art gallery where my paintings will be exhibited**. [19]
I wish I could get married **at the place where my parents got married**. [20]
They are going to buy **a house in the neighbourhood where only the privileged live**. [21]
When she was a child, she was afraid to play near **the house where homeless people lived**. [22]

The road **where the accident happened** was closed. [23]
noun — relative clause (subject) — main clause

The village **where men are banned** welcomes traumatized women in Kenya. [24]
noun — relative clause (subject) — main clause

The conference hall where I'll give my speech is big enough to host hundreds of people. [25]
The excavation site where archaeologists found the ancient coins was close to our farm. [26]
The building where my grandparents used to live will be pulled down next week. [27]
The coffee shop where I get my morning coffee is the best one in the town. [28]

- İki ayrı cümle *relative pronoun where* ile birleştirildiğinde ortak öğe bulunup tanımlanır. Aynı öğenin ikinci kez kullanılmamasına dikkat edilmesi gerekir.

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19 **Tablolarımın sergileneceği sanat galerisini** ziyaret etmenizi istiyorum.
20 Keşke **annemle babamın evlendiği yerde** evlenebilsem.
21 **Sadece zenginlerin yaşadığı semtte** bir ev alacaklar.
22 **Küçükken evsizlerin yaşadığı evin** yakınında oynamaktan korkardı.
23 **Kazanın olduğu yol** kapandı.
24 **Erkeklerin girmesinin yasaklandığı köy**, Kenya'da travma yaşamış kadınlara ev sahipliği yapıyor.
25 **Konuşmamı yapacağım konferans salonu** yüzlerce insanı ağırlayabilecek kadar büyük.
26 **Arkeologların antik para bulduğu kazı alanı** çiftliğimize yakın.
27 **Dedem ve anneannemin önceden yaşadığı bina** gelecek hafta yıkılacak.
28 **Sabah kahvemi aldığım kahve dükkânı** şehrin en iyisidir.

I love **the city**. My sister lives **in this city**. [29]
I love **the city** where my sister lives ~~**in this city**~~. [30]

The office is empty now. Three lawyers used to work **there**. [31]
The office where three lawyers used to work ~~**there**~~ is empty now. [32]

- Yer adlarını tanımlarken *which* de kullanılabilir. Bir yerin özelliğinden bahsediliyorsa ve bulunma durumu (dolaylı tümleç) yoksa *which* kullanılabilir. Bulunma durumu (dolaylı tümleç) varsa *where* kullanılır.

The hotel where we stayed was expensive. [33]
Bulunma durumu var

The hotel which you recommended was expensive. [34]
Bulunma durumu yok

My parents sold **the house where I was born**. [35]
My parents sold **the house which was too old**. [36]

The stadium which was built last year is the biggest stadium in the country. [37]
Do you know **the stadium where our team is going to play next week**? [38]

The tree house where my children like spending time needs some repair. [39]
My children like spending time in **the tree house which my dad built**. [40]

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29 **Bu şehri** severim. Kız kardeşim **bu şehirde** yaşıyor.
30 **Kız kardeşimin yaşadığı şehri** seviyorum.
31 **Ofis** şimdi boş. Üç avukat önceden **orada** çalışırdı.
32 **Önceden üç avukatın çalıştığı ofis** şimdi boş.
33 **Kaldığımız otel** pahalıydı.
34 **Tavsiye ettiğin** otel pahalıydı.
35 Ailem **doğduğum evi** sattı.
36 Ailem **çok eski olan evi** sattı.
37 **Geçen sene inşa edilen stadyum** ülkenin en büyük stadyumudur.
38 **Takımımızın gelecek hafta oynayacağı yer olan stadyumu** biliyor musun?
39 **Çocuklarımın vakit geçirmeyi sevdiği ağaç evin** tamire ihtiyacı var.
40 **Çocuklarım babamın inşa ettiği ağaç evde** vakit geçirmeyi seviyor.

Why don't we visit **the farm where we spent our childhood**? [41]
Why don't we visit **the farm which offers volunteer programs for teenagers**? [42]

Whose

- *Relative clause* yaparken **sahipliği** nitelemek için *whose* kullanılır. Hem insanlar hem de diğer tüm varlıklar için kullanılabilir. *Whose* ilgi zamirinden sonra mutlaka önünde tanımlığı (*the*, *a / an*, *his / her*, *etc*.) olmayan bir isim gelir.

I've met a man **whose wife is an astronaut**. [43]
main clause noun relative clause (object)

I'd love to live in **a country whose climate is mild**. [44]
I had the chance to meet **the writer whose books I had translated**. [45]
Would you like to stay in **the bungalows whose terraces offer a great view of the sea**? [46]

Is there a difference between the academic life of **children whose mothers work** and those with stay-at-home mothers? [47]
According to a research, there are signs of Alzheimer disease in **dolphins whose brains are similar to humans**. [48]

The cat **whose kittens were hungry** was trying to feed them. [49]
noun relative clause (subject) main clause

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41 Neden **çocukluğumuzu geçirdiğimiz çiftliğe** gitmiyoruz?
42 Neden **gençler için gönüllülük programı sunan çiftliğe** gitmiyoruz?
43 **Karısı astronot olan bir adamla** tanıştım.
44 **İklimi ılıman olan bir ülkede** yaşamak istiyorum.
45 **Kitaplarını çevirdiğim yazarla** tanışma fırsatım oldu.
46 **Terasları harika bir deniz manzarası sunan bungalovlarda** kalmak ister misiniz?
47 **Anneleri çalışan çocukların** akademik hayatıyla anneleri evde olanların arasında bir fark var mı?
48 Bir araştırmaya göre, **beyinleri insanlarınkine benzeyen yunuslarda** Alzheimer hastalığının belirtileri vardır.
49 **Yavruları aç olan kedi** onları beslemeye çalışıyordu.

The boy whose dog has been lost is crying. [50]
People whose sixth senses are very strong can feel possible dangers around them. [51]
The politician whose speech was against the immigrants was booed by the crowd. [52]
The café whose customers have complained about the service is trying to fix it. [53]
The house whose design is a combination of past and present has been built for the famous actress. [54]

- İki ayrı cümle *relative pronoun whose* ile birleştirildiğinde ortak öğe bulunup tanımlanır. Sahipliği bildiren tanımlığın kullanılmamasına dikkat edilmesi gerekir.

Victor Hugo is a writer. **His** books were translated into many languages. [55]
Victor Hugo is a writer **whose ~~his~~ books** were translated into many languages. [56]

We didn't approve the agreement. **Its** terms were not clearly explained. [57]
We didn't approve the agreement **whose ~~its~~ terms** were not clearly explained. [58]

Non-Defining Relative Clauses

- Genellikle herkes ya da konuşmacılar tarafından bilindiği için tanımlama gerektirmeyen, cümlede ek bilgi vermek için kullanılan ve atıldığında anlam eksikliğine sebep olmayan sıfat cümlecikleridir. Nesne konumunda cümleciğin başında, özne konumunda ise hem başında hem de sonunda virgül kullanılır. Bu yapıda *relative pronoun* olarak *that* kullanılamaz.

---

50 **Köpeği kaybolan çocuk** ağlıyor.
51 **Altıncı hissi çok güçlü olan insanlar** etraflarındaki olası tehlikeleri hissedebilir.
52 **Konuşması göçmenlerin aleyhine olan politikacı** kalabalık tarafından yuhalandı.
53 **Müşterilerinin hizmetten şikâyet ettiği kafe** bu durumu düzeltmeye çalışıyor.
54 **Dizaynı geçmişle şimdinin bir kombinasyonu olan ev** ünlü oyuncu için inşa edildi.
55 **Victor Hugo** bir yazardır. **Kitapları** birçok dile çevrilmiştir.
56 Victor Hugo **kitapları birçok dile çevrilmiş** bir yazardır.
57 **Anlaşmayı** onaylamadık. **Şartları** net bir şekilde açıklanmamıştı.
58 **Şartları net bir şekilde açıklanmayan anlaşmayı** onaylamadık.

Çanakkale **Martyrs' Memorial, where the soldiers from different nations lie side by side**, is located within the Gallipoli Peninsula. [59]

When we go to London, we can see the **Buckingham Palace, where the royal family lives**. [60]

Maasai Mara, where you can see various impressive wild animals, is one of the greatest wildlife reserves in the world. [61]

23 April 1920, when Grand National Assembly was founded, is celebrated as National Sovereignty and Children's Day in Turkey. [62]

The Modern Age began in **the year 1453, when Sultan Mehmed II conquered Istanbul**. [63]

I'm going to have a holiday with my mum on **the second Sunday of May, when International Mother's Day is celebrated**. [64]

Einstein, whose parents were Jewish, fled from Nazi Germany to the USA. [65]

We're organizing a Memorial Day for the famous writer **Yaşar Kemal, whose works were translated into more than forty languages**. [66]

Do you know **Mark Zuckerberg, whose company is one of the most popular ones in the world**? [67]

---

59 **Farklı uluslardan askerleri yan yana yattığı Çanakkale Şehitliği**, Gelibolu Yarımadası'nda yer almaktadır.

60 Londra'ya gittiğimizde **kraliyet ailesinin yaşadığı yer olan Buckingham Sarayı'nı** görebiliriz.

61 **Birçok etkileyici vahşi hayvanı görebileceğin bir yer olan Maasai Mara**, dünyadaki en harika vahşi yaşam rezervlerinden biridir.

62 **Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi'nin kurulduğu tarih olan 23 Nisan 1920**, Türkiye'de Ulusal Egemenlik ve Çocuk Bayramı olarak kutlanmaktadır.

63 Yeni Çağ, **Sultan II. Mehmet'in İstanbul'u fethettiği yıl olan 1453**'te başlamıştır.

64 **Tüm dünyada Anneler Günü'nün kutlandığı mayıs ayının ikinci pazarında** annemle tatile çıkacağım.

65 **Ebeveynleri Yahudi olan Einstein**, Nazi Almanya'sından Amerika'ya kaçmıştır.

66 **Eserleri kırktan fazla dile çevrilmiş olan ünlü yazar Yaşar Kemal** için Anma Günü düzenliyoruz.

67 **Şirketi dünyadaki en popüler şirketlerden biri olan Mark Zuckerberg**'ü tanıyor musun?

EXERCISES

11.1 Read the text and answer the questions below.

THE BRONTË SISTERS

The Brontë sisters whose novels became classics of English literature changed the world literature. They were born in the Victorian era when women were not considered to be equal to men. The Victorian era takes its name from Queen Victoria whose reign lasted 63 years. During this period, women were not expected to work. That is the reason why the sisters used male pen names. They wanted to publish their literary works without prejudice. They wanted to be independent in a society where women were expected to be dependent on men. In that period, women were meant to get married and raise children, but the Brontë sisters wanted to publish their works. Charlotte, Anne, and Emily Brontë created very successful novels which are still read today by many. Charlotte Brontë, whose novel *Jane Eyre*, is now a classic was the eldest of the three sisters. 1847 was the year when *Jane Eyre* was published. The novel became popular suddenly. Anne Brontë, whose novel *Agnes Grey* was also published in 1847, was the youngest of the Brontë sisters. Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*, which is now a classic of the world literature, was her only novel. It is a good example of Gothic fiction. Emily Brontë died of tuberculosis at the age of 30, and Anne Brontë died at the age of 29. Charlotte Brontë was alone and continued to write. She became a well-known author in Britain. She died in 1955. The Brontë sisters showed the world that women were not less capable and creative than men. They were exceptional writers who had to use male pen names. However, today, the world knows them by their real names.

1. What does *publish* mean in line 3?

a) to print and sell a literary work

b) to be independent

c) to become popular

d) to evaluate a literary work

2. The author wrote this passage to _____.

a) criticize the novels of the Brontë sisters

b) praise the values of the Victorian era

c) introduce Queen Victoria

d) give information about the greatest sister authors

3. We understand from the passage that _____.

a) the Victorian era began in the 18th century

b) Queen Victoria's reign did not last long

c) women were not equal to men in the Victorian era

d) women were expected to be independent in Victorian age.

4. Who wrote *Jane Eyre*?

a) Charlotte Brontë

b) Emily Brontë

c) Anne Brontë

d) The Brontë sisters

5. Why did the Brontë sisters use male pen names?

a) Because they did not want their father to know that they were authors.

b) Because they did not want to be famous.

c) Because people thought that women could not be good writers.

d) Because they acted like men.

11.2 Complete the sentences with the relative pronouns *where*, *when*, or *whose*.

1. I tried to help the man _____ car broke down in the middle of the road.
2. She was immediately sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau _____ the gas chambers were located.
3. 1945 was the year _____ World World II came to an end, but millions of people were killed in that war.
4. The day _____ Einstein came up with the theory of general relativity was a turning point in human history.
5. I stood in the room _____ my favourite novel was written. It was a very strange feeling.
6. Can you give me a list of scientists _____ discoveries changed the world completely?
7. Let's go to the coffee shop _____ the best coffee is served.
8. I will never forget the day _____ I was awarded the first prize in the short story competition.

11.3 Join the sentences using *where*, *when*, or *whose*.

1. Did you see the man? His son was kidnapped yesterday.

   _____.

2. This is the university. I have worked here for twenty years.

   _____.

3. This is the flat. I lived there for ten years.

_____.

4. 2013 was the year. I met my wife then.

_____.

5. I haven't spoken to Peyton. Her jewellery was stolen by a teenager.

_____.

6. June is the month. The academic year ends after the final exams.

_____.

7. Nepal is the country. Mount Everest is located there.

_____.

8. Charles VI became the king. His brother, Edward VIII gave up the throne.

_____.

9. Do you want me to take you to a restaurant? The food is excellent there.

_____.

10. The 1990s was the greatest decade for music. The best pop songs were written then.

_____.

11.4 Circle the correct option.

1. I cannot remember the name of the city _____ he was born.

a) where **c)** when

b) which **d)** whose

2. He is a highly successful author _____ novels have been translated into 15 languages.

a) who **c)** whose

b) which **d)** where

3. My downstairs neighbour _____ baby never stops crying will move out soon.

a) that **c)** where

b) whose **d)** when

4. Can you tell me the year _____ there was a serious outbreak?

a) where **c)** when

b) whose **d)** which

5. The glass octopus is a marine animal _____ is completely transparent.

a) body whose **c)** whose body

b) which body **d)** the body of whose

NOUN CLAUSES (İSİM CÜMLECİKLERİ)

- *Noun clauses* bir cümle içerisinde isim görevi üstlenen cümleciklerdir. Kendine ait bir öznesi ve yüklemi olmasına rağmen bir yargı bildirmez. Bu nedenle *noun clauses* tek başına kullanılmaz. Cümlede özne ya da nesne konumunda olabilir.

  She is a student. [1] (a complete sentence)
  That she is a student [2] (not a sentence, but a noun clause)

  Where are you going? [3] (a complete sentence)
  Where you are going [4] (not a sentence, but a noun clause)

- *Noun clause* cümleleri üç grupta toplanır:

Noun Clause	**Examples**
That Clause	I know **that she is not here**. [1]
Questions Words	I know **where she is going**. [2]
If / Whether	I don't know **if / whether she is doing her homework now**. [3]

That Clause

- Cümleler isim cümleciğine dönüştürülürken başına that getirilir. İki cümle birleştirildiğinde ikinci cümledeki zamir zaten isim cümleciğinin yerini tuttuğu için kullanılmaz.

---

1 O bir öğrenci.
2 Onun öğrenci olduğu / olması
3 Nereye gidiyorsun?
4 Nereye gittiğin / gittiğin yer
5 **Onun burada olmadığını** biliyorum.
6 **Onun nereye gittiğini** biliyorum.
7 **Şimdi ödevini yapıp yapmadığını** bilmiyorum.

His father used to be a politician. [8] ⇒ **That his father used to be a politician** [9]

His father used to be a politician. Everybody knows **this**. [10]
Everybody knows **that his father used to be a politician**. [11]

She is innocent. Do you believe **that**? [12]
Do you believe **that she is innocent**? [13]

He stole the money. He admitted **it**. [14]
He admitted **that he stole the money**. [15]

- *That clause* cümlede **özne** ya da **nesne** konumunda olabilir. Ancak özne konumunda kullanımı (*that* ile başlayan cümleler) çok yaygın değildir. Bu kullanımın yerine *it … that* yapısı tercih edilir.

That nobody likes him isn't surprising.[16] ⇒ It isn't surprising **that nobody likes him**. [17]
subject

That she will fail the exam is obvious. [18] ⇒ It is obvious **that she will fail the exam**. [19]

That students aren't motivated in online courses is a common problem. [20]
It is a common problem **that students aren't motivated in online courses**. [21]

---

8 Babası önceden bir **politikacıydı**.
9 Babasının önceden **politikacı olduğu**
10 Babası önceden bir politikacıydı. Herkes **bunu** bilir.
11 **Babasının önceden politikacı olduğunu** herkes bilir.
12 O masum. **Buna** inanıyor musun?
13 **Onun masum olduğuna** inanıyor musun?
14 Parayı çaldı. **Bunu** kabul etti.
15 **Parayı çaldığını** kabul etti.
16 **Kimsenin onu sevmemesi** şaşırtıcı değil.
17 **Kimsenin onu sevmemesi** şaşırtıcı değil.
18 **Sınavdan kalacağı** aşikâr.
19 **Sınavdan kalacağı** aşikâr.
20 **Öğrencilerin çevrimiçi derslerde motive olmaması** genel bir sorun.
21 **Öğrencilerin çevrimiçi derslerde motive olmaması** genel bir sorun.

I don't believe **that he will pay your money back**. [22]
object

Do you know **that a diet with sugar accelerates the aging process**? [23]
The results show **that the students face some problems in online courses**. [24]

Wh- Noun Clauses

- Soru cümleleri de isim cümleleri olarak kullanılabilir. Bunun için soru yapısından çıkarılıp olumlu ya da olumsuz cümle yapısına dönüştürülmesi gerekir. Soru kelimesiyle başlayan sorularda soru kelimesinden hemen sonra yardımcı fiil değil, özne gelmesi gerekir.

Where **are you** from? ⇒ Where **you are** from
How long **has she** been married? ⇒ How long **she has** been married
When **will they** leave? ⇒ When **they will** leave
Who **is he** talking to? ⇒ Who **he is** talking to

- *Present Simple* ve *Simple Past* ile yapılmış cümlelerde dikkatli olmak gerekir. Bu zamanların olumlu cümle yapısında yardımcı fiil kullanılmadığı için soru cümlesi, isim cümlesine dönüştürülürken cümlede *do, does, did* kullanılmaz.

How **do you** go to work? ⇒ How **you go to work**
Where **does she** live? ⇒ Where **she lives**
How long ago **did they** move? ⇒ How long ago **they moved**

- Soru cümleleriyle başlayan bu tür isim cümlecikleri de cümlede özne ve nesne konumunda kullanılabilir.

---

22 **Paranı geri ödeyeceğine** inanmıyorum.
23 **Şekerli beslenmenin yaşlanma sürecini hızlandırdığını** biliyor musunuz?
24 Sonuçlar, **öğrencilerin çevrimiçi derslerde bazı sorunlarla karşılaştıklarını** göstermektedir.

When they will leave is not certain. [25]
subject

Where she lives is close to the riverside. [26]
How long ago they moved wasn't known. [27]
When they published the journal is not written on the cover page. [28]
Who helped him hide the ancient coins is still a mystery for the police. [29]
Where they want to live is up to them. We cannot affect their decision. [30]
Whose parents must be called to come to school will be decided at the meeting. [31]

I want to learn **where she is from**. [32]
object

I wonder **who he is talking to**. [33]
Do you know **how long she has been married**? [34]
The jury found it hard to decide **who made the best cake**. [35]
I'd like to know **which comment made the minister so angry**. [36]
The government made a research about **how farmers can grow avocados**. [37]
She wondered **whose car was stolen by a teenager in front of the post office**. [38]
The governor wants to give a speech about **why the foreigners prefer to live in this city**. [39]

---

25 **Ne zaman gidecekleri** belli değil.
26 **Yaşadığı yer** nehir kıyısına yakın.
27 **Ne kadar süre önce taşındıkları** bilinmiyordu.
28 **Dergiyi ne zaman yayımladıkları** kapak sayfasında yazmıyor.
29 **Antik paraları saklamada ona kimin yardım ettiği** polis için hâlâ bir gizem.
30 **Nerede yaşamak istedikleri** onlara kalmış. Biz kararlarını etkileyemeyiz.
31 **Okula gelmesi için kimin ailesinin çağrılması gerektiğine** toplantıda karar verilecek.
32 **Nereli olduğunu** bilmek istiyorum.
33 **Onun kimle konuştuğunu** merak ediyorum.
34 **Ne kadar süredir evli olduğunu** biliyor musun?
35 Jüri **en iyi pastayı kimin yaptığına** karar vermede zorlandı.
36 **Hangi yorumun bakanı bu kadar kızdırdığını** bilmek istiyorum.
37 Hükümet, **çiftçilerin nasıl avokado yetiştirebileceği** konusunda bir araştırma yaptı.
38 **Postanenin önünde bir genç tarafından kimin arabasının çalındığını** merak etti.
39 Vali, **yabancıların neden bu şehirde yaşamayı tercih ettiği** konusunda bir konuşma yapmak istiyor.

There are traffic signs on this road that show you **where you can park your vehicle and eat**. [40]
The teacher didn't clearly tell us **whose father volunteered to take the responsibility of the school trip**. [41]

Whether / If

- Evet / hayır soruları da *noun clause* yapılırken soru yapısından çıkarılıp olumlu cümle yapısına dönüştürülmelidir. Olumlu cümle yapısına dönüştürülen bu soruların başında Türkçede **olup olmadığı** anlamınla gelen *whether* ya da *if* ifadesi kullanılır.

Is he at home? [42]
I wonder **whether / if he is at home**. [43]

Will they help us? [44]
I want to know **whether / if they will help us**. [45]

Has she decided to study abroad? [46]
Do you know **whether / if she has decided to study abroad**? [47]

- Bu tür isim cümlecikleri cümlede özne ve nesne konumunda kullanılabilir; ancak özne konumunda ise cümleye *if* ile değil *whether* ile başlanılır.

---

40 Bu yolda **size aracınızı nereye park edebileceğinizi ve nerede yemek yiyebileceğinizi gösteren trafik levhaları** var.
41 Öğrenmen bize **okul gezisi için kimin babasının sorumluluğu almaya gönüllü olduğunu** açıkça söylemedi.
42 O evde mi?
43 **Onun evde olup olmadığını** merak ediyorum.
44 Bize yardım edecekler mi?
45 **Bize yardım edip etmeyeceklerini** bilmek istiyorum.
46 Yurt dışında okumaya karar verdi mi?
47 **Yurt dışında okumaya karar verip vermediğini** biliyor musun?

Whether the government will win the election again is not certain. [48]
subject

Whether he has passed the exam hasn't been announced yet. [49]

Whether the witness saw the murderer clearly is still a question to be answered. [50]

Whether the offices will be redecorated by the famous architect is wondered by everyone in the company. [51]

Whether this drug will help people recover from cancer will be understood after experiments. [52]

Whether our dog is allowed to the hotel is an important issue for our holiday plans. [53]

I wonder **whether / if they will get married**. [54]
object

Do you know **whether / if he went to school yesterday**? [55]

We want to know **whether / if you can support us**. [56]

Everybody wondered **whether / if Britain would exit the European Union**. [57]

Have you ever wondered **whether / if she can be a famous singer one day?** [58]

There must be a certain rule about **whether / if students use calculators in the exam**. [59]

My daughter wonders **whether / if she can audition** for the song contest. [60]

---

48 **Hükümetin seçimi tekrar kazanıp kazanmayacağı** belli değil.

49 **Sınavı geçip geçmediği** henüz ilan edilmedi.

50 **Görgü tanığının katili net bir şekilde görüp görmediği** hâlâ cevaplanması gereken bir soru.

51 **Ofislerin ünlü mimar tarafından yeniden dekore edilip edilmeyeceği** şirketteki herkes tarafından merak ediliyor.

52 **Bu ilacın insanların kanserden kurtulmasına yardım edip etmeyeceği** deneylerden sonra anlaşılacak.

53 **Köpeğimizim otele kabul edilip edilmemesi** tatil planlarımız için önemli bir konu.

54 **Evlenip evlenmeyeceklerini** merak ediyorum.

55 **Dün okula gidip gitmediğini** biliyor musun?

56 **Bizi destekleyip destekleyemeyeceğini** bilmek istiyoruz.

57 Herkes **İngiltere'nin Avrupa Birliği'nden çıkıp çıkmayacağını** merak etti.

58 Onun bir gün **ünlü bir şarkıcı olup olamayacağını** hiç merak ettin mi?

59 **Öğrencilerin sınavda hesap makinesi kullanıp kullanmaması** konusunda belli bir kural olmalı.

60 **Kızım ses yarışması için seçmelere katılıp katılamayacağını** merak ediyor.

EXERCISES

12.1 Read some students' expectations and worries about their future lives and answer the questions.

LIFE AFTER COLLEGE

Miles: I am in my third year of college, and I have already some doubts about my future and about where I will work. As the post-graduation life is getting closer, my worries about the future make it difficult to enjoy my third year. It is clear that life will be completely different, and I do not feel ready for the real world. I often wonder what life will be like after college. I feel that I will not be able to find my dream job easily. Employers look for experienced candidates, and experience is the one thing that I will not possess immediately after I graduate. I often think how I will gain experience. I think that this is the biggest challenge that I will have to overcome.

Emmet: I am a senior studying medicine, and I must confess that I feel confident about my future because I have worked very hard for the past five years. I am sure that I will find a job in a big hospital soon after my graduation day. Being a medical doctor has always been my dream, and I am so close to reach my dream. What I want now is to graduate as soon as possible. My college life has been intense and full of deadlines. Where I work is not a problem for me because I'm sure that I'll be an ideal doctor. Graduating will be like a brief holiday for me. I hope that reality lives up to my expectations.

Marty: This is my first year at college. To be honest, I do not think about my future now because I just want to enjoy my college life. I try to get used to my new life away from my family and make new friends. I am generally homesick, but it is exciting to open a new chapter in your life. There are some freshman orientation activities that I join. Socializing is tempting, but I never skip class because I focus on my academic success. What I want is to find a part-time job that will give me some financial freedom. I do not want to ask for money from my parents. Next month, I will join a few student organizations and clubs to discover

new things. I have set my priorities. Getting enough sleep and eating healthily are among them because I know that a lot of college freshmen get sick. Life after college seems so far right now. I am trying to enjoy the moment for the time being.

Lorraine: I am a sophomore studying law. I am an active member of the drama club. We rehearse a few performances every year. There are some reasons why I enjoy being a part of the drama cub. Firstly, it improves my teamwork skills which will be vital to find a good job. Secondly, I socialize with new students every year. I'm eager to learn who will join our club at the beginning of each year. We pay attention to find out whose ability is suitable for each role. Finally, drama helps me develop language and communication skills. I will try to join other student organizations next year because there are a lot of benefits of being a part of them. I need to prepare myself for what might come. The business world requires you to possess a variety of skills, and I want to possess skills which companies look for. I feel that student clubs offer me the chance to prepare myself for my future career.

1. Which student is the most likely to find a job soon after graduation?

a) Miles
b) Emmet
c) Marty
d) Lorraine

2. What is Marty's priority in life?

a) to find a decent job
b) to have a healthy life
c) to have a part-time job
d) to join student clubs

3. Joining student clubs is important _____.

a) only for meeting new people
b) because you can skip class
c) to develop a variety of skills
d) to stay healthy

4. What worries Miles most?

a) not being able to graduate
b) failing the courses
c) being unable to find a job
d) having enough experience

5. We can understand from the passage that _____.

a) most college students are not worried about the future
b) finding a job after graduation is easy for all college students
c) gaining experience is not essential to find employment
d) college students have different aims and priorities

12.2 Join the following sentences using a noun clause.

1. Can I count on you? I am not sure.

_____.

2. People can achieve the impossible if they do not give up. I have always believed that.

_____.

3. Do you know it? Where is Avery going?

_____.

4. Did the lecturer tell us? When will the mid-term exam date be announced?

_____.

5. Can you please tell me? Who won the NBA Finals?

_____.

6. Can you tell me? Are you going to lend me some money?

_____.

7. Do you know it? Is he better?

_____.

8. When will the new episode air? Does she know?

_____.

12.3 Underline the correct option.

I visited the Louvre last summer. It is the largest art museum in the world. It is located in Paris, France. At first, I could not believe *if* / *that* there were so many visitors who were waiting in line to get in. It is the most visited museum in the world. Do you know how many paintings *are there* / *there are* in the Louvre? There are thousands of paintings, art objects, and antiquities. I know *that* / *when* it is impossible to look at each of them carefully. The Louvre is also home to the Mona Lisa, which was painted by Leonardo da Vinci. I wonder who *was she* / *she was* in real life. I would like to know the big mystery behind her smile. There are countless reasons *why* / *where* you should visit the museum. What you need to know is that one-time visit is definitely not enough. Maybe we can go to Paris together next summer.

12.4 Rewrite the following direct questions to make noun clauses.

1. What are you talking about?

I don't know _____.

2. How much does it cost to fly to Luxembourg?

Do you have any idea _____?

3. Why are you glad you didn't attend that university?

I wonder _____.

4. Who is the chancellor of Germany right now?

Could you tell me _____?

5. Where can we find a list of tourist attractions in Turkey?

Do you know _____?

6. What did he do to upset you?

   I wonder _____.

7. Where does this road lead to?

   I am not sure _____.

8. Where are you going with these thick clothes on a sunny day?

   Would you like to tell me _____?

12.5 Match the two parts of the sentences.

1.	How you behaved at the party	**a)**	your sudden decision to leave.
2.	What surprised me most today was	**b)**	is a fact.
3.	I wonder why	**c)**	was unacceptable. You embarrassed me.
4.	That you are a qualified academic	**d)**	you are so depressed lately.
5.	Can you tell me	**e)**	whether he has free time to go out today?

REPORTED SPEECH (DOLAYLI ANLATIM)

- *Reported speech*, söylenilen sözü başkasına aktarmak demektir. Bir söz ya da cümle konuşmacının ağzından çıktığı şekilde aktarılırsa buna *direct speech* (**doğrudan aktarım**) denir. Bu aktarımı gerçekleştirirken tırnak işareti kullanılır.

  "Are you leaving without saying goodbye to us?" he asked. [1]
  She said, "I won't be here for a while because of my business trips." [2]
  My mother always says, "If people help each other, there is nothing impossible." [3]

- *Indirect speech* diye adlandırılan **dolaylı aktarımda** ise konuşmacının ağzından çıkan söz ya da cümleler bir başka kişi tarafından aktarılır. Bu durumda tırnak işareti kullanılmaz. Söylenen cümle *noun clause* olarak aktarılır. Dolaylı aktarımda, aktarılan cümlenin zamirinde, zamanında, zaman zarfı ya da yer zarflarında bazı değişiklikler yapmak gerekebilir. Yukarıda *direct speech* olarak verilen cümlelerin *indirect speech* olarak aktarımını inceleyiniz.

  She said, "**I won't** be **here** for a while because of **my** business trips."
  She said that **she wouldn't** be **there** for a while because of **her** business trips. [4]

  "**Are you leaving** without saying goodbye to **us**?" he asked.
  He asked me if **I was leaving** without saying goodbye to **them**. [5]

  My mother always says, "If people help each other, there is nothing impossible."
  My mother always says that if people help each other, there is nothing impossible. [6]
  (*Tense* değişikliğine gerek yoktur; çünkü aktarılan zaman değişmemiştir.)

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1 "Bize hoşça kal demeden gidiyor musunuz?" diye sordu.
2 "İş seyahatlerim yüzünden bir süreliğine burada olmayacağım," dedi.
3 Annem, her zaman "İnsanlar birbirlerine yardım ederse hiçbir şey imkânsız olmaz," der.
4 İş **seyahatleri** yüzünden bir süreliğine **orada olmayacağını** söyledi.
5 **Onlara** hoşça kal demeden **gidip gitmediğimi** sordu.
6 Annem, her zaman insanlar birbirlerine yardım ederse hiçbir şeyin imkânsız olmayacağını söyler.

- Cümleleri aktarırken *say* ya da *tell* fiilleri kullanılabilir. Sözün kime söylendiğinden bahsedilmiyorsa *say* kullanılır. Kime söylendiğinden bahsedilecekse *tell + someone* ya da *say to + someone* kullanılabilir.

  He **says** he doesn't need anyone to help him solve his problem. [7]
  She **told me** that they called off the game because of heavy rain. [8]
  He **said to me** that he forgot to turn off the lights before leaving the office. [9]

- *Tense* değişikliği aktarma sözcüğünün *past* olması durumunda gerçekleşir. Bu durumda konuşmacının söylediği cümlenin bir derece geçmiş zamanı kullanılır. Bu zaman değişimleri aşağıdaki tabloda verilmiştir.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Simple	Past Simple / Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Continuous / Past Perfect Continuous
Future Simple (will)	Would
Can	Could

"I **work** the hardest in the factory," he said. [10] (Present Simple)
He said that he **worked** the hardest in the factory. [11] (Past Simple)

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7 Sorunu çözmek için kimsenin yardımına ihtiyacı olmadığını **söylüyor**.
8 **Bana** sağanak yağmur yüzünden maçı iptal ettiklerini **söyledi**.
9 **Bana** ofisten çıkmadan önce ışıkları kapatmayı unuttuğunu **söyledi**.
10 "Fabrikada en çok ben **çalışıyorum**," dedi.
11 Fabrikada en çok kendinin **çalıştığını** söyledi.

"We **go** to Ankara to visit Anıtkabir every November," she said. [12] (Present Simple)
She said that they **went** to Ankara to visit Anıtkabir every November. [13] (Past Simple)

"The boys **are staying** at a hotel in the downtown," the man said. [14] (Present Continuous)
The man said that the boys **were staying** at a hotel in the downtown. [15] (Past Continuous)

"My mother **is cooking** while my brothers **are watching** the football game," the girl said. [16] (Present Continuous)
The girl said that her mother **was cooking** while her brothers **were watching** the football game. [17] (Past Continuous)

"I **have never met** anyone friendlier than Emily," my sister said. [18] (Present Perfect)
My sister said that she **had never met** anyone friendlier than Emily. [19] (Past Perfect)

"I'**ve eaten** a bowl of homemade salad for my lunch," she said. [20] (Present Perfect)
She said that she **had eaten** a bowl of home-made salad for her lunch. [21] (Past Perfect)

"He **left** the office earlier than anyone else," the boss said. [22] (Past Simple)
The boss said that he **left / had left** the office earlier than anyone else. [23] (Past Simple / Past Perfect)

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12 "Her kasım ayında Anıtkabir'i ziyaret etmek için Ankara'ya **gideriz**," dedi.
13 Her kasım ayında Anıtkabir'i ziyaret etmek için Ankara'ya **gittiklerini** söyledi.
14 Adam, "Çocuklar şehir merkezindeki bir otelde **kalıyor**," dedi.
15 Adam, çocukların şehir merkezindeki bir otelde **kaldığını** söyledi.
16 Genç kız, "Erkek kardeşlerim futbol maçı izlerken annem yemek **yapıyor**," dedi.
17 Genç kız, erkek kardeşleri futbol maçı izlerken annesinin yemek **yaptığını** söyledi.
18 Kız kardeşim, "Emily'den daha arkadaş canlısı biriyle **tanışmadım**," dedi.
19 Kız kardeşim, Emily'den daha arkadaş canlısı biriyle **tanışmadığını** söyledi.
20 "Öğle yemeğimde bir kâse ev yapımı salata **yedim**," dedi.
21 Öğle yemeğinde bir kâse ev yapımı salata **yediğini** söyledi.
22 Patron, "Ofisten herkesten önce o **çıktı**," dedi.
23 Patron, ofisten herkesten önce onun **çıktığını** söyledi.

"We **didn't want** to offend him, so we **didn't ask** anything about his mistake," said Joe. [24] (Past Simple)
Joe said that they **didn't want / hadn't wanted** to offend him, so they **didn't ask / hadn't asked** anything about his mistake. [25] (Past Simple / Past Perfect)

"They **were driving** fast when they had the accident," he said. [26] (Past Continuous)
He said that they **were driving / had been driving** fast when they **had / had had** the accident. [27] (Past Continuous / Past Perfect Continuous)

"I **was sleeping**, so I didn't hear anything," the woman said. [28] (Past Continuous)
The woman said that she **was sleeping / had been sleeping**, so she didn't hear / hadn't heard anything. [29] (Past Continuous / Past Perfect Continuous)

"We **will inform** you about the results of the survey," they said. [30] (Will)
They told me that they **would inform** me about the results of the survey. [31] (Would)

"I **won't let** him break my heart again," she said. [32] (Will)
She said that she **wouldn't let** him break her heart again. [33] (Would)

"I **can read** the newspaper for you," my grandson said. [34] (Can)
My grandson said that he **could read** the newspaper for me. [35] (Could)

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24 Joe, "Onu gücendirmek **istemedik**, bu yüzden hatasıyla ilgili hiçbir şey **sormadık**," dedi.
25 Joe, onu gücendirmek **istemediklerini**, bu yüzden hatasıyla ilgili hiçbir şey **sormadıklarını** söyledi.
26 "Kaza yaptıklarında arabayı hızlı **sürüyorlardı**," dedi.
27 **Kaza yaptıklarında** arabayı hızlı **sürdüklerini** söyledi.
28 Kadın, "**Uyuyordum**, bu yüzden hiçbir şey duymadım," dedi.
29 Kadın, **uyuduğunu**, bu yüzden hiçbir şey duymadığını söyledi.
30 "Sizi anket sonuçları hakkında **bilgilendireceğiz**," dediler.
31 Beni anket sonuçları hakkında **bilgilendireceklerini** söylediler.
32 "Kalbimi bir daha kırmasına **izin vermeyeceğim**," dedi.
33 Kalbini bir daha kırmasına **izin vermeyeceğini** söyledi.
34 Torunum, "Gazeteyi senin için **okuyabilirim**," dedi.
35 Torunum gazeteyi benim için **okuyabileceğini** söyledi.

"I **can make up** fairy tales for my little daughter," the mother said. [36] (Can)
The mother said that she **could make up** fairy tales for her little daughter. [37] (Could)

- Aktarımın gerçekleştiği anda devam eden eylem ya da durumlar ve her zaman doğru kabul edilen konular, **aktarma sözcüğü geçmiş zaman olsa bile** zaman değişimine uğramadan aktarılır.

The teacher said, "Water **covers** 71% of the Earth's surface". [38]
The teacher said that water **covers** 71% of the Earth's surface. [39]

"I'**ve broken** my leg, so I **can't** go to work for a while," he said. [40]
He said that he **has broken** his leg, so he **can't** go to work for a while. [41]

"If I **were** rich, I **would** help the poor," she says. [42]
She says if she **were** rich, she **would** help the poor. [43]

- Dolaylı anlatımda *personal pronouns* (şahıs zamirleri), *possessive adjectives* (iyelik sıfatları) ve *possessive pronouns* (iyelik zamirleri) uygun olan şekilde değişir.

"**We** can help **you** to paint **your** house," they said. [44]
They said to us that **they** could help **us** to paint **our** house. [45]
They said to my neighbours that **they** could help **them** to paint **their** house. [46]

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36 Anne, "Küçük kızım içim masallar **uydurabilirim**," dedi.
37 Anne, küçük kızı için masallar **uydurabileceğini** söyledi.
38 Öğretmen, "Yeryüzünün %71'i suyla **kaplıdır**," dedi.
39 Öğretmen, yeryüzünün %71'inin suyla **kaplı olduğunu** söyledi.
40 "Bacağımı **kırdım**, bu yüzden bir süre işe **gidemem**," dedi.
41 Bacağını **kırdığını**, bu yüzden bir süre işe **gidemeyeceğini** söyledi.
42 "Zengin olsam fakirlere yardım **ederdim**," der.
43 Zengin olsa fakirlere **yardım edeceğini** söylüyor.
44 "**Evinizi** boyamanızda **size** yardım edebiliriz," dediler.
45 **Evimizi** boyamada **bize** yardım edebileceklerini söylediler.
46 Komşularıma **evlerini** boyamada **onlara** yardım edebileceklerini söylediler.

"**My** neighbour has agreed to look after **my** dog," **she** said. [47]
She said that **her** neighbour had agreed to look after **her** dog. [48]

"**I** don't get on well with **my** brother," she said. [49]
She said that **she** didn't get on well with **her** brother. [50]

"All the articles were good, but **I** liked **yours** most", the professor said. [51]
The professor told me that all the articles were good, but **he** liked **mine** most. [52]
The professor told her that all the articles were good, but **he** liked **hers** most. [53]

- Soru cümleleri aktarılırken *noun clause* yapısında kullanılır, yani soru cümleleri olumlu ya da olumsuz cümle yapısına dönüştürülür. Gerekli zamir ve zaman değişiklikleri soru cümlelerinin aktarımında da geçerlidir. Sorular için aktarma sözcüğü olarak *ask, want to know, wonder* gibi fiiller kullanılabilir.

"Why **are they digging** the garden?" he asked. [54]
He asked me **why they were digging** the garden. [55]

"**Will she say yes** to his proposal?" I asked. [56]
I wondered **if / whether she would say** yes to his proposal. [57]
I wanted to know **if / whether she would say** yes to his proposal. [58]

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47 "**Komşum köpeğime** bakmayı kabul etti," dedi.
48 **Komşusunun köpeğine** bakmayı kabul ettiğini söyledi.
49 "Erkek **kardeşimle** iyi geçinemiyorum," dedi.
50 Erkek **kardeşiyle** iyi geçinemediğini söyledi.
51 Profesör, "Bütün makaleler iyiydi ama en çok **seninkini** beğendim," dedi.
52 Profesör, bana bütün makalelerin iyi olduğunu ama en çok **benimkini** beğendiğini söyledi.
53 Profesör, ona bütün makalelerin iyi olduğunu ama en çok **onunkini** beğendiğini söyledi.
54 "Neden bahçeyi **kazıyorlar**?" diye sordu.
55 Bana bahçeyi neden **kazdıklarını** sordu.
56 "Teklifine evet **diyecek mi**?" diye sordum.
57 Teklifine evet **deyip demeyeceğini** merak ettim.
58 Teklifine evet **deyip demeyeceğini** öğrenmek istedim.

- Soru kelimesiyle başlayan soru cümlelerini aktarırken olumlu ya da olumsuz cümle yapısına dönüştürmek için soru kelimesinden sonra yardımcı fiil değil özne gelir. Sonrasında gerekli zamir ve zaman değişiklikleri yapılır.

"When **did they set off** on holiday to Cyprus?" he asked. [59]
He asked me when **they set off** on holiday to Cyprus. [60]

"How many hamburgers **can you eat** in an hour?" they asked me. [61]
They wondered how many hamburgers **I could eat** in an hour. [62]

"What food **will you bring** for the picnic?" they asked us. [63]
They wanted to know what food **we would bring** for the picnic. [64]

"How much **does it cost** to fly from Istanbul to Morocco?" she asked. [65]
She asked me how much **it cost** to fly from Istanbul to Morocco. [66]

"What **are the children doing** in the garden?" asked the woman. [67]
The woman asked what **the children were doing** in the garden. [68]

"How long **has she been** a teacher in this school?" the police asked. [69]
The police asked me how long **she had been** a teacher in that school. [70]

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59 "Kıbrıs tatili için ne zaman **yola çıktılar**?" diye sordu.
60 Kıbrıs tatili için ne zaman **yola çıktıklarını** sordu.
61 Bana, "Bir saat içinde kaç hamburger **yiyebilirsin**?" diye sordular.
62 Bir saat içinde kaç hamburger **yiyebildiğimi** merak ettiler.
63 Bize, "Pikniğe hangi yiyecekleri **getireceksiniz**?" diye sordular.
64 Pikniğe hangi yiyecekleri **getireceğimizi** sordular.
65 "İstanbul'dan Fas'a uçmak ne kadar **tutar**?" diye sordu.
66 Bana İstanbul'dan Fas'a uçmanın ne kadar **tuttuğunu** sordu.
67 Kadın, "Çocuklar bahçede ne **yapıyor**?" diye sordu.
68 Kadın, çocukların bahçede ne **yaptığını** sordu.
69 Polis, "Bu okulda ne kadar süredir **öğretmen**?" diye sordu.
70 Polis bana onun o okulda ne kadar süredir **öğretmen olduğunu** sordu.

"How much money **does she need** to carry on her research?" [71]
Do you know how much money **she needs** to carry on her research? [72]
(Aktarma sözcüğü *present* olduğu için *tense* değişikliğine gerek yoktur.)

- *Evet / hayır* cevabı gerektiren soru cümlelerini aktarmak için *if / whether* ifadelerinden sonra özne kullanılır. Sonrasında gerekli zamir ve zaman değişiklikleri yapılır.

"**Are you** one of those people who **support** Brexit?" [73]
He wanted to learn **if / whether I was** one of those people who **supported** Brexit. [74]

"**Has your brother handed in** his term-paper?" [75]
My mum wanted to know **if / whether my brother had handed in** his term-paper. [76]

"**Will you go on** looking for a better job?" my dad asked. [77]
My dad asked me **if / whether I would go on** looking for a better job. [78]

"**Is someone skiing** in that forbidden area?" [79]
I wondered **if / whether someone was skiing** in that forbidden area. [80]

"**Did the thieves break into your** house while **you were sleeping**?" the detective asked. [81]

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71 "Araştırmasına devam etmek için ne kadar paraya **ihtiyacı var**?"
72 Araştırmasına devam etmek için ne kadar paraya **ihtiyacı olduğunu** biliyor musun?
73 "Brexit'i destekleyenlerden **biri misin**?"
74 Benim Brexit'i destekleyenlerden **biri olup olmadığımı** öğrenmek istedi.
75 "Erkek kardeşin dönem ödevini **teslim etti mi**?"
76 Annem, erkek kardeşimin dönem ödevini **teslim edip etmediğini** öğrenmek istedi.
77 Babam, "Daha iyi bir iş aramaya **devam edecek misin**?" diye sordu.
78 Babam, daha iyi bir iş aramaya **devam edip etmeyeceğimi** sordu.
79 "Biri şu yasak alanda kayak mı **yapıyor**?"
80 Birinin şu yasak alanda kayak **yapıp yapmadığını** merak ettim.
81 Dedektif, "Hırsızlar evinize siz uyurken mi **girdi**?" diye sordu.

The detective asked us **if / whether the thieves broke into / had broken into our** house while we **were sleeping / had been sleeping**. [82]

"**Can you translate** this book in a month?" [83]
She asked me **if / whether I could translate** that book in a month. [84]
She asked him **if / whether he could translate** that book in a month. [85]

"**Do you work** hard to save money for your tuition?" [86]
He wondered **if / whether I worked hard** to save money for my university fee. [87]

- Konuşmacının konuştuğu andaki zaman dilimi ve yer, anlatıcının içinde bulunduğundan farklı olabilir. Bu durumda zaman ve zamir dışında yapılması gereken bazı değişiklikler aşağıdaki tabloda verilmiştir.

Direct Speech		Indirect Speech
now	→	then
yesterday	→	the day before
tomorrow	→	the next / the following day
ago	→	before
here	→	there
this	→	that
these	→	those

"Is she taking her driving test **now**?" he asked. [88]
He asked whether she was taking her driving test **then**. [89]

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82 Dedektif, hırsızların evimize biz uyurken **girip girmediğini** sordu.
83 "Bu kitabı bir ay içinde **çevirebilir misin**?"
84 O kitabı bir ay içinde **çevirebilip çeviremeyeceğimi sordu**.
85 O kitabı bir ay içinde **çevirebilip çeviremeyeceğini sordu**.
86 "Okul ücretine para biriktirmek için sıkı **çalışıyor musun**?"
87 Okul ücretime para biriktirmek için sıkı **çalışıp çalışmadığımı merak etti**.
88 "**Şu an** ehliyet sınavına giriyor mu?" diye sordu.
89 **O anda** ehliyet sınavına girip girmediğini sordu.

"Who picked up your brother at the station **yesterday**?" she asked. [90]
She asked me who picked up / had picked up my brother at the station **the day before**. [91]

"Will you propose to your fiancée **tomorrow**?" I asked. [92]
I asked him if he would propose to his fiancée **the next day / the following day**. [93]

"I filled in a form for a job application a month **ago**," she said. [94]
She said that she filled / had filled in a form for job application a month **before**. [95]

"It was her dream to live **here** with her family," her husband said. [96]
Her husband said that it was her dream to live **there** with her family. [97]

"I can't wear **this** dress anymore, so I'll give it away," the girl said. [98]
The girl said that she couldn't wear **that** dress anymore, so she would give it away. [99]

"**These** countries aren't rich enough to pay the unemployed," said the man. [100]
The man said that **those** countries weren't rich enough to pay the unemployed. [101]

- Emir cümleleri ve rica / istek cümleleri aktarılırken *tense* değişikliği olmaz. Olumlu cümleler *to infinitive*, olumsuzlar *not to infinitive* yapısı ile aktarılır. Aktarma sözcüğü olarak *want, ask, order, tell* kullanılabilir.

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90 "**Dün** istasyondan kardeşini kim aldı?" diye sordu.
91 Bana **önceki gün** istasyondan kardeşimi kimin aldığını sordu.
92 "**Yarın** nişanlına evlilik teklifi edecek misin?" diye sordum.
93 **Ertesi gün** nişanlısına evlilik teklifi edip etmeyeceğini sordum.
94 "**Bir ay önce** bir iş başvurusu formu doldurdum," dedi.
95 **Bir önceki ay** bir iş başvurusu formu doldurduğunu söyledi.
96 Eşi, "**Burada** ailesiyle yaşamak onun hayaliydi," dedi.
97 Eşi, **orada** ailesiyle yaşamanın onun hayali olduğunu söyledi.
98 Genç kız, "**Bu** elbiseyi artık giyemiyorum; bu yüzden başkasına vereceğim," dedi.
99 Genç kız, **o** elbiseyi artık giyemediğini, bu yüzden başkasına vereceğini söyledi.
100 Adam, "**Bu** ülkeler işsizlere para ödeyebilecek kadar zengin değil," dedi.
101 Adam, **o** ülkelerin işsizlere para ödeyebilecek kadar zengin olmadığını söyledi.

Lily: “Don’t leave me alone.” [102]
Lily **wanted us not to leave** her alone. [103]

Teacher: “Listen to me!” [104]
The teacher **told us to listen** to her. [105]

Sister: “Don’t use my computer without permission.” [106]
My sister **told me not to use** her computer without permission. [107]

The boss: “Can you send all the invitations until 5 o’clock?” [108]
The boss **asked me to send** all the invitations until 5 o’clock. [109]

Mother: “Don’t talk to strangers in the park.” [110]
The mother **told her daughter not to talk** to the strangers in the park. [111]

The receptionist: “Could you please fill in this form for the reservation?” [112]
The receptionist **asked me to fill in** that form for the reservation. [113]

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[102] Lily: “Beni yalnız bırakmayın.”
[103] Lily onu **yalnız bırakmamamızı istedi**.
[104] Öğretmen: “Beni dinleyin!”
[105] Öğretmen bize **onu dinlememizi söyledi**.
[106] Kız kardeş: “Bilgisayarımı izinsiz kullanma.”
[107] Kız kardeşim bilgisayarını **izinsiz kullanmamamı söyledi**.
[108] Patron: “Saat 5’e kadar bütün davetiyeleri gönderebilir misin?”
[109] Patron saat 5’e kadar bütün davetiyeleri **göndermemi istedi**.
[110] Anne: “Parkta yabancılarla konuşma.”
[111] Annesi kızına parkta yabancılarla **konuşmamasını söyledi**.
[112] Resepsiyon görevlisi: “Rezervasyon için lütfen bu formu doldurabilir misiniz?”
[113] Resepsiyon görevlisi rezervasyon için o formu **doldurmamı istedi**.

EXERCISES

13.1 Read the dialogue and choose the best alternative to complete it.

BUDAPEST

Hazel: Have you seen Brooks lately? Has she returned from her trip to Budapest yet?

Ellie: Yes, she has. I saw her yesterday, and she said that Budapest was the most beautiful city in the world.

Hazel: What else did she say?

Ellie: She told me that a boat cruise along the Danube was the best way to see Budapest. She said that a boat cruise allowed people to see the tourist attractions on both sides of the river like Castle Hill on one side and the Parliament on the other.

Hazel: I am glad that she enjoyed her trip. I know that there is a memorial called "Shoes on the Danube Bank" near the Hungarian Parliament building. Did she see it, too?

Ellie: On their first day, they saw that memorial. She said, "It was very emotional to be there and remember those people who were killed." She said to me that it was a unique way to commemorate those who lost their lives.

Hazel: I agree with her. I am planning to visit Hungary next summer. I want to take her suggestions on where to go.

Ellie: _____. You can ask her then.

Hazel: Great. I am looking forward to it.

a) She told me that she wanted to visit Budapest one more time.

b) She will be happy to help you. I bet she knows all the tourist attractions.

c) She said that the Fisherman's Bastion was her favourite spot.

d) Actually, she said that she would meet us the next day.

13.2 Change the following sentences from direct speech into reported speech.

1. Parker said, "You seem distracted."

   _____.
2. Daisy told me, "I will call you tomorrow."

   _____.
3. Dean said to me, "I can swim for hours."

   _____.
4. Tucker said, "I am writing an e-mail to my advisor now."

   _____.
5. He said, "We should come with you."

   _____.
6. "Will you marry me?" the young man asked.

   _____.
7. "Do you like working here with us?" the boss asked him.

   _____.
8. The policeman asked me, "Where is your ID?"

   _____.
9. "Where do you live?" he asked Jerry.

   _____.
10. The students asked, "How much time do we have left?"

    _____.

13.3 Change the following sentences from reported speech into direct speech. Pay attention to punctuation.

Example: * Jennifer said that she really liked playing tennis with me.
Jennifer said, "I really like playing tennis with you."

1. She said that she wanted to come with me.

   _____.

2. He said that he would come over to see me that morning.

   _____.

3. Kelly told me that she was planning to visit her grandmother the next day.

   _____.

4. He said that he didn't feel like eating out then.

   _____.

5. She said that she was too anxious to see her mother.

   _____.

6. Elijah asked whether I had time to drink coffee with him.

   _____.

7. He wanted to know where I would go next summer.

   _____.

8. He asked us if we were busy.

   _____.

13.4 Circle the correct option.

1. "I am waiting for you here." He said that he _____ for me there.

   a) is waiting
   b) waited
   c) was waiting
   d) will wait

2. "You can't invite your friends." She said to me that _____.

   a) you can't invite your friends
   b) you couldn't invite your friends
   c) I can't invite my friends
   d) I couldn't invite my friends

3. "I like lilies because they symbolize innocence and purity." She told me that _____.

a) she liked lilies because they symbolized innocence and purity
b) I like lilies because they symbolize innocence and purity
c) she likes lilies because they symbolize innocence and purity
d) she liked lilies because they symbolize innocence and purity

4. "We will call our lawyer later." They said that they _____.

a) will call our lawyer later
b) would call our lawyer later
c) would call their lawyer later
d) called their lawyer later

5. "I am having the worst day." He thought that he _____ the worst day.

a) is having
b) was having
c) had
d) has

6. "Can you show me your passport?" The customs official asked me _____.

a) I can show him my passport
b) if I could show him his passport
c) whether I could show him my passport
d) where my passport was

7. "Are you thinking of him now?" She asked her if _____.

a) I was thinking of him now
b) she was thinking of him now
c) she thought of him then
d) she was thinking of him then

8. "Will you get divorced?" She asked me _____.

a) if she would get divorced
b) when I would get divorced
c) if I would get divorced
d) if I will get divorced

13.5 Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of *say* or *tell*.

1. John didn't _____ that he would arrive early.
2. She _____ me that she was having a great time with her friends.
3. Don't _____ me what to do. You are not my boss.
4. I didn't _____ her anything about your plan to move to Germany. You must believe me.
5. To _____ goodbye is always the hardest part.
6. She _____ to me that she was moving out in a few days.
7. I thought that he was _____ a lie because he was so uncomfortable.
8. Will you _____ me a story daddy before I go to bed?

13.6 Make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

1. What / he / did / to / tell / you / do?

   _____.
2. asked / I / forgive / him / to / me.

   _____.
3. friend / My / me / told / that / he / abroad / go / would.

   _____.
4. told / me / call / her / She / again / to / not.

   _____.
5. asked / everybody / to / behind / I / stay / the line.

   _____.
6. I / anything / say / anyone / to / didn't.

   _____.

13.7 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech by using the pattern *tell* or *ask + object + (not) to infinitive*.

Example: * The teacher to the student: "Don't use your mobile phone in class."
The teacher told the student not to use his mobile phone in class.

*** John to his sister: "Can you turn off the TV, please?"**
John asked his sister to turn off the TV.

1. The mother to her daughter: "Get dressed right now."

   _____.
2. The boss to the employee: "Bring me the personnel files."

   _____.
3. The policeman to me: "Don't walk in this neighbourhood alone, sir."

   _____.
4. Kate to the waitress: "Can you bring me the bill, please?"

   _____.
5. Mr. Miller to us: "Stop talking and listen to me."

   _____.

LINKING WORDS (TEMEL BAĞLAÇLAR)

- Bağlaçlar, iki ya da daha fazla kelime ya da cümleyi birbirine bağlar ve anlam bütünlüğünü sağlarlar. Cümleye; daha fazla bilgi verme, alternatif sunma, sebep sonuç ilişkisi kurma gibi anlamlar kazandırırlar.

I'll find her **and** tell her everything that she needs to know. [1]
Do you think I should wear a black **or** blue tie with this suit? [2]
She has failed her test again, **so** she has to take it again next year. [3]
I had to be at work at 8 yesterday, **but** I overslept and missed the train. [4]
He doesn't need to take the bus **because** his office is very close to his house. [5]

And

- Türkçede **ve** anlamına gelir ve cümleye daha fazla bilgi eklemek amacıyla kullanılır. İki ayrı cümleyi birbirine bağlarsa kendinden önce virgül gelir.

He jumped into the water**, and** he saved the drowning girl. [6]
Inuit people live in igloos that are built from snow **and** ice. [7]
The house which they've just bought is big **and** comfortable. [8]
Ladies **and** gentlemen please rise for the national anthem of Turkey. [9]
The relationship between language **and** culture is analysed in this study. [10]
Learning a new language requires a large amount of time, determination, **and** motivation. [11]

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1 Onu bulacağım **ve** bilmesi gereken her şeyi anlatacağım.
2 Sence bu takım elbiseyle siyah mı **yoksa** mavi kravat mı takmalıyım?
3 Sınavdan yine kaldı; **bu yüzden** seneye tekrar girmek zorunda.
4 Dün saat 8'de işte olmalıydım; **ama** uyuyakaldım ve treni kaçırdım.
5 Otobüse binmek zorunda değil; **çünkü** ofisi evine çok yakın.
6 Suya atladı **ve** boğulmak üzere olan kızı kurtardı.
7 Eskimolar kar **ve** buzdan inşa edilmiş iglolarda yaşarlar.
8 Yeni aldıkları ev büyük **ve** rahat.
9 Bayanlar **ve** baylar, lütfen Türkiye ulusal marşı için ayağa kalkın.
10 Bu çalışmada dil **ve** kültür arasındaki ilişki incelenmektedir.
11 Yeni bir dil öğrenmek epey vakit, kararlılık **ve** motivasyon gerektirir.

- Sıralı sözcükler aralarına virgül konularak sıralanır; ancak son sözcükten önce *and* kullanılmalıdır. Bu kullanımda *and* bağlacından önce virgül kullanılabilir.

Mandarin, Arabic**, and** Japanese are considered as the hardest languages to learn. [12]
There are three types of colour blindness which are green-red, blue-yellow**, and** complete colour blindness. [13]
When you go on a safari, you must pack comfortable walking shoes, a sunblock, a hat**, and** long-sleeved shirts. [14]
There are many things on my bucket list such as visiting pyramids, doing bungee-jumping, backpacking through Europe**, and** writing a novel. [15]

But

- **Fakat / ama** anlamına gelen *but* cümlede karşıtlık belirtmek için kullanılır. İki ayrı cümleyi birbirine bağlarsa kendinden önce virgül gelir.

He is not talented **but** determined to play the piano. [16]
Everybody knows that he is a liar, **but** his mother denies it. [17]
The thief was caught**, but** people still don't feel safe in the town. [18]
The book was a bit boring**, but** the film adaptation was visually stunning. [19]
Is there anything that artificial intelligence can do **but** human intelligence can't? [20]
Vegetarians don't eat meat or fish, **but** they can eat animal products such as eggs, milk, and honey. [21]
People think that zero-waste concept is only about recycling, **but** in fact it is a much broader concept aiming to "reduce, reuse, recycle and compost". [22]

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12 Mandarin, Arapça **ve** Japonca öğrenmesi en zor diller olarak değerlendirilir.

13 Yeşil-kırmızı, mavi-sarı **ve** tamamen renk körlüğü olmak üzere üç çeşit renk körlüğü vardır.

14 Safariye gittiğinde valizinize rahat ayakkabılar, bir güneş kremi, bir şapka **ve** uzun kollu gömlekler koymalısınız.

15 Ölmeden önce yapılacaklar listemde, piramitleri ziyaret etmek, bungee-jumping yapmak, sırt çantasıyla Avrupa'yı gezmek **ve** bir roman yazmak gibi birçok şey var.

16 Piyano çalmak için yetenekli değil **ama** kararlı.

17 Herkes onun yalancı olduğunu biliyor; **ama** annesi inkâr ediyor.

18 Hırsız yalakandı; **ama** kasabadaki insanlar hâlâ güvende hissetmiyor.

19 Kitap biraz sıkıcıydı; **ama** film uyarlaması görsel olarak büyüleyiciydi.

20 Yapay zekânın yapabildiği **fakat** insan zekâsının yapamayacağı bir şey var mıdır?

21 Vejetaryenler et ve balık yemezler; **ama** yumurta, süt ve bal gibi hayvan ürünleri yiyebilirler.

22 İnsanlar sıfır atık kavramının sadece geri dönüşümle ilgili olduğunu düşünüyor; **ama** aslında "azaltma, yeniden kullanma, geri dönüşüm ve kompostu amaçlayan daha geniş bir kavramdır.

- **Ama değil** anlamını vermek için *but not* ifadesi yaygın olarak kullanılır.

She is talented **but not** eager to play the violin. [23]
Her paintings are good **but not** the best I have ever seen. [24]
A: Why is there an International Women's Day **but not** a Men's Day? [25]
B: There is actually.
Last **but not** least, I want to thank the backstage team for their great effort. [26]

So

- **Bu yüzden** anlamına gelen *so* cümlede bir şeyin sonucundan bahsetmek için kullanılır.

I want to lose weight, **so** I gave up eating too much. [27]
Tomorrow is my off day, **so** I can sleep as much as I want. [28]
Our flight was delayed, **so** we had to wait for five hours at the airport. [29]
The book was on bestsellers list, **so** it was translated into many languages. [30]
He has had a serious insomnia problem for a while, **so** he's decided to go to a doctor. [31]
She doesn't know anything about babies, **so** she's hired a baby nurse for in-home help. [32]
There are a lot of swimming suit brands now, **so** you can choose the best one for yourself. [33]
All of her family members live abroad, **so** she finds it difficult to live alone in this country. [34]

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23 Keman çalmak için yetenekli **ama** istekli **değil**.
24 Tabloları güzel; **ama** bugüne kadar gördüğüm en iyi tablolar **değil**.
25 A: Neden Dünya Kadınlar Günü var; **ama** Erkekler Günü **yok**? B: Var aslında.
26 Sonuncu **ama** bir o kadar önemli olarak müthiş çabaları için sahne arkası ekibe teşekkür etmek istiyorum.
27 Kilo vermek istiyorum; **bu yüzden** çok yemeyi bıraktım.
28 Yarın boş günüm; **bu yüzden** istediğim kadar uyuyabilirim.
29 Uçuşumuz ertelendi; **bu yüzden** beş saat havaalanında beklemek zorunda kaldık.
30 Kitap en çok satanlar listesindeydi; **bu yüzden** birçok dile çevrildi.
31 Bir süredir ciddi bir uykusuzluk problemi var; **bu yüzden** doktora gitmeye karar verdi.
32 Bebekler hakkında hiçbir şey bilmiyor; **bu yüzden** evde yardımcı olması için bir bebek hemşiresi tuttu.
33 Artık birçok mayo markası var; **bu yüzden** kendin için en iyisini seçebilirsin.
34 Tüm aile bireyleri yurt dışında yaşıyor; **bu yüzden** bu ülkede yalnız yaşamak ona zor geliyor.

Because

- **Çünkü / için** anlamına gelen *because* cümlede bir şeyin sebebinden bahsetmek için kullanılır. Cümlede genellikle ortada kullanılır. Cümle başında kullanılırsa bağlı olduğu cümleden sonra virgül gelir.

She failed the exam **because** her paper was full of mistakes. [35]
They served peanut butter, but I didn't eat **because** I'm allergic to it. [36]
We lost the game **because** we hadn't spent enough time training for it. [37]
He has to move out and return family home **because** the landlord put up the rent. [38]
People choose to live in this neighbourhood **because** the crime rate is lower here. [39]
People should be encouraged to stop using plastic bags **because** they take hundreds of years to break down in nature. [40]
She got into some serious legal problems **because** she was driving without a driving licence when she had the accident. [41]

Because I have to finish writing this paper, I will not sleep tonight. [42]
Because the climate change is a global problem, every person in the world must do their share. [43]
Because I've always wanted to see that band, my dad has bought me the ticket of their concert. [44]

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35 Sınavdan kaldı; **çünkü** kâğıdı hatalarla doluydu.
36 Fıstık ezmesi ikram ettiler ama yemedim; **çünkü** ona alerjim var.
37 Maçı kaybettik; **çünkü** antrenman için yeterince vakit harcamadık.
38 Evden çıkıp ailesinin yanına taşınmak zorunda; **çünkü** ev sahibi kirayı arttırdı.
39 İnsanlar bu mahallede yaşamayı tercih ediyor; **çünkü** burada suç oranı daha düşük.
40 İnsanlar plastik poşet kullanmayı bırakmaya teşvik edilmeli; **çünkü** doğada çözülmeleri yüzlerce yıl sürüyor.
41 Bazı ciddi yasal sorunlar yaşadı; **çünkü** kaza yaptığında ehliyetsiz araba sürüyordu.
42 Bu ödevi yazmayı bitirmek zorunda olduğum **için** bu gece uyumayacağım.
43 İklim değişikliği küresel bir problem olduğu **için** yeryüzündeki herkes üstüne düşeni yapmalı.
44 Her zaman o müzik grubunu görmek istediğim **için** babam bana konserlerinin biletini aldı.

Or

- **Ya da / veya** anlamına gelen *or* birden fazla seçenek sunmak için kullanılır.

Are you supporting me **or** her? Take your side. [45]
Is anxiety more common in females **or** males? [46]
Would you like to have a break **or** go on working? [47]
Which do you prefer? The book **or** film version of *Hunger Games*? [48]
Do you think technology will make everything better **or** worse in future? [49]
It is sunny today. We can go to the beach **or** have a barbecue in the garden. [50]
You mother **or** father must sign this paper for you because you are under 18. [51]
Who is against everything produced by **or** tested on animals: vegetarians **or** vegans? [52]
Do women really have to choose between career and family, **or** can they achieve both? [53]
If you won the lottery, would you say it to all the people around you **or** to only your family? [54]

Both

- **Her ikisi** anlamına gelen *both* iki şeyden birlikte bahsederken kullanılır. Tek başına kullanıldığında kendinden sonra sayılabilen isim geliyorsa çoğul olur. Özne konumunda olursa özne çoğul kabul edilir. İsimlerden önce veya sonra kullanılabilir; ancak zamirlerden sonra kullanılır. Aynı zamanda tek başına zamir olarak kullanılabilir.

---

45 Beni mi **yoksa** onu mu destekliyorsun? Tarafını seç.
46 Kaygı kadınlarda mı **yoksa** erkeklerde mi daha yaygın?
47 Ara vermek ister misin **yoksa** çalışmaya devam mı edeceksin?
48 Hangisini tercih edersin? **Açlık Oyunları**'nın kitabını mı **yoksa** filmini mi?
49 Sence teknoloji gelecekte her şeyi daha iyi mi **yoksa** daha kötü mü yapacak?
50 Bugün hava güneşli. Sahile gidebiliriz **ya da** bahçede mangal yapabiliriz.
51 Sen 18 yaşın altında olduğun için baban **ya da** annen bu kâğıdı senin için imzalamalı.
52 Kimler hayvanlardan üretilen **ya da** hayvanlar üzerinde test edilen her şeye karşı: Vejetaryenler mi **yoksa** veganlar mı?
53 Kadınlar gerçekten kariyer ve aile arasında bir seçim yapmalı mı **yoksa** ikisini de başarabilirler mi?
54 Piyangoyu kazansan etrafındaki insanlara mı **yoksa** sadece ailene mi söylerdin?

Both my sisters live in Amsterdam. / **My sisters both** live in Amsterdam. / **They both** live in Amsterdam. [55]

The teacher wanted to talk to **both my parents**. [56]

In Turkey, people kiss each other on **both cheeks**. [57]

I can't decide which bag I should buy. I think I'll buy **both**. [58]

I have two cousins and I haven't seen them for a year. I miss **them both**. [59]

A: Which shirt do you want to buy: the blue one or the white one? B: **Both**! [60]

- *Both of* yapısı tamlama yapmak için kullanılır ve kendinden sonra isim ya da zamir gelebilir.

Both of the characters die at the end of the novel. [61]

She has twin brothers, and **both of them** study medicine. [62]

Both of my sons want to leave school to become a footballer. [63]

Don't ask me who I love most because I love **both of my parents**. [64]

You've worked hard these days, so this holiday will be so good for **both of you**. [65]

- *Both … and* Türkçede **hem … hem de** anlamına gelir ve iki şeyden birlikte bahsederken kullanılır. Özne olarak her zaman çoğul kabul edilir.

---

55 İki kız kardeşim **de** Amsterdam'da yaşıyor. Kız kardeşlerimin **ikisi de** Amsterdam'da yaşıyor. Onların **ikisi de** Amsterdam'da yaşıyor.

56 Öğretmen **annem ve babamla** konuşmak istedi.

57 Türkiye›de insanlar birbirlerini **iki yanaktan** öperler.

58 Hangi çantayı almam gerektiğine karar veremiyorum. Sanırım **ikisini de** satın alacağım.

59 İki kuzenim var ve onları bir yıldır görmedim. İkisini **de** özlüyorum.

60 A: Hangi gömleği almak istersiniz: Mavi olan mı yoksa beyaz olan mı? B: İkisi **de**!

61 Romanın sonunda **her iki karakter de** ölüyor.

62 İkiz erkek kardeşi var ve **ikisi de** tıp okuyor.

63 İki **oğlum da** futbolcu olmak için okulu bırakmak istiyor.

64 Bana en çok kimi sevdiğimi sormayın; çünkü anne ve babamın **ikisini de** seviyorum.

65 Bugünlerde çok çalıştın; bu yüzden bu tatil **ikiniz için de** çok iyi olacak.

Both teenagers and adults use social media effectively. [66]

Al is bilingual; he can speak **both Turkish and English**. [67]

A woman can **both be a good mum and have a successful career**. [68]

Both Linda and Leo are clever students, but they don't study hard enough. [69]

My father used to play **both football and basketball** when he was young. [70]

Either

- İki şeyden birini kastetmek için tekil isimlerle kullanılır. Tek başına zamir olarak kullanılabilir.

Oliver: Would you like to visit us on Friday or Saturday?
Jacob: **Either day** is fine for me. [71]

Liz: I think the film we watched yesterday was better than this.
Noah: I didn't like **either**. [72]

Jack: Do you have any idea which hotel is better?
Harry: You can choose **either**. Both of them are clean and comfortable. [73]

- *Either of* tamlama şekliyle çoğul isimlerle ya da zamirlerle kullanılabilir.

I don't let **either of you** use my car unless you ask me. [74]
You can borrow **either of these books**. I don't mind which. [75]

---

66 **Hem gençler hem de yetişkinler** sosyal medyayı etkin bir şekilde kullanıyor.

67 Al iki dil bilir; **hem Türkçe hem de** İngilizce konuşabilmektedir.

68 Bir kadın **hem iyi bir anne olabilir hem de başarılı bir kariyere sahip olabilir**.

69 **Hem** Linda **hem de** Leo zeki öğrencilerdir; ancak yeterince sıkı çalışmıyorlar.

70 Babam gençken **hem futbol hem de basketbol** oynardı.

71 Oliver: Bizi cuma **veya** cumartesi günü ziyaret etmek ister misiniz? Jacob: **Her iki gün de** benim için uygun.

72 Liz: Bence dün izlediğimiz film bundan daha iyiydi. Noah: İkisini de sevmedim.

73 Jack: Hangi otelin daha iyi olduğu hakkında bir fikrin var mı? Harry: İkisini **de** seçebilirsin. İkisi **de** temiz ve konforludur.

74 Bana sormadıkça **ikinizin de** arabamı kullanmasına izin vermem.

75 **Bu kitaplardan herhangi birini** ödünç alabilirsiniz. Benim için fark etmez.

I haven't been to **either of these place**s, so we can go to **either of them**. [76]
I don't want **either of my parents** to know that I've failed the exam. Don't tell them, please. [77]

Either … or

- Türkçede **ya … ya da** anlamına gelen *either … or* iki farklı seçenek sunarken kullanılır.

Either you or your sister can help us paint the house. [78]
You can **either take the bus or walk to the school from home**. [79]
We can collect data through **either questionnaires or interviews**. [80]
We haven't decided yet. We'll **either go on a cruise or go camping**. [81]
I couldn't see the hair of the suspect clearly. She could be **either brunette or brown-haired**. [82]
Either you stay here with your parents or you pay a high rent. Which do you prefer? [83]

Neither

- İki şeyden birini kast etmek için tekil isimlerle kullanılır; ancak *either* ifadesinden farklı olarak cümleyi **olumsuz** yapar. Tek başına zamir olarak kullanılabilir.

Ellen: Shall we go to the cinema or theatre?
Arya: Sorry, **neither** is possible for me now. I've lots of things to do. [84]

Sun: Do you want me to order you a pizza or hamburger?
Tom: **Neither**! I want to eat something healthy. [85]

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[76] **Bu yerlerden ikisine de (herhangi birine)** gitmedim; bu yüzden **ikisine de** gidebiliriz.
[77] **Ebeveynlerimden herhangi birinin** sınavda başarısız olduğumu bilmesini istemiyorum. Onlara söyleme lütfen.
[78] **Ya sen ya da kız kardeşin** evi boyamamıza yardım edebilirsin.
[79] **Otobüse binebilir veya evden okula yürüyerek gidebilirsiniz**.
[80] **Anketler veya görüşmeler yoluyla** veri toplayabiliriz.
[81] Henüz karar vermedik. **Ya bir gemi yolculuğuna çıkacağız ya da kampa gideceğiz**.
[82] Şüphelinin saçını tam göremedim. **Esmer ya da kumral** olabilir.
[83] **Ya burada ailenle kalırsın ya da yüksek kira ödersin**. Hangisini tercih edersin?
[84] Ellen: Sinemaya veya tiyatroya gidelim mi? Arya: Üzgünüm, **hiçbiri** şu anda benim için mümkün değil. Yapacak çok şeyim var.
[85] Sun: Sana pizza mı yoksa hamburger mi ısmarlamamı istersin? Tom: **Hiçbiri**! Sağlıklı bir şey yemek istiyorum.

In a war, **neither side** wins. They both lose a lot of things. [86]
Neither parent went to the meeting to talk to the teacher about their son. [87]

Neither of

- *Neither of* tamlama şekliyle çoğul isimlerle ya da zamirlerle kullanılabilir.

Neither of the twins are interested in sports. [88]
I have two brothers, but **neither of them** lives with us. [89]
Books and films should be considered separately. **Neither of them** can replace the other. [90]
My husband and I have worked hard today, so I'm afraid **neither of us** can come to your party. [91]
Two countries are asked to consider the migration agreement, but I think **neither of them** will accept the terms. [92]

Neither … nor

- Türkçede **ne … ne de** anlamına gelen *neither … nor* iki farklı seçenekten bahsederken kullanılır. Cümleye olumsuz anlam yükler.

Neither mum nor dad will approve this situation. [93]
I'm worried because she's **neither called nor sent a message** since yesterday. [94]
Neither Nigel nor Abraham seemed to be interested in what the teacher was telling. [95]

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86 Bir savaşta **hiçbir taraf** kazanmaz. İkisi de çok şey kaybeder.
87 **Her iki ebeveyn de** oğulları hakkında öğretmenle konuşmak için toplantıya gitmedi.
88 İkizlerin **hiçbiri** sporla ilgilenmiyor.
89 İki erkek kardeşim var; ama **hiçbiri** bizimle yaşamıyor.
90 Kitaplar ve filmler ayrı ayrı düşünülmelidir. **Hiçbiri** diğerinin yerini tutamaz.
91 Kocam ve ben bugün çok çalıştık; bu yüzden korkarım **ikimiz de** / **hiçbirimiz** partinize katılamayız.
92 İki ülkenin göç anlaşmasını dikkate alması isteniyor; ama bence **ikisi de** / **hiçbiri** şartları kabul etmeyecek.
93 **Ne annem ne de babam** bu durumu onaylar.
94 Endişeliyim; çünkü dünden beri **ne aradı ne de mesaj attı**.
95 **Ne Nigel ne de Abraham** öğretmenin anlattıklarıyla ilgileniyor gibiydi.

EXERCISES

14.1 Read the dialogue and choose the best alternative below to complete it.

INTERVIEW

Hiring Manager: There is one open position for an executive assistant, and we have two perfectly qualified candidates. Which one do you think we should hire? Mr Scott or Mrs Cox?

Human Resources Manager: Mr Scott seems to be well-suited for our company's culture and work environment, and Mrs Cox is equally qualified and suitable for the job position.

Hiring Manager: I know that either candidate would be perfect for the job. Both of them are experienced enough in administrative roles. Time-management skills are highly important for our corporate image, and neither of them arrived late to the job interview.

Human Resources Manager: We should also keep in mind that Mrs Cox is fluent in two languages, and she has excellent verbal communication skills. Working closely to the CEO on a daily basis can be stressful, and I am sure that she can handle it with her verbal skills.

Hiring Manager: Mrs Cox would be a great addition to our team, but Mr Scott's organizational and writing skills really impressed me. I am sure that the CEO would be pleased to work with such a competent employee.

Human Resources Manager: _____.

Hiring Manager: It is settled then. You can call and tell him that he can start on Monday.

a) I agree that Mrs Cox will be a great team player. She can start on Monday.

b) The final decision is yours, sir. Mr Scott's certifications that show his computer and writing skills prove his competence.

c) Mr Scott can perform various office management duties accurately, but Mrs Cox is a better choice.

d) He has excellent MS Office knowledge but the CEO needs someone more professional to work with. Neither of them will fit to the job position.

14.2 Complete the sentences using *and*, *so*, *but*, *because*, *or*.

1. It is up to you. You can continue shouting at me, _____ we can talk calmly.
2. We kissed _____ hugged each other for the last time. I hate goodbyes.
3. I'd love to, _____ unfortunately I don't have any time right now.
4. I didn't tell her _____ I didn't want to upset her on her wedding day.
5. She is a graduate of Yale, _____ she will definitely find a good job.
6. I want to buy a flat with three bedrooms, _____ I don't want to take out a loan.
7. I don't like him, _____ he doesn't like me.
8. I couldn't withdraw money _____ there was a long queue.
9. You can pay now _____ later if you have a cash flow problem.
10. I want to live abroad _____ I want to make a fresh start.

14.3 Join each pair of sentences using *and*, *so*, *but*, *because*, *or*.

I wanted to help her.	All the tickets were sold out.
I couldn't buy a ticket.	We called an ambulance.
A car crashed into the tree in front of our house.	We will never see him again.
You should eat more healthily.	You will get sick.
He's gone.	I couldn't.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

14.4 Circle the correct option.

1. I asked him to go _____ figure out what really happened.
   a) but **c)** and
   b) so **d)** but
2. It was a difficult question, _____ nobody could give an answer.
   a) because **c)** and
   b) so **d)** or
3. We called the police yesterday _____ somebody broke into our flat _____ our PC.
   a) because / so **c)** and / and
   b) so / and **d)** because / and
4. We should leave in five minutes, _____ we will miss the bus.
   a) or **c)** because
   b) and **d)** so
5. You meet all the requirements, _____ we want you to work with us.
   a) or **c)** because
   b) but **d)** so

14.5 Underline the correct word.

1. My twin and I *both* / *neither* graduated with the same degree, and we *both* / *both of* have the same job title.
2. A: Which one would you prefer? The blue one or the red one?
   B: *Neither* / *Either*. Let's go to another store.
3. *Neither* / *Either* you tell me the truth or you will be grounded.
4. *Neither* / *Both* of them is excited because they have already been there twice.
5. I have got two computers, but *neither* / *either* works properly. I need to buy a new one.

6. *Both* / *Neither* one of us likes watching TV. We *either* / *both* love reading.
7. She speaks *neither* / *either* English nor French, but she pretends to speak both of them.
8. A: What would you like to eat? Chinese food or pizza?
   It is up to you. *Neither* / *Either* / *Both* is fine.
9. *Either* / *Neither* restaurant will be fine because they *both* / *either* serve excellent food.
10. I saw *both* / *both of* them at the Central Park yesterday.

14.6 Circle the correct option.

1. I am sure that _____ of them knows the truth. We just need to make them confess.
   a) neither **c)** either
   b) both **d)** nor

2. _____ you nor Dawson knows the reason why I left. I haven't told this to anyone yet.
   a) Neither **c)** Either
   b) Both **d)** Both of

3. How will you take notes? You have _____ pen _____ paper.
   a) either / or **c)** both / and
   b) neither / nor **d)** either / or

4. _____ of them can take you to the airport because they have already left, but I can if you want.
   a) Both **c)** Neither nor
   b) Either **d)** Neither

5. _____ Romania _____ Slovakia are in the EU, so you need a Schengen visa.

a) Both / or
c) Both / and
b) Neither / nor
d) Either / or

14.7 Rewrite the sentences using *both ___ and, either ___ or, neither ___ nor*.

Example: * She tried two dresses on. They didn't fit her.
Neither dress fitted her.

1. He may be in Riga or Tallinn. I am not sure.

_____.

2. There wasn't a mirror in the room. There wasn't a dresser in the room.

_____.

3. We take the necessary measures, or we lose our customers.

_____.

4. Ashley didn't tell me anything about extra costs, and Tucker didn't either.

_____.

5. Sawyer will plant a tree, and so will Juliet.

_____.

CHECK YOURSELF II

Circle the correct option.

1. I wondered _____ the week before.

a) why did he fire his employee
b) if he fired his employee
c) whether he fires his employee
d) where he has fired his employee

2. She can go on holiday _____ in June _____ in July. She needs to choose one.

a) neither / nor
b) either / or
c) not only / also
d) both / or

3. UNESCO, _____ has 193 member states, aims to promote world peace and security via international cooperation in education, science and culture.

a) that
b) whose
c) where
d) which

4. A: I hate people who tell lies and then refuse to admit it. B: Oh, _____

a) Neither I do
b) Neither do I
c) So I do
d) So do I

5. Don't you really want to know _____ to your best friend?

a) what did happen
b) what happened
c) whether happened
d) what does happen

6. It was unbelievable that I _____ a friend of mine from primary school in Prague!

a) came in
b) came out
c) came across
d) came up

7. Do you remember the academic at the conference _____ presentation was so long and boring?

a) who
b) which
c) where
d) whose

8. I think you should apologize _____ not keeping your promise and letting her down.

a) to
b) at
c) for
d) about

9. A: _____ can a cheetah run?
B: 30 m /s (30 metres in a second), _____ only for about 12 seconds.

a) How fast / but
b) How much / but
c) How far / and
d) How long / and

10. If you believe _____ yourself, and concentrate _____ your work, you can succeed _____ this sector.

a) into / on / for
b) in / at / to
c) for / in / on
d) in / on / in

11. Let's try to focus on the bright side of life and expect positive results, _____?

a) do we
b) won't we
c) don't we
d) shall we

12. The manager announced: "Our company will reduce the size of its workforce." The manager announced that _____ the size of its workforce.

a) our company reduces
b) our company will reduce
c) their company would reduce
d) their company reduced

13. I never eat red meat; fortunately, _____.

a) neither does my husband
b) so does my husband
c) neither my husband does
d) so my husband does

14. In my speech about primary schools, I'd like to _____ the problems that my children had when they started school.

a) try on
b) looked up
c) touch on
d) call off

15. He is always complaining about everything in his life, and this is really annoying, _____?

a) isn't he
b) isn't it
c) is he
d) is it

16. The teacher said to students, "Do your best to contribute to the community project". The teacher told us _____ to contribute to the community project.

a) you do your best
b) we should do the best
c) to do our best
d) we did our best

17. Nelson Mandela, _____ struggle against racial discrimination in South Africa made him a global icon, inspired people all over the world.

a) whose
b) who
c) that
d) which

18. Children should be encouraged to do team sports _____they can develop their social skills and learn group work when they participate in a team.

a) but
b) because
c) and
d) or

19. He doesn't have so much money, but he wears expensive clothes only to _____, and make people believe that he can afford them.

a) take off
b) set off
c) go off
d) show off

20. I love Amy so such; she is _____ a sister _____ a best friend for me.

a) either / or
b) neither / nor
c) both / and
d) but / or

21. "Have you seen a five-year-old boy wearing a pair of blue shorts and a white T-shirt?" the woman asked. The woman asked us _____ a five-year-old boy wearing a pair of blue shorts and a white T-shirt.

a) whether we had seen
b) whether you had seen
c) if had we seen
d) if had you seen

22. The school _____ my father works is a special one _____ provides education for autistic children.

a) which / which
b) where / where
c) which / where
d) where / which

23. A: I'm forty, but I have never been to another country so far. B: _____.

a) Me neither
c) So have I
b) Me too
d) Neither I have

24. _____ means these people never care about the environmental problems in the world.

a) What they fought against the environmentalists
b) That they fight against the environmentalists
c) If they fight against the environmentalists
d) Who they have fought against the environmentalists

25. 1980 is the year _____ my twin brothers were born.

a) whose
c) when
b) who
d) which

26. "How much do you spend on food every month?", he has asked. He wants to learn _____.

a) how much you spent
c) how much I spend
b) how much do I spend
d) how much I spent

27. Don't talk to the people who you don't know, _____?

a) do you
c) don't you
b) will you
d) won't you

28. Stop worrying _____ your financial problems. She's waiting _____ your answer. If you say yes, she is ready to pay _____ the house.

a) of / to / for
c) about / for / for
b) for / to / at
d) at / for / of

29. To transform a simple box into a cat house, you need a utility knife, a ruler, a pencil _____ a glue gun.

a) but
b) or
c) and
d) so

30. "Are they having a henna night now?" she asked. She asked me _____.

a) whether they are having a henna night now
b) if they were having a henna night then
c) whether are they having a henna night now
d) if were they having a henna night then

31. Do you know any of the people _____ died in the plane crash last week?

a) whose
b) who
c) when
d) which

32. A: Which word is used for the movements of hands, arms, _____ head to show your feelings _____ ideas? B: Gesture.

a) or /or
b) but / and
c) and / so
d) so / or

33. "Where were you when you heard the explosion?" the police asked. The police asked me _____.

a) where I was when I heard
b) where was I when I heard
c) where I had been when I hear
d) where had I been when I had heard

34. A: Everybody is enjoying the party! B: _____ .

a) Me neither
b) Me too
c) Neither am I
d) So I am

35. Drone bees _____ don't work and don't make honey has only one mission _____ is to mate the queen.

a) whose / who
b) who / that
c) which / whose
d) that / which

36. Everybody is watching the film in Jim's room right now, _____ ?

a) is he
b) are they
c) aren't they
d) isn't he

37. My friend asked, "Can you lend me your car for the weekend?"
My friend asked me _____ for the weekend.

a) whether could I lend my car
b) whether I can lend my car
c) if I can lend your car
d) if I could lend my car

38. A chameleon is a kind of lizard _____ colour changes to regulate body temperature or to camouflage itself.

a) whose
b) who
c) that
d) which

39. _____ the doctors are awarded thanks to the discovery of the vaccine.

a) Either of
b) Both of
c) Neither of
d) One of

40. I want to learn _____.

a) why he has changed his mind
b) what did he do to earn so much money
c) whether will she join us
d) that they won the game

41. A drone is an aircraft _____ is controlled by not a pilot but someone on the ground.

a) whose
b) who
c) that
d) where

42. This book is listed among the children's books, but _____ its theme _____ its language is appropriate for them.

a) either / or
b) both / and
c) both / also
d) neither / nor

43. _____ the Prime Minister will resign is not known yet. He hasn't made a speech about it yet.

a) What
b) If
c) Whether
d) Who

44. She has got an international certificate for teaching English, _____ she can teach English all over the world.

a) because
b) but
c) or
d) so

45. Can you help me categorize the books _____ were donated to the library?

a) whose
b) where
c) who
d) which

46. He doesn't earn much and he has four children. They cannot _____ on so little money. We have to help them.

a) hang on
b) get by
c) drop by
d) count on

47. _____ on their holiday caused their break-up. They don't see each other anymore.

a) What happened
b) Whether they get on well
c) That they stayed at a good hotel
d) Who will help them

48. He has suffered _____ asthma since his childhood. Is there any chance that he can recover _____ it?

a) of / of
b) in / in
c) with / with
d) from / from

49. _____ my sister _____ I want to leave the country and go to somewhere far away to begin a new life.

a) Either / or
b) Either / and
c) Neither / nor
d) Both / and

50. She _____ basketball at the age of six, so she plays it very well.

a) took up
b) looked up
c) set up
d) picked up

MAIN IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Meaning
be	was-were	been	olmak
become	became	become	olmak
begin	began	begun	başlamak
bite	bit	bitten	ısırmak
break	broke	broken	kırmak
bring	brought	brought	getirmek
build	built	built	inşa etmek
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	yakmak
buy	bought	bought	satın almak
catch	caught	caught	yakalamak
choose	chose	chosen	seçmek
come	came	come	gelmek
cost	cost	cost	mâl olmak
cut	cut	cut	kesmek
do	did	done	yapmak
draw	drew	drawn	çizmek
drink	drank	drunk	içmek
drive	drove	driven	sürmek
eat	ate	eaten	yemek
fall	fell	fallen	düşmek
feed	fed	fed	beslemek
feel	felt	felt	hissetmek
fight	fought	fought	kavga etmek
find	found	found	bulmak
fly	flew	flown	uçmak

forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmak
forgive	forgave	forgiven	affetmek
freeze	froze	frozen	donmak
get	got	got / gotten	almak
give	gave	given	vermek
go	went	gone	gitmek
grow	grew	grown	büyümek
have	had	had	sahip olmak
hear	heard	heard	duymak
hide	hid	hidden	saklamak
hit	hit	hit	vurmak
hold	held	held	tutmak
hurt	hurt	hurt	yaralanmak
keep	kept	kept	tutmak
know	knew	known	bilmek, tanımak
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	öğrenmek
leave	left	left	ayrılmak
lend	lent	lent	ödünç vermek
let	let	let	izin vermek
lose	lost	lost	kaybetmek
make	made	made	yapmak
mean	meant	meant	anlamına gelmek
meet	met	met	buluşmak
pay	paid	paid	ödemek
put	put	put	koymak
read	read	read	okumak
ride	rode	ridden	binmek

rise	rose	risen	yükselmek
run	ran	run	koşmak
say	said	said	söylemek
see	saw	seen	görmek
sell	sold	sold	satmak
send	sent	sent	göndermek
set	set	set	kurmak
show	showed	shown	göstermek
sing	sang	sung	şarkı söylemek
sit	sat	sat	oturmak
sleep	slept	slept	uyumak
speak	spoke	spoken	konuşmak
spend	spent	spent	harcamak
stand	stood	stood	ayakta durmak
steal	stole	stolen	çalmak
swim	swam	swum	yüzmek
take	took	taken	almak
teach	taught	taught	öğretmek
tell	told	told	söylemek
think	thought	thought	düşünmek
throw	threw	thrown	atmak
understand	understood	understood	anlamak
wake	woke	woken	uyanmak
wear	wore	worn	giyinmek
win	won	won	kazanmak
write	wrote	written	yazmak