



DENİZ PINAR
Yayıncılık

- Pronouns
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Grammar

Question Book

12-02

PRONOUNS

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I you he she it we you they	me you him her it us you them	my your his her its our your their	mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs

- I like the way **she** speaks French.
- Sunday is **my** favorite day.
- I like reading sci-fi books but **his** friend hates **them**.
- **They** adopted a newly born baby. **Her** eyes are hazel.
- **Our** neighbours make too much noise.

Indefinite Pronouns

Person	Thing	Place
anybody anyone no one nobody everybody everyone somebody someone	anything nothing everything something	anywhere nowhere everywhere somewhere

- They did **not** inform me about **anything** during the meeting.
= They informed me about **nothing** during the meeting.
- I need **something** cold to drink.
- - Where would you like to go today?
- **Anywhere** away from the city is all right.

Reflexive Pronouns

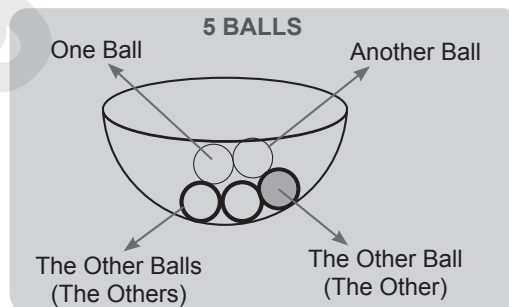
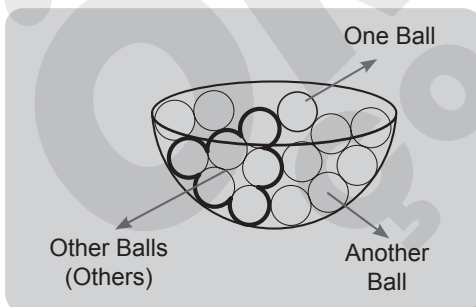
Singular	Plural
I ... myself you ... yourself he ... himself she ... herself it ... itself	we ... ourselves you ... yourselves they ... themselves
indefinite pronoun	one ... oneself

- I cut **myself**.
- She **herself** wanted to call me.
- I talked to the supervisor **himself**.

By ourselves = On our own (alone): We finished the whole project by **ourselves** / **on our own**.

My own jacket = my jacket

FORMS OF "OTHER"



Another + money / time / distance : Can you lend me **another 200 Liras**?

We haven't been able to finish the project. Would you give us **another three days**?

We have to drive **another 300 kilometres** to arrive in Ankara.

Each other = One another

: They've been friends for almost 20 years and they love **each other** / **one another** very much.

Every other + singular noun

: I must take chemistry class **every other day**.

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Although they look like ---- edible berries, one thing that distinguishes nightlock from ---- is that it is highly toxic and can cause death immediately after ingestion.

- A) the other / one another
- B) another / the other
- C) others / each other
- D) other / others
- E) the others / another

2. One victim indicated the shooting happened ---- near a supermarket in Chula Vista but ---- linked to the shooting has been found in that location.

- A) everything / someone
- B) no one / anything
- C) somewhere / nothing
- D) anywhere / everyone
- E) something / anybody

3. Some of us are more prone to anxiety than ----, and if you are ---- who struggles with this regularly then you probably will not be able to just turn it off.

- A) others / someone
- B) the other / nowhere
- C) another / something
- D) the others / everywhere
- E) other / nobody

4. Many experts share the view that it is nearly impossible to have a lasting relationship with ---- who you have ---- in common with.

- A) anybody / everywhere
- B) no one / something
- C) somewhere / anyone
- D) anything / nobody
- E) someone / nothing

5. Spending time with siblings can be awesome if you get on well with ----, but there will also be times when you will find ---- in conflict.

- A) the other / us
- B) each other / yourselves
- C) other / them
- D) one another / your
- E) others / theirs

6. Holiday stress is a real phenomenon and it is ---- that can prevent many people from fully enjoying ---- holidays the way they should be.

- A) no one / ours
- B) anybody / us
- C) something / their
- D) nothing / our
- E) everyone / them

7. Doughnut is such a popular snack all around the world that it would not be wrong to say ---- must have tasted some form of it in ---- lives.

- A) somebody / ours
- B) everyone / their
- C) nobody / our
- D) everybody / theirs
- E) someone / her

8. During the war, American government was trying to crack down the guerrilla action toward ---- soldiers by deploying forces from ---- countries to the problem areas.

- A) our / each other
- B) them / others
- C) its / other
- D) your / another
- E) theirs / the other

9. Anxiety is ---- that most of ---- are familiar with, and even the calmest people in the world will recognize those occasional feelings.

- A) something / us
- B) everyone / you
- C) nobody / your
- D) somewhere / them
- E) anything / theirs

TENSE	FORM	USE	TIME EXPRESSIONS
SIMPLE PRESENT	<p>A: She comes.</p> <p>N: She does not come.</p> <p>Q: Does she come?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habits and routines: I occasionally go to the opera. Laws of nature and generalizations: Water boils at 100° C. Timetables (Schedules): Our classes start at 8 tomorrow. With stative verbs: understand, know, like, love, hate, hear, believe etc. We like donut. 	<p>frequency adverbs: always, occasionally, hardly ever, never etc.</p> <p>time expressions: in the morning, at o'clock, everyday, on Sundays etc.</p> <p>How often...?</p>
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	<p>A: He is studying.</p> <p>N: He is not studying.</p> <p>Q: Is he studying?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For an action happening at the moment of speaking: - What are you doing? - I am trying to fix the door. Temporary actions: We are refurbishing our home nowadays. Fixed arrangements (future meaning): I am seeing my dentist tomorrow at 8 a.m Expressing annoyance (with always, continually, constantly, perpetually etc) You are always criticizing us. 	<p>at the moment, now, listen!, look!, right now, this year, at present, today, these days, nowadays, for the time being, this term, next Friday / week / year, tomorrow etc.</p>
PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE	<p>A: He has arrived.</p> <p>N: He has not arrived.</p> <p>Q: Has he arrived?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the influence of the action is continuing now: She has burnt her hand while ironing. Actions that have taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking: I have been to England twice all my life. Referring to past experiences when the definite time is not mentioned: I have finished my homework. 	<p>in recent years, already, ever, just, never, yet, not yet, so far, till now, up to now, recently, lately, all one's life, once, twice, several times, always etc.</p> <p>How long...? for + a period of time since + a point in time</p>
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	<p>A: He has been walking.</p> <p>N: He has not been walking.</p> <p>Q: Has he been walking?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions which started in the past and still going on (Duration is important.): I have been working as a teacher ever since I was 22 years old. When the result of the action is visible: She has been crying. (Her eyes are watery.) With certain verbs the action can be expressed by either the Present Perfect Simple or the Continuous with no difference in meaning: learn, lie, live, look, rain, sit, study, teach, work, wait etc. I have been lived / have been living in Ankara since I was born. 	<p>for, since, in the last four years, over the past few years, all day / year etc.</p>

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **More than 1 billion people ---- with obesity today as global food systems and technology ---- to changes in what and how much we eat.**
A) live / had led
B) have lived / led
C) will live / are leading
D) are living / have led
E) have been living / were leading
2. **The human brain ---- vast amounts of energy, which is almost exclusively generated from a form of metabolism that ---- oxygen.**
A) consumed / has required
B) consumes / requires
C) had consumed / was requiring
D) has consumed / required
E) is consuming / will require
3. **According to the World Health Organization, the number of people aged 60 and older ---- by 40 per cent by 2030 and by 2050, it ----.**
A) will increase / has doubled
B) will be increasing / has been doubling
C) is increasing / will double
D) will have increased / will have doubled
E) has increased / will be doubling
4. **When the first steam train was built in 1804, people were concerned that it ---- too fast and cause breathing difficulty for the passengers, but by the 1850s, it ---- the most popular form of transport.**
A) had travelled / has become
B) was travelling / will have become
C) would travel / had become
D) travelled / would become
E) has travelled / was becoming
5. **Ever since the 19th century, when people ---- to develop different ways of creating electricity, companies ---- for improved ways of producing power.**
A) started / have been looking
B) were starting / are looking
C) have started / looked
D) would start / have looked
E) had started / would look
6. **According to a recent survey, exports of goods and services from least-developed countries ---- between 2011 and 2020, and their share in global exports ----.**
A) have contracted / have been stagnating
B) were contracting / have stagnated
C) had been contracting / are stagnating
D) contracted / stagnated
E) would contract / had contracted
7. **The climate crisis ---- a disproportionate effect on the livelihoods of rural women who ---- on agriculture as a source of income.**
A) has currently had / relied
B) currently has / would rely
C) was currently having / have relied
D) will currently have / are relying
E) is currently having / rely
8. **In the 2000s, when bunker prices ---- fast, shipping lines ---- slow steaming by reducing their vessels' commercial speeds from 22-33 knots to 18 knots or less.**
A) rose / have implemented
B) were rising / implemented
C) have risen / were implementing
D) had risen / would implement
E) would rise / had implemented
9. **The Noto region in Japan ---- a 17 per cent decline in population over the past decade, while the populations of Suzu City, Wajima City, Noto Town and Anamizu Town ---- by 2050.**
A) saw / were halving
B) had seen / have halved
C) has seen / will have halved
D) was seeing / will be halving
E) has been seeing / had halved
10. **Over 100 million people are homeless worldwide, yet it is not inevitable as successful programmes worldwide ---- how to reduce the number of people who ---- secure accommodation.**
A) would demonstrate / lacked
B) had demonstrated / have lacked
C) demonstrated / will have lacked
D) demonstrate / would lack
E) have demonstrated / lack

MODAL VERB	USE	PRESENT / FUTURE	PAST
be able to	general ability	• I am not able to assist you now.	• I was able to walk long distances when I was a young.
	manage to		• Although the hill was rather high, I managed to climb .
be allowed to	general permission	• Are we allowed to eat snacks while watching the movie?	
	permission		• Although I was 16 years old, I was allowed to stay over in my friend's house.
be bound to	probability, certainty	• I feel dizzy, so I am bound to be late for the meeting.	
be due to	arrangement	• The workshop is due to start at 9 o'clock.	• The event was due to take place last Sunday.
be likely to	probability	• Smokers are more likely to develop lung disorders compared to people who have never smoked.	• We knew that she was likely to drop out of school.
be likely that	probability	• It is (un)likely that he will pass the driving test.	• It was (un)likely that there would be another pandemic.
be to / be supposed to	arrangement + action performed		• We were to arrive early at the conference.
	arrangement + action not performed		• We were to have arrived early at the conference but we couldn't make it.
	schedule / timetable	• Their younger son is to come home before it is dark. • The play is supposed to start at 10 o'clock tonight.	
	expectation	• I am to / am supposed to hand in the book to the library until next Friday. (The librarian expects me to do so.)	• I was to / was supposed to come back home early but I couldn't make it. (My father expected me to do so.)
	prohibition	• You are not to / are not supposed to walk on the grass!	

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Though we ---- to think of plants as static, many of them ---- all the time to survive.**
A) tended / would rather move
B) have tended / should have moved
C) are tending / must have moved
D) tend / have had to move
E) will tend / had better move
2. **A new study ---- that plants ---- their leaves at night for more than 250 million years.**
A) suggests / had better fold
B) suggested / may fold
C) is suggesting / used to fold
D) will suggest / have been able to fold
E) has suggested / may have been folding
3. **By mimicking the eye of the mantis shrimp, researchers ---- an ultra-sensitive camera which ---- both colour and polarization.**
A) develop / should have sensed
B) have developed / can sense
C) are developing / could have sensed
D) developed / ought to sense
E) had developed / would rather sense
4. **Pregnant women who ---- large amounts of sugar ---- more likely to have children with allergies.**
A) eat / may be
B) ate / had better be
C) have eaten / should have been
D) are eating / might have been
E) had eaten / would prefer to be
5. **Acute poisoning ---- through the oral route, whereas chronic poisoning mainly ---- from inhalation or skin contact.**
A) might occur / must result
B) had to occur / had resulted
C) is likely to occur / results
D) has been able to occur / has resulted
E) should occur / resulted

6. **Clinical trials ---- the investment of the doctor's time, the practice's personnel, and other resources, so physicians ---- their capacity to meet these needs.**
A) required / would prefer to evaluate
B) have required / would rather have evaluated
C) are requiring / could evaluate
D) require / should evaluate
E) were requiring / must have evaluated
7. **There are a number of applications that ---- you create a fitness plan, monitor your progress and even celebrate when you ---- your goals.**
A) could help / had been meeting
B) must have helped / were meeting
C) can help / meet
D) should have helped / have met
E) was supposed to help / will have met
8. **The iris in our eyes ---- the pupil in bright light and enlarges it in the dark, and now an artificial version of it ---- the same for both eyes and cameras.**
A) shrank / might do
B) shrinks / is able to do
C) has shrunk / should do
D) is shrinking / must do
E) was shrinking / can do
9. **Stress, obesity and poor diet ---- persistent inflammation, which ---- to heart disease and depression.**
A) triggered / will be able to lead
B) have triggered / used to lead
C) are triggering / should have led
D) had triggered / may lead
E) trigger / can lead
10. **NASA ---- to begin its first manned flying missions to Mars in 2030, but it ---- a way to protect the pioneering astronauts from high levels of radiation and the bone-crushing effects of long-term microgravity.**
A) planned / would find
B) plans / needs to find
C) has planned / used to find
D) is planning / must have found
E) was planning / has been able to find

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
SIMPLE PRESENT	• Peter writes the messages.	• The messages are written by Peter.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	• Peter is writing the messages.	• The messages are being written by Peter.
PRESENT PERFECT	• Peter has written the messages.	• The messages have been written by Peter.
SIMPLE PAST	• Peter wrote the messages.	• The messages were written by Peter.
PAST CONTINUOUS	• Peter was writing the messages.	• The messages were being written by Peter.
PAST PERFECT	• Peter had written the messages.	• The messages had been written by Peter.
SIMPLE FUTURE (WILL)	• Peter will write the messages.	• The messages will be written by Peter.
NEAR FUTURE (BE GOING TO)	• Peter is going to write the messages.	• The messages are going to be written by Peter.
FUTURE PERFECT	• Peter will have written the messages.	• The messages will have been written by Peter.
USED TO	• Peter used to write the messages.	• The messages used to be written by Peter.
FUTURE IN THE PAST WOULD	• Peter would write the messages.	• The messages would be written by Peter.
FUTURE IN THE PAST WAS GOING TO	• Peter was going to write the messages.	• The messages were going to be written by Peter.
MODALS (SHOULD, MUST, CAN ETC.)	• Peter should write the messages.	• The messages should be written by Peter.
PERFECT INFINITIVES (SHOULD / MUST / CAN HAVE DONE ETC.)	• Peter should have written the messages.	• The messages should have been written by Peter.

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. When animals want to avoid ---- and eventually eaten by a predator, they are at an advantage if they ---- inedible or better still if they are not noticed at all.
A) to spot / are looking
B) spotting / will be looked
C) to have spotted / have looked
D) to be spotted / are looked
E) being spotted / look
2. Being the youngest in the family ---- a stifling and frustrating experience, especially if they would like ---- seriously and treated like an adult.
A) can be / to be taken
B) should be / to have taken
C) must be / taking
D) has had to be / being taken
E) may be / to take
3. A dowry, which is goods and money a bride's family pays to the husband's family, ---- from the need to help with marriage expenses, but later it ---- as payment to the husband's family for taking on the burden of another woman.
A) was originated / had seen
B) has originated / saw
C) originated / was seen
D) was originating / has been seen
E) originates / is seen
4. It ---- that reality television is a genre of television programming, which ---- unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events.
A) has claimed / is presented
B) claimed / has been presenting
C) is claimed / presents
D) will be claimed / has presented
E) was claimed / was presented
5. During the first decades of the twentieth century, hundreds of indoor and outdoor roller skating rinks ---- in the USA, and the sport ---- really established as a popular pastime.
A) opened / will become
B) have opened / would become
C) were opening / has become
D) were opened / became
E) are opened / had become

6. It was not until the mid-20th century that doctors ---- asthma attacks ---- by the swelling and contraction of the airways.
A) had realised / caused
B) realised / were caused
C) have realized / are causing
D) were realizing / had caused
E) would realize / have been caused
7. While caffeine is not thought to be an addictive substance in itself, there is considerable evidence that over a period of time the consumption of caffeine ---- in order for its stimulating effect ----.
A) must be increased / maintaining
B) should be increased / having maintained
C) may be increased / to have maintained
D) would rather be increased / to maintained
E) needs to be increased / to be maintained
8. The results of the study ---- that billions of years ago, Venus ---- as much water as Earth.
A) have indicated / may have harboured
B) are indicated / had to harbour
C) indicate / should be harboured
D) were indicated / could have harboured
E) will indicate / must be harboured
9. A tiny, flexible electronic device that wraps around the spinal cord ---- a new approach to the treatment of spinal injuries, which is known ---- profound disability and paralysis.
A) may have represented / to be caused
B) should represent / having been caused
C) might represent / being caused
D) has to represent / to have been caused
E) could represent / to cause
10. Scientists ---- when they realized how much landslide ---- in the area over the last few years.
A) had surprised / happened
B) were surprised / had happened
C) have surprised / has happened
D) are surprised / has been happening
E) were surprising / would happen

TYPE OF THE CONDITIONAL	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE	USE
Type Zero (Factual Conditionals)	Simple Present	Simple Present	Fact in the present or future
EXAMPLE	If you boil water, it evaporates .		
Type 1 (Real Present or Future / Possible Condition)	Present forms	will, may, might, can, could + V ₁	Likely to happen in the present or future
EXAMPLE	If I study regularly, I will pass YDT. I might go Erasmus if I can get into university.		
Type 2 (Unreal Present or Future / Improbable Condition)	Simple Past / Past Continuous	would, might, could + V ₁	Imaginary situation
EXAMPLE	If I were rich now, I would buy a luxury car.		
Type 3 (Unreal Past / Impossible Condition)	Past Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous	would, could, might + have V ₃	Contrary to facts in the past
EXAMPLE	If I had won the lottery last year, I could have bought a luxury car.		
Type 4 (Mixed Type)	Past Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous	would, could, might + V ₁	
EXAMPLE	If I had won the lottery last year, I would be rich now.		
Type 5 (Mixed Type)	Simple Past	would, could, might + have V ₃	
EXAMPLE	If she weren't so innocent, she wouldn't have believed all the lies that her ex-boyfriend told her.		

	IF CLAUSE	INVERSION
(Type 1)	If you need help, ...	Should you need help, ...
(Type 2)	If I were you, ...	Were I you, ...
(Type 3)	If they had told us, ...	Had they told us, ...

IMPLIED CONDITIONALS: But / but for (if it weren't for / if it hadn't been for) + noun, otherwise (or / or else) / without

Examples:

I **would have met** you last night **but** I was busy.

But for my headache, I **would go** to the concert with you.

Do your tasks; **otherwise**, your boss **will fire** you.

Without the invention of electricity, we **would still be living** in a rural lifestyle.

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. He was such an expert in mathematics that he tackled the complex mathematical problems ---- they were simple puzzles.
A) as long as
B) if
C) provided that
D) in case
E) as if
2. If he ---- to the weather forecast, he ---- his umbrella and gotten soaked in the rain.
A) has listened / was not forgetting
B) had listened / would not have forgotten
C) is listening / has not forgotten
D) listened / will not be forgetting
E) will listen / will not have forgotten
3. If only I ---- more money in my twenties; then, I ---- my passions without worrying about finances now.
A) saved / will have pursued
B) was saving / may pursue
C) had saved / could pursue
D) would save / might have pursued
E) have saved / should pursue
4. ---- you regularly update your software, will you benefit from the latest security features and improvements.
A) Were
B) Only if
C) Should
D) As long as
E) Unless
5. It is clearly stated in the leaflet that you can participate in the study abroad program ---- you meet the academic and language proficiency requirements.
A) unless
B) whether
C) even if
D) provided that
E) in case

6. ---- sufficient funding, groundbreaking advancements in renewable energy couldn't be achieved within a decade.
A) As though
B) Otherwise
C) Only if
D) If
E) Without
7. The doctor advised the patient that unless she ---- her diet, her health issues ----.
A) changes / would worsen
B) has changed / is worsening
C) changed / might worsen
D) would change / worsened
E) was changing / would have worsened
8. You ---- premium content on the website as long as you ---- an active subscription.
A) can access / maintain
B) have accessed / will maintain
C) are accessing / maintained
D) accessed / would maintained
E) had accessed / would have maintained
9. We believe we ---- the deliverables on schedule if we ---- to the project timeline.
A) can complete / may adhere
B) should be able to complete / adhere
C) have completed / are adhering
D) will complete / had adhered
E) would complete / have adhered
10. The scholarship will be awarded to students ---- they maintain a minimum grade point average (GPA) of 3.5 throughout their academic year.
A) whether
B) as if
C) even if
D) on condition that
E) unless

Gerunds and infinitives are verbs that act like nouns. They can be either the subject or the object of the sentence.

Gerund: Reading is my favorite activity.
Subject Object

I like reading.
Subject Object

Infinitive: To read a book by that lake is my favorite activity.
Subject Object

I want to get into university.
Subject Object

Note: It is better to use a gerund as the subject of the sentence.

Deciding between a gerund and an infinitive as an object is much more difficult than the subject itself. You must learn which verbs are followed by gerunds, infinitives, or both.

VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUNDS				
admit	contemplate	involve	quit	tolerate
anticipate	delay	imagine	recall	understand
appreciate	deny	keep	recollect	
avoid	discuss	mention	recommend	
can't help	dislike	mind	resent	
can't stand	don't mind	miss	resist	
complete	enjoy	postpone	risk	
consider	finish	practice	suggest	

VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVES					
agree	claim	expect	know	prepare	tend
appear	consent	fail	learn	pretend	threaten
arrange	decide	forget	manage	promise	try
ask	demand	happen	mean	seem	wait
care	deserve	hesitate	need	struggle	want
choose	desire	hope	offer	swear	wish

VERBS FOLLOWED BY BOTH GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES WITHOUT A CHANGE IN MEANING			
attempt	dislike	hate	love
begin	continue	prefer	neglect
can't bear	dread	like	start

VERBS FOLLOWED BY BOTH GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES WITH A CHANGE IN MEANING					
forget	mean	regret	remember	stop	try

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. It is not a good idea ---- your dog ---- a lot of grass at one time, as doing this can make dogs sick.
A) letting / to eat
B) having let / eating
C) to be let / to eating
D) to let / eat
E) to have let / to be eaten
2. Children and adolescents are advised against ---- more than 2.5 mg caffeine per kg body weight per day, and this value is used ---- the amount of energy drink that children can be exposed to without risk.
A) having consumed / to be calculating
B) to consume / for calculating
C) consuming / to calculate
D) being consumed / calculating
E) to be consumed / by calculating
3. You need a powerful microscope ---- micro-organisms or microbes because they are too tiny ---- with naked eyes.
A) to be viewed / to see
B) to view / to be seen
C) viewing / seeing
D) to have viewed / being seen
E) being viewed / to have seen
4. Prehistoric hunter-gatherers are known ---- the first people ---- horses.
A) to be / to be ridden
B) to being / to have ridden
C) being / having ridden
D) having been / riding
E) to have been / to ride
5. Even as they were busy ---- out the items on display in the exhibition centre, the famous couple were all smiles when the shutterbugs requested them ---- for photographs.
A) with checking / posing
B) to check / to be posed
C) checking / to pose
D) being checked / being posed
E) to be checked / to have posed

6. There is no point in ---- him of the danger – he never knows what ----.
A) to warn / done
B) being warned / to be done
C) warn / doing
D) warning / to do
E) to be warned / to have done
7. The majority of MPs and the public agree that it will cost too much not ---- climate change now and we should consider ---- it while we can still avoid the worst impacts.
A) being tackled / being prioritised
B) to tackle / prioritising
C) tackling / to be prioritised
D) to be tackled / to prioritise
E) having tackled / prioritising
8. The Western powers show little interest in ---- any strategy for the regional crisis apart from ever harsher border controls ---- off the growing numbers of desperate migrants.
A) developing / to ward
B) develop / being warded
C) developing / warding
D) having developed / to be warded
E) being developed / to have warded
9. People who have a higher risk of ---- skin cancer may need ---- more often than people with average risk.
A) develop / to have examined
B) being developed / being examined
C) developing / to be examined
D) being developed / examining
E) developing / to examine
10. According to scientists, sugar, on the tongue, triggers the brain ---- morphine-like chemicals that make its consumers ---- a natural high, thereby pushing them to seek more.
A) produce / to be felt
B) to produce / feel
C) to producing / being felt
D) producing / feeling
E) to be produced / to feel

Subject Position:

What he said about me

Subject

doesn't concern

Verb

me.

Object

Object Position:

I
Subject

don't care
Verb

what he said about me.
Object

QUESTION WORDS USED IN NOUN CLAUSES

what	how	whatever
when	how many	whenever
whom	how often	whomever
where	how long	whoever
which / what kind of	how much	whichever
why	how far	wherever
whose		however
who		

Examples:

- I don't know **where they live**.
- Can you tell me the reason **why you are always late**?
- **How much a car costs** depends on its quality and engine power.
- **Whoever leaves late** should check everything in the office.

VERBS OFTEN FOLLOWED BY NOUN CLAUSES WITH QUESTION WORDS OR WHETHER / IF

know	forget
want to know	explain
wonder	find out
remember	figure out
believe	determine
hear	decide
ask	demonstrate
show	say
discover	

USE OF NOUN CLAUSES WITH QUESTION WORDS AND WHETHER / IF

After certain verbs	I <u>don't know</u> whether / if they are coming to the cinema (or not) .
After certain adjectives	I am not <u>sure</u> when they will arrive here .
After adjective + preposition	I am <u>curious about</u> whether my students will pass the exam (or not) .
After certain nouns	I have <u>doubts</u> if she is going to be graduate .
As the subject of the sentence	What I will order for the dinner depends on the price.
In sentences starting with impersonal "it"	<u>It</u> is not certain how we cope with the issue .

Note 1: If they are coming (or not) isn't known yet. ✗
Whether they are coming (or not) isn't known yet. ✓

Note 2: He is not sure ~~about~~ if he will win the title (or not). ✗
He is not sure about whether he will win the title (or not). ✓

Note 3: I don't know if or not he is coming. ✗
I don't know **whether or not** he is coming. ✓

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. James and Amber are wondering ---- we would like to attend their wedding as special guests.

- A) that B) when
C) if D) what
E) which

2. Our boss wanted to know exactly ---- documents there were going to be when the admissions for new students were finalized.

- A) what B) how many
C) that D) if
E) where

3. I told Rachel that she could use my makeup ---- she liked, but she seems to be using it every day, I feel like she is wasting some of it.

- A) whatever B) whichever
C) whoever D) whenever
E) whomsoever

4. The policeman denied ---- he had anything to do with the violence allegations against the civilians.

- A) if B) when
C) that D) how
E) what

5. The girl who told me that my boyfriend ---- on me for some time is my best friend.

- A) had been cheating
B) have been cheating
C) will have been cheating
D) would cheat
E) is cheating

6. It is doubtful ---- my dad will help me with paying my rent.

- A) who B) when
C) whether D) whichever
E) however

7. My husband mentioned to me that our son ---- to pass his English exam.

- A) failed B) was failing
C) has failed D) fails
E) had failed

8. It is very important ---- you bring me these books by the end of the day.

- A) that B) what
C) who D) whenever
E) whom

9. It amazes me ---- some people would do in order to become famous.

- A) that B) who
C) when D) what
E) how long

10. There is not solid evidence ---- he has stolen the vase from the museum.

- A) when B) whom
C) who D) whoever
E) that

	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
-ly adverbs	happy swift beautiful wide etc.	happily swiftly beautifully widely etc.
irregular adverbs	good fast hard late early high far long wide daily / weekly / monthly etc.	well fast hard late early high far long wide daily / weekly / monthly etc.

ADJECTIVES

USE	EXAMPLE
before nouns	an easy test, a tall girl, a long road etc.
after verbs like "be / become / get"	<u>getting</u> cold , <u>remain</u> silent , <u>become</u> old etc.
after linking / sense verbs	<u>taste</u> delicious , <u>look</u> bored , <u>seem</u> good etc.
after indefinite pronouns	<u>nothing</u> new , <u>somewhere</u> warm etc.

ADVERBS

USE	EXAMPLE
adverbs modifying verbs	Natives <u>speak</u> very quickly , so foreigners can't understand them.
adverbs modifying adjectives	My son is unbelievably <u>hardworking</u> .
adverbs modifying adverbs	He plays chess <u>incredibly</u> successfully .
adverbs modifying whole sentence	Obviously , <u>they break the rules during the semester</u> .

PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES

Present Participle	Past Participle	Present Participle	Past Participle
alarming	alarmed	frustrating	frustrated
aggravating	aggravated	fulfilling	fulfilled
amazing	amazed	gratifying	gratified
amusing	amused	horrifying	horrified
annoying	annoyed	humiliating	humiliated
astonishing	astonished	inspiring	inspired
astounding	astounded	insulting	insulted
bewildering	bewildered	interesting	interested
boring	bored	intriguing	intrigued
captivating	captivated	irritating	irritated
challenging	challenged	mystifying	mystified
charming	charmed	moving	moved
comforting	comforted	overwhelming	overwhelmed

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. It is not easy to understand the human brain as it is ---- part of the human body.

- A) more complex than
- B) too complex
- C) complex enough
- D) the most complex
- E) as complex as

2. Some people are ---- to manage time and achieve their goals, while others are ---- to get anything done.

- A) more efficient / less impractical
- B) efficient enough / too impractical
- C) as efficient as / the most impractical
- D) the most efficient / as impractical as
- E) too efficient / impractical enough

3. The Byzantine Empire, with Constantinople ---- its capital, was one of ---- empires in human history.

- A) such as / the effective
- B) like / as effective as
- C) as / more effective than
- D) such as / effective enough
- E) as / the most effective

4. After the failed assassination attempt, Trump seems ---- ever to win the US presidential election.

- A) more determined than
- B) the most determining
- C) so determined that
- D) more determinedly than
- E) as determining as

5. There is nothing ---- gliding through the sky ---- a bird, propelled by the wind itself.

- A) more exhilarated than / such as
- B) as exhilarating as / like
- C) more exhilarating / than
- D) so exhilarated as / as
- E) the most exhilarating / alike

6. Written communication is ---- the most preferred type of communication among managers.

- A) very
- B) rather
- C) by far
- D) slightly
- E) much

7. There are some who believe that being single is ---- being in a wrong relationship.

- A) much better than
- B) as well as
- C) the best
- D) so good that
- E) so good as

8. Wallace was ---- prolific writer that one of every four books published in England was claimed to be written by him.

- A) the most
- B) more
- C) such a
- D) so
- E) such as

9. African immigrants in France were ---- with the poor attitude of Embassy staff ---- they damaged their vehicles.

- A) more annoying / than
- B) as annoyed / as
- C) so annoyed / that
- D) less annoyed / than
- E) such annoying / that

10. Recent studies show that online learning is ---- flexible ---- traditional classroom education.

- A) less / as
- B) so / that
- C) the most / of
- D) much / as
- E) more / than

DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES
They provide descriptive information about the noun they modify.	It provides additional information about a noun that is already defined. These types of defined nouns are usually proper nouns.
who, whom, that, which, whose	who, whom, which, whose (That is not used!)
Relative pronouns that replace the subject cannot be omitted from the sentence. Relative pronouns that replace the object can be omitted from the sentence. "Whose" cannot be omitted.	Relative pronouns cannot be omitted.
Relative pronouns are not separated by a comma.	Relative pronouns are separated by a comma.
The person who lives next door is my friend.	<u>Jude</u> , who got divorced last year , is unhappy for a while.

RELATIVE PRONOUN AS SUBJECT

SUBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUNS	FOR	USED IN
Who	People	Defining and Non-Defining Relative Clauses
Which	Things and animals	Defining and Non-Defining Relative Clauses
That	People, things, and animals	Only Defining Relative Clauses
Whose	Possession	Defining and Non-Defining Relative Clauses

Defining:

- Can he repair the chair **which is in the kitchen**?

Non-Defining:

- My girlfriend, **who is nearly twenty six years old now**, lives in Ankara.

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. My friend ---- is an expert on camping told me that a bear will only attack a human ---- it feels threatened.

- A) whose / where B) who / when
C) when / that D) whom / which
E) where / whose

2. Some people are attending German courses at the Goethe Institute, ---- is known to be a respectful educational center.

- A) who B) when
C) where D) which
E) whose

3. Although I had given her very clear instructions, my daughter couldn't manage to do her own laundry, ---- frustrated me.

- A) which B) who
C) whom D) that
E) whose

4. Jerry needs a private teacher ---- can come in the evenings and has experience working with students ---- require extra help in mathematics.

- A) whom / whom B) whose / who
C) who / who D) which / that
E) when / -

5. After the terrible train crash, the victims, most of ---- were almost unrecognizable, were carried to the morgue.

- A) who B) whose
C) which D) that
E) whom

6. The tourist guide, ---- was recommended by several travel agencies, would meet us at the square ---- we decided upon, but he didn't show up.

- A) whom / when B) that / which
C) who / where D) whose / when
E) which / who

7. The doctor wanted to see the woman ---- husband passed away due to a heart attack.

- A) who B) whose
C) whom D) how
E) which

8. Atatürk, ---- revolutionary ideas affected many great leaders, is still commemorated on 10th of November in many countries.

- A) who B) whom
C) that D) which
E) whose

9. There is a place ---- people can both have their coffee and study quietly.

- A) whose B) when
C) where D) whom
E) how

10. Mary is very anxious about her final exams, ---- begin on Monday and are crucial for her graduation.

- A) which B) how
C) when D) who
E) that

COORDINATORS	PAIRED SUBORDINATORS	SUBORDINATORS	LINKING ADVERBS / TRANSITION WORDS
Coordinators join two words, phrases or independent clauses. They mostly occur in mid-sentence with a comma placed before the conjunction. They may also start a sentence.	These join equivalent sentence elements such as one noun phrase with another noun phrase. These occur as paired words.	These join a dependent clause to an independent clause. They occur at the beginning of sentences with a comma separating the clause in mid-sentence or they occur in mid-sentence with no comma.	These join two independent clauses or sentences. They can be used at the beginning of a sentence or mid-sentence (with punctuation). They are used when passing from one idea to another.
It was hot, and they were all all sweating. It was snowing, so we stayed home. He was late, but / yet his manager did not get angry with him.	We went both fishing and swimming. Neither a house nor a good family can make him happy. I play chess and so does my brother. The meal was more expensive than they expected. My result was as bad as the exam itself.	Though he was late for the exam, he could pass it. He was late for the exam; he could pass it, though . Besides being rather boring, the party was too long. The party was too long besides being rather boring.	He was late for the exam. However , he could pass it. The past was too long. Moreover , it was rather boring. The party was too long. In addition , it was rather boring.
ADDITION	ADDITION	ADDITION	ADDITION / ORDERING
and, also, and also	both ... and, not only ... but also, and ... too, and so	besides, in addition to	in addition, furthermore, moreover, additionally, besides, firstly, secondly, next, finally
ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE
or, nor	either ... or, neither ... nor, rather than (1)	rather than(2)	instead, as an alternative, otherwise, rather
CAUSE-EFFECT	CAUSE-EFFECT	CAUSE-EFFECT / PURPOSE	CAUSE-EFFECT / PURPOSE
so, for	so ... that, such ... that	because, since, now that, as, as long as, inasmuch as, because of, due to, owing to, because, in order (that), so (that), in order to, so as to	therefore, consequently, as a consequence, as a result, thus, hence, accordingly
COMPARISON	COMPARISON	COMPARISON	COMPARISON
	as ... as, more ... than, less ... than	as (like), as if, as though	in the same way, similarly, in contrast, unlike

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Many researchers focus on addressing the symptoms of climate change ---- investigating its root causes.

- A) rather than B) due to
C) in order to D) despite
E) unlike

2. The study continued ---- all participants had completed the survey, ensuring accurate and comprehensive data collection.

- A) before B) as soon as
C) because D) until
E) when

3. The results of the experiment have been promising, ---- further analysis is needed to draw definitive conclusions.

- A) yet B) and
C) as D) after
E) despite

4. The researchers designed the experiment carefully ---- the results could be replicated in different settings.

- A) unless B) in order to
C) so that D) once
E) by the time

5. You have the option of selecting the red shirt, ---- you may decide that the blue shirt is more your style.

- A) nor B) or
C) so D) for
E) until

6. ---- he put a lot of effort into his study sessions, he ultimately failed the test.

- A) As soon as B) Rather than
C) Now that D) Even though
E) In case

7. The committee is trying to decide whether they will approve the proposed changes ---- reviewing all the feedback.

- A) once B) even though
C) unless D) since
E) after

8. The first study focused on the environmental impacts of industrialization, ---- the second study examined its effects on public health.

- A) when B) since
C) whereas D) so that
E) as soon as

9. ---- she had a crucial meeting at the office later in the afternoon, she departed early.

- A) Because B) But
C) If D) By the time
E) Whether

10. You will pass the test and accomplish your academic objectives ---- you put in a lot of study time.

- A) whereas B) if
C) though D) so that
E) yet

QUANTIFIERS USED WITH OR WITHOUT “OF”	
The ones used with “of”	a lot of / lots of / plenty of / a (large) number of / a couple of / a (great) amount of / a great deal of / a good deal of / a large quantity of / the majority of / none of
The ones used without “of”	no / every / a great many / a good many / whole
The ones used with “of” with specific nouns, but without “of” with general nouns	some / any / much / many / a few / few / a little / little / several / either / neither / each / enough
The ones used with and without “of” with certain nouns	all (of) / both (of) / half (of)

QUANTIFIERS USED WITH COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS		
Quantifiers used with singular countable nouns	Quantifiers used with plural countable nouns	Quantifiers used with uncountable nouns
each every either neither many a	some any no a lot of / lots of plenty of enough all most none half a large / vast quantity of many a few / few a large / great number of a great / good many a number of several a couple of a / the majority of both half neither of either of each of every one of	some any no a lot of plenty of enough all most none half a large / vast quantity of much a little / little a large / great amount of a great / good deal of

Examples:

- **Each (student)** is given an assignment. / **Each of the students** is given an assignment.
Every student is given an assignment. / **Every one of the students** is given an assignment.

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Academics offer ---- novel techniques for education methods but not ---- of them are suitable for every age group of children.

- A) a great deal of / each
- B) plenty / many
- C) a lot of / much
- D) a vast amount of / any
- E) many / all

2. Reform has been slow to come in part because ---- of the agencies that have been operating for decades are still led by their original directors, ---- of whom are resistant to implementing new policies.

- A) all / a little
- B) any / a lot
- C) many / much
- D) some / most
- E) a great deal / plenty

3. There are ---- alternative energy sources available to reduce carbon emissions, but almost ---- of them offers a complete solution to the energy crisis.

- A) several / none
- B) a few / many
- C) some / most
- D) plenty of / some
- E) a lot of / all

4. While there is ---- information on ancient civilizations' daily lives and social structures, very ---- literature is available on their technological innovations.

- A) a lot of / few
- B) none / much
- C) much / little
- D) little / many
- E) plenty of / a few

5. Efforts to improve environmental conservation began ---- decades ago, but they have accelerated at a very fast rate in the last ---- years only.

- A) a few / many
- B) many / most
- C) a lot of / a little
- D) a great deal / a few
- E) several / few

6. At present, there are ---- research facilities in the country, ---- of which is funded by different government agencies.

- A) most / any
- B) a vast quantity of / one
- C) several / each
- D) much / many
- E) a few / every

7. According to the feedback, due to factors such as poor engagement, ---- of the attendees did not participate in ---- the activities as they would normally have done.

- A) several / many
- B) any / every
- C) no / both
- D) some / all
- E) none / enough

8. Research efforts for renewable energy have faced setbacks over the past ---- decades, largely because ---- of the technologies have not been able to achieve sufficient efficiency to replace traditional energy sources.

- A) most / each
- B) several / many
- C) no / every
- D) much / none
- E) plenty / all

9. In the workshop, to prevent excessive deliberation, the attendees were given ---- time to finalize ---- the project proposals.

- A) several / most
- B) no / a few
- C) little / all
- D) much / any
- E) a few / both

10. ---- studies have shown that ---- factors contribute to the decline in biodiversity across the globe.

- A) Several / many
- B) All / much
- C) None / all the
- D) Few / each
- E) Every / several

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The committee decided to place strict regulations ---- the use of plastic bags, but many shoppers continue to use them ---- concern for the environment.

A) in / by B) on / without
C) with / against D) over / about
E) for / at

2. After months of negotiation, the two companies finally agreed ---- the terms of the merger, which will take effect ---- the beginning of the next fiscal year.

A) on / at B) to / in
C) for / by D) with / for
E) by / from

3. The athlete was praised ---- her dedication to training and was rewarded ---- a gold medal at the championship.

A) with / for B) on / to
C) by / through D) for / with
E) at / in

4. Despite being aware ---- the risks, he decided to invest heavily ---- the startup company.

A) at / for B) with / over
C) of / in D) on / through
E) to / by

5. She apologized ---- being late to the meeting, explaining that she was held up ---- heavy traffic.

A) for / by B) with / at
C) to / through D) on / over
E) in / with

6. Many experts warn students ---- the dangers of spending too much time ---- screens, which can affect their eyesight and mental health.

A) against / in B) about / on
C) from / to D) with / for
E) at / by

7. The government has issued new guidelines ---- how to prepare ---- natural disasters, emphasizing the importance of emergency kits.

A) in / from B) with / for
C) about / against D) on / for
E) to / by

8. Parents are encouraged to set boundaries ---- their children ---- the use of social media to ensure their safety online.

A) in / at B) for / over
C) for / on D) by / against
E) to / in

9. Tourists should be cautious ---- traveling to unfamiliar areas and should always be aware ---- their surroundings.

A) about / of B) on / about
C) in / to D) from / over
E) by / with

10. The rise ---- online shopping has led to a decrease ---- foot traffic in traditional retail stores.

A) to / at B) with / on
C) from / of D) of / in
E) at / by

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The new communication app allows team members to coordinate their tasks and share updates with ---- while also receiving feedback to improve ---- project outcomes.

- A) each other / their
- B) themselves / their
- C) one another / theirs
- D) themselves / themselves
- E) each other / them

2. Albert Einstein, who ---- best known for his theory of relativity, ---- awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

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

3. While the RMS Titanic ---- on the night of April 14, 1912, after striking an iceberg in the North Atlantic Ocean, the crew ---- life vests to passengers and began efforts to save as many lives as possible.

- A) was sinking / were distributing
- B) has sunk / have distributed
- C) was sinking / had been distributing
- D) had sunk / have been distributing
- E) was sank / are distributing

4. In the 1960s, a significant percentage of the world's tiger population ---- due to rampant poaching, a crisis that ---- by the illegal wildlife trade.

- A) disappeared / may have been fueled
- B) have disappeared / must have been fueled
- C) were disappearing / had to be fueled
- D) are disappearing / could have been fueled
- E) had disappeared / might be fueled

5. ---- by a severe storm with winds exceeding 100 miles per hour, the old suspension bridge quickly ---- to pieces, leaving the small town isolated.

- A) Having been damaged / broke
- B) To be damaged / is breaking
- C) Being damaged / had broken
- D) To have been damaged / was broken
- E) Having damaged / has broken

6. If international students ---- to adjust to the local culture, especially those who come from vastly different backgrounds, they ---- more support services from university counseling centers.

- A) have wanted / had needed
- B) want / need
- C) wanted / would have needed
- D) would want / could have needed
- E) might want / would need

7. ---- the government significantly increases funding for public transportation infrastructure, traffic congestion will worsen in major cities, leading to increased pollution.

- A) Unless
- B) If
- C) As long as
- D) Whether
- E) On condition that

8. Local authorities across various regions are reported ---- strict measures ---- pollution levels in major urban areas.

- A) to have taken / to reduce
- B) being taken / reducing
- C) to take / to have reduced
- D) having taken / reduce
- E) to be taking / to be reduced

9. A leading pharmaceutical company, known for its innovative approach to drug development, diversifies when it aims ---- its market share by ---- new products into different therapeutic areas.

- A) increasing / being introduced
- B) to increase / introducing
- C) to be increasing / to introduce
- D) to increase / to be introduced
- E) being increased / to have introduced