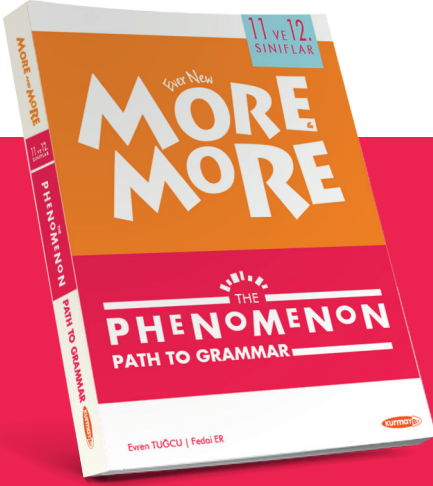




PATH TO GRAMMAR

2180 SORU

Path to Grammar, İngilizce dil bilgisini hem genel anlamda ilerletmek isteyen hem de akademik sınavlara (YDT, YDS, YÖKDİL) yönelik çalışmak isteyen adaylar için en kapsamlı ve Türkçe açıklamalı olarak hazırlanmış güncel İngilizce dil bilgisi konu anlatım kitabıdır.

- 📖 672 sayfa
- 📖 5 fasikül - Her fasikül kendi içinde bir kitap niteliğinde
- 📖 15.000'in üzerinde örnek cümle
- 📖 2010-2023 yılları arasındaki ÖSYM sınavları incelenerek hazırlanan akademik sınav ipuçları
- 📖 Sınıf ortamı için hazırlanan klasik alıştırmalar
- 📖 Çeviri çalışmaları
- 📖 Yazma çalışmaları
- 📖 İlgi çekici ve bilgilendirici **MorePedia**, **MoreFun** ve **Idioms** bölümleri
- 📖 Her üniteye bir adet cloze test metni ve ünite ile ilgili 15 soruluk test
- 📖 Her ünitenin sonunda 6 adet 25 soruluk test
- 📖 Her ünitenin sonunda 8 adet 25 soruluk genel tekrar testi
- 📖 **Appendix** bölümünde bulunan 353 kelimelik **Collocation** sözlüğü ve bu kelimelerle ilgili yüzlerce örnek cümle

**UNIT
1**

Ever New
**MORE
&
MORE**

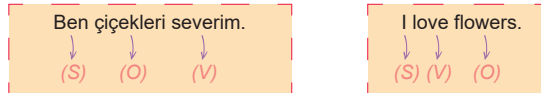
 THE
PHENOMENON
PATH TO GRAMMAR

VERB TENSES

İNGİLİZCEDE TEMEL KAVRAMLAR

İngilizcede ana konulara geçmeden önce doğru bir cümlemin sözcük diziliminin nasıl olması gerektiği bilinmelidir ve kurulan cümleler bu doğrultuda kurulmalıdır. Türkçe bir cümle ile İngilizce bir cümle arasındaki en önemli fark, kurallı Türkçe bir cümlemin “özne-nesne-yüklem” şeklinde, kurallı İngilizce bir cümlemin ise “özne-yüklem-nesne” şeklinde sıralanmasıdır. Örneğin;

“Ben çiçekleri severim.” cümlesi, özne (*subject*), nesne (*object*) ve yüklem (*verb*) öğelerinden oluşurken aynı cümlemin İngilizcesi, “I love flowers.” şeklindedir ve özne (*subject*), yüklem (*verb*) ve nesne (*object*) ile oluşturulur. Özetle, Türkçe bir cümle SOV (*subject, object, verb*) ile oluştururken İngilizce bir cümle SVO (*subject, verb, object*) ile oluşturulur. Bu ayrım Türkçe ile İngilizce bir cümle arasındaki en temel farktır.



Örnekleri inceleyiniz.

Turkish sentence		English sentence
Andrew erken kalkar.	→	Andrew gets up early.
Mehmet, TV’de tüm maçları izler.	→	Mehmet watches all the matches on TV.
Annem bulaşıkları yıkadı.	→	My mother washed the dishes.
Ofiste yeni bir bilgisayara ihtiyacımız var.	→	We need a new computer in the office.
Sarah CV’sini yazıyor.	→	Sarah is writing her CV.
Nalan hastaneye gitti.	→	Nalan went to hospital.
Çocuklar genelde çizgi film izler.	→	Children usually watch cartoons.

“am, is, are, was, were, being, been, be” çekimine göre “to be” yardımcı fiili cümleye, “-dir, -dır, -idi, -imiş” gibi anlamlar yükler. “Ahmet bir mühendistir.” cümlesinde bir yardımcı fiil kullanılmıştır.

“Main verb” denilen ana fiiller ise “-mek, -mak” mastar eki getirilerek oluşturulan fiillerdir. “Oturmak, kalkmak, yemek, içmek vb.” fiiller mastar ekleri olan “-mek, -mak” ile bittiklerinden ana fiil görevindedirler.

İster ana fiil olsun, ister yardımcı fiil olsun, bu fiillerden bir tanesi olmadan kurallı bir cümle kurmak mümkün değildir. Aşağıdaki tabloda yardımcı fiillere (*helping verb*) ve ana fiillere (*main verb*) örnek cümleler verilmiştir.

Helping verb		Main verb
Sarah is a well-known designer. (Sarah ünlü bir tasarımcıdır.)	→	We go on holiday to Marmaris every year. (Her yıl Marmaris’e tatile gideriz.)
There is an action movie at the cinema now. (Sinemada şu an bir aksiyon filmi var.)	→	Andy likes classical music very much. (Andy klasik müziği çok sever.)
Rize is a rainy city. (Rize yağmurlu bir şehirdir.)	→	Sue uses a laptop in the office. (Sarah ofiste bir dizüstü bilgisayar kullanır.)
I was a university student 15 years ago. (15 yıl önce bir üniversite öğrencisiydim.)	→	We listen to the teacher quietly in the classroom. (Sınıfta öğretmeni sessizce dinleriz.)
Lev Tolstoy was a great author. (Lev Tolstoy büyük bir yazardı.)	→	I hate people polluting the environment. (Çevreyi kirlüten insanlardan nefret ederim.)

VERB TENSES

UNIT 1

UNIT 1 - VERB TENSES

İngilizcede zamanlar, "geçmiş, geniş ve gelecek zaman" olmak üzere üç ana bölümden oluşur ve her biri kendi içerisinde alt bölümlere ayrılır. Bu zamanlar aşağıda detaylıca incelenmiştir.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

a. Simple present tense, Türkçedeki geniş zamana karşılık gelir. Cümledeki yüklemle "yapar, eder, vb." anlamlarını verir.

Affirmative (olumlu cümle)	Negative (olumsuz cümle)	Interrogative (soru cümlesi)
- I drive to work every day. - Joel wants to be a doctor in the future. - She has an expensive smartphone. - We live in Manchester. - Ronaldo plays for Manchester United. - I understand everything in French. - Nil does her homework on time.	- I do not (don't) drive to work every day. - Joel does not (doesn't) want to be a doctor in the future. - She doesn't have an expensive smartphone. - We don't live in Manchester. - Ronaldo doesn't play for Manchester United. - I don't understand everything in French. - Nil doesn't do her homework on time.	- Do I drive to work every day? - Does Joel want to be a doctor in the future? - Does she have an expensive smartphone? - Do we live in Manchester? - Does Ronaldo play for Manchester United? - Do I understand everything in French? - Does Nil do her homework on time?

TIME TO WRITE

Put the words into correct order using "simple present tense".

drink / a cup of coffee / every afternoon / we

shaves / my father / his beard / every morning

1. (+) _____

1. (+) _____

2. (-) _____

2. (-) _____

3. (?) _____ ?

3. (?) _____ ?

Simple present tense'te fiil üçüncü tekil şahsa göre (he, she, it) olumlu biçimde çekimlenirken fiilin sonuna "-s, -es, -ies" eklerinden uygun olan getirilir.

I eat vegetables every day.	I see my dentist twice a year.
He eat <u>s</u> vegetables every day.	He drive <u>s</u> the car very carefully.
It eat <u>s</u> vegetables every day.	It go <u>es</u> for a walk in the forest at nights.
You eat vegetables every day.	You believe in superstitions.
They eat vegetables every day.	They appreciate your efforts.
You eat vegetables every day.	You consume too much sugar in your tea.
She eat <u>s</u> vegetables every day.	She stud <u>ies</u> archaeology at university.
We eat vegetables every day.	We try to reduce carbon gas emissions.

b. Çoğu fiil üçüncü tekil şahsa göre çekimlenirken genellikle "-s" alır. Sonu bir ünlü ve bir ünsüz ile biten fiiller yine üçüncü tekil şahsa göre çekimlenirken genellikle "-s" alır.

(stay) Martin stays at a hotel in St. Petersburg.

(peel) She peels the onions when we go for a picnic.

(get) Angela gets up late at weekends.

(remember) Erdem remembers the accident very well.

c. Sonu "-c, -ch, -x, -o, -ss, -zz, -sh" ile biten fiiller "-es" alır.

(teach) Amanda teaches French at a private school in Birmingham.

(go) Chris goes jogging every morning.

(wash) My father washes his car every Sunday.

(kiss) Jenny kisses her child every night before she goes to bed.

MOREMORE

« 5 »

PATH TO
GRAMMAR

VERB TENSES

d. Sonu bir ünsüzden sonra “-y” ile biten fiiller “-ies” alır.

(try) My father tries hard to make our living.	(study) Jenny studies dentistry at Atatürk University.
(cry) My brother's baby cries all the time.	(fry) My mother fries potatoes every Saturday morning.

e. Simple present tense’te olumsuz cümlelerde ve sorularda fiil her zaman yalındır. Yani fiil hangi kişiye göre çekimlenirse çekimlensin sonuna “-s, -es, -ies” eklerini **almaz**.

Do you like pop music?	She doesn't recognize her old friends.
We don't have breakfast at home.	Does he eat red meat?
It does not bark in daytime.	They do not hear what we say.

f. Sahip olmak anlamına gelen “have” fiilinin üçüncü tekil şahsa göre çekimi “has”dır.

Andrew has a red car in the garage.	She has excellent reputation in scientific circles.
It has a chilly climate.	He has an expensive house in Miami.

g. Soru cümlelerine verilen cevapların olumlu kısa hâli “do, does” olumsuz kısa hâli “don't, doesn't” ile yapılır.

A. Does your sister love spaghetti?	A. Do you remember his name?
B. Yes, she does .	B. No, I don't .

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

a. Adverbs of frequency (sıklık zarfları) eylemin sıklık derecesini belirten zaman zarflarıdır. Ana fiile sahip olan cümlelerde sıklık zarfları öznedenden hemen önce kullanılır.

Adverbs of frequency liste olarak aşağıda verilmiştir.

always	➔	her zaman
almost / nearly always	➔	hemen hemen, her zaman
very often	➔	çok sık
usually / generally	➔	genellikle, çoğunlukla
often / frequently	➔	sık sık
sometimes / occasionally	➔	bazen, ara sıra
rarely / seldom	➔	ender, nadiren
hardly ever / scarcely ever / almost never	➔	hemen hemen hiç
never	➔	hiçbir zaman, asla

Örnekleri inceleyiniz.

We usually spend our weekends in the countryside.	Turkish people usually prefer tea in their breakfast.
Janine never eats yoghurt.	Esma sometimes watches action movies at the cinema.
Georgina generally chooses to be alone at parties.	We rarely visit our grandparents.
I always study new words to enrich my vocabulary.	She usually eats vegetables at dinner.
We never stay disconnected from the internet.	They seldom reply to our e-mails.

b. Sıklık zarfları genellikle “How often ...?” sorusunun yanıtıdır.

How often do you eat hamburger?	➔	A. I sometimes eat hamburger. B. I rarely eat hamburger. C. I never eat hamburger.
---------------------------------	---	--

VERB TENSES

UNIT 1

TIME TO WRITE

Answer the following questions with “adverbs of frequency”.

- How often do you play on the swing? _____
- How often does your sister wear make-up? _____
- How often do you watch western movies? _____
- How often does your English teacher prepare quizzes for you? _____

c. Yardımcı fiili olan cümlelerde ise sıklık zarfları yardımcı fiilden (*am, is, are, was, were*) hemen sonra kullanılır.

Mrs. Thatcher <u>is</u> always late for the class.	John and Dave <u>are</u> always lazy when it comes to housework.
I <u>am</u> usually depressed when I remember my end-of-term exams.	Rosalind <u>is</u> never upset whenever we talk about global warming.

“Always” sıklık zarfı, olumsuz bir cümle ile kullanılacaksa “not” olumsuzluk ekinden hemen sonra kullanılır.

Italian people <u>don't</u> always obey traffic rules.	She <u>does not</u> always sweep her house.
---	--

Ancak cümle olumsuz ise “sometimes, occasionally” ve “frequently”, “not” ekinden önce kullanılır.

I sometimes <u>don't</u> want to leave bed on weekdays.	He frequently <u>doesn't</u> water the flowers.
Rafael Nadal occasionally <u>does not</u> join tournaments.	She occasionally <u>does not</u> attend classes.

“I”, yani “ben” öznesi, yardımcı fiil ile olumsuz yapılacaksa (*I am not ...*) “sometimes, occasionally” ve “frequently”, “not” ekinden hemen önce kullanılmalıdır.

I <u>am</u> frequently <u>not</u> aware of what I am doing.	I <u>am</u> sometimes <u>not</u> sure about the decisions she makes.
--	---

“Rarely, seldom, hardly ever, scarcely ever, never” ifadeleri cümlelerin başında kullanılabilir. Bu durumda cümle devrik (*inversion*) olur ve “do, does” yardımcı fiillerine ihtiyaç duyulur.

I never taste Chinese food.	➔ Never <u>do</u> I taste Chinese food.
We seldom purchase expensive souvenirs.	➔ Seldom <u>do</u> we purchase expensive souvenirs.
He hardly ever rings us up for help.	➔ Hardly ever <u>does</u> he ring us up for help.

Simple present tense sorularında “ever” kullanımı yaygındır.

Do you ever sleep with your smartphone nearby? (Hiç akıllı telefonun baş ucundayken uyur musun?)	➔ No, never.
--	--------------

Olumlu anlam taşıyan sıklık zarfları (*usually, generally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally*) cümledeki vurgu ve tonlamayı artırmak amacıyla cümlelerin başında da kullanılabilir. Bunlardan “sometimes” cümle sonunda da sıkça yer alabilir. “Often” ise özellikle **very / quite** ile cümle sonunda sıkça yer alır.

Usually , it is rainy in summer in Rize; therefore, tea can get enough humidity levels to grow.
Generally , people believe that too much stress leads to earlier deaths.
We try to practise English with our friends quite often .
Frequently , Europeans go on strike when they cannot get enough pay-rise.
Occasionally , I try to visit older people.

MOREMORE

« 7 »

TRANSLATION STUDY 1

Turkish-English

1. Margareth şu an odasında fizik sınavına çalışıyor.

2. Her gün en az iki elma yemeye çalışırım.

3. Alex şu an televizyonda en sevdiği programı izliyor.

4. En sevdiğim şarkıcı ayda bir kez sahneye çıkıyor.

5. Erzurum treni saat 7'de kalkıyor.

6. Rize yağışlı bir şehirdir ancak Samsun güneşli bir şehirdir.

English-Turkish

7. I find it very irritating when the waiter forgets to bring what you have ordered.

8. She keeps trying to pass her driving test but fails every time.

9. Here is the news. Today, the government is unveiling plans of a new scheme to help society.

10. I think as we live in a very rural area, we are lucky that a train service actually works here.

11. Öznu wears a heavy make up whenever she goes to parties.

12. These days, most people are communicating by online chat instead of talking face-to-face.

Fun Facts About the English Language



☀ **English is the language of the sky**

All pilots are required to identify themselves in English during international flights. Likewise, all air traffic controllers at international airports are required to communicate with the pilots in English.

☀ **William Shakespeare had a great influence on the English language**

William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor. Above all, he introduced thousands of words and phrases into the English language.

☀ **Some English words are formed by combining two words together**

For example, "Hangry" is a word in the English dictionary that combines two words together. The word combines "hungry" and "angry", describing the feeling of being irritated as a result of hunger. It was added to the Oxford English Dictionary in January 2018. "Youthquake" consisting of "youth" and "quake", meaning a significant cultural, political, or social change arising from the actions or influence of young people, was added to the dictionary in 2017.

VERB TENSES

UNIT 1

PRACTICE 2

Fill in the blanks with "simple present" or "present continuous".

1. **Jack** : Why _____ you _____ (laugh) so much?
Andrew : Because I _____ (watch) the funniest movie ever.
2. Every year, lots of icebergs _____ (collapse) onto the sea because the level of global warming _____ (be) on the increase.
3. Geese _____ (migrate) to the south in search of hotter countries because they _____ (dislike) cold weather.
4. _____ Mark Zuckerberg _____ (earn) a lot of money as the CEO of an international firm?
5. I _____ (think) of moving to the capital city because I _____ (think) I can earn better there.
6. Some people still _____ (believe) in superstitions and they still _____ (claim) that they _____ (be) real.
7. **Mum** : Where is your sister?
Son : She _____ (study) in her room because she _____ (have) an important exam tomorrow.
8. **Jane** : You _____ (look) so happy, I _____ (think) you have received nice news.
Alicia : Yes, my father _____ (say) that I _____ (fly) to Paris next week with my best friend for a short trip.
9. My cousin and I _____ (fly) to Venice for a European Union project next month, so we _____ (do) our best to come up with the best project so that it can be accepted.
10. Sheila _____ (keep) a diary because she not only _____ (love) writing but also _____ (want) to leave some memories for future generations.
11. People in Tanzania _____ (work) in harsh conditions; however, the money they receive _____ (be) not adequate for a comfortable life, and as a consequence of this, they _____ (look for) ways to escape these hard circumstances.
12. A good author _____ (read) as many written texts as possible in order to keep up with the changes within the society.
13. Some people _____ (prefer) to stay inside while others usually _____ (spend) their times outside.
14. Although we _____ (think) that Europeans _____ (love) their continent very much, according to statistics, they _____ (want) to settle down to a country that is much cheaper than there.
15. **Zeynep** : What _____ you _____ (think) of doing when you graduate from your department?
Berhan : I _____ (not know) because this _____ (not be) a decision I can take on my own.
16. Children _____ (develop) fears when they _____ (not find) convenient environments in their families and these children _____ (be) likely to fail in their later lives.
17. The weather _____ (get) warmer each passing day due to the fact that people _____ (not be) concerned about what _____ (go) on around.
18. Jack _____ (go) for a walk in the forest occasionally because he _____ (think) that doing exercises regularly _____ (keep) the body fit.
19. My cousin _____ (study) hard in his room for the time being because he _____ (have) an important exam tomorrow and I _____ (think) it _____ (be) the hardest exam ever.
20. More and more people _____ (spend) too much time on their smartphones, and this _____ (lead) to some sociological problems in the society, _____ (say) experts.
21. Sue _____ (read) an article on environmental problems these days, and she _____ (consider) writing a comprehensive book on environmental disasters, their causes and effects.
22. Don't disturb dad now because he _____ (watch) the news. He _____ (not like) it when somebody _____ (talk) while he _____ (watch) the news.
23. Brian _____ (sleep) on the sofa at the moment because he _____ (be) usually very tired after a hard day in the office.
24. Angela _____ (prepare) for the selections of an advertisement agency these days, but I _____ (not think) she _____ (have) enough qualifications for the position.
25. Scientists _____ (estimate) that the planet Earth _____ (not have) a long time to go.

MORE MORE

15

VERB TENSES

UNIT 1



Ayrıca, “Ben üniversiteye 2001’de girdim.” ile “Türkiye orman yangınları 2021’de başladı.” cümleleri geçmişte kesin bir zamanı ifade ediyor. Buna “pointed time in the past” denilmektedir. Sınavlarda

EXAM TIP

geçmişe ait kesin bir zaman ifadesi ile karşılaşıldığında simple past tense tercih edilmelidir.

b. Simple past tense, geçmişteki alışkanlıklardan bahsederken de kullanılır. Bu yönüyle “used to” görevinde kullanıldığı ifade edilebilir.

We <u>played</u> in the schoolyard when we were children.	→ Çocukken okul bahçesinde oynardık.
She <u>listened</u> to what her parents ordered.	→ Anne babası ne söylerse kulak verirdi.
She <u>cried</u> whenever she saw a saddening movie on TV.	→ Ne zaman televizyonda üzücü bir film görse ağlardı.

c. When

Simple past tense’te “when” zaman bağlacı çok sık kullanılmaktadır ve özellikle akademik sınavlarda bu bağlaca çok sık rastlanmaktadır.

When she <u>got</u> into the house, it <u>was</u> evident that something <u>scared</u> her.	→ Eve geldiği zaman bir şeyin onu korkuttuğu açıktı.
---	--



NOTE

When zaman bağlacının yanı sıra “while” da simple past tense ile kullanılabilir. Anlam olarak arkasından gelen cümleye “-iken” anlamını verir.

- I saw your old car while I came home. → Eve gelirken eski arabayı gördüm.
- While we spoke English, one of the students started laughing. → İngilizce konuşurken öğrencilerden biri gülmeye başladı.



William Shakespeare: England’s Literary Genius

Born on 26 April 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor. His father was a businessman and his mother was the daughter of a landowner. Shakespeare is known as the greatest author in the English language and the world’s distinguished dramatist. He is England’s national poet and nicknamed as the Bard of Avon. He produced 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses. His plays have been translated into every major language and performed since they were penned.

Marriage And Career

Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway when he was 18. She was eight years older than him. They had three children named Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. We do not have much information about his life after marriage but he is thought to have lived mostly in London writing his plays. Between 1585 and 1592, he made a successful career in London as an actor, author, and a partner of a play company called the Lord Chamberlain’s Men, later known as the King’s Men.

His Later Life and Death

He got retired to live in Stratford where he would die. We have very few records of his private life. He died on 23 April 1616, at the age of 52. He died within a month of signing his will, a document beginning by describing himself as being in “perfect health”. In his will, Shakespeare granted his large estate to his elder daughter Susanna.

His Works

Shakespeare’s best works emerged between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were largely comedies and these works have been regarded as some of the best work produced in their genres. He then focused mainly on tragedies until 1608. These works include Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth. These plays are considered some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase of life, he concentrated on romances, and collaborated with other promising playwrights.

PATH TO
GRAMMAR

VERB TENSES

Verbs Often Confused
(Sıkça Karıştırılan Fiiller)

T : Transitive (Nesne alabilen fiillerdir. Edilgen yapıları vardır.)

I : Intransitive (Nesne alamayan fiillerdir. Edilgen yapıları yoktur.)

1. **raise, raised, raised (artırmak, yükseltmek)** **T**

The government raised tobacco prices greatly.

2. **arouse, aroused, aroused (his uyandırmak)** **T**

His contradictory expressions aroused suspicion.

3. **lay, laid, laid (sermek, kurmak)** **T**

Please lay the table before your father comes.

4. **bind, bound, bound (bağlamak)** **T**

He bound the dog strictly in order that it couldn't run away.

5. **find, found, found (bulmak)** **T**

The police found his body dead in the forest.

6. **grind, ground, ground (öğütmek)** **T**

People should grind wheat in order to make flour.

7. **wind, wound, wound (sarmak, dolamak)** **T**

The woman wound the baby into a thick blanket.

8. **fall, fell, fallen (düşmek)** **T**

She fell from the second floor but survived.

9. **see, saw, seen (görmek, görüşmek)** **T**

I saw him walking down the street.

10. **hang, hung, hung (asmak)** **T**

Please hang the laundry as I have many things to do.

1. **rise, rose, risen (artmak, yükselmek)** **I**

Vegetable prices usually rise in winter.

2. **arise, arose, arisen (ortaya çıkmak)** **I**

Sadness arose when people learned that he died.

3. **lie, lay, lain (uzanmak)** **I**

After a tiring day, I lay on the sofa and fell asleep.

4. **bound, bounded, bounded (sınırlamak, zıplamak)** **I**

Türkiye is bounded by several countries.
The dog bounded.

5. **ound, founded, founded (kurmak)** **T**

Steve Jobs founded the Apple company.

6. **ground, grounded, grounded (yere indirmek)** **T**

Greek police grounded an Italian plane last night.

7. **wound, wounded, wounded (yaralamak)** **T**

He wounded the enemy with the sword in his hand.

8. **fell, felled, felled (kesmek)** **T**

They felled many trees for the sake of a new highway.

9. **saw, sawed, sawed/sawn (testereyle kesmek)** **T**

Jimmy sawed the dried tree in front of his house.

10. **hang, hanged, hanged (asarak öldürmek)** **T**

Saddam Hussein was hanged by America.

PATH TO
GRAMMAR

VERB TENSES

Soru

“Yet”, soru cümleleri ile kullanıldığında yapıcı olumlu ancak anlamca olumsuzdur.

Have you posted the mails yet ? (Postaları daha göndermedin mi?)	Have you talked to him about the problem yet ? (Onunla problem hakkında henüz konuşmadın mı?)
Has Joe sent the bill yet ? (Joe faturayı henüz göndermedi mi?)	Have they reached their final decision yet ? (Son kararlarını daha vermediler mi?)

d. Recently : “Son zamanlarda” anlamına gelen “recently”, present perfect tense’te çok sık kullanılır. Akademik sınavlarda, zaman sorularında present perfect tense için direkt ipucu niteliğindedir.

China has developed unmanned space vehicles recently . (Çin son zamanlarda insansız hava araçları geliştirdi.)	America has experienced strong hurricanes recently . (Amerika son zamanlarda güçlü kasırgalar yaşadı.)
Medical science has found a cure for cancer recently . (Tıp, son zamanlarda kansere tedavi buldu.)	Bahar has improved her English recently . (Bahar son zamanlarda İngilizcesini geliştirdi.)



EXAM TIP

“Recently” zaman ifadesinin sıfat hâli olan “recent”, simple present tense ile de kullanılabilir. “Latest” ile aynı anlamdadır. Sınavlarda ve makalelerde “recent research, recent findings, recent news, recent results, recent observations, recent studies, etc.” ifadelerine sıkça rastlanır. Böyle bir ifade ile karşılaşıldığında present perfect ya da present simple’a ağırlık verilmelidir.

- **Recent** studies **show** that females are better at remembering things than males.
(Son araştırmalar kadınların olayları hatırlamakta erkeklerden daha iyi olduğunu gösteriyor.)
- **Recent** findings **demonstrate** that early childhood poverty has negative effects on brain development.
- **Recent** findings **have demonstrated** that early childhood poverty has negative effects on brain development. (Son bulgular, erken çocukluk çağı yoksulluğunun beyin gelişimi üzerinde olumsuz etkileri olduğunu göstermektedir.)
- **Recent** observations **point** out a strong 1.3-year variation in solar wind speed.
- **Recent** observations **have pointed** out a strong 1.3-year variation in solar wind speed.
(Son yapılan gözlemler, güneş rüzgâr hızında 1.3 yıllık güçlü bir değişime işaret ediyor.)

e. Only Recently : “Recently” zaman zarfının daha vurgulu hâlidir. Aynı kullanıma sahiptir. Ancak cümle başında kullanılırsa cümle devrik olur.

- I have **only recently** realized that I have a radically different relationship with my friends.
- **Only recently** have I realized that I have a radically different relationship with my friends.
(Arkadaşlarımla tamamiyle farklı bir ilişkim olduğunu ancak son zamanlarda fark ettim.)



WARNING

“Until recently” zaman ifadesi present perfect tense’te kullanılmaz. Ancak içerisinde “recently” olduğu için öğrenciler sınavlarda **present perfect** seçim yanılışına düşebilir. “Until recently” sadece **simple past tense** ile kullanılır ve “yakın zamana kadar” anlamını verir.

- **Until recently**, people **believed** that monitoring Mars was impossible.
(İnsanlar yakın zamana kadar Mars’ı izlemenin imkânsız olduğuna inanıyordu.)
- She **worked** on the assembly line of a local pharmaceutical company **until recently**.
(Yakın zamana kadar yerel bir ilaç firmasının montaj hattında çalışıyordu.)

f. Lately : “Son zamanlarda” anlamına gelir. Ancak “recently” ifadesine göre kullanımı daha azdır.

There have been great improvements in science lately . (Son zamanlarda bilimde çok büyük gelişmeler olmuştur.)	Lately , we have observed three meteorite crashes in outer space. (Son zamanlarda uzayda üç meteor çarpışması gözlemledik.)
--	---

PATH TO
GRAMMAR

VERB TENSES

Translation Study 2

Turkish-English

1. Hayatım boyunca doktor olmak istemişimdir.
2. Beş yıldan beri bu insanlarla aynı apartmanda yaşamaktadır.
3. Ben hiç ıspanak yemedim ama diğer sebzeleri her zaman yemişimdir.
4. Onu üniversiteye gittiğim ilk günden beri tanıyorum.
5. Sarah hiçbir zaman insanlara bağırmaıştır bu nedenle insanlar onu her zaman sevmiştir.
6. Sabahdan beri bilgisayarı kullanıyorsun ve henüz hiçbir şey yemedin.
7. Maria öğleden beri bebeğime bakıyor ve onunla beraber alışveriş yapıyor.
8. Bu film bu zamana kadar izlediğim filmlerin en iyisi çünkü daha önce film izlerken hiç ağlamadım.
9. Sean ödevlerini çoktan bitirdi ve annesi onu ödüllendirdi.
10. Tom, Jerry'i hiçbir zaman yakalamamıştır ancak çocuklar da bu duruma hiç üzülmemişlerdir.

English-Turkish

11. Many people have long thought mirror writing has been caused by left-handed writing; however, a recent study has found that mirror writing occurs about as often in right-handed kids as in left-handed ones.
12. For years, many experts have recommended two litres of water per day. However, today, some doctors recommend that people should drink water only when they feel thirsty.
13. Water plays an important role in keeping you healthy. It helps your body digest food, protects your organs, and helps regulate your body temperature.
14. Social workers help people cope with and overcome challenges in their lives, and their field of work ranges from working with families to helping patients in hospitals.
15. Over the millennia, humans have noticed that they hear wolves howling at full moon at night. That's why we've long connected this behaviour with the Moon.
16. Adam has been a teacher for ten years but he says that he has been a student since he was born.
17. We haven't seen each other for a year, but we are planning to meet next week, when he comes back from Manchester.
18. Susan has always been interested in foreign languages since she started her secondary school education.
19. Ersin Düzen has been making sport programmes for a considerable amount of time and he is regarded as one of the most influential football commentators in Türkiye.
20. Sue has written books for a decade, and she has earned a lot of money so far.

Practice 14 – Cloze Test (*Verb Tenses*) Find out the appropriate tense form in each blank.

Imagine: You're walking on the shore of a large, glittering lake. The water is calm and cool. Off to your right, you see the point where the lake 1(-----) to a river delta. You observe strange animals swim below the surface and crawl onto the beach. Above you, two moons float in the sky. Just a second! Two moons? Yes, that's right, you're on Mars! In fact, you 2(-----) just (-----) back in time about four billion years. That lake you 3(-----) at for minutes is what is now called the Jezero crater. No water is present there today, but scientists think it's the best place to search for signs of past life on the Red Planet. It's no coincidence that Jezero crater is also where NASA sent its Perseverance Rover. Experts, this time last year, 4(-----) tests constantly on it to see how resistant it would be, and finally, Perseverance 5(-----) Mars on February 18, 2021, after a seven-month journey. It instantly set about its mission, searching for signs of past life. What evidence would point to past life? Experts believe Perseverance will discover fossils of ancient microbes. It 6(-----) also (-----) for molecules that contain carbon. These discoveries would confirm their belief that Mars once 7(-----) life forms. Besides searching for signs of life, experts hope Perseverance 8(-----) rock and soil samples. Future missions will bring these back to Earth. The rover will also use microphones to record sounds from Mars for the first time, which experts 9(-----) before. Perseverance 10(-----) a few tools that set it apart from past rovers. For example, it has a special drill to collect samples. It also has an internal workspace and software that 11(-----) it easier for humans to operate the rover. The body of the rover is made of strong metal that protects the electronics within. Perseverance was built with newly designed wheels that are expected to last longer on the rough Martian surface. It also holds a larger turret than the previous Curiosity rover 12(-----). This 13(-----) in its ability to drill and take photographs in the years to come. In fact, Perseverance 14(-----) already (-----) several striking pictures of Mars back to Earth. The rover also brought along another device, the Mars Helicopter called Ingenuity. The helicopter will be the first to test powered flight on another planet. Experts hope to learn about the possibility of flight on Mars from this test. Who knows? Maybe, by 2080, some of us 15(-----) in Mars.

1

- A) is connecting
- B) connected
- C) connects
- D) has connected
- E) will collect

6

- A) is / looking
- B) has / looked
- C) will / have looked
- D) had / been looking
- E) was / looking

11

- A) is making
- B) would make
- C) made
- D) had made
- E) makes

2

- A) have / travelled
- B) are / travelling
- C) will / have travelled
- D) were / travelling
- E) had / travelled

7

- A) was hosting
- B) hosted
- C) hosts
- D) has hosted
- E) had hosted

12

- A) has done
- B) did
- C) was doing
- D) is doing
- E) had been doing

3

- A) look
- B) are looking
- C) looked
- D) had looked
- E) have been looking

8

- A) collects
- B) collected
- C) is collecting
- D) has been collecting
- E) will collect

13

- A) will aid
- B) aids
- C) has aided
- D) aided
- E) was aiding

4

- A) carried out
- B) had carried out
- C) have carried out
- D) had been carrying out
- E) were carrying out

9

- A) don't apply
- B) haven't been applying
- C) haven't applied
- D) hadn't been applying
- E) won't have applied

14

- A) had / sent
- B) was / sending
- C) has / been sending
- D) has / sent
- E) is / sending

5

- A) landed
- B) was landing
- C) has landed
- D) lands
- E) will be landing

10

- A) has included
- B) included
- C) includes
- D) will be including
- E) had included

15

- A) have settled
- B) will be settling
- C) had settled
- D) settled
- E) will have settled

VERB TENSES

TEST 1

**PATH TO
GRAMMAR**

1. Gasoline prices ---- around \$1 since the new president ---- over the government in the elections.
A) are rising / takes
B) had risen / was taking
C) have been rising / had taken
D) have risen / took
E) rose / has taken

2. Before social networking sites became common, students ---- complaints about their exams and assignments in the cafeteria or during classes.
A) shared
B) share
C) will share
D) had been sharing
E) had shared

3. A sumo champion ---- a shocking announcement that he ---- as a wrestler after he had been arrested because of drunk driving.
A) was making / retired
B) has made / will have retired
C) had made / will retire
D) made / was going to retire
E) makes / retires

4. Over the past decade, the militaries ---- heavily in robotic aircraft and other devices.
A) have been investing
B) were investing
C) are investing
D) had invested
E) invested

5. Leaders from various nations ---- gathering this week for the world's largest summit on climate change.
A) were beginning
B) began
C) have begun
D) have been beginning
E) had begun

6. *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce ---- about Joyce's life in Jesuit schools and his life with fluctuations, and the novel also ---- insight into why the author had to isolate himself.
A) has been telling / will offer
B) told / offered
C) has told / has been offering
D) is telling / has offered
E) tells / offers

7. A vaccine ---- the risk of HIV for the first time in history, which is accepted as a "historic milestone" in the fight against the epidemic.
A) reduces
B) had reduced
C) is reducing
D) has reduced
E) was reducing

8. A volcano in the Far East ---- 5 times throughout history, forcing flight cancellations and delays as it ---- ash 60,000 feet high.
A) is erupting / will spew
B) erupts / has spewed
C) had erupted / had spewed
D) will erupt / is spewing
E) has erupted / spewed

9. For more than a decade now, global warming and its impacts ---- the primary interface between our science and society.
A) had become
B) became
C) become
D) will become
E) have become

10. Nowadays, airline companies ---- for a huge shortage of pilots and ---- to hire more of them to meet the demands of the next decade.
A) were preparing / had been trying
B) are preparing / are trying
C) prepare / tried
D) have been preparing / try
E) will prepare / will have tried

11. Since the 1970s, when psychologist Dan Olweus first ---- the field of bullying research, a lot of evidence ---- that bullying in schools can have irreparable effects.
A) established / has shown
B) has established / showed
C) establishes / shows
D) was establishing / had shown
E) had established / was showing

12. Eddie ---- some money aside to buy a second-hand car five years ago this time around, but he has just won the lottery, and now, he thinks ---- his own car dealership these days next year.
A) put / will have run
B) was putting / will be running
C) has put / will run
D) had been putting / was running
E) had put / ran

MOREMORE

« 59 »

PATH TO
GRAMMAR

TEST 4

VERB TENSES

13. When ---- the last time you ---- your toothbrush?

- A) was / change B) was / changed
C) is / change D) is / changed
E) has been / have changed

14. All around the world, 44% of people ---- that listening to music regularly ---- them manage stress.

- A) say / helps B) said / was helping
C) are saying / will help D) had said / helped
E) have said / is helping

15. No grass or weed has grown in this garden from whose trees and plants we once ---- fruits and vegetables since my grandmother ----.

- A) have been collecting / dies
B) have collected / had died
C) were collecting / has died
D) collected / died
E) had collected / was dying

16. Although most universities in the USA ---- on a semester system, some schools ---- a quarter system.

- A) have been / have adopted
B) will be / are adopting
C) were / had adopted
D) had been / were adopting
E) are / adopt

17. Democracy ---- a system of government in which all the people of a country ---- to elect their representatives.

- A) meant / were voting B) has meant / will vote
C) is meaning / voted D) means / vote
E) had meant / have voted

18. The media ---- and ---- more active within the last years.

- A) evolved / became
B) will evolve / is becoming
C) had evolved / has become
D) evolves / becomes
E) has evolved / has become

19. Amber is a precious stone because it ---- a great amount of time to form, and due to its value, people ---- it in today's world.

- A) needs / trade
B) will need / will trade
C) needed / will have been trading
D) has been needing / traded
E) has needed / have been trading

20. Since earlier times, man ---- to harness all kinds of energy, but with population quadrupling, we ---- the need to create more energy-efficient systems.

- A) had strived / are feeling
B) has been striving / felt
C) strives / have been feeling
D) will strive / have felt
E) has strived / feel

21. Our dog ---- a thief as he ---- to steal our car, which we saved money for years to buy.

- A) bites / is trying
B) had bitten / had been trying
C) was biting / tried
D) has bitten / had tried
E) bit / was trying

22. On our parents' day, being an only child ---- unusual as those days people ---- bigger families.

- A) is / have
B) had been / were having
C) will be / had had
D) was / had
E) has been / are having

23. Until recently, most astronomers ---- that the space between the galaxies in our universe ---- a perfect vacuum.

- A) have believed / is
B) have been believing / will be
C) believe / had been
D) are believing / has been
E) believed / was

24. Since the early 1970s, historians ---- to devote serious attention to the working class in the USA.

- A) began B) had been beginning
C) have begun D) had begun
E) are beginning

25. When we were kids, we ---- all of our time playing football in the street, which explains why we ---- ourselves as the last lucky generation.

- A) have spent / are regarding
B) spent / regard
C) spend / had regarded
D) were spending / were regarding
E) had spent / have been regarding

PATH TO
GRAMMAR

MODALS

WOULD PREFER

Preference (tercih)

"Would prefer" de aynı "would rather" gibi genellikle bir şeyi başka bir şeye tercih ederken kullanılır. Ancak "would prefer", fiilden önce **to** alır. Kısaltması "**d prefer**" şeklindedir. Tercih edilen ile tercih edilmeyen eylemler arasında yine "**than**" kullanılır. Olumsuz hâli "**would prefer not to + verb**" şeklindedir.

- I **would prefer to** stay on my own tonight **than** go out with my friends.
- She **would prefer to** study archaeology **than** what her family wants.
- I'd **prefer not to** drive at night.

TIME TO WRITE

Make preferences between the given actions for each part using the modal verb in parentheses.

1. travel abroad / sunbath on the beach

. (would rather)

2. spend time with friends / play online games

. (would prefer)

3. read a detective story / watch an action movie

. (would sooner)

4. learn a language / learn a musical instrument

. (would just as soon)

PRACTICE 17

Fill in the blanks with "would rather / had better".

1. I go shopping today than tomorrow.
2. I you stayed home today and recovered.
3. You behave in class if you don't want to get into troubles.
4. I go on holidays than go to work.
5. I call her tonight or she'll never speak to me again.
6. You finish your homework now if you want to play with your friends.
7. We wake up a bit earlier, so we don't miss the bus again.
8. We go on strike than accept a pay cut.
9. You not tease her; or else, she might report you to the teacher.
10. The doctor says that I stop eating cakes if I want to lose weight.

PRACTICE 18

Fill in the blanks with "should / shouldn't / don't have to / doesn't have to".

1. We waste their time. They are extremely busy these days.
2. If you do something bad to anyone, you apologize.
3. Most parents work at weekends, so they can spend more time with their children.
4. You pay for the pizza. It is free these hours.
5. You touch hot surfaces with your bare hands.
6. Mum cook lunch on Saturdays because we go to restaurants.
7. People use a sunblocker when they are on the beach.
8. You take medicine when you are not ill.
9. People cut trees down without planting new ones.
10. Mary do the washing up today. Her husband is doing it.