

Maximise



Grammar Book

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Verb Tenses 1

Yardımcı Fiil "Be"

Bir sözcük grubunun cümle olabilmesi için en az bir özne (subject) ve bir fiil (verb) içermesi gerekir. Bir başka deyişle temel cümle bir özne ve bir fiilden oluşur.

Örnek

- John **sings**

live, work, eat, drink, speak, play, study, read, write, watch, listen, sleep, walk, run, come, go, do, have gibi, yapılan veya meydana gelen bir faaliyeti gösteren kelimelere *fiil* denir. Bu tür kelimeleri içeren cümlelere *fiil cümlesi* denir. Oysa bazı cümleler özne içermelerine rağmen bu cümledeki özne yukarıda örnekleri verilen faaliyetlerden birini yapmaz. Onun yerine bu tür cümlelerde öznenin bir özelliğinden bahsedilir.

Örnek

- John **is** handsome.

Birinci örnekte John'un şarkı söylediğinden bahsedilirken ikinci cümlede John'un yakışıklılığından söz edilmektedir. Dikkat edilmesi gereken nokta söylemek (sing) bir fiil iken, (bir faaliyeti bildirir), yakışıklı (handsome) kelimesi fiil değil, sıfattır. İşte bu tür cümlelerde yani içinde bir fiil olmayan cümlelerde be yardımcı fiili kullanılır. Hatırlamak gerekirse, **bir sözcük grubunun cümle olabilmesi için en az bir özne ve bir fiil içermesi gerekir** demiştik. Kısaca fiil yoksa, yardımcı fiil "**be**" kullanılmalıdır.

"Be" fiilinin birinci (present) hali **am, is** ve **are** dir, ve "be" fiilinden sonra üç farklı yapı gelebilir.

- a) be + isim (John is a **musician**)
- b) be + sıfat (John **is** handsome)
- c) be + edat ve isim (John **is** at home)

Aşağıdaki örnekleri inceleyelim. Sol sütundaki cümleler yardımcı fiil "be" içermektedir. Yani öznenin bir özelliğinden, durumundan bahsetmektedir.

Sağ sütundaki cümleler ise "be" fiili içermez ve öznenin şahsen yaptığı bir işten bahseder, diğer bir deyişle bunlar fiil cümlesidir.

John **is** a singer.

I **am** a teacher.

My brother **is** tall.

Paul and Mary **are** married.

Sue **is** in London.

John **sings**.

John **plays** the piano.

I **teach** English.

My brother **lives** in Beşiktaş.

Paul and Mary **have** a daughter.

Sue **works** in London.

"Be" fiilinin farklı Tense ve Modal'lara çekimi vardır:

am, is, are / was, were / has been, have been / had been / am going to be, is going to be, are going to be / will be / would be / can be, could be / have to be, must be, should be, ought to be / could have been, must have been ...etc.

Derslerimize başlamadan önce, fiil cümleleri ile yardımcı fiil 'be' ile yapılan cümlelerin farkını göz önünde bulundurarak aşağıdaki tabloyu inceleyelim ve geçmiş bilgilerimizi tazeleyip, eksiklerimizi giderelim.

The Present Simple Tense

Yardımcı fiil be kullanılarak yapılan cümlelerde am, is, are kullanılır.

I	am
He She It	is
We You They	are

I	am not
He She It	is not
We You They	are not
Am	I ?
Is	he she it ?
Are	we you they ... ?

I **am** late I **am not** late **Am** I late?
John **is** British John **isn't** British **Is** John British?

- Sue and Peter **are** married.
- Sue and Peter **aren't** married.
- **Are** Sue and Peter married?

Fiil Cümleleri

Tüm cümlelerde fiilin birinci hali kullanılır. Sadece "he, she, it" ile kurulan olumlu cümlelerde fiile "-s" takısı gelir. Fiile "-s" takısının geldiği başka bir durum yoktur.

Örnek

- I **speak** Turkish
- Helen **speaks** German.

Bütün zamanlarda:

- ✓ Cümleyi olumsuz yapmak için "not" eki kullanılır,
- ✓ "not" eki sadece bir yardımcı fiille birlikte kullanılır.
- ✓ Soru cümlelerinin de başında mutlaka yardımcı fiil kullanılır.
- ✓ The Simple Present Tense için yardımcı fiil "**do**" ve (he, she, it) için "**does**" 'dir.

Örnek

- I **like** tea.
- Peter **speaks** French.
- I **do not** like tea.
- Peter **does not speak** French.
- **Do** you like tea?
- **Does** Peter **speak** French?

The Simple Present Tense Yapısının Kullanımı

1. The Simple Present Tense genel olarak yaptıklarımızı veya genellikle olup biten şeyleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

Örnek

- I **work** for a music shop.
- What time **does** your father **come** home?
- My little sister and brother **adore** ice-cream.
- Mr. Dickinson's occupation does not **correspond** to my position here.

2. Fiillere 3. tekil şahısların (he, she, it) olumlu cümlelerinde "-s" takısı gelirken aşağıdaki kurallar geçerli olur.

✓ ch, sh, x, ss, o ile biten fiillerden sonra "-es" gelir.

- Watches, washes, boxes, kisses, goes

✓ sessiz harf + y ile biten fiilden sonra "-ies" gelir ve "y" harfi düşer.

- cry → cries ● try → tries

✓ have fiili has'e dönüşür.

- Have → has

Bu kuralların dışında kalanlar normal olarak "-s" takısı alır.

Uyarı

✓ 3. tekil şahıslarla yapılan soru cümlelerinde ve olumsuz cümlelerde fiiller "-s" takısıyla değil, yalın hallerinde kullanıldığını unutmayınız.

Örnek

- Peter always **has** breakfast in the mornings. Peter **doesn't have** breakfast in the mornings.

3. "Do" ve "does" yardımcı fiil olduğu gibi, yapmak anlamında asıl fiil olarak da görev alabilir (do kelimesini yapmak anlamında asıl fiil olduğu cümlelerde). Bu durumda soru cümleleri ve olumsuz cümlelerde iki tane "do (does)" olacaktır.

Örnek

- My mother **likes** crosswords.
- My mother **does** the crosswords in the paper everyday.

- My mother **doesn't like** crosswords.
- My mother **doesn't do** the crosswords in the paper.

- **Does** your mother **like** crosswords?
- **Does** your mother **do** the crosswords in the paper?

- Mr. and Mrs. Hall **do** the tango.
- Mr. and Mrs. Hall **don't do** the tango.

- **Do** Mr. and Mrs. Hall **do** the tango?

Frequency Adverbs (Sıklık Zarfları)

Bir işin ne sıklıkta yapıldığını anlatmak için "Frequency Adverbs" denilen sıklık zarfları kullanılır. Bunları "always" yani "daima" dan "never" yani "hiçbir zaman", "asla", 'ya doğru şöyle sıralayabiliriz.

- ✓ always (her zaman, daima, hep)
- ✓ usually (genellikle),
- ✓ often (sık sık)
- ✓ frequently (sık sık)
- ✓ sometimes, occasionally (bazen, ara sıra)
- ✓ seldom (seyrek)
- ✓ rarely (nadiren)
- ✓ hardly ever (hemen hemen, hiç)
- ✓ never (hiçbir zaman, asla)

Bu Sıklık Zarflarının Cümledeki Yerleri

1. Fiil cümlelerinde yüklem ile özne arasında kullanılırlar.

Örnek

- Peter watches TV in the evenings.
- Peter **usually** watches TV in the evenings.

2. Cümlede yardımcı fiil varsa, bu sefer yardımcı fiilden sonra kullanılırlar.

Örnek

- Sue is late for work.
- Sue is **rarely** late for work.
- Mr. and Mrs. Parker are **always** humble in their behaviour.

3. *Sometimes* ve *usually* cümlede farklı bir vurgu yaratmak için başta da kullanılır.

Örnek

- **Sometimes** things aren't what they seem.
- **Usually** I pass over people staring at me.

Often, *generally*, *frequently* de bu şekilde cümlelerin başında kullanılabilir ama *sometimes* ve *usually*'nin kullanımı kadar yaygın değildir.

The Simple Present Tense ile kullanılan diğer zaman zarfları

1. Present Simple ile yapılan cümlelerin sonunda "every" kelimesiyle başlayan zaman zarfları da kullanılır. "Every" kelimesinden sonra bir zaman birimi (day, week, month) kullanılmalıdır.

- every hour
- every day
- every week
- every weekend
- every summer

Örnek

- Mr. Robinson shaves **every morning**.
- They celebrate their anniversary **every July**.

2. Ayrıca bir işi belli bir zaman birimi süresince (day, week, year) kaç kere yaptığımızı da aşağıdaki gibi söyleriz.

once		
twice	a	day
three times (thrice)	a	week
four times	a	month
five times	a	year

Örnek

- I go to the cinema **once a week**.

3. Belirli bir programa göre işleyen gelecek faaliyetleri de The Simple Present Tense ile anlatırız.

Örnek

- The train leaves Haydarpaşa at 7:30 **tomorrow morning**.

4. The Simple Present Tense masal anlatımında ya da olmuş bir olayı , olayı gören biri kendi ağzından bir hikaye gibi anlatırken de kullanılır. (Narrative style)

Örnek

- Prince Charming **kisses** Snow White, and she **wakes up** and **returns** to life.
- Psychologist: What do you **recall** when you **go back** to that night ?
Patient : Well, I'm in a deserted street. Suddenly I **take** a sharp left then there they **are**. I **run** but I can't escape ...

5. Gazete başlıkları da The Simple Present Tense ile atılır ancak The Simple Past Tense olarak çevrilir.

Örnek

- US President **rejects** accusations.
- Hooligans **destroy** shops around stadium.

The Present Progressive Tense

Bir yüklemi "**be+ Ving**" şeklinde kullanırsak bu, o , yükleme süreklilik (progressive/continuous) anlamı katar. "**Be +V ing**" yapısındaki "be" yardımcı fiilin gerekli şekilde çekimini yaparak da cümlelerin zamanını belirlemiştir.

Örneğin "be " yardımcı fiilin" present halleri "am, is are" ; past halleri "was, were", ve future halinin de "will be" olduğunu göz önüne alırsak:

am+ Ving
is+ Ving
are+ Ving

Present Progressive

was+ Ving
were+ Ving

Past Progressive

will be+ Ving

Future Progressive olacaktır.

Kısaca: I'm **reading** this page at the moment Türkçe'deki şimdiki zamanın karşılığı olarak düşünülebilir.

Örnek

- John **is studying** in his room right now.
- Robin **is studying** music at the college.
- Cheetahs **are becoming** extinct.

Yukarıdaki üç cümle The Present Progressive Tense yapısının üç farklı kullanımına örnektir. Bu bölümde bu üç kullanımı göreceğiz.

Ama öncelikle The Present Progressive Tense ile yapılan cümlelerin yapılarını hatırlatalım.

a) Yes/No sorularında am, is, are başta kullanılır.

Örnek

- **Is** Andy **sleeping**?
- **Are** you **enjoying** yourself?

Tek kelimedenden oluşan "wh-" sorularında, soru kelimesinden sonra "am, is, are" kullanılır.

Örnek

- What **is** Steven **doing**?
- Where **are** they **going** now?

b) Daha önce de belirttiğimiz gibi olumsuzluk eki "**not**" sadece yardımcı fiillerden sonra kullanılır. The Present Progressive Tense için '**am not, is not ve are not**' olur.

Örnek

- Jason **isn't doing** well these days.
- I **am not listening** to you!
- They **are not looking** this way.

The Present Progressive Tense yapısının kullanımı

Aşağıdaki cümlelerin kullanım alanlarını ve aralarındaki farkı bulabilir misiniz?

- 1) My mother **is cooking** in the kitchen.
- 2) a) I'm **reading** a very nice book at the moment,
b) Sally **is working** harder these days.
- 3) Due to the excessive CO² in the atmosphere, our climate **is getting** warmer.

Yukarıdaki cümlelerin anlamları aynı sırayla aşağıda verilmiştir.

- 1) The Present Progressive Tense, "My mother **is cooking** in the kitchen" cümlesinde olduğu gibi, gerçekten şu anda olan bir faaliyeti anlatmakta kullanılır.

Örnek

- Why **are** you **staring** at me ?!
- Darling, look. Our baby **is crawling**!

- 2) a) Tam konuşma esnasında olmasa da, son günlerde, o sıralarda, son zamanlarda olan faaliyetleri de yukarıdaki "I'm reading a very nice book at the moment." cümlesinde olduğu gibi kullanılır.

Örnek

- Bruce **is seeing** a new girl these days.
- I'm **planning** on moving house at the moment.

- b) Yine son zamanlarda, genelde olandan açıkça farklı bir şekilde gerçekleşen olayları da The Present Progressive Tense ile anlatır. Yukarıdaki "Sally is working harder these days." cümlesinde olduğu gibi.

Örnek

- I'm **feeling** tired in the evenings these days.
- Nowadays, my sister **is eating** more vegetables.

Bu yapıyla daha çok, "these days, nowadays ve at the moment" zarfları kullanılır. Ayrıca "this + zaman" birimi yapısında kullanılabilir (this week, this month, this year...)

Örnek

- **This month**, we're working at the weekends, too.

- 3) Üçüncü cümlede olduğu gibi, zaman içinde değişmekte olan bir durumu da The Present Progressive Tense ile anlatırız.

Örnek

- The moon **is getting** closer to the Earth.
- The inflation rate **is getting** higher and higher.
- People **are putting** too much CO² into atmosphere

Tüm yukardakilerin dışında, bu zaman, "tomorrow, next week, next year" gibi gelecek zamanı gösteren zaman zarflarıyla, **gelecek zaman** anlamında da kullanılır.

Örnek

- My uncle is arriving **tomorrow**.

Dikkat Edilmesi Gereken Noktalar

1. **The Present Progressive Tense'de olumsuz sorular** iki şekilde yapılabilir,

- **Aren't** you enjoying the film? ya da ● **Are** you not enjoying the film?
- **Aren't** we **leaving** now? ya da ● **Are** we **not leaving** now?

Birinci tekil şahısla bir soru şekli 'Are' ile olurken:

- **Aren't** I doing well? Diğer soru 'Am' ile olur. ● **Am** I **not** doing well?

2. **Non-Progressive Verbs:** (Süreklilik bildiren zamanlarda [be+ Ving] kullanılmayan fiiller)

Bazı fiiller süreklilik bildiren zamanlarda kullanılmaz. Bunlar genellikle:

- ✓ durum bildiren fiiller,
- ✓ duygu ve düşüncelerle ilgili fiiller,
- ✓ beş duyuyla ilgili fiiller ve,
- ✓ sahiplik anlamı içeren fiillerdir.

Başlıcaları şunlardır:

a) Düşünce ve duygularla ilgili olanlar:

adore, agree, appreciate, believe, care, consider(!), doubt, dislike, desire, detest, envy, forget, fear, guess, hate, have(!), imagine, know, like, love, loathe, mind, prefer, recognize, regard, recall, remember, suppose, think(!), understand, want, wish(!)

b) Sahiplik anlamı içeren fiiller.

belong, contain, include, lack, need, own, possess.

c) Beş duyu ile ilgili fiiller:

feel(!), hear(!), see(!), taste(!), smell(!)

d) Bunların haricinde kalan ve genelde bir durum bildiren fiiller:

advise, appear(!), astonish, cost, consist of, depend, deserve, exist, expect(!), fit(!), intend, mean, matter, notice, owe, realize, seem, sound, tend, weigh

Not

- ✓ Yanında ünlem işareti (!) bulunan fiiller, süreklilik bildiren Tense'lerle (Progressive) kullanılır ama anlamları değişir.

Örnek

See : I **see** a big crowd in the street. (görmek) (Şu an görüyorum.)

Smell : These roses **smell** fantastic. (kokmak)

Feel : Metal **feels** cold. (bize öyle gelir anlamında.)

This armchair **feels** very comfortable.

ya da,

I **feel** something bad is approaching. (sezmek)

I'm **feeling** better today. (hissetmek)

Taste : This sandwich **tastes** great. (Bir şeyin tadı anlamında)

The chef is **tasting** the soup. (tatmak)

Hear : I **hear** some people shouting. (Şu an duyuyorum)

Uyarı

- ✓ Sahiplik anlamındaki have '-ing' takısı almaz. Diğer anlamları alabilir.

Örnek

- I **have** a car.
- Sue **is having** a shower at the moment.
- We're **having** lunch in a restaurant.

Being + sıfat

Bir kişinin özelliğinden bahsederken sıfat kullanırız.

Örnek

- Henry **is** very **rude**.

Bu Henry' nin genellikle kaba bir insan olduğu anlamındadır.

Oysa, birisi kendinde olmayan bir özelliği o an veya son zamanlarda gösteriyorsa, bu durumda **being+sıfat** kullanılır.

Örnek

- Patricia **is being rude** these days. (Patricia kaba biri değildir ama son günlerde kaba davranıyor.)
- You **are** very **selfish**. (Sen [her zaman] bencil birisin)
- You **are being** selfish. (Konuşma sırasında "çok bencilce davranıyorsun" denir.)

The Simple Past Tense

Bu Tense geçmişte kalmış olayları/durumları anlatmak için kullanılır. Fiil cümlelerinde yüklem ikinci hali (V²) kullanılır. Yardımcı fiil "be" kullanılan cümlelerde "was" veya "were" kullanılır.

A) Yardımcı Fiil "be" ile yapılan cümleler.

The Simple Present Tense : I am at home now. Sally and Adrian are on holiday now.

The Simple Past Tense : I was at home last night. Sally and Adrian were on holiday last month.

Present Simple	Past Simple
I am at home now. Sally and Adrian are on holiday now.	I was at home last night. Sally and Adrian were on holiday last month.

I	was	
He		
She		
It		
We	were	
You		
They		
<hr/>		
I	wasn't (was not)	
He		
She		
It		
We	weren't (were not)	
You		
They		

Was	I he she it	?
Were	we you they	?

The Simple Present Tense

I **play** in a bar every weekend
Sue and John **go out** every Saturday.

The Simple Past Tense

I **played** in a bar last weekend.
They **went out** last Saturday.

Yukarıdaki örneklerde görüldüğü gibi yüklemeler geçmiş zamanda ikinci hallerinde kullanılırken iki gruba ayrılır:

- 1) Yükleme “-ed” takısı gelir, (play > played)
- 2) Yükleme “-ed” takısı almaz. İkinci hali istisnadır. Yüklemin genellikle yazılışı değişir, (go > went), ya da hiçbir değişikliğe uğramaz.

Örnek

- Emmie **passed** the exit to Greenville village.
- A big truck **passed by**.
- She **lit** a cigarette, then she **backed-up** about 200 meters to the **missed** exit.

- a. Bütün şahıslarla kullanım aynıdır. The Simple Present Tense'de olduğu gibi 3. tekil şahıslarda kullanım değişmez.

Örnek

- I **watched** the game on TV last night.
- Peter **watched** the game on TV last night.
- Peter and I **watched** the game on TV last night.

- b. Yine tüm şahıslar için soru cümlelerinde 'did', olumsuz cümlelerde “didn't” (did not) kullanılır.

I	V ² (worked all night)	I	didn't (did not)	V1* (work all night)
He				
She				
It				
We				
You				
They				

Did	I	V1* (work all night)?
	He	
	She	
	It	
	We	
	You	
	They	

- c. Soru cümlelerinde ve olumsuz cümlelerde, bütün yüklemelerin birinci hali (V¹) kullanılır.

Sarah : How was last night? What did you do with Dave?

Jan : Actually, we didn't go out.

Sarah : Why? Oh, did you stay in instead?

Jan : No, we didn't. Well, Dave and I broke up. I saw him with a cheer-leader the other day.

B) The Simple Past Tense ile kullanılan zaman zarfları

Ago

Sayı + zaman birimi (çoğul) + ago şeklinde

● Two weeks ago

● Ten years ago

Örnek

- Sharon and Keith got married **three years ago**.
- **Twenty years ago**, there wasn't a railway transport system available in Ankara.

I	was	Ving
He		
She		
It		
We	were	Ving
You		
They		
Was	I he she it	Ving..?

Were	we you they	Ving..?
I He She It	wasn't (was not)	Ving
We You They	weren't (were not)	

Bazı dikkat edilmesi gereken özellikleri:

The Past Progressive Tense tek başına bir cümle olarak kullanılamaz;

- ✓ Ya bir metin içerisinde önceki ve sonraki cümlelerle zaman açısından ilişki içerisindedir;
- ✓ Ya en az iki cümle içeren bileşik cümlelerde kullanılır.

Bu bileşik cümlelerin yapısı üç şekilde olabilir:

- 1) The Simple Past Tense , The Past Progressive Tense
- 2) The Past Progressive Tense, The Simple Past Tense
- 3) The Past Progressive Tense, The Past Progressive Tense

Ya da, geçmişteki bir süreci belirten bir zaman zarfıyla kullanılır. Bu zarfın başında genellikle, 'during' vardır.

- 1) Martin got in late at night. His mother was reading a book. He didn't want to interrupt. He quietly went up stairs.
- 2) **When** Martin arrived, his mother was reading a book.
 - a) His mother was reading a book **when** Martin arrived.
 - b) **While** I was having a shower, my wife was getting dressed.
- 3) Helmut was working for a German company **during** the 2nd World War.

The Simple Past Tense + The Past Progressive Tense

- 1) Past Simple ve Past Continuous'dan oluşan bileşik cümleler "**when, while ve as**" bağlaçlarıyla birleştirilir ve :
 - ✓ The Simple Past Tense'den önce **when**,
 - ✓ The Past Progressive Tense'den **while** ve **as** gelir.
(Past Continuous'un önüne when de gelir ama tercih edilmez.)

Bu şekilde birleştirilen iki cümleden biri *temel cümledir* (main clause). Temel cümlede, bu cümlede yapılan eylemden bahsedilmektedir. Diğeri, başında bağlaç olan sadece asıl cümlede bahsedilen eylemin ne zaman yapıldığından bahsetmeye yarar, yani bir zaman zarfı görevindedir.

Örnek

- I had a snack.
- I had a snack at six o'clock.

● I had a snack **while** I was waiting for my friend.

Main Clause Adverbial Clause
(Temel Cümle) (zaman zarfı görevindeki cümlecik)

"While I was waiting for my friend" cümlecığı tıpkı "at six o'clock" gibi sadece ve sadece "I had a snack" cümlesinin ne zaman yapıldığını anlatıyor. Başka bir görevi yoktur.

- 2) "I had a snack while I was waiting for my friend", cümlesi ile
"While I was waiting for my friend, I had a snack". cümlesi arasında bir fark yoktur.

Çünkü ikisinde de bağlaç (while) aynı cümlelerin önüne gelmiştir. Bu bileşik cümlelerin anlamını kafamızda şu şekilde düşünebiliriz. Bir şeyler atıştırma işi, bekleme işi sırasında olup bitiyor.(The Simple Past Tense)

- 3) While I was having a shower, Jessie made a phone call.
cümlesi ile;

- While Jessie was making a phone call, I had a shower.
cümlesinin anlamları farklıdır.

Birincisinde asıl cümle "Jessie made a phone call." cümlesidir ve anlamı;
"Ben duş alırken Jessie bir telefon görüşmesi yaptı" dır.

İkincisinde asıl cümle "I had a shower." cümlesidir ve anlamı;
"Jessie telefonda görüşürken duş aldım" dır.

- 4) Bu tür bileşik cümleler daha önce de belirttiğimiz gibi üç şekilde olur.

1. a) While / as + The Past Progressive Tense + The Simple Past Tense.

- **While** I was walking down the street, I bumped into a friend.
- **As** I was walking down the street, I bumped into a friend.

b) The Simple Past Tense While /As + The Past Progressive Tense.

- I bumped into a friend **while** I was walking down the street.

2. a) When + The Simple Past Tense, The Past Progressive Tense.

- **When** Bruce got in, everyone was dancing crazily.

b) The Past Progressive Tense when + The Simple Past Tense

- Everybody was dancing crazily **when** Bruce got in.

Yine, bu iki cümlelerin anlamları tamamen aynıdır.

3. a) While/As + The Simple Past Tense, The Simple Past Tense

- **While (as)** the children were playing in the garden, ● Henry was cooking the meat on the barbeque.... ile

b) The Simple Past Tense while/as The Simple Past Tense

- Henry was cooking the meat on the barbeque **while (as)** the children were playing in the garden. cümlesinin anlamı aynıdır.

Used to V¹

S+ used to + V¹ : Bu kullanımda “used to” bir kalıptır. “used to” aynı zamanda yapı olarak “The Simple Past Tense” özelliği taşır. Bu yüzden olumsuzu “...didn't use to V¹...”, soru biçimi ise “Did you use to V¹...?” şeklindedir. Bu yapılar Türkçe'ye “yapardım/ yapmazdım” şeklinde çevrilir.

Örnek

- Robin **didn't use to go** to the bar so often.
- Jason **used to be** my boy friend, but we split up three years ago.

The Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense isminde Present kelimesi geçmesine rağmen geçmişten bahseder. Past Simple'dan farkları şunlardır:

- Eylem geçmişte yapılmış olmasına rağmen, bulunduğumuz anla bir şekilde bir ilişkisi veya bu ana bir etkisi vardır.
- “Önemli olan işin yapılmış ve tamamlanmış (perfect) olmasıdır. Zaman önemli değildir. Yani, “dün akşam neler yaptın” gibi detaylı bir anlatım değildir. Bilindiği gibi;

We	+ have + V ³	He	+ has + V ³ yapılarıyla kullanılır.
You		She	
They		It	

Her The Present Perfect Tense içeren cümlede birebir yazılı olmayan bir anlam vardır. Yani,

- **It snowed** a lot last week.

cümlesi gerçekten de geçen hafta çok kar yağdığını belirtmek için söylenmiştir. Oysa ki;

- **It has snowed.**

cümlesi, kar yağdığını anlatmakla birlikte aslında bu cümle şöyle bir durumda kullanılır:

Sabah kalkıp camdan bakıyorsunuz ve her yer bembeyaz, hemen kardeşinize dönüp:

“Wake up, it has snowed” diyorsunuz.

Bir başka örnek;

- **I ate** tuna sandwich for lunch.

cümlesi, ne yediğinizi, ne zaman yediğinizi söyleyen, geçmişteki bir olay hakkında detaylı bilgi veren bir cümledir. Oysa;

- **I have eaten.**

cümlesi, ne zaman, ne yediğinizle ilgilenmez önemli olan bitmiş olan eylemdir ve onun etkisidir. Bir cümle tek bir şeyi belirtmek için kullanılır. I have eaten “tokum” demektir.

- **A:** Would you like a piece of cake?
B: No, thanks. I **have (just) eaten**. I had a big sandwich.

✓ The Present Perfect Tense, tecrübe edilmiş veya belirli sayıda tekrarlanmış olaylar için de kullanılır.

Örnek

- I **have been** to Paris.

cümlesi, "Paris'i bilirim, orayı görmüşlüğüm var" anlamında (tecrübe) kullanılır. Yoksa, geçen yaz ne yaptığımızı anlatmak için kullanılmaz. Bunun için;

- Last summer, I was in Paris. I saw the Louvre, shopped in Champs Elysee and climbed the Eiffel Tower. denir.

Örnek

The Present Perfect Tense bu anlamda, bir kişinin belli bir tecrübeye sahip olup olmadığını sormak için "**Have / Has****ever...V³**" kalıbı kullanılır.

- **A:** **Have you ever** seen the Pyramids?
B: Yes, I **have**, (I **have seen** the Pyramids). I was in Egypt two years ago, and I saw the most famous ones.
- Jason **has visited** south America twice.
- I **have been** to many rock concerts.
- **Have you read** Brave New World ?
- I **have never seen** the movie "The Matrix".

✓ The Present Perfect Tense ayrıca, konuşma anına kadar devam etmiş eylemler için de kullanılır.

Örnek

- Wendy **has worked** as a designer for the last two years.
- My mother, my two sisters, and my two brothers; we all **have lived** in this mansion since my father died.

The Present Perfect Tense'in bu kullanımında 'for' ve 'since' zaman zarfları kullanılır.

"**For**" dan sonra zaman birimi (örneğin: "month") kullanılırken '**since**' den sonra bir zaman biriminin belirli bir tanesi (örneğin: "July") kullanılır.

For	Since
for 2 months	since May
for 6 days	since Friday
for 2 years	since 1998
for two weeks	since last week
for the last two months	since their son was born
for the last couple of weeks	since he left school
for years	since Christmas

The Present Perfect Tense ile kullanılan zaman zarfları:

"JUST" / "ALREADY" olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır. Just "az önce" anlamındadır.

1. **A:** Am I late ?

B: No, Mr. Smith has **just** arrived.

2. **A:** Have you seen the movie "The Day After tomorrow"?

B: Yes, I have **just** seen it. I'm still under it's spell. The visual effects were fascinating.

3. **A:** I have **just** finished reading this book 'Brave New World.' You must read it.

B: Oh, I have **already** read it. I read it about five years ago, and it has changed my life since then.

4. **A:** I am going to make tea. Would you like a cup?

B: I have **already** made it. It's in the kitchen. Help yourself.

✓ "YET" sorularda ve olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır.

✓ Olumsuz cümlelerde henüz (daha) yapmadım, soru cümlelerinde "henüz (daha) yapmadın mı" anlamındadır. Cümle sonunda kullanılır.

Younger brother : Let's go out and play football.

Older brother : I can't. I haven't finished my homework **yet**.

Bill : What's Cario like?

Ben : Well, it's very hot but it's quite interesting.

Bill : Have you seen the pyramids **yet**?

Ben : No. We haven't. But it's the first thing we're going to do in the afternoon.

✓ Yapılmasını beklediğimiz fakat yapılmamış bir eylemin yapılmamış olmasına şaşırdığımız durumlarda hem olumsuz soru sorulup hem de "yet" kullanılabilir.

● Haven't you seen that movie **yet**?

Younger brother : Can we play football, now?

Older brother : I'm sorry but we still can't

Younger brother : Haven't you finished your homework **yet**? You started four hours ago.

✓ EVER tecrübe anlamı taşıyan cümlelerde "HİÇ" anlamında kullanılır.

● Have you **ever** seen the pyramids?

● Have you **ever** driven a sports car?

● Has your sister **ever** eaten Chinese food?

✓ NEVER düz cümle yapısında "hiç" anlamında kullanılır ve cümleyi ('not' eki kullanılmadan) olumsuz yapar.

A1: I have **never** seen the pyramids.

B1: My sister has **never** eaten Chinese food.

✓ Ever ise olumsuz cümle yapısında ('not' eki ile birlikte) hiç anlamında kullanılır.

A2 : I haven't **ever** seen the pyramids.

B2 : My sister hasn't **ever** eaten Chinese food.

- ✓ Yukarıdaki A1 ve A2 cümleleri ile B1 ve B2 cümlelerinin anlamı aynıdır. Sadece “ever” kullanılan cümlede vurgu daha güçlüdür.

The Present Perfect Progressive

“The Present Perfect Progressive Tense” geçmişte başlamış ve halen devam etmekte olan veya konuşma anından çok kısa süre önce tamamlanmış ve eylemin fiziksel belirtisinin henüz ortadan kaybolmadığı durumlarda kullanılır. Kullanıldığı çoğu durumda, cümlede süreç belirten “for” veya “since” vardır.

Örnek

- I've been waiting for you here for 35 minutes. Don't be so late again. (konuşma anında bekleme işinin 35 dakikası tamamlanmış)
- John has been studying in his room since the afternoon. (çalışma işinin, öğleden sonra konuşma anına kadar olan bölümü tamamlanmış.)
- The committee has been working on the ecological agriculture project since last September.
- The workmen have been digging the road since this morning.
- I have been working for a large company for 30 years since leaving school.
- Peter has been teaching ESL for eleven years, including seven years in Asia

Bu Tense'in kullanıldığı cümlelerde ayrıca bir eylem tamamlanmıştır ama bir etkisi gözlemleniyordur. Konuşma anından sonra eylem devam edebilir veya etmeyebilir. Bu önemli değildir. Çünkü, devam etse bile, konuşma anına kadar tamamlanmış (bitmiş) bölümünün etkisinden söz edilmektedir.

Örnek

A: Your eyes are red.

B: Yeah. I've been watching T.V for 5 hours.

Yukarıdaki örnekte, kişi 5 saat T.V. seyretmiştir. 5 saatlik T.V. seyretme işi bitmiştir. Bunun sonucu (5 saat T.V. seyretme sonucu) gözleri kızarmıştır. Konuşmadan sonra eylemin devam edip etmemesi önemli değildir. Çünkü cümlenin odak noktası, asıl vurgulanmak istenen, gözlerin kızarmış olmasıdır.

Örnek

A: You're out of breath.

B: That's normal. I've been running for 45 minutes.

Verb Tenses 1

Konu Testi 1

1-20. sorularda boşluklara uygun gelen seçeneği bulunuz.

1. They ---- to make a hole for the new swimming pool, so they ---- the garden at the present.

- A) needed / dig
- B) have needed / dug
- C) need / are digging
- D) are needing / have dug
- E) would need / were digging

2. Mary ---- to the cinema at the weekends.

- A) always go
- B) always goes
- C) always doesn't go
- D) doesn't rarely go
- E) sometimes go

3. Don't forget to come home early tonight, because we ---- the house before your friends ---- for dinner.

- A) cleaned / are arriving
- B) were cleaning / arrive
- C) clean / were arriving
- D) are cleaning / have arrived
- E) have cleaned / would arrive

4. Dad ---- the car outside, so he ---- lunch with us today.

- A) washes / wasn't having
- B) is washing / isn't having
- C) used to wash / hasn't had
- D) washed / doesn't have
- E) was washing / hasn't been having

5. I cannot possibly come out with you ---- I have been revising for my exams all weekend.

- A) ever since
- B) though
- C) until
- D) before
- E) since

6. She ---- for her favourite necklace all weekend, but she ---- it.

- A) is searching / wasn't finding
- B) has searched / doesn't find
- C) was searching / didn't find
- D) has been searching / isn't finding
- E) used to search / will not find

7. Sebastian ---- fatter and fatter.

- A) is putting on weight
- B) puts on weight
- C) is getting
- D) gets
- E) is being

8. My uncle ---- for over a decade, and he ---- any health problems so far.

- A) has been smoking / hasn't had
- B) smoked / didn't have
- C) would smoke / hasn't been having
- D) has smoked / wasn't having
- E) was smoking / isn't having

9. I hear you ---- one of the best surgeons in Istanbul for the deformity on your nose next week, aren't you?

- A) saw
- B) are seeing
- C) have seen
- D) were seeing
- E) have been seeing

10. Cecilia's mother ---- a bad fall a couple of days ago and ---- her hip severely.

- A) has / has broken
- B) would have / breaks
- C) is having / was breaking
- D) used to have / is breaking
- E) had / broke

11. He ---- a beard since I ---- him last winter.

- A) grown up / saw
- B) grew / saw
- C) has grown / saw
- D) grew / have seen
- E) has grown up / have seen

12. Robin ---- to the bar so often.

- A) didn't use to go
- B) didn't used to go
- C) used to went
- D) use to go
- E) used to not go

13. Patrick ---- on a hammock while everyone else ---- fun .

- A) lied / was having
- B) was lying / were having
- C) was lying / was having
- D) lay / was having
- E) lay / were having

14. Jason ---- my boy friend, but we split up three years ago.

- A) was used to be
- B) didn't use to be
- C) was use to be
- D) wasn't used to be
- E) used to be

15. I have never seen such a thing ----.

- A) before
- B) before I have seen that film
- C) since a decade
- D) for last the decade
- E) since I have been on a safari

16. The municipality ---- a new theatre in the center of the town at the moment.

- A) are making
- B) are building
- C) builds
- D) is building
- E) makes

17. My older sister ---- for over 20 years and I'm concerned, because her health ---- worse really quickly.

- A) is smoking / got
- B) has smoked / get
- C) has been smoking / is getting
- D) was smoking / has got
- E) smokes / got

18. I take the metro ----. Once when I go to work and the second time when I'm going back home.

- A) three times a day
- B) every three days
- C) four times a day
- D) twice a day
- E) once a day

19. I ---- a picture for a birthday card I ---- sending to a very close friend of mine.

- A) have drawn / would consider
- B) was drawing / have to consider
- C) used to draw / was considering
- D) am drawing / am considering
- E) have been drawing / considered

20. Mike's story ---- at the age of 4 when he ---- polio, due to which he is paralysed today.

- A) begins / has contracted
- B) has begun / contracts
- C) began / contracted
- D) would begin / is contracting
- E) is beginning / would contract

NETYds

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Verb Tenses 1

Konu Testi 2

1-20. sorularda boşluklara uygun gelen seçeneği bulunuz.

1. I ---- the flour for my cake when I accidentally ---- the scales, and spilt flour all over the floor.

- A) weigh / am knocking
- B) weighed / was knocking
- C) was weighing / knocked
- D) am weighing / would knock
- E) used to weigh / have knocked

2. Burcu's grandfather recently ----, and ---- her a portion of his assets.

- A) was dying / has left
- B) is dying / was leaving
- C) died / left
- D) would die / is leaving
- E) has died / leaves

3. She --- dinner when her favourite soap opera ----.

- A) was cooking / began
- B) cooked / was beginning
- C) has cooked / would begin
- D) has cooked / has begun
- E) is cooking / is beginning

4. We ---- fish and chips for dinner tonight, and they are my favourite.

- A) have had
- B) ^{are having}
- C) were having
- D) used to have
- E) have

5. Kate and Ben ---- each other for quite a long time before they ---- to get married.

- A) saw / decided
- B) have seen / would decide
- C) were seeing / have decided
- D) have been seeing / decide
- E) are seeing / used to decide

6. He ---- the work that he needed to do on the kitchen before the apartment ---- fit enough to live in.

- A) was checking / was
- B) checks / would be
- C) has checked / used to be
- D) checked / can be
- E) is checking / has been

7. Jason ---- breakfast in the mornings.

- A) don't have
- B) don't has
- C) isn't have
- D) doesn't has
- E) doesn't have

8. Wilma ---- me the book I asked for, so I ---- to have a serious word with her.

- A) isn't sending / needed
- B) doesn't send / would need
- C) hasn't sent / need
- D) didn't send / have needed
- E) wasn't sending / used to need

9. As I ---- the flat, I ---- that the wall paper was peeling off the wall and there were mice in the kitchen.

- A) inspected / have noticed
- B) was inspecting / noticed
- C) am inspecting / would notice
- D) have inspected / was noticing
- E) inspect / used to notice

10. The painters ---- exactly how long the painting ---- when they first began working.

- A) weren't knowing / have taken
- B) don't know / is taking
- C) haven't known / took
- D) didn't know / would take
- E) don't know / has taken

11. I ---- to Sarah quite a lot recently, and we ---- quite good friends.

- A) spoke / become
- B) speak / were becoming
- C) have spoken / used to become
- D) was speaking / have become
- E) have been speaking / are becoming

12. The dog ---- all day. Do you think that we ---- him to the vet's?

- A) has slept / are taking
- B) was sleeping / took
- C) slept / were taking
- D) sleeps / have taken
- E) has been sleeping / should take

13. John and I ----, and we ---- that we both want to go to the beach this weekend.

- A) used to converse / are deciding
- B) have been conversing / have decided
- C) were conversing / decide
- D) have conversed / were deciding
- E) are conversing / used to decide

14. Lee's wife ---- unable to have children, so they ---- to adopt an orphaned child.

- A) was / are deciding
- B) could be / will decide
- C) has been / would decide
- D) is / have decided
- E) used to be / can decide

15. We ---- friends round last night, so my mother ---- me to watch the football match on television.

- A) would have / isn't allowing
- B) have had / wouldn't allow
- C) had / doesn't allow
- D) are having / wasn't allowing
- E) were having / didn't allow

16. I ---- that man at all, because he ---- strange eyes and a very false smile.

- A) didn't trust / had
- B) don't trust / is having
- C) haven't trusted / was having
- D) wouldn't trust / has had
- E) can't trust / used to have

17. Phil ---- himself last night, so I ---- him to bed early to teach him a lesson.

- A) didn't behave / have sent
- B) isn't behaving / send
- C) wasn't behaving / sent
- D) doesn't behave / am sending
- E) wouldn't behave / have been sending

18. I'm sure I ---- my son as strictly as my parents treated me when I ---- his age.

- A) haven't treated / am
- B) don't treat / was
- C) am not treating / would be
- D) wouldn't treat / has been
- E) didn't use to treat / have been

19. I ---- any real sleep last night because the next-door neighbour's dog ---- all night.

- A) haven't got / has barked
- B) don't get / is barking
- C) am not getting / barks
- D) didn't get / was barking
- E) wasn't getting / has been barking

20. After spending all summer thinking about my options, I ---- that I ---- to go to university.

- A) decide / want
- B) decided / have wanted
- C) have decided / do want
- D) would / used to want
- E) am deciding / have been wanting

NETYds

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Verb Tenses 1

Konu Testi 3

1-20. sorularda boşluklara uygun gelen seçeneği bulunuz.

1. I really don't think that house ---- a good buy, since the walls ---- because of the damp problem.
- A) did / have decayed B) does / would decay
C) has / were decaying D) would / decay
E) is / are decaying
2. Some youths ---- to break into the house last night, but they ----.
- A) have tired / don't succeed
B) tried / didn't succeed
C) would try / haven't succeeded
D) are trying / weren't succeeding
E) were trying / used to succeed
3. I ---- to the plan yet, but I do think we ---- to talk it over a little bit more.
- A) haven't objected / need
B) didn't object / needed
C) am not objecting / are needing
D) wouldn't object / have needed
E) wasn't objecting / used to need
4. Staff shortages and late deliveries from suppliers ---- the project.
- A) delays B) was delaying
C) is delaying D) may delay
E) has delayed
5. Please don't encourage the children to spend all their pocket money on sweets because I ---- worried that they ---- too many.
- A) have been / would eat B) was / have eaten
C) used to be / are eating D) am / eat
E) would be / were eating
6. ---- telling everybody that I'm going to be on television, they ---- me a great deal.
- A) During / embarrassed
B) By / have embarrassed
C) While / were embarrassing
D) Since / would embarrass
E) Until / are embarrassing
7. The reason they don't ---- seem to have any money is because they ---- enough.
- A) never / don't economise
B) still / weren't economizing
C) just / wouldn't economize
D) already / haven't economized
E) ever / aren't economising
8. Mum and Dad ---- for hours, so I think we ---- a big special dinner tonight.
- A) cooked / would be having
B) are cooking / have
C) were cooking / have had
D) have been cooking / are having
E) used to cook / had
9. I don't think you ---- the fish properly, because two of them ---- in the past week.
- A) fed / have been dying
B) are feeding / have died
C) would feed / used to die
D) were feeding / are dying
E) have been feeding / die
10. I tried to tell them that the doorbell ---- but they ---- me, so I answered the door myself.
- A) would ring / are ignoring
B) was ringing / were ignoring
C) has been ringing / ignored
D) has rung / ignore
E) is ringing / have ignored

11. I hope the teacher ---- to inform you about the exam we are having next week, as he ---- to tell us last time.

- A) didn't neglect / has forgotten
- B) hasn't neglected / forgot
- C) isn't neglecting / would forget
- D) wasn't neglecting / forgets
- E) wouldn't neglect / is forgetting

12. I'm not looking after your children again, because they ---- me when I ---- them to do things.

- A) aren't obeying / have asked
- B) don't obey / ask
- C) wouldn't obey / am asking
- D) weren't obeying / was asking
- E) haven't obeyed / asked

13. Criminals ---- the son of a leading politician, and ---- him for 30 000 dollars ransom.

- A) have kidnapped / are holding
- B) kidnapped / used to hold
- C) have been kidnapping / held
- D) are kidnapping / have held
- E) were kidnapping / hold

14. Primary schools ---- drastic changes at the moment to improve children's education.

- A) underwent
- B) have undergone
- C) would undergo
- D) are undergoing
- E) were undergoing

15. I ---- interrupt him as he ---- on the work he was doing intensely.

- A) haven't dared / is focusing
- B) wasn't daring / would focus
- C) didn't dare / was focusing
- D) wasn't daring / focused
- E) don't dare / focus

16. John ---- up his computer in anger, because it ---- just ----, losing all of his work for university.

- A) is smashing / is / crashing
- B) smashed / was / crashing
- C) has smashed / has / crashed
- D) was smashing / has / been crashing
- E) would smash / used / to crash

17. Workmen ---- in the apartment building today and they ---- the plumbing for the past two hours.

- A) were / have repaired
- B) are being / repaired
- C) would be / are repairing
- D) are / have been repairing
- E) used to be / were repairing

18. We ---- planting this plant outside, because the leaves ---- in here the due to lack of sunlight.

- A) are considering / are wilting
- B) consider / would wilt
- C) have considered / wilts
- D) will consider / were wilting
- E) considered / has wilted

19. Oh no! You ---- my sister's favourite vase, and I know she's going to be very angry with you.

- A) are breaking
- B) have broken
- C) were breaking
- D) have been breaking
- E) would break

20. They ---- their engagement publicly until they were sure that all their families ---- to the marriage.

- A) haven't been announcing / agree
- B) haven't announced / are agreeing
- C) aren't announcing / agreed
- D) weren't announcing / have agreed
- E) didn't announce / would agree

NETYds

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Sentence Completion

Konu Testi 4

1.-6 sorularda cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **As soon as she arrived at the cinema, ----.**

- A) there was a big blast that killed almost half of the viewers
- B) her boyfriend was waiting for her with a bunch of flowers in his hands
- C) that is why he never looks as sulky as any of you
- D) she will realise that her seat has already been occupied
- E) the usherette has been polite enough to them

2. **When I turned on TV to watch the match, ----.**

- A) my mother was watching her favourite soap opera absent-mindedly
- B) that was the reason for the fight I had with my spouse
- C) my favourite team was losing to the weakest team in the league
- D) the documentary I was looking forward to has just begun
- E) there is going to be an eerie silence in the room

3. **Though the teacher took the time to explain the formula to the whole class, ----.**

- A) he will still try to give them an explanation
- B) the students kept asking the same questions over and over again
- C) it was where he was thinking of getting transferred to
- D) everybody was crystal clear with his convincing method of teaching
- E) there had been a big problem with the final exams

4. **The car mechanic became very frustrated ----.**

- A) though he was expecting to be given a warm reception
- B) even if all the others have been doing something else
- C) which of the two cars he was considering buying for himself
- D) when the part he had brought for the car he was repairing didn't fit
- E) as soon as they have shown him the damage to his car

5. **In about five weeks, ----.**

- A) they were very happy to be with us
- B) my boss hadn't admit my apology for being late
- C) when he learned that his wife had deceived him
- D) wherever they go to eat something
- E) she will have finished her novel

6. **I would like my toy army men to come to life ----.**

- A) so that they would play with me
- B) therefore they were able to do anything they wanted
- C) hardly had they started to fight with each other
- D) once I bought them from my favourite toyshop
- E) whatever they try to do so

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