

TEMEL SEVİYE ZAMANLAR

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (GENİŞ ZAMAN) = V1

Yüklemi “be” fiili olan cümleler:

“be”= “am, is, are”

Çevirisi “...dır/dir/dur/ vb.”

1. Ankara is a city. It isn't a country.
2. Ankara is big. / It is big. It is beautiful.

“There is / There are”:

Çevirisi “... var(dır), bulunmakta(dır), mevcut(tur)”

1. There is a park in front of my house.
2. There are invaluable paintings in the museum.

GENİŞ ZAMAN CÜMLE YAPISI

a) OLUMLU CÜMLELER

I	get up early.
You	have lunch at 12:00.
We	walk to work every morning.
They	
He	gets up early.
She	has lunch at 12:00. walks to work every morning.
It	takes one hour to fly from Ankara to Istanbul. belongs to me.

1. Laura reads a book every day.
2. Some people watch TV every evening.
3. My friend goes to a gym every week.
4. Sally studies law at university.
5. I usually leave home at 7 o'clock in the morning.

b) OLUMSUZ CÜMLELER

I	don't get up early.
You	don't have lunch at 12:00.
We	don't walk to work every morning.
They	
He	doesn't get up early.
She	doesn't have lunch at 12:00. doesn't walk to work every morning.
It	doesn't take one hour to fly from Ankara to Istanbul.

1. My friend doesn't know a foreign language.
2. It doesn't snow in deserts.
3. Most people don't have breakfast on weekdays.
4. I don't get up early at weekends.
5. A baby doesn't sleep when it is hungry.

c) SORU CÜMLELERİ

Do	I you we they	get up early? have lunch at 12:00? walk to work every morning?
Does	he she	get up early? have lunch at 12:00? walk to work every morning?
	it	take one hour to fly from Ankara to Istanbul?

1. Does the exam involve listening questions?
2. Do people in Turkey usually watch TV in the evening?
3. Does your grandfather read newspapers after breakfast?
4. Do you live in a town or a city?
5. Does a baby depend on its mother?

FİİLİN SONUNA GELEN -S, -ES, -IES TAKISI

visit – visits work – works write – writes believe – believes	Verb + s –s birçok eyleme doğrudan eklenir. -e ile biten fillere de –s takısı eklenir.
wash – washes catch – catches discuss – discusses fax – faxes do – does	–sh, -ch, -s, -x, -o ile biten eylemler –es takısı alırlar.
ünsüz harf + y cry – cries fly – flies try – tries	Eğer bir eylem, bir ünsüz harften sonra gelen –y ile bitiyorsa, –y düşer ve eyleme –ies eklenir.
– ünlü harf + y play – plays stay – stays pray – prays	Eğer eylem ünlü bir harften sonra gelen –y ile bitiyorsa, –s takısı doğrudan eklenir.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE KULLANIM ALANLARI

1. The present simple tense her zaman geçerli olan genel doğrular ve evrensel gerçeklerin anlatımında kullanılır.

1. The earth is round and it revolves around the sun.
2. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
3. Ordinarily, the freezing point of water and melting point is 0 °C or 32 °F. Water freezes at 0 °C.
4. Turkey attracts millions of tourists.

2. Alışkanlıklar, günlük rutin işler ve huy haline gelen aktivitelerden bahsederken kullanılır.

1. My sister plays tennis, but my brother doesn't play tennis.
2. For breakfast, someone on a diet eats cereals and drinks cold milk.
3. A workaholic works day and night, i.e. very hard.
4. My friend gets up very early every day.

3. Planlanmış bir tarifeyle ilgili, ya da kişilerin kontrolünde olmayan gelecek eylemlerin anlatımında kullanılır.

1. The banks in Turkey open at 9:00 am and close at 5:00 pm.
2. The train to London arrives at the station at 8 o'clock in the morning and leaves at 8.05.
3. Hurry up! The train departs in 5 minutes.

4. İngilizcede emir ve komut kipi simple present tense'dir.

1. Open the jar and pour the contents into a pot with boiling hot water.
2. Press the button to start the machine.

5. Haber dili ve manşetleri

1. A meteorite falls. (Göktaşı düştü)
2. Barcelona wins again. (Barcelona yine kazandı)

NOT: Türkçede haber başlıkları geçmiş zamanda ifade edilir.

6. Fıkra ve hikâye anlatımlarında olayların daha güncel gözükmesi için kullanılır. Aynı zamanda bir kitapta ya da filmde olanları anlatırken de kullanılır.

1. One day, Nasreddin Hodja visits another village but he loses his bag.
2. In the play *King Lear* by William Shakespeare, the king loses all his wealth, status and sanity.

7. Duyuru / Maç anlatımı

1. I pronounce you husband and wife!
2. The goalkeeper passes the ball to defence player.

8. Tanımlama yaparken "tarihine dayanmak" atfetmek" ve "...olarak görülmek/düşünülmek/inanılmak" gibi ifadelerde

1. The origins of Turks date back to 5000 BCE (Before Common Era, also known as BC Before Christ).
2. Many poems are attributed to Karacaoğlan.
3. Nero is considered to have been mad by many.

a) Sıklık Zarfları

Sıklık zarfları fiilden önce gelir.

We	alw ays -----100%	eat sushi. get up early on Sundays. go to the cinema.
	usually (generally)	
	very often	
	often (frequently)	
	sometimes	
	occasionally	
	seldom	
	rarely	
	hardly	
	never----0%	

NOT: Tablodaki sıklık zarfları geniş zamana ek olarak, Past ve Future Tenseler ile de kullanılabilir. Örnekleri inceleyiniz.

1. I sometimes eat out with my friends.
2. When I was a kid, I sometimes played in the school garden with my brother.
3. In days to come, we will sometimes experience severe drought and sometime will see heavy rainfall because of climate change.

Sıklık zarfları genellikle "BE" fiilinden sonra kullanılır.

1. We are always ready to help you.
2. My friend is sometimes late for school.

b) Zaman Tamamları

Sıklık gösteren zarf öbekleri, cümlenin başında ya da sonunda kullanılabilir. Bu kullanım herhangi bir yapısal ya da anlamsal değişime yol açmaz.

On Wednesdays, Every Wednesday, Once a week, Twice a month, Every summer,	my roommate visits her hometown.
My roommate visits her hometown	once a week twice a month every summer on Wednesdays. every Wednesday.

Zaman İfadeleri:

on Sundays

in my free time

from time to time

once in a while

at times

still

these days/today

at present

every day/week/month ...

every two days-weeks-years/every other day-week-year

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(PRESENT PROGRESSIVE)

ŞİMDİKİ ZAMAN (am/is/are + Ving)

İngilizcede şimdiki zaman fiil yapısı “am, is, are + -ing” şeklindedir. Türkçe’de “-iyor” ile karşlanır.

a) Olumlu Cümleler

I	am reading a book now . am having breakfast at the moment. am playing table tennis these days.
He She	is reading a book now . is having breakfast at the moment. is playing table tennis these days.
My cat It	is playing with other cats in the garden.
You We They	are reading a book now . are having breakfast at the moment. are playing table tennis these days.

1. Terry is working at his home office right now .
2. The children are playing in the street at the moment.
3. We are watching a documentary film now .
4. A man in the cafe is drinking tea right now .
5. The cook is cooking lunch in the kitchen now .

b) Olumsuz Cümleler

I	am not eating a hamburger. am not having breakfast. am not playing football.
He She It	is not / isn't eating a hamburger. is not / isn't having breakfast. is not / isn't playing football.
You We They	are not / aren't eating hamburgers. are not / aren't having breakfast. are not / aren't playing football.

1. James is not (isn't) studying history at the moment.
2. The baby is not (isn't) sleeping now .
3. Students in the library are not (aren't) listening to music.
4. I am not (I'm not) lying on the beach at this very moment.
5. Mom is not (isn't) writing a letter at the moment.

c) Soru Cümleleri

Am	I	reading a book now ? having breakfast at the moment? playing table tennis these days?
Is	he she it	
	we you they	

1. Is Amy tidying in her room now ?
2. Are the students in the library listening to music?
3. Am I talking too fast?
4. Is the man using his phone while driving?
5. Are you going to the shop for some milk?

FİİLE EKLENEN -ING TAKISI İLE İLGİLİ YAZIM KURALLARI

KURAL 1:	<p>Bir ünsüz harf + -e:</p> <p>-e düşer ve -ing eklenir.</p> <p>dance ----- dancing</p> <p>ride ----- riding</p> <p>take ----- taking</p>
KURAL 2:	<p>Bir ünlü + bir ünsüz harf:</p> <p>sessiz harf çift yazılır ve -ing eklenir.</p> <p>cut ----- cutting</p> <p>plan ----- planning</p> <p>run ----- running</p> <p>NOTE: w, y ve x harfleri çift yazılmaz.</p> <p>snow ----- snow ing</p> <p>fix ----- fixing</p> <p>pay ----- paying</p>
KURAL 3:	<p>İki ünlü + bir ünsüz harf:</p> <p>-ing eklenir; ünsüz harf çift yazılmaz.</p> <p>keep ----- keeping</p> <p>read ----- reading</p>
KURAL 4: *En yaygın olan kullanım	<p>İki ünsüz harf:</p> <p>-ing eklenir; ünsüz harf çift yazılmaz.</p> <p>sing ----- singing</p> <p>wash ----- washing</p>

ŞİMDİKİ ZAMANIN KULLANIM ALANLARI

- 1. Konuşma anında gerçekleşmekte olan ya da olmayan eylemlerden bahsederken kullanılır.**
 1. Look! It is raining cats and dogs again.
 2. My father is in the garage. He is repairing the car.
 3. The janitor is cleaning the tables now.
 4. You are not swimming right now.
 5. We are not watching television right now.
 6. What are you doing right now? Are you driving?
 7. Shhhh! The baby is sleeping. Don't disturb her / him / it.
- 2. Geçici eylem ve durumlardan bahsederken kullanılır.**
 1. Fazıl Say usually listens to classical music, but he is listening to jazz this evening.
 2. The new worker will rent a flat, but for the time being she is staying with her family.
- 3. Gelecekte kesin yapılacak önceden planlanmış eylemlerden bahsederken kullanılır.**
 1. I am playing a video game with my friends after work.
 2. We are going to the theatre tonight. Are you coming?
 3. The team is flying to Rome tomorrow morning.
 4. Are you visiting your grandparents next week?
- 4. "Always", "constantly" veya "forever" kelimeleri ile kullanıldığında, rahatsız edici hoş olmayan bir eylem den yakınma anlamı verir. Anlam olarak Simple Present Tense'i andırsa da, olumsuz duygu içerir.**
 1. I hate going to the cinema. People are always eating popcorn and drinking something in a rather noisy way.
 2. Brian is always coming late for work. Someone should warn him. Otherwise, he will get fired.
- 5. İngilizcede "now" kelimesi "şu an, bugün, bu aralar, bu ay, bu yıl, bu yüzyıl, artık" gibi birçok anlam verebilir. Bazen şu anda aktif olarak yazmıyor olsak bile, süreç olarak içinde bulunduğumuz eylemlerden bahsederken Present Continuous kullanabiliriz.**
 1. I am reading the book titled *Sapiens* by Yuval Noah Harari now / these days / currently / now adays.
 2. The patient is eating very little these days.
 3. The scientists are presently working on a new vaccine.

6. Değişim-dönüşüm anlatırken

1. The earth is getting warmer day by day.
2. Oil prices are steadily increasing.

ŞİMDİKİ ZAMAN İLE KULLANILAN ZAMAN ZARFLARI ŞİMDİKİ ZAMANI GÖSTEREN İFADELER

at the moment / now	The students are taking an exam in the classroom at the moment / now .
at present / today / nowadays	At present, all the farmers in the village are harvesting their crops.
for the time being / temporarily	My father will buy a new car soon. For the time being, he is using mine.
currently	The board is currently holding its annual assembly in Ankara.
while / when	While the children are learning basic skills, we are learning English.
Look! Listen!	Listen! A noise is coming from the street.
Gradually Slowly Day by day Step by step Steadily	The earth is getting warmer day by day. Oil prices are steadily increasing.

NOT: Düşünce, duyu gibi bir eylem değil; durum bildiren fiiller genellikle Present Continuous ile değil, Simple Present Tense ile kullanılırlar. Ancak çevirileri “-iyor” şeklinde yapılabilir.

1. I love you.
2. The flowers smell nice in spring.
3. Do you still remember your first day at school?

GENELLİKLE PRESENT CONTINUOUS İLE BİRLİKTE KULLANILMAYAN FİİLLER:

DÜŞÜNCE FİİLLERİ	know , realize, understand, recognize, believe, feel, suppose, think, imagine, doubt, remember, forget, want, need, desire, mean
DUYU – HİS FİİLLERİ	love, like, appreciate, please, prefer, hate, dislike, fear, envy, mind, care, astonish, surprise, amaze
SAHİPLİK FİİLLERİ	have, belong, possess, own
DUYU FİİLLERİ	taste, smell, hear, feel, see
DiĞER FİLLER	look, seem, appear, sound, resemble, look like, cost, owe, weigh, equal, be, exist, matter, consist of, include, contain

Alıştırma 1. Doğru seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

1. **It's eleven o'clock. The baby ---- now.**

- A) is sleeping B) sleep
C) sleeps D) slept

2. **Mr. Clark ---- in a company. He is an accountant.**

- A) is working B) works
C) are working D) work

3. **The girl ---- at the moment. She is not very happy.**

- A) wash up B) washes up
C) washing up D) is washing up

4. **My children ---- the shopping at weekends.**

- A) do B) does
C) are doing D) is doing

5. **The mechanic ---- my car at present.**

- A) mend B) is mending
C) are mending D) mends

6. **My daughter is a very tall girl because she ---- basketball every weekend.**

- A) is playing B) play
C) plays D) are playing

7. **Look at Dad! He ---- on the sofa!**

- A) sleeps B) sleep
C) is sleeping D) are sleeping

8. **She ---- to Bodrum every summer.**

- A) go B) goes
C) are going D) is going

9. **Mum ---- in the kitchen right now. It ---- wonderful.**

- A) cooks / smells B) are cooking / are smelling
C) is cooking / smells D) cook / smell

10. **She always ---- poems about love.**

- A) reads B) is reading
C) are reading D) am reading

11. **The concert ---- at 20:30.**

- A) are starting B) is starting
C) starts D) are starting

12. **My sister ---- the dishes at the moment.**

- A) washes B) are washing
C) wash D) is washing

13. **The students ---- at their desks now because they are having an exam.**

- A) sits B) are sitting
C) sit D) is sitting

14. **Look! That boy ---- in the sea despite the huge waves.**

- A) swim B) swimming
C) swims D) is swimming

15. **Please be quiet. We ---- a meeting at the moment.**

- A) has B) are having
C) have D) is having

16. **Jim always ---- in the kitchen because he doesn't have his own room.**

- A) study B) am studying
C) studies D) is studying

17. **Dad sometimes ---- a bus to work because he lets me have our car when I go to school.**

- A) is taking B) takes
C) are taking D) take

18. **Hurry up! The underground ----.**

- A) comes B) is coming
C) come D) are coming

19. **Listen! Jessica ---- a song in the bathroom.**

- A) sing B) sings
C) is singing D) singing

20. **He works for a company as a typist. He usually ---- letters and documents.**

- A) types B) is typing
C) type D) are typing

21. **My brother ---- a thriller at the moment.**

- A) is reading B) read
C) reads D) are reading

22. **Those students ---- to classical music when they study for their exams.**

- A) listens B) is listening
C) listen D) are listening

Alıştırma 2. Doğru seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

1. **Predators ---- animals that eat other animals.**

A) do B) are

2. **Wild animals ---- other animals to live.**

A) hunt B) are hunting

3. **Who ---- with your baby when you are at work?**

A) is staying B) stays

4. **My parents usually ---- the shopping at weekends.**

A) are doing B) do

5. **---- you from the Netherlands?**

A) Do B) Are

6. **Relatives ---- the members of your family.**

A) are B) do

7. **Those children always ---- when they ---- their father to buy them something.**

A) are crying / are wanting B) cry / want

8. **It is an interesting fact that new borns ---- to their father's voice.**

A) are reacting B) react

9. **In the simplest way, "Eureka" ---- "I have found it".**

A) means B) is meaning

10. **She ---- most of her time cooking and cleaning.**

A) is spending B) spends

11. **I never ---- safe when he is driving.**

A) am feeling B) feel

12. **I ---- three cats. They are so cute, but I ---- difficulty meeting their needs financially.**

A) am having / am having B) have / have

13. **They ---- they will be the champion this year.**

A) think B) are thinking

14. **I ---- I should buy a new car as this one is so old now.**

A) am thinking B) think

15. **---- the baby still sleeping?**

A) Does B) Is

16. **My brother ---- reading his book now because he ---- to help my father in the garage.**

A) isn't / is trying B) doesn't / trying

17. **I ---- only acting lesson this semester, and it ---- very late in the afternoon.**

A) am taking / is starting

B) am taking / starts

18. **The prices at the supermarkets ---- more and more expensive each day.**

A) get B) are getting

19. **Alice normally ---- for an international company in Istanbul, but nowadays she ---- in the Brussels branch as part of a project.**

A) works / works B) works / is working

20. **An average person ---- at least a book each month.**

A) is reading B) reads

21. **I don't think she can understand you now as she ---- a very interesting detective story.**

A) is reading B) reads

22. I ---- anything about that topic, but I ---- what you mean.
A) am not knowing / am seeing
B) don't know / see
23. Could you please be quiet? I ---- my favorite series on Netflix.
A) watch
B) am watching
24. Why ---- of your new job?
A) do you think
B) are you thinking
25. I ---- that Paris is the most romantic city in the world.
A) believe
B) am believing
26. Look! It ---- heavily. Normally it ---- much at this time of the year.
A) rains / isn't raining
B) is raining / doesn't rain
27. I ---- a great time as I am together with all my cousins here.
A) am having
B) have
28. This book isn't mine. It ---- to Jack. Mine is over there on the table.
A) is belonging
B) belongs
29. My brother normally ---- to anybody. There must be a reason for that.
A) isn't hitting
B) doesn't hit
30. She ---- thousands of miles every year for her job.
A) flies
B) is flying
31. Most language books ---- a lot as they come from abroad.
A) cost
B) are costing
32. This term ---- towards the end of June, so we can go on holiday in July.
A) is ending
B) ends
33. She takes the bus to work every day because she ---- a car.
A) owns
B) isn't owning
C) doesn't own
34. Try not to make a noise. Your little brother --- his homework in his room.
A) is doing
B) does
C) do
35. Be quiet! Dad ---- right now. He has just come back from a long journey.
A) sleeps
B) is sleeping
36. Our car ----! We ---- to call the mechanic.
A) doesn't work / are needing
B) isn't working / need
37. In the evenings I ---- a taxi to go back home, but tonight I ---- the bus.
A) take / am taking
B) am taking / am taking
38. Doctors ---- a difficult job. They ---- with different people all day long.
A) are having / are dealing
B) have / deal
39. My office is not so far from my house, so I ---- to work every day.
A) am walking
B) walk
40. They ---- out for dinner. They ---- at home as it is always healthier.
A) don't go / eat
B) aren't going / are eating

SIMPLE PAST TENSE (GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN) V2

GEÇMİŞ ZAMANDA “WAS / WERE” KULLANIMI

OLUMLU CÜMLELER	OLUMSUZ CÜMLELER	SORU CÜMLELERİ
I He She was It	I He She wasn't ... It	Was I/he/she/it ... ?
We You were ... They	We You weren't ... They	Were w e/you/they ... ?

1. Today, it is cold, but it was n't so yesterday.
2. Mike was in France last year.
3. Were you content with your previous job?
4. Terry is ill this week, but he was healthy and happy last week.

GEÇMİŞ ZAMANDA “FİİL” KULLANIMI

Fillerin ikinci halleri V2 (genellikle fiil + -ed) kullanılır.
Soru ve olumsuzda yardımcı fiil “did” kullanılır.

a) OLUMLU CÜMLELER

I	played tennis yesterday.
You	studied English this morning.
He	went to the cinema last night.
She	watched TV last night.
We	traveled to Rome in 2016.
You	
They	snowed a lot in Turkey last year.
It	

1. The rain stopped a few minutes ago.
2. Dad came home very late last night.
3. My friend studied hard and passed all his exams in 2021.
4. Someone stole her car while she was at the store.

b) OLUMSUZ CÜMLELER

I	
You	
He	didn't study Turkish this morning.
She	didn't play tennis yesterday.
It	didn't rain much last year.
We	didn't go to the cinema last night.
You	
They	

1. It didn't snow yesterday.
2. That company did not make any profit in 2020.
3. I didn't watch a film last night.
4. The teacher didn't come to school yesterday.
5. We didn't have breakfast this morning.

c) SORU CÜMLELERİ

	I	
	you	
	he	play tennis the other day?
	she	rain last Sunday?
Did	it	study English this morning?
	we	go to the cinema last week?
	you	
	they	

1. Did you receive the email yesterday?
2. Did they send the products when paid online?
3. Did you sleep well last night?
4. Did you visit the museum when you were in Rome?
5. Did kids have a good time at the party?

Past form of “be”= “was/were”

Çevirisi “...dı/di/idi”

1. Ankara was a small village in the past.
2. The weather was hot last week.
3. Sakıp Sabancı and Vehbi Koç were from moderate families, but they were rich at the end of their lives.

“There was / There were”

Çevirisi “... vardı, bulunmaktaydı, mevcuttu”

4. There was a tiny pool in the park last year.
5. There were big and beautiful trees in our village when I was a child.

Zaman ifadeleri:
last night / week / month / year
yesterday
the other day
10 years / months / days ago
once
in 2015 / in the 20th century
during / throughout the Cold war period
formerly / previously / earlier
until recently
from 2010 to 2015
When I was a kid, / When we were young..... every day / week / month
Tarihte bilinen kişilerin yaptığı işler
Örnek:
1. I always wore jeans when I was at university.
2. She never ate meat when she lived abroad.
3. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk / Ancient Egyptians / Mozart had fascinating ideas.

NOT: Sıklık zarfları Present, Past ve Future TİM ZAMANLARDA kullanılabilir.

Sıklık zarfları kullanılabilir
always _____100%
usually (generally)
very often
often (frequently)
sometimes
occasionally
seldom
rarely
hardly
never _____0%

1. We usually went on a picnic on Sundays when I was a child.
2. Hilary never ate sushi when she went out with her friends.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE KULLANIM ALANLARI

1. Geçmişte Tamamlanan Eylem & İş

Bir eylemin geçmişte bilinen bir zamanda yapıp, tamamlandığını gösterir. Simple Past Tense en çok bu amaç için kullanılır.

1. We played football yesterday.
2. Mike sent the report to me last week.
3. I had an accident in 2021.
4. Dinosaurs once lived on Earth.

2. Geçmişte Tamamlanmış Bir Dizi Olaylar, ardışık eylemlerden bahsederken kullanılır.

5. Yesterday, I was very tired, so I went home, had a shower and went to bed early.
6. Students took out a paper and wrote down what the teacher said.

3. Geçmişte Kalmış ve Bitmiş Bir Süreden Bahsederken

Geçmişte başlayıp bitmiş olan bir eylemin ne kadar süre ile yapıldığından bahsederken kullanılır.

Eylemlerin şimdiki zamanda bir geçerliliği kalmamıştır.

7. I lived in Istanbul for 5 years, from 2015 to 2020.
(I don't live there anymore)
8. Zehra studied Chinese for four years and received a scholarship from Taiwan.

4. Geçmişte Çok Tekrar Edilen Olaylar (alışkanlıklar)

Simple past tense geçmişte düzenli olarak yapılan, fakat artık geçerli olmayan eylem ve davranışlardan bahsederken kullanılır. Bu anlatımlarda cümlelerde genellikle "often," "usually," "never," "... when I was a child" veya "... when I was younger" gibi zarf yapıları yer alır.

9. My father took me to school and collected me (picked me up) every day.
10. I learnt to play the piano at the age of five. I usually practised every afternoon.

5. Past simple kullanılan özel durumlar:

Artık var olduğu bilinen bir olayın veya durumun başlangıcını gösteren "başlamak, ortaya çıkmak, doğmak" gibi fiiller simple past ile zaman ifadesi olmadan da kullanılabilir.

11. Pottery originated in Cappadocia.
12. Ebola (first) appeared in Africa.
13. Vaccination against tuberculosis started and spread so quickly that the disease almost disappeared.
14. Covid 19 emerged in China.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

(was/were + Ving)

Çevirisi “-iyordu”

1. **The past continuous tense geçmişte belirli bir zamanda devam etmekte olan bir eylemi ifade eder.**

1. Last Monday at 5 pm, we were visiting a museum.
2. The mechanic was working in the garage, so he didn't hear the telephone.
3. The taxi driver took his car to the mechanic yesterday because it wasn't working properly.
4. Sorry, I wasn't listening. Can you say it again please?

2. **Past continuous tense, simple past tense ile kullanıldığında, bir eylem devam ederken, diğer bir eylemin de olduğunu ifade eder.**

1. Electricity went off while I was having a bath.
2. While we were playing football, my friends were reading a book.
3. It started to rain just as we were going for a walk.
4. What were you doing when the accidents happened?

PAST PERFECT TENSE

(had + V3)

Çevirisi “...-mişti”

1. **Past Perfect Tense geçmişte olup bitmiş 2 ve daha fazla olay arasından, daha önce gerçekleşmiş olanı anlatır.**

1. The kid **had slept** when his father came home last night.
2. We **had already completed** the project before the deadline.
3. Before I came to Ankara in 2011, I **had never seen** Anıtkabir.
4. The tourists **hadn't eaten** sushi until they came to Japan in 2021.

2. **Past Perfect Tense geçmişte verilen bir zaman/dönemin öncesini anlatmakta da kullanılabilir.**

1. By 1945, Germany had lost the Second World War.
2. Germany had been Britain's main competitor and its second-largest trading partner prior to World War I.

Aşağıdaki cümleleri, olayların öncelik sonralık ilişkisi açısından inceleyiniz.

1. When I got to the garage, the mechanic fixed my car. Peşpeşe yapılan iki eylem
2. When I got to the garage, the mechanic was fixing my car. Devam etmekte olan eylem
3. When I got to the garage, the mechanic had fixed my car. Daha öncesinde tamamlanmış olan eylem

Past Perfect Tense (had V3) ve Past simple (v2) kullanımı

-miş'li geçmiş zaman

Bu yapıyı kullanmak için geçmişte olmuş bir olay verilmesi gerekir. O olayın da öncesinde olmuş şeylerden bahsetmek için bu tense'i kullanırız

Zaman cümlecığı		Ana cümle
By the time Before Until / Till When	we arrived at the stadium, (v2)	the game had ended. (the game ended) (had v3 veya v2)
After As soon as Once	we had arrived / arrived at the stadium, (had v3 veya v2)	the game ended. (v2)

Past perfect tense kullanılan diğer yapılar:

1. Sebep Sonuç Cümleleri:

1. People **were** worried **because** the flood **(had) devastated** their homes.
2. The flood **(had) devastated** many homes, so people **were** worried.
3. Because Brazil **(had) lost** 7-1 against Germany, most people were surprised.
4. Brazil **(had) lost** 7-1 against Germany, so most people were surprised.

2. Geçmişe dair koşul (Type 3) ve geçmişe dair varsayım cümleleri:

1. If the authorities had taken precautions earlier, the accident would have never occurred.
2. The scientists had calculated every detail meticulously. Otherwise, the results would have been misleading.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(had been Ving)

1. By the time we **arrived** at the stadium, they **had been playing** football for two hours.

(had played) HOW LONG?

2. Mike was exhausted because he had been running for two hours straight. (had run veya ran kullanılabilir)
3. We decided to change our car as it had been causing trouble in the mornings. (had caused veya caused kullanılabilir)

FİİLİN SONUNA GELEN -ED TAKISININ YAZIM KURALLARI

DÜZENLİ FİLLERE GELEN -ED TAKISI	
KURAL 1:	<p>Sonu -e ile biten eylemlere sadece -d eklenir.</p> <p>dance ----- danced erase ----- erased place ----- placed</p>
KURAL 2:	<p>Fill ünsüz harfle bitiyorsa son ünsüz harf tekrarlanır ve -ed takısı gelir.</p> <p>plan ----- planned stop ----- stopped</p> <p>NOT: w, ve x iki kez YAZILMAZ.</p> <p>snow ----- snow ed fix ----- fixed</p>
KURAL 3:	<p>Eylemin sonundaki ünsüz harften önce iki tane ünlü harf varsa sadece -ed takısı eklenir.</p> <p>rain ----- rained need ----- needed</p>
KURAL 4:	<p>Eylemin sonunda iki tane ünsüz harf varsa sadece -ed takısı eklenir.</p> <p>help ----- helped add ----- added</p>

KURAL 5:	<p>Eylemin sonunda -y varsa ve -y den önce ünsüz harf varsa, y düşer, -ied takısı eklenir.</p> <p>worry ----- worried reply ----- replied</p>
KURAL 6:	<p>Eylemin sonunda -y varsa ve -y den önce ünlü harf varsa, sadece -ed takısı eklenir.</p> <p>play ----- played stay ----- stayed</p>

DÜZENSİZ FİLLER LİSTESİ

Grup 1: “ew, aw, ow” ile biten eylemler

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Blow	Blew	Blow n	esmek
2	Draw	Drew	Draw n	çizmek (resim)
3	Fly	Flew	Flow n	uçmak
4	Grow	Grew	Grow n	büyüme, yetişme
5	Know	Knew	Know n	bilmek
6	Sew	Sewed	Sew n/Sew e d	dikmek
7	Show	Showed	Show n/ Show ed	göstermek
8	Throw	Threw	Throw n	fırlatmak
9	Overthrow	Overthrew	Overthrow n	devirmek, alaşağı etmek

Grup 2: üçüncü hali “-en” ile bitenler

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Arise	Arose	Arisen	ortaya çıkmak, doğmak
2	Awake	Awoke	Awaken	uyanmak, uyandırmak
3	Bite	Bit	Bitten	ısırmak
4	Break	Broke	Broken	kırmak
5	Choose	Chose	Chosen	seçmek
6	Drive	Drove	Driven	sürmek
7	Eat	Ate	Eaten	yemek
8	Fall	Fell	Fallen	düşmek
9	Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	yasaklamak
10	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten / Forgot	unutmak
11	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	affetmek
12	Freeze	Froze	Frozen	donmak
13	Give	Gave	Given	vermek
14	Hide	Hid	Hidden	saklamak
15	Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken	yanılmak
16	Overtake	Overtook	Overtaken	geride bırakmak
17	Prove	Proved	Proven / Proved	kanıtlamak
18	Rewrite	Rewrote	Rewritten	yeniden yazmak
19	Ride	Rode	Ridden	sürmek
20	Rise	Rose	Risen	doğmak, yükselmek
21	See	Saw	Seen	görmek
22	Shake	Shook	Shaken	sallamak
23	Speak	Spoke	Spoken	konuşmak
24	Steal	Stole	Stolen	çalmak
25	Take	Took	Taken	almak
26	Wake	Woke	Woken	uyanmak
27	Write	Wrote	Written	yazmak

Grup 3: üç hali değişmeyenler

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Bet	Bet	Bet	iddia etmek
2	Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast	yayımlamak
3	Burst	Burst	Burst	patlamak
4	Cost	Cost	Cost	mal olmak
5	Cut	Cut	Cut	kesmek
6	Hit	Hit	Hit	vurmak
7	Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	incitmek
8	Let	Let	Let	izin vermek
9	Put	Put	Put	koymak
10	Read	Read	Read	okumak
11	Set	Set	Set	yerleştirmek, düzenlemek
12	Shut	Shut	Shut	kapatmak
13	Split	Split	Split	ayırarak, bölmek
14	Spread	Spread	Spread	yayılmak, yaymak

Grup 4: iki hali “-ought” ile bitenler

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Bring	Brought	Brought	getirmek
2	Buy	Bought	Bought	satın almak
3	Catch	Caught	Caught	yakalamak
4	Fight	Fought	Fought	kavga etmek
5	Seek	Sought	Sought	aramak
6	Teach	Taught	Taught	öğretmek
7	Think	Thought	Thought	düşünmek

Grup 5: ikinci ve üçüncü halleri “t, d” ile bitenler

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Bend	Bent	Bent	eğmek, bükme
2	Build	Built	Built	inşa etmek
3	Creep	Crept	Crept	sürünmek
4	Deal	Dealt	Dealt	ilgilene, ele almak
5	Feel	Felt	Felt	hissetmek
6	Hear	Heard	Heard	duymak
7	Hold	Held	Held	tutmak
8	Keep	Kept	Kept	korumak, saklamak
9	Kneel	Knelt	Knelt	diz çökmek
10	Leave	Left	Left	ayrılmak, terk etmek
11	Lend	Lent	Lent	ödünç vermek
12	Lose	Lost	Lost	kaybetmek
13	Mean	Meant	Meant	anlamına gelmek, kastetmek
14	Sell	Sold	Sold	satmak
15	Send	Sent	Sent	göndermek
16	Sleep	Slept	Slept	uyumak
17	Spend	Spent	Spent	harcamak
18	Sweep	Swep	Swep	süpürmek
19	Weep	Wept	Wept	ağlamak

Grup 6: ikinci ve üçüncü halleri aynı seslerle bitenler "sat, sat"

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Breed	Bred	Bred	doğurmak, yav rulamak
2	Dig	Dug	Dug	kazmak
3	Feed	Fed	Fed	beslemek
4	Find	Found	Found	bulmak
5	Get	Got	Got	elde etmek
6	Hang	Hung	Hung	asmak
7	Have	Had	Had	sahip olmak
8	Lay	Laid	Laid	sermek, yerleştirmek
9	Lead	Led	Led	yönlendirmek, öncülük yapmak
10	Light	Lit	Lit	parlamak, ışıldamak
11	Make	Made	Made	yapmak
12	Meet	Met	Met	karşılaşmak, buluşmak
13	Pay	Paid	Paid	ödemek
14	Say	Said	Said	söylemek
15	Sew	Sewed	Sew n/Sewed	dikmek
16	Shine	Shone	Shone	parlamak
17	Shoot	Shot	Shot	vurmak
18	Sit	Sat	Sat	oturmak
19	Slide	Slid	Slid	kaymak
20	Spit	Spat	Spat	tükürmek
21	Stand	Stood	Stood	ayakta durmak
22	Stick	Stuck	Stuck	yapıştırmak, takılı kalmak
23	Sting	Stung	Stung	(arı vb) sokmak, yanmak, sızlamak
24	Strike	Struck	Struck	vurmak, çarpmak
25	Swing	Swung	Swung	sallamak, sallanmak
26	Tell	Told	Told	söylemek
27	Understand	Understood	Understood	anlamak
28	Win	Won	Won	kazanmak

Grup 7: Diğerleri

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Be	Was/Were	Been	olmak
2	Beat	Beat	Beaten	dövmek, yenmek
3	Become	Became	Become	haline gelmek, olmak
4	Begin	Began	Begun	başlamak
5	Come	Came	Come	gelmek
6	Do	Did	Done	yapmak
7	Drink	Drank	Drunk	içmek
8	Go	Went	Gone	gitmek
9	Lie	Lay	Lain	uzanmak
10	Ring	Rang	Rung	(telefon vb.) çalmak
11	Run	Ran	Run	koşmak
12	Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	küçülme
13	Sing	Sang	Sung	şarkı söylemek
14	Sink	Sank	Sunk	batmak
15	Spring	Sprang	Sprung	fırlamak, esnemek, yalanlamak
16	Stink	Stank	Stunk	kötü kokmak
17	Swear	Swore	Sworn	yemin / küfür etmek
18	Swim	Swam	Swum	yüzmek
19	Tear	Tore	Torn	yırtmak, parçalamak
20	Wear	Wore	Worn	giymek

ALIŞTIRMA 1

Doğru cevabı işaretleyiniz.

1. The last time I ---- my uncle, I ---- a university student.

- A) have seen / have been
- B) saw / was
- C) had seen / was

2. When I ---- in Italy, I ---- a lot about Italian cuisine.

- A) had been / learned
- B) was / had learned
- C) was / learned

3. By the time he ---- work, he ---- replying all his emails.

- A) had left / finished
- B) left / had finished
- C) have left / finished

4. I ---- my best friend from high school as soon as I ---- him at the party last week.

- A) had recognized / saw
- B) recognized / saw
- C) have recognized / saw

5. My brother ---- to the hospital as soon as he ---- about the accident of his colleague.

- A) had gone / heard
- B) went / had heard
- C) has gone / heard

6. He ---- as a teacher in a language school for 8 years, and then he ---- his own place in 2020.

- A) had worked / had opened
- B) worked / has opened
- C) worked / opened

7. Before I ----, the little boy ---- away my wallet!

- A) had realized / took
- B) have realized / had taken
- C) realized / had taken

8. When they ---- yesterday morning, everywhere was wet; it ---- during the night.

- A) had woken up / rained
- B) woke up / had rained
- C) have woken up / rained

9. We ---- to go out last weekend because we ---- out for a week because of our final exams.

- A) decided / hadn't gone
- B) had decided / didn't go
- C) decided / hasn't gone

10. By the time our boss ---- Tim, she ---- him several times about not being late.

- A) has fired / warned
- B) had fired / had warned
- C) fired / had warned

11. Pet food manufacturing ---- a long way since it ---- in the 1860s.

- A) has come / began
- B) came / has begun
- C) had come / began

12. Jim ---- the same car for 15 years until he ---- a new one last week!

- A) has used / bought
- B) had used / bought
- C) was using / has bought

13. She ---- until her coffee ---- down before taking a sip.

- A) waited / had cooled
- B) had waited / had cooled
- C) was waiting / have cooled

14. The thieves had already escaped ---- the police arrived.

- A) as soon as
- B) by the time
- C) while

15. Magellan ---- that the Earth was round in the 1500s and until then people ---- it as impossible.

- A) found / had regarded
- B) had found / regarded
- C) was finding / have regarded

Alıştırma 2. Doğru seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

1. **Last year, while I ---- in Istanbul on business, I ---- the most attractive man in the world.**

- A) was being / was meeting
- B) was / met
- C) was / was met

2. **Her mother ---- in her bed when Miranda ---- back home from work.**

- A) lay / was coming
- B) was lying / came
- C) lay / came

3. **Everybody at the party ---- wildly while the DJ ---- the hit songs in his list.**

- A) was dancing / was playing
- B) was dancing / played
- C) danced / played

4. **When we ---- in Vancouver, it ---- and extremely cold.**

- A) arrived / was snowing
- B) were arriving / snowed
- C) arrived / snowed

5. **When they ---- for the meeting, they ---- that their boss hadn't arrived yet.**

- A) gathered / realized
- B) gathered / were realizing
- C) were gathering / had realized

6. **When Mum ---- her best friend in the hospital room, she ---- crying.**

- A) saw / was starting
- B) was seeing / was starting
- C) saw / started

7. **The old man ---- to get on the tram while it ----!**

- A) was trying / moved
- B) tried / was moving
- C) tried / moved

8. **My sister ---- her finger while she ---- the onions for the stew.**

- A) cut / chopped
- B) was cutting / chopped
- C) cut / was chopping

9. **After one of the teachers ---- something about the syllabus, the director ---- it in details.**

- A) was asking / explained
- B) asked / explained
- C) was asking / was explaining

10. **When I ---- a university student, we ---- the Internet in our houses.**

- A) was being / had
- B) was / were having
- C) was / didn't have

11. **---- Jenny was preparing her project, she checked many websites on the Internet.**

- A) After
- B) While
- C) Before

12. **At 3 o'clock yesterday, I ---- a shower and my brother ---- a basketball match on TV.**

- A) had / was watching
- B) was having / watched
- C) was having / was watching

13. **---- your favourite series on Netflix last night?**

- A) Did you watched
- B) Did you watch
- C) Were you watch

14. What ---- at the end of the film? I couldn't see it as I fell asleep.

- A) did happen
- B) was happening
- C) happened

15. On my way back home, my car ---- down, so I ---- till the nearest petrol station.

- A) broke / walked
- B) was breaking / walked
- C) breaking / were walking

16. One of the passengers ---- while he ---- on the plane!

- A) was texting / was being
- B) texted / being
- C) was texting / was

17. When I ---- to work, I ---- an old friend of mine.

- A) was going / saw
- B) go / saw
- C) had gone / was seeing

18. Yesterday, when I entered into his room, my brother ---- to music loudly, so he ---- me calling him.

- A) listened / wasn't hearing
- B) listened / didn't hear
- C) was listening / didn't hear

19. After they ---- the factory in our town, we ---- anywhere to work.

- A) was closing / had
- B) closed / didn't have
- C) closed / weren't having

20. Before they ---- this shopping mall here, there ---- a park for the children to play.

- A) built / was being
- B) were building / was
- C) built / was

21. After the meeting ----, we ---- to go out for a dinner all together.

- A) was ending / decided
- B) ended / decided
- C) ended / were deciding

22. As soon as they ---- the fire alarm, all the employees ---- the building.

- A) heard / left
- B) were hearing / left
- C) heard / were leaving

23. The students ---- out of the class as soon as the bell ----.

- A) were running / rang
- B) ran / rang
- C) ran / was ringing

24. After my brother ---- working at nights, his sleeping patterns ---- completely.

- A) started / changed
- B) was starting / changed
- C) started / were changing

25. Before the hurricane ----, the authorities ---- everybody to stay in their houses.

- A) started / was warning
- B) was starting / warned
- C) started / warned

26. After he ---- to read, he ---- nothing so much as a good book.

- A) was learning / was loving
- B) learned / loved
- C) was learning / loved

27. While the tourists ---- in the forest yesterday, they ---- some rare flowers and immediately started taking photos of them.

- A) were trekking / found
- B) trekked / found
- C) were trekking / were finding

28. When I was on my way back home, I ---- an accident and ---- the ambulance immediately.

- A) was seeing / called
- B) saw / called
- C) saw / was calling

29. After I ---- going to the gym regularly, I ---- 8 kilos!

- A) was starting / lost
- B) started / was losing
- C) started / lost

30. After the teacher ---- the exam papers, she ---- to walk around to check the students.

- A) delivered / started
- B) were delivering / started
- C) delivered / was starting

31. I ---- my best friend while we ---- at university.

- A) was meeting / studied
- B) met / were studying
- C) met / studied

32. The girl ---- letters to her friends everyday while she ---- from her illness.

- A) was writing / recovered
- B) wrote / recovered
- C) wrote / was recovering

33. While I ---- in the kitchen, my daughter ---- to music in her room.

- A) was cooking / was listening
- B) cooked / was listening
- C) was cooking / listened

34. As soon as they ---- off the bus, it ---- raining heavily and they got wet.

- A) were getting / started
- B) got / started
- C) got / was starting

35. When he ---- the lottery, Jack ---- in the café as a waiter.

- A) won / was working
- B) was receiving / worked
- C) received / worked

36. Anne ---- out when she ---- her phone ringing incessantly.

- A) worked / was hearing
- B) was working / heard
- C) was working / was hearing

37. Terry was playing football with his friends when he ---- and ---- his leg.

- A) was falling / broke
- B) fell / was breaking
- C) fell / broke

38. While Alice ---- her report last night, she ---- a glass and cut herself.

- A) was writing / broke
- B) wrote / was breaking
- C) wrote / broke

39. I ---- for the university exam when my older sister ---- married.

- A) was studying / got
- B) studied / was getting
- C) studied / got

40. She ---- along the street when she ---- someone following her.

- A) walked / was noticing
- B) was walking / noticed
- C) walked / noticed

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

have / has + V₃

Çevirisi "...-mıştır / -dı,di / -maktadır"

1) Yapılan bir olayın kesin zamanı belli değilse veya zamanını söylemeye gerek yoksa yapılan eylemi vurgulamak için;

1. I have seen an elephant in İzmir.
2. We have moved to a new city.
3. They have seen that zoo once / twice / three times / many times before.

2) Geçmişte başlayan bir eylemin bitip bitmediği belli değilse;

1. We have lived in Ankara for years.
2. Have the team finished the project?

Since ve for ile geçmişte başlayıp bugüne kadar süren olaylardan bahsetmek için;

3. I have lived in New York for years.
4. I haven't seen my uncle since 1990.
5. The government has worked on this project for a long time.

3) Son zamanlarda anlamı vermek için;

1. I haven't seen my hometown recently /lately/ of late.
2. Janet has been very busy with the new project for the last three months.
3. I have liked science-fiction films ever since I was a child.

4) Tekrarlanan olaylar (once, twice, three times, many times, ...)

1. We have tried to contact you many times.
2. I have seen that movie four times.

5) Yapılan bir olayın zamanı belli değilse / YENİ bir olaya / buluşa dair DUYURU yapıyorsa;

1. Archaeologists have discovered a new site.
2. Archaeologists discovered a site called Göbeklitepe, dating back to 10.000 BC, in 1995, but it was opened to visits in 2019. Zamanı belli ise v2 olur.

6) HOW LONG? sorusuna cevap vererek,

"Since" ve "for" ile

1. I have lived in New York for two years.
2. I haven't seen my uncle since 1990.

5) Belirsiz zaman ifadeleri ile;

today / this week / month / season / term / decade / century / millenia gibi ifadelerde anlatılan eylem / durumlar bahsedilen zamanın içinde ne zaman gerçekleştiği belirsiz olduğundan Present Perfect Tense ile kullanılabilir.

1. The World has witnessed several disasters this year.
2. Oil prices have risen a lot this year.
3. I have taken four exams this term.
4. I haven't had breakfast this morning. (halen sabah saatleri)
5. The famous author has written many novels. (şu anda da hayatta)
6. Prices have risen a lot this year. (Fiyatlar bu sene çok yükseldi.)
7. Jane hasn't called me today. (Jane beni bugün aramadı.)

6) Yeni tamamlanmış olaylarla;

1. I have just eaten a sandwich.
2. This is the first time I have ever seen a giraffe.
3. Ouch! I've cut my hand. It's bleeding.
4. My boss has gone to London. (yani şu anda orada)

Not 1: Present Perfect Tense (şimdiye yakın ya da uzak) geçmişte, belirsiz bir zamanda yapılmış ya da hiç yapılmamış bir eylemi ifade ederken kullanılır. Bu cümlelerde 'when' (ne zaman) sorusunun cevabı bulunmaz.

1. Many tourists have visited the Topkapı palace.
2. Only two people have ever climbed that mountain.
3. There have been many earthquakes in Istanbul.
4. They haven't started the construction yet.
5. I have been abroad twice.

Not 2: Eylemlerin ne zaman yapıldığı Present Perfect'te önemli değildir ve belirtilmez. Eylemin ne zaman yapıldığı belirtilmek isteniyorsa, Past Simple kullanılır.

- The extended family has moved to a new apartment. They moved there last month.
- I have been abroad twice. I visited Rome in 2016 and I went to Paris in 2019.

Zaman ifadeleri:

in / within		ten days
over	the last	year, week, month
for	the past	decade, century, millennium
during / throughout		

- I have had a sore throat **for two weeks now.**
- I have known my wife since 2006 / for 10 years / for a long time now .
- I last saw my cousin 3 years ago and I haven't seen him since.

For + period

Örnek: for 10 centuries / years / months / weeks / days / hours/ minutes / seconds

for a while / for a long time

Since + başlangıç noktası

Örnek: since 2007

since I was born

since yesterday/ last week

so far, up till now , until now , till now , to date, thus far

recently, lately

Kalıplar:

I have (just / already / never = not) eaten sushi.

It is the first / second / third time I have eaten sushi.

It is the best / worst/ the most expensive sushi I have ever eaten.

Sıklık Zarfları:	Zaman İfadeleri:
always _____100%	for + süre*
usually (generally)	since + başlangıç zamanı
very often	
often (frequently)	so far
sometimes	until now
occasionally	up till now
seldom	to date
rarely	up to now
hardly	recently
never _____0%	lately
	the last ...
	the past ...
	just *
	yet*
	already*

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

(have / has been + Ving)

I **have been living** in Ankara for 20 years. (**have lived**)

How long? sorusuna cevap verdiği için continuous tercih edilir.

Zaman ifadeleri:

How long?

All day / week / month / year = the whole week / month / year

For two weeks / Since 1990

ALIŞTIRMA 1

Doğru seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

1. Nina has worked in this computer company **for / since** 5 years.
2. Lisa has lived in the city center **for / since** ages.
3. I moved my house to a new location a month ago. I haven't seen my old neighbors **for / since** the past month.
4. We are on a very interesting trip with my besties. We've had some real adventures **for / since** the beginning of our journey.
5. Eric has been the Mayor of the city **for / since** 2018.

ALIŞTIRMA 2

Doğru seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

1. My husband **taught / has taught** English for 27 years. (He is still teaching.)
2. He **taught / have taught** English at a language school for 2 years in 2000.
3. I **lived / have lived** in Ankara since I was born.
4. She **knew / has known** her best friend since 2005.
5. Shakespeare **wrote / has written** many plays and poems.
6. I **had / have had** this headache at least for five days.
7. Everybody **had / has had** a lot of difficult days this winter due to the pandemic.
8. Jessica **missed / has missed** the conference last week because of her unexpected operation.
9. It **was / has been** a busy week at school, and it isn't over yet.
10. I am sorry to tell you that the plane **left / has left** 15 minutes ago.
11. I **drank / have drunk** four cups of coffee today.
12. I **read / have read** 50 pages so far.
13. I feel really tired now. We **went / have been** to a party last night.
14. In the last two decades, technology **improved / has improved** dramatically.
15. One of our colleagues **was / has been** in Germany on a business trip for four days.

ALİŞTİRMA 3

Doğru seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

1. He should wash his car. He ---- it for ages.

- A) didn't wash
B) hasn't washed

2. Paul's computer is working now. I guess he ---- it.

- A) repaired
B) has repaired

3. We ---- an apple tree in our garden, but it died.

- A) planted
B) have planted

4. She ---- writing the report. It didn't take long.

- A) finished
B) has finished

5. Recently many young people ---- abroad to different countries to have a better education.

- A) went
B) have gone

6. This is the first time I ---- eating Korean food.

- A) tried
B) have tried

7. I ---- ill for a week, but I'm OK now.

- A) felt
B) have felt

8. My uncle ---- in London for 5 years, but he is thinking of coming back to Turkey nowadays.

- A) is living
B) has been living

9. My mother ---- cooking half an hour ago, and she is still in the kitchen now.

- A) started
B) has started

10. I ---- at university for three years. Next year, I'll graduate and start working as an English teacher.

- A) studied
B) have been studying

11. My sister ---- geography since she graduated from university.

- A) is teaching
B) has been teaching

12. Prices ---- up. Everything is more expensive nowadays.

- A) went
B) have gone

13. I ---- my keys, but then I found them in one of my pockets.

- A) lost
B) have lost

14. I ---- very well recently. I think I should see a doctor.

- A) am not feeling
B) haven't been feeling

15. Why are you so late? We ---- here for half an hour.

- A) are waiting
B) have been waiting

16. I must get back to the office. Nowadays we ---- on a new project.

- A) are working
B) have been working

17. We're meeting some old friends. We ---- them for ages.

- A) didn't see
- B) haven't seen

18. David ---- on the sofa for the last twenty minutes.

- A) slept
- B) has been sleeping

19. He ---- in İzmir for 3 years, but now he lives in Ankara.

- A) lived
- B) has lived

20. I ---- abroad lately due to the pandemic.

- A) didn't go
- B) haven't been

GELECEK ZAMAN FUTURE SIMPLE

(will / won't / be going to + verb)

Zaman ifadeleri: tomorrow, next week / year, in the future, soon*, in 2050

1) Gelecekte yapılacak eylemler için kullanılır.

- A. They will not go to the cinema this weekend.
- B. We won't play football tomorrow.
- C. My friend will not come to our party next Monday.

2) Niyet / isteklilik anlatmak için kullanılır.

- A. **Mark:** These bags are so heavy!
- Bob:** I'll help you.
- B. **Child:** I'm really hungry.
- Parent:** I'll make a sandwich.

3) Söz vermek için kullanılır.

- A. We will call you as soon as we arrive at our destination.
- B. Thanks a lot for your financial support. I will pay it back next week. I promise!
- C. **Protagonist:** I will always love you.

4) Kesin plan yapmak için kullanılır.

- A. I am fed up with taking the bus or subway to work. I am going to buy a car as soon as I can.
- B. We bought some paint this morning. We are going to paint our house soon.

5) Tahminde bulunmak için kullanılır.

- A. The weather reports say it will be sunny tomorrow.
- B. Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain.

IMMEDIATE FUTURE YAKIN GELECEK

"be about to," "be on the verge/brink/ edge of", "... olmak üzere / eşğinde olan" şeyleri anlatırken kullanılır.

- a. Hurry up! The train is about to leave the station!
- b. The child is very nervous and he is on the brink of tears. Poor thing.
- c. The meeting is about to start we should check the sound system before it starts.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

(will be Ving) ...yapıyor olacak

Verilen bir gelecek zaman diliminde devam eden eylemi anlatmak için kullanılır. "This time + tomorrow / next week" gibi ifadelerle ya da "while" ile kurulan zaman cümleciklerinde kullanılır.

- While most people are having a holiday next month, I will be studying for my exams. However, it is worth it.
- This time tomorrow, I will be attending a meeting, so I can't go out with you.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

(will have V3) ...yapmış olacak

Gelecekte belli bir zamandan önce bitmiş olacak eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır. Sıklıkla "by + zaman ifadesi" ve "in ... years' / months' time," ile ya da "by the time" ile kurulan zaman cümleciklerinde kullanılır.

Örnekler:

- The research team will have finished the project **by the end of this month / by 2030.**
- By the time** we arrive at the cinema, the film will have already started.
- When we reach the hotel, we will have driven for ten hours.
- In two years' time**, we will have settled in the country.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(will have been Ving) yapıyor olmuş olacak

- By the time we get there, we **will have been driving** for two hours.
- By the time we get there, we **will have driven** for two hours.

ikisi de doğrudur.

HOW LONG? sorusuna cevap verdiği için continuous tense kullanımı tercih edilir.

ÖZEL KULLANIM: TAHMİN ETMEK, PLANLAMAK, BEKLEM EK

Intend, plan ve hope fiilleri, gelecekte yapacağımız eylemler için şu andaki düşüncelerimizi ifade ederler.

Bu fiiller future tense ile kullanılmazlar.

"Planlamaktayız (plan, intend, mean),

beklemekteyiz (expect, anticipate, project, foresee),

ümit etmekteyiz (hope, believe)" gelecekte olacağı anlamını zaten bu fiiller taşırlar.

- I intend / hope to buy a summer house.
- I'm planning to buy another car this year / I plan to buy another car next year.

Sıklık Zarfları:	Zaman İfadeleri:
always _____ 100%	tomorrow in the future next year / month in days / years to come in the upcoming days/ years in 2040 by 2100 as of 2050
usually (generally)	
very often	
often (frequently)	
sometimes	
occasionally	
seldom	
rarely	
hardly	
never _____ 0%	

GELECEK ZAMANDA OLAYLARI SIRAYA SOKMAK

“Before, After, When” ile Zaman Cümlecikleri

Zaman cümleciklerinde, ifade edilen zaman kavramı gelecek zaman olsa dahi, Future Time asla kullanılmaz.

*Gelecek Zaman bildiren Tenseler Ana Cümlede kullanılır.

When	<p>will be going to</p>
While	
After	
As soon as	
Once	
The minute	
The moment	
Before	
By the time	
Until	
Till	

- DOĞRU:** Before Mary goes to school tomorrow , she will eat breakfast.
- YANLIŞ:** Before Mary ~~will go~~ to school tomorrow , she will eat breakfast.
- DOĞRU:** Alberto will go abroad w hen he graduates in 2030.
- YANLIŞ:** Alberto will go abroad w hen he ~~will graduate~~ in 2030.

Future Tenses Alıştırma 1

Aşağıda sol tarafta yarısı verilmiş cümleleri sağ taraftaki uygun ifadelerle eşleştiriniz.

A.

1. By the time the guests arrive, ----	a. he will have worked for the company for 40 years.
2. When he retires at the end of this month, ----	b. she will have prepared everything.
3. After they finish counting the votes, ----	c. we will learn who our new director is.
4. Before my cousins go abroad, ----	d. before the party starts.
5. They will announce their engagement ----	e. they will sell their house in İstanbul.

B.

1. As soon as the teacher makes the explanations, ----	a. w hen they save enough money.
2. They will have better working conditions ----	b. the students will start answering the questions.
3. They will buy a house ----	c. after the new manager starts her job.
4. Jack and Jessica will travel around the world ----	d. before they have a baby.
5. She will have a holiday ----	e. w hen the final exams finish.

ALİŞTİRMA 2

Doğru seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

1. **When I ---- at the hotel tonight, I ---- a shower.**

- A) arrive / will have
B) will arrive / have

2. **As soon as I ---- my driving license, I ---- a car.**

- A) will get / buy B) get / will buy

3. **By the time we ---- at the border, we ---- for almost 15 hours.**

- A) arrive / will have driven
B) will have arrived / drive

4. **They can't come to our wedding; they ---- an international conference abroad.**

- A) attended
B) are going to attend

5. **As of next week, he ---- going to the gym.**

- A) has started
B) will start

6. **I don't think he ---- the job he has applied for.**

- A) will get
B) will have got

7. **While you are attending the summer school here in Ankara, I ---- on the beaches in Antalya.**

- A) was sunbathing
B) will be sunbathing

8. **Tomorrow evening, they ---- to Bodrum; their plane ---- off at 20:00.**

- A) are going / takes
B) will be going / took

9. **This time tomorrow, I ---- on the beach.**

- A) am lying
B) will be lying

10. **Before the situation ---- worse, we ---- up with a good solution.**

- A) will get / come
B) gets / will come

11. **After he ---- from the university, he ---- abroad for his master's degree.**

- A) graduates / will go
B) is going to graduate / will go

12. **As soon as our father ---- better, we ---- our own company.**

- A) is getting / will have started
B) gets / will start

13. **They ---- the necessary changes as soon as they ---- the documents back.**

- A) are going to make / get
B) will be making / are getting

14. **Whenever I ---- to London, I ---- like a provincial.**

- A) go / feel
B) will go / will feel

15. **Until everyone ---- back home, we ---- talking about the issue!**

- A) comes / will start
B) comes / won't start

Tüm zamanlar özet Alıştırma 1

1. **Which of the following expressions can be used in past tenses?**

- A) had know n B) know
C) knew D) has know n
E) w ill know

2. **Which of the following expressions can be used in past tenses?**

- A) use B) had used
C) have used D) w ill use
E) w as using

3. **Which of the following expressions can be used in present tenses?**

- A) are visiting B) visited
C) w ill visit D) have visited
E) visits

4. **Which of the following expressions can be used in past tenses?**

- A) formerly B) earlier
C) tomorrow D) previously
E) recently

5. **Which of the following expressions can be used in future tenses?**

- A) soon B) tw ice a year
C) next Wednesday D) yesterday
E) three times a day

6. **Which of the following expressions can be used in present tenses?**

- A) regularly B) once a year
C) from time to time D) yesterday
E) tomorrow

7. **Which of the following expressions can be used in present tenses?**

- A) every tw o days B) last year
C) on Sundays D) tomorrow
E) in my free time

8. **Which of the following expressions can be used in past tenses?**

- A) tomorrow B) in the 20th century
C) five months ago D) yesterday
E) the other day

9. **Which of the following expressions can be used in past tenses?**

- A) in the past B) in the past five years
C) last summer D) in the last ten days
E) in the Middle Ages

10. **Which of the following belong to the same category?**

- A) tomorrow B) recently
C) yesterday D) next year
E) in the future

11. **Which of the following belong to the same category?**

- A) the other day B) last week
C) long ago D) so far
E) by 2050

12. **Which of the following belong to the same category?**

- A) once B) as soon as
C) now D) w hen
E) just

13. **Which of the following expressions refer to "after"?**

- A) before B) as soon as
C) until D) once
E) by the time

14. **Which of the following expressions can be used in present tenses?**

- A) once upon a time B) tw ice a year
C) every month D) yesterday
E) three times a day

15. **Which of the following expressions refer to "until"?**

- A) by B) before
C) after D) once
E) as soon as

16. **Which of the following expressions refer to "before"?**

- A) till B) as soon as
C) until D) once
E) by the time

17. **Which of the following expressions refer to "while"?**

- A) once B) as soon as
C) as D) w hen
E) after

18. **Which of the following expressions can be used in Present Perfect Tense?**

- A) formerly B) earlier
C) tomorrow D) lately
E) recently

ZAMAN UYUMU

PAST	PAST
PRESENT	PRESENT / FUTURE

ANA CÜMLE	ZAMAN CÜMLEŞİ
past	past
present	present
future	present

a. ANA CÜMLE past ise ZAMAN CÜMLEŞİ de past olur.

1. When we started the project, we had many questions in our minds.
2. When we started the project, we were working with a Japanese team.
3. While we were planning the project, we were working with a Japanese team.
4. When we started the project, we had finished three similar projects.

!!! DİKKAT !!!

Zaman cümleciği “since” (-den beri) ile başlayıp devamında Past simple olan zaman cümleciği ile ana cümlesi present perfect veya present perfect continuous uyumu da vardır.

1. We have visited many cities since we retired in 2010.
2. Since we retired in 2010, we have visited many cities.

b. ANA CÜMLE present ise ZAMAN CÜMLEŞİ de present olur.

1. When we start a project, we have many questions in our minds.
2. While we are planning the project, we are discussing the details with a Japanese team now.

c. ANA CÜMLE future ise ZAMAN CÜMLEŞİ present olur.

1. When we start a project, we will work with a Japanese team.
2. By the time we finish the project, we will have spent 50 million dollars on it.

Zaman cümleciğinde “will” veya “be going to” kullanılmaz.

Zaman bağlaçları ile kurulan cümlelerde ana cümlede have / has v3 KULLANILMAZ.

When		
After		
As soon as		
Once	Present V ₁	Present V ₁
The minute	-have/has V ₃	Future
The moment	Be V _{ing}	Have / has V ₃
Before		
By the time		
Until		
Till		

ZAMAN UYUMU ALIŞTIRMA 2

1. **When I go home, ----.**
 - A) I take a shower
 - B) I am taking a shower
 - C) I have taken a shower
 - D) I took a shower
 - E) I had taken a shower
2. **When I go home tonight, ----.**
 - A) I send you an email
 - B) I sent you an email
 - C) I am going to send you an email
 - D) I had sent you an email
 - E) I have sent you an email
3. **Before I sleep, ----.**
 - A) I brush my teeth
 - B) I brushed my teeth
 - C) I was brushing my teeth
 - D) I have brushed my teeth
 - E) I had brushed my teeth
4. **While we are learning English, ----.**
 - A) they had learnt French
 - B) they learnt French
 - C) they have learnt French
 - D) they are learning French
 - E) they were learning French
5. **While we were learning English, ----.**
 - A) they will have learnt French
 - B) they learn French
 - C) they have learnt French
 - D) they are learning French
 - E) they were learning French
6. **Before I slept, ----.**
 - A) I brush my teeth
 - B) I will have brushed my teeth
 - C) I am brushing my teeth
 - D) I have brushed my teeth
 - E) I had brushed my teeth

Alıştırma 3. Doğru seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

1. **When I arrived home, I ---- that I ---- my house keys in the office.**
 - A) will realise / forgot
 - B) realised / will forget
 - C) realised / had forgotten
 - D) hasn't realised / had forgotten
2. **The postman ---- just as I ---- the house.**
 - A) comes / will leave
 - B) came / was leaving
 - C) had come / leave
 - D) has come / had left
3. **She ---- everything by the time her children ---- back home from school.**
 - A) cooks / came
 - B) is cooking / had come
 - C) cook / will come
 - D) had cooked / came
4. **When I ---- him, it ---- me happy.**
 - A) met / will make
 - B) meet / makes
 - C) have met / had made
 - D) will meet / makes
5. **Their little boy ---- when they ---- his room.**
 - A) was sleeping / entered
 - B) sleeps / was entering
 - C) has slept / will enter
6. **While she was going to school, she saw an accident. A car ---- into a tree.**
 - A) crashes
 - B) had crashed
 - C) will crash
 - D) is crashing
7. **While the children ----, the man left home to catch his train.**
 - A) sleep
 - B) are sleeping
 - C) will sleep
 - D) were sleeping
8. **When she was a child, she ---- in a small village.**
 - A) have lived
 - B) am living
 - C) lived
 - D) live
9. **The parcel arrived just as we ---- the office.**
 - A) leave
 - B) were leaving
 - C) are leaving
 - D) will leave

Alıştırma 4. Boşluğu doğru bir şekilde tamamlayan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

1. **The last time I ---- my grandfather, I ---- just three years old.**
 - A) have seen / have been
 - B) saw / was
 - C) had seen / was
2. **When the war ---- out, he ---- there for 6 months.**
 - A) broke / had been studying
 - B) breaks / has studied
 - C) broke / studied
3. **The boy sitting next to me on the plane ---- nervous because he ---- before.**
 - A) had been / didn't fly
 - B) was / hadn't flown
 - C) has been / didn't fly
4. **Bill ---- Jane to marry him as soon as he ---- a job.**
 - A) had asked / found
 - B) asked / found
 - C) has asked / finds
5. **Some tourists ---- the same resort many times as the place ---- magnificent views all year long.**
 - A) have visited / has
 - B) visit / has had
 - C) had visited / had
6. **His father ---- as a mechanic for a garage for 10 years, and then he ---- his own place in 2005.**
 - A) had worked / had opened
 - B) worked / has opened
 - C) worked / opened

7. **Before I ---- him, he ---- in the crowd.**
 - A) have recognized / disappeared
 - B) recognized / had disappeared
 - C) had recognized / disappeared
8. **When they ---- yesterday morning, everywhere was white; it ---- during the night.**
 - A) had woken up / snowed
 - B) woke up / had snowed
 - C) have woken up / snowed
9. **They ---- to go on a holiday during the semester as they ---- one for two years because of the pandemic.**
 - A) wanted / hadn't had
 - B) had wanted / had
 - C) wanted / haven't had
10. **By the time my brother ---- four years old, he ---- how to read and write.**
 - A) has been / learned
 - B) was / learned
 - C) was / had learned
11. **That boy ---- a long way since he ---- that drama club.**
 - A) has come / started
 - B) came / started
 - C) had come / started
12. **He ---- in İzmir for four years, but then he ---- to İstanbul to work for an important company.**
 - A) lived / had moved
 - B) lived / has moved
 - C) had lived / moved

13. **We ---- the same photocopier every day until our boss ---- us a new one last week!**
- A) have used / bought
B) had used / bought
C) used / has bought
14. **The security ---- until all the visitors ---- the museum. Then, he locked the door and turned the alarm on.**
- A) waited / left
B) had waited / had left
C) waited / have left
15. **My brother ---- to the hospital as soon as he ---- about his son's birth.**
- A) had gone / heard
B) went / had heard
C) has gone / heard
16. **Until my cousin ---- that company, he ---- never ---- in Brussels.**
- A) had joined / had ... been
B) joined / had ... been
C) joined / has ... been
17. **This ---- the fifth exam the students ---- this week!**
- A) has been / had
B) was / had had
C) is / have had
18. **It wasn't ---- I heard him speak that I recognized him.**
- A) before
B) when
C) until
19. **The injured man was already dead ---- the ambulance arrived.**
- A) as soon as
B) by the time
C) since
20. **---- I came to this language center, I have met a lot of people from different countries.**
- A) Before
B) Since then
C) Ever since
21. **After the students ---- in their exam papers, they ---- the class.**
- A) handed / have left
B) handed / left
C) had handed / had left
22. **Yesterday, I ---- my parents from the airport to say that I ---- safe and sound.**
- A) had called / had arrived
B) called / had arrived
23. **This ---- the best film I ---- ever ----!**
- A) was / have ... seen
B) is / have ... seen
C) has been / had ... seen

BÖLÜM 06

İNGİLİZCEDE SORU TÜRLERİ

İNGİLİZCE SORU TÜRLERİ İKİYE AYRILIR:

1. Cevabı YES veya NO olan sorular

A: Does she live in Ankara?

B: Yes, she does. Yes, she lives in Ankara.

No, she doesn't. No, she doesn't live in Ankara.

A: Are you a student?

B: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

2. Cevabı bilgi veya detay gerektiren, soru kelimeleri ile (WH- / HOW) ile başlayan sorular

*** BİLGİ ALMAK İÇİN SORULAN SORULAR

“When, where, who, why, what, how, how long, how much, how often” gibi doğrudan bilgi almak için sorulan soru türüdür.

A: Where does she live?

B: In Ankara. / She lives in Ankara.

A: How do you get to school?

B: I take the bus. / My parents give me a lift. / My parents take me to school.

BİLGİ SORULARI

SORU SÖZCÜĞÜ	YARDIMCI FİİL	ÖZNE	ANA FİİL	CÜMLENİN DEVAMI
(a) Does		she	work	there?
(b) Where	does	she	work?	
(c) Do		they	work	there?
(d) Where	do	they	work?	
(e)	Did	he	work	there?
(f) Where	did	he	work?	
(g) Is		he	living	there?
(h) Where	is	he	living?	
(i) Where	have	they	worked?	
(k) Can		Mary	work	there?
(l) Where	can	Mary	work?	
(m) Will		he	be living	there?
(n) Where	will	he	be living?	
(o) Who			works	there?
(p) Who can			come?	
(q) Are		they		there?
(r) Where	are	they?		
(s) Was		Pam		there?
(t) Where	was	Pam?		

Alıştırma 1 - Aşağıdaki diyalogları kutularda verilen bilgileri kullanarak tamamlayın.

1. A: What time do you usually have lunch? B: At 1:00 p.m.	a. At 1:00 p.m.
2. A: What do you usually have for lunch? B: ----.	b. Three times a week.
3. A: How do you go to work? B: ----.	c. By underground
4. A: What time do you leave work? B: ----.	d. No, I don't.
5. A: Where do you have dinner? B: ----.	e. At 6:00 p.m.
6. A: What do you usually do after work? B: ----.	f. Yes, I do.
7. A: When do you leave home in the morning? B: ----.	g. A sandwich and orange juice.
8. A: Do you go on holiday alone? B: ----.	h. About an hour.
9. A: How often do you go to the gym? B: ----.	i. Meet my friends.
10. A: Do you do online shopping much? B: ----. I prefer the traditional way.	j. At 7.30 a.m.
11. A: How long does it take you to go to work? B: ----.	k. Usually at home.

Alıştırma 2 - Doğru cevabı işaretleyin.

- A: ---- do you study for your exams?
B: In the school library.
A) Who B) Where
C) What D) When
- A: ---- students are there in your class?
B: Sixteen.
A) How many B) Which
C) When D) How much
- A: ---- do you do your homework?
B: After school.
A) Where B) When
C) Which D) Whose
- A: ---- umbrella is this?
B: It's David's.
A) Whose B) Where
C) When D) How many
- A: ---- subject is your favourite at school?
B: Maths.
A) Whose B) Where
C) When D) Which
- A: ---- is playing basketball in the garden?
B: My cousin's children are playing basketball there.
A) Whose B) Who
C) When D) What
- A: ---- is flying up in the sky?
B: Kites are flying there.
A) When B) Where
C) What D) Whose
- A: ---- is that woman in red dress?
B: She is my sister's best friend.
A) What B) Who
C) Which D) When
- A: ---- is mum now?
B: She is in the kitchen cooking.
A) Where B) When
C) What D) Which
- A: ---- do you have classes?
B: From 9:30 am. to 2 pm.
A) Where B) When
C) What D) Who
- A: ---- chairs are there in the class?
B: Twenty chairs.
A) How much B) How many
C) What D) Which

BÖLÜM 06

SIFATLAR (ADJECTIVES)

SIFAT TÜRLERİ
a) İŞARET SIFATLARI: this, that, these, those
b) AYIRIM SIFATLARI: each, every, either, neither
c) BELİRSİZ MİKTAR SIFATLARI: some, any, no, little, few, many, much, one, twenty, etc.
d) "DİĞER" ANLAMINA GELENLER: other, the other, another, etc.
e) SORU SÖZCÜKLERİ: which, what, whose, etc.
f) SAHİPLİK SIFATLARI: my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their, etc.
g) FİZİKSEL GÖRÜNÜM SIFATLARI: square, tall, etc.
h) FİKİR - DÜŞÜNCE SIFATLARI: beautiful, early, cheap, important, difficult, dangerous, etc.
i) YAŞ SIFATLARI: old, young, middle-aged, etc.
j) EBAT SIFATLARI: large, small, little, etc.
k) RENK SIFATLARI: yellow, blue, purple, etc.
l) MİLLİYETLER: Turkish, American, Chinese, etc.
m) MATERYALLER: metal, iron, gold, etc.
n) VERB3 + VERBing SIFATLARI (SIFAT FİİL): boring – bored, interesting – interested in, tired – tiring, etc.
PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES “-ed” vs “-ing”
This is a boring TV series. >>> We are bored .
This is a frustrating article. >>> I am frustrated .

Alıştırma 3 - Aşağıdaki cümlelerde uygun olan sıfatı yuvarlak içine alın.

- Some perfumes or scents can be *disgusting* / *disgusted*. I really hate the smell of them.
- The tourist was *confusing* / *confused* by the street signs in the city.
- Your speech at the seminar was very *inspiring* / *inspired*. I liked it a lot.
- Some books make people feel *boring* / *bored*.
- My little brother is so *annoying* / *annoyed* as he is always making too much noise.
- Sally was *disappointing* / *disappointed* because her favourite TV show was cancelled.
- It is really *tiring* / *tired* to move to a new house.
- It was very *disappointing* / *disappointed* not to be selected for the football team.
- We come home pretty *exhausting* / *exhausted* at the end of each day.
- You look so *worrying* / *worried*. What's the matter?

Alıştırma 4. Aşağıdaki cümlelerde uygun olan sıfatı yuvarlak içine alın.

- Mum, don't show my baby photos to people. It is so **embarrassing** / **embarrassed**.
- I really felt **embarrassing** / **embarrassed** when I realized that I didn't have enough money to pay my lunch.
- It wasn't **surprising** / **surprised** that she failed the exam as she hadn't studied at all.
- Her parents were **surprising** / **surprised** when they learnt her exam results.
- The little boy was **terrifying** / **terrified** when he saw the big dog running towards him.
- I have never seen such a **terrifying** / **terrified** film before.
- The audience was very **disappointing** / **disappointed** at the end of the concert.
- It is extremely **disappointing** / **disappointed** when you lose a match on penalties.

SIFATLAR İLE KARŞILAŞTIRMALAR YAPMAK

2 ŞEYİ / KİŞİYİ KARŞILAŞTIRMA COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES: sıfat + -er than / more + sıfat + than			
a) Norway is colder than Egypt. b) Health is more important than money.		Comparative yapıda iki kişi, nesne veya kavram karşılaştırılır. Bu karşılaştırmalar sıfatları kullanarak yapılır.	
	Sıfat	Karşılaştırma	Kural:
a) Tek Heceli Sıfatlar	cold hot cheap big	colder hotter cheaper bigger	Eğer sıfatın son sesi bir ünsüz ise ve bu ünsüzden hemen önce bir ünlü geliyorsa sondaki ünsüz çift yazılır. Örneğin: big – bigger, thin – thinner, hot – hotter
b) Sonu “-y” ile biten sıfatlar	witty funny	wittier funnier	-y den önce ünsüz ses geliyorsa -y atılır ve -ier yazılır.
c) İki den fazla heceli sıfatlar	important intelligent famous	more important more intelligent more famous	“more” iki veya daha fazla heceli sıfatlardan önce kullanılır.
d) Düzensiz Sıfatlar	good bad far	better worse farther / further	Yan tarafta da görüldüğü gibi bu üç sıfatın “comparative” halleri düzensizdir.

İKİ ŞEYİ KARŞILAŞTIRIRKEN “THAN” KULLANIMI

a) These rooms are more comfortable than the other rooms. b) Your room is bigger than my room. c) His dad is older than mine. d) My car is old, but yours is older. e) Joan Collins is famous, but Michael Jackson is more famous. f) Real Madrid is good, but Barcelona FC is better.	“Than” karşılaştırılan ikinci ismin önünde kullanılır. Ancak konuşmacı ve dinleyici için hangi isimlerin karşılaştırıldığı açık ise “than” kullanılmayabilir.
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“LESS + ADJECTIVE + THAN” KULLANIMI

A bike is less expensive than a car. Money is less important than health.	“less,” “daha az” anlamına gelir. “less” tek heceli sıfatlar ile kullanılmaz, iki ya da daha fazla heceli sıfatlar için kullanılabilir.
--	---

Aşağıdaki cümleleri inceleyin.

1. Fish is more delicious than pizza is.
2. Contrary to the common belief, a fox is less intelligent than a crow is.
3. Windsurfing is more difficult than swimming is.
4. According to the common belief, girls are more hardworking than boys.
5. A car is more comfortable than a coach is.
6. Horses are more powerful than donkeys.
7. Computers are faster than typewriters are.
8. A van is bigger than a car.

“but” ile ZITLIK GÖSTERMEK

Olumlu Cümle +, but + Olumsuz Yardımcı Eylem

1. Laura is rich, but John isn't.
2. Some exams are easy, but YDS isn't.
3. I can speak English, but he can't.

Olumsuz Cümle +, but + Olumlu Yardımcı Eylem

1. Laura isn't rich, but John is.
2. Mary doesn't study hard, but Laura does.
3. I can't speak English, but he can.

“as adjective as” “...KADAR” – EŞİTLİK

Laura is 25 years old and Jack is 25, too.

Laura is as young as Jack.

FAKAT,

Those girls are identical twins.

However, you can distinguish them because Jenny is not as tall as Jessie.

not so adjective as

John is not so tall as James.

three times as....as

Istanbul is three times as large as Ankara.

My grandfather is four times as old as his grandson.

“as + adjective + as” kullanımı karşılaştırılan iki isim arasında eşitliği göstermek için kullanılır.

“three times, four times, etc.” tamlamaları farklılığın katlarını karşı tarafa aktarır.

“EN...” DERECESİ

SUPERLATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES:

“the adjective + -est / the most + adjective”

- a) Among all students in class, Brian is the oldest.
- b) Health is the most important thing in one's life.
- c) The Nile River is the longest river in the world.

3 ve daha fazla sayıdaki küme elemanlarının birisinin üstün / farklı olduğunu göstermek için kullanılır.

	Adjective	Superlative Form	
a) Tek Heceli Sıfatlar	cold tall cheap big	the coldest the tallest the cheapest the biggest	the + adjective + -est
b) Sonu “-y” ile biten sıfatlar	pretty funny	the prettiest the funniest	the + adj + -iest
c) İki kiden fazla heceli sıfatlar	important intelligent famous	the most important the most intelligent the most famous	the most + adjective
d) Düzensiz sıfatlar	good bad far	the best the worst the farthest / the furthest	

“The Least + adjective” “en az”

This is the least expensive meal I have ever eaten.
I think deserts and polar regions are the least desirable places in the entire world!

the least, “the most” sözcüğünün tam tersidir ve “en az / en azı” anlamındadır.

“the least” tek heceli sıfatlar ile kullanılmaz, iki ya da daha fazla heceli sıfatlar için kullanılabilir.

“one of + superlative adj + Çoğul İsim” Kullanımı

Ankara is one of the most crowded cities in Turkey.
The Golden Gate Bridge is one of the longest bridges in the world.

19 March was one of the longest days in my life.
You are one of the most important people in my life.

“one of” “birisidir” şeklinde çevrilir.

one of + çoğul isim alır.

Yakın anlamlı cümle sorularında “one of” yerine “among” (arasındadır) kelimesi sıklıkla sorulur.

KARŞILAŞTIRMALAR ÖZET TABLOSU

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative Form
a) Tek heceli sıfatlar	cold cheap big	colder cheaper bigger	the coldest the cheapest the biggest
b) Sonu “-y” ile biten sıfatlar	pretty funny	prettier funnier	the prettiest the funniest
c) İki Heceli Sıfatlar	significant intelligent famous	more significant more intelligent more famous	the most significant the most intelligent the most famous
d) Düzensiz sıfatlar	good bad far	better worse farther / further	the best the worst the farthest / the furthest

Alıştırma 5 - Doğru cevabı işaretleyiniz.

- A rabbit is ---- than a tortoise, but a tiger is ---- of all.
A) fast / the faster
B) the fastest / faster
C) faster / the fastest
D) faster / fast
- Jessy is a ---- student than me, but Helen is ---- in our class.
A) good / better
B) better / the best
C) the best / better
D) better / good
- Italy is ---- than Ireland, but France is ---- of those three countries.
A) large / largest
B) larger / largest
C) larger / the largest
D) large / the largest
- I am ---- than my sister, but my brother is ---- among my siblings in our family.
A) old / oldest
B) older / oldest
C) old / the oldest
D) older / the oldest
- A motorbike is ---- than a car, but a bike is ---- of all.
A) cheaper / the cheapest
B) cheap / the cheapest
C) cheap / cheapest
D) cheaper / cheapest
- A horse is ---- than a dog, but an elephant is ---- of all.
A) heavy / heaviest
B) the heavier / heaviest
C) heavier / the heaviest
D) heavier / heaviest

BÖLÜM 06

ZARFLAR (ADVERBS)

1. Durum & hal gösteren zarflar	rapidly, effortlessly, clearly, accurately, exactly The student answered the question easily. She drives fast. She speaks English fluently.
2. Kısıtlama zarfları	only, merely, just, purely, solely, simply, exclusively We only focus on exam questions. Success is never purely coincidence.
3. Bakış açısı gösteren	scientifically, chemically, semantically Economically, the world is in a bad position.
4. Derece zarfları	rather, quite, fairly, extremely, much, a lot, highly
5. Vurgu yapmak / dikkat çekmek için kullanılan zarflar	mainly, specifically, primarily, notably, especially, principally, predominantly, mostly, chiefly Especially, the children in India are suffering. Semantics primarily deals with meanings of utterances.
6. Sıklık zarfları	always, usually, sometimes, ever, never, seldom I never sleep before midnight.
7. Tüm cümleyi niteleyen zarflar	Fortunately, no one has been hurt during the hurricane. Obviously, Socrates was innocent.
8. Zaman zarfları	today, now, yesterday, next week, later, afterwards
9. Yer gösteren zarflar	here, there, inside, outside, upstairs, downtown

Alıştırma 6. Aşağıdaki boşluklara kelimelerin doğru biçimlerini yerleştiriniz.

Örnek: She put the glasses down **carefully**. (careful)

- That's a ----- book. You should read it.
She did ----- in the exam and passed her class. (good / well)
- She is a ----- writer.
She writes her novels -----.(successful / successfully)
- Linda's articles are very ----- . She writes her articles -----.(clear / clearly)
- My cousin is studying so ----- for the university exam next week. (hard / hardly)
- This sofa is so ----- . You can sit there -----.(comfortable / comfortably)
- This topic seems so ----- .
The students can understand it -----.(easy / easily)
- The secretary is very ----- .
She cannot finish the reports on time as she works very -----.(slow / slowly)
- Please be ----- and wait for your friends outside -----.(quiet / quietly)
- He is a ----- driver. He drives really -----.(fast)
- After my journey, I was looking forward to sleeping in my ----- bed.
All I want is to sleep ----- in my bed. (comfortable / comfortably)
- It is hard to believe that some parents can treat their children so -----.(bad / badly)
- Drugs have become a ----- problem at schools.
We have to deal with it -----.(serious / seriously)
- A: Why are you waiting so -----?
B: I'm always ----- before having an interview. (anxious / anxiously)
- Jessica's mother is very ----- of her success.
She is watching her dance -----.(proud / proudly)

Alıştırma 7. Doğru cevabı yuvarlak içine alınız.

1. The newly married couple decorated their house **beautiful / beautifully**.
2. I didn't have a **good / well** start this morning as I was late for an important meeting.
3. The reason why she failed her exam was that she didn't study **hardly / hard**.
4. It was an **easy / easily** exam, but some students did it **bad / badly**.
5. The concert was advertised **good / well**, but the ticket sales were not that **good / well**.
6. Little children can learn some **easy / easily** words more **easy / easily** than the complex ones.
7. The traffic warden stopped the car because the man was driving **dangerous / dangerously**.
8. Exercising will keep your body **healthy / healthily**.
9. Our team lost the match due to the goal in the **finally / final** minute.
10. "Keep **quiet / quietly!**" the teacher shouted **angry / angrily**. "Your friends are still trying to answer the questions."
11. My roommate attended primary school in Paris, so she speaks French **fluent / fluently**.
12. I couldn't catch him as he was running too **speedily / speedy** for me.
13. A YouTube influencer always attracts people's attention as he speaks **effective / effectively**.

CEVAP ANAHTARLARI

FASİKÜL 1

Present Tenses key:

Alıştırma 1

1.A	2.B	3.D	4.A	5.B
6.C	7.C	8.B	9.C	10.A
11.C	12.D	13.B	14.D	15.B
16.C	17.B	18.B	19.C	20.A
21.A	22.C			

Alıştırma 2

1.B	2.A	3.B	4.B	5.B
6.A	7.B	8.B	9.A	10.B
11.B	12.B	13.A	14.B	15.B
16.A	17.B	18.B	19.B	20.B
21.B	22.B	23.B	24.B	25.A
26.B	27.A	28.B	29.B	30.A
31.A	32.B	33.C	34.A	35.B
36.B	37.A	38.B	39.B	40.A

Past tenses key:

Alıştırma 1

1.B	2.C	3.B	4.B	5.B
6.C	7.C	8.B	9.A	10.C
11.A	12.B	13.A	14.B	15.A

Alıştırma 2

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.A	5.A
6.C	7.B	8.C	9.B	10.C
11.B	12.C	13.B	14.C	15.A
16.C	17.A	18.C	19.B	20.C
21.B	22.A	23.B	24.A	25.C
26.B	27.A	28.B	29.C	30.A
31.B	32.C	33.A	34.B	35.A
36.B	37.C	38.A	39.A	40.B

Present Perfect Tense key

Alıştırma 1:

1.for	2.for	3.since	4.since	5.since
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Alıştırma 2:

1. has taught	2. taught	3. have lived
4. has know n	5. w rote	6. have had
7. has had	8. missed	9. has been
10. left	11. have drunk	12. have read
13. w ent	14. has improved	15. has been

Alıştırma 3

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.A	5.B
6.B	7.A	8.B	9.A	10.B
11.B	12.B	13.A	14.B	15.B
16.A	17.B	18.B	19.A	20.B

Future tenses alıştırma 1

A.	1. b	2. a	3. c	4. e	5. d
B.	1. b	2. c	3. a	4. d	5. e

Future tenses alıştırma 2

1.A	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.B
6.A	7.B	8.A	9.B	10.B
11.A	12.B	13.A	14.A	15.B

Tüm zamanlar özet Alıştırma 1

1.A,C	2.B, E	3.A,D,E
4.A,B,D	5.A,B,C,E	6.A,B,C
7.A,C,E	8.B,C,D,E	9.A,C,E
10.A,D,E	11.A,B,C	12.A,B,D
13.B,D	14.B,C,E	15.A,B
16.A,C,E	17.C,D	18.D,E

Alıştırma 2

1.A,	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.E	6.E
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Alıştırma 3

1.C	2.B	3.D	4.B	5.A
6.B	7.D	8.C	9.B	

Alıştırma 4

1.B	2.A	3.B	4.B	5.A
6.C	7.B	8.B	9.A	10.C
11.A	12.C	13.B	14.A	15.B
16.B	17.C	18.C	19.B	20.C
21.B	22.B	23.B		

Tenses with YDS Vocabulary Set 1 key

1. C	2. E	3. A	4. D	5. C
6. B	7. E	8. A	9. D	10. B
11. C	12. E	13. E	14. A	15. D
16. A				

Tenses with YDS Vocabulary SET II ANSWER KEY

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. D	5. C
6. C	7. A	8. E	9. B	10. E
11. A	12. C	13. D	14. B	15. C
16. B				

**SORU TÜRLERİ
SIFATLAR & ZARFLAR
BAĞLAÇLAR
SORU TÜRLERİ**

Alıştırma 1

1. a	2. g	3. c	4. e
5. k	6. l	7. j	8. f
9. b	10. d	11. h	

Alıştırma 2

1. B	2. A	3. B	4. A
5. D	6. B	7. C	8. B
9. A	10. B	11. B	

SIFATLAR & ZARFLAR

Alıştırma 3

1. disgusting	2. confused
3. inspiring	4. bored
5. annoying	6. disappointed
7. tiring	8. disappointing
9. exhausted	10. worried

Alıştırma 4

1. embarrassing	2. embarrassed
3. surprising	4. surprised
5. terrified	6. terrifying
7. disappointed	8. disappointing

Alıştırma 5

1. C	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. A	6. C
------	------	------	------	------	------

Alıştırma 6

1. good / well	2. successful / successfully
3. clear / clearly	4. hard
5. comfortable / comfortably	6. easy / easily
7. slow / slowly	8. quite / quietly
9. fast / fast	10. comfortable / comfortably
11. badly	12. serious / seriously
13. anxiously / anxious	14. proud / proudly

Alıştırma 7

1. beautifully	2. good
3. hard	4. easy / badly
5. well / good	6. easy / easily
7. dangerously	8. healthy
9. final	10. quiet / angrily
11. fluently	12. fast
13. attractively	