

GRAMMAR EXPERT 11



DENİZ PINAR
Yayıncılık

PREMIUM

YDT 11 / 01

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UNIT 02 - TENSES

Tense (zamanlar) konusu, İngilizcede *grammar* (dil bilgisi) bölümünün en önemli konularından biridir, çünkü diğer birçok dil bilgisi konusunda ve soru çeşitlerinde tense bilgilerimizden faydalanırız. Cümlede bir olayın ya da durumun kendisini anlamak kadar gerçekleştiği zamanı anlamak ve doğru yapıyı kullanmak da önemlidir.

Tense yapılarına çalışırken, her bir zamanın anlam çalışmasını ayrı ayrı yapmak yerine YDT için önemli olan, öncelikle çalışılan zamanın *usage* (kullanım yeri / fonksiyonu) ve *time adverbs* (zaman zarfları) yapılarına dikkat edilmelidir. Bu yapılar, yanlış seçenekleri elerken bize zaman kazandıracak ve doğru cevabı bulmamıza katkı sağlayacaktır.

2-1 THE VERB BE

Verb (fiil) kullanımı, İngilizcede cümle kurmada gereklidir, ancak bir cümlenin fiili, eylem (*study, work, read etc.*) bildiren bir yüklem olabilir veya *state* (durum) bildiren *be* fiili de olabilir. *Be* fiilinin çekimleri aşağıdaki gibidir:

- ▶ Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman) ve Present Continuous Tense (Şimdiki Zaman): **am, is, are**
- ▶ Simple Past Tense (-di'li Geçmiş Zaman): **was, were**
- ▶ Present Perfect Tense: **have been, has been**
- ▶ Past Perfect Tense: **had been**
- ▶ Simple Future Tense: **will be**
- ▶ Modals (can, may etc.): **modal + be**

USAGE

- ▶ *Be* fiilinin temel fiil olarak üç kullanım şekli vardır:

a) Be + adjective:

- » My brother **is** hardworking.
Erkek kardeşim çalışkandır.

b) Be + noun:

- » Great Britain **is** an island in the North Atlantic Ocean.
Büyük Britanya, Kuzey Atlantik Okyanusu'nda bir adadır.

c) Be + prepositional phrase:

- » Some of the children **are** in the library.
Çocukların bazıları kütüphanede.

- ▶ *Be* fiili, yardımcı fiil olarak *continuous* (sürerlilik) yapılarındaki eylem bildiren yüklemelerin öncesinde de kullanılır.

- » My mother **is** washing the dishes in the kitchen now.
Annem, şu anda mutfakta bulaşıkları yıkıyor.

- » They were running in the park when they saw the accident.
Kazayı gördüklerinde parkta koşuyorlardı.
- » I will be watching TV at nine o'clock tonight.
Bu akşam dokuzda televizyon izliyor olacağım.

Not: *Tenses* (zamanlar) konusunu İngilizcedeki zaman uyumu kuralı nedeniyle üç ana başlıkta işleyeceğiz:

- Present Forms (Şimdiki Zaman Yapıları)
- Past Forms (Geçmiş Zaman Yapıları)
- Future Forms (Gelecek Zaman Yapıları)

Bu kavramlar, zamanların yapısını yani olayların meydana geldiği zamanları anlamak ve fiilin yapısal açıdan hangi hâlde kullanılacağını bulmak için bize yardımcı olurlar.

Zaman yapılarını çalışırken bu bakış açısı, **YDT**'de özellikle zaman yapıları ve zaman bağlacı içeren soruları çözerken bize zaman kazandıracak ve yanlış seçenekleri elememize ve doğru cevabı bulmamıza katkı sağlayacaktır.

| Subject | Auxiliary verb | Verb | Object | Time expression |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Özne | Yardımcı fiil | Fiil | Nesne | Zaman zarfı |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| İşi yapan | İşin yapıldığı zaman | Yapılan iş | İşten etkilenen | Zaman detayı |
| Tenses | | | | |

1. PRESENT TENSES (YAŞANILAN ZAMAN):

Yaşadığımız zaman içerisinde gerçekleşen eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılırlar.

- Simple Present: I do (yaparım)
- Present Continuous: I am doing (yapıyorum)
- Present Perfect Continuous: I have been doing (şu kadar zamandır yapıyorum)
- Present Perfect: I have done (yapmıştım / yaptım)

2. PAST TENSES (GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN):

Geçmişte yaşanmış ve bitmiş eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılırlar.

- Simple Past: I did (yaptım)
- Past Continuous: I was doing (yapıyordum)
- Past Perfect Continuous: I had been doing (şu kadar zamandır yapıyordum)
- Past Perfect: I had done (yapmıştım / yaptım)

3. FUTURE TENSES (GELECEK ZAMAN):

Gelecekte yapacağımız eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılırlar.

- ▶ Simple Future: I will do / I am going to do (yapacağım)
- ▶ Future Continuous: I will be doing (yapıyor olacağım)
- ▶ Future Perfect Continuous: I will have been doing (şu kadar zamandır yapıyor olacağım)
- ▶ Future Perfect: I will have done (yapmış olacağım)

PRESENT FORMS**2-2 THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**

- ▶ *Simple Present Tense* yapısının Türkçe karşılığı Geniş Zaman'dır. *Simple Present Tense* genel bir kullanıma sahip olması sebebiyle İngilizcede ilk öğretilen konuların başındadır, özellikle ilk öğretilen zamandır.

BE FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| I am at home. | I am not at home. | Am I at home? |
| You are at home. | You are not at home. | Are you at home? |
| He is at home. | He is not at home. | Is he at home? |
| She is at home. | She is not at home. | Is she at home? |
| It is at home. | It is not at home. | Is it at home? |
| We are at home. | We are not at home. | Are we at home? |
| You are at home. | You are not at home. | Are you at home? |
| They are at home. | They are not at home. | Are they at home? |

Not: State (durum) bildiren **be** fiili, Present zaman yapısında am / is / are olarak çekimlenir ve Türkçeye -dır/-dir olarak aktarılırlar.

VERB FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| I drink water every hour. | I do not drink water every hour. | Do I drink water every hour? |
| You drink water every hour. | You do not drink water every hour. | Do you drink water every hour? |
| He drinks water every hour. | He does not drink water every hour. | Does he drink water every hour? |
| She drinks water every hour. | She does not drink water every hour. | Does she drink water every hour? |
| It drinks water every hour. | It does not drink water every hour. | Does it drink water every hour? |
| We drink water every hour. | We do not drink water every hour. | Do we drink water every hour? |
| You drink water every hour. | You do not drink water every hour. | Do you drink water every hour? |
| They drink water every hour. | They do not drink water every hour. | Do they drink water every hour? |

Not: **Olumlu** yapılarda, he, she, it zamirlerinin ve tüm tekil yapıdaki öznelerin (3.tekil şahıs) fiiline -s / -es / -ies etc. eki eklenir. I, you, we, they zamirlerinde ve **çoğul** yapıdaki öznelerde **fiil hiçbir ek almaz.** **Olumsuz ve soru** yapılarında I, you, we, they zamirlerinin ve çoğul yapıdaki öznelerin yardımcı fiili do; he, she, it zamirlerinin ve tekil yapıdaki öznelerin (3.tekil şahıs) yardımcı fiili ise does' dir. **Olumsuz** yapılarda kullanılan yardımcı fiilleri uzun haliyle (do not / does not) veya kısa haliyle (don't / does not) kullanabiliriz. **Kısa cevap** gerektiren Yes/No sorularının cevaplarında özne ile do / does kullanılır, ancak fiil tekrar edilmez.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| always | often / frequently | occasionally | hardly / scarcely / barely ever | every day / week / month / year etc. |
| usually / generally | sometimes / now and then | rarely / seldom | never | On Fridays / in the mornings (çoğul zaman yapılarında) |

USAGE

a) *Simple Present Tense*; alışkanlıkları, hobileri, gündelik yaşantıdaki rutin yapılan işleri, durumları ya da belirli aralıklarla tekrarlanan eylemlere ilişkin cümleleri oluştururken kullanılır. Bu zaman yapısında genellikle aşağıda belirtilen *frequency adverbs* (sıklık bildiren zaman zarfları) kullanılır.

Frequency Adverbs

| | |
|--|--|
| Always | %100 All the time (her zaman, daima) |
| Usually | %90-95 Generally (genellikle) |
| Often | %80-85 Frequently (sıklıkla) |
| Sometimes | %45-50 At times (bazen, ara sıra) |
| Occasionally | %15-20 From time to time (ara sıra) |
| Rarely / Seldom | %5-10 Far between (nadiren, tek tük) |
| Hardly / Scarcely / Barely ever | %2-3 Almost never (neredeysel hiç) |
| Never | %0 At no time (hiçbir zaman, asla) |

- » We have lunch at the school cafeteria **every day**.
Öğle yemeğini her gün okul kafeteryasında yeriz.
- » He is **always / frequently / sometimes** late to work.
İşe her zaman / sık sık / bazen geç kalır.
- » They **hardly ever** go shopping on Saturdays.
Onlar, cumartesi günleri alışverişe neredeyse hiç gitmezler.

Not: **How often** (ne kadar sıklıkla) ve **how many times a day / week / month** etc. (günde / haftada / ayda vb. kaç kere) soru yapıları, geniş zamanda eylemin ne kadar sıklıkla yapıldığını sorgularlar.

- » - **How often** do you have a shower?
Ne sıklıkla duş yaparsın?
- I have a shower **four times a week / every other day / very often**.
Haftada dört kez / Gün aşırı [iki günde bir] / Çok sık duş yaparım.
- » - **How many times a week** do you visit your uncle?
Haftada kaç kez amcanı ziyaret edersin?
- I visit my uncle **once / twice / three times a week**.
Amcamı haftada bir / iki / üç kez ziyaret ederim.

Not: **Ever** ve **never** soru-cevap uygulamalarında cevap olumsuz olduğunda soruda **ever** ve cevapta **never** kullanılabilir.

- » **Do you ever go** to a café after school?
Okuldan sonra hiç kafeye gider misiniz?

- » No, we **never go** to a café after school.
Hayır, hiçbir zaman okuldan sonra bir kafeye gitmeyiz.

Not: *Rarely, seldom, hardly / scarcely / barely ever* ve *never* (yapıca olumlu olan ancak olumsuz anlam taşıyan sıklık zarfları) vurgu amacıyla cümlenin başında kullanıldıklarında cümle devrik kurulur ve bu zarfları tekil/çoğul uyumuna göre **do** veya **does** takip eder.

- » **Never does** he **let** me use his computer.
Bilgisayarını kullanmama asla izin vermez.
- » **Hardly do** they **take** me out with them.
Neredeyse hiçbir zaman beni yanlarında dışarıya götürmezler.

► *Rarely, seldom, hardly / scarcely / barely ever* ve *never* (olumsuz anlam taşıyan sıklık zarfları) kullanıldığında cümlenin yapıca olumlu, ancak anlamca olumsuz olduğuna dikkat edilmelidir.

- » She **rarely / seldom / hardly / scarcely / barely ever / never** writes to you, **does she?**
Sana çok nadir yazar / neredeyse hiç yazmaz, değil mi?

b) Simple Present Tense, herkes tarafından doğru kabul edilen ve her zaman geçerliliği olan durumlarda (genel kanı ve doğrularda), doğa kanunlarında ve bilimsel gerçeklerde kullanılır.

- » Birds **fly** to the south in winter.
Kuşlar kışın güneye uçar.
- » Wood **floats** on water.
Tahta suda yüzer.
- » Trees **lose** their leaves in the fall.
Ağaçlar sonbaharda yapraklarını döker.
- » It **does not snow** in the Sahara Desert.
Sahara Çölü'nde kar yağmaz.
- » A magnet **attracts** iron.
Mıknatıs demiri çeker.

Time Clauses with Simple Present Tense

Zaman bağlaçları kullanılarak genelleme ifade eden cümleler,

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| When / After / Before etc. | Time Clause Sentence, Simple Present, | Main Sentence Simple Present |
| Main Sentence Simple Present | when / after / before etc. | Time Clause Sentence Simple Present |

- » **Before I leave home, I lock** all the doors and windows.
Evden çıkmadan önce tüm kapı ve pencereleri kilitletim.
- » **I lock** all the doors and windows **before I leave home.**
Evden çıkmadan önce tüm kapı ve pencereleri kilitletim.

Not: Yukarıdaki örnekteki iki cümle yapıca farklı olsa da anlamca aynıdır. İlk cümledeki gibi **Time Clause** cümlesi başta kullanıldığında iki cümleyi virgül ile ayırırız. İkinci cümlede ise bağlaç ortada yer aldığı için Main Sentence bağlaca kadar olan kısımdır.

- » **When you heat ice, it melts.**
Buzu ısıttığınızda erir.
- » **I usually play online games after I do my homework.**
Ödevimi yaptıktan sonra genellikle online oyunlar oynarım.
- » **She always visits me whenever / every time she comes to Ankara.**
Ne zaman Ankara'ya gelse beni daima ziyaret eder.

Grammar Tip:

Soru kökleri genellikle bilim dallarından alındığı için sorularda doğa kanunlarını ve genellemeleri ifade eden **Simple Present Tense** yapısı kullanılmaktadır. Bu kullanım, YDT'de soruyu çözmemizde önemli bir rol oynar.

V₁ / V₁ (Simple Present / Simpls Present)

Örnek Soru:

Drinking too much coffee ---- every organ of the body, but the most dramatic evidence of its disruptive behavior ---- in the nervous system.

- A) affected / has appeared
- B) affects / appears
- C) is affecting / appeared
- D) had affected / would appear
- E) has affected / had appeared

Çözüm: Soru kökündeki boşluklardan anlaşılacağı üzere *tense* bilgisi test edilmektedir. Soru kökünde zaman zarfı ya da bağlacı verilmemiştir; verilmiş olsaydı kökte verilen zarfa ya da bağlaca uygun zamanı içeren seçeneğe yönelirdik. Bu durumda seçenekler incelenirken öncelikle çoktan seçmeli sınavların klişe kombinasyonları olan:

- V₁ / V₁ (*Simple Present* ile bilimsel / her zaman geçerliliği olan genellemeler)
- V₂ / V₂ (*Simple Past* ile herkesçe bilinen tarihi gerçekler / hayatta olmayan tanınmış kişilerle ilgili durumlar / olaylar)
- *Have / Has + V₃* (*Present Perfect* ile geçmişte ama kesin olarak ne zaman gerçekleştiği belli olmayan eylem / iddia yapıları) üzerinde durulmalıdır. Soru kökünde verilen cümlede *kahvenin vücut üzerindeki etkilerine* yönelik *bilimsel bir genelleme* ifadesi bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle, **affects / appears** (*V₁ Present / V₁ Present*) diziliminin verildiği **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

a) **Simple Present Tense**, geçerliliği uzun zaman devam eden ya da permanent (kalıcı) eylemler, durumlar için kullanılır. Live, like, work, study, teach etc. bu kullanımda sıklıkla karşımıza çıkar.

- » My sister **lives** in İzmir.
Kız kardeşim İzmir'de yaşıyor.
- » Aslı **teaches** at a private school.
Aslı özel bir okulda ders veriyor.
- » My brother **works** for an international company.
Erkek kardeşim uluslararası bir şirkette çalışıyor.
- » My girlfriend **studies** law at Ankara University.
Kız arkadaşım Ankara Üniversitesi'nde hukuk okuyor.

Not: Bu tür fiiller eylemin kalıcı ve sürekli yapıldığı anlamını bildiriyorsa **Simple Present Tense**; ancak eylemin geçici olarak yapıldığı anlamını veriyorsa **Present Continuous Tense** ile kullanılırlar.

- » He normally **works** as a teacher for the Ministry of National Education, but he **is working** as a tourist guide for this summer holiday.
Normalde, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'nda öğretmen olarak çalışıyor ancak yaz tatilinde turist rehberliği yapıyor.

b) Program, tarife ya da zaman çizelgesiyle önceden belirtilmiş eylemlerde (uçak / tren / otobüs gibi ulaşım araçlarının tarifeleri, resmi etkinliklerin, sinema / tiyatro / opera gibi etkinliklerin başlama / bitiş saatleri, ders başlama / bitiş saatleri) **Simple Present Tense** kullanılır.

- » Our bus **leaves** for Artvin **at 8 tonight**.
Artvin otobüsümüz bu akşam sekizde kalkacak.
- » The meeting starts **at half past two tomorrow afternoon**.
Toplantı yarın öğleden sonra ikide başlayacak.
- » What time **does** the exam **start tomorrow morning**?
Sınav yarın sabah saat kaçta başlayacak?

Not: Burada dikkat edilmesi gereken, çizelge ve program belirten cümlelerde geniş zamanın gelecek zaman anlamında da kullanıldığıdır.

c) Hikaye ve masal anlatımlarında **Simple Present Tense** kullanılır.

- » In Chapter 1, poor Teddy **sees** Pinky and **falls** in love with her.
Birinci Bölümde, zavallı Teddy, Pinky'i görür ve ona aşık olur.

d) Gazete başlıklarında geçmişte olmuş olaylar aktarılırken **Simple Present Tense** kullanılır.

- » An Eartquake **strikes** the South of the Country. = **struck**
Ülkenin güneyinde bir deprem oldu.
- » Workers **go** on strike for payrise. = **went**
İşçiler maaşlarında artış için greve gitti.

e) Canlı yayın anlatımlarında **Simple Present Tense** kullanılır.

- » Messi **passes** the ball to Neymar and he scores the goal.
Messi, Neymar'a pas verdi ve o da golü attı.

f) Atasözlerinde **Simple Present Tense** kullanılır.

- » A journey of thousand miles **begins** with a single step.
Binlerce millik bir seyahat tek bir adımla başlar [= Damlaya damlaya göl olur. / Başlamak bitirmenin yarısıdır.]

2-3 THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- *Present Continuous Tense* yapısının Türkçe karşılığı *Şimdiki Zaman*'dir. Genellikle , konuşma anında yapılan eylemlerden söz ederken kullanılır.

VERB FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|---|---|---|
| I am studying hard. | I am not studying hard. | Am I studying hard? |
| You are speaking Spanish. | You are not speaking Spanish. | Are you speaking Spanish? |
| He is watching a tennis match. | He is not watching a tennis match. | Is he watching a tennis match? |
| She is cleaning the home. | She is not cleaning the home. | Is she cleaning the home? |
| It is sleeping in the garden. | It is not sleeping in the garden. | Is it sleeping in the garden? |
| We are talking about the future. | We are not talking about the future. | Are we talking about the future? |
| You are making a cake. | You are not making a cake. | Are you making a cake? |
| They are listening to pop music. | They are not listening to pop music. | Are they listening to pop music? |

Not: Olumlu yapılarda, cümlenin **subject** (öznesini) öncelikle çekimine göre *be* yardımcı fiili (*am / is / are*) ve sonrasında eylem *-ing* ekiyle (*V-ing*) takip eder. Cümle olumlu iken *be* yardımcı fiili, özne ile birleştirilebilir (*I'm, You're, He's etc.*). **Olumsuz** cümlelerde *not* sözcüğü, *is* ve *are* ile birleştirilerek *isn't / aren't* şeklinde kısaltılabilir, ancak *am* ile kısaltma yapılmaz. Kısa cevap gerektiren *Yes / No* sorularının cevaplarında özne ile *am / is / are* kullanılır, ancak fiil tekrar edilmez.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| now | for the time being | at the moment | nowadays |
| right now | currently | still | this term |
| just now | at present | these days | today |

USAGE

a) **Present Continuous Tense** yapısı, içinde bulunduğumuz anda (konuşmacının konuştuğu anda) gerçekleşen olayları anlatırken kullanılır. Bu anlamda, bir olayın başlangıcı ya da ne kadar devam ettiği önemli değildir, sadece olayın konuşma anında devam etmekte olduğu anlaşılır.

- » Mark and Susan **are watching** TV in their room now.
Mark ve Susan şimdi odalarında televizyon izliyorlar.
- » My brother **is cleaning** the house at the moment.
Kardeşim şu anda evi temizliyor.
- » Look! A dog **is drinking** water from the pond.
Bak! Bir köpek göletten su içiyor.
- » Be quiet! The baby **is sleeping**.
Sessiz ol! Bebek uyuyor.

Not: **Present Continuous Tense** olayın gerçekleştiği zamanı vurgulamak için **now, just now, right now, at present, currently, at the moment** ve **still** gibi zaman zarfları ile kullanılabilir.

b) **Present Continuous Tense** konuşma sırasında o eylemi yapmıyor olsak da, o sıralarda bir süreliğine, geçici (temporary) olarak yapmakta olduğumuz eylemler için kullanılabilir.

- » We **are working** on a new project **these days**.
Bugünlerde yeni bir proje üzerine çalışıyoruz.
- » I **am reading** a book by Orhan Pamuk **nowadays**.
Bugünlerde Orhan Pamuk'un bir kitabını okuyorum.
- » **This term, we are studying** the Ottoman Empire in history class.
Bu dönem, tarih dersinde Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nu çalışıyoruz.

Not: Anlamı pekiştirmek için **these days, this term, nowadays, for the time being** gibi zaman zarfları kullanılır.

c) **Present Continuous Tense** değişen ve gelişen olayları ya da aşama aşama ilerleyen süreçleri de bildirebilir. Bu kullanım, comparative yapılar ve gradually, day by day, slowly gibi zaman zarfları kullanıldığında sıklıkla tercih edilir.

- » I **am getting** older day by day.
Gün geçtikçe yaşıyorum.
- » It **is getting** colder and colder.
Hava gittikçe soğuyor.

- » The world population **is increasing** fast.
Dünya nüfusu hızlı bir şekilde artıyor.
- » **More and more people are going** on a diet.
Giderek daha fazla sayıda insan diyet yapıyor.

d) **Present Continuous Tense** gelecekle ilgili önceden planlanmış, programlanmış, neredeyse kesinleşmiş, özellikle de randevulu işlerden (*fixed arrangements*) söz ederken kullanılır. Tomorrow, next year, next winter gibi genelde gelecek zamanda kullanılan zaman zarfları cümlede yer alabilir.

- » We **are having** a party **next Sunday**.
Gelecek Pazar parti yapıyoruz / yapacağız.
- » I **am moving** to a new town **next month**.
Gelecek ay yeni bir kasabaya taşınıyorum / taşınacağım.
- » I **am meeting** Tom at the airport **this afternoon**.
Bu öğleden sonra Tom'u havaalanında karşılıyorum / karşılayacağım.

e) **Present Continuous Tense** rahatsızlık, hoşnutsuzluk, şikayet bildiren ve sürekli tekrarlayan durumların aktarılmasında always, constantly, perpetually, continually, repeatedly, forever gibi zarflar ile kullanılır.

- » The baby next-door **is always crying** whenever I try to concentrate on my studies.
Her ne zaman çalışmalarım odaklanmaya çalışsam, yan dairedeki bebek sürekli ağlıyor.
- » You **are always leaving** your clothes on the bathroom floor.
Sürekli olarak kıyafetlerini banyoda yerde bırakıyorsun.
- » They **are treating** me badly **all the time**.
Bana her zaman kötü davranıyorlar.

Not: **State** (durum) bildiren ya da **soyut anlam taşıyan** bazı fiiller **continuous tense** ile kullanılmaz.

Non-Continuous Verbs

► Mental and Emotional State (Düşünmeye ve duygulara ilişkin fiiller):

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| believe | doubt | envy | hate | imagine |
| know | like | dislike | love | prefer |
| realize | recognize | remember | suppose | think |
| understand | want | wish | forget | need |

► Verbs of Senses (Duyu Fiilleri):

| | | | |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
| feel | see | sound | appear |
| hear | smell | taste | seem |

► Communication (İletişim Fiilleri):

| | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| agree | disagree | promise |
| astonish | impress | satisfy |
| deny | please | surprise |

► Other State Verbs (Diğer Durum Bildiren Fiiller):

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| be | consist | deserve | involve | measure | possess |
| belong | contain | fit | lack | owe | weigh |
| concern | depend | include | matter | own | |

► **Non-continuous** fiillerden bazıları, **continuous tense**ler ile kullanılırlar ancak bu kullanımda anlamları değişir.

- Think** : She **is thinking** about her future. (Geleceğini **düşünüyor**.)
She **thinks** she is more beautiful than anyone else. (O, herkesten daha güzel olduğunu sanıyor.)
- Feel** : The painter **is feeling** the wall. (Boyacı duvara **dokunuyor**.)
He **feels** that they don't like him. (Onların kendisini sevmediğini **hissediyor**.)
- See** : I **am seeing** my doctor tomorrow morning. (Yarın sabah doktorumla **görüşeceğim**.)
Do you **see** the man in the garden? (Bahçedeki adamı **görüyor musun**?)
- Smell** : The girl **is smelling** the flower. (Kız çiçeği **kokluyor**.)
The flowers in the vase **smell** wonderful. (Vazodaki çiçekler muhteşem **kokuyor**.)
- Taste** : My mom **is tasting** the food now. (Annem şu an yemeğin **tadına bakıyor**.)
My mom's food **tastes** delicious. (Annemin yemekleri lezzetlidir.)
- Look** : What **are** you **looking** for? (Ne **arıyorsun**?)
She **is looking** at you nervously. (Sinirli bir şekilde sana **bakıyor**.)
He **looks** very nervous today. (Bugün çok gergin **görünüyor**.)
- Weigh** : The nurse **is weighing** the baby. (Hemşire bebeği **tartıyor**.)
My dad **weighs** nearly a hundred kilos. (Babam neredeyse yüz kilo **geliyor**.)
- Be** : He is normally generous, but he **is being** mean these days. (Normalde cömerttir ama bu günlerde cimri **davranıyor**.)
Her children **are** very industrious. (Çocukları çok çalışkandır.)
- Have** : We **are having** lunch now. (Şu anda öğle yemeği **yiyoruz**.)
My cousins **are having** a holiday in Spain. (Kuzenlerim İspanya'da tatil **yapıyor**.)
My sister **has** a new bike. (Kız kardeşimin yeni bir bisikleti **var**.)
- Expect** : Experts **are expecting** a rise in unemployment rate. (Uzmanlar işsizlik oranında artış **bekliyor**.)
We **don't expect** they will accept our offer. (Teklifimizi kabul edeceklerini **sanmıyoruz**.)

Appear : The Sun **is appearing** behind the clouds. (Güneş bulutların ardından **ortaya çıkıyor**.)
This **appears** to be a good solution. (İyi bir çözüm **gibi görünüyor**.)

Hold : She **is holding** her handbag at the moment. (Şu anda el çantasını **tutuyor**.)
Each box **holds** 200 apples. (Her bir kutu iki yüz elma **alıyor**.)

Keep : I **am still keeping** your letter. (Mektubunu halen **saklıyorum**.)
He always **keeps calm**. (Her zaman **sakin kalır**.)

Not: Konuşma anındaki ya da bu sıralarda yapılan *temporary* (geçici) eylemler için **Present Continuous Tense**; rutin olarak yapılan eylemler, alışkanlıklar ve *permanent* (kalıcı) durumlar için ise **Simple Present Tense** kullanılır.

» Burak **lives** in Ankara with his family. (**permanent**)
Burak ailesi ile birlikte Ankara'da yaşıyor.

He **is living** in Istanbul this year to study at the university with his grandparents. (**temporary**)
Bu yıl üniversiteyi büyükannesi ve büyükbabası yanında okumak için İstanbul'da yaşıyor.

Grammar Tip.

Soru kökünde **but nowadays / but now** gibi yapılar *geçmiş ile şu anki zaman arasında karşılaştırma* bildiren sorularda **Present Continuous Tense** ile kullanılabilir. Bu kullanım, **YDT**'de soruyu çözmemizde önemli bir rol oynar.

» Thomas **doesn't usually watch** much TV, **but these days** he is watching TV every day for a series.
Thomas genelde pek TV izlemez ama bu günlerde bir dizi için her gün TV izliyor.

Örnek Soru:

The impact of global warming was low in the past, but now it ---- worse and worse.

- A) is getting
- B) gets
- C) will get
- D) had got
- E) has been getting

Çözüm: Soru kökündeki boşluktan anlaşılacağı üzere *tense* bilgisi test edilmektedir. Soru kökünde bulunan iki cümlecğin ilkinde *küresel ısınmanın geçmişteki etkisinden* söz edildiği için geçmiş zaman kullanılmıştır, ancak ikinci cümlecğin başında **but now** bağlacı ve zarfı ile günümüzdeki etkinin giderek arttığına vurgu yapılmaktadır. Bu nedenle, **is getting** ifadesinin verildiği **A** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks with **Simple Present** or **Present Continuous** forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. She usually _____ (take) the bus to work, but today she _____ (drive) because she is late.
2. Listen! The birds _____ (sing) so beautifully right now, while the sun _____ (rise) over the hills.

3. My cousin _____ (live) in Berlin, and he _____ (work) for a large international company.
4. Be quiet! The baby _____ (sleep) upstairs, and I really don't want him to wake up.
5. He _____ (travel) a lot for work, but this month he _____ (work) from home on a special project.
6. They often _____ (go) hiking on weekends, but this weekend they _____ (stay) at home because of the storm.
7. I _____ (read) a really interesting book these days, although I normally _____ (prefer) watching films.
8. The train _____ (leave) at 6 p.m. tonight, so we _____ (meet) at the station at 5.30.
9. He _____ (teach) English at the university, but this semester he _____ (give) an advanced writing course.
10. She rarely _____ (eat) sweets, but right now she _____ (enjoy) a big piece of chocolate cake.

2-4 THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present Perfect Tense'in Türkçede tek, tam bir karşılığı bulunmamakla birlikte, bu *tense* geçmişte başlamış ancak hala devam eden olay ve durumlarda ya da geçmiş tecrübeleri aktarırken kullanılır. Kullanım yerine göre -di'li geçmiş zaman (**yaptım** vb.) ya da şimdiki zaman (**yapmaktayım / yapıyorum** vb.) şeklinde Türkçeye çevrilebilir.

BE FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| I have been ill. | I have not been ill. | Have I been ill? |
| You have been ill. | You have not been ill. | Have you been ill? |
| He has been ill. | He has not been ill. | Has he been ill? |
| She has been ill. | She has not been ill. | Has she been ill? |
| It has been ill. | It has not been ill. | Has it been ill? |
| We have been ill. | We have not been ill. | Have we been ill? |
| You have been ill. | You have not been ill. | Have you been ill? |
| They have been ill. | They have not been ill. | Have they been ill? |

Not: *State* (*durum*) bildiren **be** fiili **Perfect** zaman yapısında **been** olarak kullanılır.

VERB FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|--|--|--|
| I have studied hard. | I have not studied hard. | Have I studied hard? |
| You have painted the walls. | You have not painted the walls. | Have you painted the walls? |
| He has broken his arm. | He has not broken his arm. | Has he broken his arm? |
| She has tried Chinese food before. | She has not tried Chinese food before. | Has she tried Chinese food before? |
| It has drunk all the milk. | It has not drunk all the milk. | Has it drunk all the milk? |
| We have read that book. | We have not read that book. | Have we read that book? |
| You have completed your school project. | You have not completed your school project. | Have you completed your school project? |
| They have walked all the way. | They have not walked all the way. | Have they walked all the way? |

Olumlu cümle yapılarında **subject** (özne) sonrasında **have / has** yardımcı fiili ve sonrasında **Participle Verb (V₃)** kullanılır. **Olumsuz** cümlelerde **not** sözcüğü, **haven't / hasn't** şeklinde birleştirilerek kısaltılabilir. Kısa cevap gerektiren **Yes / No** sorularının cevaplarında subject (özne) ile have / has kullanılır, ancak fiil tekrar edilmez.

Bu zaman yapısında, cümlelerin sonuna **yesterday, ago, last** gibi geçmiş zaman zarfları **gelmez**. **Present Perfect Tense**'in geçmiş tecrübeler için zaman zarfı verilmeden kullanımı, soru kökleri genellikle bilim dallarından alındığı için, **YDS**'de önemli bir rol oynar.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | |
|---|--|
| How long...? | in the last two years / three days / four weeks etc. |
| for + a period of time | during the past three hours / two weeks / six years, for the last/past ten thousand years etc. |
| since + a point in time | over the past five days / weeks / months etc. |
| over the last few years / weeks / days etc. | within the last / past two months etc. |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| recently | so far | this week / month / year | ever / never | once |
| lately | up until now | today | often | twice |
| up to now | always | just / yet / already | several times | all one's life |

USAGE

- a) **Present Perfect Tense**, geçmiş tecrübeleri ve geçmişte yaşanmış ancak zamanı belirtilmemiş olayları anlatırken kullanılır. YDT'de bu kullanım sıklıkla test edilmektedir. YDT'de **tense** yapısının sorulduğu soru kökünde kesin bir geçmiş zaman zarfı verilmemişse ve eylemin geçmişte gerçekleştiği belliysse **Present Perfect Tense** kullanılmalıdır. (Bu kullanımda **Simple Past Tense** tercih edilmez çünkü **Simple**

Past Tense kullanabilmemiz için eylemin gerçekleşme zamanının -definite time- soru kökünde kesin olarak belirtilmesi gerekir.)

- » Astronomers **have identified** a new form of matter inside neutron stars.
Gökbilimciler nötron yıldızlarının içinde yeni bir madde biçimi belirlediler.

- Yukarıdaki örnekte de görüldüğü üzere, soru kökünde eylemin gerçekleşme zamanı verilmemiştir. **YDT**'de geçmişte olsa bile haberler, bilgiler ya da araştırma sonuçları, zaman zarfı verilmemiş ise genellikle **Present Perfect Tense** ile kullanılır. Eğer geçmişte kesin zaman verilerek bir eylem ifade edilmişse **Simple Past Tense** kullanmamız gerekir:

- » Two months ago, astronomers **identified** a new form of matter inside neutron stars.
İki ay önce gökbilimciler, nötron yıldızları içinde yeni bir madde belirlediler.

Grammar Tip:

Soru kökleri genellikle bilim dallarından alındığından geçmiş tecrübeler için zaman zarfı verilmemişse ve olayın geçmişte olduğu anlaşılıyorsa **Present Perfect Tense** kullanılır. Bu durum, **YDT**'de soruyu çözmamızda önemli bir rol oynar.

Örnek Soru:

Scientists from Purdue University ---- that saliva ---- a crucial role in how food tastes to us.

- A) find / have played
- B) will find / was playing
- C) have found / plays
- D) had found / will play
- E) found / would have played

Çözüm: Soru kökünde *tense* bilgisi test edilmektedir. Cümlede zaman zarfı ya da bağlacı verilmiş olsaydı boşluklar için kökte verilen zarfa ya da bağlaca uygun zamanı içeren seçeneğe yönelirdik. Ancak zaman zarfı ya da bağlacı verilmemiştir. Soru kökü, son yıllarda karşımıza çıkan birçok **YDT** sorusu gibi bilim dalından alınmış bir bilgi içermektedir. Bu nedenle, seçenekleri incelerken kitabımızdaki ilk *grammar tip*'te belirttiğimiz zaman kombinasyonlarını uygulamak zaman kazandıracaktır:

- **V₁ / V₁** (bilimsel / her zaman geçerliliği olan genellemeler)
- **V₂ / V₂** (herkesçe bilinen tarihi gerçekler / hayatta olmayan tanınmış kişilerle ilgili durumlar / olaylar)
- **Present Perfect Tense (have / has + V₃)** ile verilen, ne zaman gerçekleştiği belli olmayan eylem / iddia yapıları

Strateji doğrultusunda seçenekler arasında A ve C seçenekleri ön plana çıkmaktadır. Ancak soru kökünde yer alan cümle, bir süre önce gerçekleşmiş fakat zamanı belirtilmemiş bilimsel bir ifade içermektedir. A seçeneği ilk boşluk için verilen *find* fiili nedeniyle *elenmelidir çünkü bilim insanları için tükürüğe (saliva) dair sürekli aynı bilgiyle çıkageldikleri ifadesini vermek çok anlamlı olmayacaktır. C seçeneğinde verilen have found / plays dizilimi boşluklara yerleştirildiğinde cümlede anlam genel olarak "Purdue Üniversitesi'nden bilim insanları, yiyeceğin tadını nasıl algıladığımızda tükürüğün önemli bir yol oynadığını ortaya koydular."* şeklindedir. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

- » I **have known** her for 35 years.
Onu otuz beş yıldır tanıyorum.
- » There **has been** a health center in our street for the last five years.
Son beş yıldır caddemizde bir sağlık merkezi var.
- » They **have been engaged since** last May.
Geçen Mayıs'tan beri nişanlılar.
- » We **have lived** in the same house **since** we moved to Ankara.
Ankara'ya taşındığımızdan beri aynı evde yaşıyoruz.
- » I **have never talked** to her ever **since** she got married.
Evlendiğinden beri onunla hiç konuşmadım.

► Yukarıdaki örneklerde de görüldüğü üzere, **ever since** ile **since (-den beri)** arasında önemli bir anlam farkı bulunmamaktadır. **Ever since** genellikle cümlede vurgu amacıyla ya da **since** zarfının *because* (-diğinden, -diği için, çünkü) anlamındaki kullanımıyla oluşabilecek karışıklığı önlemek için kullanılır.

Not: Present Perfect Tense yapısında eylemin ne kadar sürdüğünü **How long?** (Ne kadar zamandır?) sorusu ile sorabiliriz.

- » - **How long** have you worked in your current job?
Mevcut işinde ne kadardır çalışıyorsun?
- **For** 15 years. / **Since** 2005.
15 yıldır. / 2005'ten beri.
- » - **How long** have you been married?
Ne kadar zamandır evlisin?
- **For** 3 months. / **Since** June.
3 aydır. / Haziran'dan beri.

c) **Present Perfect Tense** yakın geçmişte gerçekleşmiş ve sonucu, etkisi hala devam eden olaylardan söz ederken kullanılır.

- » I **have washed** my car. Look! It is shining.
Arabamı yıkadım. Bak. Parlıyor.
- » She **has had** an accident. She is now in hospital.
Kaza geçirdi. Şu anda hastanede.
- » They **have won** the match. They are delighted.
Maçı kazandılar. Çok mutlular.

d) **For, since, in the last three years, over the past five days** etc. dışındaki bazı zaman zarfları da aşağıdaki örneklerde verildiği gibi **Present Perfect Tense** ile kullanılabilirler.

- **Yet / Just / Already:** **Yet**, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinin sonunda "*henüz*", daha anlamlarında henüz gerçekleşmemiş ama gerçekleşme ihtimali olan eylemler için ya da böyle bir ihtimalin olup olmadığını sormak için kullanılır. **Already** olumlu cümle yapılarında "*çoktan / zaten*" anlamlarında kullanılır. **Just** zarfı, "*daha yeni*" anlamında çok kısa bir süre önce gerçekleşmiş bir eylem için kullanılır. Eylem o kadar yeni bitmiştir ki söyleyen hâlâ olayın etkisindedir.

- » **Have you seen** Spielberg's E.T. **yet**?
Spielberg'in E.T'sini daha izlemedin mi?

No, I **haven't seen** it **yet**, but I **have already / just watched** Schindler's List by him.
Hayır henüz onu izlemedim ama onun filmi olan Schindler'in Listesi'ni çoktan / daha yeni izledim.

- **Recently / Lately:** "Son zamanlarda"

- » They **haven't informed** us about the results, **recently / lately**.
Son zamanlarda, bize sonuçlar hakkında bilgi vermediler.
- » **Recently / Lately**, there **has been** an increase in the number of online programs at universities.
Son zamanlarda, üniversitelerde online programların sayısında bir artış oldu.

- **So far / Up to now / Up until now / Till now:** "Şimdiye kadar"

- » We **have received** more than fifty applications **so far**.
Şimdiye kadar elliden fazla başvuru aldık.

- **This morning / afternoon / evening:** Günün bölümlerini (*morning, noon, afternoon, evening, night*) belirttiğimizde, eğer belirtilen zaman dilimi geçmemişse **Present Perfect Tense**; eğer sözü edilen zaman dilimi geride kaldıysa **Simple Past Tense** kullanılır.

- » I **haven't talked** to them **this morning**. (It is 10 a.m. now.)
Onlarla bu sabah konuşmadım. – Şu anda saat sabah 10.
- » I **didn't talk** to them **this morning**. (It is 3 p.m. now)
Onlarla bu sabah konuşmadım. – Şu anda saat öğleden sonra 3.

Not: **This** işaret sıfatı ile kullanılan *week, month, year* (hafta, ay, yıl) zaman dilimleri, içinde bulunduğumuz dönem dahilinde ise **Present Perfect Tense**; ancak geride kalan bir zaman diliminden söz ediliyor ise **last** (geçen) ifadesi ile **Simple Past Tense** kullanmamız gerekir.

- » I **have read** more than 1000 pages **this week**. (Hâlâ sözü edilen hafta içinde.)
Bu hafta binden fazla sayfa okudum.
- » I **read** more than 1000 pages **last week**. (Sözü edilen hafta geçmişte kalmış.)
Geçen hafta binden fazla sayfa okudum.

- **Once / Twice / Three times / Several times / All one's life / Always / Never:** Genellikle **Simple Present Tense**'te kullanılan ve eylemin ne kadar sıklıkla yapıldığını belirten bu zaman zarfları **Present Perfect Tense** ile de kullanılır.

- » I **have been** to England **four times in my life**.
Hayatım boyunca dört kez İngiltere'de bulundum.
- » I **have tried** to be honest **all my life**.
Tüm hayatım boyunca dürüst olmaya çalıştım.

Not: **All one's life** zaman zarfını kullandığımızda ölü bir şahıstan söz ediyorsak **Simple Past Tense** kullanmamız gerekir.

- » Orhan Pamuk **has written** many books **in his life**. (He is still alive.)
Orhan Pamuk yaşamı boyunca birçok kitap yazdı. – Halen yaşıyor.
- » William Shakespeare **wrote** many plays **in his life**. (He does not live anymore.)
William Shakespeare hayatı boyunca birçok oyun yazdı. – Artık yaşamıyor.
- **Before:** Zaman zarfı olarak **Present Perfect Tense**'de kullanılabilir.
 - » Many people in Turkey **have never seen** the sea **before**.
Türkiye'de birçok insan daha önce hiç deniz görmedi.
- **Still:** **Present Perfect Tense**'de "hâlâ, henüz" anlamlarında ve olumsuz cümle yapısıyla kullanılır.
 - » It **has been** three days, but they **still haven't sent** us the documents.
*Üç gün geçti ama onlar **hâlâ** bize belgeleri **göndermediler.***

Gone or Been with Present Perfect Tense

Present Perfect Tense'te, "gone" ve "been" fiillerinin cümlede farklı anlamlar taşıdığına dikkat etmeliyiz. **Gone** yapısı, söz konusu yere gidilmiş ve hâlâ orada bulunduğu ya da henüz geri dönmediğini, burada olmadığı anlamına gelirken; **been** yapısı ise sözü edilen yere gidilmiş ama geri dönülmüş anlamında kullanılır.

- » - Where's your father?
Baban nerede?
- He's **gone** to the market to buy some fruit. (He is not here now.)
Biraz meyve almak için pazara gitti. (Şu anda burada değil.)
- » - Honey, I've **been** to the market and bought some fruit. Put them in the fridge, please. (He is here now.)
Tatlım, markete gittim ve biraz meyve aldım. Lütfen, onları dolaba koyar mısın? (Şu anda burada.)
- OK, dear. But why **didn't** you **tell** me before going?
Peki, canım. Ama gitmeden önce neden bana söylemedin?

Some phrases with Present Perfect Tense

It is / It has been + a period of time + since + Simple Past / Present Perfect

- » It **has been (is) four months since I last visited** him in his house. I **haven't visited** him in his house **for four months**.
Onu evinde son kez (en son) ziyaret edeli dört ay oldu. Dört aydır onu evinde ziyaret etmedim.
Onu evinde ziyaret edeli dört ay oldu. Dört aydır onu evinde ziyaret etmedim.

This is the first / second etc. time (that) + Present Perfect

- » **This is the first time I have (ever) eaten** sushi.
Hayatımda ilk kez sushi yiyorum.
- » **This is the third time they have contacted** us this week.
Bu hafta üçüncü kez bizimle temasa geçiyorlar.

This is + Superlative (that) + Present Perfect

- » This is **the fastest** car I **have driven** in my life.
Bu, hayatımda sürdürdüğüm en hızlı araba.
- » She is **the most intelligent** girl I **have ever met**.
O, şimdiye kadar tanıştığım en zeki kız.

2-5 THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Bu zaman yapısı genellikle geçmişte başlamış ancak hala devam eden eylemlerde kullanılır. Kullanım yerine göre "yapmaktayım" veya "yapıyorum" şeklinde Türkçeye çevrilebilir.

VERB FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|--|--|--|
| I have been watching cartoons. | I have not been watching cartoons. | Have I been watching cartoons? |
| You have been watching cartoons. | You have not been watching cartoons. | Have you been watching cartoons? |
| He has been watching cartoons. | He has not been watching cartoons. | Has he been watching cartoons? |
| She has been watching cartoons. | She has not been watching cartoons. | Has she been watching cartoons? |
| It has been watching cartoons. | It has not been watching cartoons. | Has it been watching cartoons? |
| We have been watching cartoons. | We have not been watching cartoons. | Have we been watching cartoons? |
| You have been watching cartoons. | You have not been watching cartoons. | Have you been watching cartoons? |
| They have been watching cartoons. | They have not been watching cartoons. | Have they been watching cartoons? |

Present Perfect Continuous Tense yapısında *have / has* yardımcı fiiline ek olarak "*be*" fiili Participle (*been*) halinde kullanılır. Son olarak ise fiile continuous anlamını vermek için "*-ing*" eki eklenir.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| for | all day / month / year etc. | over the last / past ten years / three months etc. |
| since | in the last / past few years / five days etc. | during the last / past two hours / four weeks etc. |

USAGE

- a) *Present Perfect Continuous* Tense geçmişte başlamış ve hâlâ devam eden eylemlerden söz ederken tercih edilir.

- » They **started** building the bridge **two months ago** and they **are still building it**.
Köprüyü inşa etmeye iki ay önce başladılar ve halen inşa ediyorlar.
- » They **have been building** the bridge **for two months**.
Köprüyü iki aydır inşa ediyorlar.
- » She **has been waiting** for you downstairs **for more than twenty minutes**.
Yirmi dakikadan fazladır seni aşağıda bekliyor.
- » The children **have been studying** in their room **for an hour**.
Çocuklar bir saattir odalarında çalışıyor.
- » The players **have been rehearsing** for the play **since the beginning of the year**.
Oyuncular, yılın başından beri oyun için prova yapıyorlar.

Not: YDT'de bu zamanın verildiği seçeneği işaretleyebilmemiz için soru kökünde "*for, since, in the last two weeks, over the past few months, during the past three years, all week, all year*" gibi süreç bildiren ifadelerin verilmesi gereklidir.

b) *Henüz bitmiş olan ama etkisi, sonucu hala devam eden* eylemlerden söz ederken **Present Perfect Continuous** Tense kullanılır. Bu kullanımda genelde olayın gerçekleştiğine dair bir ipucu verilir.

- » My father is lying on the sofa. He is exhausted. He **has been repairing** his car **since morning**.
Babam kanepede uzanıyor. Tükenmiş durumda. Sabahtan beri arabasını tamir ediyordu.
- » - You are covered in sweat. What **have you been doing**?
Terlemişsin. Ne yapıyordun?
- I **have been mending** the tap in the bathroom.
Banyodaki musluğu tamir ediyordum.

Not: Cümlede *vurgu, yapılan işin ne kadar sürdüğü üzerine* ise **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**; *yapılan işin sonucu, ne kadar sıklıkla yapıldığı (once, twice, several times etc.) ya da ne kadar sayıdaki / miktardaki (half, all, most etc.) kısmında bittiği üzerine* ise **Present Perfect Tense** kullanılır. (Cümlede süreç verilse bile)

- » I **have been typing** the letter **for three hours**, but I **have** only **typed** *one-third of it*.
Mektubu üç saattir daktiloda yazıyorum ancak daha sadece üçte birini yazdım.
- » She **has been cleaning** the house **since morning** and she *has* already **cleaned** *half of it*.
Sabahtan beri evi temizliyor ve şimdiye kadar çoktan yarısını temizledi.
- » We **have been running** **for 45 minutes** and we **have run** *six kilometres* **so far**.
Kırk beş dakikadır koşuyoruz ve şu ana kadar altı kilometre koştuk.
- » They **have been playing** tennis **for two hours**, but they **have stopped** *twice* **so far**.
İki saattir tenis oynuyorlar ama şimdiye kadar iki kez durdular.
- » We **have been travelling** **since 9 in the morning**, but we **have given** *three breaks* **until now**.
Saat dokuzdan beri seyahat ediyoruz ama şimdiye kadar üç mola verdik.

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with **for** or **since**.

1. She has been writing her PhD dissertation _____ five years.
2. I haven't seen her _____ I moved to London.
3. Jack hasn't visited his family _____ ages.
4. Since she has been in operation _____ almost three hours, the doctor can inform us about her condition at any time.
5. My mother hasn't eaten anything _____ morning because of the blood tests.
6. It's been a long time _____ we went to the cinema because of my newborn twins.
7. _____ we saw each other in Ankara, we have been in contact.
8. England has been using the subway _____ more than two hundred years.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with **Present Perfect (have / has done)** or **Present Perfect Continuous (have / has been doing)** forms of the verbs in the parentheses. In some sentences, both tenses are correct, but as there are only two options, choose the most appropriate one.

1. Lately, archaeologists _____ (start) to study the dinosaurs to find out the exact reason for their extinction.
2. She _____ (work) as a dancer for ten years, but the directors _____ (not / offer) her a leading role so far.
3. They _____ (look) for a babysitter for their two-year-old daughter for a month.
4. I _____ (teach) for fifteen years and _____ (be) in Ankara since I was born.
5. I _____ (not / see) your message since I am so busy studying for my exams.
6. Jane _____ (go) abroad for an international conference about arts. She'll be here in two days.
7. I _____ (already / complete) the forms and _____ (just / upload) them to the system.
8. This week, I _____ (receive) many e-mails from the customers I _____ (work) with for two years.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with **Simple Present (do / does)**, **Present Continuous (am / is / are doing)**, **Present Perfect (have / has done)** or **Present Perfect Continuous (have been doing)** forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. The school administration _____ (discuss) the measures to be taken for the exam security for the last two hours and it is said that they _____ (plan) to stop online education during the next term.

2. The secretary _____ (give) the forms to each of the candidates in the waiting room and they _____ (write) the necessary information right now.
3. - What _____ you _____ (look) for?
 - I _____ (lose) my keys. _____ you _____ (see) them anywhere?
 - No. _____ you _____ (check) the drawer? You generally _____ (put) them there.
 - Yes, I _____ (already / look) at it, but they are not there.
4. This _____ (be) the third hamburger he _____ (eat) so far.
5. Sue _____ (break) her right arm and now she _____ (need) someone to do everything for her as she cannot use her left hand efficiently.
6. She generally _____ (go) to the university by shuttle; however, she _____ (drive) in her father's car today.
7. I _____ (use) this pen in exams since high school and I _____ (believe) that it _____ (bring) good luck.
8. The villagers _____ (already / pick) the plumps from most of the trees on the farm, and now they _____ (put) them into small baskets.
9. How long _____ you _____ (know) Jane?
10. The room _____ (smell) bad because someone _____ (eat) something spicy.

PAST FORMS

2-6 THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

► *Simple Past Tense*' in Türkçedeki karşılığı "**-di'li geçmiş zaman**"dır. Bu zaman yapısı, bir olayın *geçmişte* meydana geldiğini, günümüz ile ilgisinin olmadığını belirtir.

BE FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I was sleepy yesterday. | I was not sleepy yesterday. | Was I sleepy yesterday? |
| You were sleepy yesterday. | You were not sleepy yesterday. | Were you sleepy yesterday? |
| He was sleepy yesterday. | He was not sleepy yesterday. | Was he sleepy yesterday? |
| She was sleepy yesterday. | She was not sleepy yesterday. | Was she sleepy yesterday? |
| It was sleepy yesterday. | It was not sleepy yesterday. | Was it sleepy yesterday? |
| We were sleepy yesterday. | We were not sleepy yesterday. | Were we sleepy yesterday? |
| You were sleepy yesterday. | You were not sleepy yesterday. | Were you sleepy yesterday? |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| They were sleepy yesterday. | They were not sleepy yesterday. | Were they sleepy yesterday? |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|

Not: *State (durum)* bildiren "**be**" fiili past zaman yapısında "**was / were**" olarak çekimlenir ve Türkçeye "**-di/-di**" olarak çevrilebilir.

VERB FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|---|---|--|
| I swam in the pool yesterday. | I did not swim in the pool yesterday. | Did I swim in the pool yesterday? |
| You slept early last night. | You did not sleep early last night. | Did you sleep early last night? |
| He played rugby last weekend. | He did not play rugby last weekend. | Did he play rugby last weekend? |
| She shouted at her son. | She did not shout at her son. | Did she shout at her son? |
| It ate its meal a few minutes ago. | It did not eat its meal a few minutes ago. | Did it eat its meal a few minutes ago? |
| We finished the document. | We did not finish the document. | Did we finish the document? |
| You came late. | You did not come late. | Did you come late? |
| They went to the seaside two days ago. | They did not go to the seaside two days ago. | Did they go to the seaside two days ago? |

Not: *Olumlu* yapılarda, fiil *past* yani V_2 hâli ile kullanılır. İngilizcedeki bu yapıda, fiiller *regular* (düzenli) ve *irregular* (düzensiz) olmak üzere ikiye ayrılır. *Regular* verbs, sonlarına "**-d, -ed, -ied**" takısı olarak kullanılırlar. Ancak düzensiz fiillerin kullanımında herhangi bir kural bulunmamaktadır.

Olumsuz ve soru yapılarında yardımcı fiil olarak "**did / did not (didn't)**" ve fiillerin *yalın hali* (V_1) kullanılır.

Olumsuz yapılarda kullanılan yardımcı fiili uzun haliyle silinsin **did not** veya kısa haliyle **didn't** kullanabiliriz. Kısa cevap gerektiren *Yes/No* sorularının cevaplarında özne ile **did** kullanılır, ancak fiil tekrar edilmez.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| yesterday | in 1980s | during the World War II etc. | four days / a year / two weeks etc. ago |
| in 1949 | in the 16 th century | last Wednesday / month / year / night etc. | in the middle ages / at medieval times |

USAGE

a) *Simple Past Tense* geçmişte yapılmış, bitmiş eylemleri, olayları ve durumları anlatırken kullanılır. Bu zaman yapısını kullanabilmemiz için olayın geçmişte olduğunu gösteren *definite / exact time* (kesin zaman) ya da *implied time* (ima edilen zaman) belirtilmesi gerekir. Bu kriterler yoksa, testlerde *Simple Past Tense* içeren cümleler *time conjunctions* (zaman bağlaçları) ile verilebilir.

- » Marcus **had** an operation **three months ago**. (definite / exact time)
Marcus üç ay önce bir ameliyat geçirdi.
- » Charles Babbage **invented** the first mechanical computer **in the early 19th century**. (definite / exact time)
Charles Babbage ilk mekanik bilgisayarı 19. yüzyılın başlarında icat etti.
- » He **went** to university **after high school**. (implied time)
Liseden sonra üniversiteye gitti.
- » I **met** many new friends during my holiday in Marmaris **last year**.
Geçen sene Marmaris'te tatilim esnasında birçok yeni arkadaşla tanıştım.
- » I **had** a shower when I **got** home. (definite / exact time)
Eve varınca duş aldım.

Grammar Tip:

Geçmişte kalmış, bitmiş, tamamlanmış eylemlerin aktarılmasında kullanıldığı için YDT'de soru kökünde, özellikle tarihsel gerçekler ve ölü şahıslar ile ilgili bilgiler var ise **Simple Past** Tense tercih edilir.

Örnek Soru:

On February 21, 1921, an army of 3,000 men ---- on the capital city of Tehran and ---- control of the government.

- A) were marching / have seized
- B) have marched / have been seizing
- C) had marched / would seize
- D) would march / had seized
- E) marched / seized

Çözüm: Soru kökünde tense bilgisi test edilmektedir. Cümlede zaman zarfı olarak **On February 21, 1921** yapısı verilmiştir. Bu nedenle seçenekler arasında her iki boşluk için de past yapılar içeren C, D ve E seçeneklerine yoğunlaşmamız gerekir. Ancak C ve D seçenekleri, içerdikleri would march / would seize (Would, 1. If grubunda unreal tercih edilir. / 2. Özellikle noun clause yapısında will'in past'ıdır. / 3. Past habits geçmiş alışkanlıklarımızda kullanılır.) ve had marched / had seized (Geçmişte olan iki olaydan daha önce olanına vurgu yapar ve cümlede Simple Past arkadaş ister.) yapıları nedeniyle elenir. Bu yapılar cümleyi anlamlı bir şekilde tamamlamamaktadırlar. E seçeneğinde verilen $V_2 + V_2$ dizilimi çoktan seçmeli sınavlarda tarihi gerçeklerden ve ölmüş kişilerle ilgili olaylardan söz ederken sıklıkla kullanılan klişe bir dizilimdir. E seçeneğinde verilen marched / seized dizilimi boşluklara yerleştirildiğinde cümlede anlam genel olarak "**21 Şubat 1921'de, 3000 kişilik bir ordu başkent Tahran'a yürüdü ve hükümetin kontrolünü ele geçirdi.**" şeklindedir. E seçeneğinde verilen dizilim cümleyi yapı ve anlam olarak uygun bir şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

b) Geçmişte birbiri arkasına gerçekleşmiş consecutive actions (ardıl eylemler)'i anlatırken **Simple Past Tense** kullanılır.

- » When I **opened** the door, I **saw** a man hiding behind the tree.
Kapıyı açınca ağacın arkasında saklanan bir adam gördüm.

c) Geçmişte sık sık yaptığımız alışkanlıklarımızdan, eylemlerden söz ederken **Simple Past** Tense kullanılır. Geçmiş alışkanlıklarımızı **Modals** ünitesinde açıklayacağımız **used to / would** yapıları ile de belirtebiliriz.

- » I **played** football with my friends every day when I **was** a child.
Çocukken arkadaşlarımla her gün futbol oynardım.
- » We **went** fishing twice a week when we **lived** in Mersin.
Mersin'de yaşarken haftada iki kez balığa giderdik.

Time Clauses with Simple Past Tense

Zaman bağlaçları, **consecutive actions** (ardıl eylemler) ya da **simultaneous actions** (aynı anda gerçekleşen eylemler) içeren yapılardaki cümleleri **Simple Past** Tense ile birbirine bağlayabilir. Bu bağlaçların past kombinasyonlarında, daha önce olmuş eyleme **Past Perfect** Tense ile vurgu yapılabilir (bkz. bölüm 1-8).

- » We immediately **left** the house **when** we **heard** a strange noise in the kitchen. (**consecutive actions**)
Mutfakta tuhaf bir ses duyunca hemen evden ayrıldık.
- » **As soon as** she **graduated** from university, she **found** a job in a multinational company.
Üniversiteden mezun olur olmaz çok uluslu bir şirkette iş buldu.
- » The children **rushed** into the supermarket **after** their father gave them their pocket money.
Babaları cep harçlıklarını verdikten sonra çocuklar süpermarkete daldılar.
- » The children **waited** for their father to come in the garden **until** he **arrived** home.
Çocuklar babaları eve varıncaya kadar bahçede onun gelmesini beklediler.
- » The secretary **checked** the document once again **before** she **took** it to the manager.
Sekreter belgeyi müdüre götürmeden önce bir kez daha kontrol etti.
- » **While** she **studied** at Harvard University, Nair **became** involved in the theater program and **won** a Boylston Prize for her performance. (**simultaneous actions**)
Harvard Üniversitesi'nde okurken Nair tiyatro programına dahil oldu ve performansından dolayı Boylston Ödülü kazandı.

Simple Past Tense with It's (high) time

- » **It's time (for us) to move into a bigger house.**
Daha büyük bir eve taşınma vaktimiz geldi.
- » **It's high time we moved into a bigger house.**
Daha büyük bir eve taşınma vaktimiz geldi / geldi de geçiyor. / Artık taşınalım.

Örnekte de görüldüğü üzere, *it's time* yapısının sağ tarafında cümlecik verildiğinde fiil yapı olarak *past*

(V₂) halde silinsin çekimlenir ama anlam present ya da future'dir. Bu yapı *it's time* kalıbının unreal present kullanımındır.

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with **Present Perfect (have / has done)** or **Simple Past (did)** forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. I _____ (visit) Rome last year during my vacation, but I _____ (never / be) to Florence in my entire life.
2. She _____ (lose) her keys yesterday and _____ (not find) them yet, so she can't get into her apartment.
3. We _____ (move) here in 2015 because of my job, and we _____ (already / make) many good friends in the neighbourhood.
4. They _____ (finish) dinner at 8 p.m. last night, but they _____ (already / eat) dessert before I arrived.
5. He _____ (just / buy) a new laptop because his old one _____ (stop) working last week.
6. I _____ (see) that film last weekend, but I _____ (not read) the book it was based on.
7. We _____ (know) each other for many years, but we _____ (meet) for the first time at university.
8. She _____ (travel) to several countries so far, but she _____ (choose) to stay here last year to continue her studies.
9. They _____ (live) in this house since 2010, but they _____ (buy) it from their friends who moved abroad.
10. He _____ (never / try) Japanese food before, so he _____ (order) sushi when we went out last night.

2-7 THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- **Past Continuous Tense**'in Türkçe karşılığı **Şimdiki Zamanın Hikayesidir**. Bu zaman yapısı, anlam olarak Türkçedeki **"-yordum"**eki ile aynıdır.

VERB FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|---|---|---|
| I was talking on the phone. | I was not talking on the phone. | Was I talking on the phone? |
| You were studying when I called you. | You were not studying when I called you. | Were you studying when I called you? |
| He was running in the park. | He was not running in the park. | Was he running in the park? |
| She was having dinner at the restaurant. | She was not having dinner at the restaurant. | Was she having dinner at the restaurant? |
| It was eating something. | It was not eating something. | Was it eating something? |
| We were traveling across Eastern Germany this time last year. | We were not traveling across Eastern Germany this time last year. | Were we traveling across Eastern Germany this time last year? |
| You were dancing when I saw you two. | You were not dancing when I saw you two. | Were you dancing when I saw you two? |
| They were watching the news yesterday between 10 and 12 p.m. | They were not watching the news yesterday between 10 and 12 p.m. | Were they watching the news yesterday between 10 and 12 p.m.? |

Not: Olumlu yapılarda, cümlenin öznesini öncelikle çekimine göre yardımcı fiili (**was / were**) ve sonrasında eylem **-ing** ekiyle (**V-ing**) takip eder. Olumsuz cümlelerde **not** sözcüğü, yardımcı fiil ile birleştirilerek (**wasn't / weren't**) kısaltılabilir. Kısa cevap gerektiren **Yes / No** sorularının cevaplarında **özne ile was / were** kullanılır, ancak fiil tekrar edilmez.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | |
|---|--|
| at this time / hour yesterday | last week / year / night at five o'clock etc. |
| this time last month / year / semester etc. | yesterday between seven o'clock and nine o'clock |

USAGE

- a) **Past Continuous Tense**, geçmişte belirli bir zamanda ya da zaman aralığında devam eden eylemleri ifade etmek için kullanılır. Bu zaman yapısı ile ilgili **önemli nokta**; eylemin geçmişte belirtilen anda devam etmekte olduğudur yani olayın geçmişte bir süreklilik içinde olmasıdır, ancak eylemin tam olarak ne zaman başladığının veya ne kadardır devam ettiğinin önemi yoktur.

- » - What **were** you **doing** at two o'clock yesterday afternoon?
Dün öğleden sonra ikide ne yapıyordun?
- I **was playing** cards with my friends at a café.
Bir kafede arkadaşlarımla birlikte iskambil oynuyordum.
- » We **were getting** ready to leave for the conference **this time yesterday**.
Dün bu vakitlerde konferansa gitmek üzere hazırlanıyorduk.
- » We **were travelling** to Bursa in our car **this time last week**.
Geçen hafta bu vakitlerde arabamızla Bursa'ya seyahat ediyorduk.

Not: En çok zorlanılan konulardan birisi de bu iki *tense* arasındaki farktır. *Eylemin gerçekleştiği zamana vurgu* yapan **Simple Past Tense**'ten farklı olarak, **Past Continuous Tense** için *eylemin kendisi (ne olduğu)* önemlidir. Bu durumda **Past Continuous Tense** ile sorulması gereken soru "*Ne zaman yaptın?*" değil, sözü geçen zaman aralığında "*Ne yapıyordun?*" olmalıdır. Ayrıca, **Simple Past Tense** *geçmişte tamamlanan bir eylemi* belirtmek için; ancak **Past Continuous Tense**, *geçmişte belirli bir zaman diliminde, belirli bir zaman boyunca sürmüş* eylemler için kullanılır.

b) Past Continuous Tense, özellikle *hikaye anlatımlarında* hikayenin giriş atmosferini ve ana hatlarını tanıtırken, *background information* (betimleme) verirken kullanılır.

- » It **was** a warm spring day. The sun **was shining** above in the sky, the birds **were singing** their lovely songs on the trees, and children **were playing** hide-and-seek among the trees.
Sıcak bir ilkbahar günüydü. Yukarıda gök yüzünde güneş parlıyor, kuşlar ağaçlarda sevimli şarkılarını söylüyor ve çocuklar ağaçların arasında saklambaç oynuyorlardı.

c) Özellikle resmi ortamlarda **hope, wonder, expect** etc. fiilleriyle *ricada bulunurken Past Continuous Tense* kullanılabilir. Ancak bu yapıda *anlam present*'tir.

- » I **was wondering** if you could help me carry this box?
Rica etsem / Acaba bu kutuyu taşımama yardım eder misiniz?

d) Present Continuous Tense'te olduğu gibi *always, perpetually, constantly, continuously, continually* etc. zarflarla, **Past Continuous Tense** de geçmişte sürekli tekrarlayan eylemler ve genelde *bizi rahatsız eden şikayet ve yakınma* gibi duygular için kullanılır.

- » Kerem **was constantly coming** late for the lesson.
Kerem derse daima geç geliyordu.
- » I disliked Ceren because she **was always telling lies**.
Ceren'i sevmezdim, çünkü sürekli yalan söylüyordu.
- » You **were always using** my things without permission when we were children.
Biz çocukken izin almaksızın sürekli eşyalarımı kullanıyordun.

Time Clauses with Simple Past Tense and Past Continuous Tense

- Geçmişte devam etmekte olan ve bir başka olayla kesişen, aynı anda gerçekleşen olayları ya da ardıl eylemleri, **when** ve **while** zaman bağlaçları ile bağlayabiliriz. Bu kullanımda biri uzun biri kısa olmak üzere iki olay vardır. Uzun olay gerçekleşirken kısa olay ile kesişir.

When + Simple Past, Past Continuous

When bağlacının verildiği bir zaman cümlecisi genellikle temel cümledeki eylemin devam etmekte olduğunu, yan cümlecinin ise bu eylemi kestiğini ifade eder. Bu durumda, temel cümlede uzun süreli olay için Past Continuous, yan cümlecikte ise kısa olay olup bittiği için Simple Past kullanılır.

- » Lucy **was having** a shower **when** the phone rang.
When the phone **rang**, Lucy was having a shower.
Telefon çaldığında Lucy duş alıyordu.
- » The doctor **was examining** the patient **when I entered** the room.
When I **entered** the room, the doctor **was examining** the patient.
Odaya girdiğimde doktor, hastayı muayene ediyordu.

When + Simple Past, Simple Past

When bağlacı arka arkaya yapılmış eylemleri (ardıl eylemler) aktarmak için de kullanılır. Bu kullanımda iki cümlecik de **Simple Past Tense** ile oluşturulur.

- » **When she saw** the mouse, Mary **screamed**.
Fareyi görünce Mary çığlık attı.

While / As / Just as + Past Continuous, Simple Past

While ile kurulmuş bir cümlede, yan cümlecikte devam etmekte olan eylem Past Continuous, temel cümlede Simple Past yapısıyla verilen eylem tarafından kesilir. Bu durumda **while** ile verilen eylem kesilen eylemdir (interrupted action). Bu kullanımda **while** yerine **as** ve **just as** bağlaçları da kullanılabilir.

- » **While we were having** a picnic in the park, it **started** to rain heavily.
Parkta piknik yaparken şiddetli bir şekilde yağmur yağmaya başladı.
- » They **had** a terrible accident **while** they **were driving** to the city centre.
Şehir merkezine arabayla giderken feci bir kaza geçirdiler.
- » **As she was running** in the park, Nicole **fell down** and **hurt** her knee.
Parkta koşarken Nicole düştü ve dizini incitti.
- » **Just as** we were **preparing** the food for dinner, my sister **cut** her finger.
Akşam yemeği için yiyecekleri hazırlarken kız kardeşim parmağını kesti.

While + Past Continuous, Past Continuous**While + Simple Past, Simple Past**

Birbiriyle aynı anda devam eden eylemleri (simultaneous actions) bildirmek için de **while** bağlacı kullanılır. İki olay aynı anda gerçekleştiğinden iki cümle için de aynı tense kullanılır. Bu durumda, aynı anda gerçekleşen eylemleri **while** bağlacı ile verirken her iki cümlecik de Past Continuous ya da **Simple Past** olabilir. **While** bağlacında iki cümlecik de **Past Continuous** olduğunda genelde şikayet ya da içerleme ifade edilir. Ancak bu özellik YDT'de dikkate alınmaz. Aynı anda olan eylemleri belirtmek için **while + Past Continuous, Past Continuous** ya da **while + Simple Past, Simple Past** yapılarının ikisi de kullanılabilir.

- » **While** my mother **was washing** the dishes in the kitchen, I **was studying** Math with my father.
Annem mutfakta bulaşıkları yıkarken ben babamla matematik çalışıyordum.
- » **While** I **peeled** the onions, my wife **sliced** the tomatoes.
Ben soğanları soyarken, eşim domatesleri dilimledi.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with **Simple Past (did)** or **Past Continuous (was / were doing)** forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. Our neighbour _____ (knock) on the door in the middle of the night and _____ (ask) for help with his car.
2. While they _____ (sit) in the garden, they _____ (see) a rabbit eating something behind the bushes.
3. When I _____ (come) home, she _____ (sleep) on the sofa with her baby boy.
4. While she _____ (cook), she _____ (cut) her finger and immediately _____ (go) to the hospital.
5. At this time yesterday, we _____ (drive) to İstanbul with my family, and my brother _____ (complain) about the hot weather.
6. When we first _____ (meet), Katy _____ (drink) a cup of coffee alone in the restaurant.
7. Maria _____ (decide) to read the book which I _____ (advise) her for her assignment.
8. As I _____ (walk), a man _____ (stop) me and _____ (ask) for the way to the subway.
9. While I _____ (look) for a book in the library, a woman _____ (start) to shout at the officers and they _____ (warn) her to be quiet.
10. When we _____ (arrive) there, all the gates _____ (be) closed, and the officer _____ (not / allow) us to enter the building.

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with **Present Perfect (have / has done)**, **Present Perfect Continuous (have / has been doing)**, **Simple Past (did)** and **Past Continuous (was / were doing)** forms of the verbs in the parentheses. In some sentences, more than one tense can be correct. In that case, choose the most appropriate one.

1. John _____ (fail) the driving test three times so far, and in the last exam, he _____ (forget) to pull the hand brake.
2. I _____ (think) of moving to a smaller house for a long time due to the house chores.
3. She _____ (be) very ill last week and since then she _____ (not / come) to school.
4. She _____ (talk) about her ideas for two weeks, and now she is explaining them in detail in the meeting room.

5. Since she _____ (lie) to me last year, I _____ (not / see) her or _____ (hear) anything about her.
6. Many artists _____ (suffer) a lot when they _____ (be) children, and they _____ (depict) their harsh lives in their works.
7. A white man named James Earl Ray _____ (assassinate) Martin Luther King Jr. during his famous speech I Have a Dream.
8. His boss _____ (fire) Alexander because he _____ (eat) a lot while he _____ (prepare) the meals for the customers.
9. I _____ (try) to repair the television for two hours, and I think there is something wrong with the receiver.
10. Hunger _____ (always / be) a big problem in some parts of Africa for years and many organizations _____ (help) those countries over the last few decades.

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the blanks with **Simple Present (do / does)**, **Present Continuous (am / is / are doing)**, **Simple Past (did)**, **Past Continuous (was / were doing)**, **Present Perfect (have / has done)** and **Present Perfect Continuous (have / has been doing)** forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. The student _____ (win) a scholarship for the university last month, but he _____ (not / complete) the necessary documents to receive it yet.
2. Although superstitions _____ (change) from one culture to another, most people around the world _____ (believe) in them.
3. Immigrants who _____ (live) in Turkey for more than five years should visit the immigrant office to renew their residency papers.
4. I _____ (call) her twice, but there _____ (be) no answer. I think she _____ (sleep) right now.
5. While he _____ (drive) his car, he suddenly noticed that there _____ (be) a little girl who _____ (sit) at the back of it.
6. The last time I _____ (eat) sushi, I _____ (go) to the hospital because of food poisoning.
7. Although she _____ (work) on the project for three months, she _____ (still / not / finish) writing the initial reports that should be given to the manager.
8. I _____ (come) across my boss in the shopping mall yesterday, and he _____ (ask) me what I _____ (do) at that time of the day there.
9. Global warming _____ (be) a great problem for years, but last year, for the first time, Michigan University _____ (hold) a conference with the same name to highlight its adverse effects.
10. This airline company _____ (advertise) on-time flights, but it _____ (always / do) delayed flights. This is so annoying!

2-8 THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Past Perfect Tense cümlelerde, genellikle geçmişte olan iki olaydan daha önce olanına vurgu yapmak için kullanılır.

BE FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I had been a teacher. | I had not been a teacher. | Had I been a teacher? |
| You had been a teacher. | You had not been a teacher. | Had you been a teacher? |
| He had been a teacher. | He had not been a teacher. | Had he been a teacher? |
| She had been a teacher. | She had not been a teacher. | Had she been a teacher? |
| It had been in the street. | It had not been in the street. | Had it been in the street? |
| We had been teachers. | We had not been teachers. | Had we been teachers? |
| You had been teachers. | You had not been teachers. | Had you been teachers? |
| They had been teachers. | They had not been teachers. | Had they been teachers? |

Not: *State (durum)* bildiren "be" fiili *Past Perfect* zaman yapısında *been* olarak kullanılır.

VERB FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|--|--|--|
| I had established my company before 2008. | I had not established my company before 2008. | Had I established my company before 2008? |
| You had arrived home before I left work. | You had not arrived home before I left work. | Had you arrived home before I left work? |
| He had studied Chinese before he moved to Beijing. | He had not studied Chinese before he moved to Beijing. | Had he studied Chinese before he moved to Beijing? |
| She had fallen asleep when her parents came in. | She had not fallen asleep when her parents came in. | Had she fallen asleep when her parents came in? |
| It (the train) had left by the time I got to the station. | It (the train) had not left by the time I got to the station. | Had it (the train) left by the time I got to the station? |

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|---|---|--|
| We had played football until last week. | We had not played football until last week. | Had we played football until last week? |
| You had bought a car by 2015. | You had not bought a car by 2015. | Had you bought a car by 2015? |
| They had known us before they moved to Ankara. | They had not known us before they moved to Ankara. | Had they known us before they moved to Ankara? |

Not: **Olumlu** cümle yapılarında **subject** (özne) sonrasında **had** yardımcı fiili ve sonrasında **Participle Verb (V₃)** kullanılır. **Olumsuz** cümlelerde **not** sözcüğü, yardımcı fiil (**had**) ile birleştirilerek (**hadn't**) kullanılabilir. Kısa cevap gerektiren **Yes / No** sorularının cevaplarında **subject** (özne) ile **had** kullanılır, ancak fiil tekrar edilmez.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|------------------|---------|------------|------------|-------|
| before | already | until | never | yet | in advance | since |
| just | by then | that day earlier | earlier | previously | by 2000 | for |

USAGE

a) **Past Perfect Tense**, *geçmişte gerçekleşen iki olaydan daha önce olana vurgu yaparken* kullanılır. Geçmişte gerçekleşmiş olaylar, *oluş sıralarına göre* açıklanıyorsa **Simple Past Tense** kullanılması gerekir. Ancak aktarım esnasında *daha geçmişte olan olay vurgulanacaksa* **Past Perfect Tense** kullanılması gerekir.

SIMPLE PAST / PAST PERFECT COMBINATION IN TIME CLAUSES

Before / By the time / When / Until + **Simple Past, Past Perfect**

After / As soon as / Once / When / Until + **Past Perfect, Simple Past**

► **After**

After + **Past Perfect, Simple Past (Simple Past)**

» **After** I finished / had finished writing the e-mail, I sent it to the company.
E-postayı yazmayı bitirdikten sonra, onu şirkete gönderdim.

Not: Cümlelerde **Past Perfect Tense** kullanılabilmesi için *olay örgüsünün past form*'da ilerlemesi gerekir. *İki past olay arasında daha önce gerçekleşmiş eylem* için **Past Perfect Tense** kullanılır. Bu nedenle **Past Perfect Tense** sıklıkla *zaman bağlaçlarıyla tercih edilir* ve cümlede daha önce gerçekleşmiş olan olaya vurgu yapar. Yukarıdaki örnekte de görüldüğü gibi önce olan olay (e-posta yazmanın bitirilmesi) **Past Perfect Tense** ile vurgulanmıştır.

► As soon as / Once

As soon as / Once + Past Perfect, Simple Past (Simple Past)

- » He **started** eating the chocolate cake **as soon as / once** he ate / had eaten the food.
Yemeği yer yemez çikolatalı keki yemeye **başladı**.
- » **Once / As soon as** he learned / had learned the news, he **called** his boss to inform her.
Haberleri **öğrenir öğrenmez** bilgilendirmek için patronunu **aradı**.

Grammar Tip:

Once bağlacı özellikle **Perfect Tense**'ler ile kullanımı tercih edilen ve YDT'de bu özelliğiyle öne çıkan bir zaman bağlacıdır.

Örnek Soru:

Once they ---- from their first suspicions, the natives on the southern part of the island ---- very friendly.

- A) were recovering / used to become
- B) had recovered / became
- C) recover / have become
- D) would recover / were becoming
- E) recovered / had become

Çözüm: Soru kökünde *tense* bilgisi test edilmektedir. Cümlede **once** bağlacı verilmiştir. Zaman bağlaçları cümlelerde kullanılırken zaman uyumu (*Present / Present - Future; Past / Past*) gerektirirler. Tüm seçeneklerde zaman uyumu görülmektedir. Ancak *once* bağlacının kullanım kurallarını hatırladığımızda:

- **Once + Past Perfect / Simple Past, Simple Past**
- **Once + Present Perfect / Simple Present, Simple Future / Near Future**

şeklinde. Bu durumda, B seçeneği ön plana çıkmaktadır. B seçeneği boşluklara yerleştirildiğinde anlam genel olarak "**İlk şüphelerinden kurtulunca, adanın güney kısımlarındaki yerliler çok dostane oldular.**" şeklindedir. Diğer seçenekleri incelediğimizde, A seçeneğinde verilen **used to recover** (kurtulurlardı) geçmiş alışkanlık ifadesi soru köküyle anlamca örtüşmemektedir. Zaman bağlaçlarının temel cümlelerinde Present Perfect ya da Present Perfect Continuous kullanamayız. Bu nedenle C seçeneği de elenir. D seçeneğinde genelde koşul cümlelerinde ve geçmiş alışkanlıklarımızda kullandığımız **would** yapısı verilmiştir. Bu yapı soru kökündeki cümleyle anlamca örtüşmemektedir. E seçeneğinde ise olayların öncelik / sonralık sırası yanlış verilmiştir. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

► No sooner ... than ...

No sooner + Past Perfect + than + Simple past

► Hardly / Scarcely / Barely ... when

Hardly / Scarcely / Barely + Past Perfect + when + Simple Past

Bu yapılar cümlede "**henüz bir şey olmuştu ki diğer eylem gerçekleşti**" anlamında kullanılırlar. Her iki yapı da devrik cümle biçiminde kullanılabilirler.

- » The man **had no sooner left** the house **than** it **started** to rain cats and dogs.
No sooner had the man **left** the house **than** it **started** to rain cats and dogs.
Adam evden yeni/henüz çıkmıştı ki bardaktan boşalırçasına yağmur yağmaya başladı.
- » We **had hardly / scarcely got out** of the bed **when** we **heard** the yelling outside in the street.
Hardly / Scarcely had we **got out** of the bed **when** we **heard** the yelling outside in the street.
Yataktan henüz kalkmıştık ki sokaktaki haykırışı duyduk.

Not: *Barely... when...* yapısı devrik kullanımda tercih edilmez.

► **Before**

**Before + Simple Past, Past Perfect
(Simple Past)**

- » Some of the attendants **left / had left** the conference hall **before** the meeting **finished**.
Katılımcıların bazıları toplantı sona ermeden önce konferans salonunu terk etmişlerdi.
- » **Before** I **went out**, I **tidied / had tidied up** my room.
Dışarı çıkmadan önce odamı düzenledim / düzenlemiştim.

► **By the time:**

Cümlelerde "*bir eylem olduğunda diğer eylem olup bitmişti*" anlamında kullanılır. *By the time*, çoktan seçmeli sınavlarda sıklıkla karşılaştığımız bağlaçlardan biridir.

By the time + Simple Past, Past Perfect

- » **By the time** I **finished** reading the story, the children **had already fallen asleep**.
Hikayeyi okumayı bitirdiğimde çocuklar çoktan uyuyakalmıştı.
- » The roof of the burning house **had collapsed by the time** the firefighters **arrived**.
İtfaiye görevlileri geldiğinde yanan evin çatısı çökmüştü.

Not: *By the time* bağlacı, V_2 (Simple Past) + *was / were already doing* şeklinde de kullanılabilir.

- » **By the time** World War II **came** to an end, many German cities **were lying** in ruins.
İkinci Dünya Savaşı sona erdiğinde birçok Alman şehri harap olmuştu.

Not: *By the time* bağlacının temel cümlesinde *be* fiili kullanılacaksa **was / were** kullanılır.

- » **By the time** the movie **ended**, there **were** only seven people in the cinema.
Film bittiğinde sinemada sadece yedi kişi vardı.
- » **By the time** Japan **entered** Antarctica, it **was** no longer dependent on Norwegian gunners.
Japonya, Antartika'ya girdiğinde, artık Norveçli nişancılara artık bağımlı değildi.

► **When:**

When bağlacındaki **past** kombinasyonlarda önce gerçekleşen eylem yan cümlecikte ya da temel cümlede yer alabileceğinden **when** bağlacını kullanırken anlam değişikliklerine dikkat etmeliyiz.

When + Simple Past, Past Perfect**When + Past Perfect, Simple Past
(Simple Past)**

- » The students **handed** their assignment to their teacher **when** they **completed / had completed** it.
*Öğrenciler ödevlerini **tamamlayınca** öğretmenlerine **teslim ettiler**.*
- » **When** the police **arrived** at the scene of the crime, the suspects **had run** away.
*Polisler suç mahalline **vardıklarında** şüpheliler **kaçmıştı**.*
- » **When** they **saved / had saved** enough money, they **bought** a small two-bedroom house with an attic.
*Yeterince para **biriktirince** tavan arası olan iki odalı küçük bir ev **satın aldılar**.*
- » All of the students **had finished** writing their essays **when** the bell **rang**.
*Zil **çaldığında** öğrencilerin tamamı makalelerini yazmayı **bitirmişti**.*

► Until:

Until zaman bağlacını kullanırken, *when* bağlacında olduğu gibi, eylemlerin **öncelik / sonralık** sırası önemlidir. Bu bağlaç ile, daha önce gerçekleşen eylem yan cümlecikte ya da temel cümlede verilebilir.

**Until + Past Perfect, Simple Past
(Simple Past)****Until + Simple Past, Past Perfect
(Simple Past)**

- » They **didn't start** eating the dinner **until** all the family members **gathered / had gathered** around the table.
*Ailenin tüm üyeleri masanın etrafında **toplanıncaya kadar** akşam yemeklerini yemeye **başlamadılar**.*
- » The Curtain Theater **was / had been** home to Shakespeare's company **until** they **constructed** the Globe in 1599.
*1599'da Globe'u **inşa edinceye kadar** The Curtain Theater [Perde Tiyatrosu], Shakespeare'in kumpanyasının evi **oldu / olmuştu**.*

Not: *Finish, arrive, leave, start, complete* gibi bir anda olup biten eylemleri **by the time** bağlacı ile; *süreç belirten* eylemleri ise **until** bağlacı ile kurulmuş cümlelerde tercih etmemiz gerekir. Ancak bir anda olup biten eylemleri **until** bağlacının *temel cümlesinde olumsuz yapıda* kullanabiliriz.

- » I **waited** in front of the information office **until** they **gave / had given** me the necessary documents.
Onlar gerekli belgeleri bana verinceye kadar danışma bürosunun önünde bekledim.
- » I **didn't leave** the information office **until** they **gave / had given** me the necessary documents.
Onlar gerekli belgeleri bana verinceye kadar danışma bürosunun önünden ayrılmadım.
- » **By the time** we **got** home, the painters **had** already **finished** painting the rooms.
Biz eve vardığımızda boyacılar odaları boyamayı bitirmişlerdi.
- » **Until** I **saw** her, I **had** never **fallen** in love.
Onu görünceye kadar hiç aşık olmamıştım.

Grammar Tip:

Özellikle zaman bağlaçlarıyla birlikte YDT'de sıklıkla sorulan **Past Perfect / Simple Past** kombinasyonu ile verilen soruları çözerken eylemlerin **öncelik / sonralık** sırasının ve hangi bağlaçla ne tür bir dizilim kullanılması gerektiğinin bilinmesi önemlidir.

Örnek Soru:

The principal focus of public health ---- on sanitation before scientists ---- bacteria as the main cause of diseases.

- A) was / had discovered
- B) have been / discover
- C) would be / were discovering
- D) will be / are not discovering
- E) had been / discovered

Çözüm: Soru kökünde *tense* bilgisi test edilmektedir. Cümlede **before** bağlacı verilmiştir. *Before* bağlacının *past* kombinasyonda kullanım kurallarını hatırladığımızda:

- **Before + Simple Past, Simple Past / Past Perfect**
- **Before** bağlacı, *Future Tenses* ünitesinde de ele alacağımız gibi *Present Perfect / Simple Present, Simple Future / Near Future* şeklinde de kullanılabilir.

Soru kökünde de açıklandığı gibi bakterilerin keşfi geçmişte gerçekleşmiş olmalıdır. Bu nedenle *Present / Future* yapıları incelememize gerek yoktur. Seçeneklerde verilen *past* dizilimleri incelediğimizde **before** bağlacının kuralına uygun bir past kombinasyonun verildiği E seçeneği öne çıkmaktadır. E seçeneği boşluklara yerleştirildiğinde, cümlede anlam genel olarak "**Bilim insanları hastalıkların temel sebebi olarak bakterileri keşfetmeden önce kamu sağlığının temel odağı hijyen olmuştu.**" şeklindedir. Doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

- b) **Past Perfect Tense** cümlelerde *Present Perfect Tense'in "past" hali* olarak görev alabilir. Ayrıca bir önceki cümlede ya da onu takip eden cümlede **Simple Past Tense** ile kurulmuş bir cümle verilmesi halinde *before, yet, already, just, always, never, for, since* gibi zaman zarfları da **Past Perfect Tense'** te kullanılabilir (*Past Perfect Tense, Simple Past arkadaş ister*). Bu kullanımda **by** zaman zarfı bir istisnadır çünkü zaten kullanıldığı cümlede daha geçmişte olmuş bir olaya vurgu yapıldığını bildirir.

- **By:** Sözü edilen zamana gelindiğinde , -e kadar

- » Almost all of our guests **had left** our house **by 11 last night.**
Dün gece saat 11'e gelindiğinde misafirlerimizin neredeyse tamamı evimizden ayrılmıştı.
- » I **wasn't** hungry **when I got** home yesterday because I **had eaten** in a restaurant **before.**
Dün eve vardığımda aç değildim çünkü daha öncesinde bir restoranda yemek yemiştim.

- **Just:** Henüz / Daha yeni

- » I **am** extremely upset because I **have just broken up** with my girlfriend.
Çok üzgünüm çünkü kız arkadaşımla daha yeni ayrıldım.
- » I **was** extremely upset when you saw me yesterday because I **had just broken up** with my girlfriend.
Sen dün beni gördüğünde çok üzgündüm çünkü kız arkadaşımla daha yeni ayrılmıştım.

► **Already / Yet:** Çoktan, Zaten

- » I **have already eaten** something for lunch, so I **don't want** to eat anything now.
Zaten / Çoktan öğle yemeği için birşeyler yedim; bu nedenle şu anda hiçbir şey yemek istemiyorum.
- » I **had already eaten** something for lunch, so I **didn't want** to eat anything then.
Zaten / Çoktan öğle yemeği için birşeyler yemiştim; o nedenle o anda hiçbir şey yemek istemedim.

► **Never:** Asla / Hiç

- » I **want** to go to Barcelona on my next holiday because I **have never been** there before.
Gelecek tatilimde Barselona'ya gitmek istiyorum çünkü daha önce hiç orada bulunmadım.
- » I **wanted** to go to Barcelona on my last holiday because I **had never been** there before.
Geçen tatilimde Barselona'ya gitmek istedim çünkü daha önce hiç orada bulunmamıştım.

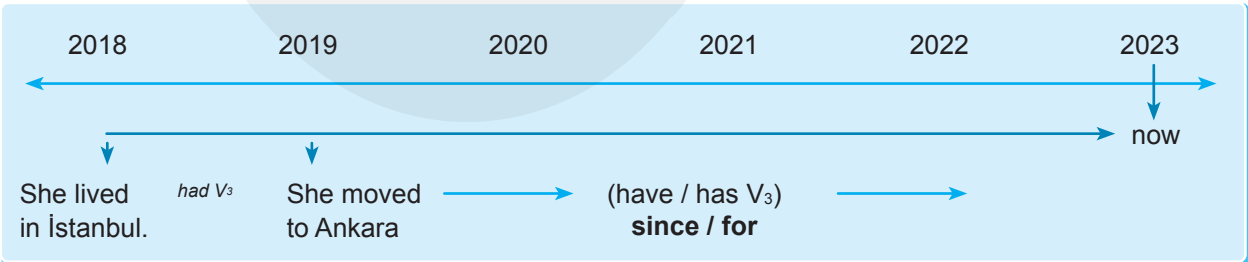
Grammar Tip:

Had V₃ (Past Perfect) + earlier
in advance
previously (daha öncesinde)
before that
prior to

Grammar Tip:

By + a past date (last Friday, 1923 etc.) + had V₃ (Past Perfect)

- » **By the 19th century**, European powers **had started** to dominate world trade and world politics.
19. yüzyıla gelindiğinde, Avrupa devletleri dünya ticaretine ve dünya siyasetine hakim olmaya başlamışlardı.
- » This company **had not introduced** a second alternative to its best-selling products **by last year**.
Bu şirket **geçen seneye kadar** en çok satan ürünlerine ikinci bir alternatif **sunmamıştı**.

For / Since with Past Perfect Tense

- » She **has been living / has lived** in Ankara **for four years / since 2019**. Before that , she had lived in İstanbul.
Dört yıldır / 2019'dan beri Ankara'da yaşamakta. Bundan öncesinde İstanbul'da yaşamıştı.

- » She **has been working / has worked** for a multinational company **for 3 years / since 2018**.
Üç yıldır / 2018'den beri, çok uluslu bir şirkette çalışıyor.
 - » **Previously**, she **had worked** in a state bank in Ankara **for 7 years**.
Bundan önce, Ankara'da bir kamu bankasında yedi yıl çalışmıştı.
 - » My sister **had got married by 2015**.
Kız kardeşim 2015'e gelindiğinde evlenmişti.
 - » Before my sister got married, she **had been engaged for three years**.
Kız kardeşim evlenmeden önce üç yıl nişanlı kalmıştı.
- Örneklerde de görüldüğü gibi *for* ve *since* ile **Past Perfect** kullanabilmemiz için *Simple Past* bir arkadaş cümle ya da *Past Perfect* ile kullanılan bir zaman zarfı gereklidir. Bu kriterler yoksa; testlerde *for* ve *since* gibi süreç bildiren zaman zarflarıyla karşılaştığımızda *Present Perfect* yapılara yönelmemiz gerekir.

2-9 THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Past Perfect Continuous Tense anlam bakımından *Present Perfect Continuous Tense*'in past biçimidir. **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** geçmişte başlayıp içinde bulunduğumuz anda devam eden ya da henüz bitmiş ama etkileri süren eylemleri bildirmek için kullanılır.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense ise geçmişte bir süre devam eden ve biten eylemlerde kullanılır.

FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|---|---|---|
| I had been living in Türkiye. | I had not been living in Türkiye. | Had I been living in Türkiye? |
| You had been living in Türkiye. | You had not been living in Türkiye. | Had you been living in Türkiye? |
| He had been living in Türkiye. | He had not been living in Türkiye. | Had he been living in Türkiye? |
| She had been living in Türkiye. | She had not been living in Türkiye. | Had she been living in Türkiye? |
| It had been living in Türkiye. | It had not been living in Türkiye. | Had it been living in Türkiye? |
| We had been living in Türkiye. | We had not been living in Türkiye. | Had we been living in Türkiye? |
| You had been living in Türkiye. | You had not been living in Türkiye. | Had you been living in Türkiye? |
| They had been living in Türkiye. | They had not been living in Türkiye. | Had they been living in Türkiye? |

Not: Olumlu cümle yapılarında **subject** (özne) sonrasında **had** yardımcı fiiline ek olarak *be* fiili *Participle* (**been**) halinde kullanılır. Son olarak ise yükleme *Continuous* anlamını vermek için "**-ing**" eki eklenir. Olumsuz cümlelerde *not* sözcüğü, yardımcı fiil ile birleştirilerek (**hadn't**) kısaltılabilir. Kısa cevap gerektiren **Yes / No** sorularının cevaplarında **subject** (özne) ile **had** kullanılır, ancak fiil tekrar edilmez.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | | | |
|-------|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| since | for | all week / year / month / day | the whole year etc. |
|-------|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------|

USAGE

a) **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** geçmişte belirli bir olaya ya da zamana kadar devam eden eylemlerde kullanılır. Bu zamanda eylemin ne kadar sürdüğü bilgisi *for, since, all year, all month* gibi süreç bildiren zaman zarflarıyla verilmelidir. **Past Perfect Continuous Tense**, bu kullanım özelliğiyle **Past Continuous Tense**'ten ayrılır.

- » **When I arrived** home, my mother **was cleaning** the house.
Eve vardığımda annem evi temizliyordu.

Yukarıdaki örnekte evin temizlenmesi eyleminin ne kadar sürdüğü belirtilmemiştir. Bu eylem, yan cümlecige göre daha uzun süren ve kesilen eylem (*interrupted action*) olarak verilmiştir.

- » My mother **has been cleaning** the house **for five hours**.
Annem beş saattir evi temizliyor.
- » **When I got** home, my mother **had been cleaning** the house **for five hours**.
Eve vardığımda annem beş saattir evi temizliyordu.

Yukarıdaki örnekte evin temizlenmesi eyleminin ne kadar sürdüğü for zaman zarfı ile belirtilmiştir. Bu nedenle, temel cümlede **Past Continuous** değil, **Past Perfect Continuous** kullanılmıştır.

Grammar Tip:

YDT'de tense sorularını çözerken seçenekler arasında hızlı eleme yapabilmek için **Past Perfect Continuous Tense**'in gerektirdiği iki kritere dikkat etmek gerekir:

- 1) **Simple Past** arkadaş ister.
- 2) Cümlede **süreç** belirtilmelidir.

Örnek Soru:

Rac and Elizabeth ---- in Brooklyn for ten years when they ---- to buy a home after getting married a couple of years ago.

- A) had been living / decided
- B) were living / were deciding
- C) have been living / had decided
- D) lived / have decided
- E) had lived / decide

Çözüm: Soru kökünde *tense* bilgisi test edilmektedir. Soru kökünde verilen **for ten years** zaman ifadesi öncelikle **Perfect Continuous** bir *tense*'e yoğunlaşmamız gerektiğini göstermektedir. Yan cümlecikte verilen **a couple of years ago** zaman zarfı **Simple Past Tense** gerektirmektedir (*definite / exact time*). Ayrıca, soru kökünde verilen **when** zaman bağlacı cümlecikler arasında zaman uyumu gerektirmektedir. Bu bilgilerden yola çıkarak, **Past Perfect Continuous / Simple Past** diziliminin verildiği A seçeneği boşluklara yerleştirildiğinde cümlede anlam genel olarak **"Birkaç yıl önce evlendikten sonra bir ev**

almaya karar verdiklerinde Rac ve Elizabeth Brooklyn'de on yıldır yaşıyorlardı." şeklindedir. Soru köküllü yapı ve anlamca örtüşen **A** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

b) Past Perfect Continuous Tense geçmişte *bitmiş ya da devam etmekte olan bir eylemin sonuçları / etkileri* görüldüğünde kullanılabilir. Bu duruma benzer olarak, **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** şu an *kanıtı görülen / etkisi devam eden* eylemleri belirtmek için kullanılabilirdi.

- » My father **is lying** on the sofa. He is exhausted. He **has been repairing** his car since morning.
*Babam kanepede **uzanıyor**. Tükenmiş **durumda**. Sabahtan beri arabasını **tamir ediyor**.*
- » Yesterday afternoon, my father **was lying** on the sofa. He **was** exhausted. He **had been repairing** his car since morning.
*Dün öğleden sonra, babam kanepede **uzanıyordu**. Tükenmiş **durumdaydı**. Sabahtan beri arabasını **tamir ediyordu**.*
- » - You **are covered** in sweat. What **have** you **been doing**?
*Terlemişsin. Ne **yapıyordun**?*
- I **have been mending** the tap in the bathroom.
*Banyoda musluğu **tamir ediyorum**.*
- » - An hour ago, you **were covered** in sweat. What **had** you **been doing**?
*Bir saat önce **terlemiştin**. Ne **yapıyordun** / **yapmıştin**?*
- I **had been mending** the tap in the bathroom.
*Banyoda musluğu **tamir ediyordum** / **etmiştim**.*

EXERCISE 9

Fill in the blanks with **Past Continuous (was / were doing)** and **Past Perfect Continuous (had been doing)** forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. The children _____ (sleep) for a long time when their parents came home.
2. While the hairdresser _____ (dye) my hair, I _____ (check) my mail.
3. They _____ (discuss) the rate of the pay rise when I joined the meeting.
4. The little boy _____ (whistle) when I realized he was in the dark.
5. The detective _____ (investigate) the crime scene for two days when he found some fingerprints on the wall.
6. Jack _____ (study) at the university for two years when he met Jane.
7. The secretary _____ (copy) all the files when her manager suddenly entered the office.
8. He _____ (drive) for an hour when his colleague called to inform him of the meeting cancellation.
9. She _____ (cry) when I saw her, and she did not want to tell me the reason for it.
10. In the 1970s, men _____ (wear) bell-bottom trousers, which was also a sign of their ideology.

EXERCISE 10

Fill in the blanks with **Simple Past (did)**, **Past Perfect (had done)** or **Past Perfect Continuous (had been doing)** forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

- When I _____ (find) the kittens, they _____ (be) really in poor condition and _____ (look) very weak.
- Before she _____ (have) the accident, she _____ (talk) on the phone with her mother for a while.
- The writers _____ (write) their works after they _____ (do) detailed research on the subjects they _____ (focus) on.
- By the time I _____ (take) their presents from my car, they _____ (already / leave) the garden.
- After the candidate _____ (lose) the elections, he _____ (celebrate) the new president by making a sarcastic speech.
- She _____ (accept) a new job at another company when her boss _____ (mention) a promotion for her.
- By the time the lecturer _____ (come) to class, the students _____ (be) in the exam for an hour.
- Native Indians _____ (live) in the New World for years when the white men _____ (arrive) there and _____ (claim) to have discovered it.
- I _____ (hear) the bad news yesterday, but I knew that his dog _____ (suffer) from diabetes for a year.
- After the First World War, when men _____ (return) from war, women _____ (already / work) in factories for months, which _____ (trigger) their demands in business life.

EXERCISE 11

Fill in the blanks with **Simple Present (do / does)**, **Present Continuous (am / is / are doing)**, **Simple Past (did)**, **Past Continuous (was / were doing)**, **Present Perfect (have / has done)**, **Present Perfect Continuous (have / has been doing)**, **Past Perfect (had done)** or **Past Perfect Continuous (had been doing)** forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

- Where _____ you _____ (be) lately? I _____ (not / see) you since we _____ (meet) at the airport.
- When I _____ (be) a child, my sister and I _____ (always / dream) about our future, and I _____ (want) to be a very famous singer.
- Hey! What _____ you _____ (do)? _____ (not / touch) the hot pan!

4. A recent study _____ (show) that the number of abused women _____ (increase) drastically in the last three months because of the lockdown.
5. One of the things I _____ (notice) since I _____ (come) from the United States is the low number of bicycles in İstanbul.
6. In the mornings, I usually _____ (drink) coffee; however, since my mother _____ (visit) us, I _____ (drink) cups of tea daily.
7. When experts first _____ (mention) the pollution problem, people _____ (not / realize) the importance of the problem, which _____ (be) one of the most important issues in all countries for decades.
8. I _____ (look) for a job nowadays, as I _____ (be) unemployed for three months.
9. Manmade fires _____ (destroy) a considerable amount of forest land in recent years, which will affect the city in a very negative way in a few years.
10. Jennifer Aniston _____ (not / take) part in any movies for two years before she _____ (have) plastic surgery in 2020.

FUTURE FORMS

2-10 THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Simple Future Tense, genel kullanım olarak, gelecekte yapılacak ya da yapılması beklenen eylemler için kullanılır. Türkçe karşılığı **gelecek zamandır** ve Türkçeye çoğunlukla “**-ecek / -acak**” şeklinde çevrilir.

BE FORM

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I will be 18 next year. | I will not be 18 next year. | Will I be 18 next year? |
| You will be 18 next year. | You will not be 18 next year. | Will you be 18 next year? |
| He will be 18 next year. | He will not be 18 next year. | Will he be 18 next year? |
| She will be 18 next year. | She will not be 18 next year. | Will she be 18 next year? |
| It will be 18 next year. | It will not be 18 next year. | Will it be 18 next year? |
| We will be 18 next year. | We will not be 18 next year. | Will we be 18 next year? |
| You will be 18 next year. | You will not be 18 next year. | Will you be 18 next year? |
| They will be 18 next year. | They will not be 18 next year. | Will they be 18 next year? |

Not: State (durum) bildiren **be** fiili **Future** zaman yapısında yalın halde **be** olarak kullanılır.

VERB FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| I will rest. | I will not rest. | Will I rest? |
| You will rest. | You will not rest. | Will you rest? |
| He will rest. | He will not rest. | Will he rest? |
| She will rest. | She will not rest. | Will she rest? |
| It will rest. | It will not rest. | Will it rest? |
| We will rest. | We will not rest. | Will we rest? |
| You will rest. | You will not rest. | Will you rest? |
| They will rest. | They will not rest. | Will they rest? |

Not: Olumlu cümle yapılarında **subject** (özne) sonrasında **will** yardımcı fiili ve sonrasında eylem yalın hali (**V₁**) ile kullanılır. Olumsuz cümlelerde **not** sözcüğü, yardımcı fiil ile birleştirilerek (**won't**) kısaltılabilir. Kısa cevap gerektiren **Yes / No** sorularının cevaplarında **subject** (özne) ile **will** kullanılır, ancak fiil tekrar edilmez.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------|
| soon | in the future | shortly |
| next year / month / week etc. | in a few minutes / a year three days etc. | in 2030 |
| tomorrow | the day after tomorrow | tonight |

USAGE

a) Geleceğe dönük tahminde bulunurken hem **will** hem de **be going to** kullanılabilir. Ancak gelecekle ilgili tahminlerde özellikle olup olmayacağı kesin olmayan olaylar için **will** daha çok tercih edilir.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| I expect | } | it will be sunny tomorrow. |
| I'm sure | | |
| It is for certain | | |
| According to the weather report | | |
| I hope | | |
| It is for sure | | |
| He is certain | | |
| They anticipate | | |
| etc. | | |

b) **Will** konuşma anında verilen ani kararlar için (**on the spot decision**) kullanılır. Bu kullanımda, **will** Türkçeye **-ecek, -acak** şeklinde çevrilmez.

- » - Hey! Look at those black spots on the wall.
Hey! Duvardaki şu kara lekeler bak.
- Oh! They look ugly. I'll **paint** the walls.
*Kötü görünüyorlar. Duvarları **boyayayım**.*
- » - Honey, there is no bread at home.
Canım, evde hiç ekmek yok.
- Ok, I'll **go** to the baker's and buy some.
*Peki. Fırına gidip **alıyorum / alayım**.*

c) Uyarılarda, tehditlerde **will** kullanılır.

- » Give me my pencil back, or I'll really **get** angry.
*Kalemimi bana geri ver; yoksa cidden **sinirleneceğim**.*

d) Gelecekte gerçekleşeceği kesin olan, irademiz dışındaki olaylarda ve durumlarda **will** kullanılır.

- » My grandfather **will be** 80 next month.
*Dedem, gelecek ay 80 **olacak**.*
- » The Prime Minister **will open** the new hospital tomorrow.
*Başbakan yarın yeni hastaneyi **açacak**.*

e) Gelecek ile ilgili verilen sözler için (özellikle promise fiili kullanılarak) **will** kullanılır.

- » Please, lend me \$50. I promise I'll **give** it back tomorrow.
*Lütfen bana 50 dolar ödünç ver. Söz veriyorum yarın **geri ödeyeceğim**.*

Grammar Tip:

Predict, foresee ve **forecast** fiillerinden sonraki cümlecik **gelecek zaman** yapısında ise **will** sıklıkla tercih edilir. Bu fiiller **past** ise, **will**'in bir derece past hali olan **would** kullanılır.

Örnek Soru:

Most people predicted that Real Madrid ---- the champion last year.

- A) is
- B) would be
- C) had been
- D) will be
- E) has been

Çözüm: Soru kökünde tense bilgisi test edilmektedir. Soru kökünde verilen **predict** fiili **past form**'da olduğundan yan cümlecğin de past yapıda olması gerekir. A, D ve E şıkları elenir. **Predict, foresee, forecast** gibi fiiller **present form**'da ise sonraki cümlecikte **will**; ancak bu fiiller **past** ise, **will**'in bir derece **past** hali olan **would** tercih edilir. Dolayısıyla **predicted, past** yapı içerdiği için soru köküyle yapı ve anlamca örtüşen **B** seçeneği doğru yanıtıdır.

2-11 THE NEAR FUTURE TENSE (BE GOING TO)

Gelecek zamanda kullanabileceğimiz diğer bir yapı da **be going to** yapısıdır ve "will" gibi cümleye "-ecek, -acak" anlamı verir. Ancak genel olarak aralarındaki fark bu yapıyı kullanabilmemiz için eylemin yakın gelecekte meydana geleceğini gösteren iz veya kanıt olmasıdır.

BE FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| I am going be late. | I am not going be late. | Am I going be late? |
| You are going be late. | You are not going be late. | Are you going be late? |
| He is going be late. | He is not going be late. | Is he going be late? |
| She is going be late. | She is not going be late. | Is she going be late? |
| It is going be late. | It is not going be late. | Is it going be late? |
| We are going be late. | We are not going be late. | Are we going be late? |
| You are going be late. | You are not going be late. | Are you going be late? |
| They are going be late. | They are not going be late. | Are they going be late? |

Not: State (durum) bildiren be fiili **Near Future** zaman yapısında yalın halde **be** olarak kullanılır.

FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| I am going to work. | I am not going to work. | Am I going to work? |
| You are going to work. | You are not going to work. | Are you going to work? |
| He is going to work. | He is not going to work. | Is he going to work? |
| She is going to work. | She is not going to work. | Is she going to work? |
| It is going to work. | It is not going to work. | Is it going to work? |
| We are going to work. | We are not going to work. | Are we going to work? |
| You are going to work. | You are not going to work. | Are you going to work? |
| They are going to work. | They are not going to work. | Are they going to work? |

Not: Bu yapıda genellikle unutulmuş önemli bir nokta *going to* dan önce *to be* yardımcı fiili (*am / is / are*) kullanılması gerektiğidir. **Olumlu** cümle yapılarında **subject** (özne) sonrasında *be* yardımcı fiili (*am / is / are*) ve sonrasında geleceği bildiren **going to** eki, son olarak ise eylem yalın hali (**V₁**) ile kullanılır. Cümle olumlu iken *be* yardımcı fiili, özne ile birleşebilir (**I'm, You're, He's etc.**). **Olumsuz** cümlelerde not sözcüğü, *is* ve *are* ile birleştirilerek (**isn't / aren't**) kısaltılabilir, ancak **am** ile kısaltma yapılmaz. Kısa cevap gerektiren **Yes / No** sorularının cevaplarında **subject** (özne) ile **am / is / are** kullanılır, ancak *going to* eki ve fiil tekrar edilmez.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | | |
|---|---------|-------------|
| tomorrow | soon | in a decade |
| in three years / a few minutes / five weeks | tonight | shortly |
| next year / month / week | in 2030 | etc. |

USAGE

a) Geleceğe dönük planlarımızda, konuşma anından daha önce verilmiş kararlarımızda (*prior decision*) **be going to** kullanılır.

- » - Why have you worn those old clothes?
Bu eski elbiseleri neden giydin?
- I'm **going to clean** the attic.
Tavan arasını **temizleyeceğim**.

b) Eğer bir eylemin gerçekleşeceğine ilişkin izler, belirtiler varsa **be going to** kullanılır.

- » Real Madrid is ahead by 10 points. It is obvious they **are going to be** the champion this year.
*Real Madrid 10 puan önde. Bu sene onlar şampiyon **olacakları** belli.*
- » Be careful! There is a hole in front of you. You're **going to fall down**.
*Dikkat et! Önünde bir çukur var, **düşeceksin**.*

Not: **Am / Is / Are going to** yapısının past hali **was / were going to** yapısıdır. Bu yapı ile gelecekte yapmak istediğimiz ama gerçekleştiremediğimiz eylemleri belirtiriz. Bu kullanımda **but** bağlacı sıklıkla kullanılır.

- » I **was going to take** my mum to hospital yesterday morning, **but** I had a traffic accident on my way to her house.
*Dün sabah annemi hastaneye **götürecektim**, **ancak** evine giderken trafik kazası geçirdim.*

Present / Future Combination in Time Clauses

Zaman bağlaçları kullanılarak oluşturulan Present / Present ve Past / Past kombinasyonları üzerinde daha önce durmuştuk. Zaman bağlaçları her iki eylemin gelecekte gerçekleşeceği Present / Future kombinasyonunda da olabilir. Ancak önemli nokta, yan cümlecğin (bağlacın olduğu kısım) present form ile, temel cümleinin ise future form ile verilmesi gerektiğidir. By the time ve while bağlaçları hariç hemen hemen tüm bağlaçlarda Present / Future kombinasyonu bu şekilde yapılır. By the time temel cümlesinde Future Perfect Tense (Future Perfect Tense konusunda ele alınacaktır.) ile, while cümlecği ise genellikle Continuous Tense'ler ile tercih edilir.

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| After | } | Simple Present / Present Perfect , will / be going to |
| Before | | |
| As soon as | | |
| Once | | |
| Now that | | |
| When | | |
| Until | | |
| The moment | | |
| etc. | | |

Not: Gelecekte bir eylem tamamlandıktan sonra diğerini yapacağımızı virgülemek istersek, yukarıdaki dizilimde görüldüğü gibi yan cümlecikte **Simple Present** yerine **Present Perfect** kullanabiliriz.

Not: *Now that* bağlacı past yapılarla **kullanılmaz**.

- » **Now that** the children **have left** home, we **will move** to a smaller house.
Madem ki çocuklar evden ayrıldı – daha küçük bir eve taşınacağız.
- » **Once** we **have collected** all the necessary data, we **will sort** them out.
Tüm gerekli verileri topladıktan sonra onları tasnif edeceğiz.
- » **Will** you please **look** after my kids **until I return** from the market?
Ben pazardan dönene kadar çocuklarıma bakar mısın lütfen?
- » **When I have finished / finish** typing the letter, I'll **send** it to the company.
Mektubu yazmayı bitirince onu şirkete göndereceğim.
- » We **will stay** in a five-star hotel **while** we **are** on holiday.
Tatildeyken beş yıldızlı bir otelde kalacağız.
- » I'll **help** the children do their homework **while** you **are preparing** dinner.
Sen akşam yemeğini hazırlarken ben çocukların ödevleri yapmalarına yardım edeceğim.

Grammar Tip:

Zaman bağlacının verildiği kısımda (yan cümlecikte) **will kullanılmaz**.

After I ~~will get up~~ in the morning, I **will drink** a cup of coffee.
get up

EXERCISE 12

Combine the two sentences using the words in parentheses. For the subordinate clause, use **Simple Present (do / does)** and / or **Present Perfect (have / has done)** or **Present Continuous (am / is / are doing)**. For the main clause, use a form of **will** and / or **be going to**.

1. I won't buy the flight tickets. First, I will wait to get the visa to the United States. (until)

2. I need to check the results of the report first. Then I will send them to the Finance department. (after)

3. The dentist will examine you. I will wait for you in the nearby café. (while)

4. I want to complete my assignment first. Then I will join you in the garden. (after)

5. The manager will talk to the secretary. Then he wants to make a decision about the mistake. (before)

6. My mother starts to live with us. I will take care of her better now. (now that)

EXERCISE 13

Fill in the blanks with **will** or **be going to** forms of the verbs in the parentheses. In some of the sentences, both are true.

1. I _____ (sew) a dress from the pink fabric which I have bought from the internet.
2. I _____ (call) you when I get the list of candidates for the interview.
3. _____ you _____ (attend) the meeting tomorrow afternoon with the workers?
4. As a graduation present, I _____ (pay) the cost of the holiday for my nephew.
5. I _____ (thank) him for his contributions to the article when I see him.
6. By looking at the weather forecast, we can easily understand that it _____ (rain) tomorrow.
7. When _____ you _____ (tell) him that you have broken the vase given by his grandmother as a wedding gift?
8. My mother has already bought the tickets to Italy. We _____ (fly) next week.
9. I do not know when, but I _____ (have) an exhibition at Tate Modern in London one day.
10. Due to the invitation from Cambridge University, the university jazz band _____ (perform) live next month.

2-12 THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Future Continuous Tense gelecekte belli bir zaman aralığında devam etmekte olacak olan olayları anlatırken kullanılır. Eylemin başlangıcı, ne kadar süre devam edeceği önemli değildir. Eylemin, gelecekte söz edilen anda devam ediyor olacak olması önemlidir. *Future Continuous Tense*, *Past Continuous Tense*'in future eş deđeri olarak düşünülebilir.

VERB FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| I will be sleeping. | I will not be sleeping. | Will I be sleeping? |
| You will be sleeping. | You will not be sleeping. | Will you be sleeping? |
| He will be sleeping. | He will not be sleeping. | Will he be sleeping? |
| She will be sleeping. | She will not be sleeping. | Will she be sleeping? |
| It will be sleeping. | It will not be sleeping. | Will it be sleeping? |
| We will be sleeping. | We will not be sleeping. | Will we be sleeping? |
| You will be sleeping. | You will not be sleeping. | Will you be sleeping? |
| They will be sleeping. | They will not be sleeping. | Will they be sleeping? |

Not: Olumlu cümle yapılarında, **subject** (özne) sonrasında **will** yardımcı fiiline ek olarak **be** fiili yalın (be) hali ile kullanılır. Son olarak ise yükleme continuous anlamını vermek için “-ing” eki eklenir. **Olumsuz** cümlelerde **not** sözcüğü, yardımcı fiil ile birleştirilerek (**won't**) kısaltılabilir. Kısa cevap gerektiren **Yes / No** sorularının cevaplarında subject (özne) ile **will** kullanılır, ancak fiil tekrar edilmez.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------|
| tomorrow between 6 o'clock and 8 o'clock | this time next week / next year etc. | then |
| next month / year / week etc. | at this time / hour tomorrow | etc. |
| in four years / two hours etc. | tomorrow | |

USAGE

a) **Future Continuous Tense** gelecekte belli bir noktada yapıyor olacağımız eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

- » **This time tomorrow, I will be sunbathing** on the beach.
Yarın bu vakitlerde plajda güneşleniyor olacağım.
- » Don't phone me **between 8 and 10. I will be studying** for my exam then.
Beni 8 ile 10 arasında arama. O saatlerde sınavım için çalışıyor olacağım.

b) Ricalarda, **Future Continuous Tense** kullanılabilir.

- » - **Will you be going to** the market today?
Bugün pazara gidecek misin?
- Yes, I will. Why do you ask?
Evet gideceğim. Neden sordun?
- Will you please buy me tomatoes when you go?
Gittiğinde bana domates alır mısın lütfen?

c) Özellikle **stay** ve **travel** gibi fiillerle, geleceğe dönük tatil / seyahat organizasyonlarından söz ederken **Future Continuous Tense** tercih edilir. Bu anlamda **Present Continuous Tense**'i de kullanabiliriz.

- » I **will be travelling** to the Aegean coast on my summer holiday this year.
I **am travelling** to the Aegean coast on my summer holiday this year.
Bu sene yaz tatilimde Ege kıyılarına seyahat edeceğim.

EXERCISE 14

Fill in the blanks with **Simple Future (will do)** or **Future Continuous (will be doing)** forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. The jury _____ (not / announce) the results of the competition until tomorrow evening.
2. I _____ (eat) a piece of cake in this café while you are in the library.
3. This week, I _____ (deal) with the procedures of selling this house, so let's meet next week.
4. The Professor _____ (send) me an email about my attendance, and according to this, he _____ (decide) about my assignment.
5. It _____ (take) a long time to see how the decisions _____ (affect) the profits of the company.
6. How _____ you _____ (understand) that he is not lying to you?
7. He _____ (say) anything to make you disturbed, so you should be calm and express yourself clearly.
8. During the whole week, she _____ (study) for the final exams.
9. This time next year, my son _____ (work) as a lawyer in a law office.
10. _____ you _____ (go) to the airport to meet your mother this afternoon? If so, can you drop me there too?

2-13 THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Future Perfect Gelecekte belli bir zaman noktasından önce bitmiş olacak eylemlerden söz ederken kullanılır. Genel olarak, eylemin tamamlandığı zamanı bildiren bir zaman ifadesi ya da bağlaç olmadan kullanılmaz.

BE FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| I will have been in Rome. | I will not have been in Rome. | Will I have been in Rome? |
| You will have been in Rome. | You will not have been in Rome. | Will you have been in Rome? |
| He will have been in Rome. | He will not have been in Rome. | Will he have been in Rome? |
| She will have been in Rome. | She will not have been in Rome. | Will she have been in Rome? |
| It will have been in Rome. | It will not have been in Rome. | Will it have been in Rome? |
| We will have been in Rome. | We will not have been in Rome. | Will we have been in Rome? |
| You will have been in Rome. | You will not have been in Rome. | Will you have been in Rome? |
| They will have been in Rome. | They will not have been in Rome. | Will they have been in Rome? |

Not: *State (durum)* bildiren be fiili **Future Perfect** zaman yapısında participle biçimde **been** olarak kullanılır.

VERB FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|---|---|---|
| I will have slept by 10 p.m. | I will not have slept by 10 p.m. | Will I have slept by 10 p.m.? |
| You will have slept by then. | You will not have slept by then. | Will you have slept by then? |
| He will have slept by noon. | He will not have slept by noon. | Will he have slept by noon? |
| She will have slept by 3 o'clock. | She will not have slept by 3 o'clock. | Will she have slept by 3 o'clock? |
| It will have barked for a few minutes. | It will not have barked for a few minutes. | Will it have barked for a few minutes? |
| We will have learned to play the guitar by the time the course finishes. | We will not have learned to play the guitar by the time the course finishes. | Will we have learned to play the guitar by the time the course finishes? |
| You will have swum before the summer is over. | You will not have swum before the summer is over. | Will you have swum before the summer is over? |
| They will have finished the report by next week. | They will not have finished the report by next week. | Will they have finished the report by next week? |

Not: Olumlu cümle yapılarında **subject** (özne) sonrasında **will** yardımcı fiili ve sonrasında **Perfect** yapıyı bildiren **have** ile **Participle Verb (V₃)** kullanılır. Olumsuz cümlelerde not sözcüğü, yardımcı fiil ile birleştirilerek (**won't**) kısaltılabilir. Kısa cevap gerektiren **Yes / No** sorularının cevaplarında **subject** (özne) ile **will** kullanılır, ancak **have** ve fiil tekrar edilmez.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

| | | |
|---------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| by 2050 | by that time | before |
| by then | by Friday | in a week / year / month etc. |

USAGE

a) **Future Perfect Tense** gelecekteki iki eylemden daha önce olacak olanı veya belli bir zamandan önce tamamlanmış olacak eylemi ifade etmek için kullanılır. **YDT**'de **Future Perfect Tense** içeren seçeneği işaretlerken dikkat etmeliyiz. Çünkü **Future Perfect Tense** sınırlı sayıda bağlaç ve zaman zarfı ile birlikte kullanılabilir. **By the time, when** ve **before** bağlaçları ile **by, before, in a month, in five years etc.** zaman zarfları bu **tense** ile birlikte sıklıkla kullanılan yapılardır.

- » **By next month, they will have constructed** almost half of the bridge.
Gelecek aya geldiğinde köprünün neredeyse yarısını inşa etmiş olacaklar.
- » We **will have arrived** home by 9 tonight.
Bu akşam saat dokuza geldiğinde eve varmış olacağız.
- » **By the time he retires, my father will have worked** for the same company for over 35 years.
Babam emekliye ayrıldığında aynı şirkette 35 yılı aşkın süredir çalışmış olacak.
- » At this rate, we **will have completed** almost all of the project by the time schools close for the midterm holiday.
Bu hızla, okullar ara yıl tatili için kapandığında projenin neredeyse tamamını tamamlamış olacağız.
- » **By the time we hand in** our presentation to the committee, others **will have already finished** theirs.
Biz sunumumuzu komiteye teslim ettiğimizde diğerleri çoktan kendilerinkini bitirmiş olacaklar.
- » **When** the administration **announces** their offer to the workers, some of them **will have already resigned**.
İdare tekliflerini işçilere duyuruncaya kadar bazıları çoktan istifa etmiş olacaklar.
- » I'm afraid the organization **will have selected** all the participating teams before we make our application.
Korkarım biz başvurumuzu yapmadan önce, organizasyon tüm katılımcı takımları seçmiş olacak.

Not: **Future Perfect Tense**'in "**be**" form'u, "**will have been**" şeklindedir. Ancak **by the time** bağlacı ile **be** form'u kullanırken cümlede süreç verilmişse **will have been**, süreç yoksa **will be** kullanılması gerekir.

- » **By the time** their teacher **arrives**, all the students **will be** in their classroom. (süreç yok)
Öğretmen geldiğinde, tüm öğrenciler sınıflarında olacak.
- » **By the time** the bell **rings**, the students **will have been** in the classroom for 40 minutes. (süreç var)
Zil çaldığında, öğrenciler 40 dakikadır sınıflarında olacaklar.

Not: Soru çözerken **until** ve **by the time** bağlaçları arasındaki farklara dikkat etmemiz gerekir. **Until** bağlacı, temel cümlesinde sürekli bildiren fiillerle kullanılırken, **by the time** ile bir anda olup biten eylemler tercih edilir. Öte yandan **until** bağlacının temel cümlesinde, bir anda olup biten eylem verilecekse, **until olumsuz bir fiil yapısı** ile kullanılabilir.

- » I **will love** you **until** I die. (süreklilik bildiren fiil)
Ölünceye kadar seni seveceğim.
- » **By the time** I **return** home from my business trip, I **will have travelled** in six countries. (bir anda olup biten fiil)
İş seyahatimden eve **dönünceye kadar** altı ülkeye seyahat etmiş olacağım.
- » **Until** my mother **returns** home, I **won't eat** anything. (bir anda olup biten fiil)
Annem eve **dönünceye kadar** hiçbir şey **yemeyeceğim**.

EXERCISE 15

Fill in the blanks using **until** or **by the time**.

1. He will have paid all his debts _____ he gets retired.
2. I will not start cleaning the house _____ he gets up.
3. She will have slept _____ we come back from the concert.
4. She will not understand anything _____ we tell the details about his leaving.
5. _____ she tells the truth, I will not visit her in the office.
6. It is not a good idea to buy the shoes _____ the sales begin in a few days.
7. He will have already signed the agreement _____ he graduates from college.
8. I will wait here _____ she calls to inform me that she will return.

EXERCISE 16

Fill in the blanks using **Present Continuous (am / is / are doing)**, **Simple Future (will do)**, **Near Future (am / is / are going to do)**, **Future Perfect (will have done)** or **Simple Present (do / does)** forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. Let's cancel the picnic today. It _____ (seem) as if it _____ (rain).
2. I _____ (already / send) the files for the course by the time you _____ (complete) your assignment.
3. If the number of tourists _____ (increase) in the village, the townspeople _____ (not / open) the hotels next year because of pollution.
4. Whenever my mother _____ (visit) us, she _____ (bring) with a lot of presents for each of us, which makes us very happy.
5. Kathy _____ (crawl) very fast now, and she _____ (walk) on her own in a few weeks.
6. I hope that by the time my niece _____ (be) born, the world _____ (get) rid of the virus.
7. When _____ you _____ (leave) tomorrow evening? _____ you _____ (join) us, or _____ you _____ (come) by your own car?

8. By the end of September, I _____ (already / move) to Minneapolis for my post-doc studies.
9. I _____ (check) all the applications today, and by the time the manager _____ (return) again, I _____ (already / prepare) the list for him.
10. The restaurant has informed its customers that during summer, they _____ (not / serve) fish and seafood during summer.

2-14 THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

VERB FORM

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I will have been sleeping. | I will not have been sleeping. | Will I have been sleeping? |
| You will have been sleeping. | You will not have been sleeping. | Will you have been sleeping? |
| He will have been sleeping. | He will not have been sleeping. | Will he have been sleeping? |
| She will have been sleeping. | She will not have been sleeping. | Will she have been sleeping? |
| It will have been sleeping. | It will not have been sleeping. | Will it have been sleeping? |
| We will have been sleeping. | We will not have been sleeping. | Will we have been sleeping? |
| You will have been sleeping. | You will not have been sleeping. | Will you have been sleeping? |
| They will have been sleeping. | They will not have been sleeping. | Will they have been sleeping? |

Not: Olumlu cümle yapılarında **subject** (özne) sonrasında **will** yardımcı fiili ve sonrasında **Perfect** yapıyı bildiren **have** ile **be** fiili **Participle Verb V₃ (been)** olarak kullanılır. Son olarak ise yükleme continuous anlamını vermek için "**-ing**" eki (**V_{ing}**) eklenir. **Olumsuz** cümlelerde **not** sözcüğü, yardımcı fiil ile birleştirilerek (**won't**) kısaltılabilir. Kısa cevap gerektiren **Yes / No** sorularının cevaplarında **subject** (özne) ile **will** kullanılır, ancak **have been** ve fiil tekrar edilmez.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

for

For, cümlelerin vurgusunu eylemden sürece yönelttiği için, bu yapı sıklıkla **Future Perfect Continuous Tense**'te **For + Duration** (süreç) olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

USAGE

a) Gelecekte bir olay ya da durum öncesinde belirli bir süre devam edecek olan eylemlerde **Future Perfect Continuous Tense** kullanılır. Bu tense'te eylemin ne kadar süreceği bilgisi önemlidir. Bu nedenle cümlelerde, süreç bildiren "**for**" zaman zarfını kullanmamız gerekir.

- » **When I finish** reading this book, I **will have been reading it for three weeks**.
Bu kitabı okumayı bitirdiğimde onu üç haftadır okuyor olacağım.
- » **By the time the meeting starts**, the participants **will have been waiting** in the hall **for more than an hour**.
Toplantı başladığında katılımcılar bir saati aşkın süredir salonda bekliyor olacaklar.

Not: Bir anda olup biten eylemler (*finish, leave, arrive, complete* etc.) **Future Perfect Continuous Tense** ile kullanılmazlar. **Future Perfect Continuous Tense** sürerlik ifade eder ve "**leave, work, stay, study**" gibi fiiller ile tercih edilir.

- » **By the time** the bell **rings**, the students ~~will have been finishing~~ their exam.
By the time the bell **rings**, the students **will have finished** their exam.
Zil çaldığında, öğrenciler sınavlarını bitirmiş olacaklar.
- » **By the time** I return my home, I **will have been staying** in my cousin's house for three months.
Evime döndüğümde üç aydır kuzenlerimin evinde kalmış olacağım.

EXERCISE 17

Fill in the blanks with Future forms of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I'm sure you _____ (pass) the exam if you keep studying so hard, so don't worry about it at all.
2. This time next week, we _____ (lie) on the beach, enjoying the sun and forgetting all about work.
3. By 2026, they _____ (complete) the new bridge that will connect both sides of the city more easily.
4. At 8 p.m. tonight, she _____ (study) in her room because she has an important test the next day.
5. By the end of this month, I _____ (work) at this company for five years without taking a long holiday.
6. I think it _____ (snow) tomorrow since the weather forecast says temperatures will drop below zero.
7. Don't call me at 10 o'clock because I _____ (have) dinner with my family and we'll all be together.
8. By the time you arrive at the party, we _____ (finish) all the cooking and set everything up.
9. Next year, he _____ (live) abroad for ten years, which is much longer than he originally planned.
10. By 5 o'clock today, they _____ (travel) for over eight hours without taking a proper break.

2-15 TENSE AGREEMENT IN TIME CLAUSES

(ZAMAN CÜMLECİKLERİNDE ZAMAN UYUMU)

İngilizcede **time clauses** (zaman bağlaçları) ile kurulan cümlelerde **zaman uyumu** kurallarına dikkat etmemiz gerekir. **Present** yapılar, present ve future yapılar ile; **past** yapılar da yine past yapılar ile kullanılırlar.

PRESENT → **PRESENT / FUTURE**

PAST → **PAST**

Present → Present Future:

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>» When the children get / have got home from school, <i>Çocuklar okuldan eve döndüğünde / dönünce</i></p> | <p>their mother always feeds them in the kitchen. <i>anneleri daima onları mutfakta besler.</i></p> <p>their mother is going to feed them in the kitchen. <i>anneleri onları mutfakta besleyecek.</i></p> <p>their mother will feed them in the kitchen. <i>anneleri onları mutfakta besleyecek.</i></p> <p>their parents will be having lunch in the kitchen. <i>anne babaları mutfakta öğle yemeği yyıyor olacak.</i></p> <p>their parents will have already had lunch. <i>anne babaları çoktan öğle yemeği yemiş olacak.</i></p> <p>their parents will have been waiting for them for an hour. <i>anne babaları bir saattir onları bekliyor olacak.</i></p> |
|---|---|

Past → Past:

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>» When the children got home from school, <i>Çocuklar okuldan eve döndüğünde / dönünce</i></p> | <p>their mother always fed them in the kitchen. <i>anneleri daima onları mutfakta beslerdi.</i></p> <p>their parents were having lunch in the kitchen. <i>anne babaları mutfakta öğle yemeği yyıyordu.</i></p> <p>their parents had already had lunch. <i>anne babaları çoktan öğle yemeği yemişti.</i></p> <p>their parents had been waiting for them for an hour. <i>anne babaları bir saattir onları bekliyordu.</i></p> |
|--|--|

Not: *When* bağlacı, *past* kombinasyonda ardıl eylemleri vurgulamak için verilirken yan cümlecikte (bağlaçlı cümlecik) hem **Simple Past** hem de **Past Perfect**, önce olan eylemi vurgulamak için kullanılabilir.

- » **When they made / had made up** their mind, they **told** their decision to us.
*Bir **karara varınca**, kararlarını bize **söylediler**.*

EXERCISE 18

Fill the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

- After his husband's death, my aunt _____ (want) to stay alone in the same house, and since then she _____ (not / visit) anyone from her family.
- By the time they _____ (call) the police an hour ago, the little child _____ (already / come) home with her little cat.
- I _____ (think) about what to write since I _____ (receive) an apology letter from one of my colleagues.
- Whenever I _____ (feel) down, I _____ (like) to go to the seaside and sit there for a while without any means of communication.

5. By the time you _____ (need) them tomorrow, I _____ (already / upload) the photos to the presentation and _____ (write) down the places and dates.
6. Before he _____ (become) famous as a writer, Ernest Hemingway _____ (work) in several jobs when he _____ (be) young.
7. The writer is planning to write a historical novel, but I am sure he _____ (have) difficulty doing that because he _____ (not / attempt) to write such a novel before.
8. Whenever people _____ (migrate) to a country, they _____ (face) various problems, the most important of which are the language and the cultural differences.
9. Since I _____ (start) working for this company, I _____ (always / work) for ten hours a day because of the heavy workload.
10. By the time she _____ (wake) up tomorrow morning, we _____ (complete) the preparation for her surprise birthday party.
11. By this time tomorrow, I _____ (arrive) in Amsterdam for the conference I _____ (attend).
12. Look! Your classmate's nose _____ (bleed). _____ you _____ (want) me to call the teacher?
13. Since the government _____ (ban) smoking indoors, people _____ (smoke) in areas outside restaurants and cafés.
14. Thanks to donations from volunteers, Shakespeare's Globe _____ (give) performances to the audience for years.
15. When I _____ (notice) the hair in my soup while I was having lunch at that restaurant, I _____ (call) the waiter and _____ (complain) about it.
16. The famous Irish writer James Joyce _____ (leave) Ireland and _____ (live) in many cities until his death.
17. The number of people who _____ (watch) TV _____ (decrease) daily due to Netflix.
18. By the time the government _____ (pass) a law about hunting, which I am not that hopeful about, hunters _____ (kill) a lot of animals.
19. Jack usually _____ (speak) a lot when we get together, but he _____ (not / say) even a word since he came.
20. Right now, they _____ (sing) the national anthem, and I can hear their voice even from here.
21. People generally _____ (believe) that women tattle a lot; however, according to research, it has been revealed that men _____ (gossip) much more than women.
22. In the Middle Ages, churches and monasteries _____ (be) the only places for education and very few people _____ (realize) the hypocritical attitude of the men of religion.

23. One of the most well-known symbols of England _____ (be) double-decker buses, and tourists _____ (like) travelling on these buses when they _____ (visit) London.
24. Last month, she _____ (stay) at the hospital for two weeks because of a severe cold, and since then, she _____ (cough).
25. By the time we _____ (go) to the airport, the plane _____ (already / take) off, and we had to buy new tickets, which _____ (be) really expensive.
26. I promise that I _____ (write) whatever you say while you _____ (talk) to the staff.
27. People _____ (tell) fairy tales to their children for many years; however, recent research has proved that most of these fairy tales _____ (affect) children's psychology negatively.
28. I _____ (be) at home tomorrow, so whenever you _____ (want), you can call me.
29. We _____ (sell) this house and _____ (buy) a larger one, as it is difficult for us to live with the twins here.
30. I _____ (wait) for your call tomorrow, and when you _____ (call), I _____ (be) there in ten minutes, OK?

EXERCISE 19

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

I (1) _____ (always / enjoy) living in cities because there (2) _____ (be) so much to do, but lately I (3) _____ (think) about moving somewhere quieter. Right now, I (4) _____ (sit) by the window in my flat, and I (5) _____ (watch) the rainfall outside while I (6) _____ (try) to make a decision. Over the years, I (7) _____ (visit) many places, and I (8) _____ (learn) a lot about different ways of life. Last summer, while I (9) _____ (travel) through the mountains, I (10) _____ (realise) how much I (11) _____ (miss) being close to nature. Before that trip, I (12) _____ (spend) years in busy offices, and I (13) _____ (rarely / take) time for myself. When I (14) _____ (move) here five years ago, I (15) _____ (hope) things would feel different, but I (16) _____ (discover) it was just another big city. By the time I (17) _____ (settle) in, I (18) _____ (already / notice) the same problems. These days, I (19) _____ (work) from home more often, and I (20) _____ (try) to improve my work-life balance. I (21) _____ (not decide) yet where I want to go next, but I (22) _____ (look) at small towns online all week. By the end of this month, I (23) _____ (probably / choose) a few places to visit. Next year at this time, I imagine I (24) _____ (live) somewhere greener. By then, I (25) _____ (hopefully / create) a calmer routine. In ten years, I (26) _____ (have) many stories to tell about the change. I know that by 2035, I (27) _____ (learn) so much more about myself, and I (28) _____ (have) experiences that (29) _____ (shape) who I am. By the time I (30) _____ (retire), I (31) _____ (hope) I (32) _____ (find) the right place to call home, and I (33) _____ (feel) truly at peace with my choice.

Choose the correct option.

1. Australian research into the Mediterranean diet ---- that how food is cooked ---- a big difference.

- A) finds / had made
- B) will find / made
- C) had found / have made
- D) has found / can make
- E) is finding / had made

2. When the company ---- the new policy last year, many employees ---- that it addressed most of their concerns.

- A) implements / felt
- B) implemented / had felt
- C) implemented / will feel
- D) was implementing / feel
- E) has implemented / have felt

3. The family ---- in the rented house because their own home, directly opposite it, ---- under renovation.

- A) was living / had been
- B) lives / would be
- C) is living / has been
- D) had lived / will be
- E) has been living / was

4. When I finally ---- at the museum after getting lost twice on the way, the tour group ---- the most important exhibits.

- A) arrive / already sees
- B) arrived / had already seen
- C) was arriving / already saw
- D) have arrived / has already seen
- E) will arrive / will already see

5. Volunteers ---- round the clock for months to repair and redecorate the building so the nursery ---- as scheduled.

- A) have been working / will open
- B) have worked / would open
- C) were working / opens
- D) work / opened
- E) had been working / will have opened

6. By the age of 60, about 70 per cent of women ---- osteoarthritis, which can lead to achy, painful feet.

- A) would have developed
- B) had been developing
- C) develop
- D) were developing
- E) will have developed

7. When a lease ----, the tenant ---- rent under the existing lease until a new one is in place.

- A) expired / would have paid
- B) has expired / had paid
- C) had expired / will have paid
- D) expires / will pay
- E) was expiring / had been paying

8. Recent research ---- the pineal hormone melatonin ---- low in migraine patients.

- A) has indicated / is
- B) indicated / has been
- C) had indicated / will be
- D) would indicate / has been
- E) was indicating / was

9. John ---- with diabetes for 15 years and had a long history of hypertension.
- A) has been living
B) has lived
C) will live
D) had lived
E) lives
10. Until the aircraft lands, the truck ---- with the technicians, spares and equipment on board to repair the aircraft.
- A) would wait
B) had been waiting
C) is waiting
D) was waiting
E) will be waiting
11. Century Foundation research ---- that economic segregation in the nation's largest 100 metro areas ----.
- A) had demonstrated / increases
B) demonstrated / increased
C) is demonstrating / would increase
D) would demonstrate / had been increasing
E) has demonstrated / is increasing
12. By the time the scientists ---- their research in 2030, they ---- a detailed report that governments can use to address climate change.
- A) will finish / are preparing
B) finished / have prepared
C) have finished / prepared
D) are finishing / will prepare
E) finish / will have prepared
13. Historians and writers in different disciplines ---- various dates as starting points for modernism so far.
- A) suggested
B) had suggested
C) have suggested
D) will suggest
E) will be suggesting
14. A study ---- that more than 70 percent of new marriages ---- in a split and the child is the main reason for the break-up.
- A) shown / ended
B) is showing / had ended
C) had shown / are ending
D) has shown / end
E) would show / has been ending
15. For the last three decades, tribal colleges and universities ---- to preserve and vitalize our cultures and traditions.
- A) had struggled
B) struggle
C) have been struggling
D) are struggling
E) will struggle
16. By the end of this month, our team ---- on the project for six weeks, and we ---- most of the critical tasks.
- A) will have been working / will have completed
B) will work / completed
C) worked / complete
D) have worked / is completing
E) is working / have completed

17. At this time tomorrow, she ---- on a plane to Tokyo, and she ---- about her upcoming meetings.

- A) is / will have thought
- B) was / thought
- C) has been / is thinking
- D) will be / will be thinking
- E) will have been / thinks

18. I ---- dinner for my family when you ---- me last night to tell me the news, so I couldn't hear everything you said over the noise in the kitchen.

- A) cooked / will call
- B) will cook / called
- C) cook / have called
- D) have cooked / call
- E) was cooking / called

19. A recent Gallup poll ---- that public trust in government institutions ---- at an all-time low.

- A) had revealed / was
- B) revealed / has been
- C) is revealing / would be
- D) would reveal / had been
- E) has revealed / is

20. My grandparents used to grow standard roses in a tiny front garden while they ---- in Isparta.

- A) were living
- B) live
- C) are living
- D) have been living
- E) have lived

21. Specialists and analysts from various sectors ---- several hypotheses about the onset of the Information Age to date.

- A) proposed
- B) propose
- C) have proposed
- D) would propose
- E) will be proposing

22. Investigations ---- that the majority of employees ---- high levels of stress in the workplace, often attributed to heavy workloads and insufficient support.

- A) have been finding / is experiencing
- B) had found / will experience
- C) will find / has experienced
- D) have found / experience
- E) find / experienced

23. She ---- for that company for over a decade when she finally ---- to start her own business.

- A) worked / decided
- B) was working / decides
- C) had been working / decided
- D) has worked / will decide
- E) will have worked / has decided

24. When technology ----, older devices ---- obsolete, leading to the need for upgrades or replacements.

- A) is evolving / became
- B) had evolved / are becoming
- C) has evolved / would become
- D) evolves / become
- E) was evolving / had become

Choose the correct option.

1. When you have children, it ---- all about living up to their expectations.

- A) became
- B) would have become
- C) was becoming
- D) becomes
- E) has become

2. Whenever she ---- a new city, she ---- local markets to learn about the culture and people.

- A) visits / explores
- B) visited / is exploring
- C) is visiting / explored
- D) has visited / will explore
- E) will visit / has explored

3. I ---- many traditional dishes since I moved here, but I ---- only familiar foods when I lived in my hometown.

- A) have tried / ate
- B) tried / eat
- C) am trying / had eaten
- D) try / was eating
- E) will try / will have eaten

4. She ---- in her research that many nurses ---- comfortable with a supervisory role.

- A) finds / had not been
- B) has found / are not
- C) found / will not be
- D) had found / were not
- E) is finding / would not be

5. While she ---- her homework, her brother ---- video games in the next room.

- A) will do / has played
- B) is doing / plays
- C) has done / is playing
- D) does / had played
- E) was doing / played

6. Women who ---- the group many years ago were there to show that they ---- actual proof of the value of the Women Awake initiative.

- A) attend / have been
- B) have attended / had been
- C) have been attending / will be
- D) attended / were
- E) would attend / are

7. She ---- all her notes carefully before she ---- the final exam last month.

- A) is studying / takes
- B) will study / was taking
- C) had studied / took
- D) studied / has taken
- E) was studying / was taking

8. They ---- all the necessary documents before they ---- the visa application last year.

- A) have prepared / were submitting
- B) prepare / submit
- C) prepared / are submitting
- D) were preparing / had submitted
- E) had prepared / submitted

9. I ---- seven days a week for the past four years and I feel like I'm exhausted now.
 A) work
 B) have been working
 C) had worked
 D) will have worked
 E) am working
10. I ---- down the street when I suddenly ---- my old teacher from school.
 A) had walked / will see
 B) am walking / have seen
 C) was walking / saw
 D) have walked / am seeing
 E) walk / will see
11. I ---- in this city for five years, but I ---- for a new apartment because my rent is too high.
 A) have lived / am looking
 B) lived / had looked
 C) was living / was looking
 D) live / looked
 E) will live / have looked
12. Because it ---- tomorrow, we ---- the trip until next week.
 A) has rained / postponed
 B) rained / has postponed
 C) was raining / will postpone
 D) rains / will postpone
 E) will rain / are postponing
13. A large body of research ---- that we ---- faces that are closer to the average as more beautiful than distinctive faces.
 A) had found / have perceived
 B) has found / perceive
 C) finds / would perceive
 D) was finding / are perceiving
 E) would find / had perceived
14. He ---- a lot of research until he ---- his first book.
 A) has done / writes
 B) had done / wrote
 C) did / was writing
 D) is doing / writes
 E) was doing / has written
15. At this time tomorrow, she ---- on a flight, and she always ---- a window seat.
 A) will be sitting / chooses
 B) sat / is choosing
 C) was sitting / chose
 D) sits / has chosen
 E) has sat / chooses
16. I ---- many articles about health, but I ---- that particular study last year.
 A) am reading / was reading
 B) was reading / had read
 C) will read / have read
 D) read / will read
 E) have read / read

17. The invention and implementation of new technologies ---- in rapid urban growth, mass employment and the rise of a new working class in the 2010s.
 A) results
 B) has resulted
 C) resulted
 D) will result
 E) used to result
18. I ---- for a long time how to view this broader version of time management as part of a liberal education.
 A) wonder
 B) will be wondering
 C) would have wondered
 D) have been wondering
 E) used to wonder
19. The rapid acceptance of e-commerce ---- the level of availability required for Internet infrastructures to obtain optimal uptime today.
 A) would increase
 B) will have increased
 C) used to increase
 D) had been increasing
 E) is increasing
20. Clare ---- interested in house rabbits for a year and ---- a growing network of enthusiasts.
 A) was / finds
 B) is / was finding
 C) has been / has found
 D) had been / would find
 E) would be / had found
21. Culture provides identity, and in a fast-changing world of displacement and rootlessness, it ---- even more important.
 A) became
 B) becomes
 C) had become
 D) was becoming
 E) would have become
22. A new type of drug treatment ---- promise in children with moderate to severe spasticity these days.
 A) is showing
 B) was showing
 C) showed
 D) had showed
 E) would show
23. In the 1970s, Lewis Binford ---- early humans ---- food via scavenging, not hunting.
 A) has suggested / have obtained
 B) was suggesting / obtain
 C) had suggested / were obtaining
 D) suggested / obtained
 E) would suggest / are obtaining
24. You can never know what effect a book or a piece of journalism ---- when it ---- out into the world.
 A) had had / went
 B) is having / will go
 C) has / had gone
 D) had / would go
 E) will have / goes

Choose the correct option.

1. It ---- only three months since I last ---- you, but I couldn't recognize you.

- A) is / see
- B) had been / will see
- C) will be / saw
- D) was / will be seeing
- E) has been / saw

2. The two young men ---- so loudly in the library that some students ---- them to be quiet.

- A) argued / tell
- B) are arguing / had told
- C) were arguing / told
- D) have been arguing / would tell
- E) had argued / have told

3. When they ---- in the neighbourhood, the girl was cautious because I ---- her to be careful with the dog.

- A) arrive / warned
- B) have arrived / will warn
- C) arrived / had warned
- D) are arriving / warn
- E) were arriving / have warned

4. Ever since he ---- university in a faraway city from home, he ---- more liberated and happier.

- A) started / has felt
- B) starts / felt
- C) is starting / had felt
- D) has started / feels
- E) was starting / will feel

5. Because she ---- far from work, she ---- plenty of time going to and from work.

- A) lived / has wasted
- B) lives / wastes
- C) has been living / will waste
- D) will be living / had wasted
- E) will have lived / has been wasting

6. According to the opposition leader, the current economic stagnation ---- the worst destruction he ---- in his entire life.

- A) was / ever sees
- B) is / has ever seen
- C) has been / ever saw
- D) had been / will ever see
- E) will be / had ever seen

7. When Tom finally ---- from college at the age of 30, most of his friends ---- for years.

- A) graduates / work
- B) has graduated / are working
- C) had graduated / will be working
- D) would graduate / have been working
- E) graduated / had been working

8. The experts ---- that an earthquake of no less than seven magnitudes ---- Istanbul in the near future, causing significant damage.

- A) are predicting / hits
- B) have predicted / had hit
- C) had predicted / is going to hit
- D) predict / will hit
- E) were predicting / has hit

9. I ---- selling my car because prices ---- so abruptly these days.
 A) am considering / are increasing
 B) consider / increase
 C) have considered / would increase
 D) had considered / have increased
 E) was considering / will increase
10. For the last few weeks, some students ---- trouble submitting their papers to the lecturer.
 A) had
 B) will have
 C) have had
 D) will be having
 E) were having
11. According to the advertisement, anyone who ---- from the shown shopping list ---- a discount on tech products.
 A) ordered / receives
 B) has ordered / received
 C) will order / had received
 D) orders / will receive
 E) had ordered / will have received
12. Ever since they ---- from Germany, they ---- adjusting to the small town and its people very hard.
 A) come / find
 B) came / have found
 C) have come / will find
 D) were coming / had found
 E) had come / are finding
13. Margaret ---- her ankle when she ---- down the stairs at her friend's house.
 A) sprains / had fallen
 B) has sprained / was falling
 C) is spraining / has fallen
 D) would sprain / had been falling
 E) sprained / fell
14. The weather in the city ---- too hot recently, so the couple ---- to purchase an air conditioner.
 A) has been / has decided
 B) is / decided
 C) was / decide
 D) will be / had decided
 E) had been / will decide
15. To my surprise, my boss ---- positively when I told him I ---- to quit the job.
 A) reacted / wanted
 B) reacts / want
 C) has reacted / had wanted
 D) was reacting / have wanted
 E) had been reacting / will want
16. Last month, the company's CEO ---- that they ---- further action to minimize the effects of the fake news misleading the public.
 A) had announced / will take
 B) announces / take
 C) was announcing / took
 D) announced / had taken
 E) has announced / will have taken

17. As Kate ---- a minor knee injury, Jane ---- in tomorrow's match instead of her.

- A) had had / is going to play
- B) has / will play
- C) had / will have played
- D) has had / would play
- E) would have / has been playing

18. Even though the central government ---- heavily in education and healthcare systems for the last decade, these still ---- as major problem areas.

- A) has invested / remained
- B) invested / will remain
- C) has been investing / remain
- D) was investing / had remained
- E) had been investing / has remained

19. This time last year, my friend and I ---- to go abroad, but both of us ---- at home this year.

- A) had been preparing / stay
- B) are preparing / stayed
- C) were preparing / are staying
- D) have been preparing / will stay
- E) would prepare / were staying

20. When the horrible conflict ---- in the region, Olivia ---- there as a journalist for three years.

- A) started / had been working
- B) starts / has worked
- C) was starting / works
- D) had started / is working
- E) has started / will be working

21. Most of the schoolboys ---- their weekends playing football or basketball, but this weekend they ---- on a picnic for a change.

- A) are spending / go
- B) spent / are going
- C) will be spending / have gone
- D) have spent / will have gone
- E) spend / are going

22. Although he ---- over 85, he is still energetic and ---- good health.

- A) was / is enjoying
- B) is / enjoys
- C) had been / will enjoy
- D) will be / enjoyed
- E) has been / is going to enjoy

23. Of all the series I ---- on this platform, this one ---- the most exciting and captivating.

- A) watched / will be
- B) have watched / is
- C) am watching / was
- D) had watched / has been
- E) have been watching / had been

24. She ---- a well-known composer and singer, and her fans ---- her ever since her death.

- A) is / missed
- B) has been / miss
- C) would be / had missed
- D) was / have missed
- E) will be / are going to miss

Choose the correct option.

1. The unfortunate driver ---- for more than two days when he ---- that tragic accident.

- A) has been driving / has had
- B) was driving / has
- C) will be driving / had had
- D) had been driving / had
- E) will have driven / had

2. Until she ---- from high school, her parents ---- her like a small child, which was not good for her upbringing.

- A) had graduated / treat
- B) graduated / treated
- C) has graduated / will treat
- D) graduates / have treated
- E) was graduating / had treated

3. This ---- absolutely the most significant investment the firm ---- in its history.

- A) was / ever makes
- B) has been / will ever make
- C) is / has ever made
- D) had been / is ever going to make
- E) would be / had ever made

4. By the time the medical experts ---- a cure for the disease, several people ----.

- A) have found / die
- B) had found / have died
- C) are finding / will be dying
- D) were finding / are going to die
- E) find / will have died

5. I am sure that my brother ---- about changing his career six months ago, but he ---- anything about it for certain reasons.

- A) thought / does not do
- B) is thinking / didn't do
- C) was thinking / hasn't done
- D) has been thinking / won't do
- E) had thought / is not going to do

6. You had better call the electrician; you ---- to fix it for two hours and it still ----.

- A) have been trying / doesn't work
- B) tried / won't work
- C) were trying / does not work
- D) had been trying / didn't work
- E) will be trying / isn't working

7. It was too late when the ambulance finally ----, by then the old man ---- because of a heart attack.

- A) had arrived / will have died
- B) arrives / will die
- C) has arrived / has died
- D) arrived / had died
- E) was arriving / dies

8. By the time Jane's mother ---- home from work at 7 o'clock, Jane ---- maths for three hours.

- A) has come / studied
- B) had come / will study
- C) came / had been studying
- D) comes / has been studying
- E) was coming / studies

9. The children ---- for two hours when they suddenly ---- a noise coming from the street.
 A) slept / hear
 B) were sleeping / have heard
 C) have been sleeping / will hear
 D) had been sleeping / heard
 E) sleep / hear
10. Ian ---- himself a new bike, but he ---- enough money for it.
 A) buys / does not have
 B) was going to buy / didn't have
 C) bought / won't have
 D) has bought / hasn't had
 E) had bought / would not have
11. Charles Dickens, who ---- one of the leading authors of the Victorian era, ---- more than fifteen novels during his lifetime.
 A) is / was producing
 B) has been / produces
 C) had been / will produce
 D) would be / had produced
 E) was / produced
12. While Jane was working on her project, she suddenly ---- that she ---- to lock the door of her house.
 A) realized / had forgotten
 B) realizes / has forgotten
 C) has realized / forgets
 D) has realized / forgot
 E) will realize / forgets
13. Kevin ---- to join us to see the film even though he ---- it twice before.
 A) agrees / sees
 B) has agreed / will see
 C) had agreed / saw
 D) agreed / had seen
 E) will agree / was going to see
14. My brother ---- old books from old bookstores since we ---- to Istanbul.
 A) collects / had moved
 B) was collecting / move
 C) had collected / have moved
 D) has been collecting / moved
 E) is collecting / will be moving
15. Because we ---- very busy with the baby recently, we still ---- the last season of The Crown series.
 A) had been / don't watch
 B) have been / haven't watched
 C) are / won't watch
 D) were / won't have watched
 E) will be / hadn't watched
16. My girlfriend ---- forward to this trip as she ---- to the United Kingdom before.
 A) looks / hadn't been
 B) is looking / hasn't been
 C) was looking / won't have been
 D) looked / isn't
 E) had been looking / hasn't been

17. It ---- amazing that by the end of this year I ---- here at this company for five years.
 A) was / will have worked
 B) has been / am working
 C) had been / was working
 D) would be / have been working
 E) is / will have been working
18. As soon as the commission's president ---- the monthly report, she ---- it to the board of the company.
 A) will complete / hands
 B) completes / handed
 C) has completed / will hand
 D) had completed / will hand
 E) would complete / had handed
19. It ---- two months since I last ---- my parents and hometown.
 A) was / have seen
 B) has been / saw
 C) had been / will see
 D) is / had seen
 E) will be / see
20. By the time we ---- at the opera, the performance ----.
 A) arrive / would already start
 B) have arrived / already started
 C) will arrive / already start
 D) are arriving / have already started
 E) arrived / had already started
21. The western part of Turkey ---- various earthquakes this year because the country ---- on major earthquake fault lines.
 A) experiences / was
 B) had experienced / has been
 C) experienced / will be
 D) was experiencing / had been
 E) has experienced / is
22. He was stunned when he ---- out that he ---- the prize in the contest.
 A) finds / won
 B) has found / wins
 C) had found / was winning
 D) found / had won
 E) would find / had been winning
23. It ---- a rainy and quiet night when I suddenly ---- because of someone's screams.
 A) has been / wake up
 B) is / was waking up
 C) was / woke up
 D) had been / will wake up
 E) will be / had woken up
24. Because Linda ---- for days, she ---- to see a doctor, but he told her that there was nothing wrong with her.
 A) hadn't been sleeping / decided
 B) isn't sleeping / decides
 C) wasn't sleeping / had decided
 D) won't be sleeping / has decided
 E) does not sleep / will decide

EXERCISE 13

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 4. D | 7. C | 10. E |
| 2. E | 5. C | 8. D | |
| 3. C | 6. A | 9. B | |

REVISION 1

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. us | 12. one another |
| 2. we | 13. your |
| 3. we | 14. your |
| 4. my | 15. you |
| 5. their | 16. each other |
| 6. us | 17. ourselves |
| 7. us | 18. us |
| 8. He / She | 19. their |
| 9. our | 20. one another |
| 10. we | 21. their |
| 11. ourselves | 22. their |

REVISION 2

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. us | 14. their |
| 2. others | 15. us |
| 3. their | 16. their |
| 4. me | 17. them |
| 5. my | 18. our |
| 6. myself | 19. they |
| 7. her | 20. their |
| 8. I | 21. their |
| 9. me | 22. each other |
| 10. us | 23. our |
| 11. one another | 24. our |
| 12. their | 25. everyone |
| 13. my | |

REVISION 3

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

PRONOUNS - TEST 1

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. E | 7. D | 13. E | 19. C |
| 2. B | 8. C | 14. B | 20. B |
| 3. C | 9. A | 15. E | 21. C |
| 4. D | 10. B | 16. C | 22. E |
| 5. A | 11. A | 17. D | 23. D |
| 6. E | 12. D | 18. E | 24. A |

PRONOUNS - TEST 2

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 7. C | 13. E | 19. D |
| 2. C | 8. E | 14. C | 20. B |
| 3. B | 9. B | 15. A | 21. A |
| 4. A | 10. A | 16. D | 22. C |
| 5. D | 11. D | 17. A | 23. C |
| 6. D | 12. B | 18. B | 24. D |

PRONOUNS - TEST 3

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 7. B | 13. D | 19. E |
| 2. B | 8. E | 14. C | 20. C |
| 3. E | 9. D | 15. E | 21. E |
| 4. A | 10. E | 16. A | 22. B |
| 5. C | 11. A | 17. E | 23. D |
| 6. E | 12. C | 18. C | 24. D |

PRONOUNS - TEST 4

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. E | 13. C | 19. E |
| 2. D | 8. D | 14. E | 20. B |
| 3. C | 9. D | 15. A | 21. E |
| 4. D | 10. A | 16. B | 22. A |
| 5. A | 11. C | 17. D | 23. B |
| 6. C | 12. E | 18. E | 24. A |

UNIT 2 TENSES

EXERCISE 1

- takes / is driving
- are singing / is rising
- lives / works
- is sleeping
- travels / is working
- go / are staying
- am reading / prefer
- leaves / are meeting
- teaches / is giving
- eats / is enjoying

EXERCISE 2

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. for | 4. for | 7. Since |
| 2. since | 5. since | 8. for |
| 3. for | 6. since | |

EXERCISE 3

- have started
- has been working - have not offered
- have been looking
- have been teaching - have been
- have not seen
- has gone
- have already completed - (have) just uploaded
- have received - have been working

EXERCISE 4

- has been discussing - are planning
- has given - are writing
- are - looking - have lost - Have - seen - Have - checked - put - have already looked
- is / has been - has eaten
- has broken - needs
- goes - is driving
- have been using - believe - brings
- have already picked - are putting
- have - known
- smells - has eaten

EXERCISE 5

1. visited / have never been
2. lost / hasn't found
3. moved / have already made
4. finished / ate
5. has just bought / stopped
6. saw / haven't read
7. have known / met
8. has travelled / chose
9. have lived / bought
10. has never tried / ordered

EXERCISE 6

1. knocked - asked
2. were sitting - saw
3. came - was sleeping
4. was cooking - cut - went
5. were driving - was complaining
6. met - was drinking
7. decided - advised
8. was walking - stopped - asked
9. was looking - started - was warning
10. arrived - were - did not allow

EXERCISE 7

1. has failed - forgot
2. have been thinking
3. was - has not come
4. has been talking
5. lied - have not seen - (have not) heard
6. suffered - were - depicted
7. assassinated
8. fired - was eating - was preparing
9. have been trying
10. has always been - have been helping

EXERCISE 8

1. won - has not completed
2. change - believe
3. have been living
4. have called - is - is sleeping
5. was driving - was - was sitting
6. ate - went
7. has been working - still has not finished
8. came - asked - was doing
9. has been - held
10. advertises - is always doing

EXERCISE 9

1. had been sleeping
2. was dying - was checking
3. had been discussing
4. was whistling
5. had been investigating
6. had been studying
7. was copying
8. had been driving
9. was crying
10. were wearing

EXERCISE 10

1. found - were - looked
2. had - had been talking
3. wrote - had done - focused
4. took - had already left
5. had lost - celebrated
6. had accepted - mentioned
7. came - had been
8. had been living - arrived - claimed
9. heard - had been suffering
10. returned - had already been working - triggered

EXERCISE 11

1. have - been - haven't seen - met
2. was - were always dreaming - wanted
3. are - doing - Do not touch
4. has shown / shows - has increased
5. have noticed - came
6. drink - visited - have been drinking
7. mentioned - did not realize - had been
8. am looking - have been
9. have destroyed
10. had not taken - had

EXERCISE 12

1. Until I get the visa to the United States, I won't buy the flight tickets.
2. After I check the results of the report, I will send them to the Finance department.
3. While the dentist is examining you, I will wait for you in the nearby café.
4. After I complete my assignment, I am going to / will join you in the garden.
5. Before he makes a decision about the mistake, the manager will talk to the secretary.
6. Now that my mother has started to live with us, I am going to / will take care of her better.

EXERCISE 13

1. am going to sew
2. will call
3. Are - going to attend
4. am going to pay
5. will thank
6. is going to rain
7. will - tell
8. are going to fly
9. will have
10. is going to perform

EXERCISE 14

1. will not announce
2. will be eating
3. will be dealing
4. will send - will decide
5. will take - will affect
6. will - understand
7. will say
8. will be studying
9. will be working
10. Will - be going

11-01 Grammar Expert Key

YDT 11 / 01

EXERCISE 15

1. by the time
2. until
3. by the time
4. until
5. Until
6. until
7. by the time
8. until

EXERCISE 16

1. seems - is going to rain
2. will have already sent - complete
3. increases - will not open
4. visits - brings
5. is crawling - will walk
6. is born - will have got
7. are - leaving - Will - join - will - come
8. will have already moved
9. will check - returns - will have already prepared
10. are not going to serve

EXERCISE 17

1. will pass
2. will be lying
3. will have completed
4. will be studying
5. will have been working
6. will snow
7. will be having
8. will have finished
9. will have been living
10. will have been travelling

EXERCISE 18

1. wanted - has not visited
2. called - had already come
3. have been thinking - received
4. feel - like
5. need - will have already uploaded - written
6. became - worked - was
7. will have - has not attempted
8. migrate - face
9. started - have always been working
10. wakes - will have completed
11. will have arrived - am going to attend / will attend
12. is bleeding - Do - want
13. banned - have been smoking
14. has been giving
15. noticed - called - complained
16. left - lived
17. are watching / watch - is decreasing
18. passes - will have killed
19. speaks - has not said
20. are singing
21. believe - gossip

22. were - realized
23. is - like - visit
24. stayed - has been coughing
25. went - had already taken - were
26. will be writing / will write - are talking
27. have been telling - affect
28. will be - want
29. are going to sell - (are going to) buy
30. will be waiting - call - will be

EXERCISE 19

1. always enjoy
2. is
3. have been thinking
4. am sitting
5. am watching
6. am trying
7. have visited
8. have learned
9. was travelling
10. realised
11. had missed
12. had spent
13. rarely took
14. moved
15. hoped
16. discovered
17. settled
18. had already noticed
19. am working
20. am trying
21. haven't decided
22. have been looking
23. will probably have chosen
24. will be living
25. will hopefully have created
26. will have
27. will have learned
28. will have
29. shape
30. retire
31. hope
32. will have found
33. will feel

TENSES - TEST 1

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 7. D | 13. C | 19. E |
| 2. C | 8. A | 14. D | 20. A |
| 3. C | 9. D | 15. C | 21. C |
| 4. B | 10. E | 16. D | 22. D |
| 5. A | 11. E | 17. D | 23. C |
| 6. E | 12. E | 18. E | 24. D |

TENSES - TEST 2

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 7. C | 13. B | 19. E |
| 2. A | 8. E | 14. B | 20. C |
| 3. A | 9. B | 15. A | 21. B |
| 4. B | 10. C | 16. E | 22. A |
| 5. E | 11. A | 17. C | 23. D |
| 6. D | 12. D | 18. D | 24. E |

TENSES - TEST 3

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. E | 7. E | 13. E | 19. C |
| 2. C | 8. D | 14. A | 20. A |
| 3. C | 9. A | 15. A | 21. E |
| 4. A | 10. C | 16. D | 22. B |
| 5. B | 11. D | 17. B | 23. B |
| 6. B | 12. B | 18. C | 24. D |

TENSES - TEST 4

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 7. D | 13. D | 19. B |
| 2. B | 8. C | 14. D | 20. E |
| 3. C | 9. D | 15. B | 21. E |
| 4. E | 10. B | 16. B | 22. D |
| 5. C | 11. E | 17. E | 23. C |
| 6. A | 12. A | 18. C | 24. A |

UNIT 3 MODALS**EXERCISE 1**

- if I came
- calling
- if I check
- if I sat
- making
- carrying
- not putting
- if I eat

EXERCISE 2

- must / have to inform
- do not need/have to read / needn't read
- mustn't speak
- does not need/have to come / needn't come
- mustn't enter
- do not have/need to explain / needn't explain
- has to / must have
- does not need/have to earn / needn't earn

EXERCISE 3

- needn't have ordered
- didn't have to buy (didn't need to buy)
- needn't have called
- didn't have to take (didn't need to take)
- needn't have left
- didn't have to work (didn't need to work)
- needn't have paid
- didn't have to read (didn't need to read)

EXERCISE 4

- could dance - cannot even stand
- will be able to read / can read
- were able to finish
- was able to arrive
- was not able to convince / couldn't convince
- could hear
- can touch
- can understand

EXERCISE 5

- should be (ought to be)
- should not call (ought not to call)
- should have sent (ought to have sent)
- should not have forgotten (ought not to have forgotten)
- should have bought (ought to have bought)
- should not share (ought not to share)
- should not have been talking (ought to have been talking)
- should be preparing (ought to be preparing)

EXERCISE 6

- may (might, could) have - should be (must be)
- must have left
- can't (couldn't) be playing
- cannot (mustn't) smoke
- may (might, could) steal
- must be living
- should (could) have called
- must have been cleaning

EXERCISE 7

- have gone
- went
- work
- be eating
- allowed
- not have told
- correct
- be chatting

EXERCISE 8

- prefer
- prefer
- would prefer
- would prefer
- would rather
- would prefer
- prefers
- would rather

EXERCISE 9

- cannot find - may have worn / might have worn
- could (can / might / may) visit - could (can / might / may) study
- should have read
- cannot leave
- should not go
- do not have to (do not need to / needn't) bring
- have to (must) obey
- must (has to) take
- must be
- could not have driven
- do not have to (needn't to) dress
- could (might) have worked - to be
- must say
- do not have to (do not need to / needn't) be
- Can (Could) - open - can (may / could) have
- must see