

BÖLÜM 06

İNGİLİZCEDE SORU TÜRLERİ SAYFA 89

Can you swim?
Yes, I can.
No I can't.

İNGİLİZCE SORU TÜRLERİ İKİYE AYRILIR:

1. Cevabı **YES** veya **NO** olan sorularA: **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.**

yardımcı fiiller:

be (am/ is/are --- was/were --- been)
do /does
did
have/has + v3

had +v3

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? **nerede?**B: **In Ankara.** / She lives **in** Ankara.

go to / get to somewhere

A: **How** do you get to school?B: I **take** the bus. / My parents **give me a lift.** / My parents **take me to school.**

(ulaşım konusunda)
...gitmek

beni ebeveynlerim bırakır /götürür.

take(v): 1. almak 2. götürmek I will take you to school 3. binmek, ile gitmek 4. almak süre-zaman The exam takes 3 hours
5. require gerektirmek
What does it take to be an accountant? muhasebeci olmak ne gerektirir/ister?

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?	

özneyi soran sorularda yardımcı fiil gelmeyebilir

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

Alıştırma 2 - Doğru cevabı işaretleyin.

1. A: ---- do you **study** for your exams?

B: **In the school library.**

A) Who

B) **Where**

C) What **ne / hangi?**

D) When

2. A: ---- **students** are there **in your class?**

B: **Sixteen.**

A) How many

B) Which **hangi?** seçenek verilirse which , seçenek verilmezse "what" hangi anlamı katar!!!

C) When

D) How much **sugar /salt /water/ money**

3. A: ---- do you do your homework?

B: **After school.**

A) Where

B) **When**

C) Which

D) Whose **book is this?** bu kimin kitabı?

What is your favourite music?

What is your favourite music?
Classic or pop?

4. A: ---- **umbrella** is this?

B: **It's David's.**

A) **Whose**

B) Where

C) When

D) How many

5. A: ---- **subject** is **your favourite** at school?

B: **Maths.**

A) Whose

B) Where

C) When

D) Which

favour(n,v): 1. tutmak sevmek yeğlemek favourite: tutulan sevilen

2. iyilik Can you do me a **favour?** bir iyilik yapar mısın?

6. A: ---- **is playing basketball** in the garden?

B: **My cousin's children** are playing basketball there.

A) Whose

B) **Who**

C) When

D) What

7. A: ---- **is flying up** in the sky?

B: **Kites** are flying there.

A) When

B) Where

C) What

D) Whose

8. A: ---- **is that woman** in red dress?

B: She is my sister's best friend.

A) What

B) Who

C) Which

D) When

Uçurtma

9. A: ---- is mum now?

B: She is in the kitchen cooking.

A) Where

B) When

C) What

D) Which

10. A: ---- do you have classes?

B: From 9:30 am. to 2 pm.

A) Where

B) When

C) What

D) Who

11. A: ---- chairs are there in the class?

B: Twenty chairs.

A) How much

B) How many

C) What

D) Which

ten 10
eleven 11
twelve 12

thirteen
fourteen
fifteen
sixteen
seventeen
eighteen
nineteen

twenty 20

→ 15

Fifty 50

some: 1. bazı 2. birkaç a few 3. çeşitli/various diverse 4. yaklaşık olarak = nearly/ about / approximately **

any: 1. hiç 2. herhangi bir / her

BÖLÜM 06

SIFATLAR (ADJECTIVES)

s. 91

M.K.

SIFAT TÜRLERİ
a) İŞARET SIFATLARI: ^{bu /şu - o} this, ^{onlar} that, these, those şunlar/onlar bunlar
b) AYIRIM SIFATLARI: each, every, either, neither her bir ikisinden biri, ikisinde değil
c) BELİRSİZ MİKTAR SIFATLARI: some, any, no, little, few, many, much, one, twenty, etc. bazı/birkaç, 1 20
d) "DİĞER" ANLAMINA GELENLER: other, the other, another, etc. M:K: some.....but other(s)..... öteki bir diğer /aynısından bir daha
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. kare, uzun
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. mor
l) MİLLİYETLER: Turkish, American, Chinese, etc. aynı zamanda dil adları olarak kullanılır
m) MATERYALLER: metal, iron, gold, etc.
n) VERB3 + VERBing SIFATLARI (SIFAT FİİL): boring – bored, interesting – interested in, tired – tiring, etc. "his" PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES “-ed” vs “-ing” -ici ici 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. kafa karıştırıcı / kafası karışmış= puzzled / bewildered
- Your speech at the seminar was very inspiring / ~~inspired~~. I liked it a lot. ilham verici
- Some books make people feel ~~boring~~ / bored.
- My little brother is so annoying / ~~annoyed~~ as he is always making too much noise. sinir bozucu
- Sally was ~~disappointing~~ / disappointed because her favourite TV show was cancelled. hayal kırıklığına uğramış= frustrated
- It is really tiring / ~~tired~~ to move to a new house. yorucu: exhausting
- It was very ~~disappointing~~ / disappointed not to be selected for the football team. can sıkıcı / üzücü / hayal kırıklığı veren
- We come home pretty exhausted / ~~exhausted~~ at the end of each day. = very tired / fatigued
- 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~~. mahcup eden / utandıran
- I really felt ~~embarrassing~~ / embarrassed when I realized that I didn't have enough money to pay my lunch. mahcup
- It wasn't surprising / ~~surprised~~ that she failed the exam as she hadn't studied at all. hiç
- 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. korkmuş / scared / afraid
- I have never seen such a terrifying / ~~terrified~~ film before. such: böylesine korkunç bir film görmedim
- The audience was very ~~disappointing~~ / disappointed at the end of the concert.
- It is extremely disappointing / ~~disappointed~~ when you lose a match on penalties.

same : utanç

SIFATLAR İLE KARŞILAŞTIRMALAR YAPMAK

What matters more is not money but health. = Daha önemli olan şey para değil sağlıktır.

2 ŞEYİ / KİŞİYİ KARŞILAŞTIRMA

COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES:

sıfat + -er than / more + sıfat + than

"daha" + sıfat / zarf
more
-er

a) Norway is colder than Egypt. Norveç Mısır'dan daha soğuktur.

Egypt is not as cold as Norway. Mısır Norveç kadar soğuk değildir.

b) Health is more important than money. Money is not important.

Sağlık paradan daha önemlidir.

a. true b. false

Comparative yapıda iki kişi, nesne veya kavram karşılaştırılır. Bu karşılaştırmalar sıfatları kullanarak yapılır.

	Sıfat	Karşılaştırma	Kural:
a) Tek Heceli Sıfatlar	cold hot cheap big	-er 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	-ier wittier funnier	-y den önce ünsüz ses geliyorsa -y atılır ve -ier yazılır.
c) İki kiden 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 uzak	better worse farther / further daha uzak daha fazla	Yan tarafta da görüldüğü gibi bu üç sıfatın "comperative" halleri düzensizdir.

daha uzak
*extra
more
daha fazla/ileri

İKİ ŞEYİ KARŞILAŞTIRIRKEN "THAN" KULLANIMI ^{from} -den / -dan	
a) These <u>rooms</u> are more comfortable than the <u>other rooms</u>. b) <u>Your room</u> is bigger than <u>my room</u>. 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.

"LESS + ADJECTIVE + THAN" KULLANIMI	
A bike is less expensive than a car. Money is less important than health. <i>is not as important as</i>	"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**. (delicious)

M.K. 2. Contrary to the common belief, a fox is **less intelligent than** a crow is. Genel inancın aksine, bir tilki bir kargadan daha az zekidir

3. Windsurfing is more difficult than swimming is.

M.K. 4. According to the common belief, girls are **more hardworking than** boys.

A crow exceeds/ surpasses/ outweighs a fox in terms of intelligence.

5. A car is **more comfortable than** a coach is.

karga tilkiyi zeka bakımından geçer

6. Horses **are more powerful than** donkeys.

7. Computers **are faster than** type-writers are.

8. A van **is bigger than** a car.

→ koy 2. bus

2 1

“but” ile ZITLIK GÖSTERMEK

Olumlu Cümle +, but + Olumsuz Yardımcı Eylem

1. Laura is rich, but John isn't. = Unlike John, Laura is rich.
2. ✓ Some exams are easy, but YDS isn't. Unlike certain exams, YDS is a challenging exam.
3. I can speak English, but he can't. Belli sınavların aksine YDS zor bir sınavdır

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.

angora
in English

"as adjective as" "...KADAR" – EŞİTLİK

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

Laura is as young as Jack.

de

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...” DERECEŚİ için grup /kategori/yer ifade edilmelidir 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 + people / things 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!

Bence çöller ve kutup bölgeleri tüm dünyada en az arzulanan yerlerdir

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.

...birdir / ...dan birisidir. **** M.K.

"one of + superlative adj + Çoğul İsim" Kullanımı

Ankara is one of the most crowded cities in Turkey. ~~the most crowded~~

The Golden Gate Bridge is among 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. ANCAK!!! Çeviride aslına sadık kal. one of ile among farkı SORULUR

Ankara is among the most crowded cities ✓

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

angora
enJilish

Alıştırma 5 - Doğru cevabı işaretleyiniz.

1. A rabbit is ---- than a tortoise, but a tiger is ---- of all. hepsi içinde/arasında

- A) ~~fast / the faster~~
B) ~~the fastest / faster~~
C) faster / the fastest
D) ~~faster / fast~~

2. 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

superlative + in /among ... + grup / class / yer/ kategori /zaman

bu 3 ülke arasında

3. 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~~

bu

kardes

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilish

Zarflar genelde fiili niteler.

ayrıca "sıfatları, başka zarfları veya tüm cümleyi" niteleyebilir

BÖLÜM 06

ZARFLAR (ADVERBS)

— ly

walk /speak

kolayca, açık şekilde /net, doğru şekilde

1. Durum & hal gösteren zarflar	rapidly, effortlessly, clearly, accurately, exactly tam olarak= precisely + wh- /how The student answered the question easily. She drives fast. hızlı / 2. oruç tutmak >> intermittent fasting: aralıklı oruç She speaks English fluently. akıcı şekilde
2. Kısıtlama zarfları	sadece: only, merely, just, purely, solely, simply, exclusively We only focus on exam questions. Success is never purely coincidence. Başarı, asla tamamen tesadüf değildir
3. Bakış açısı gösteren	scientifically, chemically, semantically anlamsal Economically, the world is in a bad position.
4. Derece zarfları	çok, oldukça, hayli rather, quite, fairly, extremely, much, a lot, highly + expensive / challenging
5. Vurgu yapmak / dikkat çekmek için kullanılan zarflar	özellikle mainly, specifically, primarily, notably, especially, principally, esas olarak temel predominantly, mostly, chiefly essentially Especially, the children in India are suffering. Semantics primarily deals with meanings of utterances.
6. Sıklık zarfları	How often? ne sıklıkla?? *tüm zamanlar ile gelebilir 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	When? today, now, yesterday, next week, later, afterwards
9. Yer gösteren zarflar	here, there, inside, outside, upstairs, downtown = in the city centre şehir merkezinde

M.K.
M.G.

M.K.
M.G.

T.i.i.

Alıştırma 6. Aşağıdaki boşluklara kelimelerin doğru biçimlerini yerleştiriniz.

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

1. That's a good book. You should read it.

She did well in the exam and passed her class. (good / well)

2. She is a successful writer.

She writes her novels successfully.

3. Linda's articles are very clear. She writes her articles clearly. (clear / clearly)

4. My cousin is studying so hard for the university exam next week. (hard / hardly)

5. This sofa is so comfortable. You can sit there comfortably.

6. This topic seems so easy.

The students can understand it easily.

7. The secretary is very slow.

She cannot finish the reports on time as she works very slowly.

8. Please be quiet and wait for your friends outside

quietly.

9. He is a fast driver. He drives really fast. (fast)

10. After my journey, I was looking forward to sleeping in my bed.

All I want is to sleep in my bed. (comfortable / comfortably)

11. It is hard to believe that some parents can treat their children so badly.

12. Drugs have become a problem at schools.

We have to deal with it. (serious / seriously)

13. A: Why are you waiting so?

B: I'm always before having an interview. (anxious / anxiously)

14. Jessica's mother is very of her success.

She is watching her dance. (proud / proudly)

hard:

1. a hard exam: zor sınav adj
2. I work hard. Sıkı / çok çalışırım adv
3. a hard object sert bir nesne

1. açık/net 2. kesmek yok etmek clear a forest

1. hemen hemen hiç neredeyse hiç
2. nadiren
2. güçlükle / zar zor

quite expensive: oldukça pahalı

very

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. it is not that good /hot /cold
5. The concert was advertised good / well, but the ticket sales were not that good / well. that + sıfat
= o kadar /o denli + sıfat
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.

BÖLÜM 06

İKİ CÜMLEYİ VE ANLAMI BİRBİRİNE BAĞLAMAK

ÖNEMLİ NOT! İngilizcede <u>peş peşe gelen ve anlamca ilişkisi olan cümleler hiçbir zaman sadece virgül ile bağlanmaz. Mutlaka bir bağlaca ihtiyaç vardır.</u>	ÖRNEK: a) <u>The seminar ended, so we left the room.</u> b) <u>The seminar ended, but we stayed in the room and went on discussing.</u> YANLIŞ <u>*The seminar ended, we left the room</u>
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İNGİLİZCEDE BAĞLAÇ TÜRLERİNİ İKİ SINIFA AYIRABİLİRİZ: İki cümle arasına virgül (,) ile gelenler (**Conjunctions**) ve iki cümle arasına gelen ancak NOKTA (.) ile ayrılanlar (**Transitions**).

NOT: Zarf Cümlecikleri ile (because, when, though, etc.) ile cümleler de kurulabilir.

A - İKİ CÜMLE ARASINA VIRGÜL İLE GELENLER (CONJUNCTIONS)

AND (ve)	- It was sunny , and there were many people in the parks.
BUT (fakat, ama)	- This house is big , but it is too expensive .
OR (or else) (ya da, yoksa)	-We must hurry , or / or else we will be late.
SO (bundan dolayı)	- I was exhausted , so I did not go out yesterday. - We were late , so we had to take a taxi.

B – İKİ CÜMLE ARASINA GELEN VE NOKTA İLE AYRILAN BAĞLAÇLAR (TRANSITIONS)

İngilizcede cümleleri anlam bakımından birbirine bağlamak için "transition" bağlaç grubu kullanılır.

CÜMLE 1	. BAĞLAÇ,	CÜMLE 2
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HOWEVER (TRANSITION)

ama, fakat:

The team played well. However, they could not win the match.

BUT (conjunction)

ama, fakat:

The team played well, but they could not win the match.

BAĞLAÇLARIN SINIFLANDIRILMASI

ancak - ZITLIK (CONTRAST)	
However	The team played well. However, they could not win the match.
bundan dolayı -SONUÇ	
So, Therefore, Thus	The team played well. Therefore, they were able to win the match.
dahası, buna ek olarak - İLAVE FİKİR	
Also, In addition	The team played well. Also, they scored five goals in the first half.
daha sonra	
Afterwards, Later, Then	I got up early and had breakfast this morning. Afterwards / Later / Then, I went to school.
örneğin	
For example For instance To illustrate DİKKAT: SUCH AS + İSİM (cities such as İstanbul, Ankara and İzmir) ...gibi şehirler =like	There are massive cities in Turkey. For example, İstanbul is one of the largest cities in the world. for example + CÜMLE

BENZER OLARAK/ BENZER ŞEKİLDE	
Similarly	Students <u>should come to class on time.</u> <u>Similarly</u> , <u>teachers should come to class on time.</u>
ASLINDA, ASLINA BAKARSANIZ- VURGU	
In fact, Actually, indeed	İstanbul is one of the biggest cities in Turkey. <u>In fact</u> , it is the biggest city in Turkey.
YANI, BAŞKA BİR DEYİŞLE- AÇIKLAMA, YENİDEN ANLATMAK	
<u>In other words</u> , <u>That is</u>	Laura is a vegetarian. <u>That is</u> , she does not eat meat.
Bundan ziyade / bunun yerine /doğrusunu söylemek gerekirse- DÜZELTME	
Rather <u>Instead</u> In fact Actually	The team became the champion not because it played well. Rather , it was by luck .
YOKSA	
Or else Otherwise	We <u>must hurry</u> . <u>Otherwise</u> , <u>we will be late</u> .

not x
but y

M.K
...not ---
X

...s v o
✓

C – ZARF CÜMLECİKLERİ İLE ANLAMLARI BAĞLAMAK**VİRGÜL KULLANIMI:**

Diğer zarf cümlecikleri gibi, sebep gösteren zarf cümlecikleri de ana cümlenin başına gelirlse (,) ile ayrılmak zorundadırlar.

BECAUSE (ÇÜNKÜ, İÇİN, DEN DOLAYI)	
İki cümlenin arasında anlam ve kullanım farkı yoktur.	I took a taxi <u>because I was late.</u> <u>Because I was late,</u> I took a taxi.

BEKLENMEYEN SONUÇ GÖSTEREN ZARF CÜMLECİKLERİ

THOUGH - ALTHOUGH - EVEN THOUGH (-E RAĞMEN) M.K.	
“-e rağmen” veya “olmasına rağmen” anlamı verirler.olsa da her ne kadar.... olsa da Bu zarf cümlecikleri ile beklenmeyen sonuçları doğuran olaylardan bahsedilir. Aralarında anlam veya kullanım farkı yoktur.	a. Although it is cold, we want to go swimming. b. We want to go swimming <u>even though it is cold.</u> c. Though it is cold, we want to go swimming

Alıştırma 8. Uygun olan cevabı işaretleyin.

1. ----- the students had enough time, they couldn't finish the exam on time. .
 A) However B) Because C) Although D) So
 + however, / yet / but, not
2. What would you like to do after work? We can go to the cinema, ----- we can stay at home and watch a film.
 A) but B) or C) so D) for = because
3. We were unable to find enough money. -----, we had to change our plans about buying a new house.
 A) Therefore B) Moreover C) Although D) But
4. She always gets good grades in her exams. -----, she is an excellent tennis player.
 A) However B) Moreover C) In fact D) Otherwise
5. You must be in the office on time, ----- we will go without you.
 A) but B) or else C) so D) for
6. The man tried to explain to the police what had happened. -----, they didn't believe him.
 A) However B) Moreover C) In fact D) Otherwise
7. I don't prefer eating fast food ----- I want to be fit and healthy.
 A) although B) whereas C) but D) because

8. There is nothing on TV tonight, ----- let's go out for a walk.

- A) so B) or
C) but D) for

9. Some people have a good handle on their budget. -----, they know how much they are spending.

- A) Besides 4 B) In other words
C) However D) Otherwise

10. The restaurant was dark and gloomy. -----, the food was not very appealing either.

- A) That is B) Moreover
C) Similarly D) Afterwards

11. The students learned the linkers. -----, they read some sample paragraphs to see their usages.

- A) Then B) Otherwise
C) However D) In contrast

12. Living in a flat has some drawbacks. -----, you don't have your own garden to have a barbecue.

- A) Such as B) Therefore
C) Moreover D) For example

13. The report he prepared was not detailed. -----, some parts of it were inaccurate.

- A) Otherwise B) Moreover
C) However D) Therefore

14. I could only arrive home very late on Friday night, or ----- very early on Saturday morning.

- A) because B) although
C) rather D) so

15. Playing together teaches kids some important social skills ----- sharing.

- A) likewise B) that is
C) such as D) or else

16. He is a millionaire. -----, he isn't happy at all.

- A) But B) Then
C) However D) Therefore

17. He has always worked hard for that company ----- he doesn't earn much.

- A) because B) even though
C) so D) however

18. She cooked lots of things in the kitchen but didn't clean it -----.

- A) afterwards B) in addition
C) otherwise D) in fact

19. I am a vegetarian. -----, I have only eaten fresh fruits and vegetables for the last two years.

- A) Otherwise B) However
C) Then D) Actually

20. On his first day of school, he got up early, had a shower ----- drank only black coffee.

- A) but B) and
C) so D) or else

21. You'd better arrive on time; -----, we will start the meeting without you.

- A) otherwise B) but
C) because D) although

22. The children went on playing in the park ----- it was so cold and rainy.

- A) because B) though
C) afterwards D) so

23. The charwoman tidies the house and ----- cooks their meals every day.

- A) then B) also
C) because D) for

24. The police stopped him on the motorway ----- he was driving extremely fast.

- A) but B) though
C) then D) because

25. He didn't want to see a dentist ----- he had a toothache for two weeks.

- A) otherwise B) but
C) because D) although

26. The registration to this class will be free; -----, the students will get some free materials.

- A) however B) for example
C) in addition D) but

27. My friend's dog sniffed me and ----- let me go in.

- A) then B) so
C) because D) for

28. I am a vegan; -----, I do not eat any animal-based product.

- A) in fact B) for example
C) similarly D) in other words

29. The students asked lots of questions ----- they couldn't understand the instructions completely.

- A) although B) because
C) so D) and

30. ----- she has survived her illness, she is still very weak.

- A) Although B) Whereas
C) In fact D) Because

Alıştırma 9. Uygun olan cevabı işaretleyin.

1. We can go to a restaurant ----.

- A) or I can make something at home
B) but we have no options there
C) and enjoyed ourselves
D) although we were exhausted

2. Because this is private property, ----.

- A) guests are most welcome
B) people don't want to visit us
C) you cannot enter inside
D) you can have a picnic here

3. Give her the letter to read; ----.

- A) or else she would not finish it on time
B) then she will understand what you mean
C) because she was so curious about it
D) also she has brought something for you

4. She is going to the art gallery with her friends ----.

- A) but she has to study for her final exams
B) though she is not very interested in painting
C) because she hates them without any reason
D) afterwards she has visited her grandparents

5. The two men started fighting all of a sudden ----.
- A) otherwise they will be signing a contract
 - B) although they are really close friends
 - C) for they were completely from different cultures
 - D) because one of them misunderstood the other
6. Stop following me, ----.
- A) or else I will call the police
 - B) but you shouldn't make a noise
 - C) because you will break the rules
 - D) although you look like a robber
7. The man couldn't get the job ----.
- A) because he seems to be willing
 - B) then he will try his chance in other companies
 - C) although he had all the qualifications
 - D) so he complained to the managers for that
8. Everybody at home was sleeping, ----.
- A) so he didn't switch on the lights
 - B) but they have prepared everything for him
 - C) although it was very late for that
 - D) as he was the only person to have an exam
9. I was brought up to be polite to my teachers; ----.
- A) in contrast, I believe it is something necessary
 - B) similarly, I've tried to teach that to my daughter
 - C) however, my friends didn't like that at all
 - D) unless they told me to tell my opinion on that
10. Although their teachers gave them a lot of tests, ----.
- A) their parents weren't satisfied with that
 - B) they succeeded in passing the exam
 - C) they didn't have enough time to socialise
 - D) it took quite a long time to finish them all