

ELS

English Language Studies

YDS İNGİLİZCE YABANCI DİL SINAVI 3

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MODAL AUXILIARIES and SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS

INTRODUCTION

İngilizce'de **modal** yardımcı fiilleri: *can, could, will, would, shall, should, ought to, had better, may, might* ve *must* gibi sözcüklerdir.

Modal yardımcı fiilleri, genellikle konuşmacının duygularını yansıtır. Yani, *gereklilik, zorunluluk, olasılık* gibi kipleri ifade ederler. Örneğin, birine sigarayı bırakması gerektiğini söylemek istiyorsak, bunu İngilizce'de şöyle ifade ederiz :

You **should** stop smoking. (Sigarayı bırakman **gerekir**.)

Ya da, birine bir konuda izin verdiğimizizi ifade etmek istiyorsak :

You **may / can** leave work early today. (Bugün işten erken **çıkabilirsin**.)

Bir modal, kullanılan özneye göre değişiklik göstermez.

He/We/I/They should leave early.

Bir modal, kendinden sonra yalın fiil alır.

He can **sing** well./We may **come** late./They must **phone** us.

"**ought to**" bu kuralın dışındadır.

I **ought to** phone my parents./He **ought to** study hard.

Bir modal ile belirttiğimiz duyguyu, genellikle, benzer bir başka yapı ile de ifade edebiliriz.

He **can** sing very well./He **is able to** sing very well.
We **must** walk faster./We **have to** walk faster.

a) MODAL AUXILIARIES				
I	can	do it.	Bir modal'dan sonra gelen fiil yalın gelir. You must speak slowly. Sadece " ought ", kendinden sonra gelen fiili " to do " biçiminde alır. He ought to eat less. We ought to walk faster.	
You	could	do it.		
He	may	do it.		
She	might	do it.		
It	will	do it.		
	would	do it.		
	shall	do it.		
We	should	do it.		
You	ought to	do it.		
They	had better	do it.		
	must	do it.		
b) SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS				
be able	to	do		Bir modal'ın cümleye kattığı anlamı bir başka ifade ile de verebiliriz. He can speak three languages. He is able to speak three languages.
have	to	do		
have got	to	do		
used	to	do		
be	to	do		
be supposed	to	do		

Bir modal, birden fazla anlam ifade edebilir. Şimdi modal yardımcı fiillerinin bu anlamlarını inceleyelim.

1- REQUESTS

Birinden bir şey rica ederken kullanabileceğimiz, çeşitli ifade biçimleri vardır. Bunlardan yaygın olarak kullanabileceğimiz iki yapı, özne olarak **"I"** ya da **"you"** kullanarak oluşturabileceğimiz ifadelerdir.

Can **I** borrow your dictionary for a moment ?
 (Sözlüğünü bir süre için **alabilir miyim** ?)
 Can **you** lend me your dictionary for a moment ?
 (Sözlüğünü bir süre için bana **verebilir misin** ?)

1-1 POLITE REQUESTS with the SUBJECT "I"

MAY I COULD I	May I (please) borrow your book ? Could I borrow your book (please) ?	"May I" ve "Could I" nazik bir isteme ifadesidir. (formal)
CAN I	Can I borrow your book ?	"Can I" daha samimi ortamlarda izin isterken kullanılır. (informal)
TYPICAL RESPONSES : Certainly. Yes, certainly. Of course/Of course, you may./ Sure. (Informal)		

Brother: Will you be using your bike tomorrow ?
 Sister: I don't think so. Why ?
 Brother: **Can I** borrow it for the afternoon ?
 Sister: What happened to yours ?
 Brother: Mine has a flat tyre.
 Sister: Of course, you can.

(In a train compartment)

Woman: **May I** have a look at your newspaper ?
 Man: Yes, certainly. **Here you are.** (Buyrunuz.)

(On the phone)

Man: **Could / May I** speak to Mr Jones, please ?
 Secretary: Sorry, he is busy on the other line at the moment. Can you wait for a moment ?
 Man: Okay, I'll call again later.

1-2 POLITE REQUESTS with the SUBJECT "YOU"

WOULD YOU COULD YOU WILL YOU	Would you give me some information, please ? Could you help me, please ? Could you please tell me the way to the station ? Will you lend me your book (please) ? Will you (please) lend me your book ?	"would", "could" ve "will", resmi ortamlarda kullanabileceğimiz yapılarıdır.
CAN YOU	Can you lend me your dictionary ? Can you open the door, please ?	"can" daha samimi ortamlarda kullanılır.
TYPICAL RESPONSES : Yes, I'd (I would) be happy to. Yes, certainly. I'd be glad to. Sure. (Informal)		Eğer olumsuz yanıt vereceksek, yine nazik bir şekilde nedenini açıklamamız gerekir.

(At a breakfast table)

Son: Mum, **can you** pass me the butter ?
 Mother : Sure, here you are.

(At a Travel Agent's)

Customer: **Would you** give us some information about your package tours ?
 Travel Agent: Certainly, Madam. I'd be happy to.

(On the street)

Stranger: **Could you** please direct me to the Alien's Department ?
 You: Sorry, I don't know where it is either.

(At work)

Jane: **Could you** give me a lift home after work, Jack ?
 Jack: Sorry, I'd be glad to, but my mother will be waiting for me at the doctor's, and I am going to pick her up right after work.

*** "I'd be happy **to**, I'd be glad **to**" yanıtlarını, "**I**" öznesi ile sorulmuş sorularda kullanamayız.

- **May I** take your dictionary for a moment.
- Of course, here you are. (Yes, of course you may.) **or**
- Sorry, I'm using it myself.

- **Can you** lend me your dictionary for a moment ?
- Yes, of course. Here you are.
- Yes, I'd be happy **to**.
- (I'd be happy to lend you my dictionary. - Memnuniyetle veririm.) **or**
- I'm afraid I can't. I'm using it myself.

1-3 POLITE REQUESTS with "WOULD YOU MIND"

<p style="text-align: center;">ASKING PERMISSION</p> <p>Would you mind if I smoked here ? Would you mind if I opened the window ? Would you mind if I came a bit late tomorrow ?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"Would you mind if I +Simple Past Tense"</p> <p>Burada Past Tense kullanılmasına rağmen, anlam Present ya da Future'dur.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">TYPICAL RESPONSES</p> <p>No. Not at all. Please do. No. Of course not. Go ahead. No, that would be fine.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">ASKING SOMEONE ELSE TO DO SOMETHING</p> <p>Would you mind opening the window ? Would you mind speaking a bit more quietly? Would you mind posting these letters for me ?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"Would you mind + doing"</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">TYPICAL RESPONSES</p> <p>No, of course not. I'd be happy to. Not at all. I'd be glad to.</p>	

"Would you mind if I **did** ?" . "..... yapmamın sizce bir sakıncası var mı / yapmam sizi rahatsız eder mi ?" anlamına gelir.

Böyle bir soruya yanıt verirken dikkatli olmamız gerekir. Eğer "Yes" ile yanıt verirse, "Evet, rahatsız eder." anlamına gelir ki bu da pek nazik bir yanıt olmaz. Bu nedenle karşımızdaki kişiye izin vereceksek, yanıtımız "No" ile başlamalıdır.

- Would you mind if I opened the window ?
- No, of course not. Please do. (Hayır, tabii ki yok. Açabilirsiniz.)
- Would you mind if I went to bed early tonight ?
- Not at all. Go ahead.
- Would you mind if I wore your red sweater tomorrow ?
- Of course not. Go ahead. (Tabii ki hayır. Giyebilirsin.)

Eğer bu istekleri reddedeceksek, yine nazik bir ifade biçimi kullanmamız gerekir. Reddederken kullanabileceğimiz yanıtlar çok çeşitlidir ve konuya bağlıdır.

- Would you mind if I opened the window ?
- Well, I'd rather you didn't. It's a bit cold in here.
(Açmamanızı tercih ederim. Burası biraz soğuk.)
- Would you mind if I wore your red sweater tomorrow ?
- Well actually, I was thinking of wearing it myself.
(Aslında, onu yarın ben giymeyi düşünüyordum.)
- Would you mind if I had a look at your paper ?
- Well, I'm reading it myself, actually.
- Would you mind if I smoked here ?
- Well, I'd rather you didn't. The smoke makes me cough.

"Would you mind **doing** ?" , "..... yapmanızın sizce bir sakıncası var mı / yapmak sizi rahatsız eder mi ?" anlamını verir.

Şu iki cümle arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz.

- Would you mind **if I opened** the window?
(Camı açmamın sizce bir sakıncası var mı?)
- No, please do. (Camı açacak olan kişi "ben")
- Would you mind **opening** the window ?
(Camı açmanızın sizce bir sakıncası var mı ?)
- Not at all. I'd be glad to. (Camı açacak olan kişi "siz")
- Would you mind **posting** these letters for me when you go out?
- No, of course not. I'd be happy to.

Eğer kişinin ricasını yerine getiremeyeceksek, yine nazik bir şekilde gerekçesini belirtmemiz gerekir.

- Would you mind posting these letters for me when you go out?
- Well, I'm afraid I can't. I'm not going past the post office.
- Would you mind lending me your dictionary ?
- I'm afraid I can't. I'm using it myself at the moment.

"Would you mind?" biçiminde verilen bir cümleyi tamamlarken, cümlenin devamındaki anlama dikkat etmemiz gerekir.

EXAMPLES :

Ex. 1- "I have to catch a plane early in the morning tomorrow. Would you mind (give) me a lift in your car ? " cümlesini, "..... if I did" yapısıyla tamamlayamayız. Çünkü karşımızdaki kişinin bir şey yapmasını istiyoruz. O halde bu cümleyi "..... doing" şeklinde tamamlayabiliriz.

Would you mind **giving** me a lift in your car ?

- Ex. 2- "I had promised to come to the cinema with you but now, I have some other very important jobs to do. Would you mind (change) my mind and (not come) with you ?"

Bu örnekte ise "konuşmacı kendisi bir şey yaparsa, karşısındaki rahatsız olur mu?" anlamı olduğu için, "..... *if I did*" yapısını kullanabiliriz.

Would you mind **if I changed** my mind and **didn't come** with you ?

- Ex. 3- Bazı durumlarda ise her iki kalıbı da kullanabiliriz ama anlam değişir. (Yani, eylemi yapacak kişi değişir.)

I want to listen to the news. Would you mind (turn on) the television ?

(Televizyonu konuşmacı mı açacak, yoksa karşısındaki kişinin mi açmasını istiyor, net değil.)

Would you mind **if I turned on the television?**
turning on the television ?

EXERCISE 1 : Fill in the blanks with either "**if I + the Simple Past**" or with the "**-ing**" form of the verb. In some cases, both are possible, with a different meaning.

- 1- A: Would you mind (*not, eat*) in this taxi, Sir?
B: I'm sorry. I'm going straight to a meeting and haven't had time to eat any lunch.
- 2- A: Would you mind (*take*) your little boy's shoes off before he goes on the trampoline?
B: I'm sorry. I forgot to do it.
- 3- A: Would you mind (*go*) back to the hotel? I'm very tired now.
Please carry on without me.
B: Not at all. See you later.
- 4- A: Would you mind (*use*) your office to interview the candidates for the sales assistant vacancy?
B: No, as long as you don't disturb anything.
- 5- A: Would you mind (*look*) for the road to Ankara on the map while I'm driving?
B: Of course not.
- 6- A: Would you mind (*leave*) my car in your car park while I do some shopping?
B: Not at all.
- 7- A: Would you mind (*not, talk*) so loudly because everybody on the coach is sleeping?
B: My son is only asking me some questions and we have had to listen to your snoring all the way from Marmaris.
- 8- A: Would you mind (*not, come*) with you to the airport as it is the rush hour?
B: Not at all.
- 9- A: Would you mind (*turn*) the heater on? It is cold in here.
B: Of course not.
- 10- A: Would you mind (*hold*) the door open for me? This package is a very difficult shape to hold?
B: Not at all. I'd be happy to.

1-4 POLITE REQUESTS with IMPERATIVES

Emir cümleleri de, ricada bulunurken kullanabileceğimiz yapılardan biridir. Özellikle, "please" ile yumuşatarak, "emir" havasından çıkarıp, "rica" anlamı verebiliriz.

- Shut the door, please.
- Please, try to speak a bit more quietly.
- Be on time, please.

Emir cümleleri, ikinci tekil ya da ikinci çoğul şahıslara hitaben yapılır ve direk, fiilin yalın haliyle başlar.

- **Help** me to lay the table, please.
- Please, **turn** off the lights.
- **Try** to come on time, please.
- Please, **let** me know immediately if you get any news.

Olumsuz emir cümleleri "don't" ile başlar.

- **Don't make** so much noise, children.
- **Don't be** late, please.
- **Don't forget** to call me, please.

Emir cümleleri, özellikle, yön tarif ederken çok kullanılır.

- Stranger: Can you tell me the way to the post office ?
You: **Go** along this street. **Turn** right at the traffic lights, and then **take** the second turning on your left. It's there on the right.

EXERCISE 2 : Ask polite questions in the situations given below. Use any appropriate modal. (*may, can, could, would, etc.*)

- 1- You are at the cinema and can't see the signs for screen six, on which your film is showing, so you say to the assistant:

.....

- 2- You are in the office at lunchtime and a colleague asks you for some advice on an important project. As you have a meeting at 2 p.m., you want to eat your sandwich while he explains and say:

.....

- 3- You notice that your younger sister is rushing to get out and catch a bus to the cinema. As you drive and have nothing particular to do, you offer to help saying:

.....

- 4- You are staying with your Aunt and Uncle and have always wanted to read Anne Frank's diaries. They are on their bookshelf, so you ask your Aunt:

.....

- 5- You are in a café. The waiter offers you the snack menu, but you only want a drink, so you refuse the menu saying:
.....

- 6- You admire a car in a showroom and wonder about the performance and road handling of this model. Wanting to try the car yourself, you ask the salesman:
.....

- 7- You telephone the dental surgery because you want to speak to your dentist, Mr Green. The receptionist answers and you say:
.....

- 8- You are in a foreign country, talking to one of the locals. He has given you directions, but you didn't understand everything and want to hear them again, so you say:
.....

- 9- You need to find a bank, but you are in a strange town without a map, so you stop a pedestrian and say:
.....

- 10- You want to make Mousaka, but you don't have a recipe. You know your friend has a recipe book and you ask her:
.....

- 11- You are with a friend and have to reverse out of an awkward parking space. Someone has almost blocked you in. You feel you need your friend's directions, so you ask her:
.....

- 12- Your friend cuts you a piece of cake and is just about to put cream on it. You are not dieting, but you are being careful about what you eat, so you don't want any cream and say:
.....

- 13- Your brother has just collected the photographs from his holiday, which you want to see and say:
.....

- 14- You go into the police station to report a robbery. The policewoman behind the counter offers you a seat while you wait for an officer to take a statement and says:
.....

- 15- You ask your mother for permission to dye your hair red saying:
.....

2- NECESSITY and PROHIBITION

2-1 NECESSITY : MUST, HAVE TO, HAVE GOT TO

a) FORM

Must, have to ve have got to*, gereklilik ya da zorunluluk ifade eden yapılardır.

Students **must** study hard in order to pass exams.
Students **have to** study hard in order to pass exams.
Students **have got to** study hard in order to pass exams.

"**have to**" nun soru biçimi, "**do**" kullanılarak oluşturulur.

Do you have to leave now ?
Yes, I do. (Yes, I **have to** leave now.)

Does your brother have to work so hard ?
Yes, he does. (Yes, he **has to** work so hard.)

"**must**" ve "**have got to**" nun soru biçiminde ise, kendileri öznenin önüne geçer .

Must you leave now ?
Yes, I **must**. (Yes, I **must** leave now.)

Have you got to leave now ?
Yes, I **have**. (Yes, I **have got to** leave now.)

"**Must**" ve "**have to**" nun olumsuz biçimi, "**don't have to**", "**don't need to**" ya da "**needn't**" dir.

Do you have to get up early tomorrow ?
No, it is my day off. I **don't have to/don't need to /needn't** get up early.

Does your brother **have to** get up early tomorrow ?
No, it is his day off. He **doesn't have to/doesn't need to/needn't** get up early.

Must a student study four hours a day ?
It depends on the student. Some students **don't have to/don't need to/needn't** study so much.

Must you get a tutor ?
No, I can understand by myself. I **don't have to/don't need to /needn't** get a tutor.

NOTE : "Must" in olumsuz olarak, ilk anda akla "**mustn't**" geliyor. Ancak "**mustn't**", zorunluluğu ortadan kaldıran değil, yasaklama getiren bir yapıdır.

"Must I stay in bed for a swift recovery ?"
(Çabuk iyileşmek için yatmalı mıyım?)

diyen birine, "*No, you mustn't.*" dersek, "*Hayır, yatmamalısın.*" demiş oluruz ki, bu da bizim ifade etmek istediğimiz düşünce değildir. Çünkü, bu soruyu soran birine "*Hayır, yatman gerekmez.*" demek istemiştirdir. "Bunu da "**needn't**", "**don't need to**" ya da "**don't have to**" ile ifade edebiliriz.

No, you **don't have to/don't need to/needn't** stay in bed, but don't go out.

"**Mustn't**" ı ancak, "yapmamalısın" anlamında kullanabiliriz. Yani, "*Bunu yapmamalısın, çünkü yasak*" ya da "*Bunu yapmamalısın; eğer yaparsan, sonuç kötü olacak.*" gibi düşünceleri ifade edebiliriz.

You **mustn't** smoke so much. You'll make yourself ill.
We **mustn't** sit here on the grass. The notice says it is forbidden.

* "Have got to", dilin çok konuşma dilinde kullanılan bir yapıdır. Yazı dilinde pek kullanılmaz.

"Have got to" nun olumsuz biçimi ise "haven't got to" dur.

Have you got to meet your friend at the bus-stop ?
No, I **haven't got to** meet him. He knows the way, and he can come by himself.

"Must", "have to" ve "have got to" nun past biçimi "had to" dur.

It was very busy at work yesterday. I **had to** work until late.
When I was a child, there weren't so many toys. We **had to** make our own toys.

Did you **have to** get up early last year?
No, classes started at noon last year, so I **didn't have to** get up early.
Did you **have to** wear a uniform when you were in high school?
Yes, I did. (Yes, I **had to** wear a uniform.)

There weren't so many electric appliances in the past, so women **had to** spend very long hours doing the housework.

"Must" ve "have to", zaman olarak "present" ya da "future" eylemleri bildirebilir.

I must go **now**. (*Present*) / I must work hard **next week**. (*Future*)
She has to leave **now**. (*Present*) / She has to get up early **tomorrow**. (*Future*)

"Must" in present ya da future dışında başka bir kullanımı yoktur.

"Have to" kalıbını, diğer tense'lerle de kullanabiliriz.

I **have to** study **now**. (*Present*)
I **will have to** study hard **next year**. (*Future*)
I **had to** study hard **last year**. (*Simple Past*)
I **have had to** study hard **for some** time. (*Present Perfect*)
I **had had to** study very hard **for some** time and so I became ill. (*Past Perfect*)

b) Use of "must" and "have to"

"must" ve "have to" , her ikisi de gereklilik, zorunluluk bildirmesine karşın, "must" daha çok, konuşmacının kendi içinden gelen bir zorunluluğu, "have to" ise dış etkenlerden kaynaklanan bir zorunluluğu yansıtır. Ancak, günlük yaşamda, zorunluluklar arasında bu ayrımı yapmak çok zordur. Yani zorunluluğu kişi kendi içinde mi hissediyor, yoksa bazı koşullar onu bir şeyler yapmaya mı zorluyor? Bu ayrımı, tek tek cümlelerde yapamayız. Ancak, konuşmanın akışı içerisinde zorunluluğun kaynağı netlik kazanabilir.

I **must** pass the university exam.
I **have to** pass the university exam.

Tek tek ele aldığımızda, bu iki cümle arasında pek fark yoktur. Ancak, bu cümlelerin devamında, konuşmanın akışı şöyle olmalıdır.

I **must** pass the university exam. I have no other choice. If I can't pass it, I won't get a good career and I will be unhappy.

I **have to** pass the university exam. My parents have spent so much money on me. If not, I'll make them unhappy.

"Must" konuşmacının kendi otoritesini ifade ederken de kullanılır.

(*A doctor to his patient*)
You **must** stop smoking. Your lungs are getting worse.

(*Mother to her child*)
You **must** make your bed when you get up.

(*Mother to her son*)
You **must** brush your teeth before you go to bed.

Ancak, kendisinden istenen bu işleri ifade ederken, kişinin "have to" kullanması daha uygundur.

(*the patient*) I **have to** stop smoking. The doctor says my lungs are getting worse.
(*the child*) I **have to** make my bed when I get up.
(*the son*) I **have to** brush my teeth before I go to bed.

2-2 PROHIBITION : MUSTN'T

a) Yasaklama ifade eder :

You **mustn't** cross the street when the light is red.
You **mustn't** speak loudly in a hospital.
You **mustn't** tell anyone my secret.

b) Çok güçlü bir öğüt ifade eder :

You **mustn't** work so hard. You'll be ill.
You **mustn't** treat him so strictly. He will get depressed.
She **mustn't** come home alone at that time of night. The streets aren't safe, you know.

2-3 LACK OF NECESSITY IN THE PAST

Zorunluluğu ya da gerekliliği ortadan kaldıran yapılar arasında (*needn't*, *don't need to* and *don't have to*) , anlam present ya da future iken bir fark yoktur.

She **doesn't have to/doesn't need to/needn't** study hard. She is already good at English. (present)

She **won't have to/won't need to/needn't** work so hard when she pays off the instalments on her car. (future)

Ancak bu yapıların past biçimleri olan "**didn't have to**", "**didn't need to**" ve "**needn't have done**", farklı anlamlar ifade ederler.

a) Didn't have to and didn't need to

"Geçmişte bir eylemi yapmam **gerekmedi**/yapmak **zorunda kalmadım**." anlamını vermek istiyorsak "**didn't have to**" ya da "**didn't need to**" kullanırız.

I **didn't have to/didn't need to** wait long for my friends. They came only ten minutes late. (The meaning is: I didn't wait long.)
(Çok beklemek **zorunda kalmadım**./Çok beklemem **gerekmedi**.)

She **didn't have to/didn't need to** go shopping after work. Her husband had already done the shopping. (so she didn't do it.)

b) Needn't have done

Geçmişte bir eylemi yapmamız gerekmediği halde yapmışsak, "**needn't have done**" kullanırız. Yani "*yapmam gerekmezdi, ama yaptım*." anlamını ifade eder.

You **needn't have washed** the dishes by hand.
I was going to put them in the dish washer.
(But you washed them by hand and you wasted your time and energy.)

There is plenty of food at home. You **needn't have gone** shopping.
(It was unnecessary for you to go shopping.)
(Alışveriş yapman gerekmezdi.)

Şu iki örneği karşılaştıralım:

My friend phoned me to say that she was getting married in two weeks. I didn't have an outfit to wear at her wedding, so I bought an elegant dress and spent a lot of money. Later, I learnt that she cancelled her wedding, so

I needn't have bought that dress.

(It was unnecessary for me to buy that dress.)

(The result is: I bought the dress and wasted my money.)

My friend phoned me to say that she was getting married in two weeks. I didn't have an outfit to wear at her wedding, so I decided to buy one, but before I could buy a dress, she phoned again to say that she had cancelled her wedding, so

I didn't need to buy/didn't have to buy a dress.

(The result is: I didn't buy the dress.)

Örneklerde de görüldüğü gibi, "**needn't have done**", "işin gerekli olduğunu zannediyordum, bu yüzden **yaptım**. Daha sonra gerekmediğini öğrendim. Aslında **yapmam gerekmezmiş**." anlamını; "**didn't need to**" ya da "**didn't have to**" ise, "iş yapmak gerekmediğini biliyordum, bu yüzden yapmadım. Yapmam **gerekmedi**/yapmak **zorunda kalmadım**." anlamını ifade ediyor.

We were going to have a test the next day, so I studied hard that night until after midnight, but when I went to school that morning, I learnt that our teacher wasn't coming.

I needn't have studied so hard.

We were going to have a test the next morning, but that day, our teacher suddenly became ill and was taken to hospital, and our test was cancelled, so

I didn't need to study/didn't have to study for the test that day.

EXERCISE 3 : Use "**mustn't**" or "**don't have to/don't need to/needn't**" in the following.

- 1- You put the drill away. I want to use it later on today.
- 2- You leave the drill there. Someone might trip over it.
- 3- You handwrite the envelopes for the committee. Please type them.
It is much more professional.
- 4- You put the package in a plastic bag. It will fit in my shopping bag.
- 5- We take sandwiches with us. The tour operator will provide lunch.
- 6- You stay in the office later than seven. The security locks and burglar alarm come on automatically at seven.
- 7- You work too late tonight. We can finish the report tomorrow.
- 8- You touch anything in the shop.

- 9- You telephone before you call. I'll be home all day tomorrow, and you can just drop by.
- 10- You pick the kitten up so often. It's not a toy.
- 11- A: Can I help you wash up?
B: We wash up as we have a dishwasher.
- 12- You put these knives in the dishwasher, or their wooden handles will be spoilt.
- 13- You let anyone in who isn't wearing a security badge.
- 14- You return this book when you have read it. I don't want to keep it.
- 15- You make your bed. I am going to change all the sheets today.

EXERCISE 4 : Use "*needn't/don't have to/don't need to*", "*mustn't*" or "*must/have to*" in the following. In some cases both *must* and *have to* are possible, but in some, one is more appropriate.

- 1- The basic requirement is that you reach a high level of English to study at an American university.
- 2- According to the information on the ticket, we check in two hours before our flight.
- 3- Your father and I will let you stay at home by yourself for a few days while we are visiting our relatives, but you remember to water the plants and lock the door behind you.
- 4- All visitors to the prison undergo a security check.
- 5- On Mondays, you make an appointment at Headlines Hairdresser's. Most weeks, Manuel and Pam have plenty of free time on the first day of the week.
- 6- I wash my son's basketball kit today because he is playing in the school tournament on Friday.
- 7- My sister is so lucky. She be careful about her diet. She can eat cakes, chocolate and biscuits without gaining any weight.
- 8- We leave any boxes of stationery in the corridor as it is a fire exit and be kept clear at all times.
- 9- We miss next week's revision lesson, or we will fail our test.
- 10- You sit around in those wet things. You will catch a chill.
- 11- You put food or drink next to the computer. The manager doesn't allow it.
- 12- You be a member of the tennis club. You can use the courts by paying a certain amount.

EXERCISE 5 : Use "*needn't have done*" or "*didn't need to/didn't have to*" in the following.

- 1- You (*travel*) so far to see me. I have a meeting in London next week, and I was planning to visit you.
- 2- We were short of time in the meeting, so I (*make*) a full presentation. Instead, they asked me just to hand out my report and comment briefly on the plan.
- 3- I underwent training for Foreign Exchange and then was immediately transferred to the Pensions Department, a completely unrelated department, so I (*undergo*) the training after all.

- 4- You (*stand*) at the bus stop in the rain. I would have given you a lift to work in my car and now you are soaking wet.
- 5- My friend told me it would take six hours to get to Kütahya, so I left very early this morning, but it took only four hours, so I (*leave*) so early.
- 6- For our last holiday, we paid for full board, including all meals and drinks, in advance, so we (*take*) much money with us.
- 7- John and Dave paid ten pounds to enter the exhibition, but I (*pay*) anything at all because I'm a member of the International Teddy Bear Collectors' Club.
- 8- We took insect spray and cream to Egypt, but there were no mosquitoes, so we (*use*) either of them.
- 9- Sonia brought me home in her car, so I (*buy*) a return ticket, but how could I have known?
- 10- Luckily, I remembered to return my library books today, so I (*pay*) a penalty for late return this time.

JUST FOR FUN

MODERN TIMES

My friend Glenn invited me to lunch to meet his fiancée, Jennifer. As a surprise, I asked Becky, a mutual friend, to join us. At the last minute, Glenn called to say that Jennifer had some work to do, so they might be delayed. I told him that Becky was planning to meet us and it was too late to reach her with a time change.

"Would your fiancée let you go to lunch with two women she doesn't know?" I teased.

"Are you kidding?" Glenn responded. "I'm a man of 2000s."

"Does that mean you can come?" I asked.

"No," he replied, "that means I have to ask!"

3- ADVISABILITY

3-1 Should, Ought to, Had better

a) **Should, ought to ve had better** öğüt bildiren yapılardır.

You **should** read a lot of books to improve your knowledge.

You **should** treat other people politely.

A student **ought to** study regularly in order to be successful.

You **ought to** stay in bed until you feel better.

We **had better** hurry, or we'll miss the bus.

I **had better** study hard tonight, or I'll fail the test.

"**Should**" ve "**ought to**" aynı anlama sahiptir. "... *yapmam gerekir.*" anlamını verir. "**Had better**" ise "... *yapmam gerekir/yapsam iyi olur. Eğer yapmazsam, kötü şeyler olabilir.*" anlamını verir.

I **should/ought to** study for my geography exam, but I don't feel like studying tonight. I think I'll study for it tomorrow.

("Should" ya da "ought to" kullandığımız zaman, yapmamız gereken işi erteleme olanağımız vardır.)

I **had better** study for my geography exam tonight. If not, I'll fail the exam tomorrow.

("Had better" ise, yapmamız gereken işi yapmadığımız takdirde kötü şeyler olacağını vurgular.)

I **should/ought to** go home early tonight. I have a lot of work to do.

I'd **better** go home early tonight. Otherwise, my father will get angry with me.

b) "Should" ve "ought to", bir şeyin nasıl olması gerektiğini ifade ederken de kullanılır.

You have misspelt this word. It **should** be "courageous".
You have brought a rather small box. It **should** be bigger.

3-2 Should not, Ought not to, Had better not

Bu yapıları, **yapılmaması** gereken şeyleri öğütlerken kullanırız.

You **shouldn't** go to bed so late. A boy of your age should sleep at least eight hours a day.

She **ought not to (oughtn't to)** treat him so unkindly.

He'd **better not** work so hard, or he'll make himself ill.

You **shouldn't** go out alone after dark.

We'd **better not** tell her the bad news, or she'll get depressed.

NOTE: "Shouldn't (oughtn't)" ile "needn't" arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz.

You **shouldn't work** so hard, or you'll lose your health.

(Bu kadar çok **çalışmaman gerekir**, yoksa sağlığını yitireceksin.)

You **needn't work** so hard. You are a good student already.

(Bu kadar çok **çalışman gerekmez**. Sen zaten iyi bir öğrencisin.)

"Shouldn't do", Türkçe'ye "*yapmaman gerekir*" biçiminde çevrilir ve "*Bunu yapman senin için kötü sonuçlar doğurabilir*" anlamını verir.

"Needn't do" Türkçe'ye "*yapman gerekmez*" biçiminde çevrilir ve "*yapsan da olur, yapmasan da. Ama bu işi fazladan yapıyorsun.*" anlamını verir, yani gereklilik olmadığını vurgular.

NOTE: "Must" da, "should" gibi öğüt verirken kullanılır, ancak "must" daha güçlü bir ifadedir.

You **shouldn't** smoke. It's bad for you.

You **mustn't** smoke. You are coughing a lot, and will be ill if you go on smoking.

He **should** work harder in order to be successful.

He **must** work harder, or he'll fail.

"Should", "ought to" ve "had better"ın present ve future biçimi aynıdır.

I should leave **now**. (*present*)

I should visit my parents **next week**. (*future*)

I ought not to be so permissive to my son. (*present*)

I ought not to go to work **tomorrow**. I don't feel well enough. (*future*).

We had better leave **now**, or we'll miss the beginning of the wedding. (*present*).

We had better visit our parents **next week**, or they won't be happy. (*future*).

3-3 Should be doing, Ought to be doing, Shouldn't be doing, Oughtn't to be doing

İçinde bulunduğumuz ana ilişkin bir öğütte bulunmak istiyorsak, bu yapıları kullanırız.

Why is he sleeping now? He **should be studying** for his test.
Why are the children still awake at this late hour? They **should be sleeping**.

Look! Those children are playing in the street, but it is dangerous. They **shouldn't be playing** there. They **should be playing** in the play ground.
I'm watching TV with you now, but in fact, I **should be studying** in my room.

3-4 Should have done, Ought to have done

"Should" ve "ought to" nun past biçimleri "**should have done**" ve "**ought to have done**" dir.

I overslept yesterday morning, so I was late for work.
I **should have set** my alarm clock.

He didn't study hard enough, so he failed the test.
He **should have studied** harder to pass it.

The authorities didn't take the necessary measures, so inflation went up.
They **should have taken** the necessary measures to bring it down.

Örneklerde de gördüğünüz gibi "**should have done**", "*Geçmişte bir eylemi yapmadım ve sonuç kötü oldu. Onu yapmam gerekirdi.*" anlamını veriyor.

"*Shouldn't have done*" ise, "*Geçmişte bir şey yaptım ve sonuç kötü oldu. Onu yapmamam gerekirdi.*" anlamını veriyor.

I talked to him very unkindly, so I hurt him.
I **shouldn't have talked** to him so unkindly.

Although I was ill, I went to work, and my cold got worse.
I **shouldn't have gone** to work.

He ignored my warnings, and drove the car too fast. As a result, he had an accident.

He **shouldn't have ignored** my warnings.

or

He **shouldn't have driven** the car so fast.

3-5 Should have been doing, Ought to have been doing Shouldn't have been doing, Oughtn't to have been doing

Geçmişte bir noktada devam etmekte olan bir olaya ilişkin konuşurken, bu yapıları kullanırız.

While I was coming home yesterday, I saw some children. They **were playing** in the street.

They **shouldn't have been playing** there.
They **should have been playing** in the playground.

Yesterday, Peter was sleeping between 10 and 12, but in fact, he **shouldn't have been sleeping**.

He **should have been attending** his classes between those hours.

EXERCISE 6 : Use *shouldn't* or *needn't* in the following.

- 1- You wash the glasses after the saucepans. They will be greasy.
- 2- You leave the Christmas tree lights on at night. It is a waste of electricity.
- 3- You wrap it. I'm going to use it straightaway.
- 4- You wind this watch up. It is fully automatic.
- 5- He use washing up liquid to wash his car. It will ruin the paintwork.
- 6- We buy any soft drinks during the film interval. I have three cans of coke in my bag.
- 7- You waste your money on drinks at the cinema because they overcharge for them.
- 8- You apologise to me. I was late arriving myself.
- 9- You teach the children your bad habits, John.
- 10- You turn everything off. There is another class in this classroom straight after ours.

EXERCISE 7 : Use a form of "**should**" in the following. (*Present or Future, Present Progressive, Simple Past or Past Progressive.*) Some sentences may need a negative form.

- 1- When you go mountain bicycling tomorrow, you (*take*) plenty to drink.
- 2- Why are you reading the paper in office hours? You (*file*) now while you are waiting for customers. There is always something to do here.
- 3- You (*wear*) your best suit to work today. Now it is dirty and I will have to take it to the dry-cleaner's.
- 4- When we saw him, he was riding without holding the handle bars. He (*do*) that because a few minutes later he fell off.
- 5- We (*pay*) the phone bill today or tomorrow so that we don't get cut off.
- 6- You (*eat*) before you go swimming. That's probably what is causing you to get stomach aches every time you go.
- 7- Yesterday, my husband ran over my son's bicycle. He (*pay*) more attention, but on the other hand, my son (*leave*) his bicycle in the driveway.
- 8- She (*let*) her son play outside more often. He doesn't get enough fresh air.
- 9- Aren't those two players from Shrewsbury Football Club over there? They (*drink*) alcohol the night before a match. They (*sleep*) at home.
- 10- The manager has sacked two players because he found out that they were drinking alcohol in a bar when they (*rest*) before a big match.
- 11- He (*visit*) the doctor long before now. He (*go*) to work feeling so unwell for so long.
- 12- Before you go to Africa, you (*have*) several vaccinations so that you can be assured of a healthy stay there.
- 13- You (*ride*) your bicycle so far yesterday. No wonder your legs ache today.
- 14- The reason everyone likes her is that she's so generous. She (*be*) careful when she chooses her friends, though.
- 15- Think carefully about the career you want and which company to work for. You (*leave*) these things to chance.
- 16- They (*support*) their daughter at university. She had to drop out because of financial hardship and now she is working in a supermarket.
- 17- He bought a music centre with his student loan and now he doesn't have enough money for food. He (*spend*) his money on something which was not essential.

- 18- We (cook) this cauliflower tonight because it will soon be rotten.
19- Oh no! You (photocopy) this onto white paper. Travel permits are always done on blue. But never mind, you haven't done many yet. Here's the blue paper.
20- I know his job was difficult, but he (resign) without finding another job. Now he is unemployed.

JUST FOR FUN

MARRIED

While my wife, Samantha, was at the beauty salon, I phoned and asked the hairdresser to tell Samantha Taylor to meet me at a local restaurant for lunch.
"Should I tell her it's her husband calling?" the woman asked.
"Good Lord!" I exclaimed before hanging up. "Do you mean she's married?"

4- EXPECTATIONS : BE TO and BE SUPPOSED TO

- a) "Be to" ve "be supposed to", bir tarifeye, programa göre olması gereken olayları ifade ederken kullanılır. "Be to", "be supposed to" ya göre daha güçlü bir ifade biçimidir.

The film **is to** start at 11.30.
The film **is supposed to** start at 11.30.
(Film 11.30'da başlayacak/Filmin 11.30'da başlaması gerekir.)
(I expect the film to start at 11.30. That is the schedule.)

The train **is to** arrive here in an hour.
The train **is supposed to** arrive here in an hour.
(I expect the train to arrive here in an hour. That is the schedule.)

The board of directors **is to** meet tomorrow.
The board of directors **is supposed to** meet tomorrow.
(I expect them to meet tomorrow. That is the arrangement.)

- b) "Be to" ve "be supposed to", birinin bir başkasından beklentilerini ifade ederken de kullanılır.

You **are supposed to** be on time for class. If you are late, the teacher gets angry. (The teacher expects you to be on time for class.)
(Derse vaktinde gelmen **gerekir**.)

"Be supposed to", bu kullanımıyla "should" ile yakın bir anlama sahiptir. Ancak "be supposed to"da gereklilik daima dış bir etkenden kaynaklanmaktadır. "Should"da ise gereklilik kişinin kendisinden de kaynaklanabilir.

I **am supposed to** go home before it gets dark. My mother gets afraid if I'm late. (My mother expects me to go home before it gets dark.)
(Hava kararmadan eve gitmem gerekir.)

I **should** go home before it gets dark. It is not very safe in our neighbourhood at that time and I feel afraid.
(I consider that it is better to go home before it gets dark.)
(Hava kararmadan eve gitmem gerekir.)

He **is supposed to** attend the conference on computing.
His boss wants him to attend and learn the developments in computing.
He **should** attend the conference on computing. He can get more information about his branch there and can learn the recent developments.

We **aren't supposed to** sit on the grass. The notice says, "Keep off the grass." (Çimenlere **oturmamamız** gerekir.)
We **shouldn't** sit on the grass. We damage it.
(Çimenlere **oturmamamız** gerekir. Onlara zarar veriyoruz.)

"Be to" ise "must" ile yakın bir anlama sahiptir. Her ikisi de "be supposed to" ve "should"a göre daha güçlü bir ifade biçimidir. "Be to", dış etkenlerden kaynaklanan bir zorunluluğu, "must" ise kişinin kendisinden kaynaklanan bir zorunluluğu ifade eder.

I **am to** go to work early tomorrow. My boss ordered me to go in early and prepare everything for the meeting before the members turn up.
(Yarın işe erken gitmeliyim.)

I **must** go to work early tomorrow. I want to prepare everything for the meeting before the members turn up, and I want to be ready when they come. (Yarın işe erken gitmeliyim.)

"Be not to", yine aralarındaki aynı farkla, "mustn't"a yakın bir anlam taşır.

(The policeman to the driver)

- You **aren't to drive** at 120 k.p.h. Look! The traffic sign says "90", and I'm afraid I have to give you a ticket now.

(Wife to husband)

- You **mustn't** drive so fast. If something happens unexpectedly, you can't stop the car quickly enough and we might have an accident.

c) "Be supposed to"nun past biçimi "was/were supposed to"dur. "Should have done" ile yakın bir anlama sahiptir. Ancak, yine bir başkasının geçmişte bizden beklentisini ifade eder.

I **was supposed to** go to work early yesterday, but I overslept, so my boss got angry with me. (Result: I went to work late.)
(Dün işe erken gitmem gerekirdi, ama)

I **should have gone** to work early yesterday, but I overslept, so I hadn't yet been able to finish the preparations when the members came.
(Result: I went to work late.) (Dün işe erken gitmem gerekirdi, ama)

You **weren't supposed to** drink so much alcohol. Your doctor had told you to abstain from it.
(Result: You didn't listen to your doctor's advice and drank a lot of alcohol.)
(Bu kadar çok alkol almaman gerekirdi.)

You **shouldn't have drunk** so much alcohol. Now, you feel terrible, and won't be able to go to work today.
(Result: You drank a lot of alcohol and it wasn't a good idea.)
(Bu kadar çok alkol almaman gerekirdi.)

EXERCISE 8 : Make sentences using the **present** or **past** forms of "**be supposed to/be not supposed to**", using the verbs given in parentheses.

- 1- You help your mother by washing up, but you don't usually rinse the dishes properly. She reminds you: (*rinse*)
_____ You're supposed to rinse the dishes properly.
- 2- You have helped your mother by doing the washing up, but when she looks in the kitchen, she notices soap suds all over the dishes. She says:
_____ You were supposed to rinse the dishes properly.
- 3- You want to catch up with some work on an important project, but your manager reminds you to attend a meeting on time management he has booked you on to. He says:
You

- 4- You are in hospital and your daughter comes to visit, but she hasn't brought you your glasses even though she promised not to forget them, so you say:
You
- 5- Your friend is picking wildflowers in the nature reserve, which isn't allowed, so you say:
You
- 6- You remember you normally pay your daughter's nursery school on the first Monday in the month, but you didn't pay it yesterday. You say:
I
- 7- You meet a colleague who is working late, but he had promised his wife that he would take her to the shopping mall. You know this and say:
(Make two sentences, one negative and one positive)
You
- 8- You took your medicine, which is labelled three times a day with meals, but you took it without eating and later feel dizzy. Your husband says:
(Make two sentences, one negative and one positive)
You
- 9- You asked your assistant to send all the members the notes from the meeting one week before the next meeting. You remind her:
You
- 10- You arrive at the meeting and notice that no one has received any notes. You say:
My assistant

5- ABILITY : CAN and BE ABLE TO

5-1 Yeteneklerimizi ifade ederken "can" ya da "be able to" kullanırız.

He **can** speak two foreign languages fluently.
He **is able to** speak two foreign languages fluently.

My son doesn't attend school yet, but he **can/is able to** read and write already.

Olumsuz cümlede **can't** ve **am/is/are not able to** kullanılır.

He **can** run very long distances, but he **can't** run very fast.
He **is able to** run very long distances, but he **isn't able to** run very fast.

I **can** speak English, but I **can't** speak French.
I'm **able to** speak English, but I'm **not able to** speak French.

"Be able to" diğer tense'lere göre çekimlenebilir.

He **is able to** speak very good English. (*Present*)

He **has been able to** speak English for ten years. (*Present Perfect*)

He **was able to** speak good English when he was a child. (*Simple Past*)

He **will be able to** speak English even better when he stays in England for some time. (*Future*)

He **should be able to** speak English well, because he has been living in England for six years. (*With other modals*)

He **had been able to** speak English for five years when he went to England. (*Past Perfect*)

5-2 "Can" yapılması mümkün olan olayları ifade ederken de kullanılır.

I'm very busy now, so I **can't** help you.
(It's not **possible** for me to help you now.)

I'll finish my work in an hour, so I **can** help you then.
(It's **possible** for me to help you after I finish my work.)

I have very little money on me now, so I **can't** lend you any.
(It's not **possible** for me to lend you any money now.)

I'll go to the bank in the afternoon, and I'll withdraw some money from my bank account. Then I **can** lend you some.
(It will be **possible** for me to lend you some money after I've withdrawn some from the bank.)

5-3 "Can", birine bir şey yapması için izin verilirken de kullanılır. Bu kullanımıyla "can", "may" ile aynı anlamı verir.

(The shop owner to the customer)

- You **can/may** leave your purchases here until you finish your shopping. Then you can come and get them.

(Mother to her daughter)

- Because tomorrow is a holiday, you **can/may** stay up late tonight.

(Father to his son)

- You **can/may** go on your date in my car if you wish.

(The teacher to the students)

- Those who finish answering the questions **can/may** leave the classroom.

5-4 "Can" in past biçimi "could", "be able to" nun past biçimi ise "was/were able to" dur.

I **could** run very fast when I was a child.
I **was able to** run very fast when I was a child.
Some students in my previous class **could/were able to** speak English almost fluently, but they weren't so good at grammar.

"Could", geçmişteki yeteneklerimizi ya da geçmişte birine izin verme gibi durumları ifade ederken kullanılır.

Mozart **could** play the piano when he was only four.
(ability in the past)

My grandfather was very strong. He **could** lift enormous boxes on his own.
(ability in the past)

It was raining heavily. We **could** go out only when it stopped raining.
(permission in the past)
(It became possible for us to go out only when the rain stopped.)

Because there was a holiday the next day, the children **could** stay up late.
(permission in the past)
(It became possible for them to stay up late because there was a holiday the next day.)

"Was/were able to" da, geçmişteki yeteneklerimizi ya da geçmişteki izin verme durumlarını ifade ederken kullanılır. Ancak, "geçmişte zor bir durumun üstesinden gelme" anlamı (manage to do), sadece "was/were able to" ile ifade edilir. "Could" bu anlamda **kullanılmaz**.

(ability in the past)

He was a good student when he was in high school.
He **could/was able to** get very high grades in every subject.
I had a good voice when I was younger.
I **could/was able to** sing very well, especially folk songs.

(permission in the past)

When their maths teacher didn't come, the students **could/were able to** leave school earlier than usual.

(one specific event in the past: only "was/were able to")

The math exam was very difficult yesterday, but I **was able to** get a high grade, anyway.

(I **managed** to get a high grade although the exam was difficult.)

I overslept yesterday, and missed the bus, but I **was able to** get to work on time by taxi.

(I **managed** to get to work on time by taxi.)

Last month, there was a huge fire in our street. Luckily, the fire brigade came just in time to extinguish it, so everybody **was able to** escape unhurt.

Örneklere gördüğünüz gibi, "was able to", "geçmişte belli bir olayın (a specific event) üstesinden gelme" anlamını ifade ediyor. Şimdi şu iki örneği karşılaştıralım.

When I was a child, I **could/was able to** run very fast.

I **could/was able to** beat anyone who raced with me. (ability in the past)
Once, I raced with a school friend of mine. She was also a fast runner. It was a hard race for me, but I **was able to** beat her in the end.

(one specific event in the past)

Olumsuz ifadelerde, her üç durum için de (*ability, giving permission or one specific event in the past*), "couldn't" ya da "wasn't/weren't able to" kullanabiliriz. "Couldn't" daha çok kullanılır.

I **couldn't/wasn't able to** use a computer just three months ago, but now I can.

The students didn't want to have a test that day, but they **couldn't/weren't able to** persuade the teacher to cancel it.

EXERCISE 9 : Use "could" or "was/were able to" in the following. (Bu cümlelerin hepsinde "was/were able to" kullanmak mümkündür. Ancak sizden istenen, "geçmişte yetenek ya da izin" bildiren durumlar için "could", "zor bir durumun üstesinden gelme" ifade eden cümleler için ise "was/were able to" kullanmanızdır.)

- 1- They had sold out of the jacket I liked at Next in Manchester, but I to buy one from their store in Hale. It looks great.
- 2- When I was a teenager, I calculate almost any sum in my head, but now I need a calculator.
- 3- Last night, four men ate a meal at Sangram's Restaurant and ran off without paying. Luckily, one of the other customers write down the registration number of the thieves' car.

- 4- In 1979 you ride a motorcycle up to 250cc without taking a test, but nowadays, you need to take a test even for small motorcycles.
- 5- Last night, a waiter accidentally dropped cream on my lap. Luckily, I remove the stain with some special soap.
- 6- He used to work for British Airways, so he fly everywhere very cheaply.
- 7- Jake was a climbing instructor at university. He lead a team of climbers on any mountain in Scotland, but when he had to speak in public, he was a nervous wreck.
- 8- I'm glad we persuade the teacher to postpone tomorrow's exam to next Monday. Now we'll have plenty of time to revise.
- 9- A homeless fruit picker set fire to an Australian hostel for backpackers, killing several people last year. Eventually the police arrest the maniac, 38-year-old Robert Long.
- 10- We have just moved into new premises, but these are on the outskirts of the town. From our previous office, we go into the city centre at lunchtime.

EXERCISE 10: Use any form of "**can**" or "**be able to**". (Simple Present, Present Perfect, Simple Past, Past Perfect or Future) In some cases, both are possible, but in some, only "**be able to**" is possible.

- 1- He (*not, drive*) since he had the operation on his foot.
- 2- We (*not, make*) any important decisions at the meeting tomorrow because the managing director (*not, attend*) it because of his illness.
- 3- A: we (*use*) our dictionaries during the exam?
B: I don't think so.
- 4- In 1983, Sarah lost her sight in one eye after a fall, but fortunately, doctors (*restore*) her sight partially after a successful operation.
- 5- Come and listen to your Uncle Stan, Joe. He hasn't visited us for three years. You (*play*) basketball with your friends any day.
- 6- He knows both Spanish classical music and Mexican folk music, but he (*play*) folk tunes better than he (*play*) classical music.
- 7- On my way to work yesterday, a fox ran out in front of my car, but I (*avoid*) it.
- 8- My son (*concentrate*) a lot better during his classes since he started seeing a psychologist.
- 9- I (*not, understand*) why they are allowed to expand their country at the expense of other people's homelands.
- 10- Even though he has been living in England for fifteen years, he (*still, not, speak*) English very well.
- 11- We are trying to reduce waiting times for treatment, but because of the shortage of qualified staff, we (*not, make*) much progress so far.
- 12- When I was at university, I (*not, afford*) to wear fashion clothes, but when I started work, I (*buy*) clothes from my favourite shops.
- 13- There was an awful lot of snow on our road yesterday, but we (*get*) to work despite difficulty.
- 14- There aren't many eighty-year-old men who (*look*) after themselves like Teresa's grandfather.
- 15- I (*not, sign*) the safety certificate even though I (*inspect*) the boiler, Madam, because this has to be done by the owner of the company.

JUST FOR FUN

NOT BAD, BUT...

A successful young businessman was showing off his new Porsche to his grandmother. After taking her for a spin, he helped her climb out of the expensive vehicle. "What do you think?" he asked, beaming. "It's not bad, I suppose," she replied. "But hopefully, when your business finally picks up, you'll be able to afford something with four doors."

6- MAKING SUGGESTIONS

Öneri getirirken çeşitli yapılar kullanabiliriz.

6-1 LET'S + DO SOMETHING

It's a nice day today. **Let's** go out and have a walk.

A: I have a test tomorrow, but I don't understand some of the grammar patterns.

B: **Let's** study together. (Birlikte çalışalım.)

Let's kalıbının olumsuz biçimi "**Let's not**" dir.

It's a nice day today. **Let's not** stay home.

Let's go out for a walk. (Evde oturmayalım. Yürüyüşe çıkalım.)

"**Let's**" ve "**Let's not**", sonuna "**shall we?**" ya da "**okay?**" eklenerek soru biçimine dönüştürülebilir.

A: **Let's** go to the cinema after class, **shall we?**
(Dersten sonra sinemaya gidelim, olur mu?)

B: I'm afraid I can't. I have to go home right after class. My mother will be waiting for me.

A: **Let's** buy her a silver ring for her birthday, **okay?**

B: Good idea! She likes wearing silver jewellery.

6-2 WHY DON'T / DOESN'T + SUBJECT.....?

"**Why don't**" yapısı, soru biçiminde olmasına karşın, gerçek bir soru değildir. Öneri getirir.

- I'm getting sleepy.
- **Why don't** you go to bed? (Neden yatmıyorsun?)
- I think I will.

- Bill has a terrible toothache.
- **Why doesn't** he go to his dentist?
- I think he is afraid of visiting the dentist.

6-3 SHALL WE / I?

"**Shall**", özne olarak sadece "**we**" ve "**I**" ile kullanılır.

- What **shall we** do tonight?
- Let's go to the cinema.
- No, let's not. It seems to be a warm night, and I don't want to be inside.
- Okay then. **Why don't** we go to the seaside and walk along the coast?
- That sounds like a good idea.
- We should all contribute to the picnic.
- Okay. **Shall I** bring some pastries? My mother can make delicious pastries.
- That would be fine.

"**Shall I/we**" sorusu Türkçe'ye "..... yapayım mı/yapalım mı?" biçiminde çevrilir.

Shall I help you? (Sana yardım edeyim mi?)

Shall we take a rope and a ball with us when we go on the picnic?
(Pikniğe giderken yanımıza ip ve top alalım mı?)

6-4 COULD

a) "Could" da, öneri getirirken kullanabileceğimiz yapılardan biridir.

- I want to take my son somewhere tomorrow, but I can't think of anywhere interesting. Got any suggestions?
- Well, you **could** take him to the theatre or cinema or you **could** go to a park. To take him to the zoo would be very exciting too, I think.
- I don't know how I can improve my English.
- Well, there are several ways. You **could**, for example, attend a course, or you **could** study it from books by yourself, or if you can afford it, you can spend a few months in England.
- What shall we do tomorrow?
- We **could** meet friends and go to the cinema.
(Arkadaşlarla buluşup sinemaya gidebiliriz.)

b) "Could"un past biçimi "**could have done**"dır. "*Geçmişte bir şeyi yapabilirdin ama yapmadın.*" anlamını verir.

Yesterday, he was broke and had to walk home from school. In fact, he **could have borrowed** some money from his friends, but he didn't want them to know that he didn't have any money.
(Aslında arkadaşlarından ödünç para **alabilirdi** ama...)

Yesterday, it was my day off. I **could have gone** somewhere, but I felt rather lazy, and spent the whole day at home.
(Bir yerlere **gidebilirdim** ama...)

"**Couldn't have done**" ise, "*geçmişte bir şeyi isteseydin de yapamazdın*" anlamını verir.

Yesterday, I wanted to visit my friend, but then, I changed my mind and stayed home. Later, I found out that she wasn't at home that day, so I **couldn't have visited** her even if I had wanted to.
(İsteseydim de onu ziyaret **edemezdim**.)

Last month, I went to Ankara with friends. I had planned to stay at my sister's house for the night, but I couldn't leave my friends, and we spent the night at a hotel together. Later, when I returned to Istanbul, I phoned my sister and told her about my visit there, and I found out that she wasn't in Ankara during my stay there, so I **couldn't have stayed** at her house even if I had wanted to.

- Why didn't you show up for our date yesterday?
- I wanted to, but our district manager came just as I was leaving work.
- Well, at least you **could have phoned** and **told** me that you weren't coming.
- I **couldn't have phoned** you, because the manager took me to the building site, and there is no telephone, you know.
(..... telefon edip gelmeyeceğini **söyleyebilirdin**.)
(..... telefon **edemezdim**, çünkü orada telefon yok.)

c) "**Could have done**" ile "**was/were able to, could do**" arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz.

I **could have sent** them a cheque. (But I didn't send them a cheque.)
(Onlara çek **gönderebilirdim** ama göndermedim.)

I **was able to** send them a cheque. (I sent them a cheque.)
(Onlara bir çek **gönderebildim**.)

When I had a cheque-book, I **could** pay by cheque.
(Çek defterim varken, çekle ödeme **yapabiliyordum**.)

7- EXPRESSING DEGREES OF CERTAINTY

Eğer bir konuda kesin olarak gerçeği bilmiyorsak, o konuda tahminlerde bulunuruz. Bu tahminlerimizi, derecelerine göre, "must, may, might, could" gibi modal yardımcı fiilleriyle ifade ederiz. Şimdi zamanlarına göre bu yapıları inceleyelim.

7-1 PRESENT TIME

a) Positive Statements:

Eğer bir gerçeği kesin olarak biliyorsak, modal kullanmaya gerek yoktur.

- Why is Peter at home today? Why didn't he go to work?
- He **is** ill. (I know that he is ill.)

Gerçeği kesin olarak bilmiyorsak ama güçlü bir tahminde bulunuyorsak, "**must**" kullanırız.

- Why is Peter at home today?
- Well, he **must be** ill. (Hasta olmalı.)
(I saw him last night, and he wasn't feeling very well, so I'm sure that he is ill today.)
- The baby is crying. Why?
- She **must be** hungry. (Aç olmalı.)
She hasn't eaten anything for three hours.
- How does he know so much about everything?
- Well, he **must read** a lot. (Çok okuyor olmalı.)

Gerçeği kesin olarak bilmiyorsak ve güçsüz bir tahminde (ya da tahminlerde) bulunuyorsak, yani aklımıza gelen olasılıkları ifade etmek istiyorsak, "**may, might, could**" kullanırız.

- Why is Peter at home today?
- Well, I don't know. He **may/might/could be** ill. (Hasta olabilir.)
(There may be some other possibilities, but I don't know. Perhaps/
Possibly/Maybe * he is ill. He is probably ill. It's likely that he is ill.)

"**May**", "**might**" ve "**could**" aynı anlama sahiptir ve Türkçe'ye "..... olabilir" biçiminde çevrilir.

- Why is the baby crying?
- I don't know. There may be several reasons. She **may be** hungry, or she **might need** a nappy change or she **could need** burping.

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Why is Peter at home today? — He is ill. (100% sure) — Why is Peter at home today? — He must be ill. (95% sure) — Why is Peter at home today? — He may/might/could be ill. (About 50% sure) |
|---|

* "**Maybe**" bitişik yazılınca bir zarftır. Cümlelerin başında kullanılır:

"Maybe he is ill. (Belki de hastadır.)

"May be", "modal+verb" kullanımındır:

He may be ill. (Hasta olabilir.)

b) Negative Statements

Eğer gerçeği kesin olarak biliyorsak, durumu modal kullanmadan ifade ederiz.

- Why isn't Peter eating anything?
- He **isn't** hungry. (I know that he is not hungry.)

Gerçeği kesin olarak bilmiyorsak ama bazı temellere dayanarak güçlü bir tahminde bulunmak istiyorsak "**can't**" ya da "**couldn't**" * kullanırız. Bu yapıları Türkçe'ye "..... *olamaz, imkansız*" biçiminde çevirebiliriz.

- Your brother says he is very hungry.
- No, he **can't/couldn't** be hungry. He ate a huge meal just half an hour ago. (It's **impossible** that he is hungry.)
(Hayır, aç **olamaz**. Aç olması **imkansız**.)
- Your brother says he is broke.
- No, he **can't/couldn't** be broke. I gave him ten million liras just an hour ago. (It's impossible that he has no money.)

Yine güçlü bir tahmini ("**can't**" ve "**couldn't**" a göre daha cılız), aklımıza gelen en mantıklı tahmini ifade etmek için "**must not** **" kullanırız. Bu kullanımıyla "must not" genellikle kısaltılmaz.

- Your brother isn't eating his lunch.
- Well, he **must not** be hungry.
(Aç olmamalı. Herhalde aç değil.)
(Normally, he eats everything on his plate. If he isn't eating now, I'm almost sure that he isn't hungry. I can't think of any other reasons.)
- Look! Peter is eating only salad. He hasn't even touched his fish.
- Well, he **must not** like fish.
(Balığı **sevmiyormuş olmalı**. Herhalde balığı sevmiyor.)
- Jane always gets low grades in history.
- She **must not** study hard enough.
(Yeterince **çalışmıyormuş olmalı**. Herhalde yeterince çalışmıyor.)

Tahminimiz güçsüz ise, sadece aklımıza gelen olasılıkları ifade ediyorsak "**may not**" ya da "**might not**" kullanırız.

- Why is Peter eating only salad? He hasn't even touched his fish.
- I don't know. He **may not/might not** like fish.
(Balığı **sevmiyormuş olabilir**. Belki de balığı sevmiyordur.)
(Maybe/Perhaps he doesn't like fish.)
- Why does she always get low grades in history?
- I don't know. She **may not** study hard enough.
(Perhaps she doesn't study hard enough.) (Yeterince **çalışmıyormuş olabilir**.)
- I'm going to see the manager.
- Phone him first. He **may/might not** be in his room. (Odasında **olmayabilir**.)

<p>He isn't in his room. (100% sure) He can't/couldn't be in his room. (99% sure) He must not be in his room. (95% sure) He may not/might not be in his room. (about 50% sure)</p>

* **Could** güçsüz bir tahmin, **couldn't** ise çok güçlü bir tahmin bildirir.

** Tahminde bulunurken kullanılan yapılardan "**must not**" sadece American English'de kullanılır. British English'de "**must not**" yerine "**can't/couldn't**" kullanılır.

7-2 PRESENT PROGRESSIVE FORMS OF MODALS

Tahminde bulunurken kullandığımız modal yardımcı fiillerini, içinde bulunduğumuz anda devam etmekte olduğunu zannettiğimiz eylemleri ifade etmek için de kullanırız.

- Where is your brother?
- He **is studying** in his room. (I know that he is studying in his room.)
- Where is your brother?
- I'm not sure, but he **must be studying** in his room. He has an exam tomorrow. (I'm almost sure that he is studying in his room.)
(Odasında ders **çalışıyor olmalı.**)
- Look! Isn't that Elif going up Bahariye Street? Where **may/might/could** she **be going**?
- I don't know. She **may be going** to the cinema, or she **might/may/could be going** shopping. (I think she is going shopping or to the cinema.)
(Sinemaya ya da alışverişe **gidiyor olabilir.**)
- Don't make so much noise. Your brother is studying in the next room.
- No, he **can't/couldn't be studying** in the next room. I saw him in the street playing with other children just a quarter of an hour ago.
(It's **impossible** that he is studying in his room.)
(Odasında ders **çalışıyor olamaz.** Ders çalışıyor olması imkansız.)
- Do you hear some noise from the baby's room?
- Yes, I sure do. She **must not be sleeping**.
(I'm almost sure that she isn't sleeping.) (**Uyumuyor olmalı.**)
- I think your brother is studying in his room.
- Well, I don't know. He **may not/might not be studying**. There is music coming from his room. (Perhaps/Maybe he isn't studying.)
(Ders **çalışmıyor olabilir.**)

must may/might/could can't/couldn't must not may not/might not	+	be doing
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7-3 PAST TIME

Geçmişe ilişkin tahminlerimizi ifade ederken, aynı modal yardımcı fiillerinin "**perfect**" biçimlerini kullanırız.

must may/might/could can't/couldn't must not may not/might not	+	have done
--	---	-----------

- I can't find my grammar book.
- Well, you **must have left** it in the classroom.
(I'm almost sure that you left it in the classroom.)
(Sınıfta **unutmuş olmalısın.** Herhalde sınıfta unuttun.)
- I can't find my grammar book. I don't know where I left it. I **may/might/could have left** it in the classroom or I **may/might/could have left** it on the bus.
(It's possible that I left it in the classroom or on the bus.)
(Sınıfta **unutmuş olabilirim** ya da otobüste **unutmuş olabilirim.**)

- I think I saw Susan at a cafe the other day, but I didn't talk to her. She was in a crowded group.
- No, you **can't/couldn't have seen** her there. She has been out of town for two weeks. She left for London two weeks ago.
(It's impossible that you saw her there.)
(Onu **görmüş olamazsın**. Onu görmüş olman **imkansız**.)
- Jane is normally a good student, but she got a low grade on yesterday's test.
- Well, she **must not have studied** hard enough.
(I'm almost sure that she didn't study hard enough.)
(Yeterince **çalışmamış olmalı**. Herhalde yeterince çalışmadı.)
- Why did Jane get a low grade on the last test? She is a good student, you know.
- Well, I don't know. She **might not/may not have studied** hard enough.
(Perhaps/Maybe she didn't study hard enough.)
(It's likely that she didn't study hard enough.)
(She probably didn't study hard enough.)
(Yeterince **çalışmamış olabilir**.)

NOTE:

"**Could have done**" ve "**couldn't have done**" kalıplarının şu iki kullanımı arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz.

- 1- a) I had lots of spare time yesterday. I **could have gone** to the cinema, but I preferred to stay at home.
(Sinemaya **gidebilirdim** ama evde kalmayı tercih ettim.)
(The result is: I didn't go to the cinema.)
- b) Last week, my husband was going to have a match with his friends, but he didn't go. Later we found out that the match had been cancelled, so he **couldn't have gone** even if he had wanted to.
(İsteseydi bile **gidemezdi**.)
(The result is: He didn't go to the match.)
- 2- a) When I phoned her, she wasn't at home.
She **could have gone** to the cinema, because she had told me that there was a good film on at the Süreyya cinema and that she wanted to see it.
(Sinemaya **gitmiş olabilir**.)
(The result is: Perhaps she was at the cinema when I phoned her.)
- b) He **couldn't have gone** to the match yesterday, because his leg has been in plaster since the previous match.
(Dünkü maça **gitmiş olamaz**, çünkü)
(The result is: It's impossible that he went to the match yesterday.)

Bu iki anlam arasındaki farkı ancak "context"den, yani parçanın ya da konuşmanın bütününden çıkarabiliriz.

7-4 PAST PROGRESSIVE FORMS OF MODALS

Geçmişte bir noktada devam etmekte olduğunu tahmin ettiğimiz eylemleri ifade etmek istiyorsak, modal yardımcı fiillerinin "**perfect progressive**" biçimlerini kullanırız.

must may/might/could can't/couldn't must not may not/might not	+ have been doing
--	-------------------

- Peter had a car accident last Saturday. He said that a child had suddenly pushed himself in front of his car, and that he had swerved to the left so as not to hit the child, but couldn't avoid running into another car.
- Then, he **must have been driving** fast at the time of the accident. (Kaza sırasında hızlı sürüyordu herhalde.)
- When I got home late last night, the light in my brother's room was still on. I didn't go to see what he was doing, but he **may/might/could have been reading** a book or listening to music. (Perhaps/Maybe he was reading a book or listening to music.) (Belki de kitap okuyor ya da müzik dinliyordu.)
- He **can't/couldn't have been driving** very fast at the time of the accident, because I know that he doesn't like speeding. (It's impossible that he was driving fast at the time of the accident.) (Kaza sırasında hızlı sürüyor olamazdı. Hızlı sürüyor olması imkansız.)
- While I was preparing to go to bed last night, I heard some noises from my son's room. He **must not have been sleeping**. (I'm almost sure that he wasn't sleeping.) (Uyumuyor olmalıydı. Herhalde uyumuyordu.)
- Mother says my brother was studying in his room all yesterday afternoon, but he **may not/might not have been studying**, because I heard the sound of a stereo coming from his room. (Perhaps/Maybe he wasn't studying.) (Ders çalışmıyor olabilirdi. Belki de ders çalışmıyordu.)

7-5 FUTURE TIME

Geleceğe ilişkin olaylardan söz ediyorsak, "**will, should/ought to, may/might/could**" kullanabiliriz. "Must" geleceğe ilişkin tahminde bulunurken kullanılmaz. Ancak, içinde bulunduğumuz anda gelecekte bir eylemin olacağına ilişkin belirtiler varsa, "**must be doing**" kullanabiliriz.

Linda **must be giving** a huge party for her birthday next week. I saw her buying lots of food and drinks at the market today.

Eğer bir olayın olacağından kesin olarak eminsek, "**will**" kullanırız.

- He **will** pass his driving test. He is very good at driving.

Güçlü bir tahminde bulunuyorsak, "**should/ought to**" kullanırız.

- He took plenty of driving lessons, and he drives the car very well. He **should/ought to** pass the test. (Yeterince direksiyon dersi aldı. Sınavı geçmesi **gerekir**. Herhalde geçer.)
- He took some driving lessons, and isn't so bad at driving. He **may/might/could** pass his driving test tomorrow, but who knows. Anything can happen in a test. (Yarınki direksiyon sınavını **geçebilir**.)

EXERCISE 11: Write a form of "must" in the following. "Must do", "must be doing", "must have done", "must have been doing".

- 1- A: John has just telephoned to let us know that he isn't coming with us tonight.
B: He (be) must be tired after his exam.
- 2- A: John didn't come with us last night.
B: He (be) must have been tired after his exam.
- 3- A: You (be) worried about your son.
B: Yes, I will be glad when his period of military service is over.
- 4- He (speed) when he hit the brick wall because he knocked it down completely.
- 5- A: What's that noise?
B: Somebody (drill) next door.
- 6- There were suspicions of a terrorist attack on Venice over last week and only half the number of tourists visited the city. Many tourists (decided) that visiting the city was too risky.
- 7- Our neighbour's son (support) Aston Villa because he always wears a red and blue scarf.
- 8- When I came into work this morning, the accountant was in the manager's office. They (discuss) something confidential.
- 9- Directly after the accident, he couldn't remember anything. He (suffer) from temporary amnesia, because later on, he had a good recollection of events.
- 10- I can hear someone in the kitchen. It (be) Julia. She (make) a cup of tea. She (still, work) on her report.
- 11- It is a shame that her two close friends didn't go to the party last weekend. She (feel) a bit awkward among so many strangers.
- 12- There is a lot of food left over. They (expect) more people.
- 13- They set out to drive to Italy to catch the ferry to Turkey on Thursday, so they (sail) across the Aegean Sea at the moment.
- 14- She (leave) home by now. Her flight is due at 8 o'clock, and it takes an hour from her house to the airport.
- 15- The night watchman was on duty when thieves stole the safe. He (sleep) on the job.
- 16- They (skt) outside the official area because they had to be rescued by helicopter.
- 17- Oh, no! The slide projector isn't in the cupboard. Another teacher (use) it.
- 18- He (love) rice and beans as he has them almost every day for lunch.
- 19- The head teacher always calls the students by their names. She (possess) a good memory to keep all their names in mind.
- 20- We (approach) London because the surroundings are looking more and more urban.

EXERCISE 12: Use any form of *must*, *may/might/could*, *can't/couldn't*, *must not*, *may not/might not*.

- 1- A: Aaron (*like*) Oasis because he plays their music all the time.
 B: I (*not, understand*) anyone listening to such rubbish.
- 2- A: I wonder who has damaged our fence.
 B: It (*be*) the boy next door. He plays football all the time.
 A: It (*be*) him. They are on holiday in Marmaris at the moment.
 B: It (*be*) the Smith's boys from down the road then. They are so naughty!
 A: You shouldn't accuse people. After all, it (*be*) anyone.
- 3- A: Simon (*play*) golf.
 B: How do you know that?
 A: Because his golf clubs aren't in the hallway.
- 4- Owen crashed into a motorcyclist on his way to work this morning. He pulled right out in front of him. He (*see*) him at all.
- 5- A: Nobody in the office made any comments about my new hairstyle.
 B: They (*notice*) as you haven't had much cut off.
 A: You (*be*) right.
- 6- A visit to Şile (*make*) a nice day out for the children. What do you think?
- 7- I think we (*lose*) Janet soon as I know she has been offered a job as head teacher at Well Green County Primary School.
- 8- She (*be*) very fit; otherwise, she wouldn't be able to cycle from her house to work. It (*be*) at least ten miles.
- 9- A: John (*do*) well in the exam.
 B: What makes you so certain?
 A: He looks so confident.
 B: Yes, but we haven't received the results yet. He (*just, think*) he's got all the answers right, but they (*be*) wrong.
- 10- A: I would like to contact Professor Heinsburg urgently. I know he is on holiday. Do you have a contact number for him?
 B: I'm afraid you're out of luck. He is touring Canada and (*be*) anywhere in Ontario or Quebec this week.
- 11- He (*care*) very much for his mother to give up his job in order to look after her.
- 12- A: My soufflé hasn't risen at all. What I (*do*) wrong? I mixed all the ingredients according to the recipe.
 B: You (*set*) the oven at the wrong temperature then.
- 13- A: Where is Simon? I need to see him urgently.
 B: He's taken his golf clubs, so he (*play*) at Wrekin Golf Club or he (*practise*) at the driving range, but he (*play*) at Chesterton Golf Club because I know he rang them and they were fully booked today.
- 14- A: What can I thicken celery soup with?
 B: Well, you (*add*) a potato, or you (*use*) cream, depending on how rich you want it.
- 15- This vase (*be*) a Chinese original, or it (*be*) a European copy. Oh! This distinctive mark means it is Chinese.

8- PREFERENCE

Tercihlerimizi ifade ederken, "would rather/would sooner", "would prefer" ve "like something better than something" kalıplarını kullanırız.

a) WOULD RATHER/WOULD SOONER

"Would rather" ve "would sooner"dan sonra gelen fiil yalıdır. "Bir şeyi bir şeye tercih ederim" demek için ise arada "than" kullanılır. "Would rather" ve "would sooner" aynı anlama gelir, ancak "would rather" daha çok kullanılır.

I would rather **read** something **than watch** TV.

Eğer iki taraftaki fiil aynı ise, fiili sadece birinci tarafta kullanmak yeterlidir.

I'd rather/sooner **drink** coffee **than** (drink) tea.
(Çay içmektense/çay içmek yerine, kahve içmeyi tercih ederim.)

İki tarafta kullanılan preposition aynı ise, preposition'ı sadece birinci tarafta kullanmamız yeterlidir.

She'd rather go **to** the theatre than (go to) the cinema.

"Would rather be doing" içinde bulunduğumuz anda yapmakta olduğumuz işten hoşnut olmadığımızı ifade eder ve "Bunu **yapıyor** olmak yerine başka bir şey **yapıyor** olmayı tercih ederdim." anlamını verir.

I'd rather **be walking** by the seaside than (**be**) **studying** here now.
(Şimdi burada ders çalışıyor olmak yerine sahilde yürüyor olmayı tercih ederdim.) (But I'm studying now.)

They'd rather **be living** in the country than (**be living**) in Istanbul.
(But they are living in Istanbul.)

You'd rather **be listening** to music now than (**be listening**) to the lesson.

"Would rather have done" ve "would sooner have done" geçmişte yapmayı tercih ettiğimiz ama yapamadığımız eylemleri ifade eder.

I'd rather **have stayed** home than (**have**) **gone** to the cinema last night.
(But I **went** to the cinema.)
(Dün akşam sinemaya gitmek yerine evde kalmayı tercih ederdim.)

He studied law, because his parents wanted him to, but **he'd rather have studied** engineering.

I'd rather **have gone** to bed early last night, but I couldn't, because some guests arrived just as I was getting ready to go to bed.

Olumsuz cümlelerde, olumsuzluk eki "not", "rather" ve "sooner"dan sonra gelir.

I'd rather **not tell** him the news. It's really depressing. (*Present*)
(Haberini ona **söylememeyi** tercih ederim.)

I'd rather **not be studying** right now, but I am. (*Present Progressive*)

I'd rather **not have invited** her to my party. She caused us a lot of trouble by drinking too much. (But I invited her.) (*Past*)

- b) Eđer, "would rather/sooner"ın öznesiyle, eylemi yapacak olan kiři farklıysa, "would rather+subject+past tense" kalıbı kullanılır. Cümlede *Past Tense* kullanılmasına rağmen, anlam *present* ya da *future*'dur.

She wants to be a nurse, but I'd rather **she became** a teacher.
They want to travel by train, but I'd rather **they travelled** by car.

I want to attend a university abroad, but **my parents** would rather I **studied** in Turkey. (Ben üniversiteyi yurt dışında okumak istiyorum ama, ailem benim Türkiye'de okumamı tercih ediyor.)

- Would you mind if I smoked here?
- Well, I'd rather you **didn't**. (I'd rather you didn't smoke.)
- She always asks me too many questions. I'd rather she **didn't ask** me so many questions.

Bir başkasının geçmişte yapmasını tercih ettiğimiz ama gerçekleşmemiş eylemleri "**would rather + subject + Past Perfect**" ile ifade ederiz.

I'd rather she **had gone** to Ankara by train, but she went by bus.
(Trenle gitmiş olmasını tercih ederdim, ama)

I'd rather they **hadn't invited** me to their wedding. Now I have to go.
(But they invited me.)
(Düğünlerine beni çağırmamış olmalarını tercih ederdim.)

c) PREFER and WOULD PREFER

prefer (doing) something to (doing) something else
prefer to do something rather than (do) something else

"Prefer something to something" yapısıyla, fiil kullanmadan isim kullanabiliriz.

I prefer coffee **to** tea. / She prefers vegetables **to** meat.

Eđer fiil kullanırsak fiil "**-ing**" takısı alır.

I prefer **drinking** coffee **to (drinking)** tea.
She prefers **eating** vegetables **to (eating)** meat.

"Prefer to do something rather than (do) something" yapısıyla sadece fiil kullanabiliriz.

I prefer **to drink** coffee rather than (drink) tea.
She prefers **to eat** vegetables rather than (eat) meat.

"Would prefer", "would rather" ile aynı anlamdadır. Ancak kullanımındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz.

I would rather **do** something **than** (do) something else.
I would prefer **to do** something **than/rather than** (to do/do) something else.

"Would prefer"den sonra isim gelebilir.

- Would you prefer tea or coffee?
- Neither, please. I'd prefer a cold lemonade.

"Would prefer"den sonra fiil, "**to do**" biçiminde gelir. "Would rather"dan sonra ise isim gelmez, mutlaka fiil gelir ve fiil yalın haliyle gelir.

I would rather **stay** at home tonight than **go** out.
I would prefer **to stay** at home tonight **rather than/than (to)** go out.

Past biçimleri için de aynı kural geçerlidir.

I would rather **have done** something than **(have) done** something else.

I would prefer **to have done** something rather than/than **(have) done** something else.

I would rather **have stayed** at home last night than **(have) gone** out.
I would prefer **to have stayed** at home last night than/rather than (to have) gone out.

(Dün akşam dışarı çıkmak yerine evde kalmayı tercih ederdim.)

Birinin birşey yapmasını tercih ederken: would rather someone did something kalıbının kullanıldığını görmüştük.

I would rather **he himself decided** on this occasion.
They would rather **I didn't live** in a separate house.

Aynı anlamı "would prefer" ile vermek istersek, "**object + to do**" biçiminde ifade etmemiz gerekir.

would prefer someone to do something

I would prefer **him to decide** himself on this occasion.
They would prefer **me not to live** separately.

d) LIKE SOMETHING BETTER THAN SOMETHING ELSE

I like coffee **better than** tea.
I like walking **better than** running.

She likes swimming **better than** sunbathing on the beach.
(Yüzmeyi, plajda güneşlenmekten daha çok seviyor.)
(Plajda güneşlenmektense, yüzmeyi tercih ediyor.)

e) Eğer, geçmişte tercih ettiğimiz eylem, istediğimiz yönde gerçekleşmişse, bunu ifade etmek için "**would rather**" ya da "**would sooner**" kullanamayız. Çünkü, her ikisi de "*geçmişte tercih ederdim, ama olmadı*" anlamını verir. "*Geçmişte şu eylemi yapmayı tercih ederdim ve yapardım*" biçimindeki bir ifadeyi "*like*" ve "*prefer*" ile verebiliriz.

When I was a child, I preferred playing in the open air **to** playing inside.
I liked playing in the open air **better than** playing inside.
(Result: I played in the open air.)

She preferred reading books **to** watching TV with the rest of the family.
She liked reading books **better than** watching TV with the rest of the family.
(Result: She read books.)
(Ailenin diğer bireyleriyle birlikte televizyon izlemek yerine, kitap okumayı tercih ederdi.)

EXERCISE 13 : Use an appropriate form of "**would rather**" in the following.

- 1- I would rather you (*not, invite*) your parents this weekend because we need to do some repairs to the house.
- 2- Most people would rather (*watch*) TV than (*read*) a book these days.
- 3- I would rather (*play*) music at the café with my friends right now than (*take*) part in the university's classical concert.
- 4- Though I enjoyed the meal on the whole, I'd rather (*eat*) at a less luxurious place in a less formal atmosphere.
- 5- The manager would rather you (*not, mention*) the new product. The customer preferred to wait for the new product, and it won't be ready for months.
- 6- Against my advice, my friends went skiing in Andorra, but they would rather (*not, go*) there as eleven out of twelve of them became seriously ill.
- 7- Lots of people have telephoned this morning about the new promotion you mentioned on the local radio. I would rather you (*check*) with me before mentioning the 'buy one, get one free' campaign.
- 8- I would rather (*not, hand out*) the brochures until the end of my presentation today, so I hope you won't mind waiting until then.
- 9- Please don't give the children any chocolate. I would rather they (*not, have*) anything sweet until after their dinner.
- 10- I would rather (*not, take*) my daughter to the hospital to see my mum, but no one was available to watch her for me. My mother enjoyed seeing her, anyway.
- 11- The dance we are rehearsing in dance class is a difficult classical routine. Most of us would much rather (*learn*) dances from a modern musical such as 'Westside Story'.
- 12- I'm meeting a friend to study tomorrow. She would rather (*study*) on the river bank, but I would rather (*go*) somewhere where we would do more serious work.
- 13- I can't stand the noise that toy vacuum cleaner makes. I'd rather you (*not, buy*) it for her. Now we will have to listen to that irritating sound all day!
- 14- I'd rather you (*put*) the wallpaper border a little higher up the wall, but now that you have finished, I suppose I will have to get used to it.
- 15- I'll have to spend the afternoon shopping with my mother-in-law, and to be honest, I'd rather (*do*) almost anything else you can think of than (*walk*) around shops with her.

9- HABITUAL PAST : USED TO AND WOULD

- a) "Used to", geçmişte yaptığımız ,ama artık yapmadığımız ya da geçmişte çok sık yaptığımız ama şimdi az yaptığımız eylemleri ifade ederken kullanılır.

I **used to live** in a village when I was a child. (But now I don't live in a village.)
(Çocukken köyde **otururdum**.)

I **used to go** to the cinema very often when I was at university, but now I don't have time to go so often. (I rarely go to the cinema now.)
(Üniversitedeyken, sinemaya çok sık **giderdim**.)

There was/were yerine "**there used to be**" kullanabiliriz.

There **used to be** a cinema in our village when I was a child, but it closed down when television became popular.

There **used to be** a huge plane tree near the village train station, and we the children of the village **used to play** under its shade in the summer, but because it was very old, it was blown over during a strong storm.

- b) "Used to"nun olumsuz biçimi "**used not to**" ya da "**didn't use to**"dur. "**Didn't use to**" daha çok kullanılır ve "*geçmişte yapmazdım ama şimdi yapıyorum*" anlamını verir.

I **didn't use to/used not to** eat fish when I was a child, but now I do.
(Now I eat fish.) (Çocukken balık **yemezdim**.)

She **didn't use to** have long hair when she was a student. Now she has lovely long hair. (Öğrenciyken saçlarını **uzatmazdı**.)

Children **didn't use to** have so many toys in the past.
(Eskiden çocukların bu kadar çok oyuncakları **yoktu**.)

- c) Geçmişteki alışkanlıklarımızı **Simple Past Tense** ile de ifade edebiliriz.

Women **wore** very long dresses in the Middle Ages.
Women **used to wear** very long dresses in the Middle Ages.
(Ortaçağ'da kadınlar çok uzun elbiseler **giyerdi**.)

He is no longer such a famous pop star, but just three years ago the young **adored/used to adore** him.
(Artık meşhur bir pop sanatçısı değil, ama daha üç yıl önce gençler ona **tapardı**.)

Ancak "**used to**" geçmişte yapılmış olan bir tek olayı ifade ederken **kullanılmaz**.

While I was walking on the icy pavement yesterday, I **fell and broke** my arm.
(Burada "used to" kullanamayız.)

Two years ago, my aunt **came** to Istanbul to visit us.

My sister **wore/used to wear** mini-skirts when she was younger.
(Kardeşim küçükken mini etek **giyerdi**.)

My sister **wore** a mini-skirt at her friend's wedding last week.
(Kardeşim geçen hafta arkadaşının düğününde mini etek **giydi**.)

- d) Geçmişteki alışkanlıklarımızı, sürekli yaptığımız işleri "would" ile de ifade edebiliriz Ancak "would" sadece eylem bildiren fiillerle (action verbs) kullanılır. "Be, have, know, understand, etc." gibi durum bildiren fiillerle kullanılmaz. "Used to" hem durum bildiren hem de eylem bildiren fiillerle kullanılır.

I **used to/would** fly kites in my childhood.
 She **used to/would** sing beautiful folk songs when she was in primary school.
 He **used to/would** run so fast in his youth that no one could ever catch him.

Durum bildiren fiillerle sadece "used to" kullanılır.

She **used to be** very shy when she was younger.
 We **used to have** a house with a large garden in my childhood.
 They **used to live** in Ankara, but now they live in Izmir.
 He was a very clever boy. He **used to understand** even the most complex structures easily.

NOTE: "Used to do" ile "be used to doing" arasındaki farka dikkat ediniz. "Used to do", "geçmişte yapardım." anlamını verir. "Be used to doing something" ise "Bir şeyi yapmaya alışkınım" anlamına gelir.

I'm **used to drinking** coffee as soon as I get up in the mornings.
 (Sabahları kalkar kalkmaz kahve içmeye **alışkınım**.)

I **used to drink** coffee a lot until two years ago, but now I drink very little.
 (İki yıl öncesine kadar çok kahve **içerdim**, ama.....)

EXERCISE 14 : Decide whether you can use "used to" with the underlined verb or not. Rewrite the sentence if you can. If you can't, write "No change".

- 1- She worked for a charity for old people because she had lots of free time then.
She used to work for a charity for old people because she used to have lots of free time then.
- 2- She worked for Oak House Old People's Home for their summer fair last weekend.
No Change
- 3- There were three separate serious multiple crashes on the roads over the holiday weekend because of fog.

- 4- People played bowls on the grass by the river until the council sold the land to developers.

- 5- Not many women played golf until recently and some golf clubs are still men-only organisations.

- 6- When I was a schoolboy, there was a teacher at school who slapped us on the legs with her large ring-adorned hands whenever we misbehaved.

- 7- There was a teacher at our local school who lost his job last month because he swore in the classroom.

- 8- I didn't get any Easter eggs last year because I was in Tunisia that weekend, but I bought myself a nice box of chocolates to eat.

- 9- Every year, we received an Easter egg from our Great Aunt Rose, but she passed away last autumn.

- 10- Until I was ten, I believed that the crust of the bread would make my hair curl. Then I found out that my mother only said that to get me to eat it.

EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS/YDS

1- As a comedian he is no longer appreciated but ten years ago people at his jokes.

- A) used to laugh
- B) have been laughing
- C) are used to laughing
- D) have laughed
- E) had laughed (1990 - ÖYS)

2- My dictionary isn't in its usual place; someone it.

- A) should be borrowed
- B) can borrow
- C) might borrow
- D) must have borrowed
- E) ought to borrow (1991 - ÖYS)

3- I travel by coach to Istanbul last week because the airline pilots were on strike.

- A) ought to
- B) need to
- C) had to
- D) am to
- E) should (1992 - ÖYS)

4- You your doctor before you started dieting.

- A) might consult
- B) can consult
- C) have to consult
- D) should have consulted
- E) have consulted (1992 - ÖYS)

5- You wear jeans or trainers at a formal gathering. It wouldn't be right.

- A) needn't
- B) don't have to
- C) might not
- D) weren't able to
- E) mustn't (1993 - ÖYS)

6- I at a research centre but I decided to work for an oil company since the pay was much better.

- A) could have worked
- B) may work
- C) had to work
- D) had better work
- E) have been working (1993 - ÖYS)

7- Inequalities of income could grow as the difference between skilled and unskilled workers widens.

- A) Gelirlerdeki eşitsizlik arttıkça vasıflı ve vasıfsız işçiler arasındaki fark belirginleşebilir.
- B) Vasıflı ve vasıfsız işçiler arasındaki fark büyüdüğü için, gelir eşitsizlikleri artıyor.
- C) Vasıflı ve vasıfsız işçiler arasındaki gelir eşitsizliği gittikçe artmaktadır.
- D) Vasıflı ve vasıfsız işçiler arasındaki fark açıldıkça gelir eşitsizlikleri artabilir.
- E) Vasıflı ve vasıfsız işçiler, aralarındaki gelir eşitsizliğinin arttığını biliyorlar. (1996 - ÖYS)

8- So far we haven't been able to get any reliable information about the extent of the food poisoning on the campus.

- A) Kampüsteki gıda zehirlenmesinin boyutları ile ilgili şu anki bilgilerimiz hiç de güvenilir değil.
- B) Şu ana kadar edindiğimiz bilgiler, kampüsteki gıda zehirlenmesinin gerçek boyutlarını gösterir nitelikte değil.
- C) Şu ana kadar elimize, kampüsteki gıda zehirlenmesinin nedenleri ile ilgili güvenilir bilgiler ulaşmadı.
- D) Şu ana kadar, kampüsteki gıda zehirlenmesinin boyutları ile ilgili hiçbir güvenilir bilgi edinemedik.
- E) Kampüsteki gıda zehirlenmesinin boyutlarına ilişkin bilgilerimizin hiçbiri yeterince güvenilir değil. (1998 - ÖYS)

9- Sally worked all the weekend to finish the project in time, but actually she so.

- A) couldn't have done
- B) wouldn't have done
- C) doesn't have to do
- D) may not do
- E) needn't have done (YDS-2000)

10- I don't want us to be late for the meeting, so we take a taxi.

- A) have had to
- B) are able to
- C) had to
- D) had better
- E) needed (YDS-2002)

TEST YOURSELF 1

1-50. sorularda, cümlede bırakılan boşluğu uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1- Would you mind the patient's bedside for a few minutes? I'll give him an injection.
- A) leave B) left
C) to leave D) if I left
E) leaving
- 2- You an expensive set of cassettes for your English course. We mine together.
- A) can't buy/have used
B) might not buy/must use
C) won't have bought/should use
D) mustn't buy/had used
E) needn't buy/can use
- 3- During WW II, the King and Queen Londoners whose homes had been bombed.
- A) have been visiting
B) have visited
C) may be visiting
D) would visit
E) ought to visit
- 4- He was stranded with a broken leg for four days. Luckily, he alive by drinking rain water.
- A) was able to stay
B) has had to stay
C) used to stay
D) might be staying
E) should stay
- 5- It is a bad burn on his left arm, but it completely if he puts plenty of burn cream on it regularly.
- A) might heal
B) has healed
C) could have healed
D) was healing
E) would be healing
- 6- I put too much salt in my leek and potato soup. It was so salty that I it away.
- A) was able to throw
B) used to throw
C) must have thrown
D) had to throw
E) ought to throw
- 7- Look! Those foreign tourists are smoking in a 'no smoking' area. They the signs.
- A) aren't supposed to see
B) had better not see
C) must not have seen
D) would rather not have seen
E) needn't have seen
- 8- A: Did you ask Sonia whether she could work some extra hours next week?
B: I did, and she work on Friday, but she needs to speak to her mother about her children first.
- A) had better
B) has had to
C) used to
D) might be able to
E) was able to
- 9- The finance department a new clerk by now, but nobody replied to their advertisement and they will have to advertise the position again.
- A) must have hired
B) should have hired
C) ought to hire
D) will have hired
E) might be hiring
- 10- Would you mind down during the match? I can't see the game!
- A) sitting B) to sit
C) sit D) sat
E) have sat

11- A: I wonder where Wendy is. It's unusual for her not to come to the club.

B: She too tired. She went to a conference in London today.

- A) should be B) could be
C) had to be D) would be
E) can be

12- I Jake put his school uniform on any more. He can do it himself.

- A) may not have helped
B) couldn't help
C) must not have helped
D) didn't use to help
E) don't have to help

13- He his school tie properly, though, so I normally straighten it for him.

- A) needn't have tied
B) didn't use to tie
C) shouldn't tie
D) can't have tied
E) isn't able to tie

14- You your bicycle outside the office without a padlock and chain on it. Someone it.

- A) haven't left/can steal
B) can't leave/should steal
C) may not leave/ought to steal
D) shouldn't leave/might steal
E) won't leave/may steal

15- Isobel has grown out of most of her dresses. I her some new ones.

- A) must have bought
B) used to buy
C) will have to buy
D) needed to buy
E) was able to buy

16- The Elms hospital such a good reputation, but the new owners don't run the establishment very well.

- A) had to have
B) must have
C) used to have
D) will have
E) would have

17- Mrs Jones out at night since she was attacked by two young men. She gets too frightened in case something happens again.

- A) didn't use to go
B) hasn't been able to go
C) didn't have to go
D) won't have gone
E) needn't have gone

18- A: we try that new restaurant this evening?

B: I stay in and watch the football match.

- A) May/would like
B) Can/prefer
C) Do/must
D) Would/had better
E) Shall/would sooner

19- I wanted a metallic blue Ford Cougar, but I a green one because the car dealer a blue one.

- A) have accepted/doesn't find
B) had to accept/couldn't find
C) must accept/might not have found
D) used to accept/hasn't found
E) might have accepted/can't find

20- Unless someone discovers a cure for his condition, he a protective skin cream for the rest of his life.

- A) is able to use
B) might have used
C) was supposed to use
D) has been using
E) may have to use

21- The student accommodation was so noisy that the only way he was by using earplugs.

- A) ought to sleep
- B) could sleep
- C) would rather sleep
- D) has slept
- E) may sleep

22- you watch Sandra for a minute while I go into the dress shop?

- A) May
- B) Should
- C) Will
- D) Must
- E) Shall

23- Look how small my new cardigan has got! It, though, because it says on the label that it is machine washable.

- A) shouldn't have shrunk
- B) needn't have shrunk
- C) wasn't going to shrink
- D) must not have shrunk
- E) hasn't been shrinking

24- You for planning permission from the council before you can build a garage next to your house.

- A) had applied
- B) used to apply
- C) have to apply
- D) may have applied
- E) were applying

25- I you that the banks close at 4 p.m. in Whitchurch, but you didn't ask me.

- A) could have told
- B) might tell
- C) can tell
- D) had told
- E) am going to tell

26- What's happened? There appears to be a programme about the life of the Queen Mother on TV, and according to my TV guide, the football match at the moment.

- A) must have been showing
- B) had better be showing
- C) is supposed to be showing
- D) used to be showing
- E) may have been showing

27- I'm going into town to buy the rug that I saw last week. Of course, they it by now.

- A) had better sell
- B) used to sell
- C) are selling
- D) may have sold
- E) can sell

28- I these shelves. The dust is so thick that I could write my name in it.

- A) might have dusted
- B) used to dust
- C) was dusting
- D) must have dusted
- E) had better dust

29- She a replacement babysitter since her last one left town to go to university.

- A) can't find
- B) isn't able to find
- C) hasn't been able to find
- D) wasn't able to find
- E) couldn't find

30- Sophie the rest of the cake because there is none left now.

- A) must have eaten
- B) will have eaten
- C) should be eating
- D) ought to eat
- E) would rather eat

31- My grandmother doesn't have any hearing problems, but my grandfather a hearing aid since he was fifty.

- A) ought to wear
- B) must wear
- C) has had to wear
- D) has to wear
- E) had better wear

32- Would you mind if I some of the leftover sandwiches home for my family? I hate to waste good food.

- A) to take B) am taking
 C) taking D) took
 E) have taken

33- Have you noticed how well Steve and Chris have been getting along lately? They so abrupt with each other just until a few months ago.

- A) have been B) used to be
 C) would be D) may have been
 E) can be

34- You Katy to horse riding lessons. She loves horses.

- A) should send
 B) must have sent
 C) were sending
 D) would rather send
 E) would send

35- I believe that we some improvements in average waiting times soon as they have employed two new nurses.

- A) would rather see
 B) used to see
 C) may be seeing
 D) have had to see
 E) are able to see

36- A: Did you turn the electric water heater on?

B: Yes, an hour ago.

A: Well, it properly because the water is only slightly warm.

- A) shouldn't have worked
 B) ought not to work
 C) needn't work
 D) can't be working
 E) hadn't been working

37- A: You left your raincoat here.

B: I know and it rained on my way home.

A: You soaked.

B: Yes, I was, and I will remember to take my coat next time.

- A) must have been
 B) have been
 C) used to be
 D) were supposed to be
 E) might be

38- I this morning filling out an application form and writing a letter for a job because, just when I'd finished, I received a phone call and was offered a job I had applied for earlier.

- A) mustn't spend
 B) needn't have spent
 C) wasn't supposed to spend
 D) shouldn't be spending
 E) didn't need to spend

39- A: What's the matter with our television?

B: It the television set because the television in the bedroom isn't receiving a signal either. There a problem with the signal.

- A) isn't/would rather be
 B) can't be/must be
 C) wouldn't be/is
 D) needn't be/ought to be
 E) shouldn't have been/was

40- When the party turned to real chaos, I realised that I only close friends and relatives instead of so many people.

- A) should have invited
 B) would rather invite
 C) had better invite
 D) must have invited
 E) ought to be inviting

- 41- When we were children, we in Pikes Pool even though we because it was both dangerous and dirty.
- A) would swim/weren't supposed to
 B) ought to swim/didn't have to
 C) have swum/shouldn't have to
 D) might swim/weren't able to
 E) had swum/ought not to
- 42- The directors have examined the accounts and it seems that the finance clerk money for quite some time now.
- A) had better steal
 B) will have been stealing
 C) must have been stealing
 D) ought to be stealing
 E) used to steal
- 43- You your child's clothes. We responsible for unlabelled items.
- A) would label/mustn't be
 B) can label/needn't be
 C) may label/had better not be
 D) must label/won't be
 E) had labelled/would rather not be
- 44- The doctors say my father a major operation. It is possible that they will use laser technology.
- A) didn't require
 B) might not have required
 C) hadn't required
 D) shouldn't have required
 E) may not require
- 45- According to the label on this hair dye, it out my hair, but my hair feels like straw now.
- A) needn't have dried
 B) didn't use to dry
 C) hasn't dried
 D) doesn't have to dry
 E) isn't supposed to dry
- 46- A shark him while he off the Australian coast.
- A) may attack/has been swimming
 B) must have attacked/has swum
 C) has attacked/has been swimming
 D) attacked/was swimming
 E) used to attack/swam
- 47- I bring a bottle of wine to the party this evening?
- A) Would B) Do
 C) Let D) Shall
 E) Did
- 48- During WW II, many women in the UK the dye extracted from clay sand to make their legs brown as they to buy stockings.
- A) may have used/can't afford
 B) should have used/haven't afforded
 C) had to use/couldn't afford
 D) would use/aren't able to afford
 E) were using/shouldn't have afforded
- 49- My washing machine broke down last week, and since then, I everything by hand.
- A) might be washing
 B) have had to wash
 C) could have washed
 D) should be washing
 E) am supposed to wash
- 50- I home from Heather's last night, but because of the fog, I spent the night at her house.
- A) must have driven
 B) had better drive
 C) was going to drive
 D) should be driving
 E) have been driving

51-65. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan seçeneği bulunuz.

51- Someone within the company should be responsible for export orders.

- A) There is a member of staff whose sole responsibility is export orders.
- B) Surely, someone in the company ought to have been in charge of export business.
- C) Someone from the company is responsible for orders from overseas.
- D) A member of staff ought to be in charge of dealing with the company's orders from overseas.
- E) Isn't there anybody responsible for export business in the company?

52- The pastries in the kitchen are for Simon's visitors, so you are not to eat any of them.

- A) The pastries in the kitchen may not be sufficient for Simon's guests, so don't touch any of them.
- B) You'll have to wait until Simon's guests have arrived if you want to eat some of the pastries in the kitchen.
- C) You must not eat any of the pastries in the kitchen because they are for Simon's guests.
- D) I can give you some of those pastries in the kitchen if there is any left after Simon's guests have eaten.
- E) I made those pastries in the kitchen because Simon is expecting some guests today.

53- You might feel dizzy for a while after this vaccination, so we suggest you sit down for half an hour.

- A) We recommend that you sit down for half an hour after this vaccination because it's possible that you'll experience some dizziness following it.
- B) You are advised to sit down for thirty minutes after the vaccination; otherwise, you will certainly experience dizziness.

- C) You should sit down for thirty minutes after the vaccination in order to avoid dizziness.
- D) The reason why you are now feeling dizzy is that you didn't sit down for half an hour after the vaccination as we had recommended.
- E) You experienced dizziness following the vaccination because you didn't follow our recommendation of sitting down for thirty minutes.

54- I can check the availability for you if you would prefer a later flight.

- A) If you would rather fly at a later time, I can look whether that is possible.
- B) Unfortunately, there are no available seats on the later flights.
- C) It might have been possible to fly later in the day, but you didn't request us to check.
- D) We would rather not travel so early, if there are later alternatives.
- E) Would you like us to book this flight for you as there are no later options?

55- When we go to Australia for three months, we had better hire a gardener for our garden here.

- A) We'll have to hire a professional to do our garden every time we go to Australia for three months or more.
- B) Someone professional is going to look after our garden here until we come back from Australia in three months' time.
- C) I'm glad we've decided to employ a gardener for our garden here when we go to Australia for three months.
- D) Only a professional gardener can look after our garden well while we are away in Australia for three months.
- E) We ought to arrange for someone professional to look after our garden here while we are in Australia for three months.

56- Because the weather is so superb, let's take the bus to the woods and picnic on the grass in the clearing.

- A) Shall we catch the bus to the clearing in the forest after we have had our lunch as it is such a nice day?
- B) Do you think the weather is nice enough for us to take the bus to the clearing in the forest and eat our lunch there?
- C) Because the weather is so hot today, why don't we catch the bus to the forest where we can picnic in the shade of the trees?
- D) Would you like to take a picnic with us in the forest today if it gets warm enough to sit on the grass and eat?
- E) Why don't we catch the bus to the forest and have a picnic in the grassy clearing as it is such a wonderful day?

57- You should have checked with your doctor before you started such a strict diet.

- A) You needn't have asked your doctor's permission before starting your strict diet.
- B) I can't believe that you're continuing such a strict diet despite your doctor's advice against it.
- C) Your doctor might have advised you against dieting so intensely.
- D) It was a mistake on your part not to have sought the opinion of your doctor before dieting so intensely.
- E) You can't start such a strict diet before you have spoken to your doctor.

58- Gill has to retake her Turkish test even though she failed by just one percent.

- A) As Gill's mark was only one percent below the pass mark, she didn't have to retake her Turkish test.
- B) Gill could have passed her Turkish test if she had worked a little harder because she failed by only one percent.
- C) Gill wasn't able to pass her Turkish test, but she was only one percent away from a pass.

- D) Gill has to work harder if she is to pass her Turkish test the second time, having failed by one percent on her first attempt.
- E) Although Gill's mark was just one percent under the pass mark, she has to take her Turkish test again.

59- Believe it or not, people used to fish in this river.

- A) It is hard to imagine, but there was a time when people caught fish in this river.
- B) I don't believe that people once fished in this river.
- C) There used to be a surprising amount of fish in this river.
- D) No one believed that people had once fished along this part of the river.
- E) This river is far more polluted than it was when we used to fish in it.

60- There is no way we can allow you to keep pets in this house.

- A) We would prefer you not to keep animals in the house.
- B) It is impossible for us to permit you to have animals in the house.
- C) We would rather you didn't keep animals in the house.
- D) We might be able to permit you to keep a pet in the house.
- E) I'm not sure whether you would be permitted to keep a pet in the house.

61- Rather than spend any more of our holiday on cramped buses, why don't we hire a car?

- A) Hiring a car is another holiday option to travelling around on crowded buses.
- B) Let's hire a car for the rest of our vacation instead of travelling any more on crowded buses.
- C) I would rather not hire a car for this holiday unless the buses are overcrowded.
- D) We have decided to hire a car for the rest of our holiday because the buses are very crowded.
- E) We could have hired a car for the rest of our holiday, but we are travelling around on crowded buses instead.

62- They had better make some improvements to the level of care, or my mother will transfer to another nursing home.

- A) My mother will move to a different nursing home unless they improve the standard of care.
- B) They should make some improvements to the standard of care at the nursing home to which my mother has been transferred.
- C) Because they are not improving the standard of their care, my mother is transferring to a different nursing home.
- D) My mother has no other alternative than to move to another nursing home because the level of care in the one she is in has dropped.
- E) My mother would rather stay in the nursing home now that they have improved the level of care.

63- Would you mind if I took my lunch break now?

- A) Why don't you allow me to take my lunch break now?
- B) Shouldn't you be taking your lunch break now?
- C) I'll go to lunch now, if it is all right with you.
- D) Would you mind taking your lunch break now?
- E) I would rather you took your lunch break now.

64- Jeff must have been disappointed with the result of the match; otherwise, he would have come to the café with us for a drink.

- A) We were disappointed that we lost the match, so we didn't go for a drink with Jeff afterwards.
- B) Jeff should have come for a drink in the café with us even though we lost the match.
- C) I was disappointed that Jeff didn't come to the café with us for a drink after the match that we'd lost.
- D) I'm certain that the result of the match was a disappointment to Jeff because he didn't join us for a drink in the café.

E) Jeff was so disappointed with the result of the match that he refused to go to the café with us for a drink.

65- There was a universal feeling in the crowd that the Queen Mother's funeral service was respectful.

- A) Everyone at the Queen Mother's funeral service respected her.
- B) Some people among the mourners thought the Queen Mother's funeral lacked respect.
- C) The Queen Mother was universally respected, which was reflected in the funeral service.
- D) Everyone at the Queen Mother's funeral thought the service displayed respect.
- E) A large crowd gathered at the Queen Mother's funeral to pay their respects.

66-70. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

66- Hiperaktif çocuklara verilen bazı ilaçlar fiziksel gelişmeyi geciktirebilmekte ve çocuğu karaciğer hastalıklarına karşı duyarlı kılabilir.

- A) There are some drugs which can be prescribed for hyperactivity in children, but these can retard physical growth and make a child more susceptible to liver complaints.
- B) Some drugs which are prescribed for hyperactive children can retard physical growth and make a child susceptible to liver ailments.
- C) In some instances, drugs prescribed for treating hyperactive children can retard normal growth and may lead to liver ailments.
- D) Retardation of physical growth and a susceptibility to liver complaints are just two of the possible effects of drugs used to treat hyperactive children.
- E) Some of the drugs which have been given to hyperactive children have caused a slowdown in their physical growth and resulted in liver ailments.

67- Yasaya göre, Cezayir'de birinin başkan seçilebilmesi için o kişinin 40 yaşın üzerinde, Cezayir doğumlu ve Müslüman olması gerekir.

- A) According to the law, anyone over 40, of Algerian birth and a Muslim can be elected as president of Algeria.
- B) All the presidents of Algeria have been over 40 years old, Algerian by birth and Muslim as these are required by law.
- C) Under Algerian law, only someone over 40 years old, native to the country and following the Muslim religion can be elected as president.
- D) The law of Algeria states that all elected presidents must be Algerian by birth, must be over 40 years old and Muslim.
- E) By law, in order for someone to be elected as the president in Algeria, he must be over 40 years old, of Algerian birth and a Muslim.

68- Tıbbi gelişmeler, ilaç kullanımıyla sara nöbetlerini kontrol altına almayı mümkün kılmıştır ki böylece birçok sara hastası normal ve üretken bir yaşam sürebilmektedir.

- A) Medical advances have made it possible to control epileptic seizures through the use of drugs, so that many epileptics can lead normal and productive lives.
- B) Through medical advances, it is now possible to eliminate epileptic seizures using drugs, which makes it possible for many epileptics to lead normal and useful lives.
- C) These days, thanks to medical advances, epileptic seizures can be brought under control, allowing many epileptics to lead more normal and productive lives.
- D) Through advances in medicine, drugs are now available to treat epileptics and control their seizures, enabling them to lead normal, productive lives.

E) Although medical advances have brought drugs which can control epileptic seizures, it is still not possible for epileptics to live normal and productive lives.

69- Güneş yanığı ile birlikte gelen şok, güneş çarpması yüzünden olabilir ki bu acil tıbbi müdahale gerektirir.

- A) When shock accompanies sunburn, immediate medical attention should be sought as this is often a sign of heat-stroke.
- B) Shock often accompanies sunburn and can be a result of heat-stroke, so it requires urgent medical attention.
- C) People suffering from sunburn often experience shock, which is a result of heat-stroke and requires first aid.
- D) Shock that follows sunburn is sometimes caused by heat-stroke, which needs urgent medical attention.
- E) Shock that accompanies sunburn may be due to heat-stroke, which needs immediate medical attention.

70- Orduların, donanmaların ve hava kuvvetlerinin savaşta ve barışta ihtiyaç duydukları her türlü desteği ayarlamak ve sağlamak lojistiğin görevidir.

- A) The term logistics in armies, navies and air forces refers to the arranging and provision of all support needed in war or peace.
- B) The objective of logistics is to arrange the supply of and deliver all the equipment needed by armies, navies and air forces in times of war and peace.
- C) All the supplies that armies, navies and air forces require, whether in war or peacetime, are supplied by logistics.
- D) It is the task of logistics to arrange for and provide all the support that armies, navies and air forces need in war or peace.
- E) Whether in wartime or peacetime, those who work for logistics are busy arranging and providing all that is needed by armies, navies and air forces.

71-75. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

71- I remember warning you several times about the fact that you shouldn't give so much water to this plant.

- A) Bu bitkinin bu kadar çok su istemediği konusunda seni birçok kez uyardığımı anımsıyorum.
- B) Anımsadığım kadarıyla birçok kez seni, bu bitkiye bu kadar çok su vermemen konusunda uyardım.
- C) Bu bitkiye bu kadar çok su vermemen gerektiği konusunda seni birkaç kez uyardığımı anımsıyorum.
- D) Bu bitkinin bu denli çok suya gereksinimi olmadığı konusunda seni uyarıştım.
- E) Bu bitkiye gerektiğinden fazla su vermemen konusunda seni uyardığımı çok iyi anımsıyorum.

72- The preparation of a fine perfume may require a blending of more than one hundred ingredients in exact amounts.

- A) İyi bir parfüm hazırlanırken, gerekli olan yüzden fazla madde doğru ölçülerde karıştırılır.
- B) İyi bir parfümün hazırlanması, yüzden fazla maddenin doğru miktarlarda karışımını gerektirebilir.
- C) İyi bir parfüm, gerekli olan yüzden fazla maddenin doğru miktarlarda karıştırılması suretiyle hazırlanabilir.
- D) İyi bir parfümün hazırlanmasında, yüzden fazla maddenin doğru ölçülerde karışımı gereklidir.
- E) İyi bir parfümün hazırlanması için, gerektiğinde yüzden fazla madde doğru miktarlarda karıştırılabilir.

73- I'd rather have spent the previous night at home reading a book than have gone to that awful film.

- A) O berbat filme gitmektense, önceki geceyi evde kitap okuyarak geçirmiş olmayı tercih ederdim.

- B) O berbat filme gitmeyip, önceki geceyi evde kitap okuyarak geçirmeyi tercih etmeliydim.
- C) Önceki gece o berbat filme gideceğim yerde, evde kalıp kitap okumayı seçebilirdim.
- D) O berbat filme gitmeyi tercih edeceğime, önceki geceyi kitap okuyarak evde geçirmeliydim.
- E) Önceki gece o berbat filme gitmemiş olmayı tercih ederdim, çünkü evde kalıp kitap okuyabilirdim.

74- She has been able to use her voice a lot better ever since she had an operation on her vocal cords.

- A) Ses tellerinden ameliyat olduğu için artık sesini çok daha iyi kullanabiliyor.
- B) Ses tellerinden ameliyat olunca sesini çok daha iyi kullanabildi.
- C) Ses tellerinden ameliyat olduğundan beri sesini çok daha iyi kullanabiliyor.
- D) Sesini çok daha iyi kullanabilmesi için ses tellerinden ameliyat olması gerekiyordu.
- E) Sesini bu kadar iyi kullanabilmesi ancak ses tellerinden ameliyat olduktan sonra mümkün oldu.

75- No one but Jenny could have managed so much work in such a short time.

- A) Jenny'den başka hiç kimsenin bu kadar kısa sürede bu kadar işin üstesinden gelmesi mümkün değildi.
- B) Bu kadar kısa zamanda bu kadar çok işin üstesinden gelmeyi ancak Jenny başarabilirdi.
- C) Jenny'den başka hiç kimse bu kadar kısa zamanda bu kadar çok işin üstesinden gelemezdi.
- D) Jenny dışında hiç kimse bu kadar kısa zamanda bu kadar çok işin üstesinden gelememişti.
- E) Jenny gibi, bu kadar kısa sürede bu kadar çok işin üstesinden gelebilecek hiç kimse yoktu.

JUST FOR FUN

PLEASE SHUT UP

I grew up in an unmusical family — only one of my five siblings can sing in tune. So I restrict my singing to private places like the bathroom.

One night, I softly sang a lullaby to my nine-month-old baby. After the first verse, he looked sweetly into my eyes, removed the dummy from his mouth and put it into mine.

TEST YOURSELF 2

1-50. sorularda, cümlede bırakılan boşluğu uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1- You accommodation for your weekend in Cornwall. You ,..... in our caravan by the sea.

- A) might not book/would stay
- B) can't book/have stayed
- C) won't have booked/stay
- D) needn't book/can stay
- E) shouldn't book/will have stayed

2- Oh no! The boat is drifting down the river. We the rope properly.

- A) didn't use to secure
- B) ought not to have secured
- C) can't have secured
- D) won't have secured
- E) may not secure

3- The saddle on my bicycle is a bit high for you. you like me to adjust it for you?

- A) Could
- B) Might
- C) Shall
- D) Would
- E) May

4- The sheep have escaped from the top field. Someone the gate open.

- A) must have left
- B) could leave
- C) should have left
- D) was able to leave
- E) is supposed to leave

5- You the management about your suspicions of the accountant until you are certain.

- A) might not have told
- B) wouldn't be telling
- C) haven't told
- D) must not have told
- E) had better not tell

6- You more respectful to your mother. She's been looking after you very well for fifteen years.

- A) ought to be
- B) will have been
- C) may be
- D) would be
- E) would rather be

7- My previous doctor about my family and my job, but my current one never chats at all.

- A) could have asked
- B) used to ask
- C) should be asking
- D) had to ask
- E) must have asked

8- Would you mind your sandwiches here? This area belongs to the hotel.

- A) didn't eat
- B) not eat
- C) not eating
- D) not to eat
- E) haven't eaten

9- You your alarm clock. I'll bring you a cup of tea at 7 a.m.

- A) haven't been setting
- B) shouldn't have set
- C) must not have set
- D) don't have to set
- E) may not have set

10- The mountain rescue team think the climber's leg broken, and thus they him down on a stretcher.

- A) can be/were carrying
- B) should be/had to carry
- C) may be/will have to carry
- D) would be/would rather carry
- E) has been/must have carried

11- The Smiths their daughter for a vaccination against measles, but they didn't and now she is ill with the disease.

- A) must have taken
- B) should have taken
- C) ought to take
- D) will have taken
- E) used to take

12- A: The bottom of the drawer of my desk has fallen out.

B: It is your own fault. You it.

- A) shouldn't have overloaded
- B) can't have overloaded
- C) must not have overloaded
- D) haven't been overloading
- E) might not overload

13- I would rather at home with my family than in this hospital bed.

- A) have sat/was lying
- B) to be sitting/to lie
- C) to sit/be lying
- D) I am sitting/lie
- E) be sitting/lying

14- You my clothes, but thank you anyway, Aunt Agatha.

- A) can't wash
- B) didn't use to wash
- C) haven't washed
- D) needn't have washed
- E) couldn't be washing

15- When Turkish citizens wish to take up German citizenship, they in their Turkish passports.

- A) used to hand
- B) might hand
- C) could be handing
- D) have to hand
- E) must have handed

16- I a manager last month, when the old manager left, but I prefer working with clients to managing staff.

- A) am able to become
- B) could have become
- C) had become
- D) used to become
- E) may have become

17- When the Chief Fire Officer saw the two firemen drinking beer in the fire station, they got a warning because they so when on duty.

- A) ought not to have been doing
- B) must not have been doing
- C) shouldn't be doing
- D) hadn't been doing
- E) haven't been doing

18- I would rather you your nails in the lounge. It smells awful.

- A) haven't painted
- B) not to paint
- C) didn't paint
- D) won't paint
- E) not painting

19- You your son to stroke stray dogs around here. Some of them carry disease.

- A) didn't use to encourage
- B) haven't encouraged
- C) might not encourage
- D) shouldn't encourage
- E) needn't encourage

20- The job of an air stewardess seems very glamorous, but in reality, they long and unsociable hours.

- A) must have worked
- B) have to work
- C) are able to work
- D) have worked
- E) used to work

21- I'm afraid you are too tall to play on this inflatable castle. Children over ten years old on it.

- A) couldn't have jumped
- B) haven't jumped
- C) don't have to jump
- D) shouldn't have jumped
- E) aren't supposed to jump

22- When they realised that Sonia had stolen a carton of cigarettes, they felt that they her parents.

- A) had to tell
- B) can tell
- C) must have told
- D) could be telling
- E) have been telling

23- Peppers are a common food in Mediterranean countries. Although they are usually red, green or yellow, they black as well.

- A) may be
- B) must be
- C) were
- D) should have been
- E) might have been

24- The Playbarn is a safe play area where parents while their children play.

- A) had better chat
- B) should have been chatting
- C) are able to chat
- D) may have chatted
- E) must be chatting

25- You a cottage pie too long; otherwise, it will dry out too much.

- A) haven't cooked
- B) mustn't cook
- C) shouldn't have cooked
- D) might not cook
- E) didn't use to cook

26- In many parts of our country today, people still safe drinking water from their taps.

- A) shouldn't obtain
- B) didn't use to obtain
- C) don't have to obtain
- D) can't obtain
- E) mustn't obtain

27- I'd rather Jim my opinion before he reserved a table at the Indian restaurant. I hate spicy food!

- A) to be asking B) has asked
- C) to have asked D) asked
- E) had asked

28- You the children a trip to Disneyland. They won't forget, you know, and we can't afford to take them at the moment.

- A) don't promise
- B) may not have promised
- C) shouldn't have promised
- D) must not have promised
- E) won't have promised

29- She a translator on her business trips to France, but now her own French is good enough for her to manage on her own.

- A) used to need
- B) will need
- C) could have needed
- D) may be needing
- E) must be needing

30- Unfortunately, there enough students to run the course on Celtic mythology next term. We will have to wait and see.

- A) ought not to be B) don't have to be
- C) couldn't be D) haven't been
- E) may not be

31- The climbers were so happy when they to the summit despite all the bad weather conditions.

- A) should be getting
- B) might get
- C) were able to get
- D) could be getting
- E) could have got

32- Sally dropped her engagement ring through a hole in the wooden floor, and unfortunately, it.

- A) mustn't retrieve
- B) may not retrieve
- C) needn't retrieve
- D) couldn't retrieve
- E) shouldn't retrieve

33- Last night, a fifty-year-old woman was found dead by the side of the road. She had died because plastic packages of drugs had burst in her stomach. She cocaine.

- A) ought to be smuggling
- B) may be smuggling
- C) must have been smuggling
- D) has been smuggling
- E) could be smuggling

34- Nescafe has launched a ready-made canned coffee which is self-heating. You any water. Instead, you just open the can and wait five minutes.

- A) needn't have boiled
- B) must not be boiling
- C) don't need to boil
- D) didn't have to boil
- E) ought not to boil

35- A: Army helicopters keep hovering overhead.

B: They manoeuvres for active service.

- A) have practised
- B) ought to have practised
- C) used to practise
- D) should have practised
- E) must be practising

36- A: Did you know 'The Levellers' performed at the Music Hall last Wednesday?

B: No, but I anyway because I was training in London then.

- A) may not have gone
- B) won't be going
- C) couldn't have gone
- D) must not have gone
- E) haven't gone

37- The council some litter bins here. Then the area would probably not be littered with fast food boxes.

- A) has been placing
- B) must have placed
- C) ought to place
- D) used to place
- E) had to place

38- Our department our typing to the typing unit, but these days, we all have computers and do our own typing.

- A) should be sending
- B) had to send
- C) has been sending
- D) might have sent
- E) must have sent

39- Of course we a house with a garden, but we could only afford this flat.

- A) must have bought
- B) ought to be buying
- C) are supposed to buy
- D) have had to buy
- E) would rather have bought

40- Would you mind if I your scissors? I don't have any in the office.

- A) have borrowed
- B) had borrowed
- C) to borrow
- D) borrowed
- E) borrowing

41- He was consoled by the fact that he to the hospital before his father died. Knowing he was at his father's side comforted him.

- A) had to get
- B) used to get
- C) should have got
- D) has got
- E) had been able to get

42- Julie and her husband bought a house with a garden two months ago, and since then, they their children play outside.

- A) have been able to let
- B) ought to let
- C) could have let
- D) should be letting
- E) have to let

43- He his mind about looking for another job because he on very well with his manager these days.

- A) used to change/must be getting
- B) is changing/should have got
- C) must have changed/is getting
- D) may have changed/got
- E) might change/was getting

44- They something very fiercely, so I didn't enter the room in order not to interrupt them.

- A) used to discuss
- B) were discussing
- C) must be discussing
- D) have discussed
- E) should be discussing

45- Hayley to Australia although she to because it was an opportunity of a better life for her family.

- A) must have moved/doesn't want
- B) ought to move/wouldn't want
- C) used to move/couldn't want
- D) can move/hasn't wanted
- E) had to move/didn't want

46- She a taxi to her mother's house from the station, but she preferred to walk as the weather was so nice.

- A) must have taken
- B) had to take
- C) ought to be taking
- D) could have taken
- E) would rather have taken

47- I know you very hard for some time now, but you down your pace, or you'll lose your health.

- A) have had to work/must slow
- B) must have worked/should slow
- C) have been working/had to slow
- D) are able to work/have slowed
- E) would be working/can slow

48- I thought I had packed some teabags, but I can't find any. I them behind at home.

- A) was able to leave
- B) should have left
- C) could leave
- D) ought to be leaving
- E) must have left

49- Margaret has a new Ford car. She such an expensive car with her wages. Her father for it.

- A) shouldn't buy/might have paid
- B) can't have bought/must have paid
- C) won't have bought/has paid

- D) didn't use to buy/had to pay
- E) isn't supposed to buy/can pay

50- I enjoyed the holiday, but you it there as it is a very quiet and secluded place, so I can't recommend it to you.

- A) haven't liked
- B) had better not like
- C) may not like
- D) aren't supposed to like
- E) didn't like

51-65. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın seçeneği bulunuz.

51- Countless wildflowers used to grow along the side of this field, but we no longer see any.

- A) Sometimes there are lots of wildflowers along the edge of this field and sometimes there aren't any at all.
- B) The last time I saw this field, I couldn't count the number of flowers growing wild along its edge, but now there aren't any at all.
- C) We don't see wildflowers along the edge of this field any more, but at one time, they were numerous.
- D) At certain times of the year, wildflowers grow in abundance all over this field, but at the moment, they are only around the edge.
- E) A long time ago, I saw countless wildflowers growing along the edge of this field, but soon they disappeared.

52- Would you mind if I placed this yoghurt in the office refrigerator until home time?

- A) Do you think it would be advisable to put this yoghurt in the office fridge until I leave work?
- B) Would you put this yoghurt in the office fridge until we leave this evening?
- C) Is there a refrigerator in the office so that I can keep this yoghurt fresh until I go home?
- D) Perhaps I had better put this yoghurt in the office fridge until this evening.
- E) Will you give me your permission to put this yoghurt in the office fridge until I leave work?

53- Even though the doctors had warned that they couldn't prevent her cancer spreading, it was hard for her family to understand that she would not recover.

- A) The doctors had told the family that they couldn't treat her cancer, but the family didn't even believe that she had cancer.
- B) It was difficult for her family to accept that her illness was terminal, despite being informed by her doctors that they couldn't stop the cancer developing further.
- C) Once the doctors had informed the family that there was nothing they could do about her cancer, they had to accept this.
- D) Although the doctors believed that her cancer was untreatable, her family never gave up hope that she would recover.
- E) Even though the doctors had hoped to prevent her cancer developing further, eventually her family had to accept that she might not recover.

54- Although people worry more about their homes being broken into, they stand more chance of being robbed in the street.

- A) Street robberies are more common than house break-ins; however, people worry more about the latter.
- B) Worryingly, people are less likely to be robbed in the street than they are to have their house broken into.
- C) People worry a lot about being robbed or having their house broken into, but the chances of these happening are quite remote.
- D) Statistically, more street robberies occur than house break-ins, which is a very worrying fact.
- E) Being robbed in the street must be much more distressing than having one's home broken into.

55- He must have obtained his degree at Oxford University, where he is teaching now.

- A) I think he studied for his degree at Oxford University, where he has applied for a teaching position.
- B) He had to get a degree in order to teach at Oxford University.
- C) Not only did he get his degree from Oxford University, but he also taught there.
- D) He may have studied for his doctorate at Oxford University, where he's been teaching for some time.
- E) At the moment, he's teaching at Oxford University, and I'm certain he achieved his degree there as well.

56- As a new mother, I used to enjoy watching my tiny baby sleep.

- A) Just after having become a mother, I could only enjoy myself while my baby was asleep.
- B) As a new mother, I liked to see the contented look on my baby's face when he was asleep.
- C) When I was a new mother, watching my little baby sleep would bring me pleasure.
- D) After the birth of my first child, nothing brought me more joy than rocking my baby to sleep.
- E) For me, one of the most enjoyable things about being a new mother was watching my tiny baby sleep.

57- You had better wash your purple dress today so that you can wear it to tomorrow evening's party.

- A) You should wash your purple dress because you might want to go to the party tomorrow evening.
- B) I'll wash your purple dress today in case you want to wear it to the party tomorrow.
- C) Why don't you wear your purple dress to tomorrow evening's party as it has been just washed.
- D) You could wear your purple dress to tomorrow evening's party, but you didn't wash it today.
- E) In order to be able to go to tomorrow evening's party in your purple dress, you should wash it today.

58- They left at the crack of dawn for London, although it had not been necessary as they didn't encounter any traffic problems.

- A) The roads must have been clear because they arrived in London at daybreak.
- B) The roads were clear all the way to London, so they needn't have left at daybreak.
- C) They used to leave for London as soon as it was light, but they don't now because most of the traffic problems have been solved.
- D) They set off for London as soon as it was light in case they encountered some traffic congestion.
- E) It was necessary to leave for London at daybreak because they could have been caught in traffic.

59- The man she was with at the party can't be her husband as he must be thirty years her junior.

- A) It isn't possible that the man she came to the party with is her husband as I am sure he is thirty years younger than her.
- B) Don't you think the man she came to the party with looked at least thirty years younger than her?
- C) How could she have married a man thirty years younger than her — the man we met at the party?
- D) She has a new husband who is at least thirty years younger than her, and they were at the party together the other day.
- E) Unbelievably, she married a man thirty years her junior and came to the party with him.

60- It was some time before the rescue team managed to reach the derailed train because of the dense forest.

- A) Despite the thick woodland, rescue workers arrived at the derailed train promptly.

- B) It will be a long time before rescue teams reach the place where the train came off the tracks.
- C) Because of the thick woodland, the rescue workers weren't able to reach the scene of the train crash.
- D) Due to the thick woodland, there was some delay before rescue workers were able to reach the train that had come off the tracks.
- E) Unfortunately, a train had become derailed in thick woodland, which was an awkward spot for rescue teams to reach.

61- You had better listen to the traffic reports on the radio, or you might get caught in a traffic jam.

- A) You should always listen to the travel information on the radio in order not to get caught in any heavy traffic.
- B) You could have avoided the traffic congestion by listening to the road travel information on the radio.
- C) A good way to avoid traffic problems is to listen to the travel information on the radio.
- D) Travel news from local radio stations gives information to help you avoid congested areas.
- E) It's possible that you'll run into traffic congestion, so you should listen to the traffic reports on the radio.

62- It must not have been easy to stop trading with your cousin.

- A) I'm sure to put an end to trading with your cousin was difficult.
- B) I imagine you wanted to continue dealing with your cousin.
- C) You ought not to have ceased business dealings with your cousin.
- D) You had no other alternative than not to deal with your cousin any more.
- E) It wasn't easy to decide not to deal with your cousin any more.

63- She can't have gone to J C Brierly High School because it wasn't built until 1982.

- A) It is unlikely that she attended J C Brierly High School because it was built a long time after 1982.
- B) I don't think she attended J C Brierly High School because she graduated in 1982.
- C) It is impossible that she attended J C Brierly High School as it didn't exist before 1982.
- D) It seems possible that she attended J C Brierly High School, which was constructed in 1982.
- E) No one would have thought her young enough to be a student at J C Brierly High School in 1982.

64- It's better if I send the package by private courier even though it is expensive.

- A) I wouldn't recommend a private parcel service because of the additional expense.
- B) The private parcel service will offer a more secure service, which obviously costs more.
- C) Do you think sending a parcel by independent parcel service is worth the additional expense?
- D) Don't you think the cost of sending this parcel by private courier is extremely high?
- E) Despite the high cost, I would rather send the parcel with a private courier.

65- Microwave-ready meals may be convenient, but they aren't very nourishing.

- A) Cooked microwave dishes provide both convenience and nourishment.
- B) Cooking food in a microwave oven is quick, but it destroys most of the vitamins found in food.
- C) Microwave cooking is a convenient way to cook healthy food.

- D) Although they offer convenience, prepared microwave meals lack nutrients.
- E) Heating food in a microwave is quick, but the results are not very satisfying.

66-70. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın olan Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

66- Considering his marks, he can't have studied as hard as he claimed.

- A) Notları göz önüne alındığında, çok çalıştığını iddia edemez.
- B) Notlarına bakıldığında, iddia ettiği kadar çok çalışmadığı görülüyor.
- C) İddia ettiği kadar çok çalışmadığı notlarına bakınca anlaşılıyor.
- D) Notlarına bakarsa, iddia ettiği kadar çok çalışmadığını anlar.
- E) Notlarına bakılırsa, iddia ettiği kadar çok çalışmış olamaz.

67- It's really hard to understand that they now hate each other so much, while they used to be very close friends just until a few months ago.

- A) Gerçekten birbirlerinden bu kadar nefret etmelerini anlamak güç; çünkü daha birkaç ay öncesine kadar çok yakın arkadaşlıklar.
- B) Daha birkaç ay öncesine kadar çok yakın arkadaş iken, şimdi birbirlerinden bu kadar nefret etmelerini anlamak gerçekten zor.
- C) Daha birkaç ay öncesine kadar çok yakın olan arkadaşların, şimdi birbirlerinden bu denli nefret etmelerini anlayamıyorum.
- D) Daha birkaç ay öncesinde çok yakın arkadaş oldukları halde, şimdi birbirlerinden bu denli nefret etmeleri gerçekten mümkün değil.
- E) Şimdi birbirlerinden bu kadar nefret ettiklerini görünce, daha birkaç ay öncesine kadar yakın arkadaş olduklarına inanmak çok güç.

68- When they both lost their jobs during the economic crisis, they had to move to a cheaper house and cut down on some of their luxuries.

- A) Ekonomik kriz sırasında her ikisi de işini kaybedince, daha ucuz bir eve taşınıp birtakım lükslerinden vazgeçmek zorunda kaldılar.
- B) Ekonomik kriz sırasında her ikisi de işini kaybettiği için, daha ucuz bir eve taşınıp bazı lükslerinden vazgeçmeleri gerekirdi.
- C) Her ikisine de işini kaybettiren ekonomik kriz sırasında, mecburen daha ucuz bir eve taşınıp birtakım lükslerden vazgeçmişlerdi.
- D) Ekonomik kriz, her ikisinin de işini kaybetmesine neden olunca, daha ucuz bir eve taşınıp bazı lükslerini terkettiler.
- E) Ekonomik krizin ardından her ikisi de işini kaybedince, daha ucuz bir eve taşınmak ve birtakım lükslerden vazgeçmek zorunluydu.

69- The main reason why he returned to town was that he couldn't bear the ceaseless noise and the traffic jams in the big city.

- A) Büyük şehirdeki bitmez tükenmez gürültüye ve trafik keşmekeşine alışamamak, kasabaya geri dönüşünün başlıca sebebi olmuştu.
- B) Esas olarak, büyük şehrin bitmez tükenmez gürültüsüne ve trafik karmaşasına dayanamadığı için kasabaya dönmek zorunda kaldı.
- C) Kasabaya geri dönmesinin başlıca nedeni, büyük şehirdeki bitmez tükenmez gürültüye ve trafik keşmekeşine katlanamamış olmasıydı.
- D) Kasabaya geri dönmesinin başlıca nedeni, büyük şehirdeki trafik karmaşasının yarattığı bitmez tükenmez gürültüye alışamamasıydı.
- E) Büyük şehrin bitmez tükenmez gürültüsüne ve trafik keşmekeşine dayanamadığı için, kasabaya geri dönmesi kaçınılmaz olmuştu.

70- Fortunately, despite several obstacles we encountered on the way, we were able to arrive at our destination before it got dark.

- A) Yolda çeşitli engellerle karşılaştık ama, neyse ki, hava kararmadan varacağımız yere ulaştık.
- B) Neyse ki, yolda karşılaştığımız çeşitli engellere rağmen hava kararmadan varacağımız yere ulaşabildik.
- C) Neyse ki, yolda çeşitli engellerle karşılaşmış olsak da, varacağımız yere ulaştığımızda henüz karanlık değildi.
- D) Yolda karşımıza çıkan çeşitli engellere rağmen hava kararmadan varacağımız yere ulaştığımız için şanslıydık.
- E) Yolda bir takım engellerle karşılaştık, ama şans eseri, varacağımız yere ulaştığımızda hava henüz kararmamıştı.

71-75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın olan İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

71- Ebeveynlerin ve antrenörlerin aşırı baskısı çocuğu hayatının erken bir döneminde spordan uzaklaştırabilir ve bu, yaptığı diğer herşeyde bir başarısızlık duygusu yaratabilir.

- A) Extreme pressure from parents and coaches may turn a child away from a sport early in life, and it may create a sense of failure in everything else he does.
- B) When a young person gives up a sport early in life because of pressure from his parents or coaches, he may be left with a feeling of failure which affects everything else he attempts.
- C) When a child is put under too much pressure from his parents or coach, he may drop a sport too early, leaving himself with a sense of failure in every aspect of his life.
- D) The unrealistic standards of parents and coaches may discourage a child from sport early in life, and this may result in an overwhelming feeling of failure in everything else he does.
- E) Care should be taken by parents and coaches not to exert too much pressure on children in sport as this can discourage them and bring about feelings of failure in other areas of life.

72- Özel okulların devlet okullarına kıyasla daha üstün bir eğitim verdiğine inandıkları için, karşılayabilen aileler çocuklarını özel okullara göndermektedir.

- A) The reason why the families who can afford it send their children to private schools is the belief in the better success rate when compared to public schools.
- B) Since they believe private schools offer superior education in comparison to public schools, families who can afford it send their children to private schools.
- C) It's believed that some private schools offer superior education over public schools and those families who can afford their fees send their children to these schools.
- D) Generally, the standard of education is higher in private schools in comparison to public schools, so wealthy families prefer to give their children a private education.
- E) Families are willing to pay for their children to attend private schools instead of public schools because they believe that the former offers a superior education.

73- Kaza geçirmiş birisi sonradan sırt ya da boyun ağrısından şikayet ederse, omurga yaralanması olasılığı dikkate alınmalıdır.

- A) The spine of any patient who feels back or neck pain following an accident should be examined thoroughly for injury.
- B) A person who has been involved in an accident and then suffers back or neck pain may have injured his or her spine.
- C) Subsequent back or neck pain following an accident may be a sign that the person has received an injury to the spine.
- D) Doctors should consider the possibility of a damaged spine when a patient complains of back or neck pain after being involved in an accident.

E) The possibility of injury to the spine must be considered when a person involved in an accident subsequently complains of back or neck pain.

74- Oyun oynarken, çocukların yaptıkları işe konsantrasyonları o kadar büyüktür ki, çevrelerindeki diğer hemen herşeye karşı ilgisiz olabilirler.

- A) When they are playing, children's concentration on what they are doing may become too great for them to keep an awareness of anything else around them.
- B) Children can become so involved in the game they are playing that they become unaware of almost everything else.
- C) Children concentrate so hard on the game they are playing that they become oblivious to absolutely everything else around them.
- D) When children are at play, their level of concentration can be so great that they may even be unaware of their surroundings.
- E) When they are playing, children's concentration on what they are doing is so great that they may be oblivious to almost everything else around them.

75- Kısmen kendisinden türemiş olabileceği animizm dışında Hinduizm, dünyadaki dinlerin en eskisidir.

- A) Apart from animism, from which it may have partly derived, Hinduism is the oldest of the world's religions.
- B) Hinduism derived partly from animism, which is one of the world's oldest religions.
- C) Animism forms part of Hinduism, which is among the oldest religions in the world.
- D) With the exception of animism, which it replaced, Hinduism is the oldest religion in the world.
- E) Animism and Hinduism, which are related to each other, are among the world's oldest religions.

TEST YOUR VOCABULARY

1- A good way to keep fit is to up and down on a trampoline for fifteen minutes a day.

- A) lie B) jump
C) skip D) tie
E) weigh

2- Could I borrow your drill to make some holes in my front door? I am a new letterbox.

- A) mowing B) blending
C) mixing D) fitting
E) staying

3- He didn't leave his large house to his son, who was a drug addict. Instead he left it to a/an relative — in fact, to his mother's cousin's daughter.

- A) colloquial B) superficial
C) immediate D) distant
E) instant

4- Since the September 11th 2001 terrorist attack, airport has been increased in the USA.

- A) hygiene B) lounge
C) accuracy D) scrutiny
E) security

5- I walked home from the swimming pool with wet hair, and as a result, caught a/an

- A) chill B) fever
C) disease D) wound
E) injury

6- Many animals build homes for themselves and their young. Birds, for example, occupy their nests only while they are incubating eggs and feeding the helpless nestlings.

- A) exaggerated B) constant
C) temporary D) isolated
E) individual

7- When staying at a hotel, I like to have my breakfast and evening meals there, but I like to somewhere else to eat lunch, so I don't stay full board.

- A) conserve B) feed
C) abandon D) choose
E) dine

8- Keeping a/an is interesting if you do lots of different things, such as travel, a lot because then you have a lot to write about.

- A) diary B) file
C) account D) novel
E) balance

9- I make leek and potato soup in a very large saucepan so that it a couple of days.

- A) ends B) lasts
C) boils D) stays
E) holds

10- These dishes should be washed in hot, soapy water to get them clean.

- A) shiny B) marked
C) greasy D) scarred
E) messy

11- Shall we have a cup of tea during the? This cinema has a nice café.

- A) space B) screen
C) interval D) gap
E) partition

12- I don't understand why every time I want to buy a ferry ticket across the river, they attempt to me.

- A) overcharge B) drown
C) row D) drag
E) analyse

13- He stopped so suddenly on his bicycle that he threw himself over the handlebars.

- A) mainly B) nearly
C) closely D) constantly
E) hugely

14- Thank you for your one thousand pound donation, Mrs Carmichael. It is very of you, and the orphans will appreciate the new equipment it will buy.

- A) reserved B) tolerant
C) greedy D) miserly
E) generous

15- Forty-two is quite late in life to embark on a new, but if you feel you really want to be an aromatherapist, then I wish you success and hope that you make a good income from it.

- A) task B) retirement
C) course D) hobby
E) career

16- Desert areas differ in the appearance and nature of their surface features, which range from mountains to plateaus to plains.

- A) thinly B) basically
C) smoothly D) greatly
E) highly

17- I bought a van worth seven thousand pounds, but I only had five thousand pounds, so I took out a bank for the rest.

- A) cashier B) vault
C) account D) loan
E) premium

18- Submarines that are used for oceanographic research bear little to the military vessels because their purposes are completely different.

- A) prevention B) responsibility
C) resemblance D) hardship
E) variety

19- I had only asked her to tell me about the party, but she gave me all the details, including the gossip about some of the guests.

- A) sincerely B) eventually
C) briefly D) vastly
E) largely

20- If you leave, and are not caught up in heavy traffic, you can be there in half an hour.

- A) in part B) gradually
C) constantly D) in advance
E) straightaway

21- Brown Moss is a nature reserve where wildflowers grow freely and are, so you are not allowed to pick them.

- A) fertilised
- B) irrigated
- C) tamed
- D) protected
- E) provided

22- Bright Eyes nursery babies, toddlers and young children to learn through play.

- A) encourages
- B) disappoints
- C) grows
- D) nourishes
- E) displays

23- You can tell which town a car was purchased in by its number if you know the codes.

- A) production
- B) administration
- C) registration
- D) identification
- E) certification

24- In some places in the USA, it is an offence to drink alcohol, so it is not uncommon there to see alcoholics drinking from bottles wrapped in brown paper bags.

- A) on stage
- B) in public
- C) in error
- D) in private
- E) in secret

25- She looked very confident, but afterwards, she said she had been a complete nervous during her interview.

- A) wreck
- B) ruin
- C) waste
- D) remain
- E) pain

26- I inherited this clock from my grandma, and because it is mechanical, I have to it every other day, or it will stop.

- A) bind
- B) rotate
- C) turn
- D) twist
- E) wind

27- Sleep is to good health. Without the proper amount of sleep, a person becomes nervous, irritable and physically fatigued.

- A) varied
- B) productive
- C) essential
- D) terminal
- E) similar

28- Construction staff from the bank are busy restoring the old Ottoman building. When it is finished, they will their accounts department there.

- A) involve
- B) calculate
- C) wrap
- D) transfer
- E) manufacture

29- The Ud, a Turkish string instrument, is used in Turkish classical music, but sometimes it may be used in other types of music as well.

- A) slightly
- B) mildly
- C) partly
- D) mainly
- E) highly

30- The language in old English folk songs is often so that it is often not very comprehensible for today's English speakers.

- A) rotten
- B) stale
- C) natural
- D) elderly
- E) archaic

31- Isobel loves this small-scale saxophone, but she doesn't play any She merely imitates her father.

- A) tunes
- B) musicals
- C) bars
- D) noise
- E) voice

32- There has been a bad accident on the highway between Kütahya and Eskişehir, and motorists have been advised to the area if possible.

- A) divert
- B) establish
- C) avoid
- D) tour
- E) join

33- When I had to go home for my grandfather's funeral, John recorded the lectures that I during the two days for me.

- A) repeated
- B) missed
- C) translated
- D) presented
- E) screened

34- The speaker only answered those questions which were related to the topic, and ignored those which were

- A) relative
- B) acceptable
- C) previous
- D) compulsory
- E) irrelevant

35- It appears that the amount of sleep to maintain health varies among different individuals; that is, some need more, others less.

- A) required
- B) involved
- C) treated
- D) derived
- E) agreed

36- Some years ago, the Argentine government ended military service, so young men no longer have to spend a period in the country's army.

- A) compulsory
- B) voluntary
- C) martial
- D) commercial
- E) charitable

37- This morning, Mehmet was visited in hospital by the woman who had him down with her bicycle.

- A) swerved
- B) bumped
- C) knocked
- D) torn
- E) crushed

38- The twin towers of the World Trade Centre were destroyed on 11th September, 2001. All that is left is a pile of rubble.

- A) partially
- B) slightly
- C) highly
- D) entirely
- E) moderately

39- I need to some holes in the wall in order to fix this mirror to the wall.

- A) drill
- B) dig
- C) hang
- D) rip
- E) tear

40- I can give a good of the two men I saw this morning in front of the bank, but they were complete strangers to me. I had never seen them around here before.

- A) presentation
- B) statement
- C) appointment
- D) direction
- E) description