

GRAMMAR WORLD



3

INTERACTIVE
WHITEBOARD SOFTWARE

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Tüm yayın hakları **YDS YAYINCILIK DERGİCİLİK SINAV ORGANİZASYONLARI VE EĞİTİM HİZMETLERİ ÖLÇME VE DEĞERLENDİRME SAN. TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.**'ne aittir. Yazılı izin alınmadan kısmen ya da tamamen alıntı yapılamaz, hiçbir şekilde kopya edilemez, çoğaltılamaz ve yayımlanamaz.

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Simple Present Tense

I / You / We / They run .	He / She / It runs .
Do you run? Yes, I do. / No, I don't. I do not (don't) run.	Does he run? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. He does not (doesn't) run.

Use

Kalıcı (değişmez) durumları, tekrarlanan eylemleri ve günlük rutin eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

*He **lives** in a house with a swimming pool. (kalıcı durum)*

*He **gets up** at seven every morning and **swims** in the pool. (günlük rutin / tekrarlanan eylemler)*



Doğa kanunlarını ve genel gerçekleri anlatırken kullanılır.

*The Sun **rises** in the east.*

*Birds **travel** to warm places in winter.*



Tarifeler (tren, otobüs, vapur, uçağa ait) ve programlar için kullanılır.

The plane to Moscow takes off at 6 am tomorrow.

*The concert **begins** at 7:30 pm in the Recital Hall.*



Spor karşılaşmalarının canlı yayınında, film, roman vb. yayınların kritiğinde ve öykü anlatımlarında kullanılır.

*Chris **runs** with the ball halfway to the 50-yard line. (maç yayını)*

*Sandra Bullock **acts** very naturally in the first half of the movie Gravity. (film kritiği)*

*Finally, she **marries** the prince, and they **live** happily ever after. (öyküleme)*



Simple Present Tense ile kullanılan zaman ifadeleri:

***always, usually, often, sometimes, ...**
every day / week / month, ...
on Mondays / Tuesdays, ...*

***in the morning / afternoon / evening, ...**
at night / the weekend, ...*

1 Present Tenses

Present Continuous Tense

I am (I'm) running.	He is (He's) running.	They are (They're) running.
Are you running? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. I am ('m) not running.	Is he running? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. He is not (isn't) running.	Are they running? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. They are not (aren't) running.

Use

Konuşma anında meydana gelen ve şu sıralarda sürmekte olan geçici eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

*My sister **is taking** piano lessons this semester.
At the moment, Lily **is watching** TV.*



'always' ifadesi ile birlikte, çok sık yapılan bir eylemden duyulan rahatsızlığı anlatmak için kullanılır.

*She **is always talking** on the phone!*



Yer ve tarihi belirlenmiş ve yakın gelecekte yapılması planlanmış eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

*I **am going** to a concert tomorrow evening.*



Değişmekte veya gelişmekte olan durumlar için kullanılır.

*Computer technology **is improving** very rapidly.*



Present Continuous Tense ile kullanılan zaman ifadeleri:

now

at the moment

these days

nowadays

at present

tonight

this evening

still, ...

Spelling Rules

Simple Present

Çoğu file, üçüncü tekil şahıslar için sadece **-s** eklenir.

I think – he thinks

-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o ile biten fiillere **-es** eklenir.

I pass – he passes

I wish – he wishes

I teach – he teaches

I relax – he relaxes

I go – he goes

sessiz harf + -y ile biten fiillerde, **-y** harfi düşer ve **-ies** takısı getirilir.

I cry – he cries

sesli harf + -y ile biten fiillere sadece **-s** eklenir.

I buy – he buys

I play – he plays

1. Put the following verbs into the correct box in their 3rd person singular forms.

catch, pay, fly, put, stay, do, drop, ban, enjoy, try, complete, mix, study, hide, watch, say, wash, carry, leave, search

V+ -s *puts,*

-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o + -es *catches,*

sesli harf + -y + -s *pays,*

sessiz harf + ~~-y~~ + -ies *flies,*

Present Continuous

Son harfi **-e** olan fiillerde, **-e** harfi atılır ve **-ing** takısı eklenir.

make – making FAKAT *see – seeing*

-ie ile biten fiillerde, **-ie** atılır ve **-y+ing** eklenir.

die – dying

sessiz harf + sesli harf + sessiz harf ile oluşan tek heceli fiillerde, son sessiz harf tekrarlanır ve **-ing** takısı eklenir.

cut – cutting, put – putting, stop – stopping

* Bu kural, vurgulanan son hecesi **sessiz harf + sesli harf + sessiz harf** ile oluşan iki heceli fiiller için de geçerlidir.

begin – beginning, occur – occurring

* Fiilin sonunda bulunan **-w, -x, ve -y** sessiz harfleri tekrarlanmaz.

snow – snowing

play – playing

* İki heceli fiillerde, vurgu ilk hecede ise, sondaki sessiz harf tekrarlanmaz.

listen – listening

enjoy – enjoying

Son harfi **-l** olan fiillerde, **-l** tekrarlanır ve **-ing** eklenir.

travel – travelling

2. Add -ing to the following verbs and place them in the correct box.

cook, tie, give, sit, bring, set, lie, argue, ride, borrow, hit, bury, quarrel, rob, answer

V + -ing *cooking,*

~~-ie~~ + **-y + -ing** *tying,*

~~-e~~ + **-ing** *giving,*

tekrarlanan sessiz harf + -ing *sitting,*

1 Present Tenses

3. Make true sentences using **simple present tense**.

1. ice / melt / at 0 °C

Ice melts at 0 °C.

2. the Sun / shine / at night

The Sun doesn't shine at night.

3. apples / grow / on trees

4. mammals / lay / eggs

5. bats / fly / at night

6. wheat / grow / in the desert

7. alligators / live / in streams and rivers

8. snakes / have / arms or legs

9. polar bears / live / in warm places

10. vegetarians / eat / meat

11. the Earth / revolve / around the Sun

12. Planet Venus / have / any moons

13. ships and boats / travel / on land

14. most trees / lose / their leaves in winter

15. babies / go / to school

4. Write a sentence for each picture using the given words and **present continuous tense**.

HOW IS OUR WORLD CHANGING?

e.g. our planet / get / warmer

Our planet is getting warmer.

1. the world population / grow / at a fast rate

2. more people / move / to cities nowadays

3. researchers / discover / a new species / every day

4. more and more people / use / smartphones and tablets these days

5. the number of obese people / increase / each year

6. honeybees / face / a great threat nowadays

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

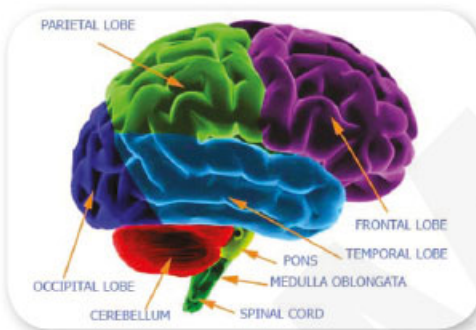


6.



5. Fill in with the simple present or present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

A) Craig is a young teacher. He **1)** (teach) maths at secondary schools. He **2)** (like) teaching very much. He **3)** (have) two hobbies. He **4)** (be) interested in sports and photography. Every day, after work, he **5)** (play) squash at the gym near his home. At weekends, he **6)** (go) to different parts of the city and **7)** (take) photos of interesting things or people.



B) The human brain is like a powerful computer. It **1)** (store) our memory and **2)** (control) our thoughts, movements and decisions. It **3)** (allow) us to think, move, feel, see, hear, taste and smell. The brain is the centre of the human nervous system; it **4)** (contain) billions of nerve cells. These cells **5)** (send) information from one part of the body to another.

C) *Pollyanna* is the story of an 11-year-old optimistic girl. She **1)** (play) the 'glad game' all the time; in other words, she always **2)** (try) to find something good about negative things. She is an orphan, so she **3)** (go) to her aunt's house and **4)** (begin) to live with her. She **5)** (bring) happiness to her aunt and to the people of the town. Thanks to this little girl, they all **6)** (learn) to see the good in life, not the sad or the negative.



D) Global warming **1)** (cause) many changes on our planet. For example, sea levels **2)** (rise). Glaciers and ice sheets **3)** (melt) and they **4)** (add) more water into the oceans. And the floods after heavy rainfall **5)** (force) people to leave their homes and move to other places.

1 Present Tenses

Adverbs of Frequency

Simple Present Tense genellikle, *always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, seldom/rarely, never* gibi sıklık ifade eden **adverbs of frequency** ile kullanılır. Bu zarflar, **How often** sorusunu yanıtlar ve bir eylem veya durumun ne sıklıkta meydana geldiğini açıklar.

How often do you drive to work?
I always / sometimes drive to work.

100%	75%	50%	25%	10%	0%
always	usually	often	sometimes	rarely/seldom	never

Adverbs of frequency, ana fiilden önce fakat *to be, do, must, can* gibi yardımcı fiillerden sonra gelir.

*Olumsuz anlam içeren *rarely, seldom* ve *never, not* ile birlikte kullanılmaz.

Tom never works at weekends.
I rarely eat out in the evening.
She seldom goes to the cinema.

* Kısa cevaplarda, sıklık zarfları her zaman yardımcı fiilden önce kullanılır.

Do you watch TV?
Yes, I always do. / No, I never do.

6. A) Write short answers using the **adverbs of frequency** in brackets.

- Do you play video games?
Yes, *I often do.* (often)
- Does your father smoke?
No, (never)
- Are you always tired after work?
Yes, (usually)
- Does Jack watch the games on TV?
Yes, (always)
- Do you ever walk to school in the morning?
Yes, (sometimes)

B) Complete the answers using the **adverbs of frequency** in brackets.

- Do you sometimes study in the library?
No, I *never study* in the library. (never)
- Do you often drink coffee?
Yes, I after lunch every day. (always)
- Do they often go to Bodrum in the summer?
Yes, but they to Side, too. (sometimes)
- Is she always so careless?
No, she very careful. (usually)
- Do you always eat Chinese food?
No, I Chinese food. (never)
- Does Pete often go out at night?
No, he at night. (rarely)

7. Put the adverbs of frequency into the correct position in the sentences below.

- 1. I watch TV after dinner. **(usually)**
.....
- 2. She cries at the end of a sad movie. **(always)**
.....
- 3. My friends are making fun of me. **(always)**
.....
- 4. Our maths teacher is very helpful. **(always)**
.....

- 5. My husband and I go for a walk in the evening. **(often)**
.....
- 6. My bus doesn't come on time. **(always)**
.....
- 7. I can sleep with the lights on. **(never)**
.....
- 8. You must drive carefully. **(always)**
.....

8. A) Look at the table. Make sentences about what Mary does on weekdays and Sundays.



on weekdays	on Sundays
attend classes / until 4 pm (always)	get up / before 10 am (seldom)
go shopping / after school (often)	take a walk after lunch (sometimes)
arrive home / 7 pm (usually)	clean / her flat (and) wash / clothes (always / in the afternoon)

- 1. *On weekdays, Mary always attends classes until 4 pm.*
- 2. *She often goes shopping after school.*
- 3.
- 4. On Sunday mornings,
- 5.
- 6.

B) Now write 5 sentences about how you spend Sundays using adverbs of frequency.

- e.g. I usually get up at 10. I always have a big breakfast with my family.*
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.

1 Present Tenses

9. Fill in the gaps using the **simple present** or **present continuous** forms of the verbs in brackets.

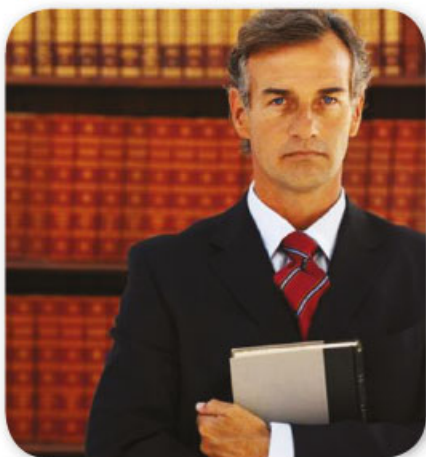


James Hendrik is a businessman in London. He often **1)** (travel) to other cities because he sometimes **2)** (give) seminars and sometimes **3)** (have) meetings in different companies. Unfortunately, he always **4)** (spend) too much time travelling because of his fear of flying. He usually **5)** (drive) and sometimes **6)** (take) the train.

He wants to overcome his fear, so at the moment, he **7)** (attend) "fear of flying" classes. An international airline **8)** (run) this special course. He **9)** (finish) the course at the end of next week. A week after that, he **10)** (fly) to Spain with his wife for holiday.

10. Make sentences about the people in the pictures using the information given.

A) Frank is a lawyer.



1. come home from work at 7 pm
2. watch the evening news until dinner (always)
3. have dinner with his wife at 8 o'clock
4. go to bed around 11 pm (usually)
5. drive home at the moment
6. take Sarah to a concert at 8.30 this evening

1. *He comes home from work at 7 pm.*
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

B) Sarah is married to Frank.

1. a housewife; not work
2. do housework in the mornings
3. have coffee with her friends in the afternoons (sometimes)
4. go shopping or watch TV (often)
5. get dressed at the moment
6. go to a concert with Frank this evening

1. *She is a housewife; she*
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.



State Verbs

Durum bildiren fiillerdir. Eylem bildirmedikleri için sürerlilik ifade eden zamanlarla (**continuous tenses**) kullanılmazlar. Bu fiiller, aşağıdaki gibi gruplandırılır:

duygu (beğeni, sevgi, hoşnutsuzluk gibi) bildiren fiiller:

enjoy, like, love, hate, dislike, prefer, desire, wish, envy, care, appreciate, etc.

*I **hate** exams.*

duyu bildiren fiiller:

see, hear, feel, smell, taste, look, sound

*This meat **smells** bad.*

* **Konuşma anında duyulan, hissedilen, görülen vb. şeyleri anlatmak için bu fiiller genellikle **can** ve **could** ile kullanılır.**

*Speak louder, please. I **can't** hear you.*

algı ve düşünce bildiren fiiller:

think, suppose, know, understand, believe, imagine, realize, recognize, seem, doubt, forget, remember, etc.

*I don't **understand** this sentence.*

diğer:

be, have, contain, include, matter, need, belong, cost, owe, mean, own, appear, want, possess, etc.

*I **owe** him fifty dollars.*

Durum bildiren bazı fiiller, sürerlilik ifade eden zamanlar (**continuous tenses**) ile de kullanılabilir. Bu durumda cümleye farklı anlam katarlar.

1) I **think** it is a very good book. (*kani, düşünce*)

He **is thinking** about his problems. (*düşünme eylemi*)

2) This steak **tastes** delicious. (*'is' anlamında*)

The chef **is tasting** the soup now. (*tadına bakmak*)

3) We **see** a lot of cars on the roads every day. } (*görmek*)
Can you **see** me in the picture?

I **am seeing** my lawyer at 3pm. (*meet - buluşmak*)

4) You **look** sleepy. (*görünmek*)

She **is looking** at the screen. (*bakmak*)

5) This fish **smells** bad. (*kokmak*)

The kitchen **smells of** fish. (*Mutfak balık kokuyor.*)

This chicken **smells like** fish. (*Bu tavuk, balık gibi kokuyor.*)

He **is smelling** the fish. (*koklamak*)

6) She **feels** very tired now. (*She is very tired*)

This blanket **feels** so soft. (... *is soft - hissini vermek*)

The doctor **is feeling** the patient's injured arm now. (*dokunarak kontrol etmek*)

7) He **is** a rude boy. (*karakter*)

He **is being** rude these days. (*Normally, he is not rude.*)

8) They **have** a big kitchen. (*possess - sahip olmak*)

They **are having** breakfast now. (*eat - yemek*)

* **have** fiili, aşağıdaki kelimelerle birlikte kullanılabilir:

breakfast / lunch / dinner / a sandwich / cup of coffee, tea, etc.

a bath / shower / swim / picnic / party / meeting, etc.

a(n) operation / accident / experience / dream / problem, etc.

a baby

fun / difficulty / trouble, etc.

11. Fill in the gaps with the **present simple** or **present continuous** forms of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. A: *Do you like*..... (you / like) my new dress?

B: Yes, it *looks*..... (look) very nice.

1. A: Whose car is that?

B: I think it (belong) to John.

2. A: Where is Tom?

B: He is at the cafeteria. He (have) lunch with the director.

3. A: This coffee (taste) bitter.

B: Maybe there is no sugar in it.

4. A: Aren't these flowers beautiful?

B: Yes, they are. They (smell) nice, too.

5. A: Why are you wearing a suit today?

B: Because I (see) my director at 2 o'clock. I want to look good.

6. A: I like staying in luxurious hotels. Do you?

B: I do, too. But it (cost) a lot of money.

7. A: Do you want to come to the cinema with me on Sunday?

B: No. I (prefer) to stay at home and watch TV.

8. A: Are you going out with your friends today?

B: No, I am not. I (have) a lot of work to do.

9. A: What is Sue's phone number?

B: I (not / remember) it. I'll check it out in my phone book.

10. A: Can you please translate this sentence into Turkish?

B: Why?

A: I (not / know) what it means.

11. A: Let's play a game until the teacher comes.

B: I think she (come) now; I (hear) her footsteps.

12. A: Where is your brother?

B: He (play) a video game in his room.

13. A: You (look) worried. What's the problem?

B: I (think) about my exam tomorrow.

14. A: You (lie) again! Tell me the truth.

B: But it is true. Why (not / you / believe) me?

15. A: (you / recognize) the young man in this photo?

B: I think he is Robert. He (look) like him.

Present Perfect Tense

I / You / We / They **have** ('ve) **walked** / **driven**.

He / She **has** ('s) **walked** / **driven**.

Have you / **Has** he **walked** / **driven**?

Yes, I **have**. / **No**, he **hasn't**.

I **have not** (**haven't**) **walked** / **driven**.

She / He **has not** (**hasn't**) **walked** / **driven**.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

I / You **have** ('ve) **been sleeping**.

He / She / It **has** ('s) **been sleeping**.

Have you / **Has** he **been sleeping**?

Yes, I **have**. / **No**, he **hasn't**.

I / You **have not** (**haven't**) **been sleeping**.

He / She / It **has not** (**hasn't**) **been sleeping**.

Present Perfect Tense ve **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**, geçmiş ile günümüz arasında bağlantı kurar. Geçmişte başlamış olup günümüze dek süregelen veya geçmişte tamamlanmış fakat sonuçları günümüze etkilemekte olan eylem ve olayları anlatmak için kullanılır.

Present Perfect Tense

Özellikle, **be**, **have**, **like**, **own**, **know** gibi durum bildiren fiiller (**state verbs**) ile, geçmişten günümüze dek süregelen durumları anlatmak için kullanılır. Bu cümlelerde, genellikle **for** ve **since** kullanılır.

He **has had** this car for forty years.

(He bought it 40 years ago, and he still has it.)



Yakın zamanda tamamlanmış ve etkisi şu anda görülen eylemleri belirtmek için kullanılır.

The chef **has made** a big cake. (Eylem sonuçlanmıştır.)

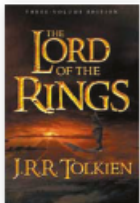


Geçmişte yapılmış olan fakat zamanı belli olmayan veya belirtilmeyen eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır. Eylemin ne zaman olduğu önemli değildir, bu nedenle eylemin zamanı belirtilmez. Önemli olan ve vurgulanan şey, eylemin kendisidir.

Our son **has learned** to read and write.

(Çocuğun ne zaman okuma yazma öğrendiği belirtilmiyor.)

Önemli olan okuma yazmayı öğrenmiş olması.)



I **have read** The Lord of the Rings twice.

(Cümle eylemi vurguluyor. Zaman belirtmiyor.)



1 Present Tenses

today, this morning/week/month gibi konuşma anını içeren, belirli bir süre içinde yapılmış ve bitmiş eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

She **has typed** two reports **this morning**.

(Şu ana kadar 2 rapor yazmış fakat süre (this morning) sona ermediği için yazdığı rapor sayısı artabilir.)

FAKAT

She **typed** two reports **this morning / in the morning**.

(Saat öğleden sonra 4 olduğu için sekreterin sabah iki rapor yazması geçmiş bir eylem olup cümlede **simple past tense** kullanılmıştır.)



Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Geçmişte başlayıp günümüze kadar devam eden bir eylemin veya durumun, özellikle süresini/ne kadar sürdüğünü vurgulamak için kullanılır. Bu cümlelerde, **for, since, all morning/day/week** gibi ifadeler yer alır.

They **have been playing** tennis for two hours.

(They began the match two hours ago, and they are still playing.)



Geçmişte başlayıp uzunca bir süre devam etmiş ve bitmiş olan fakat şu an sonucu görülen eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

He is very tired. He **has been studying** for an exam.

(He is not studying at the moment. Şu anda ders çalışmıyor ama çok çalışmış olduğu görülüyor.)



* **Live, feel, work** ve **teach** fiilleriyle **present perfect** veya **present perfect continuous** kullanımı arasında anlam farkı yoktur.

She **has felt / has been feeling** tired all day.



Harry **has taught / has been teaching** at our school for ten years.



Bir eylemden / olaydan duyulan öfke, rahatsızlık veya sıkıntıyı ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Have you been playing with my phone?

(The father is angry with his son.)



Hem **present perfect** hem de **present perfect continuous** ile kullanılan zaman ifadeleri (**time expressions**):

* **how long** (Eylemin süresini sormak için kullanılır.)

How long have you had this laptop?

How long have you been using this laptop?

* **for** (Eylemin süresini belirtmek için kullanılır.)

I have had this computer for four years.

I have been using this laptop for four years.

She hasn't talked to me for a long time.

* **since**

(Eylemin başladığı zamanı belirtmek için kullanılır.)

She has been ill since last week.

I haven't seen him since last Monday.

He has been working here since 2013.

We have been living here since we got married.

* **lately / recently**

(Son zamanlarda / günlerde anlamında kullanılır.)

I have been working very hard recently / lately.

Have you visited your grandparents lately / recently?

I haven't seen any good films lately / recently.

Present perfect ile sıkça kullanılan zaman ifadeleri:

* **already**

I have already read that book.

Has he left already?

* **ever**

Have you ever seen a snake?

* **yet**

Have you finished your homework yet?

I haven't done my homework yet.

* **never**

I have never travelled abroad.

* **just**

The bus has just arrived.

* **so far**

I have answered ten questions so far.

How many pages have you read so far?

* **always**

She has always wanted to be a writer.

12. Fill in the gaps with **for** or **since**.

- Linda has been playing the violin she was seven.
- I haven't seen my uncle several years.
- I haven't worn this dress I went to Jane's party two months ago.
- Joe has been studying in his room two o'clock.
- They have been married more than ten years.

- I haven't been to the hairdresser's a long time.
- He hasn't eaten anything he got ill.
- He has been chatting online forty minutes.
- Jane has been sleeping hours.
- I haven't been driving the accident.

1 Present Tenses

13. Write questions using the words in brackets and give short answers.

e.g. A: The room looks very tidy. (clean / it)
Have you cleaned it?

B: *Yes, I have.*

1. A: Your shirt has got wrinkles. (iron / it)

B: No,

2. A: Your hair is a mess! (comb / it)

B: No,

3. A: The tap is still leaking. (fix / it)

B: No,

4. A: There is no chicken left. (eat / all of it)

B: Yes,

e.g. A: Your shirt is dirty. (wash / it)
Haven't you washed it?

B: *No, I haven't.*

5. A: There are no clean cups. (do / the dishes)

B: No,

6. A: Your score is 100. (make / any mistakes)

B: No,

7. A: Your hair looks very nice. (be / to the hairdresser's)

B: Yes,

8. A: I smell something burning. (turn off / the oven)

B: No,

14. Look at the pictures and write sentences.

Mike finished college and got a good job in a big company in 2009. His life has changed since then. Describe the changes in his life and appearance using the given information.



Mike in 2009 - in Kingston



Mike at present - in Chelsea

- leave the family house in Kingston
- move to Chelsea
- rent a big house
- buy a car
- adopt a dog
- buy expensive clothes
- gain some weight
- lose some hair

1. *He has left the family house in Kingston.*.....
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

15. Read the given situation and write sentences.

The people below work in a big agency. They all came to work at 9. It is 10 now, but their director hasn't arrived yet. So they are not working. Write down what they have been doing since 9 o'clock.

1. Bill / read the daily paper

Bill has been reading the daily paper since 9 o'clock.

2. Sam and Tom / play a computer game

.....

3. Eva / make calls on her cell phone

.....

4. Emma and Lisa / talk to each other

.....

5. Steve / sleep in his chair

.....

6. Dylan / eat breakfast

.....

16. Fill in the gaps with the present perfect continuous forms of the verbs in the box.

look make iron cry ~~rain~~ watch

1. The streets are wet.

It *has been raining*...
hard all day.



4. She is crying.

She a sad
film.



2. She is tired.

She
all morning.



5. She is worried.

The baby
all night.



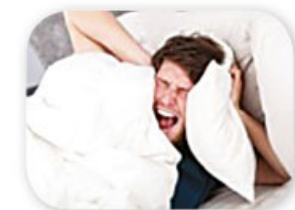
3. He has a headache.

He
at the computer screen
for hours.



6. He can't sleep.

The neighbours
..... a lot of
noise since he went to bed.



1 Present Tenses

17. Look at the notes below and write .

*How long has each person been working and how much work have they completed so far?
It is 11 o'clock now.*

name	started	completed
Martha	10 o'clock / iron shirts and sheets	7 shirts and 3 sheets
Tom	8 o'clock / paint walls	2 walls
Helen	9 o'clock / check test papers	20 papers
Jack	10 o'clock / polish shoes	5 pairs
Sue	7 o'clock / read her new book	150 pages

- Martha has been ironing shirts and sheets for an hour.
She has ironed 7 shirts and 3 sheets so far.*
- Tom
He
- Helen
She
- Jack
He
- Sue
She

18. Fill in the gaps with the given words. Use each only once.

already always ever for how long just recently since so far yet

- A:** What is this book about?
B: I don't know. I have started reading it. I'm only on page two.
- A:** I have a terrible back pain.
B: Have you been carrying heavy things
- A:** I'm very hungry. Is dinner ready, Mum?
B: No! I haven't even started cooking
- A:** I must mend the vacuum cleaner today.
B: Don't worry about it. I have mended it. It's working now.
- A:** You have lost some weight, haven't you?
B: Yes, I have. I've been on a diet last month.
- A:** Are you happy in your new flat?
B: Yes, I haven't had any problems
- A:** Have you flown a helicopter?
B: No, I have never done that.
- A:** Oh, you have so many interesting collections!
B: Yes, I have been interested in collecting things.
- A:** My cousin is leaving tomorrow. He says he misses his home.
B: has he been staying with you?
- A:** This plant has grown a lot. I'm surprised!
B: Yes, that's because I've been watering it regularly a month.

19. Fill in with the **present perfect** or **present perfect continuous** forms of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. A: Why are you tired?

B: I *have been cleaning* (clean) the house all day. That's why!

1. A: Let's stop at the next gas station and have some coffee.

B: That's a good idea because I
(drive) for three hours. I need a rest.

2. A: Bye, Mum! I'm going out for a few hours.

B: But you (not / finish) your
breakfast.

3. A: Is Max working now?

B: Yes, he is. He (just / find) a
good job.

4. A: Tim's best friend at school is Wendy.

B: Really? How long (he / know) her?

5. A: Would you like to have lunch with us?

B: No, thank you. I (already / eat)
a pizza.

6. A: Has Janelle made any friends in her new building?

B: No, not yet. Because she (meet)
only a few people so far.

7. A: Let's stop running and sit on that bench over there.

B: Oh, but we (run) only 500 metres.

8. A: When is your son getting married?

B: He (not / decide) yet.

9. A: You must finish your homework first. Then you can
watch TV.

B: But, I (already / do) it.

10. A: (ever / have) Japanese food?

B: Yes. I (try) sushi once.

20. Fill in with the **present perfect** or **present perfect continuous** forms of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Marie,

This is my eighth day on the campus. I am very happy to be here. I **1** *have been enjoying*

(enjoy) myself ever since the day I arrived. Classes **2** **(start)**

yet, so I have lots of free time. I **3** **(take)** walks around the

campus all week. I **4** **(see)** most of the college buildings and

facilities. I **5** **(even / join)** the campus swimming club. So, I

6 **(swim)** every morning for the past four days.

I **7** **(make)** friends with two Turkish girls, Ebru and Banu. I

8 **(learn)** five or six interesting Turkish phrases from them. You

know I **9** **(never / be)** to Turkey, so I **10**

(already / make) plans to go to Turkey with them during the summer break.

Take care and write soon.

Love

Laura



1 Present Tenses

have gone (to)



have been (to)



The Gores **have gone to Italy**. = They are in Italy at the moment. They have not come back yet.

The Gores **have been to Italy**. = They have visited Italy. They are in their home country now. They have come back.

21. Fill in the gaps in the dialogues with **have/has gone (to)** or **have/has been (to)**.

A)

Mother: Why are you so late?

Mary: Because I **1)** the library on my way.

Mother: And what about your brother?

Mary: He **2)** a friend's house; he'll be home in an hour.

B)

Client: Can I see Mr. Watson, please?

Secretary: I'm afraid not. He **3)** a meeting in the town hall.

Client: It's all right. I can wait.

Secretary: But he is not coming back to the office today.

C)

Denise: Tell your sister to come here and join us.

Britney: Oh, but she **4)** the new shopping centre with her friends.

Denise: How nice! I want to go there, too. **5)** there yet?

Britney: Yes, but I **6)** a shop on the first floor only. I haven't seen the top floors yet.

22. Circle the correct choice.

1. **A:** Has the train from Leeds arrived?
B: No, not yet. It at 11 pm.
a) is arriving b) has arrived c) arrives
2. **A:** Why are you worried, Mum?
B: Your brother yet. That's why.
a) hasn't called b) isn't calling c) doesn't call
3. **A:** Are you busy at the moment?
B: Yes, I the dishes.
a) have done b) do c) am doing
4. **A:** How is your cousin?
B: I don't know. I to him recently.
a) don't talk b) haven't talked c) am not talking
5. **A:** Can I talk to Sam, please?
B: He's not here. He out.
a) has gone b) has been c) is going
6. **A:** Why do you want my phone? Don't you have yours with you?
B: Unfortunately, I it.
a) have been losing b) am losing c) have lost
7. **A:** Please have another slice of cake.
B: I two big slices. I am full.
a) have eaten b) eat c) have been eating
8. **A:** Have you finished the book?
B: No, I haven't. I three chapters so far.
a) have been reading b) am reading c) have read
9. **A:** Do you need a taxi?
B: No, thank you. I one already.
a) have called b) call c) am calling
10. **A:** Your dog looks very dirty.
B: I know. I him a bath lately.
a) don't give b) haven't given c) am not giving
11. **A:** Do you have any plans for your birthday?
B: Yes. I a party on that day.
a) give b) am giving c) have given
12. **A:** Have you bought any furniture yet?
B: So far, I a sofa and two armchairs.
a) have been buying b) am buying c) have bought

23. Underline the correct option.

1. My train **leaves / has left** at 11, so I must be at the station at 10.30.
2. You look very fit. **Have you been / Are you** exercising recently?
3. These apples are still fresh because I **keep / have kept** them in the fridge since I bought them.
4. I can't come to work tomorrow because I **am taking / have been taking** my wife to the hospital.
5. He **is working / has been working** on this project for a long time, but he still **doesn't finish / hasn't finished** it.
6. I am very nervous because I **see / am seeing** the owner of our company this afternoon.
7. Please give this tea to someone else; I **have been drinking / have drunk** three cups of tea this morning.
8. Your hands are very dirty. What **do you do / have you been doing**?
9. The police haven't found the burglar yet. They **are looking / have been looking** for him all week.
10. Ayşe's elder sister **is looking / looks** younger than her.
11. They **are changing / have changed** the curtains in their living room; the new ones really match their furniture.
12. He is so happy. His favourite team **has won / has been winning** the final match.
13. I **don't know / haven't known** the answer to this question, so I am not answering it.
14. Tim **has been / has gone** to bed early tonight because he is very tired.
15. How long **have you been living / do you live** here?

24. Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct present forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. **A:** I need to buy a car. I (think) of buying a new model recently.
B: That's a good idea, but new models (cost) a lot of money.
2. **A:** You are so lazy! You (sleep) all afternoon!
B: No, I haven't! I (sleep) for only two hours.
3. **A:** Why aren't you talking clearly? (you / eat) something?
B: Yes, a piece of cake. My mother (make) it this morning.
4. **A:** How long (you / know) Alex?
B: For a long time! We (go) to the same school for six years.
5. **A:** I (think) we must call the fire department immediately.
B: Why? What's wrong?
A: The hall (smell) of smoke. Can't you smell it?
6. **A:** We (give) a dinner party next Sunday.
B: How many people (come)?
7. **A:** I (see) a strange man entering the next-door neighbours' flat.
B: Maybe, he (rob) the flat at the moment. Let's call the police.
8. **A:** (you / like) the smell of my new perfume?
B: Yes, it is very nice. It (smell) like a violet.

25. Fill in the gaps using the correct present forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. How many exams (you / take) so far this term?
2. At the moment, Kim and Billy are celebrating their 10th anniversary. They (prepare) for it all week!
3. Can you lend me some money? I (spend) all my pocket money on books this week.
4. This book (consist) of ten units, but we (skip) the first two; we are beginning with the 3rd unit.
5. My brother normally (live) with us, but at the moment, he (stay) at a friend's house near his school.
6. Look at those puppies over there! They (play) so happily.
7. I (not / borrow) any books from the library lately.
8. Our school cafeteria (be) closed since last Monday.
9. The fridge looks almost empty. We (not / buy) any vegetables or fruits lately.
10. Your hands (smell) of fish. (you/fish)?
11. He (not / come) to school lately. I (suppose) he is ill.
12. I am not able to use my right hand now because I (injure) it.

26. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.

Mary has written this note to her mother. Her mother is visiting a friend in the suburbs.

Mum,

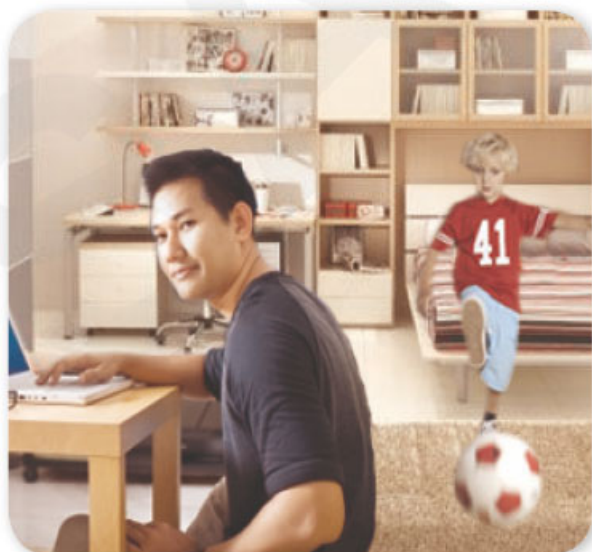
I **1**) (go) out to Jane's house now. I want to see her dog's puppies. Don't worry; I will have returned home by dinner time. I **2**) (do) a lot of work at home today, so I deserve a break now. I **3**) (wash) the dishes already. They are all clean now! I **4**) (tidy) up my room, too, but I **5**) (not / do) my homework. I can do it when I come back. My father **6**) (call) from work. He **7**) (not / come) home for dinner tonight. He **8**) (meet) his friends at a pub after work. You know he **9**) (not / enjoy) going to pubs, but his friends **10**) (invite) him.

See you soon!

Mary

27. Complete the dialogue using the correct present forms of the verbs in brackets.

It is 14:45 and Nick and his little brother Jim are in their room.



Nick: You **1**) *are being* (be) too noisy. I **2**) (study) here! Can't you see?

Jim: I'm sorry. **3**) (I / disturb) you?

Nick: Yes, you are! In fact, you **4**) (always / disturb) me! Go downstairs now and play in the living room.

Jim: But my mother **5**) (not / want) that! Her friends **6**) (arrive) at 3.

Nick: Oh, **7**) (she / expect) guests?

Jim: Yes.

Nick: Who is coming? **8**) (she / tell) you?

Jim: Ms Brown and Ms Smith. Ms Brown **9**) (bring) her son Bill, too.

Nick: That's great! I **10**) (not / see) Bill for a long time and I miss him.

1 Present Tenses

28. Circle the correct choice.

1. **A:** Call your wife now and give her the good news.
B: I can't because I my phone with me.
a) am not having b) don't have c) haven't had
2. **A:** Oh, look! It has begun to rain! We will get wet.
B: Don't worry! Luckily, I my umbrella with me.
a) have taken b) take c) am taking
3. **A:** What beautiful flowers!
B: My boyfriend them to me.
a) has been sending b) has sent c) is sending
4. **A:** Why isn't Ted coming to Joe's party next Saturday?
B: Because he an appointment to see his dentist at 4 o'clock on that day.
a) has b) is having c) has had
5. **A:** Don't run! The bus
B: Oh, really? Then I must take the next bus.
a) has left b) has been leaving c) leaves
6. **A:** Why aren't you moving to your new flat?
B: Because I've ordered some new furniture, but it yet.
a) doesn't arrive b) hasn't arrived c) isn't arriving
7. **A:** Usually, I don't eat much meat.
B: But you a lot of burgers lately.
a) are eating b) eat c) have been eating
8. **A:** Why are you taking Mindy to the doctor?
B: She a high temperature since morning. It a bit!
a) has / isn't dropping b) has had / hasn't dropped
c) has been having / doesn't drop

29. Find the mistake in each sentence and write the correct form in the blank.

1. I have been working in this company since years.
2. You always are lying to me!
3. Harry has gone to the shops and returned with two bags full of groceries.
4. I have been inviting four people so far.
5. The meeting hasn't begun already.
6. I have been breaking my reading glasses. I need to buy a new pair.
7. The first bus from Brighton normally is arriving at 6 a.m., but it is late today.
8. Emily has ever taken her little son to the zoo because he is afraid of animals.
9. I have yet finished this book.
10. The teacher is giving us very little homework lately.

Paraphrasing

Bir cümle, aşağıdaki örneklerde olduğu gibi, benzer anlamı verecek şekilde başka kelime veya kalıplarla da ifade edilebilir.

1. I met John two years ago.
know → I **have known** John **for** two years.
2. We are still doing the first task.
yet → We **haven't finished** the first task **yet**.
3. This is the first time I have tasted sushi.
before → I **have never tasted** sushi **before**.
4. I have never seen such a big dog in my life.
ever → This is the biggest dog I **have ever seen** in my life.
5. I arrived here at 3 o'clock.
since → I **have been** here **since** 3 o'clock.

30. Rewrite the sentences using 2-5 words, including the words in brackets.

1. He became a doctor five years ago.
(**been**) He *has been a doctor for* five years.
2. This is the funniest joke I have ever heard.
(**never**) I such a funny joke before.
3. He began working here in 2000.
(**been**) He 2000.
4. She hasn't finished cooking yet.
(**still**) She
5. I have answered five questions so far.
(**the sixth**) I question now.
6. I bought this phone two years ago.
(**been**) I for two years.
7. This is my first trip to London.
(**never**) I before.

1 Present Tenses

Reading Practice

Read the text and do the activities below.

Changes in the climate of an area usually affect the plants and animals that live there. Some species adapt to the changes, but others move to distant places where the climate is more suitable for their survival. For example, as temperatures are rising in northern countries, foxes and butterflies are moving farther north or to higher places, which are much cooler. Many animals have changed their behaviour because of the rising temperatures. For example, some squirrels are ending their hibernations three weeks earlier now, and sea turtles are laying their eggs earlier than before. Rising temperatures have also affected plant life. Many plants are growing and blooming earlier in spring and surviving longer into fall.

a) Write **True (T)** or **False (F)**.

1. Climate change does not affect plant species.
2. Because of climate change, some species are moving to different places.
3. Higher places have lower temperatures.
4. Some squirrels are hibernating for longer periods of time now.
5. Because of rising temperatures, some plants are dying earlier.

b) Answer the questions.

1. How is the climate changing in northern countries?
.....
2. Which animals are moving farther north?
.....
3. Why are some animals moving to higher places?
.....
4. Which animals are laying their eggs earlier than before?
.....
5. Why are most plants growing and blooming earlier in spring?
.....

Oral Practice



My town, 15 years ago



My town, now

Look at these two pictures of the same town and using the prompts given, say what **has happened** and what **is happening**.

- a) my town / change / a lot / since my childhood
My town has changed a lot since my childhood.
- b) they / pull down / the small old homes and buildings
- c) they / replace / them / with tall modern ones
- d) the old market / disappear
- e) there / be / a big shopping centre / in its place / now
- f) changes / still / go on
- g) at the moment, they / build / more homes
- h) they / renovate / the old buildings, too

Writing Practice

Now, write a paragraph with the sentences you have made in the Oral Practice. Make sure your sentences are in the correct order.

My town has changed a lot since my childhood.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

As a result of these changes, my town looks like a completely different place now!