

...his famous study of germs. Pasteur was one of the first to understand that many diseases could be caused by these invisible organisms. Only a few other scientists had believed this before Pasteur. He advised doctors to wash their hands before treating patients. His research confirmed that a living organism could not arise spontaneously, but only from pre-existing organisms. One of his most important contributions was a technique called pasteurization. Pasteurization is a process that kills germs in liquids such as milk or beer. Before Pasteur's discovery, people were no longer infected with diseases such as milk or beer. But after Pasteur's discovery, people are no longer infected with diseases. Just as important as pasteurization is immunization. Pasteur found that a disease could be made safe, or immune, from a person by giving them some weakened germs that cause the disease. This is called immunization. Today, many diseases are prevented by the use of this technique. One such disease is rabies. Rabies is a disease that some animals, such as dogs, cats, and bats, can get. If a person is bitten by a rabid animal, they can get the disease. But if the person is given the vaccine, they can be saved. Pasteur's discovery of rabies vaccine saved the world. He was greatly honored around the world for his work. He is considered to be the greatest figure in the history of medicine. If you are interested in the behaviour of people and animals, you might enjoy the study of psychology. Psychology is the study of the mind and behaviour, but this is a very large area of study. There are many different branches of psychology, each of which studies a different aspect of behaviour. Social psychologists study the behaviour of people. For example, a social psychologist might study the situations that cause people to behave in certain ways.

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ÖNSÖZ

Sistemimizdeki Level1 ve Level2 çalışmaları, daha çok günlük bir dil ile kelime dağarcığını geliştirmeyi amaçlarken akademik düzeyde gramer ve dil becerisini geliştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Akademik kelime dağarcığı ve akademik içerikli makaleler için ise Level3 kitabı ön plana çıkmaktadır. Gramer ve okuma becerisi açısından Level1 ve Level2 aşamalarını bitirenler Level3te herhangi bir sorun yaşamazlar ama kelime dağarcıklarını burada geliştirmeleri gerekmektedir. Bu kitapta sosyal, sağlık ve fen alanlarında temel akademik kelimelerden oluşan metinler bulunmaktadır. Hangi alanda okuma yapmak isterseniz isteyin sizlere gerekli olacak akademik kelimeler bu kitapta verilmektedir. Bu kitabı bitirdikten sonra kendi alanlarındaki spesifik kelimelere ve okumalara rahatlıkla yönelebilirsiniz. Ayrıca kitabımızın bu yeni formatı ile birlikte daha önce kitap içinde her 6 parçada bir olan mekanik kelime çalışmaları ayrı bir ek kitapta toparlanmış çıktı alıp almamak kullanıcının isteğine bırakılmıştır. Söz konusu alıştırmalar bazı öğrenciler tarafından çok zevkli ve gerekli bulunurken başka öğrenciler tarafından sıkıcı bulunmuştur. Taktiri öğrencilerimize bırakıyoruz 😊.

Parçaların dinlemelerini yaparak akademik dinleme becerinizi de geliştirebilirsiniz. Ayrıca www.phdakademi.com üzerinde metinlerin ayrıntılı çözümlmeleri ve kelime açıklamalarını ve detaylarını her bir metin için video formatında bulabilirsiniz. Söz konusu videolarda özellikle YDS, YÖKDİL, YDT ve TIPDİL gibi sınavlar göz önünde bulundurulması gereken açıklamalar yapılmış ve bu sınavlarda sizlere kolaylık sağlayacak ipuçları verilmiştir.

Dil alanındaki eksikliklere az da olsa katkıda bulunmaktan mutluluk duyar, çalışmalarınızda başarılar dileriz.

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1. Louis Pasteur

Louis Pasteur was one of the greatest scientists of all time. Pasteur made very important **discoveries** in biology and chemistry, and the techniques he developed helped **greatly** to develop medical science and the **agricultural** and food industries. Pasteur was born in a small town in France during the year 1822. When he was a young man, Pasteur studied science at a university in the city of Paris. He soon did some excellent work in chemistry, and later began his famous study of germs. Pasteur was one of the first scientists to understand that many diseases could be caused by **extremely** small, **invisible** organisms. Only a few other scientists had believed this before Pasteur. He **advised** doctors to wash their hands **thoroughly** before treating **patients**. Pasteur also **demonstrated** that life forms did not **arise** **spontaneously**. His **research** **confirmed** the idea, **developed** by **previous** scientists, that a living organism would not appear **unless** other **individuals** of its kind were present. One of Pasteur's most important **contributions** was a technique that has been **named after** him: pasteurization. Pasteurization kills the germs that are found in drinks such as milk or beer. Because of Pasteur's technique, people are no longer infected with diseases by drinking these liquids. Just as important as pasteurization was a technique called **immunization**. Pasteur found that a person or animal could be made safe, or immune, from a disease, by injecting the person with some **weakened** germs that **cause** the disease. The body can **resist** the disease after being immunized in this way. Today, many diseases are prevented by the use of this technique. Pasteur's discoveries also helped to save people who had already been infected with diseases. One such disease is **rabies**. Rabies is a disease that sometimes **occurs** in animals. This disease usually kills the animal, but before dying, the animal becomes very aggressive, and may **spread** the disease by **biting** a person or another animal. One day, the parents of a young boy came to Pasteur. Their son had been bitten by a dog that had the rabies disease. The parents knew that their son would die from the disease, unless something could be done to save him. Pasteur agreed to help the boy, and the immunization technique saved the boy's life. Pasteur died in 1895. He was greatly admired around the world for his **achievements**, which have helped all of **humankind**. Today, Pasteur is **considered** to be the greatest **figure** in the history of medicine.

discovery	keşif
greatly	büyük ölçüde
agricultural	tarımsal
industry	endüstri
excellent	mükemmel
extremely	son derece, oldukça
invisible	görünmez
to advise	tavsiye etmek
thoroughly	baştan başa, tamamında
patient	hasta, sabırlı
to demonstrate	göstermek, gösteri yap-
to arise	kaldırmak, büyütmek
spontaneously	kendiliğinden, doğal olarak
research	araştırma
to confirm	onaylamak, kabul etmek
to develop	gelişmek, geliştirmek
previous	önceki
unless	-medikçe, -madıkça
individual	bireysel, birey
contribution	katkı
to name after	birinin ardından isimlendirmek
pasteurization	pasterözasyon
immunization	aşılama, bağışıklık kazandırma
to inject	enjekte etmek, iğne yapmak
to weaken	zayıflatmak
weakened	zayıflatılmış
to cause	neden olmak
to resist	dayanmak, direnmek
to infect	hastalık (enfeksiyon) bulaştırmak
rabies	kuduz
to occur	ortaya çıkmak, meydana gel-
aggressive	saldırgan
to spread	yayılmak, yaymak
to bite	ısırmak
achievement	başarı, kazanma
humankind	İnsanoğlu
to consider	düşünmek
figure	figür

1. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
discover	discoverer, discovery		
	greatness	great	greatly
excel	excellence	excellent	excellently
	extreme, extremism, extremist, extremity	extreme, extremist	extremely
advise	advice, adviser	advisable, inadvisable, advisory	
	patience, impatience, patient	patient, impatient	patiently, impatiently
demonstrate	demonstration, demonstrator	demonstrable, demonstrative	demonstrably
search, research	search, research, researcher	searching, searchable	searchingly
confirm	confirmation	confirmed, unconfirmed	
develop, redevelop	developer, development, redevelopment	developed, undeveloped, developing	
contribute	contribution, contributor	contributory	
weaken	weaking, weakness	weak	weakly
infect, disinfect	infection, disinfectant	infectious	infectiously
achieve	achievement, achiever	achievable	
	human, humanism, humanity, inhumanity	human, inhuman, superhuman, humane	humanly, humanely
consider, reconsider	consideration	considerable, considerate, inconsiderate, considered	considerably, considerately

Soruları çözmeden önce sonraki sayfadaki “Kelime Kullanımı Ve Kelime Sorularının Çözümü” bölümünü okuyun lütfen.

- Einstein ---- that the speed of light is constant, regardless of the motion of the observer.**
A) advised B) weakened
C) demonstrated D) infected
E) prevented
Einstein, ışığın hızının sabit olduğunu ne yaptı?
- The story of George Washington Carver's life is interesting and inspiring, as it shows how some people can ---- success despite adversity.**
A) weaken B) arise
C) consider D) achieve
E) solve
İnsanlar başarıyı ne yapabilirler? Ve Carver'ın yaşamı bunu gösterebilir?
- The president gave to the press that terrorists had threatened to ---- the water supply with a deadly virus.**
A) suffer B) infect
C) attach D) attract
E) arise
Su kaynağını ölümcül bir virus ile ne yapacak?
- There is always the chance that a/an ---- will use nuclear weapons and start a nuclear war.**
A) extremist B) discoverer
C) patience D) demonstration
E) contribution
Bir ne nükleer silah kullanıp nükleer savaş başlatır?
- What we teach to our students in class is no doubt closely related to what we have learned or discovered from our ----.**
A) violence B) achievers
C) advice D) prevention
E) researches
Çocuklara öğrettiğimiz şeyler nelerimizden öğrendiğimiz şeylerdir?
- There is ample evidence that ---- for the safety of the public is not always a priority in business decisions.**
A) aggression B) consideration
C) disinfectant D) extremity
E) weakness
Kamu güvenliği için olan neler ticari kararlardan bi öncelik değil?
- In 1798, Edward Jenner proved that people could be vaccinated against ---- diseases.**
A) excellent B) achievable
C) infectious D) undeveloped
E) patient
İnsanlar nasıl hastalıklara karşı aşılanır?
- It is ---- to take the stairs instead of the elevator in case of an emergency such as earthquake, tsunami and fire.**
A) advisable B) contributory
C) superhuman D) inconsiderate
E) extremist
Deprem anında asansör yerine merdiveni kullanmak nedir?
- The Islamic world generally held far more ---- attitudes toward people with mental illnesses, unlike western countries which tortured them.**
A) humane B) searching
C) demonstrative D) weak
E) violent
Zihinsel engellilere eziyet eden batı ülkelerinin aksine İslam dünyası onlara karşı nasıl bir tutum sergilemiş?
- Newton answered the objections carefully and at first ---- but later with growing irritation.**
A) extremely B) searchingly
C) patiently D) repeatedly
E) violently
Adam başlangıçta nasıl bir şekilde cevap vermiş ama daha sonra git gide artan bir sinir ile cevap vermiş?
- Although Edison was a/an ---- creative man, he believed that his success was due to many hours of hard work.**
A) violently B) humanely
C) weakly D) extremely
E) impatiently
Edison nasıl yaratıcı bir adamdı?
- Beethoven performed some music for Mozart, who was ----impressed by the talent of this young man**
A) infectiously B) knowingly
C) greatly D) decidedly
E) considerably
Mozart nasıl/ne kadar etkilenmiş?

Kelime Kullanımı Ve Kelime Sorularının Çözümü

Her parçadan sonra verilen kelime türemelerinin aktif olarak kullanımı anlamak için aşağıdaki açıklamaları lütfen dikkate alın. Daha sonra da türemeler listesi altındaki kelime sorularını çözün.

1. Verbs/Fiiller

Derse başladığımız ilk günden beri hep I love you deyip durduk ve yine I love you ile devam edeceğiz. Bir cümle içinde love yerinde kullanılan yapıya verb/fiil diyoruz. Sos tablosu ile genel olarak fiillerin İngilizcedeki kullanımlarını verdik. 1. sütunda am/is/are/was/were/will be yapılarını verirken her ne kadar o dönemdeki seviyelere bağlı olarak fiil yok desek de aslında "be" fiili söz konusu idi. Diğer sütunlarda da zamanlar bağlamında kullanımlarını gördük. Bunlara ek olarak "Modals" konusu içinde de fiillerin kullanımı var. Ayrıca "Gerund- Infinitive" konusu içinde fiillere yönelik birtakım özellikleri gördük. Birkaç örnek ile fiilleri görelim. Fiillerin altlarını çizip koyu olarak göstereceğim.

I **love** you.

You **have learnt** English up to now.

İrem **is studying** at the moment.

I can **hear** the kettle **boiling**.

When I **was walking** in Hançerli, I **saw** many birds.

Kelime soruları içindeki fiil sorularını çözerken:

Kelime sorularında sorulan fiil sorularını çözerken fiilin geçişli olup olmadığına dikkat etmeliyiz. Neymiş bu geçişli-geçişsiz fiil ve bunu nasıl kullanacağız bakalım.

a. Transitive - Geçişli fiil: Bu fiiller kendinden sonra nesne alabilen fiillerdir. Hani taaa level1 içinde love diyorsanız devamında you'sunu da demelisiniz derdik ya ve ekledik: Fiilin nesnesini mutlaka kullanmalıyız diye işte o günden fark ettirmeden bu konuya dikkat çekmeye çalıştık. Ve yine passive konusu içinde bu konuya değinmiştik. Passive yapabilmek için nesnenin kulağından tutup başa almamız lazım demiştik. Eğer nesnesi yoksa passive fiil olmaz demiştik. Dolayısıyla fiil geçişli ise mutlaka nesnesini kullanmamız gerek devamında. Eğer passive yapmışsak nesneyi başa almamız gerekir.

eat a banana, drive a car, love a girl, watch a film, break a glass...

Bu durumda geçişli fiillere dair soru sorulmuşsa nasıl çözeceğiz. Tabii ki nesnesine ve öznesine bakacağız. Özne o nesne ile ne yapar.

I ----- tea. (drive-drink-see-eat). Çok mu kolay oldu? 😊 amacımız nasıl düşünmeniz gerektiğini öğretmek. Bu soruda "Ben çayı ne yaparım?" diye düşünmemiz lazım. Drive ve eat olamayacağına göre see ve drink arasında kalıp daha uygun olanını seçmemiz gerek.

I ----- a car. (drive-drink-see-eat). Ben arabayı ne yaparım? Bu kez drink ve eat gider ve drive ve see kalır. Anlam olarak drive çok daha güzel duruyor ama soru kökünde başka bağlam varsa ona bakmak gerekir.

An apple was ----- . (eaten, drunk, read, seen). Bu kez passive bir cümle var. Nesne ne yapıldı? Diye düşünmemiz lazım.

b. Intransitive- Geçişsiz fiil: Bu fiiller kendinden sonra nesne almıyorlar. Yani sürecin başından beri love varsa you olacak kuralımız bu fiiller için geçerli değil çünkü bunların nesnesi olamıyor. Mesala, yükselmek/artmak anlamında "rise" fiili. Enflasyon yükseldi/arttı. Güneş yükseldi. Dediğimizde fiilin nesnesi olamıyor. Aynı durum Türkçede de geçerli.

The inflation **rose**.

The building **collapsed**.

I **lived** in Elazığ.

The girl **smiled**.

Ali **sat** down.

Bu durumda fiilleri öğrenirken geçişli olup olmadıklarına da dikkat etmemiz gerekiyor.

Soru çözerken eğer geçişsiz fiil sorulmuşsa bu durumda o özne "ne yapar/ ne olur" diye düşünmemiz gerekir.

Önemli not: Burada örnekleri bilerek çok kolay yapıyorum ki daha rahat bakış açısı geliştiresiniz.

The inflation ----- in 1985. (rose-smiled-ate-drove). Enflasyon ne oldu? Yükseldi? Gülmüştü? Yedi? (Nesne gerekirdi.) Sürdü (nesne gerekirdi.) (Bu arada sürdü derken devam etti anlamında değil araba sürdü anlamında. Türkçemizin azizliğine de dikkat etmek gerek :P)

2. Nouns/İsimler:

I love you cümle dizgisi içerisinde öncelikle I ve you yerinde kullanılır. Yani başlıca özne ve nesne konumunda kullanılır. Ama Noun Clause konusu kapsamında anlattığımız gibi temel 5 yerde kullanmak mümkün.

1. Özne konumunda (fiilden önce): **The girl** loves the cat.

2. Nesne konumunda (fiilden sonra): The girl loved **the cat**.

3. Preposition'dan sonra: The girl was interested in **cats**. The girl saw a cat in **the garden**.

4. Sıfattan sonra: The girl saw a cute **cat**. The clever **boy** saw an old **lady** in the busy **street**.

5. To be fiilinden sonra (am/is/are/was/were/be...den sonra): Ayşe is the girl who saw the cute cat in the big garden.

Soruları çözerken bu konulara dikkat ederek çözersek çok daha rahat çözeriz.

Mesela **özne konumunda** bir isim sorulmuşsa o fiili ve nesneyi Kim/ne yapar diye düşünmek gerek.

The ----- ate the mouse.(cat-girl-inflation-car) 😊 çok zor oldu ama işte fikriniz olsun. Fareyi ne yedi? Kedi yedi? Kız yedi :P ? Enflasyon yedi? Araba yedi?

Nesne konumunda ise özne neyi/kimi yaptı? Fiile dikkat etmek gerekecek.

The cat ate the ----- . (girl- mouse-inflation-car) Kedi neyi yedi?

Preposition'dan sonra ise prep'in ne tür prep olduğu önemli. Zaman/Mekan ise bunlara uygun soru sorulmalı. Eğer bir fiile/sıfata bağlı ise ona göre soru sorulmalı.

Ali saw the cat in the ----- . (garden-girl-inflation-table). Mekan prep'i olduğu için nerede gördü diye düşünmeniz gerek.

Ali saw the cat in the garden in the ----- . (evening-girl-inflation-table). Mekanı zaten verdiği için doğrudan zaman diye düşünüp sormak gerek.

Ali is intereseted in the ----- and he feeds one at home. (cats-girls-inflation-sky). Prep burada interested sıfatına bağlı dolayısıyla neye ilgi duyuyor diye düşünmek gerek ayrıca yukarıdaki örneklerden ayrı olarak bağlam da verilmiş. Bir tane evde besliyor diye. Dolayısıyla ne besliyor diye de düşünmek gerek.

Sıfattan sonra ise sıfat orada hangi ismi niteler diye düşünmemiz gerek. Mesala

Ali saw a massive ----- and was frightened.(kocaman devasa bir ne gördü ve korktu?) (mouse-car-table-book).

3. Adjectives/Sıfatlar:

Sıfatlar temel olarak bir isimden önce ve onu niteler şekilde ya da to be (am/is/are/was/were/be...)'den sonra gelir. Bazen özel bir takım fiillerden sonra da kullanımları mümkündür.

A beautiful girl/A clever boy/a cute cat/big cities/a fast car... (isimden önce)

Ayşe is clever. / Ali is hardworking. / The car is fast. (to be'den sonra)

Algıma fiilleri gibi bazı fiillerden sonra sıfat kullanmak yine mümkündür. (look,seem, taste, smell, feel, sound) Bu fiiller görünmek, tadında olmak, kokmak, hissinin vermek, kulağa gelmek anlamlarında iseler yani geçişsiz iseler (nesne almıyorlarsa) devamlarında sıfat alırlar. (Zarf almazlar.)

The soup smells/tastes delicious. / She looks beautiful. / It feels rough. / That sounds crazy.

Ayrıca sıfatları fiil yapmak için kullanılan (get/become/prove/grow) fiilleri de kendilerinden sonra sıfat alabilir.

Get	beautiful = güzelleşmek (get/become beautiful)
Become	small = küçülmek
	better = iyileşmek
	worse = kötüleşmek
	cold =soğumak
	warm =ısınmak
	vb kullanımlar.

Soruları çözerken eğer ismin önünde ise sıfatın o ismi niteleyip nitelemediğine bakmak gerekir. Aynı durum to be sonrasında ise yine geçerlidir.

A ----- car (weak-cold-deep-fast) Nasıl araba? Zayıf araba? Soğuk araba? Derin araba? Hızlı araba?

The car is very ----- ((weak-cold-deep-fast) Aynı durum burada da geçerli. Araba çok ne?

Sıfat alabilen özel fiiller söz konusu ise o fiille beraber çevirmek gerekir.

The country has become ----- . (thin-narrow-delicious-modern) Ülke ne oldu? İnce oldu? Dar oldu? Lezzetli oldu? Modern oldu?

4. Adverbs/Zarfılar:

Zarfılar genellikle bir fiili nitelerler ve bazen fiilden önce bazen ise fiilden sonra gelirler. Sıklık zarfı (never, always, usually, sometimes, hardly ever...) genellikle fiilden önce gelirler ama to be (am/is/are/was/were/be...)'den sonra gelirler.

She is **always** happy. (to be'den sonra sıklık zarfı) / She **always** gets up early. (fiilden önce sıklık zarfı).

She drives her car **slowly/carefully/carelessly/cautiously/fast**. (heps -ly alırken fast almadı çünkü zarf hali aynı) (örnekte zarfı fiilden sonra gelip fiilin nasıl gerçekleştiğini anlatıyor. O arabayı yavaş/dikkatli/dikkatsiz/tedbirli/hızlı sürüyor.

Ayrıca Zarfılar sıfatlardan ve zarflardan önce gelerek onları da niteleyebilirler. Çoğunla -ly takısı alarak sıfatlar zarflara dönüşür. Ama bu durumun da istisnaları vardır.

Extremely beautiful/fast/modern (son derece güzel/hızlı/modern) sıfatı niteler konumunda zarf kullanılmış.

She drives her car **very/really/extremely** slowly. (zarfı niteler durumunda zarf)

Soruları çözerken sorulan zarfın neyi nitelediği belirlenip ona göre düşünülmesi.

2. Psychology

Are you interested in the **behaviour** of people and animals? If you are, then you might enjoy the study of psychology. Psychology is the study of behaviour, but this is a very large area of study. There are **several** different branches of psychology, each of which studies a different **aspect** of behaviour. Social psychologists study interactions **among** people. For example, a social psychologist might try to learn about the **situations** that **cause** people to **behave aggressively**. Another question studied by social psychologists is why **certain** people become **attracted** to **each other**. One of the interesting problems in social psychology is **conformity**: what causes people to behave in the same way, and to follow what others do and say? **Cognitive** psychologists study thinking, **memory**, and language. One problem studied by cognitive psychologists is how people remember numbers. For example, what is the best way to memorize some numbers? Is it better to repeat the numbers to **oneself**, or to try to **attach** some meaning to these numbers? A cognitive psychologist might also study language. For example, why can young children learn a second language so quickly and easily? Cognitive psychologists are also interested in the ways that people learn to **solve** problems, such as finding a new place. Clinical psychologists study mental illnesses. For example, a clinical psychologist might try to find out the causes of depression and to **figure out** ways of helping people who are depressed. Other clinical psychologists might study the behaviour of people who **suffer from addiction** to drugs, **so that** this problem can be **prevented** and treated. Another topic of interest to clinical psychologists is **violent** behaviour. It is very important to find ways of preventing **violence** and to change the behaviour of persons who act **violently**. Some psychologists are interested in the **measurement** of psychological **characteristics**. For example, psychologists might develop tests to **assess** a person's **intelligence**, **personality traits**, or interests. These tests can be used to help people **make decisions** about education, **occupation**, and clinical treatment. Psychologists who study the behaviour of animals are called ethologists. Ethologists often go into **wilderness** areas to watch the activity of birds, fish, or other animals. These psychologists try to figure out why it is that some animals have "**instincts**" for **various** behaviours such as **parenting**, **mating**, or **fighting**. Some ethologists have learned very much about the unusual behaviours **observed** in many animals. These are only a few of the many areas of psychology. **Truly**, psychology is one of the most interesting areas of **knowledge**!

behaviour	davranış
several	birçok
aspect	özellik, yön
interaction	etkileşim
among	arasında
situation	durum, hal
to cause	neden olmak
to behave	davranmak
aggressively	saldırgan bir şekilde
certain	belirli, kesin
to attract	cezbetmek, çekmek
each other	birbirlerine
conformity	uygunluk, uyumluluk, uyma
cognitive	bilişsel
memory	hafıza
to repeat	tekrarlamak
oneself	kendi kendine
to attach	bağlamak, iliştiirmek
to solve	çözmek
clinical	klinik, klinikle ilgili
to figure out	anlamak, çözmek
to suffer from	acı çekmek, sorun yaşamak
addiction	bağımlılık
so that	-sın diye
to prevent	önlemek
violent	şiddetli, sert, şiddete baş vuran
measurement	ölçü, önlem
characteristics	özellik
to assess	değerlendirmek
intelligence	zeka, bilgi
personality traits	kişilik özellikleri
to make decision	karar vermek
occupation	meslek, işgal, meşgale
wilderness	ıssız yer, kır, vahşi yaşam alanı
instinct	iç güdü
various	çeşitli
parenting	anne babalık
mating	kur, kur yapma
fighting	savaşma, savaşma, dövüş
unusual	sıradışı
to observe	gözlem yapmak
truly	gerçekte, aslında
knowledge	bilgi

2. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
behave, misbehave	behaviour/US behavior, misbehaviour/US misbehavior	behavioural/US behavioral	
act	act, action, inaction, interaction, reaction, transaction	acting	
	certainty, uncertainty	certain, uncertain	certainly, uncertainly
attract	attraction, attractiveness	attractive, unattractive	attractively
memorize	memorial, memory	memorable	memorably
repeat	repeat, repetition	repeated, repetitive/repetitious	repeatedly, repetitively
attach, detach	attachment	attached, unattached, detachable, detached	
solve	solution, solvent, solubility, solvency	soluble, insoluble, unsolved, solvent, solvable	
suffer	sufferer, suffering, sufferance	insufferable	insufferably
prevent	prevention	preventable, preventive/preventative	
violate	violence	violent, non-violent	violently
measure	measure, measurement	measurable, immeasurable, measured	immeasurably
characterize	character, characteristic, characterization	characteristic, uncharacteristic	characteristically
	intelligence	intelligent, unintelligent, intelligible, unintelligible	intelligently
decide	decision, indecision	decided, undecided, decisive, indecisive	decidedly, decisively, indecisively
vary	variable, variance, variant, variety, variation	variable, varied, various	invariably, variously
	truth, untruth, truthfulness	true, untrue, truthful	truly, truthfully
know	knowledge	knowing, knowledgeable, known, unknown	knowingly, unknowingly, knowledgeably

- The minister denied the accusation that he ---- dishonestly during the time he was in office, and added that somebody was setting a trap.
A) attracted B) attached
C) behaved D) suffered
E) prevented
- There is a blood test to ---- levels of a protein that might signal the presence of cancer.
A) solve B) measure
C) violate D) vary
E) attach
- Manners ---- from culture to culture, but the intention is the same: to treat people with consideration.
A) act B) solve
C) behave D) violate
E) vary
- Such documents, appended to an e-mail message, are called ----.
A) violence B) solution
C) attachments D) attraction
E) variance
- By the end of this year, we certainly will have found a satisfactory ---- to our computer security problem.
A) suffering B) solution
C) intelligence D) decision
E) character
- Scientists have gained detailed ---- of the complex process of photosynthesis, which will be summarized only briefly in this book.
A) repetition B) prevention
C) violence D) measurement
E) knowledge
- There is increasing ---- regarding the possible effects of global climate change on worldwide patterns of rainfall, so no one knows for sure what will happen.
A) solution B) uncertainty
C) memory D) attraction
E) decision
- Even though dolphins and monkeys have developed differently over time, their brains have developed a similar ----.
A) repetition B) violence
C) decision D) intelligence
E) measure
- Other forms of therapy, such as ---- therapy and cognitive therapy, focus on the behavior itself and teach people skills to correct it.
A) violent B) measurable
C) soluble D) truthful
E) behavioral
- In Nigeria, many tribes sometimes fight ---- with each other and with other minority groups.
A) violently B) truthfully
C) insufferably D) indecisively
E) memorably
- People who get migraine headaches get them ---- month after month, year after year.
A) decisively B) truly
C) knowingly D) repeatedly
E) intelligently
- Often an infected person remains unaware that he or she carries HIV and ---- transmits the virus to others during this phase of the infection.
A) unknowingly B) memorably
C) violently D) variously
E) knowledgeably

3. Corruption

When an **official** of a **government** or business is acting dishonestly, we say that this person is corrupt. **Corruption** is a serious problem in many countries around the world. There are several different kinds of corrupt practices, **including bribes, kickbacks, nepotism, and embezzlement**. A bribe is a **payment** of money or some other **benefit, in exchange for** a decision that would not **otherwise** be made. For example, an **accused criminal** might bribe a judge so that the judge would make a decision of "not **guilty**." Another example is that a business owner might bribe a government official so that the official would **allow** the **construction** of very **unsafe** buildings. A kickback is similar to a bribe, except that the official receives some part of the money in a dishonest business deal. For example, governments sometimes decide which **company** should build a road. A company might offer money to the government official who makes the decision, so that this company will be chosen, **even if** it is not the best company for the job. Nepotism happens when an official **unfairly** gives **advantages** to his or her relatives. For example, a government official might hire a brother or sister to do a job **even though** other people would be much better qualified for the job. Of course, all of us want to help our relatives, but it is wrong to do this **at the expense of** the public. Embezzlement happens when an official secretly steals some money from a company or government. For example, a **manager** at a company might secretly move some of the company's money to his or her own bank account, or that manager might lie about his or her expenses **in order to** receive more payment from the company. Corruption has very bad effects on people, **in several ways**. Sometimes it can **lead to** very dangerous **situations**. One example of this is when unsafe construction projects are **approved** by officials who have been bribed. Another example is when criminals are **freed as a result of** bribes. Also, a country's economy can be **damaged** by **corruption**. For example, if companies must pay bribes in order to do business, then they may decide to leave the country. Also, if people's tax money is stolen by corrupt officials, this makes the people poorer. **In addition**, when company officials are corrupt, it makes the company less able to **compete with** other companies. How can corruption be stopped? An important step is for each person to decide not to act in ways that are corrupt. People must agree to **take this problem seriously**. Also, each company and each government must have **strict rules** about corruption. It must be very clear to all employees-from the lowest to the highest-that corruption is **totally unacceptable**.

official	resmi, memur, subay
government	hükümet
corrupt	yolsuzluk yapan, şerefsiz
corruption	yolsuzluk, rüşvet alma
including	içeren, kapsayan
bribe	rüşvet
kickback	rüşvet, komisyon
nepotism	adam (akraba)kayırmacılık
embezzlement	zimmete para geçirme
payment	ödeme
in exchange for	karşılığında, bedel olarak
otherwise	aksi takdirde, yoksa
to accuse	suçlamak
accused	suçlanan kişi, sanık
criminal	suçlu, suç işleyen
guilty	suçlu
to allow	izin vermek, olanak sağlamak
construction	yapım, inşa
unsafe	güvensiz
company	şirket
even if	-sa bile
unfairly	adaletsizce
advantage	fayda, avantaj
even though	-e rağmen
at the expense of	zararına, pahasına
secretly	gizliden, gizli bir şekilde
to steal	çalmak
manager	müdür
in order to	-mek için, -mak için
in several ways	bir çok bakımdan, birçok şekilde
to lead to	neden olmak, sebep olmak
situation	durum, hal
to approve	onaylamak, tasvip etmek
to free	serbest (özgür) bırakmak
as a result of	sonucunda, -den dolayı
to damage	zarar vermek, hasar bırakmak
in addition	dahası, buna ek olarak
to compete with	yarışmak, rekabet etmek
to take something seriously	birşeyi ciddiye almak
strict rules	sıkı kurallar
totally	tamamen, toplam
unacceptable	kabul edilemez

3. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
officiate	office, officer, official, officialdom	official, unofficial	officially, unofficially
govern	government, governor	governmental, governing	governmentally
pay, repay	pay, payment, repayment, payee, payer, payoff, payback, payout	unpaid, underpaid	
accuse	accusation, the accused, accuser	accusing	accusingly
incriminate	crime, criminal, criminologist	criminal, incriminating	criminally
	guilt, guiltiness	guilty	guiltily
	safe, safety	safe, unsafe	safely
	fairness	fair, unfair	fairly, unfairly
	advantage, disadvantage	advantageous, disadvantaged	advantageously
	secrecy, secret, secretiveness	secret, secretive	secretly, secretively
manage	management, manager, manageress	manageable, unmanageable, managerial	
lead	lead, leader, leadership	lead, leading	
approve, disapprove	approval, disapproval	approving, disapproving	approvingly
free	freebie, freedom	free	free, freely
damage	damage, damages	damaging, undamaged	
add	addition	additional	additionally
compete	competition, competitor	competitive, uncompetitive	competitively
accept	acceptance	acceptable, unacceptable, accepted	acceptably, unacceptably

- If one person ----- another of a crime, they would be forced to fight each other with some weapon.
A) governed B) damaged
C) led D) accused
E) competed
- No free discussion took place in many countries, and citizens could only ----- or reject proposals presented by a member of royal family.
A) manage B) accuse
C) lead D) add
E) approve
- San Francisco was destroyed by an earthquake in 1906 and was ----- again in 1989.
A) damaged B) accused
C) approved D) competed
E) accepted
- Unfortunately, many high-caliber athletes without such financial support simply could not afford to train and compete in international -----.
A) payment B) acceptance
C) approval D) addition
E) competition
- Police officers cannot simply enter a person's home to look for evidence of a -----.
A) safety B) crime
C) freedom D) government
E) advantage
- It is too bad that many scientists did not live to see the ----- of their theories because their theories couldn't be understood at that time.
A) acceptance B) crime
C) governor D) freedom
E) damage
- To some people, it is ethically ----- to destroy a human embryo for any reason.
A) safe B) additional
C) secret D) competitive
E) unacceptable
- In China, one reason the disease of AIDS is increasing is because of ----- methods in the collection and sale of blood.
A) unsafe B) fair
C) unpaid D) guilty
E) acceptable
- Juries were often reluctant to hang someone for stealing something small, and might declare the person "not -----".
A) guilty B) underpaid
C) official D) unacceptable
E) manageable
- Mandela wrote much of his autobiography ----- in prison, where it was strictly forbidden for him write anything about his life.
A) freely B) safely
C) secretly D) approvingly
E) competitively
- We need to find sensible ways to manage our resources, and to share them out more -----.
A) guiltily B) criminally
C) disapprovingly D) fairly
E) unacceptably
- In 1942, the Manhattan Project, the American effort to develop an atomic bomb, ----- began although a lot of people were against it.
A) criminally B) accusingly
C) additionally D) fairly
E) officially

4. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
dislocate, relocate, locate	local, location, relocation	local	locally
	north, northerner	north, northerly, northern, northward(s), northbound	north, northward(s), northbound
	continent	continental, intercontinental	
divide, subdivide	divide, division, subdivision	divided, undivided, divisible, divisive	
	forest, deforestation, forestry	forested	
cover, uncover	cover, coverage, covering	undercover, uncovered	undercover
provide	provider, provision, provisions	provisional	provisionally
know	knowledge	knowing, knowledgeable, known, unknown	knowingly, unknowingly, knowledgeably

Lütfen çeldirici şıkları siz yazın 😊

- I can hardly wait for the ground to be ---- with a blanket of white snow.
A)
C)
B) covered
D)
E)
- Nearly all snakes can ---- the bones of their jaws to swallow prey far larger than their own heads.
A) dislocate
C)
B)
D)
E)
- Although there are many radio stations that ---- news and opinions, most radio stations are mainly devoted to playing music of some kind.
A)
C) provide
B)
D)
E)
- In the middle of the Australian ----, a large red rock known as Uluru stands in the desert.
A)
C)
B) continent
D)
E)
- The major cause of ---- is the cutting down of trees to provide fuel for cooking and heating
A)
C) deforestation
B)
D)
E)
- The nervous system has two ----: the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.
A)
C) divisions
B)
D)
E)
- The universities' original intent was to prepare people to be educated human beings and ---- citizens.
A)
C) knowledgeable
B)
D)
E)
- Experts say travelers should not drink water from taps when visiting foreign or ---- areas.
A)
C)
B)
D) unknown
E)
- Dairy farming is really common, and ---- ice-cream is popular with tourists in Kahramanmaraş, whose ice-cream is made of goat milk.
A) local
C)
B)
D)
E)
- This principle of the law means that you should never harm another person ----.
A) knowingly
C)
B)
D)
E)
- These are known as the prairie provinces, because they are ---- made of flat, grassy land.
A) mostly
C)
B)
D)
E)
- The Carvers taught George to read and write, and he became known ---- as an expert on plants in his town.
A)
C)
B)
D)
E) locally



5. Two Great Artists : Leonardo and Michelangelo

Many people admire the paintings and sculptures that artists create. Some very beautiful paintings and sculptures were created by two men who lived in the same country at the same time. These men were Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. They both lived in Italy around the year 1500. Leonardo da Vinci is most famous for his painting called the Mona Lisa. This is perhaps the best-known painting in the world. The Mona Lisa shows the head and shoulders of a dark-haired woman. When people look at this painting, they are often captivated by her smile and by her eyes, which have a look of mystery. Another painting of Leonardo's is called The Last Supper. This painting shows a famous scene from the Christian religion. In this painting, Jesus Christ is seated at the middle of a long table, with his followers (the disciples) seated around him. Many of the paintings that were created at this time have a religious theme. Leonardo was not only an artist; he was also interested in engineering. He actually worked for some time as an advisor to a military leader, helping him to develop new machines for use in war. Leonardo also made rough drawings of machines that are similar to those that were invented much later, such as submarines and helicopters. Obviously, Leonardo was an extremely creative man. Michelangelo was about 23 years younger than Leonardo. In addition to being a painter, Michelangelo was also a sculptor, and many experts consider him the greatest sculptor of all time. One of his most famous sculptures is David, which is a statue of a young man who was a famous figure in the Bible. Another great sculpture of Michelangelo's is called the Pieta. The Pieta shows Mary, the mother of Jesus, holding the body of her son across her lap. Michelangelo is also famous for painting the ceiling of a church known as the Sistine Chapel. The leader of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope Julius, asked Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of this new church. This project required many years of hard work, and the Pope complained that it took too long. However, when the work was finished, the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel was covered with beautiful paintings of many scenes from the Bible. Fortunately, many of the works of Leonardo and of Michelangelo can still be seen today in the art galleries of Europe. During the past 500 years, the color of the paintings had faded somewhat, but in recent years, some work has been done to restore the paintings to their original appearance.

[illegible]

5. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
admire	admiration, admirer	admirable	admirably
create, recreate	creation, creativity, creator	creative, uncreative	creatively
	religion	religious, irreligious	religiously
rough, roughen	rough, roughage, roughness	rough	rough, roughly
invent, reinvent	invention, inventiveness, inventor	inventive	inventively
	extreme, extremism, extremist, extremity	extreme, extremist	extremely
add	addition	additional	additionally
	expert, expertise	expert, inexperienced	expertly
	fortune	fortunate, unfortunate	fortunately, unfortunately
originate	origin, original, originality, originator	original, unoriginal	originally
appear, disappear, reappear	appearance, disappearance, reappearance		

- Sometimes, it is the person whose performance is not perfect, but who puts a special energy, feeling, or enthusiasm into their work that we ----.
A) fade B) appear
C) admire D) originate
E) call
- The Egyptians were impressed by the way a cat could survive numerous high falls, so they ---- the belief that the cat possesses nine lives.
A) finished B) worked
C) covered D) appeared
E) originated
- A falling star is where the star just seems to drop, and it leaves a trail of what ---- like star dust.
A) appears B) creates
C) helps D) considers
E) shows
- By the time a child completes high school, his parents will have spent a ---- on his education.
A) admiration B) fortune
C) religion D) appearance
E) origin
- In 1980, China established four special economic zones in order to attract foreign investors, technology, and ----.
A) creation B) origin
C) expertise D) addition
E) religion
- Although the Internet has some disadvantages, many people see the net as one of the greatest ---- of modern times.
A) extremity B) addition
C) drawings D) inventions
E) submarines
- Many people believed that the theory of evolution was contrary to traditional Christian ---- teachings, which state that the world was created in seven days.
A) inventive B) famous
C) unfortunate D) rough
E) religious
- Many artists deserve to live a better life because of their talent but it is ---- that only the ones who have connections earn a lot of money.
A) unfortunate B) religious
C) original D) admirable
E) rough
- Future profits of a business can never be measured precisely but a ---- estimate of what to expect is possible.
A) religious B) admirable
C) additional D) rough
E) inventive
- Children should eat fruit and vegetables but they ---- need vitamins to grow.
A) inventively B) roughly
C) creatively D) additionally
E) fortunately
- Although it is not used for medicinal purposes today, whiskey was ---- used as a medicine by monks in Scotland.
A) religiously B) expertly
C) admirably D) fortunately
E) originally
- Historically, Tibet was a vast nation, whose area was ---- equal to all of Western Europe.
A) creatively B) unfortunately
C) roughly D) inventively
E) religiously

1. Test Bağlaçlar

1. There has been a great development in medical science and the agricultural and food industries ----- Louis Pasteur.
A) before B) besides
C) thanks to D) whenever
E) such as
2. There are several different branches of psychology ----- social, cognitive and clinical psychologists.
A) after B) such as
C) due to D) on the other hand
E) regardless of
3. ----- an accused criminal gives money to a judge so that the judge would make a decision of "not guilty", this is called bribery.
A) In spite of B) Similarly
C) If D) Because of
E) Although
4. In British Columbia, forestry is an important industry ----- it provides wood for people around the world.
A) because B) as soon as
C) regardless of D) besides
E) before
5. Leonardo was interested in engineering ----- art and he was really creative in both.
A) such as B) in addition
C) even if D) however
E) besides
6. Pasteur's techniques helped greatly to develop medical science ----- the agricultural and food industries.
A) after B) while
C) nevertheless D) in addition to
E) in case of
7. ----- you are interested in the behavior of people and animals, you might enjoy the study of psychology, which is interested in behaviors.
A) Even though B) But
C) If D) So that
E) In case
8. ----- an official secretly steals some money from a company or government, it is called embezzlement.
A) Moreover B) As well as
C) Though D) Before
E) When
9. Saskatchewan is the Canadian province that grows a lot of wheat ----- Alberta, where cattle are raised.
A) in addition B) unlike
C) in case of D) because of
E) if
10. When people look at this painting, they are often captivated ----- its mysterious appearance.
A) due to B) whenever
C) but D) similarly
E) in spite of
11. Because of Pasteur's technique, people are no longer infected with diseases by drinking liquids ----- milk or beer.
A) but B) while
C) whether D) such as
E) after
12. Ethologists often go into wilderness areas ----- they can watch the activity of birds, fish, or other animals.
A) however B) even if
C) besides D) so long as
E) so that
13. Corruption has very bad effects on a country; -----, a country's economy can be damaged by corruption.
A) for example B) due to
C) in addition to D) except for
E) when
14. The summer is short in the northern areas near the arctic region, ----- the winter is long.
A) so that B) hence
C) so D) moreover
E) whereas
15. Some work has been done ----- restore the paintings to their original appearance in recent years.
A) before B) in order that
C) in order to D) even though
E) thanks to
16. Many diseases could be caused by extremely small, invisible organisms; -----, Pasteur advised doctors to wash their hands thoroughly before treating patients.
A) moreover B) when
C) owing to D) in case of
E) therefore
17. Social psychologists study interactions among people, ----- cognitive psychologists study thinking, memory, and language.
A) consequently B) while
C) in spite of D) because
E) in addition
18. There are several different kinds of corrupt practices ----- bribes, kickbacks, nepotism, and embezzlement.
A) so B) hence
C) moreover D) such as
E) however
19. Wheat from Saskatchewan is sent around the world - ---- make bread and pasta for many people.
A) such as B) for example
C) in order to D) thanks to
E) except for
20. ----- Michelangelo was about 23 years younger than Leonardo, he was as successful as Leonardo.
A) Although B) So
C) Except for D) Moreover
E) Because

- 21. Pasteur did some excellent work in chemistry ---- he was studying at a university in the city of Paris.**
 A) because B) due to
 C) while D) therefore
 E) in addition to
- 22. A cognitive psychologist might study language ---- thinking and memory.**
 A) as a result B) in spite of
 C) however D) thanks to
 E) besides
- 23. A business owner might bribe a government official ---- the official will allow the construction of very unsafe buildings.**
 A) similarly B) such as
 C) therefore D) in order that
 E) for instance
- 24. ---- Antalya, Winnipeg has cold winters, which is why hockey is played there.**
 A) Unless B) But
 C) Unlike D) Consequently
 E) Owing to
- 25. There are many sculptures of Michelangelo, ---- the most famous one is David.**
 A) so B) in order to
 C) as soon as D) but
 E) therefore
- 26. The body cannot resist the disease ---- being immunized in this way, so it should be immunized.**
 A) unlike B) as well as
 C) until D) although
 E) regardless of
- 27. Psychology is a very large area of study, ---- there are several different branches of psychology.**
 A) because B) so
 C) in order that D) if
 E) even so
- 28. ---- an official unfairly gives advantages to his or her relatives, this is called nepotism and it can cause considerable damage to that country.**
 A) Although B) Similarly
 C) Even if D) When
 E) But
- 29. Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba are known as the prairie provinces ---- they are mostly made of flat, grassy land called "prairie."**
 A) consequently B) in case
 C) however D) as
 E) moreover
- 30. Leonardo worked for some time as an advisor to a military leader, helping him to develop new machines for use in war ---- cannons and guns.**
 A) because of B) such as
 C) moreover D) therefore
 E) unless
- 31. Pasteur advised doctors to wash their hands thoroughly ---- they treat their patients.**
 A) because B) owing to
 C) after D) thanks to
 E) however
- 32. Clinical psychologists study mental illnesses ---- cognitive psychologists who study thinking.**
 A) in order to B) hence
 C) unlike D) similarly
 E) whether
- 33. Corruption can lead to very dangerous situations; ----, unsafe construction projects can be approved by officials who have been bribed.**
 A) so long as B) but
 C) unless D) instead
 E) for example
- 34. In the Atlantic provinces, fishing is an important ---- tourism and farming.**
 A) before B) so that
 C) because of D) as well as
 E) consequently
- 35. The boy was made safe, immune ---- he was injected with some weakened germs that caused the disease.**
 A) in case B) unless
 C) while D) when
 E) due to
- 36. The parents knew that their son would die from the rabies ---- something could be done to save him.**
 A) after B) regardless of
 C) unless D) because
 E) whether
- 37. Some animals have "instincts" for various behaviors ---- parenting, mating, or fighting.**
 A) such as B) in addition
 C) although D) thanks to
 E) as
- 38. A government official might hire a brother or sister to do a job ---- other people would be much better qualified for the job and this is called nepotism.**
 A) moreover B) even though
 C) unlike D) if
 E) unless
- 39. ---- Leonardo is known for his paintings, Michelangelo is known for his sculptures.**
 A) In case B) As a result
 C) While D) After
 E) Besides
- 40. ---- you want to see the works of Leonardo and Michelangelo, you can go to the art galleries in Europe.**
 A) As soon as B) However
 C) Due to D) Instead
 E) If

1. Test Zamanlar

1. Louis Pasteur ----- one of the greatest scientist of all the time since he made very important discoveries in biology and chemistry like pasteurization.
A) would be B) was
C) had been D) has been
E) will be
2. When he was a young, Pauster ----- science at a university in the city of Paris, where a lot of famous scientists were lecturer..
A) studied B) studies
C) will study D) has been studying
E) had studied
3. Rabies is a disease that sometimes ----- in animals which are both wild and domestic.
A) occurs B) will occur
C) occurred D) had occurred
E) was occurring
4. Rabies usually ----- the animals infected, but before dying, the animal becomes very aggressive and may spread the disease by biting a person or other animal.
A) killed B) will kill
C) kills D) had killed
E) has been killing
5. Pasteur ----- one of the first scientist to understand that many disease could be caused by extremely small, invisible organisms.
A) is B) will be
C) had been D) would be
E) was
6. Pasteurization ----- the germs that are found in drinks such as milk or beer.
A) killed B) kills
C) will kill D) had killed
E) was killing
7. I ----- the behaviour of people and animals since my graduation from university.
A) had worked B) have been working
C) was working D) will work
E) worked
8. Psychology ----- the study of behaviour, which is a very large area of study and which is divided into many branches.
A) will be B) was
C) has been D) is
E) had been
9. Social psychologists always ----- interactions among people.
A) studied B) will study
C) study D) had been studying
E) have studied
10. There ----- several different branches of psychology, each of which studies a different aspect of behavior.
A) were B) are
C) will be D) have been
E) had been
11. Cognitive psychologists ----- only thinking, memory and language in the past, but today they also study brain and brain functions.
A) study B) studied
C) will study D) have been studying
E) were studying
12. Psychologists who study the behaviour of animals are called ethologists who ----- wildness areas to watch the activity of birds, fish or other animals.
A) have gotten into B) go into
C) will go into D) were going into
E) had gone into
13. Some ethologists ----- very much about the unusual behaviours observed in many animals up to now.
A) had learned B) will be learning
C) have learned D) were learning
E) learned
14. Psychology has a very large area of study, which I believe ----- one of the most interesting areas of knowledge in near future.
A) is B) will be
C) has been D) had been
E) was
15. Lately, I ----- a lot about clinical psychology, which is an important sub-branch of psychology.
A) learned B) will have learned
C) have learned D) learn
E) was learning
16. Corruption ----- a serious problem in many countries around the world for the last five years.
A) is B) was
C) had been D) will be
E) has been
17. Corruption ----- very bad effects on people in several ways, which can lead to very dangerous situations.
A) has B) has had
C) had had D) will have
E) had
18. When company officials are corrupt, it ----- the company less able to compete with other companies.
A) made B) had made
C) has been making D) makes
E) was making
19. Our company ----- strict rules since its foundation.
A) had B) has had
C) will have D) has
E) had had
20. Some workers in our company ----- their money yet. But, we will pay soon.
A) didn't get B) hadn't gotten
C) haven't gotten D) don't get
E) won't get

21. The government ----- which company would build the new road when a new road was needed between the two neighboring countries.
 A) decides B) will decide
 C) has decided D) decided
 E) was deciding
22. Nepotism often ----- when an official unfairly gives advantages to his or her relatives.
 A) is going to happen B) happens
 C) had happened D) has happened
 E) happened
23. When an official of a government or business is acting dishonestly, we ----- that s/he is corrupt.
 A) said B) will have said
 C) say D) were saying
 E) have been saying
24. Ali ----- as a manager at the company as my father over the last seven years.
 A) has been working B) works
 C) will work D) was working
 E) had been working
25. A well-known company ----- several different kinds of corrupt practices, including bribes, kickbacks, nepotism and embezzlement recently.
 A) had B) has
 C) has had D) had had
 E) will have
26. Canada ----- one of the largest countries in the world which is located in the northern half of the continent of North America.
 A) was B) will be
 C) has been D) is
 E) had been
27. The province of British Columbia, which is located at the far western end of Canada, ----- from Pacific Ocean, at the west, to Rocky Mountains, at the east.
 A) stretches B) will stretch
 C) stretched D) has stretched
 E) had stretched
28. Fishing and tourism ----- an important industry in the Atlantic provinces of Canada during the last three decades.
 A) became B) become
 C) will become D) have become
 E) had become
29. Many people ----- Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo's painting and sculptures so far.
 A) had admired B) will admire
 C) have admired D) admired
 E) admire
30. Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo ----- in Italy around the year 1500.
 A) lived B) will live
 C) had been living D) have lived
 E) live
31. Leonardo da Vinci ----- most famous for his painting called Mona Lisa, which is perhaps the best known painting in the world.
 A) was B) has been
 C) is D) had been
 E) will be
32. The experts ----- Michelangelo the greatest sculptor of all the time when they saw the sculpture "David".
 A) have considered B) consider
 C) will consider D) were considering
 E) considered
33. Leonardo da Vinci ----- for some time as an advisor to a military leader, helping him to develop new machines.
 A) will work B) works
 C) worked D) has worked
 E) is working
34. In Columbia, forestry ----- an important industry, providing wood for people around the world in 2000.
 A) was B) will be
 C) had been D) has been
 E) is
35. The land in the northern part of Ontario ----- very rocky and contains many thousands and thousands of lakes.
 A) is B) was
 C) will be D) has been
 E) had been
36. In the southern part of Ontario in Canada , there are many cities where factories ----- cars and steel which are sent all over the world.
 A) produced B) will produced
 C) will produce D) have produced
 E) produce
37. Quebec City ----- many buildings that were hundreds of years old before they were destroyed because of the need for new buildings.
 A) is containing B) contains
 C) will contain D) has contained
 E) had contained
38. Psychologists ----- tests to assess a person's intelligence, personality traits or interests in near future.
 A) developed B) will develop
 C) were developing D) have developed
 E) develop
39. Unfortunately, nepotism ----- day by day in the last 50 years because everybody wants to help relatives.
 A) is increasing B) is going to increase
 C) increased D) had been increasing
 E) has increased
40. A lot of people who are corrupt ----- because of getting involved in bribery soon.
 A) will be punished B) were punished
 C) is punished D) had punished
 E) has punished

1. Test Passive

1. Louis Pasteur ----- to have been born in a small town in France.
A) is known B) will be known
C) knew D) has known
E) had been known
2. Pasteur was one of the first scientists to understand that many diseases ----- by extremely small, invisible organisms.
A) will be caused B) caused
C) could be caused D) have been caused
E) cause
3. Doctors ----- to wash their hands thoroughly before they treat their patients.
A) advise B) advised
C) were advised D) are advised
E) have advised
4. Pasteurization kills the germs that ----- in drinks such as milk or beer.
A) were found B) find
C) had been found D) are found
E) found
5. Because of Pasteur's technique, people ----- no longer ----- with diseases by drinking milk or beer so far.
A) x/infect B) x / infected
C) have/been infected D) were/infected
E) had/infected
6. Today many diseases ----- by the use of pasteurization technique.
A) have prevented B) were prevented
C) prevented D) prevent
E) are prevented
7. Since he made his first discovery, he ----- around the world for his achievements, which have helped all of humankind.
A) is admired B) admires
C) has been admired D) was admired
E) has admired
8. Cognitive psychologists are interested in how problems such as finding a new place ----- by people.
A) have solved B) is solved
C) solved D) was solved
E) solve
9. Other clinical psychologists might study the behavior of people who suffer from addiction to drugs so that this problem -----.
A) has treated B) can be treated
C) treat D) treated
E) was treated
10. Ethologists often to into wilderness areas ----- the activity of birds, fish, or other animals.
A) to watch B) watching
C) to have watched D) to be watched
E) being watched
11. A bribe is a payment of money or other benefit, in exchange for a decision that ----- otherwise.
A) was not made B) will not make
C) would not be made D) is not making
E) would not make
12. A company might offer money to the government official who makes the decision, so that this company -----.
A) was chosen B) has chosen
C) is going to choose D) will choose
E) will be chosen
13. One example of bribery is when unsafe construction projects ----- by officials who have been bribed.
A) have approved B) approve
C) had been approved D) are approved
E) were approved
14. Canada ----- in the northern half of the continent of North America, above the United States.
A) locates B) located
C) has been located D) is located
E) was located
15. Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba ----- as the prairie provinces, because they are mostly made of flat, grassy land called "prairie."
A) were known B) have been known
C) are known D) have known
E) know
16. if people's tax money ----- by corrupt officials, this makes the people poorer.
A) will be stolen B) was stolen
C) steals D) has stolen
E) is stolen
17. Winnipeg ----- to have the coldest winters of any large city in the world, with temperatures sometimes reaching minus 40 degrees Celsius!
A) is thought B) thought
C) thinks D) has thought
E) was thought
18. Some beautiful paintings and sculptures ----- by two men who lived in the same country at the same time.
A) had created B) were created
C) are created D) created
E) create
19. Canada ----- into ten provinces and three territories, each of which is different from the others.
A) divided B) is divided
C) divides D) had divided
E) has divided
20. When people look at this painting, they ----- by her smile and by her eyes, which have a look of mystery.
A) have been captivated B) captivated
C) are captivated D) captivate
E) were captivated

1. Test RC

1. Louis Pasteur, ----- was one of the greatest scientists of all time, made very important discoveries.
A) which B) that
C) whose D) who
E) where
2. Pasteurization kills the germs ----- are found in drinks such as milk or beer.
A) whom B) where
C) which D) whose
E) who
3. Pasteur's discoveries also helped to save people ----- had already been infected with diseases.
A) why B) whose
C) where D) who
E) when
4. Rabies kills animals, some of ----- become very aggressive and may spread the disease by biting a person or another animal.
A) which B) who
C) when D) where
E) why
5. Psychology is one of the most interesting areas of knowledge ----- we have.
A) why B) whom
C) when D) that
E) where
6. There are several kinds of corrupt practices, some of ----- are bribes, nepotism and embezzlement.
A) where B) which
C) when D) whom
E) why
7. Nepotism ----- is about the officials' relatives has been so common throughout the history.
A) whose B) when
C) why D) whom
E) which
8. Canada, ----- is located in the northern half of the continent of North America, is a rich country.
A) where B) which
C) why D) when
E) whose
9. Corruption ----- is a serious problem in many countries around the world has different kinds.
A) why B) whose
C) who D) where
E) which
10. Canada is divided into ten provinces and three territories, each of ----- is different from the others.
A) which B) when
C) where D) whose
E) why
11. British Columbia contains the city of Vancouver, ----- two million people live.
A) where B) why
C) whose D) that
E) when
12. Some very beautiful paintings and sculptures were created by two men ----- lived in the same country.
A) whose B) who
C) where D) when
E) which
13. Leonardo's painting ----- is called "The Last Supper" shows a famous scene from the Christian religion.
A) why B) whom
C) when D) who
E) which
14. Alberta is the province ----- the flat prairie meets the tall and beautiful Rocky Mountains.
A) where B) which
C) whose D) when
E) why
15. Leonardo Da Vinci, ----- paintings were incredible, was also interested in engineering.
A) who B) whose
C) whom D) why
E) where
16. When we were children, there were many farms ----- cattle were raised.
A) which B) whose
C) who D) where
E) when
17. Leonardo made rough drawings of machines, some of ----- were similar to new inventions.
A) whom B) whose
C) which D) where
E) when
18. I don't know the reason ----- Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo painted interesting drawings.
A) who B) whom
C) when D) why
E) where
19. Winnipeg, ----- is located between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, is a large city.
A) which B) that
C) where D) when
E) whom
20. There are many cities ----- factories produce cars and steel.
A) whom B) that
C) where D) why
E) which

21. Pasteur understood causes of diseases, some of ----- could be caused by small, invisible organisms.

- A) which B) where
C) why D) whom
E) when

22. Pasteur was born in a small town in France during the year 1822 ----- there were many advances in the field of medicine.

- A) whose B) which
C) why D) whom
E) when

23. Pasteur, ----- theories are still in practice, advised doctors to wash their hands thoroughly before treating patients.

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

24. We should be grateful to Pasteur, ----- contributions are important for us even today.

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

25. Today, many diseases are prevented by the use of the technique ----- name is pasteurization

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

26. Pasteur, to ----- we all are grateful, died in 1895, but he made many contributions to medicine before dying.

- A) why B) whom
C) when D) whose
E) which

27. Some psychologists want to understand the reason ----- certain people become attracted to each other.

- A) when B) which
C) why D) whose
E) whom

28. Pasteur lived in France, ----- weather is cold and rainy especially in winter months.

- A) whose B) whom
C) why D) when
E) who

29. Cognitive psychologists study reasons ----- young children can learn a second language so quickly.

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

30. Canada, ----- forestry is an important industry, is one of the largest countries in the world.

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

31. Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo both lived in Italy around the year 1500 ----- science was advanced.

- A) when B) why
C) whom D) whose
E) which

32. There are many works of Leonardo and of Michelangelo, some of ----- can still be seen today in the art galleries of Europe.

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

33. One day, a couple ----- child had been bitten by a dog came to Pasteur because they knew he could save their children from the disease.

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

34. Psychologists try to find out the causes of depression ----- is scientifically accepted as an illness.

- A) why B) when
C) whom D) which
E) where

35. Corruption ----- is a serious problem in many countries around the world has several kinds.

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

36. Cognitive psychologists study about many problems, one of ----- is how people remember numbers.

- A) whom B) when
C) why D) whose
E) which

37. The northern areas ----- summer months are cold in winter are difficult to live due to harsh weather.

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

38. Psychologists help people ----- problems are regarded as mental problems.

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

39. Immunization technique ----- Pasteur discovered saved a boy's life in past.

- A) whom B) where
C) why D) who
E) which

40. I don't know the reason ----- some people like Pasteur are more intelligent than us.

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

NOUN CLAUSES KONU ANLATIMI

Noun clauses oldukça önemli bir konu ama maalesef özellikle hazırlık sınıflarında ve bir çok dil öğretim kurumunda üzerinde çok durulmamakta. İngilizce bir makale elinize aldığınızda en fazla karşılaştığınız ve mantığını bilmiyorsanız en fazla zorlanacağınız konulardan biri bu maalesef. Ama ülkemizde siyasilerin çokça kullandığı bir kalıp olduğundan neyse ki çabuk kavranıyor (En azından bir işe yarıyorlar :P). Buradan söz veriyorum ki, biliyoruz ki...(lyyy ki'nin bu kullanımını da hiç sevmem. Düzgün çevirisini öğrenin lütfen)

NCler cümlede bir ismin kullanılabileceği her yerde kullanılabilir. En çok 1. Kullanımı olan fiilin nesnesi olarak görürüz. Her kullanımı için birer örnek ezberlemek faydalı olabilir. Cümlede kullanıldıkları yere göre 5 başlık altında göreceğiz. Ayrıca That NC, Wh NC (Soru kelimeleri ile) ve If/Whether NC olmak üzere üç türü de vardır. Haydi cümlelerin neresinde kullanılır bir bakalım. Her başlık altında 3 türüne de örnek vermeye çalıştım.

1)- Fiilin Nesnesi Konumunda:

I know **that** she is happy.
I know **what** she is going to do.
I don't know **whether/if** she will come (or not)

Not: That NC fiilin nesnesi konumunda ise "That" opsiyoneldir yani istersek kullanırız istersek kullanmayız.

I know **that** she is happy ya da I know she is happy.

Not: That NC'de That'ten sonra tam bir cümle gelir. Özne veya nesne eksik olmaz.

Not: Wh NC söz konusu ise dikkat edilmesi gereken en en en en önemli nokta Wh'li sorunun düz cümleye çevrilmesidir. Yani normalde soru cümlesi içinde öznenen önce olan yardımcı fiil Wh NC içinde öznenen sonra olmalıdır.

What **are** you doing? (Bu bir soru çünkü yardımcı fiil "are" öznenen önce)
I don't know what you **are** doing. (Wh NC çünkü yardımcı fiil "are" öznenen sonra)

Who **is** Ayşe speaking to? (Bu bir soru çünkü yardımcı fiil "is" öznenen önce)
I don't know who Ayşe **is** speaking to. (Bu bir düz cümle çünkü "is" öznenen sonra)

Dikkat!!!

Who is speaking to Ayşe? (soru) (Özne olmadığı için)
I don't know who is speaking to Ayşe.
(Wh NC. Bu cümlede yardımcı fiilin yeri değişmedi çünkü zaten özne yok. Soru özneyi soruyor)

Not: Who ve What NC ise NC'li kısımda ya özne eksiktir ya da nesne.

I don't know **what** you are doing. (Do fiilinin nesnesi yok)
I don't know **what** happened to Ayşe. (NC kısmında özne yok)
I don't know **who** is speaking to Ayşe. (NC kısmında özne yok)
I don't know **who** Ayşe is speaking to. (Speak fiilinin nesnesi yok)

2)- To be Fiilinden Sonra:

Her ambition **is that** she wants to be a teacher. The question is when she will come.
The question **is whether/if** she will come (or not)

3)- Sıfattan sonra:

It is certain **that** she will come to the party. It isn't certain who will come to the party.
It isn't certain **whether/if** she will come to the party (or not)

4)- Prep'ten sonra:

I am not interested **in the fact that** she will come to the party.
(Prep'ten sonra That NC gelmez. "The fact that" kullanırız)
I am not interested **in whether** she will come (or not)
(Prep'ten sonra If NC olmaz. Fakat Whether olur)
I am not interested **in what** she is doing.

Not: Prep'ten sonra That NC kullanamayız ama "That" yerine "The fact that" kullanabiliriz ve anlamda ya da çeviride hiçbir değişiklik olmaz.

Not: Prep'ten sonra IF NC kullanamayız ama Whether kullanabiliriz.

5)- Özne Konumunda:

That she will come to the party **isn't** important. **When** she will come to the party **isn't** important.
Whether she will come to the party **(or not) isn't** important.
(Özne konumunda IF NC kullanılmaz ama "whether" olur)

Not: Özne konumunda IF NC olmaz fakat "Whether" olur

Not: Özne konumunda bir NC söz konusu ise NC'den sonra gelen cümlelerin temel fiili kesinlikle tekil olur (is, has, goes, was).

Not: That NC özne konumunda ise That NC'nin That'i kesinlikle atılamaz. Eğer atılırsa iki cümle iç içe geçer(run-on sentence) (özne konumundaki That NC'nin That'i mutlaka kullanılmalıdır.)

NOUN CLAUSES'DA ZAMAN UYUŞMASI

Noun Clause'un birinci tarafı eğer present ise ikinci taraf hem past hem de present olabilir. Fakat Noun clause'un ilk tarafı past ise ikinci taraf Past olmalıdır.

I **think** that she **is** 15.

I **think** that she **was** 15.

I **thought** that she **was** 15.

I thought that she ~~is~~ 15. (Bu cümlede "is" kullanamayız.)

Not: NCnin ilk tarafı past olmasına rağmen ikinci taraftaki cümle eğer genel geçer bir durumsa ya da doğa olayı ise present olabilir fakat bu durumda da past olması daha uygundur.

Galileo said that the earth is round. Galileo said that the earth was round.

Not: Noun Clause'larda da cümlenin bir kısmı had done öteki kısmı present bir yapı olamaz. (Carrrrt kalıbı)

Not: Ask, wonder, want to know, want to learn ve inquire fiillerinden sonra THAT NC gelmez.

1. Test NC

1. It isn't known exactly ----- Pasteur was born ,but it is thought to be a small town in France.
 A) which B) where
 C) who D) whose
 E) when
2. It is obvious ----- Pasteur made very important discoveries in biology and chemistry.
 A) where B) whose
 C) that D) when
 E) who
3. Pasteur was one of the first scientists to understand ----- diseases could be caused by extremely small, invisible organisms.
 A) when B) whose
 C) which D) who
 E) where
4. The body can determine ----- virus it is in the body after being immunized.
 A) who B) whose
 C) when D) where
 E) what
5. If you are interested in psychology, you can choose ----- subcategory of it you want.
 A) however B) wherever
 C) whenever D) whichever
 E) whoever
6. A cognitive psychologist tries to find out ----- young children can learn a second language so quickly and easily but adults cannot.
 A) who B) why
 C) where D) when
 E) whose
7. A clinical psychologist might try to find ----- causes the depression.
 A) why B) whose
 C) that D) what
 E) when
8. One corruption example is ----- a business owner might bribe a government official so that the official would allow the construction of unsafe buildings.
 A) what B) where
 C) whose D) which
 E) when
9. Everybody knows ----- Canada is one of the largest countries in the world.
 A) who B) where
 C) when D) whose
 E) that
10. People wonder ----- people can live in the Winnipeg in winter as it is difficult to live there.
 A) why B) how
 C) when D) which
 E) who
11. Many people admire ----- they see in art galleries and exhibitions.
 A) what B) who
 C) where D) that
 E) when
12. If you don't know ----- painting it is, you should try to learn about its history.
 A) who B) whose
 C) when D) where
 E) which
13. Painters are not sure ----- Leonardo Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa, but he may have painted it in his 20s.
 A) whether B) who
 C) which D) when
 E) where
14. Governments sometimes decide ----- company should build a road.
 A) which B) when
 C) where D) whether
 E) who
15. People in Turkey are not sure ----- the people of Canada are friendly or not.
 A) when B) whether
 C) what D) who
 E) where
16. Pasteur believed ----- washing hands was really effective in order to avoid many diseases caused by fatal viruses.
 A) when B) that
 C) what D) whose
 E) where
17. Cognitive psychologists study ----- people think, memorize new words and learn a language.
 A) what B) who
 C) how D) which
 E) when
18. People are not interested in ----- Pasteur has been one of the greatest scientists of all time or not, but they admire his achievements.
 A) when B) whose
 C) who D) whether
 E) which
19. Nepotism happens ----- an official unfairly gives advantages to his or her relatives.
 A) what B) why
 C) when D) how
 E) whom
20. It is wrong to give advantages to your relatives in an unfairly way no matter ----- they are.
 A) whose B) where
 C) when D) that
 E) who

Prepositions Konu anlatımı

Ah ki ah duyunca bile soğuk bir rüzgar esiyor (nerede, nereden, nereye :P). Articles (a, an, the) kadar olmasa da çok korkunç. O kadar korkunç ki Vh'nin el attığı son konu. Hep bir kaçası gelmiştir bu konuyu anlatmaktan. Sanki neresinden tutsa elinde kalacak gibi ama işte bir ucundan tutmak gerek.

Bir ucundan tutmaya çalışan tüm kaynaklar sınıflandırma yoluna gitmiş ve bu şekilde olayı çözmeye çalışmış ki bence de en güzel o.

Bu konuyu zor kılan şey bir prep'in (artık korkunç preposition kelimesi yerine bunu kullanacağım) bağlam içinde çok farklı anlamlarda ve konumlarda kullanılmasından kaynaklanıyor. "in" mesela içinde diye öğrendikten sonra bin farklı ortamda bin farklı anlama geldiğini görüyoruz. Of ki of. Hadi biz de kullanım sınıflarına bakalım.

1. Prep'leri zaman kelimeleri ile kullanmak mümkün. (on Monday, in 1998) gibi. Bu yüzden önce zaman kullanımlarında hangi kavramlarla hangi prep'leri kullanacağımıza bakalım.
2. Prep'leri ayrıca mekan kelimeleri ile de kullanabiliriz. Bir şey nerede? İşte prep ile açıklarız.
3. Prep'leri hareketler ile de açıklamak mümkün. Yani nerede olduğu değil de hareket bildiren bir fiil ile nasıl bir hareket olduğunu anlatmak için kullanırız. (içinden, içine doğru, dışarı doğru....). Bu kullanımda fiiller çok önemli olacak.
4. Ayrıca ezberlememiz gereken bazı sıfatlar ve o sıfatlara ait prep'ler var. Ve bazı fiiller ve bazı isimler. (responsible for, interested in, depend on, vs.)
5. Ve bir de phrasal verbs var ki ah ki ah.

Şimdiden bööö olmakla beraber diyorum ki korkmayın aslında biraz soru çözünce çok kolay olacak. Sonuçta Vh olaya el attı 😊! Vira Bismillah.

1. Zaman İfadeleri ile Kullanılan Prep'ler

in

Uzun zaman dilimleri söz konusu olunca "in" kullanırız.

Aylarla	Months	in May, in June, in July, in January, in March
Yıllarla	Years	in 1980, in 2010, in 1980s, in 50 BC
Mevsimlerle	Seasons	in summer, in spring, in winter, in autumn
Asırlarla	Centuries	in the 19 th century, in the 20 th century, in Middle Ages
Günün belli saatinde		In the morning, in the evening, in the afternoon

Not: Eğer "morning, evening, afternoon" kelimeleri ile birlikte bir gün ismi varsa "in" yerine on kullanılır.

in the morning	in the afternoon	in the evening
On Monday morning	On Monday afternoon	On Monday evening

Not: Zaman kelimelerinin önünde "next, last, this" varsa prep almaz.

in summer	in winter	on Monday	
Last summer	Last winter	Last Monday	Last year
This summer	This summer	This Monday	This year
Next summer	Next winter	Next Monday	Next year

Not: Bir zaman dilimi içinde diyeceksek "in" kullanırız.

in five years, in two months, in a week, in five years' time, in two months' time, in a week's time

on

Günlerde ya da gün belirten tarihlerde on kullanırız. (day görürseniz :P)

On Sunday	On weekdays	On 18 th January	On his/her birth ^{day}
On Monday	On Christmas Day	On 19 th May, 1980	On Monday morning
On Friday	On her wedding day	On 1 st June, 2020	On that date

Not: Normalde yıllarda ve aylarda in kullanılır ama bu ifadelerle birlikte bir gün verilmişse en küçük birim olan güne bakılır ve on denir. (in 1980, on 19th June, 1980)

at

Saatlerde	At 3:00, at 5 o'clock, at 10:00
Yemek saatlerinde	At tea time, at lunch time, at dinner time
Tatil günlerinde (day yoksa)	At Christmas, at easter
Kişinin yaşında	At 20, at the age of 20
At + time	At that time, at this time tomorrow, at this time yesterday
Bazı ifadelerde	At midday, at dawn, at midnight, at night, at noon, at the weekend, at the moment, at present, at the beginning of the year, at the end of the month

Not: "in the end, in the beginning" ifadelerine dikkat ediniz. Bunlar "in the end = sonunda, nihayetinde (finally, at last, ultimately)" ve "in the beginning = başlangıçta" anlamlarına gelir ve "in" ile kullanılırlar. Oysa aynı ifadeler "**at the end of the year/month/lesson/term**" şeklinde "of" ile de kullanılırlar. "Yılın/ayın/dersin/dönemin **sonunda**" anlamını verirler. Ve "**at the beginning of the year/month/lesson/term**" şeklinde ise "Yılın/ayın/dersin/dönemin **başında**" anlamını verirler.

For

Normalde “için” anlamında kullanırız. Ama zaman ifadeleri ile bir süreçten bahsetmek için kullanırız. Bir şeyi **ne kadar süredir** yaptığımızdan, yapacağımızdan bahsederken kullanırız.

For ten years, for five days, for two weeks, for a month, for centuries, for ten hours
For the last ten years (Fido kalıbı)

Not: bu prep genellikle perfect tenseler ile birlikte öğretildiğinden dolayı öğrenciler “for”un hep bu zamanlarla kullanıldığını düşünür. Oysa “for” hemen hemen her zamanlar kullanılabilir. (3. Sütun hariç)

I **have been** living in Niğde **for 10 years**. / I **lived** in Ereğli **for 7 years**. / I **will live** in Mersin **for 5 years**.

During

During, “**sırasında, esnasında, boyunca**” gibi anlamlara gelir ve devamında bir isim alır. (asla ama asla gerund (V+ing, doing) almaz.

During the lesson, during the war, during the night, during the winter
During the last five years (fido), during the past ten years (fido)

Not: During ile While’i birbirine karıştırmamak gerek. During bir prep’tir ve mutlaka bir isim alır. While ise bir bağlaçtır ve tam cümle (I love you) ya da Gerund (doing) alır.

During the lesson / While I was listening to the lesson / While listening to the lesson.
Ama ~~during listening to the lesson~~ asla olamaz.

From...to/till/until

“**Bir zamandan başka bir zamana kadar**” anlamını vermek için bu yapıları kullanırız. Ayrıca from...to kalıbı yerler için de kullanılabilir. Bir yerden bir yere anlamında.

From Monday to Friday, From June to October, from 2000 to 2022, from 13:00 to/till/until 18:00

Between...and...

İki zaman dilimi “**arasında**” anlamını verir. Ayrıca iki şey arasında anlamını da verebilir.

Between 2000 and 2022, between Monday and Friday, between 13:00 and 18:00

Towards

“**-e doğru**” anlamında kullanılır. Zaman prep’i olarak kullanıldığı gibi bir yere yönelme anlamında mekan için de kullanılabilir.

Towards 7 o’clock, towards midnight, towards the end of the year

Throughout

Zaman prep’i olarak “**boyunca**” anlamında kullanılır. Ayrıca mekanlar için “**baştan başa her tarafında**” anlamında kullanılır.

Throughout the year, throughout the day, throughout the week, throughout the history

After/Before/Until

Dikkat etmemiz gereken üç yapı. Bunların üçü de aslında 1g bağlaç olarak kullanılırlar. Yani iki tam cümleyi birbirine bağlarlar. Ama bu kullanımlarına ek olarak prep olarak da kullanılıp devamlarında bir isim alabilirler. **After = den sonra, before= den önce, until= e kadar**

After breakfast (kahvaltıdan sonra), after 1980, after the weekend, after 18:00 o’clock, after Monday
Before breakfast (kahvaltıdan önce), before 1980, before the weekend, before 18:00 o’clock, Before Monday
Until breakfast (kahvaltıya kadar), until 1980, until the weekend, until 18:00, until Monday
Till breakfast (kahvaltıya kadar), till 1980, till the weekend, till 18:00, till Monday
Not: Until ile Till’i prep olarak aynı şekilde kullanabiliriz.

By

By’in birçok kullanımı vardır ama burada zaman kelimeleriyle kullanılınca “**-inceye kadar çoooooktaaan, -e kadar çoooooktaaan**” anlamında kullanılır. O zamana kadar çoooooktaaan başka bir şey oldu/olacak gibi bir anlam verir. Bu kullanımda da eğer kendinden sonra past bir ifade varsa had done, geleceğe dair bir ifade varsa will have done ile çokça kullanılır.

By Sunday (pazara kadar çoooookkktaaan), by 9 o’clock, by 2020, by 2050

Not: By ile by the time birbirine çok benzer. Ama by bu kullanımda prep’tir. Yani devamında bir isim alır. By the time ise 1g bağlaçtır. İki tam cümleyi birbirine bağlar.

By 2050, she will have learned 5 languages. (2050 = isim)

By the time she is 45 years old, she will have learned 5 languages. (She is 45 years old= cümle)

Not: By ile until/till Türkçede benzer şekilde çevrilirler (-e kadar, -inceye kadar). Ama aralarında ciddi anlam farkı vardır. Until eylemin değiştiği noktayı ifade eder. Eylem o ana kadar devam edip o anda bitmiştir.

Until 2015, the economy was bad. 2015’e kadar ekonomi kötüydü. Ama o zamandan sonra artık kötü değil iyi oldu.

Oysa by ile söz konu olan zamandan önce eylemin gerçekleştiğini anlarız.

By 2015, the economy had become better. 2015’e kadar ekonomi çoktan daha iyi olmuştu. (2015’ten önce)

Since

“Since”ın iki temel kullanımı vardır. Bunlardan birincisi “because” anlamına gelir ve 1g bağlaçtır. Yani iki tam cümleyi birbirine bağlar ve cümleler yer değiştirebilir ve bu anlamdan “-den dolayı” diye çevrilir.

İkinci anlamda ise “-den beri” diye çevrilir ve genellikle kendisinden sonra geçmiş ifade eden bir yapı gelir. Bir eylemin başlangıç noktasını belirtir. Bu anlamda hem prep olarak kullanılabilir yani hem isim alır hem de tam cümle olabilir. (offff çok sıkıcı tam kitap açıklaması gibi oldu.) Hadi örneklerle açıklayalım. Örneklerde birinci kullanımına örnek vermeyeceğim çünkü bağlaçlar içinde çokça gördünüz.

Prep olarak kullanımları (yani hep isim alan halleri). Dikkat edin hep başlangıç noktaları.

Since Monday (Pazartesi'den beri), since 1980, since 10 o'clock, since the beginning of history, since the first man, since 20th century, since the morning

Kendinden sonra cümle alan halleri (bu kullanımda yine başlangıç noktasını belirtiyor ve yine past anlamlı.)

Since Vh came to Niğde (Vh Niğde'ye geldiğinden beri), since she learned how to drive, since he was born, since the Earth was created

Not: Since bu anlamda kullanıldığında malum since olan taraf past bir ifade oluyor. Diğer taraf ise perfect tense (have done/has done) olmalıdır.

Since **the beginning of history**, human beings **have invented** many new devices. (Tarihin başlangıcından beri, insanoğlu bir çok yeni cihaz icat etti.)

Since Vh **came** to Niğde, he **has worked** at Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University.

Since she **learned** how to drive, she **hasn't had** any accidents.

Since'li kısmın yer değişmesi mümkündür. Ama Kural değişmez. Since olan taraf past, diğer taraf have done/has done olmalıdır.

Human beings **have invented** many new devices since the beginning of history.

He **has worked** at Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University since Vh came to Niğde.

Not: Fidow kalıbı çok önemlidir. (Fido). Bu kalıbın olması için üç sütunun aynı anda olması gerekir. Ve bu kalıp present perfect (have done/has done) gerektirir.

for in during over within	the past the last recent	(Bir süreç) ten years five hours 2 centuries	, have done/has done
Son on yıldır, son beş saattir, son iki asırdır, (hangi satırdaki kombinasyonu kullanırsanız kullanın aynı anlam olur			

1. Test Prepositions of Time

1. Pasteur was born in a small town in France ----- the year 1822 but unfortunately we don't know the exact day ----- which he was born.
A) on/on B) for/in
C) in/at D) at/for
E) in/on
2. Why can young children learn a second language ----- a short time?
A) by B) during
C) for D) in
E) on
3. Corruption has had very bad effects on people, in many ways ----- the foundation of the government.
A) during B) by
C) since D) in
E) on
4. British Columbia contains the city of Vancouver, whose population will have reached 3 million ----- 2060.
A) for B) at
C) since D) by
E) on
5. ----- the past 500 years, the color of the paintings of Leonardo and Michelangelo has faded. (Which choice isn't true?)
A) Over B) On
C) In D) For
E) During
6. ----- winters, Winnipeg has the coldest weather of any large city in the world, with temperatures sometimes reaching -40 degrees Celsius.
A) On B) Until
C) At D) By
E) In
7. The criminals had been freed as a result of bribes ----- the end of the year 2020.
A) in B) on
C) by D) until
E) during
8. There have been many farms where cattle are raised ----- the arrival of first Europeans, who brought first cattle there.
A) during B) after
C) since D) before
E) until
9. ----- 1520, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope Julius, asked Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of the church only ----- 6 months.
A) In/at B) In/in
C) At/in D) On/in
E) At/at
10. Northern areas of Canada have very long and bright days ----- summers.
A) in B) on
C) for D) since
E) by
11. Corruption has been a serious problem in many countries around the world ----- the beginning of modern history.
A) by B) before
C) since D) towards
E) on
12. Many of the paintings that were created ----- the life of Leonardo had a religious theme.
A) from B) during
C) for D) in
E) on
13. Pasteur, who is considered to be the greatest figure in the history of medicine, died ----- 1895.
A) in B) on
C) at D) for
E) by
14. Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo lived in Italy ----- end of the 15th century.
A) on B) from
C) in D) since
E) at
15. Wheat from Saskatchewan used to be sent around the world to make bread and pasta for many people ----- the years 1980 and 2010.
A) between B) until
C) about D) from
E) throughout
16. ----- recent years, some work has been done to restore the paintings of Leonardo and Michelangelo to their original appearance.
A) At B) For
C) In D) Until
E) On
17. As Michelangelo was born ----- 6 March, 1475, he was about 23 years younger than Leonardo.
A) for B) during
C) at D) on
E) in
18. The boy's body was able to resist the disease ----- the injection which was prepared by Pasteur, as a result, he survived.
A) after B) for
C) in D) at
E) on
19. The official allowed the construction of a building after embezzling money but unfortunately nobody did anything ----- the opposition of the public.
A) between B) until
C) throughout D) by
E) since
20. Many diseases have been prevented ----- Pasteur's discovery called immunization.
A) since B) at
C) on D) towards
E) by

21. The boy had suffered considerably from addiction to drugs ----- his treatment.
A) at B) after
C) towards D) before
E) in
22. Some very beautiful paintings and sculptures were created by two men who lived in the same country -- -- the same time.
A) by B) on
C) at D) for
E) since
23. The accused criminal went to jail ----- the age of 40 only ----- dozens of crimes which he had done.
A) at/for B) at/after
C) in/during D) for/until
E) after/for
24. Leonardo had already made rough drawings of machines ----- their invention in modern times
A) on B) from
C) towards D) throughout
E) before
25. The clinical psychologist tried to find out the causes of his depression ----- his admission to the clinic.
A) by B) after
C) at D) since
E) throughout
26. The government's economy got damaged by corruption ----- the year of election.
A) in B) for
C) between D) from
E) on
27. Psychologists tracked down a male patient ----- a period of 5 years to assess his intelligence and personality traits.
A) after B) on
C) throughout D) towards
E) at
28. The government official hired his sister as a manager ----- 1990 until 2012, which was considered to be nepotism.
A) for B) from
C) between D) during
E) in
29. There have been a lot of oil fields in Atlanta ----- the time when oil and gas was first found.
A) by B) for
C) since D) on
E) towards
30. A lot of criminals were freed ----- 2000 and 2005.
A) on B) between
C) at D) since
E) for
31. The government allowed corruption ----- a long time because there weren't any strict rules.
A) in B) towards
C) by D) since
E) for
32. Leonardo actually worked ----- some time as an advisor to a military leader, helping him to develop new machines for use in war.
A) from B) on
C) for D) at
E) since
33. Cognitive psychologists studied only thinking and memory ----- 1970, then they started to study language
A) on B) at
C) until D) for
E) from
34. The museum which has Leonardo and Michelangelo's paintings can be visited ----- weekdays.
A) on B) in
C) at D) between
E) for
35. The clinical psychologist has tried to find out the causes of his depression ----- his admission to the clinic.
A) by B) after
C) at D) since
E) throughout
36. Pasteur was considered to be the greatest figure in the history of medicine even ----- his death.
A) for B) from
C) since D) after
E) at
37. The parents of a young boy came to Pasteur ----- the day when their son got bitten by a dog that had the rabies disease.
A) until B) towards
C) on D) in
E) at
38. Studies on interactions among young people, especially between males and females, will be announced ----- the end of the month.
A) on B) in
C) towards D) since
E) between
39. Many of the paintings of Leonardo that were created - -- that time have a religious theme.
A) by B) in
C) at D) towards
E) on
40. Pasteur studied science at a university, and he did some excellent work ----- his graduation.
A) after B) by
C) since D) on
E) from

2. Mekan/Konum İfadeleri ile Kullanılan Prep'ler

in (içinde, -de, -da)	Dünya'da, ülkede, şehirde, köyde, kasabada	in the World, in a country, in Turkey, in Germany, in Egypt, in the city, in Elazığ, in Niğde, in the village, in Camuzağılı, in Palu, in the west of Canada
	Kapalı mekanlarda	in the room, in the box, in the building
	Açık alanda	in the field, in the park
	Denizde, nehirde, gölde (içinde (yüzmek gibi))	in the sea, in the river, in the lake, in the water
	Yazılı/görsel kaynaklarda	in the book, in the newspaper, in the film, in the story
	diğer	in the sky, in bed (yatağın içinde), in the armchair, in the Sun, in a queue, in a line
at (bir noktada, bir kurumda)	İşte, hastanede, okulda, üniversitede...	at home, at work, at hospital, at university, at the meeting, at the station, at the airport
	Bir şeyin başında/sonunda	At the beginning of the street, at the end of the street (zamanlarla olan bu kullanıma da dikkat)
	Kapalı bir mekanın içinde önde, arkada	At the front, at the front of the class/cinema/theatre, at the back, at the back of the class/cinema/theatre
on (Üzerinde)	Bir şeyin üzerinde	On the floor, on the chair, on the bed (üstündeki bir kitap gibi), on the table, on the shelf, on the ground
	Basılı kaynağın sayfasında	On the cover of the book, on the front page of the newspaper, on the back of the magazine, on page 12
	Adada, kıyıda, yeryüzünde...	On the island, on the coast, on the Earth (world'den farkına bakın), on a river (kayık, bot gibi), on the sea (gemi, kayık gibi), on the west coast of Turkey
	Duvarda, tavanda, yüzde..	On the wall, on the ceiling, on my face, on my nose
to (-e, -a, bir yere yönelme)		To Elazığ, to Niğde, to university, to work, to hospital, to the airport, to the station, to PhD Akademi, Teknopark
from (-den, -dan, bir yerden/şeyden ayrılma)		From Niğde, From Malatya, from Toki, From school, from the station, from the airport, from London
		Ayrıca from... to Kalıbını göz ardı etmemek gerek.
		From Niğde to Kayseri (Niğde'den Kayseri'ye)
		From London to Amasya, From Veysel hoca to Birol Hoca
between (İki şeyin arasında)	Between....and...	Between Kayseri and Adana, between the two trees, between you and me, between Asia and Europe
among (arasında)	İkiden fazla şeyin arasında, bir grubun içinde	Among the trees, among the people, among the students, among the crowd
under (altında)	Bir şeyin altında	Under the table, under the chair, under the sky, under the bed, under the water, under the bridge
	Bir yaşın altında	Under 35 years of age, under the age of 12
over (Üzerinde)	Bir nesnenin ötekini üzerinde olduğunu anlatır.	Over the bridge, over your head, over the car,
	Bir yaşın üstünde	Over 35 years old
	Well over (çok üzerinde)	He is well over 50 years old.
	Üzerinden (hareket bildirir)	It flew over the bridge. (Bu kullanımı hareket bildiren prep'lerde de göreceğiz.)
above (Üzerinde)	Üzerinde (nesneler birbirine değmez)	The lamp is above his head., above the clouds, above the horizon
	Seviye olarak üzerinde	Above average, above zero, above sea level,
	Sınıf olarak üstte	Good health is above wealth. Health and strength is above all gold. Humans are above other animals. People above us
below (Aşağısında, altında)	Alta, daha aşağıda	Below the clouds, below the surface of sea, below ground
	Seviye olarak altında	Below the average, below zero, below sea level, below 40 dollars
	Sınıf olarak altta	The people below us
in front of (önünde)	Bir şeyin öteki şeyin önünde olduğunu anlatır.	In front of the cinema, in front of the TV, in front of the tree, people in front of us

behind (Arkasında)	Bir şeyin öteki şeyin arkasında olduğunu anlatır.	Behind the tree, behind the car, behind the TV, the car behind my house,
opposite (karşısında)	Bir şeyin karşısında, karşı tarafında Fikir olarak karşıt Anlam olarak karşıtı	Opposite the cinema, opposite the TV, the opposite page, opposite directions Opposite views, the opposite effect, the opposite sex Matter is the opposite of mind. Southwest is opposite to northeast.
beside (yanında, yanına)	Yanında, yanına (bu anlamda hareket bildirir) (besides ile karıştırılmamalıdır)	Beside the entrance, beside the fire, beside the river, beside the coffee shop, beside me, beside the door, beside the bed
by (yanında)	Yanında (zaman prep'i olan by ile ve tarafından anlamına gelen by ile karıştırılmamalıdır.) (Bunlar dışında da birçok anlamı var)	By the sea, by the lake, stand by me.
beyond (ötesinde)	Ötesinde, ilerisinde	Beyond the universe, beyond the river, beyond your power, beyond the bridge, beyond our understanding

3. Hareket Belirten Prep'ler

to (-e, -a)	Yönelme bildirir.	I took her to hospital. I went to Elazığ.
from (-den, -dan)	Ayrılma bildirir.	She comes from Canada. She ran from her house to school. I took the book from him.
into	İçine doğru, içine	He walked into the room. She poured the water into the bottle. He drove the car into the garage. The mouse ran into its hole.
onto	Üzerine doğru	He threw to bottle onto the table.
out of	Dışarı, dışarı doğru	They ran out of the room. After swimming, she got out of the pool. I saw him get out of a taxi.
off	Bir şeyden uzakta, sınırların dışında, bir şeyden uzakarak	The cat jumped off the table. She fell off her bike and got hurt. Off limits,
up	Yukarı, yukarı doğru	They went up the hill. He ran up the stairs. Up the wall, up the road
down	Aşağı doğru	He ran down the stairs. They climbed down the tree. Down the road, down the hall, down the river
along	Boyunca	He swam along the river. She drove along the coast. He walked along the Mississippi.
through	İçinden Vasıtasıyla, yoluyla	They drove through the tunnel., through the fields, through the door, through the woods, fly through the air, through many countries, through the darkness, Blood flows through the body. She ran through the trees. She ran a comb through her hair. Through the mail,
across	Karşısında Her tarafında	Across the river, across the road, across the street Across the country, across Turkey, across the world
towards	E doğru	Towards me, towards the wall, towards the west Towards the garage door
over	Özerinden Hakkında, üzerine	He jumped over the fence. We flew over the bridge. She threw the ball over the net. A research over monkeys (maymunlar hakkında bir araştırma)
under	altından	Walk under the ladder, swim under the bridge
around	Etrafında, çevresinde (round)	She went around the corner. The moon goes around the earth The boy looked around him with wondering eyes. He put an arm around her shoulder. Around the world, around the country, around Turkey
past	Önünden geçme	He walked past me and didn't see me. Will go past the post office? Will you drive past the market?

21. In Leonardo's painting, called The Last supper, Jesus Christ and his followers are seated ----- the table.

- A) from
C) through
B) off
D) around
E) away

22. When the maid heard the doorbell she went ----- the stairs to open the door

- A) over
C) off
B) around
D) down
E) from

23. Louis Pasteur was greatly admired ----- the world for his achievements, which have helped all of humankind. (Which one isn't appropriate.) :P

- A) into
C) around
B) all over
D) throughout
E) across

24. The psychologist walked ----- the room and asked how the patients felt about their first session.

- A) from
C) through
B) into
D) off
E) over

25. It is not allowed to swim ----- the bridge due to security reasons.

- A) under
C) from
B) past
D) to
E) down

26. The sculpture Pieta shows Mary, the mother of Jesus, holding the body of her son ----- her lap.

- A) from
C) under
B) into
D) across
E) along

27. Embezzlement happens when an official secretly steals money ----- a company or government.

- A) around
C) through
B) into
D) along
E) from

28. Thanks to Pasteur, the boy who had the rabies disease got saved ----- immunization technique.

- A) to
C) through
B) towards
D) along
E) out of

29. It is very hard to visit every touristic place ----- Turkey because there are too many places to visit.

- A) across
C) into
B) towards
D) past
E) from

30. Pasteur found that a person or animal could be made immune ----- a disease, by injecting the person with some weakened germs that cause the disease.

- A) by
C) from
B) through
D) over
E) towards

31. Watching the city ----- in the sky is one of the fascinating things I've ever done.

- A) over
C) up
B) from
D) off
E) to

32. We set off ----- Niğde to Istanbul for our holiday trip at 8:00 o'clock in the morning.

- A) to
C) towards
B) along
D) over
E) from

33. Cognitive psychologists make research ----- causes of violence in childhood and prevention of aggressiveness in kids.

- A) over
C) into
B) to
D) through
E) around

34. Ethologists often go ----- wilderness areas to watch the activity of animals such as fish and birds.

- A) into
C) through
B) over
D) past
E) from

35. During the year 1822, Pasteur went ----- Paris to study science ----- a university.

- A) from/to
C) into/at
B) to/at
D) to/to
E) through/at

36. Everyone ran ----- the library after the horrific earthquake in case it collapsed.

- A) out of
C) along
B) up
D) towards
E) past

37. There are a lot of oil ----- some of the fields located ----- the eastern provinces of British Columbia.

- A) beside/in
C) under/in
B) under/into
D) past/under
E) below/through

38. There was a luxurious chandelier swinging ----- the ceiling ----- the church.

- A) into/in
C) under/towards
B) under/in
D) up
E) through

39. A criminal who is accused of bribing escaped ----- the cops right before his trial.

- A) past
C) towards
B) into
D) from
E) off

40. People who have depression feel anxious ----- people, and that makes it difficult for them to open up and speak especially when it is crowded place.

- A) along
C) past
B) through
D) around
E) over

Other preps

Gerund and Infinitive Konu Anlatımı ve Zone'lar Tablosu

Zone 1		Zone 2	Zone 3
Önceki yapılarla bağlı		İsimden sonar ismi açıklar	üçgen üçgen
<p><u>1. Sifat + infinitive</u></p> <p>I am happy to see you. I am afraid to fly.</p> <p><u>2. Passive Fiil + infinitive</u></p> <p>You aren't allowed to smoke here. He was asked to fill in the gaps.</p> <p><u>3. Me grubu + infinitive</u></p> <p>Vh allowed him to smoke. He told the children to sit on the carpet</p> <p><u>4. Too sıfat to do</u></p> <p>He is too short to play BB</p> <p><u>5. Enough money to do</u></p> <p>Rich enough to do She is rich enough to buy a TP She has enough money to buy a TP</p> <p><u>6. Infinitive alan filler</u></p> <p>Want afford would like would love would prefer seem appear plan decide threaten promise hesitate refuse</p>	<p><u>Gerund (doing)</u></p> <p><u>1. Prep + gerund</u></p> <p>I am afraid of flying I am tired of being sick</p> <p><u>2. My grubu + gerund</u></p> <p>I love his smiling.</p> <p><u>3. Gerund alan filler</u></p> <p>like love enjoy consider allow advise avoid resist risk suggest quit / give up have fun doing have hard time doing have good time doing have difficulty (in) doing can't bear doing can't stand doing can't tolerate doing can't put up with doing can't help doing keep doing</p>	<p><u>1. Yapan kalıbı / isim Ving</u></p> <p>The girl running in the garden The fish swimming in the pool The bird flying over the trees</p> <p><u>2. Yapılan kalıbı / isim V3</u></p> <p>The book written by Vh The fish caught by Ali The car driven by Ayşe</p> <p><u>3. the first the second the third... the only the last superlative</u></p> <p>+ isim to do</p> <p>He is the first student to pass the exam. The only man to visit Niagara falls is Ali. The last book to be published is about grammar.</p>	<p>1g bağlamında iki tarafın özneleri aynı ise bağlaç olan tarafın kısaltılması ile olur. O kısım active ise Ving, passive ise V3 ya da being V3 şeklinde olur. Bu bağlamda üç önemli bağlaç vardır.</p> <p><u>1. While</u></p> <p>While I was coming here, I saw Ayşe. While coming here, I saw Ayşe. Coming here, I saw Ayşe.</p> <p>Not: While yapılıırken hem atılabilir hem de tutulabilir.</p> <p><u>2. After</u></p> <p>After he saw Ayşe, Ali fell in love. After seeing Ayşe, Ali fell in love. Seeing Ayşe, Ali fell in love. Having seen Ayşe, Ali fell in love.</p> <p>Not: After yapılıırken hem atılabilir hem de tutulabilir.</p> <p><u>3. Because</u></p> <p>Because Ali loves Ayşe, Ali was beaten by her brothers. Loving Ayşe, Ali was beaten by her brothers.</p> <p>Because he was beaten by her brothers, Ali left Ayşe. Being beaten by her brothers, Ali left Ayşe. Having been beaten by her brothers, Ali left Ayşe.</p> <p>Not: Because yapılıırken atılmak zorundadır.</p> <p><u>4. Diğer 1gler</u></p> <p>Not: Diğer 1gler yapılıırken tutulmak zorundadır.</p> <p>If it is used excessively, this drug can kill you. When it is used excessively, this drug can kill you If used excessively, this drug can kill you When used excessively, this drug can kill you</p>

Ek bilgiler:

Not1. Bazen tam cümleyi niteleyen RC (Relative Clause) yerine ya da aynı özneye bağlı “and” ile bağlı eylemlerin arasındaki “and” atılarak gerund çokça kullanılır.

..., meaning; ..., causing; ..., leading to; ..., contributing; ... depending on; ..., making; gibi fiillerle bu yapı sıkça kullanılır. Ayşe failed the exam, which made us sad. = Ayşe failed the exam, making us sad.

The bus hit into a big tree and caused many people to die. = The bus hit into a big tree, causing many people to die.

Not2. Remember, forget, regret, stop, mean, try fiilleri hem gerund hem de infinitive ile kullanılabilirler ama farklı anlamlar verirler. (Derste anlatırım ☺ oooo kim yazacak şimdi.)

Not3. SHOW fiilleri kendilerinden sonra me grubu alsalar bile (zone 1-3teki gibi) infinitive almazlar. Ya Ving ya da V1 alırlar. Bu fiiller eş zamanlı olduğu için asla to have done ya da having done almazlar.

See

Hear

Observe

Watch

Not4. “To” bazen preposition olarak kullanılabilir. Eğer preposition ise “to Ving” kullanmamız gerekir. “To”nun preposition olarak kullanıldığı yapılar: look forward to, limited to, key to, have an objection to, object to, adjust to, devoted to, dedicated to, committed to, addicted to, be/get used to, dedication to, devotion to...

I am used **to** listening to that kind of music.

She devoted herself **to** educating her children

I am looking forward **to** seeing you.

1. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone1

1. **Pasteur made very important discoveries in biology and chemistry, and the techniques he developed helped greatly ----- medical science.**
 A) to have developed B) to develop
 C) developing D) being developed
 E) to be developing
2. **A social psychologist might try ----- about the situations that cause people to behave aggressively.**
 A) to have learnt B) to learn
 C) having learnt D) to be learnt
 E) being learnt
3. **Today, Pasteur is considered ----- the greatest figure in the history of medicine.**
 A) being B) to being
 C) to be D) having been
 E) be
4. **Some psychologists are interested in ----- psychological characteristics, which are important when choosing a person for a job.**
 A) to have measured B) having measured
 C) being measured D) to be measured
 E) measuring
5. **Today, many diseases are prevented by ----- the technique which is called 'immunization'.**
 A) using B) having been used
 C) to use D) being used
 E) to have used
6. **It is wrong ----- the relatives to do a job like nepotism at the expense of the public.**
 A) to be helping B) to help
 C) to be helped D) helping
 E) having helped
7. **The parents knew that their son, bitten by a dog with the rabies, would die from the disease unless something could be done ----- him.**
 A) saving B) to have saved
 C) to save D) to be saved
 E) save
8. **Some clinical psychologists might study the behaviour of people who suffer from ----- to drugs, so that this problem can be prevented and treated.**
 A) to be addicted B) to addict
 C) addicting D) being addicted
 E) having been addicted
9. **Pasteur found that a person or animal could be made immune from a disease, by ----- the person with some weakened germs that cause the disease.**
 A) being injected B) having been injected
 C) to inject D) injecting
 E) to have injected
10. **Psychologists might develop tests ----- a person's intelligence, personality traits, or interests.**
 A) to assess B) being assessed
 C) assessing D) to have assessed
 E) to be assessed
11. **One of the interesting problems in social psychology is conformity: what causes people ----- in the same way and to follow what others do and say?**
 A) to behave B) to have behaved
 C) behaving D) having behaved
 E) behave
12. **It is very important to find ways of ----- violence and to change the behaviour of people acting violently.**
 A) being prevented B) having been prevented
 C) preventing D) to prevent
 E) to have prevented
13. **Thanks to pasteurization, people are no longer infected with diseases by ----- these liquids.**
 A) to drink B) being drunk
 C) drinking D) to be drinking
 E) having been drunk
14. **A government official might hire a brother or sister -- --- a job *even though* other people would be much better qualified for the job.**
 A) to be done B) doing
 C) to have done D) having been done
 E) to do
15. **Pasteur agreed ----- the boy bitten by a dog, and the immunization technique saved his life.**
 A) to help B) helping
 C) to have helped D) having been helped
 E) being helped
16. **An important step is for each person ----- not to act in ways that are corrupt.**
 A) deciding B) being decided
 C) to have decided D) to decide
 E) to be decided
17. **Pasteur's discoveries also helped ----- people who had already been infected with diseases.**
 A) to save B) to be saved
 C) saving D) to have saved
 E) being saved
18. **Is it better ----- the numbers to oneself, or to try to attach some meaning to these numbers?**
 A) repeating B) repeated
 C) to repeat D) to have repeated
 E) to be repeating
19. **One problem studied by cognitive psychologists is how people remember numbers. For example, what is the best way ----- some numbers?**
 A) to memorize B) to have memorized
 C) memorizing D) being memorized
 E) to have been memorized
20. **The animal with the rabies may spread the disease by ----- a person or another animal.**
 A) being bitten B) having bitten
 C) bitten D) having been bitten
 E) biting

1. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone2

1. A social psychologist might try to learn about the situations ----- people to behave aggressively.
 A) to have caused B) causing
 C) being caused D) to have been caused
 E) to cause
2. In British Columbia, forestry is an important industry ----- wood for people around the world.
 A) providing B) having provided
 C) provided D) to be provided
 E) having been provided
3. Leonardo da Vinci is most famous for his painting ----- the Mona Lisa.
 A) calling B) having called
 C) to have called D) to be called
 E) called
4. Louis Pasteur advised doctors ----- their hands thoroughly before treating patients.
 A) to be washed B) having washed
 C) to wash D) to have washed
 E) washing
5. It is very important to find ways of preventing violence and to change the behaviour of people ----- violently.
 A) to act B) acting
 C) to be acting D) having been acted
 E) being acted
6. There are several different kinds of corrupt practices, ----- bribes, kickbacks, nepotism, and embezzlement.
 A) to include B) including
 C) included D) to have included
 E) to be included
7. Pasteur was greatly admired around the world for his achievements, ----- all of humankind for years.
 A) helped B) having been helped
 C) help D) helping
 E) being helped
8. Psychologists ----- the behaviour of animals are called ethologists.
 A) studied B) studying
 C) to have studied D) having been studied
 E) to study
9. Pasteur's discoveries helped to save people ----- with diseases.
 A) having infected B) to have infected
 C) infected D) to be infected
 E) to infect
10. Some ethologists have learned very much about the unusual behaviours ----- in many animals.
 A) to be observed B) observing
 C) observed D) having observed
 E) to observe
11. When people look at the Mona Lisa, they are often captivated by her eyes, ----- a look of mystery.
 A) to have B) to be had
 C) being had D) having been had
 E) having
12. Many people in Yukon and Nunavut are the native people of Canada, ----- as the Indians and the Inuit.
 A) knowing B) to know
 C) known D) to be known
 E) having known
13. Pasteur was one of the first scientists ----- that many diseases could be caused by extremely small, invisible organisms.
 A) understood B) to have understood
 C) having understood D) to understand
 E) to be understood
14. A question ----- by social psychologists is why certain people become attracted to each other.
 A) having studied B) studied
 C) to study D) studying
 E) to have studied
15. After a young boy was bitten by a dog ----- with the rabies, his parents came to Pasteur to ask for help to save him.
 A) infected B) having infected
 C) to infect D) to have infected
 E) to be infected
16. A company might offer money to the official ----- the decision, so that this company will be chosen, even if it is not the best company for the job.
 A) made B) making
 C) make D) to be made
 E) to have been made
17. Pasteur found that a person or animal could be made immune from a disease, by injecting the person with some weakened germs ----- the disease.
 A) caused B) having been caused
 C) causing D) to have caused
 E) to cause
18. Some unsafe construction projects are approved by officials -----.
 A) to have been bribed B) having been bribed
 C) bribing D) to be bribed
 E) to bribe
19. Some clinical psychologists might study the behaviour of people ----- from addiction to drugs.
 A) to suffer B) to have suffered
 C) having been suffered D) suffering
 E) suffered
20. Rabies is a disease ----- in animals after they are bitten by some other animals infected with it.
 A) occurred B) to occur
 C) having occurred D) to have occurred
 E) occurring

1. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone3

1. ----- some excellent work in chemistry, Pasteur began his famous study of germs.
 A) To have done B) To be done
 C) Having done D) Being done
 E) Done
2. When ----- dishonestly, an official of a government is corrupt, which is not something good.
 A) to act B) to be acted
 C) acted D) acting
 E) having been acted
3. ----- with beautiful paintings of many scenes from the Bible, the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel was admired by many people.
 A) Covered B) Covering
 C) To be covered D) To cover
 E) Having covered
4. ----- wood for people around the world, forestry is an important industry.
 A) Provided B) Providing
 C) To provide D) Having provided
 E) To be provided
5. ----- very important discoveries in biology and chemistry, Pasteur developed the techniques which are used in many industries today.
 A) To make B) Being made
 C) Made D) Having made
 E) To be made
6. ----- some money from his own company, the official was caught.
 A) Stolen B) Being stolen
 C) Having stolen D) To steal
 E) To have stolen
7. ----- many animals, some ethologists have learned very much about the unusual behaviors.
 A) To observe B) Having observed
 C) Observed D) Being observed
 E) To have observed
8. ----- a person's intelligence, personality traits, or interests, psychologists make decisions about education, occupation, and clinical treatment.
 A) Having assessed B) Having been assessed
 C) To assess D) To have assessed
 E) Assessed
9. ----- for some time as an advisor to a military leader, Leonardo helped him to develop new machines for use in war.
 A) Working B) Worked
 C) Having been worked D) To have worked
 E) To be worked
10. Although ----- that other people are much more qualified than him or her, a government official might hire a brother or sister to do a job.
 A) knowing B) to know
 C) known D) to be known
 E) having been known
11. Doctors are advised to wash their hands thoroughly before ----- patients.
 A) treating B) to treat
 C) treated D) to be treated
 E) having treated
12. ----- somewhat, the color of the paintings was restored to their original appearance.
 A) Having been faded B) To have faded
 C) Having faded D) To be faded
 E) Faded
13. ----- of flat, grassy land, these provinces at the far end of Canada are known as the prairie provinces where a lot of cattle are raised.
 A) To make B) To be made
 C) Making D) Made
 E) Having made
14. When ----- at this painting, people are often captivated by her smile and by her eyes.
 A) looked B) looking
 C) having been looked D) to look
 E) to be looked
15. If ----- to pay bribes in order to do business, companies may decide to go to a country where they can work honestly.
 A) having B) to have
 C) had D) to have had
 E) having had
16. Before -----, the animal which has the rabies becomes very aggressive and spreads the disease.
 A) having died B) dying
 C) died D) having been died
 E) to die
17. ----- in this way, the body can resist the disease as it knows which organisms are harmful.
 A) Immunized B) Having immunized
 C) To have immunized D) Immunizing
 E) To be immunized
18. When ----- moving some of the company's money to his or her own bank account, a manager must be fired from that company.
 A) catching B) to be caught
 C) caught D) to catch
 E) having caught
19. ----- by a dog which had the rabies, their son was infected with the disease, but fortunately Pasteur saved him from dying.
 A) Biting B) To be bitten
 C) To bite D) Having bitten
 E) Having been bitten
20. ----- all of humankind with his own discoveries which have saved many lives so far, Pasteur has greatly been admired around the world.
 A) To help B) To have helped
 C) Having helped D) Helped
 E) Having been helped

6. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
fear	fear	fearful, fearless, fearsome	fearfully, fearlessly
	cruelty	cruel	cruelly
dislocate, relocate	local, location, relocation	local	locally
persuade, dissuade	persuasion, persuasiveness	persuasive	persuasively
excel	excellence	excellent	excellently
	religion	religious, irreligious	religiously
trade	trade, trader, trading		

7. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
	literature, literacy	literary, literate, illiterate	
like, dislike	dislike, liking	likeable	
invent, reinvent	invention, inventiveness, inventor	inventive	inventively
describe	description	describable, indescribable, nondescript, descriptive	descriptively
	event, non-event	eventful, uneventful, eventual	eventfully, eventually
widen	width	wide	wide, widely
impress	impression	impressionable, impressive	impressively
introduce	introduction	introductory	
	emotion	emotional, emotive	emotionally
attend	attention	attentive, inattentive	attentively
remain	the remainder, remains	remaining	

8. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
enjoy	enjoyment	enjoyable	enjoyably
surface, resurface	surface	surface	
move, remove	move, movement, removal, remover, mover	movable, unmoved, moving	movingly
score, outscore, underscore	score, scorer	scoreless	
oppose	opposition, opposite	opposed, opposing, opposite	opposite
protect	protection, protector, protectionism, protectorate, protectionist	protected, unprotected, protective,	protectively
refer, referee	referee, reference, referral		
frequent	frequency, infrequency	frequent, infrequent	frequently, infrequently
officiate	office, officer, official, officialdom	official, unofficial	officially, unofficially

9. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
distance	distance	distant	distantly
transport	transport, transportation, transporter		
	willingness, unwillingness	willing, unwilling	willingly, unwillingly
condition	condition, precondition, conditioner, conditioning	conditional, unconditional	conditionally, unconditionally
complete	completion, incompleteness	complete, incomplete	completely, incompletely
familiarize	familiarity, family	familiar, unfamiliar	familiarly
	stranger, strangeness	strange, estranged	strangely
govern	government, governor	governmental, governing	governmentally
realize real,	realism, realist, reality, unreality, realization	real, unreal, realistic, unrealistic, realisable	really, realistically
	fairness	fair, unfair	fairly, unfairly
form, reform, transform	form, formation, transformation, reformer, transformer	reformed	
enrich	riches, richness, enrichment, the rich	rich	richly

10. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
	awareness	aware, unaware	unawares
relate	relation, relations, relationship, relative	related, unrelated, relative	relatively
base	base, the basics, basis	baseless, basic	basically
	skill	skilful/US skillful, skilled, unskilled	skilfully/US skillfully
number, outnumber, enumerate	number, numeral	innumerable, numerical, numerous, numbered numerate	
	fact	factual	factually
originate	origin, original, originality, originator	original, unoriginal	originally
reason	reason, reasoning, reasonableness	reasonable, unreasonable, reasoned	reasonably, unreasonably
	science, scientist	scientific, unscientific	scientifically
contribute	contribution, contributor	contributory	
add	addition	additional	additionally
vary	variable, variance, variant, variety, variation	variable, varied, various	invariably, variously

2. Test Bağlaçlar

1. Sometimes, the kings gave money to the Vikings - ---- they wouldn't attack them because the Vikings were fierce warriors.
A) instead B) so that
C) unlike D) in spite of
E) however
2. There have been many great writers in the history of English literature ---- Shakespeare and Dickens.
A) such as B) before
C) in order to D) when
E) moreover
3. ---- many people can skate very quickly, learning to skate professionally requires time and practice.
A) When B) Because
C) After D) In addition
E) Although
4. In the past, the main method of long-distance transportation was the railroad ---- airplanes.
A) in spite of B) because of
C) thanks to D) rather than
E) due to
5. The English language is most closely related to the Germanic languages, which include languages ---- German and Dutch.
A) however B) because
C) such as D) due to
E) in spite of
6. The wooden Viking ships, called longboats, were able to sail ---- the weather was bad.
A) even if B) besides
C) so D) if
E) in order that
7. ---- Shakespeare moved to the city of London, he began writing plays.
A) If B) Moreover
C) Owing to D) Although
E) After
8. Ice hockey is similar to soccer, ---- there is no large ball in hockey.
A) so that B) whether
C) but D) due to
E) therefore
9. Many Chinese men were willing to work for low wages ---- they were very poor.
A) however B) before
C) whenever D) as
E) although
10. A major change happened in the English language -- -- the year 1066.
A) after B) besides
C) when D) because of
E) hence
11. The Vikings made their living by farming ---- fishing before they started to attack nearby towns and villages and killed many people cruelly.
A) in addition B) nevertheless
C) thanks to D) as well as
E) furthermore
12. ---- his plays, Shakespeare wrote many short poems and a few longer poems.
A) Because of the fact that B) Due to
C) However D) Contrary to
E) Besides
13. In ice hockey, the players skate around the ice ---- get the puck which is a small rubber disk.
A) so that B) thus
C) in order to D) unless
E) for fear that
14. Many men would be needed to build railroads ---- the distance was so long.
A) unless B) while
C) consequently D) but
E) because
15. ---- some of the people of Germany and the Netherlands had moved to England, their language evolved into English.
A) Therefore B) Due to
C) Regardless of D) After
E) Before
16. The Vikings travelled across a large area; ----, many Vikings settled in England and France permanently.
A) however B) before
C) as soon as D) in spite of
E) thanks to
17. Some of the stories were tragedies, ---- some were comedies.
A) because B) while
C) whether D) besides
E) when
18. ---- you want to score a goal, you must shoot the puck into the net of the opposing team.
A) Even so B) But
C) If D) Similarly
E) Although
19. Thousands of Chinese men were brought to North America ---- they accepted to work for low wages.
A) for instance B) in order that
C) because D) so
E) except for
20. ---- science and technology became more widespread, many more words entered the English language.
A) Despite B) Due to
C) Due to the fact that D) Instead of
E) Though

21. The Vikings travelled across a large area, ---- their most famous travels were in the Atlantic Ocean.
A) unlike B) whenever
C) as well as D) but
E) because
22. Shakespeare wrote his plays using stories that already existed ---- inventing.
A) in addition B) because of
C) instead of D) in spite of
E) whether
23. In ice hockey, the players wear skates ---- they can move along the ice surface fast.
A) when B) besides
C) if D) because of
E) so that
24. ---- Chinese men did good work, they were treated badly by those who brought them to Canada.
A) Though B) Because of
C) As soon as D) Further
E) Despite
25. England was conquered by a king from the northern part of France, ---- French became an important language in England.
A) unless B) for example
C) contrary to D) while
E) so
26. ---- many Vikings settled in England and in France, others settled in Russia.
A) Regardless of B) While
C) Consequently D) Before
E) Due to
27. ---- Shakespeare died in the year 1619, his writings are still popular today.
A) Moreover B) Thus
C) Although D) On the other hand
E) Similarly
28. ---- a player hits someone with a stick, that player may be given a penalty by the referee.
A) Instead B) Even so
C) Unlike D) If
E) Despite
29. ---- the railway trains could run, railroads had to be built across very long distances.
A) Hence B) Before
C) Besides D) Due to
E) For example
30. ---- English seems to one language, in some ways it is a mixture of many different languages which have come together in the history of English.
A) Even if B) As a result
C) Owing to D) As well as
E) In spite of
31. ---- the Vikings had stopped raiding the towns of Europe, they began trading with their neighbors.
A) Whether B) Because of
C) After D) Moreover
E) If
32. ---- most other English writers, Shakespeare's writings are still popular today.
A) So that B) In order to
C) But D) Unlike
E) Thanks to
33. ---- Ice hockey was first played in Canada, today it is also very popular in Russia, Sweden, Finland.
A) As soon as B) Even so
C) In case D) Therefore
E) Although
34. Working conditions were very unsafe. ----, many Chinese men died in accidents while constructing it.
A) As a result B) Whenever
C) Due to D) Regardless of
E) Unless
35. Many Viking longboats were about 20 metres long, - ---- some were nearly 90 metres long, which was an believable size for a boat at that time.
A) thus B) while
C) unlike D) because of
E) in order to
36. The poems and plays are greatly admired by experts in literature ---- by people in general.
A) owing to B) in order that
C) because D) but
E) as well as
37. ---- a country have cold winters, ice hockey can be the most popular sport in that country.
A) If B) Contrary to
C) Besides D) Although
E) Despite
38. ---- ice hockey was considered a sport for men only, women and girls have also been playing it today.
A) Whether B) Due to
C) Though D) Consequently
E) But
39. ---- the railroads were completed, very few Chinese people were allowed to come to North America.
A) In addition B) Similarly
C) Before D) When
E) Instead of
40. The Vikings made their attacks very quickly and without any warning; ----, they were very cruel to the people of the towns they attacked.
A) in addition to B) however
C) further D) because of
E) unlike

2. Test Zamanlar

1. **The Vikings ----- many of their attacks in Britain after they gave up farming and fishing.**
 A) made B) had made
 C) make D) were making
 E) have made
2. **Vikings ----- in Greenland for several generations, but eventually they died out.**
 A) are living B) lived
 C) were living D) will live
 E) have lived
3. **I ----- London 9 times in the last 3 years because my treatment can be done only there.**
 A) have visited B) visited
 C) had been visiting D) will visit
 E) am visiting
4. **Although the Vikings were known as fierce warriors, they ----- excellent ships which could be constructed only with scientific knowledge.**
 A) have built B) had built
 C) will build D) are building
 E) built
5. **The Vikings only stayed there for a few years, but they ----- North America about 500 years before Christopher Columbus did.**
 A) reach B) will have reached
 C) had reached D) have reached
 E) are reaching
6. **The Vikings ----- across a large area, but sometimes sailed south, into the Mediterranean Sea.**
 A) will travel B) are traveling
 C) had been traveling D) have travelled
 E) travelled
7. **Many Vikings ----- England and in France, and eventually they mixed with the local people.**
 A) settled in B) are settling in
 C) will settle in D) settle in
 E) have settled in
8. **Ali ----- many books about the Vikings so far because he thinks the Vikings might be Turkish.**
 A) read B) has read
 C) will read D) had been reading
 E) is reading
9. **I ----- my homework about Scandinavian countries for the last two days.**
 A) prepared B) have been preparing
 C) had prepared D) will prepare
 E) am preparing
10. **Today, writers often ----- quotations from Shakespeare's plays in their own works.**
 A) used B) will use
 C) had used D) use
 E) were using
11. **Shakespeare ----- in the year 1619, but his writings are still popular today.**
 A) dies B) died
 C) has died D) will have died
 E) will die
12. **Since he died, many people ----- William Shakespeare to have been the best writer who ever lived.**
 A) considered B) are considering
 C) have considered D) will have considered
 E) were considering
13. **When Shakespeare was a young man, he ----- to the city of London, where he began writing plays.**
 A) moved B) will be moving
 C) has moved D) is moving
 E) is going to move
14. **Romeo and Juliet, which was written by Sheakspeare is the most romantic and exciting book that I -----in my life.**
 A) read B) will read
 C) have read D) am reading
 E) was reading
15. **Today, one of the most popular sports in northern countries ----- the game of ice hockey, which everybody there loves profoundly.**
 A) is B) was
 C) has been D) had been
 E) will be
16. **Learning to skate almost always ----- time and practice, but many people can skate very quickly.**
 A) required B) is requiring
 C) requires D) has required
 E) will be requiring
17. **Naturally, the sport of ice hockey ----- most popular in countries that have cold winters.**
 A) is B) was
 C) would be D) had been
 E) will be
18. **In recent years, women and girls ----- hockey much more frequently than in the past.**
 A) had played B) have been playing
 C) play D) will play
 E) were playing
19. **Ice hockey ----- a fast and exciting game that can make winter much more enjoyable.**
 A) was B) will be
 C) is D) would be
 E) had been
20. **I ----- ice hockey since I was at high school which was in Canada.**
 A) have played B) had played
 C) will play D) play
 E) was playing

- 21. In recent years, many people ----- to Canada from China, but many people don't know their real history.**
 A) move B) have moved
 C) were moving D) will move
 E) had been moving
- 22. English language ----- a mixture of words of many different languages such as German and Dutch.**
 A) will include B) included
 C) includes D) was including
 E) had included
- 23. William Shakespeare ----- the greatest writer in the history of English literature up to now.**
 A) has been B) is
 C) was D) had been
 E) will be
- 24. Not only do many girls enjoy playing hockey for fun, but now women's hockey ----- officially a sport at the winter Olympics.**
 A) was B) will be
 C) has been D) had been
 E) is
- 25. Railway trains ----- quickly across the countryside although it was necessary for it to have railways.**
 A) moved B) will move
 C) move D) were moving
 E) had moved
- 26. He ----- his new job at the company where working conditions were very unsafe.**
 A) start B) started
 C) will have started D) am starting
 E) have started
- 27. In last five decades, many Chinese people ----- to North America to form a very lively community.**
 A) moved B) will move
 C) had been moving D) have moved
 E) move
- 28. Today, English ----- one language, but in some ways it is a mixture of many different languages.**
 A) was B) is
 C) has been D) had been
 E) will be
- 29. A major change ----- in the English language after the year 1066 when England was conquered by a king from the northern part of France.**
 A) happens B) will happen
 C) happened D) has happened
 E) will have happened
- 30. While I ----- ice hockey yesterday, I suddenly fell ice surface.**
 A) was playing B) am playing
 C) had played D) will play
 E) have played
- 31. I hope that I ----- to read Shakespeare's plays next year after I finish my prep class.**
 A) started B) will start
 C) start D) have started
 E) was starting
- 32. John, who wants to live in Canada because of his ancestors who live there, ----- to North America yet.**
 A) hasn't been B) wasn't
 C) isn't D) hadn't been
 E) won't be
- 33. Ice hockey ----- popular in many countries of Europe, including Russia, Sweden and Finland so far.**
 A) was B) has been
 C) had been D) is
 E) will be
- 34. Many people ----- that Chinese people have a long history in Canada and the United States.**
 A) don't know B) didn't know
 C) didn't have to know D) hadn't known
 E) wouldn't know
- 35. The best method of long-distance transportation ----- the railroad in the past unlike today.**
 A) was B) is
 C) had been D) has been
 E) will be
- 36. Ayşe ----- both English and Germany since her secondary school.**
 A) had spoken B) has been speaking
 C) was speaking D) will speak
 E) speaks
- 37. I ----- French by the end of next summer because I will start a new job next term.**
 A) will have learned B) learn
 C) was learning D) had learned
 E) have been learning
- 38. I ----- the history of the English language during the last three days.**
 A) researched B) will research
 C) have researched D) was researching
 E) had researched
- 39. English dictionaries generally ----- more words of French origin than of Anglo-Saxon origin because a French king invaded England in the past.**
 A) contained B) contain
 C) will contain D) have contained
 E) had contained
- 40. Chinese is the most difficult language I ----- in my life because of its alphabet.**
 A) learned B) will be learning
 C) have learned D) had learned
 E) was learning

2. Test Passive

1. **About a thousand years ago, people known as the Vikings ----- and feared throughout Europe.**
 A) were known B) are known
 C) known D) knew
 E) have been known
2. **By about the year 700, they ----- making attacks, or raids, upon towns along the coasts of Europe in order to steal the wealth of those towns.**
 A) have begun B) had been begun
 C) had begun D) were begun
 E) begin
3. **Sometimes the kings of Europe fought against them; however, in other times the Vikings ----- in order not to attack the kings.**
 A) pay B) have paid
 C) were paid D) paid
 E) are paid
4. **Today, the people of Iceland ----- from the Vikings, which means the Vikings are their ancestors.**
 A) were descended B) have descended
 C) descended D) are descended
 E) descend
5. **His plays were soon very successful, and ----- both by the common people of London and also by the rich and famous.**
 A) enjoyed B) were enjoyed
 C) are enjoyed D) had been enjoyed
 E) have been enjoyed
6. **Shakespeare's most famous plays ----- Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Julius Caesar.**
 A) are included B) include
 C) included D) were included
 E) have included
7. **Many of the phrases that ----- by Shakespeare's characters are now used in everyday conversation.**
 A) said B) say
 C) are said D) will be said
 E) had been said
8. **Each winter, hundreds of thousands of children and adults in North America and Europe ----- ice hockey.**
 A) play B) are played
 C) played D) are playing
 E) have been played
9. **Each winter, ice hockey ----- by hundreds of thousands of children and adults in North America and in Europe.**
 A) will play B) is played
 C) played D) has been played
 E) plays
10. **The players of ice hockey use a hard, black, rubber disk, which ----- a puck.**
 A) had called B) will be called
 C) called D) calls
 E) is called
11. **The players ----- the puck to each other by sliding it across the ice so that they can score a goal..**
 A) can be passed B) could be passed
 C) can pass D) passed
 E) have been passed
12. **The net is less than two metres wide, and it ----- by a player called the goaltender.**
 A) has been protected B) is protected
 C) protects D) will protect
 E) has protected
13. **In recent years, many people ----- to North America from China, but many people don't know Chinese people have a long history in the United States.**
 A) move B) have been moved
 C) moved D) are moved
 E) have moved
14. **Before the railway trains were able to run, railroads - ---- across very long distances.**
 A) had to built B) have to be built
 C) had to be built D) have to built
 E) are built
15. **Many men ----- because the distance was so long and the land was so difficult, with many mountains and rivers to be crossed.**
 A) will be needed B) are needed
 C) need D) were needed
 E) would need
16. **Eventually, the people of Canada and the United States ----- that their laws had been unfair because the Chinese people had every right to live there.**
 A) would realize B) realize
 C) are realized D) were realized
 E) realized
17. **Most people know that the English language ----- by many millions of people around the world.**
 A) spoke B) have spoken
 C) is spoken D) speaks
 E) will speak
18. **The English language ----- to a group of languages called the Germanic languages.**
 A) related B) has related
 C) relate D) is related
 E) had been related
19. **Some new words ----- to England over 1000 years ago by people who came from the Scandinavian countries of northern Europe.**
 A) were brought B) are brought
 C) brought D) were bringing
 E) have been brought
20. **During the last nine hundred years, the English language ----- a very large number of French words.**
 A) had absorbed B) have been absorbed
 C) have absorbed D) was absorbed
 E) absorbed

2. Test RC

1. The Vikings were the people of the northern part of Europe ----- there are modern countries like Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.
A) which B) when
C) who D) where
E) whose
2. Vikings were cruel to the people ----- lived in the countries they invaded.
A) whom B) where
C) who D) why
E) whose
3. Many Vikings settled in Russia and mixed local people ----- houses had been situated there.
A) who B) whose
C) why D) whom
E) which
4. The Vikings had reached North America about 500 years before the year ----- Christopher Columbus found it..
A) where B) whom
C) when D) that
E) why
5. Vikings started trading with their neighbors ----- lived in the countries like Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
A) why B) whose
C) who D) where
E) when
6. When Shakespeare was a young man, he moved to the city of London, ----- he began writing plays.
A) which B) who
C) whose D) when
E) where
7. Shakespeare introduced quotations to English, some of ----- are used by writers even today.
A) when B) which
C) who D) where
E) why
8. The game of ice hockey is played on a flat surface of ice called a rink ----- is about 60 meters long, and about 25 or 30 meters wide.
A) why B) when
C) which D) whom
E) whose
9. In ice hockey, each team has six players ----- have to carry long wooden sticks.
A) when B) whose
C) why D) who
E) whom
10. Shakespeare wrote his plays using stories that already existed, some of ----- were tragedies.
A) which B) who
C) where D) whom
E) why
11. Ice hockey players carry long wooden sticks ----- are shaped in such a way that it is easy to push the puck along the ice.
A) why B) that
C) when D) whose
E) whom
12. The net in the game is less than two metres wide, and it is protected by a player ----- is called the goaltender.
A) who B) whom
C) which D) where
E) why
13. Ice hockey is played in the winter Olympics in the countries ----- the weather is too cold.
A) whose B) why
C) when D) where
E) whom
14. Recently, many people have moved to North America from China, ----- there isn't enough employment for everybody because of the population.
A) whose B) when
C) why D) which
E) where
15. Shakespeare wrote many short poems and a few longer poems, some of ----- are Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth and Hamlet.
A) why B) where
C) which D) when
E) whom
16. Many people don't know the reason ----- the Chinese have a long history in Canada and the United States.
A) who B) which
C) when D) why
E) where
17. Chinese men work very hard and send much of the money back to their relatives ----- reside in China.
A) which B) when
C) who D) where
E) why
18. Some people think that English, ----- is spoken by many millions of people, is a mixture of many different languages.
A) whose B) which
C) why D) whom
E) when
19. After 1066 ----- England was conquered by a king from the northern France, English changed a lot.
A) why B) whose
C) whom D) where
E) when
20. English language is a mixture of many different languages, some of ----- are Latin and Greek.
A) whose B) who
C) when D) which
E) why

21. Many more words entered the English language a few hundred years ago ----- science and technology became more widespread.
A) which B) whose
C) who D) when
E) why
22. The Vikings travelled across a large area and they went so many countries, some of ----- were France, Germany and Turkey.
A) which B) where
C) when D) who
E) whose
23. Today, people ----- are from Iceland are descended from the Vikings.
A) why B) who
C) where D) whose
E) which
24. Some of the Vikings sailed westward to the island of Iceland ----- many of them stayed for a while.
A) whose B) when
C) where D) who
E) why
25. People know many great writers in the history of English literature, among ----- Shakespeare has been the best writer who ever lived.
A) which B) when
C) whose D) why
E) whom
26. There are many characters ----- emotions seem very realistic in Shakespeare's plays.
A) whose B) why
C) when D) whom
E) which
27. Ice hockey is played by hundreds of thousands of children and adults ----- live in North America.
A) which B) who
C) whom D) when
E) whose
28. Ice hockey was first played in Canada, ----- the weather is always freezing in winters.
A) who B) whose
C) when D) where
E) which
29. Any Chinese person ----- came to North America had to pay an expensive tax 50 years ago.
A) whom B) whose
C) when D) why
E) who
30. Many cities have been enriched by Chinese people, some of ----- live in Toronto and San Francisco now.
A) whom B) where
C) which D) who
E) why
31. I want to know the reason ----- most of the basic words of the English language are derived from old Anglo-Saxon languages.
A) where B) whom
C) when D) why
E) which
32. Some new words were brought to England over 1000 years ago by people ----- converted to Christianity in the north of France.
A) why B) who
C) whose D) where
E) whom
33. Many words have been added to the English language by immigrants ----- came to North America.
A) who B) whose
C) which D) when
E) whom
34. Many more words also have been adopted from the languages of people ----- are from Africa and Asia.
A) when B) why
C) where D) who
E) whose
35. Today, the people ----- are from Iceland are descended from the Vikings, who came there hundreds of years ago.
A) when B) where
C) who D) which
E) whom
36. His plays were enjoyed both by the common people of London and also noble people ----- were wealthy.
A) why B) who
C) when D) which
E) whom
37. Many people ----- I have watched one of Shakespeare's plays with have found them very realistic.
A) when B) whom
C) where D) why
E) whose
38. If a player hits another player, that player is given a penalty by the referee ----- enforces the rules of game.
A) when B) whose
C) which D) who
E) why
39. In recent years, women and girls ----- weren't allowed to play it in the past have been playing hockey.
A) why B) whose
C) who D) when
E) where
40. Chinese people are now very prominent in North America ----- they moved years ago.
A) where B) whose
C) when D) who
E) which

2. Test NC

1. The Vikings were known to have lived in ---- there are modern countries today such as Finland, Sweden and Norway.
A) when B) that
C) who D) where
E) why
2. People do not know ---- the Vikings began making their living by farming and fishing but it's thought to have been more than 1000 years.
A) where B) why
C) when D) that
E) who
3. The wooden Viking ships, called longboats, were able to sail ---- the weather was like.
A) whoever B) whatever
C) wherever D) whenever
E) however
4. Vikings were careful about ---- places they would move and live in.
A) why B) that
C) what D) whose
E) when
5. People know ---- Shakespeare wrote so many plays because he only started to write after he came to London to work.
A) whether B) which
C) who D) that
E) where
6. ---- wants to play ice hockey can do it easily because it is an easy game.
A) wherever B) whoever
C) whenever D) whomever
E) whatever
7. Many people do not know ---- Chinese people have a long history in Canada and the United States.
A) that B) which
C) where D) who
E) when
8. In past, ---- from China went to the North America had to pay an expensive tax, which wasn't fair because these people had a long history there.
A) where B) whatever
C) whomever D) wherever
E) whoever
9. It is obvious ---- there were no cars or airplanes to allow people and goods to move across the land in the North America.
A) that B) why
C) who D) when
E) where
10. If a person wants to read Shakespeare, s/he can find ---- work of him s/he wants on the internet .
A) whoever B) however
C) whatever D) whichever
E) wherever
11. Most people know ---- the English language is spoken by many millions of people around the world. It is because it is an international language.
A) where B) which
C) why D) that
E) when
12. Linguistics has explained ---- the English language, which is spoken in many parts of the world, has so many words.
A) which B) who
C) when D) where
E) why
13. Vikings decided to stay in ---- is known to be West European countries like England and Germany.
A) where B) who
C) who D) when
E) what
14. Vikings sailed westward to the island of Iceland, ---- was a nice and peaceful country.
A) which B) whose
C) where D) who
E) why
Heee gayri nasıl olsa test NC diye zıplamadan bakın bu RC
15. There have been many great writers in the history of English literature, so there is a debate about ---- writer was the greatest.
A) that B) when
C) who D) which
E) where
16. Many people think ---- William Shakespeare has been the best writer who ever lived but others don't.
A) where B) why
C) which D) when
E) that
17. Shakespeare moved to ---- he began writing plays after he left his hometown.
A) where B) that
C) why D) when
E) which
18. ---- watches one of Shakespeare's plays will find that he or she knows people who remind them somewhat of the characters in those plays.
A) wherever B) whomever
C) whenever D) whoever
E) whatever
19. People are not sure ---- the Vikings came from originally, but some people say they came from Eastern Asia.
A) how many B) where
C) why D) when
E) who
20. Although it is wondered greatly, it isn't exactly known ---- the Vikings are of Turkish origin or not.
A) who B) whether
C) that D) why
E) where

2. Test Prepositions of Time

1. ----- the year 700, the Vikings had begun making attacks in order to steal the wealth of those towns.
 A) On B) By
 C) At D) In
 E) Towards
2. I had to stop playing in the game ----- the penalty I got from the referee.
 A) from B) for
 C) between D) after
 E) till
3. No other writer in the English language has remained so popular ----- such a long time than Shakespeare.
 A) on B) from
 C) for D) between
 E) at
4. ----- the completion of the railroads in Canada, Chinese people worked there ----- years.
 A) Before/after B) Until/for
 C) Throughout/from D) Until/until
 E) After/between
5. ----- the nineteenth century, both Canada and the United States were rapidly expanding to the west.
 A) on B) at
 C) from D) along :P
 E) during
6. Some new words were added to English ----- 1000 years ago by other Europeans
 A) over B) on
 C) in D) at
 E) since
7. Shakespeare died ----- the year 1619, but his writings are still popular today, 400 years ----- they were written.
 A) on/during B) in/throughout
 C) at/during D) from/towards
 E) in/after
8. You can learn how to play ice hockey ----- a short time with a professional mentor.
 A) in B) at
 C) on D) from
 E) by
9. Vikings have been known and feared by Europeans - ---- the history
 A) throughout B) after
 C) between D) towards
 E) from
10. Only ----- the completion of the railroads, ----- about the year 1900, the Chinese people were allowed to work in North America, then they were sent to China.
 A) from/during B) between/and
 C) after/by D) until/by
 E) at/for
11. ----- recent years, women and girls have been playing ice hockey much more frequently than ----- the past.
 A) for/from B) from/in
 C) during/after D) in/in
 E) on/throughout
12. ----- the next few hundred years, the English language absorbed a lot of French words.
 A) On B) At
 C) From D) Under
 E) During
13. The Vikings had reached North America 500 years ---- - 1492, when Columbus reached the continent!
 A) before B) on
 C) at D) towards
 E) for
14. William Shakespeare was born in the town of Stratford, England, ----- the year 1564.
 A) in B) on
 C) at D) from
 E) for
15. ----- the beginning of the game, I fell off because the opponent bumped into me at a high speed.
 A) Before B) From
 C) Towards D) Until
 E) At
16. Vikings attacked the lands and tortured the people of those places ----- hundreds of years.
 A) on B) at
 C) from D) since
 E) for
17. Alex Ovechkin, the greatest goal-scorer of the century, became the oldest player ----- NHL history to score 50 goals ----- a hockey season.
 A) on/at B) in/at
 C) in/in D) towards/between
 E) on/towards
18. The governments of Canada and the US made Chinese immigration illegal ----- 2010s.
 A) on B) in
 C) at D) from
 E) for
19. ----- the last 1500 years, English has obtained a lot of words from other languages. (Which one isn't appropriate?)
 A) During B) Over
 C) With D) Within
 E) For
20. Although Shakespeare has written poems and plays hundreds of years ago, they have greatly been admired and being read ever -----.
 A) in B) on
 C) from D) since
 E) for

2. Test Prepositions of Place and Movement

1. **About a thousand years ago, people known as the Vikings were known and feared ----- Europe.**
 A) from B) at
 C) on D) among
 E) throughout
2. **Most scientific and technical words are derived ----- words of the ancient Latin and Greek.**
 A) in B) from
 C) to D) for
 E) under
3. **Many of the phrases that are said by Shakespeare's characters are now used ----- everyday conversation.**
 A) in B) on
 C) at D) from
 E) between
4. **One of the best long-distance transportation methods is the railroad, ----- which trains can move quickly ----- the countryside.**
 A) on/above B) from/from
 C) for/over D) above/under
 E) on/across
5. **----- his plays, Shakespeare revealed a very wide knowledge of many areas of life.**
 A) At B) On
 C) In D) For
 E) Between
6. **Most people ----- Canada and the US were not familiar with Chinese people and didn't want strangers to come ----- their countries.**
 A) on/in B) on/at
 C) in/on D) in/to
 E) into/to
7. **Some Vikings moved ----- the east, and then south --- -- the rivers of Russia.**
 A) in/in B) on/to
 C) to/along D) on/for
 E) between/to
8. **To score a goal, a hockey player must shoot the puck ----- the net of the opposing team.**
 A) onto B) into
 C) on D) between
 E) among
9. **Both Canada and the US were rapidly expanding ----- the west, ----- the Pacific Ocean.**
 A) on/at B) to/toward
 C) to/under D) into/for
 E) on/on
10. **Today, many writers often use quotations ----- Shakespeare's plays and poems ----- their own works.**
 A) for/from B) in/between
 C) from/in D) from/into
 E) among/on
11. **The game of ice hockey is played ----- a flat surface of ice called a rink.**
 A) in B) on
 C) into D) from
 E) above
12. **Immigrants who came ---- North America ----- Europe have added many words to English.**
 A) to/from B) in/to
 C) in/on D) by/into
 E) between/from
13. **One of the most popular sports ----- northern countries, especially ----- Canada, is the ice hockey.**
 A) on/in B) on/on
 C) in/in D) at/in
 E) from/in
14. **The Vikings travelled ----- a large area, making many of their attacks ----- Britain, France, and Germany in order to steal their wealth.**
 A) at/in B) between/into
 C) above/from D) across/in
 E) below/between
15. **----- 1066, England was conquered by a king ----- the northern part of France**
 A) On/into B) On/for
 C) In/from D) By/for
 E) In/into
16. **Many more English words have been adopted ----- the Native languages of North America, Australia, the Pacific, Africa and Asia.**
 A) on B) between
 C) at D) from
 E) over
17. **The railroad owners ----- the US and Canada decided to get workers ----- overseas**
 A) on/over B) at/from
 C) in/from D) down/up
 E) under/in
18. **When Shakespeare was a young man, he moved ----- the city of London, where he began writing plays.**
 A) in B) to
 C) on D) at
 E) between
19. **The Vikings sailed ----- many rivers in Russia and they raided towns ----- these rivers.**
 A) into/along B) on/at
 C) under/in D) from/into
 E) over/under
20. **Vikings began making attacks, or raids, ----- towns ---- - the coasts of Europe in order to steal the wealth of those towns.**
 A) over/from B) to/at
 C) upon/along D) beyond/at
 E) at/along



2. Prepositions of other.

2. Test Gerund - Infinitive – Zone1

1. A hockey player must shoot the puck into the net of the opposing team ----- a goal, but it is very difficult.
 A) scoring B) having scored
 C) to be scored D) having been scored
 E) to score
 Çiçeğimiz 😊!, Amacımız
2. When he was a young man, Shakespeare moved to the city of London, where he began ----- plays which were admired by both the poor and the rich.
 A) to have written B) writing
 C) to be written D) written
 E) having been writing
 Begin ile hem gerund hem de infinitive mümkün ammmmaa
3. ----- to skate requires time and practice, but many people can skate very quickly and smoothly even though they are quite new the sport.
 A) Having learned B) Learning
 C) Being learned D) To have learned
 E) To be learned
 Özne konumunda gerund ve infinitive mümkün ammmmaa
4. Each year, hundreds of thousands of people from many parts of the society enjoy ----- performances of Shakespeare's plays.
 A) to attend B) being attended
 C) having attended D) attending
 E) to have attended
 enjoy
5. The Vikings made their living by ----- and fishing before they started to attack other towns and cities.
 A) to be farmed B) farming
 C) to have farmed D) having been farmed
 E) to farm
 -erek, -arak
6. The hockey players can pass the puck to each other by ----- it across the ice.
 A) having slid B) to slide
 C) sliding D) being slid
 E) having been slid
 -erek, -arak
7. For the companies owners, it would have been too expensive ----- American men to build the railroads because they would only work for high wages.
 A) to be hired B) having hired
 C) hiring D) to have been hired
 E) to hire
 Too adjective to do
8. The Vikings sometimes destroyed the towns by ----- down the buildings.
 A) burnt B) having been burnt
 C) burning D) to be burnt
 E) to have burnt
 -erek, -arak
9. Shakespeare's vocabulary was very large, and he seems ----- many words to the language.
 A) to be introduced B) to have introduced
 C) to have been introduced D) introducing
 E) having introduced
 seem
10. After the railroads were completed, by about the year 1900, very few Chinese people were allowed ----- to North America.
 A) to have come B) to be coming
 C) having come D) to come
 E) coming
 Passive fill + infinitive
11. Many people consider William Shakespeare ----- the best writer who ever lived.
 A) being B) having been
 C) have been D) been
 E) to have been
 Me grubu + infinitive
12. By about the year 700, they began ----- attacks, or raids, upon towns along the coasts of Europe in order to steal the wealth of those towns.
 A) making B) to have made
 C) to be made D) being made
 E) having been made
 begin
13. Usually, Shakespeare did not invent the stories that he told in his plays. Instead, he wrote his plays by ----- stories that already existed.
 A) using B) having been using
 C) to use D) having been used
 E) to have used
 -erek, -arak
14. Not only do many girls enjoy ----- hockey for fun, but now women's hockey is officially a sport at the winter Olympics.
 A) to play B) having been played
 C) playing D) to be played
 E) being playing
 enjoy
15. Many Chinese men were willing ----- for low wages because they were very poor.
 A) having worked B) to work
 C) to have worked D) working
 E) being worked
 Adjective + infinitive
16. This made it difficult for Chinese men ----- their wives and families to join them in North America.
 A) to be brought B) to have brought
 C) to bring D) having brought
 E) bringing
 Adjective for somebody to do
17. Sometimes, the kings would pay the Vikings in order to persuade them not ----- their countries because it was difficult for the kings to fight with the Vikings.
 A) to be attacked B) to have attacked
 C) to attack D) attacking
 E) be attacked
 Me grubu + infinitive
18. To learn how ----- requires time and practice, but many people can skate very quickly and smoothly.
 A) skating B) to have skated
 C) to be skated D) to skate
 E) having skated
 Wh NC + infinitive
19. Many men would be needed because the distance was too long and the land was too difficult -----.
 A) to cross B) being crossed
 C) crossed D) having crossed
 E) to have been crossed
 Adjective + infinitive
20. The Vikings moved to the east, and then south along the rivers of Russia; however, in some places, they decided -----.
 A) to have stayed B) staying
 C) to be stayed D) having been stayed
 E) to stay
 decide

2. Test Gerund - Infinitive – Zone2

1. If a player hits another with his stick, that player may be given a penalty by the referee ---- the rules of the game.
 A) having been enforced B) enforcing
 C) being enforced D) to enforce
 E) enforced
2. Most people ----- in Canada did not want strangers in their countries, so Chinese people had to pay an expensive tax in order to come there.
 A) inhabiting B) to have inhabited
 C) having inhabited D) to have been inhabited
 E) inhabited
3. His plays ----- by both the common people of London and also the rich were soon very successful.
 A) being enjoying B) having been enjoyed
 C) to enjoy D) enjoyed
 E) to have enjoyed
4. The hockey players use a hard, black, rubber disk ----- a puck.
 A) called B) to have called
 C) calling D) having called
 E) to be called
5. Many people ----- one of Shakespeare's plays will find that they know people ----- them somewhat of the characters in those plays.
 A) to watch/reminding B) to watch/reminded
 C) watching/reminding D) watched/to remind
 E) having watched/reminded
6. Ice hockey is a fast and exciting game ----- winter much more enjoyable.
 A) to make B) making
 C) made D) to be made
 E) having been made
7. The Vikings were the people of the northern part of Europe, ----- Scandinavia, which includes the modern countries of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
 A) to call B) to be called
 C) calling D) called
 E) having called
8. The net is less than two metres wide, and it is protected by a player ----- the goaltender whose task during the game is really hard.
 A) called B) having called
 C) to call D) to be called
 E) having been called
9. Many of the phrases ----- by Shakespeare's characters are now used in everyday conversation.
 A) said B) having said
 C) saying D) to have said
 E) to be said
10. Naturally, the sport of ice hockey is most popular in countries ----- cold winters.
 A) to have had B) having had
 C) having D) to have
 E) had
11. The ice hockey players carry long wooden sticks, ----- in such a way that it is easy to push the puck along the ice.
 A) to shape B) shaped
 C) shaping D) to be shaped
 E) to be shaping
12. Many words have been added to the English language by immigrants ----- to North America from various countries of Europe in the past.
 A) having migrated B) to migrate
 C) migrating D) migrated
 E) to have migrated
13. Some words have come from the Celtic languages, ----- in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
 A) speaking B) spoken
 C) to have been spoken D) having spoken
 E) to speak
14. About a thousand years ago, people ----- as the Vikings were known and feared throughout Europe.
 A) known B) knowing
 C) having known D) to know
 E) to be known
15. The players ----- around the ice try to get the puck and then score a goal by throwing it into the nets of the opposing team.
 A) to skate B) skating
 C) skated D) to be skating
 E) having skated
16. Many people consider William Shakespeare to have been the best writer ----- ever.
 A) having lived B) to have lived
 C) having been lived D) being lived
 E) to live
17. For the men ----- the railroad companies, it would have been too expensive to hire Canadian or American men to build the railroads because those workers would only work for high wages.
 A) to own B) owning
 C) to have owned D) owned
 E) being owning
18. Usually, Shakespeare did not invent the stories that he told in his plays but instead, he wrote his plays by using stories already -----.
 A) existed B) to exist
 C) to have existed D) existing
 E) having been existed
19. Some new words were brought to England over 1000 years ago by people ----- from the Scandinavia.
 A) to come B) to have come
 C) being come D) having been come
 E) having come
20. Unlike soccer, there is no large ball ----- in hockey.
 A) using B) having used
 C) to have used D) used
 E) to use

2. Test Gerund - Infinitive – Zone3

1. **Although ----- their existence in North America today, many people do not know that the Chinese have a long history in Canada and the United States.**
 A) knowing B) being known
 C) known D) to be known
 E) to have known
2. **----- by hundreds of thousands of children and adults all over the world, ice hockey is one of the most popular sports.**
 A) Playing B) To play
 C) Played D) To be played
 E) Having played
3. **----- in Stratford, Shakespeare moved to the city of London, where he began writing plays.**
 A) Bringing up B) Being brought up
 C) Having been brought up D) Having brought up
 E) To have brought up
4. **Although ----- as fierce warriors, the Vikings also built excellent ships..**
 A) having known B) knowing
 C) known D) to be known
 E) to have been known
5. **----- the railroads, many Chinese men died in accidents.**
 A) To be constructed B) To have constructed
 C) Being constructed D) Having constructed
 E) Constructing
6. **----- a very wide knowledge of many areas of life, Shakespeare was considered to be one of the greatest writers in English literature.**
 A) Revealing B) Revealed
 C) To reveal D) Being revealed
 E) To have revealed
7. **----- in England and in France, many Vikings eventually mixed with the local people.**
 A) To settle B) To have settle
 C) Settled D) Having been settled
 E) Having settled
8. **Although ----- a sport for men and boys only for many years in the past, ice hockey has been played by women and girls in recent years.**
 A) considering B) to consider
 C) having been considered D) to be considered
 E) having considered
9. **While ----- the game of ice hockey on a flat surface of ice, many people can fall down.**
 A) to play B) to have played
 C) played D) having played
 E) playing
10. **----- in 1900s, the railroads were used by many people in North America.**
 A) Having been completed B) Having completed
 C) Completing D) To complete
 E) To be completed
11. **----- by the king who invaded England in 1066 and his followers, French became an important language in England.**
 A) Speaking B) Spoken
 C) To speak D) To be spoken
 E) Have spoken
12. **The players in ice hockey skate around the ice, ----- to get the puck which is a rubber disk in order to score a goal.**
 A) trying B) having tried
 C) tried D) having been tried
 E) to be tried
13. **----- much money, many Chinese men were willing to work for low wages in Canada in those years.**
 A) To need B) To have needed
 C) Needed D) Needing
 E) Having been needed
14. **----- across a very large area including Europe, Russia and Turkey, the Vikings decided to settle in Iceland.**
 A) Having travelled B) Having been travelled
 C) To travel D) Travelled
 E) To have travelled
15. **----- the puck from their opponents, players are not allowed to hit each other with their sticks.**
 A) Taken B) Being taken
 C) Having taken D) Taking
 E) To be taken
16. **----- his stories in a more interesting way than ever before, Shakespeare was enjoyed by many people in England.**
 A) told B) having been told
 C) telling D) to tell
 E) to have told
17. **After ----- that their laws had been unfair, the people of Canada and the United States changed the rules.**
 A) realized B) realizing
 C) to realize D) having been realized
 E) to have realized
18. **Although -----good work, Chinese men were treated badly by their employers who did not want to pay any money.**
 A) done B) being done
 C) having been done D) doing
 E) to do
19. **----- England in 1700, the king banned speaking English in England for hundreds of years.**
 A) Conquered B) Having been conquered
 C) To conquer D) Having conquered
 E) To be conquered
20. **Although ----- by experts in literature, his poems aren't enjoyed by people in general.**
 A) to be admired B) to admire
 C) admired D) admiring
 E) having admired

11. African Slavery in the Americas

One of the most tragic parts of the history of North and South America is the period of African **slavery**. For hundreds of years, many people were taken from Africa, by **force**, to work in the **fields** of many different countries in North and South America. When Europeans first came to the Americas, some of them realized that they might make money by growing crops and selling them in Europe. However, in order to make money, they would need a **cheap source** of **labor**. Few Europeans would come to the Americas to work for low **wages**, so instead, the landowners looked for slaves. In the areas of the great farms, or **plantations**, there were few Indians, so they used another source of slaves: Africa. The plantation owners usually **obtained** slaves by buying them from local kings in western Africa. This **led to** many wars between **rival** kings within Africa, who tried to **capture** each other's people in order to sell them as slaves. A few kings tried to **avoid** the **slave trade**, but this was very difficult. During a period of several hundred years, from the 1500s to the 1800s, about 12 million people were taken from western Africa to the Americas. Many more people died as slaves before leaving Africa, and many more died on the ships that took them to the Americas. **This was because** the **conditions** on the ships were extremely **unhealthy**: the ships were far too **crowded**, and there was little food and water. When the African slaves arrived in the Americas, the plantation owners made them work on farms that produced goods such as cotton and sugar. In many places, the work was very hard, and many of the slaves died from **overwork**. They were then replaced by other slaves who arrived from Africa. However, many slaves **survived despite** the brutal conditions. In some places, the African slaves were able to **revolt against** the plantation owners. However, this was difficult because the slaves who had **recently** arrived spoke many different languages. Some slaves **escaped** into wilderness areas and were able to **remain** free from the plantation owners. As time went by, many people in Europe and in the Americas realized that slavery was wrong. **By** the 1830s, slavery had been ended, or **abolished**, in islands owned by the British, and in parts of the United States. In the southern United States, slavery was ended in the 1860s, during the Civil War. In some countries, such as Brazil and Cuba, slavery only ended in the 1880s. Today, many millions of people in North and South America are the **descendants** of slaves who were brought from Africa. The **effects** of slavery have **lasted** for many **generations**, and there was much **racial prejudice** against African people even when slavery ended. However, some have **achieved** success despite these disadvantages. Today, the people of African background in North and South America are a very important part of the **population** in many countries.

slavery	kölelik
force	güç
by force	güç kullanarak, zorla
field	alan, tarla
cheap	ucuz
source	kaynak
labor	iş
wage	maaş
plantation	bitki örtüsü, büyük çiftlik
to obtain	elde etmek, kazanmak
to lead to	neden olmak
rival	rakip
to capture	ele geçirmek, tutsak etmek
to avoid	sakınmak, çekinmek
slave trade	köle ticareti
this was because	bunun nedeni
condition	şart
unhealthy	sağlıksız
crowded	kalabalık
overwork	aşırı iş/çalışma
to survive	hayatta kalmak
despite	-e rağmen
to revolt against	-e karşı isyan etmek
recently	son zamanlarda
to escape	kaçmak, kurtulmak
to remain	kalmak, sürmek, sürdürmek
to abolish	tedavülünden kaldırmak, feshet-
descendant	torun, soyundan gelen kimse
effect	etki
to last	sürmek, devam etmek
generation	nesil
racial prejudice	ırksal ön yargı
to achieve	başarmak, elde etmek
population	nüfus

11. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
force	force	forceful, forcible	forcefully, forcibly
plant, transplant	plant, transplant, plantation, planter		
lead	lead, leader, leadership	lead, leading	
avoid	avoidance	avoidable, unavoidable	
trade	trade, trader, trading		
condition	condition, precondition, conditioner, conditioning	conditional, unconditional	conditionally, unconditionally
	health	healthy, unhealthy	healthily, unhealthily
crowd	crowd, overcrowding	crowded, overcrowded	
work, rework	work, workaholic, worker, workings, workout	workable, unworkable, overworked, working	
survive	survival, survivor	surviving, survivable	
escape	escape, escapism	escaped, inescapable	inescapably
remain	the remainder, remains	remaining	
effect	effect, effectiveness, ineffectiveness	effective, ineffective, ineffectual	effectively, ineffectively
race	race, racism, racist	racial, multiracial, racist	racially
achieve	achievement, achiever	achievable	
populate	population	populated, unpopulated, populous	

12. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
attract	attraction, attractiveness	attractive, unattractive	attractively
appear, disappear, reappear	appearance, disappearance, reappearance		
worry	worry, worrier	worried, unworried, worrying, worriedly, worrisome	worryingly
thin	thinness, thinner	thin	thinly
	extreme, extremism, extremist, extremity	extreme, extremist	extremely
endanger	danger	endangered, dangerous	dangerously
order	order, disorder	disordered, orderly, disorderly, ordered	
intend	intent, intention	intended, unintended, intentional, unintentional	intentionally, unintentionally
weigh, outweigh	weight, weights, weighting	overweight, underweight, weighted, weighty, weightless	weightlessly
concern	concern	concerned, unconcerned	
relate	relation, relations, relationship, relative	related, unrelated, relative	relatively
enlarge	enlargement	large	largely
suffer	sufferer, suffering, sufferance	insufferable	insufferably
	possibility, impossibility, the impossible	possible, impossible	possibly, impossibly
effect	effect, effectiveness, ineffectiveness	effective, ineffective, ineffectual	effectively, ineffectively
	fortune	fortunate, unfortunate	fortunately, unfortunately
single	single, singles	single, singular	singly

13. Physical Fitness

In modern **society**, many people find that they do not get very much **exercise**. They travel by bus, train, or car, and they can move up or down in **elevators**. They have machines that do most of the heavy work that was once done by people. However, exercise is important for staying healthy. A person who exercises frequently will be "physically fit." There are different **aspects** of physical fitness. One important element of being physically fit is called **cardio-vascular fitness**. The word "cardio-vascular" **refers to** the heart and **lungs**. If one's **heart** and lungs are in good condition, then one can exercise at a **steady pace** without soon getting tired. To develop cardio-vascular fitness, it is important to **perform** some exercise that makes one's **heart beat** quickly. For example, a person can **improve** cardio-vascular fitness by riding a bicycle, by running, by swimming, by **rowing**, or even by walking quickly. Some people go to special places, called "health clubs" or "gyms," where they can use different exercise machines to develop their cardio-vascular fitness. But many people improve their cardio-vascular fitness by playing **recreational** sports, such as tennis or soccer, or by dancing **vigorously**. By having good cardio-vascular fitness, one **is** less **likely to** suffer from heart disease. Of course, there is one way to improve cardio-vascular fitness that does not involve exercise: stop smoking! Another important aspect of physical fitness is called **flexibility**. Flexibility refers to one's **ability to stretch** comfortably. For example, a healthy person should be able to touch his or her toes without bending the legs. People can perform **various** stretching exercises to improve flexibility. By being flexible, a person can **avoid** injuries that might otherwise affect their body. Yet another important aspect of physical fitness is the **strength** and **endurance** of one's muscles. Many people suffer from injuries that **result, in part, from weakness** of the muscles. Muscular strength and endurance can be improved by **a variety of** exercises. Some of these exercises **involve** lifting a weight, but other exercises **simply** involve pushing or pulling against the weight of one's own body. One example is an exercise called the "push-up." In this exercise, a person lies on the floor, with the face **pointing down**. The person bends his or her arms, so that the **palms** of the hands are on the floor, next to the shoulders. The person then pushes with his or her arms, lifting the upper part of the body above the ground until the arms are **straight**.

Before starting to do any exercises, it is a good idea to have a medical check-up. Some people do not want to exercise because they think it will be too much work. However, many people find that they feel very good when they exercise. Exercising can be an enjoyable and fun way to **maintain** health and fitness.

society	toplum, topluluk
exercise	egzersiz
elevator	asansör
aspect	yön, özellik
cardio-vascular	kalp ve damarlara ilişkin
fitness	uygunluk, formda/zinde olma
to refer to	refere etmek, anlamına gelmek
lung	akciğer
heart	kalp
steady pace	sabit bir tempo
to perform exercise	egzersiz yapmak
heart beat	kalp atışı
to beat	atmak, çarpmak, yenmek, döv-
to improve	gelişmek, geliştirmek
to row	kürek çekmek, kavgat etmek
recreational	dinleme, boş zamana ait
vigorously	hareketli, çaba gerektiren
be likely to	olası olamak, muhtemel olmak
flexibility	esneklik
ability	yetenek
to stretch	uzanmak, esnemek
various	çeşitli
to avoid	sakınmak, kaçınmak
strength	güç
endurance	dayanıklılık
to result from	-den kaynaklanmak
to result in	neden olmak
in part	kısmen
weakness	zayıflık, güçsüzlük
a variety of	çeşitli
to involve	gerektirmek
simply	sadece, only
pointing down	aşağıyı gösterme
palm	avuç içi
straight	dümdüz
to maintain	sürdürmek, devam ettirmek

13. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
socialize	society, sociologist, sociology, socialism, socialist, socialite	sociable, unsociable, social, anti-social, unsocial, sociological	socially, sociologically
refer, referee	referee, reference, referral		
	heart	heartened, heartening, heartless, hearty	heartily, heartlessly
perform	performance, performer		
beat	beat, beating	unbeatable, unbeaten	
improve	improvement	improved	
	likelihood	likely, unlikely	likely
enable, disable	ability, disability, inability	able, unable, disabled	ably
vary	variable, variance, variant, variety, variation	variable, varied, various	invariably, variously
avoid	avoidance	avoidable, unavoidable	
strengthen	strength	strong	strongly
part, partition, depart, impart	part, counterpart, parting, partition	partial, parting, impartial	part, partially, partly
weaken	weaking, weakness	weak	weakly
vary	variable, variance, variant, variety, variation	variable, varied, various	invariably, variously
involve	involvement	involved, uninvolved	
simplify	simplicity, simplification	simple, simplistic	simply
straighten	straight	straight	straight

14. The History of Trial By Jury

In most English-speaking countries, a person who is **accused of** a **crime** has the **right** to a "**trial** by jury." In a trial by jury, the guilt or **innocence** of the accused person is decided by a group of 12 people, called **jurors**, who must listen to the **evidence** about the case. The idea of trial by jury is over 800 years old, but there was a time when criminal **cases** were decided in other ways. Today, many of these methods seem **ridiculous** and cruel. Many accused people were **forced to** undergo a trial by **ordeal**. There were several different kinds of this trial. For example, in the ordeal by fire, an accused man was forced to carry a red-hot piece of iron in his hand. People believed that if the man were innocent then the gods would protect him, and his hand would not be burned or **blistered** by the iron. Another form of the trial by ordeal was the ordeal by **combat**. If one person accused another of a crime, they would be forced to fight each other with some **weapon**. People believed that the gods would help the man who was right and allow him to win the fight. Yet another kind of ordeal was the ordeal by water. If a woman was accused of a crime, such as **witchcraft**, she might be thrown into a river with rocks attached to her. People believed that the gods would help an innocent woman and allow her to **float** on the water. Gradually, people realized that the trial by ordeal was a completely **worthless** way to judge a person's innocence or guilt. They wanted a less barbaric way to decide criminal cases. During the twelfth century, a new method was introduced by one of the kings of England, Henry the Second. Henry said that criminal cases should be decided by the opinions of twelve honest men who knew about the crime, the **victim**, and the accused person. This was the beginning of trial by jury in English-speaking countries, and the method soon became very popular. People trusted this new method much more than they trusted the old methods. Later, the system of trial by jury changed somewhat. Instead of having a jury of twelve men and women who knew about the crime, juries were chosen so that the twelve people did not know anything about the crime. This change **ensures** that the jurors do not have any **bias** or **prejudice** about the case. When jurors do not know any of the people involved in the case, their decisions are more likely to be **fair** and **accurate**. Today, citizens in many countries are called **occasionally** for jury **duty**. This can be **inconvenient** for people who are busy with their work and family life. However, many men and women are willing to serve on juries because of a feeling of responsibility to society. The use of juries in criminal cases helps to **ensure** that **justice** is done.

to accuse of	suçlamak
crime	suç
right	hak, sağ, doğru
trial	duruşma, mahkeme
innocence	masumiyet
evidence	delil
criminal case	suç davası
ridiculous	komik, mantıksız, gülünç
to force	zorlamak
to undergo a trial	duruşması yapılmak
ordeal	işgence
innocent	masum
to protect	korumak
to burn	yakmak, yanmak
to blister	kabarmak, su toplamak(yara)
combat	dövüş, kavga
weapon	silah
witchcraft	cadı işleri, büyücülük
to throw	fırlatmak, atmak
rock	kaya
to float	suyun üstünde kalmak, yüzmek
gradually	tedricen, derece derece
worthless	değersiz, kıymetsiz
guilt	suç
barbaric	barbarca, zalimce
criminal	suçlu
to introduce	tanıştırmak, ortaya koymak
opinion	fikir, düşünce
victim	kurban (bir olaydan etkilenen)
bias	ön yargı
prejudice	ön yargı
to be involved in	bir işe karışmak
fair	adil
accurate	doğru, hatasız
occasionally	arasıra, rastgele
duty	görev
inconvenient	uygunsuz
to ensure	garanti etmek, temin etmek
justice	adalet

14. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
accuse	accusation, the accused, accuser	accusing	accusingly
incriminate	crime, criminal, criminologist	criminal, incriminating	criminally
right	right, rightness, rights, righteousness, rightist	right, righteous, rightful, rightist	right, rightly, rightfully
	innocence	innocent	innocently
incriminate	crime, criminal, criminologist	criminal, incriminating	criminally
force	force	forceful, forcible	forcefully, forcibly
protect	protection, protector, protectionism, protectorate, protectionist	protected, unprotected, protective,	protectively
burn	burn, burner	burning, burnt	
	worth, worthlessness	worth, worthless, worthwhile, worthy, unworthy	worthily
	guilt, guiltiness	guilty	guiltily
incriminate	crime, criminal, criminologist	criminal, incriminating	criminally
introduce	introduction	introductory	
involve	involvement	involved, uninvolved	
	fairness	fair, unfair	fairly, unfairly
	accuracy, inaccuracy	accurate, inaccurate	accurately, inaccurately
	occasion	occasional	occasionally
inconvenience	convenience, inconvenience	convenient, inconvenient	conveniently

15. Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was one of the most famous people in American history. He was never a President of the United States, but he made great achievements in many areas of life, including business, literature, science, and politics. Benjamin Franklin was born in the city of Boston, during the year 1706. In his early years, Franklin was very poor. As a young man, he worked for his older brother, who was a **printer**. However, the two brothers soon argued with each other. Benjamin decided to leave, and he moved to the city of Philadelphia. He worked very hard and soon became a successful printer. He **published** his own newspapers, and he also published books called **almanacs**, which contained many **wise** sayings. Many of the wise sayings in Franklin's almanacs are still repeated today. Franklin's printing business was very successful, but he was also very interested in science. He performed **experiments** on the topic of electricity. Some of these experiments were very dangerous. In one experiment, Franklin was almost killed when he went outside during a **lightning** storm and flew a **kite** that had a metal key attached. However, Franklin was lucky enough to avoid injury, and he learned new facts about electricity. In addition to scientific research, Franklin was also an inventor. He invented a new kind of eye-glasses called "bifocals." Bifocals are eye-glasses that allow people to see things that are far away, but also allow them to read things that are very close. Another invention was a new kind of stove for **burning** wood. This new stove was much more **efficient** than the older stoves had been. He also invented a **lightning rod**, which keeps houses safe from lightning. Franklin was also interested in making his city a better place to live. He started a public library, and he helped to organize a hospital and a fire department. In addition, he **supervised** the postal service, which operated **profitably under his command**. In his later years, Franklin became heavily **involved in** politics. For most of Franklin's life, the United States was not yet a country. Instead, the states were still colonies of England, but Franklin **encouraged** other Americans to become an **independent** country. When the United States became a country, Franklin became the American **ambassador** to France. The French people liked Franklin very much. Franklin later returned to the United States, and he died in 1790. Today, many Americans still admire the **brilliant** achievements of Benjamin Franklin, who did so much to improve people's lives. The picture of Benjamin Franklin can be seen on the American hundred-dollar bill.

achievement	başarı
literature	edebiyat
printer	matbaacı, yazıcı
to publish	(kitap) basmak, yayımlamak
almanacs	almanak
wise	bilge, akıllı
to repeat	tekrarlamak
experiment	deney
to perform experiment	deney yapmak
lightning storm	şimşek fırtınası
kite	uçurtma
injury	yara, yaralanma
fact	gerçek, olay
efficient	etkili
lightning rod	paratöner, yıldırım savar
to supervise	denetlemek, gözlemek
profitably	karlı olarak
under his command	onun komutası altında
to encourage	cesaretlendirmek, teşvik etmek
independent	bağımsız
ambassador	büyük elçi
brilliant	parlak, zeki

15. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
achieve	achievement, achiever	achievable	
	literature, literacy	literary, literate, illiterate	
print	print, printer, printing	printed, printable	
publish	publisher, publishing	published, unpublished	
repeat	repeat, repetition	repeated, repetitive/repetitious	repeatedly, repetitively
experiment	experiment	experimental	experimentally
perform	performance, performer		
light, lighten	light, lighter, lighting, lightness	light	lightly
storm	storm	stormy	
injure	injury	injured, uninjured	
	fact	factual	factually
profit	profit, profitability, profiteer, profiteering	profitable, unprofitable	profitably
encourage, discourage	encouragement, discouragement	encouraged, encouraging, discouraging	encouragingly
depend	dependant, dependence, independence, dependency	dependable, dependent, independent	dependably, independently

3. Test Bağlaçlar

1. The plantation owners usually obtained slaves by buying them from rival kings. ----, there were many wars among local kings within Africa.
A) By the time B) As a result
C) Thanks to D) So that
E) In addition
2. Some people suffer from eating disorders ---- anorexia and bulimia.
A) for fear that B) in spite of
C) such as D) unless
E) while
3. ---- some machines, people can do most of the heavy work easily.
A) Once B) On the other hand
C) Despite D) While
E) Thanks to
4. In a trial by jury, ---- a person is accused of a crime, the decision is made by a group of 12.
A) if B) whether
C) similarly D) whenever
E) while
5. Benjamin Franklin made great achievements in many areas of life ---- business, science, and politics.
A) like B) as a result
C) hence D) owing to
E) similarly
6. The conditions on the ships were extremely unhealthy; ----, many people died on the ships.
A) unless B) in case
C) contrary to D) in addition
E) therefore
7. Some women try to reduce the amount of food that they eat ---- they can become thin.
A) unlike B) because
C) in order to D) in order that
E) for example
8. ---- a person wants to improve cardio-vascular fitness, that person can ride a bike or walk quickly.
A) But B) As soon as
C) On the other hand D) Moreover
E) If
9. ---- the 1830s, slavery had not been ended, or abolished.
A) Owing to B) Before
C) In addition to D) Whenever
E) Regardless of
10. ---- lightning rods, our houses cannot be damaged by lightning.
A) In case of B) Thanks to
C) In addition D) But
E) Owing to the fact that
11. There were many wars between rival kings within Africa ---- they tried to capture each other's people in order to sell them as slaves.
A) unlike B) so that
C) as well as D) whenever
E) because
12. ---- a woman has bulimia, she will try to eliminate the food, by vomiting.
A) If B) Except for
C) Although D) Besides
E) Until
13. Yahya is less likely to suffer from heart disease ---- he has good cardiovascular fitness.
A) because of B) though
C) whether D) as
E) before
14. ---- Franklin was young, the United States was not yet a country.
A) But B) Although
C) When D) As well as
E) Because
15. ---- Franklin argued with his brother, he moved to the city of Philadelphia.
A) Until B) After
C) For fear that D) As well as
E) Due to
16. ---- many of the slaves died from overwork, they were replaced by other slaves who arrived from Africa.
A) Before B) Nevertheless
C) When D) Although
E) In spite of
17. Many men have become very concerned about their physical appearance ---- women.
A) by the time B) in addition
C) as well as D) further
E) so that
18. Some people go to special places, called "health clubs" ---- improve their cardiovascular fitness.
A) even so B) before
C) although D) besides
E) in order to
19. ---- drugs, some men have used surgery to change their physical appearance.
A) In case of B) Instead
C) Besides D) However
E) Once
20. ---- United States became a country, Franklin became the American ambassador to France.
A) Because of B) Until
C) After D) Contrary to
E) Whenever

21. ----- many slaves, some slaves escaped into wilderness areas and were able to remain free from the plantation owners.
- A) Hence
C) Even if
E) Unlike
B) Owing to
D) Consequently
22. Many women still have surgery to enlarge their breasts ----- they know that many have suffered serious health problems owing to enlargement .
- A) due to
C) although
E) by the time
B) for example
D) because
23. ----- some people who exercise regularly, many people do not want to exercise because they think it will be too much work.
- A) Therefore
C) Owing to
E) Contrary to
B) Similarly
D) In addition
24. ----- Franklin moved to the city of Philadelphia, he had lived with his older brother.
- A) After
C) As well as
E) Hence
B) Before
D) Unless
25. ----- Franklin became heavily involved in politics, he was never a President of the United States.
- A) Instead
C) Moreover
E) Regardless of
B) If
D) Although
26. In the areas of the great farms, or plantations, there were few Indians to work in fields without money; ---, they headed to Africa to find slaves.
- A) hence
C) unless
E) as well as
B) but
D) except for
27. Some women think that ----- they reduce the amount of food that they eat, they can lose weight easily.
- A) thus
C) although
E) due to
B) but
D) if
28. Yahya can avoid injuries that might affect his body - ---- he is flexible and fit.
- A) for instance
C) because
E) in case of
B) as a result
D) however
29. She was thrown into a river with rocks attached to her ----- she was accused of witchcraft.
- A) consequently
C) on the other hand
E) but
B) therefore
D) as
30. ----- some of these experiments were very dangerous, he performed experiments on electricity.
- A) Due to the fact that
C) For example
E) Even if
B) So
D) As soon as
31. ----- slavery ended in a lot of countries with new laws passed by governments, there was much racial prejudice against African people.
- A) Because of
C) Even though
E) So that
B) In addition to
D) Because
32. Some men use drugs called steroids ----- gain large amounts of muscle because they think that they are more handsome with muscular arms.
- A) in addition to
C) unless
E) because of
B) in order to
D) so that
33. Before starting to do any exercises, you should have a medical check-up; -----, you may have severe health problems.
- A) Before
C) As soon as
E) In spite of
B) otherwise
D) Unlike
34. Franklin was almost killed ----- he went outside during a lightning storm, flying a kite with a piece of metal.
- A) due to
C) because
E) but
B) until
D) contrary to
35. Benjamin Franklin worked very hard ----- become a successful printer.
- A) in addition to
C) so that
E) for fear that
B) by the time
D) so as to
36. Because they had no other alternatives but to work, many slaves tried to survive ----- the brutal conditions.
- A) unlike
C) in spite of
E) in addition to
B) instead of
D) thanks to
37. Some men use drugs called steroids to gain large amounts of muscle ----- they have very unhealthy side effects.
- A) consequently
C) owing to
E) in case
B) although
D) after
38. If you want to improve your muscular strength, you should do exercises ----- lifting a weight.
- A) such as
C) unless
E) until
B) because
D) regardless of
39. Jurors didn't know any of the people involved in the case; -----, their decisions were fair and unprejudiced.
- A) though
C) thanks to
E) hence
B) if
D) in order that
40. Franklin was also interested in making his city a better place to live; -----, he started a public library.
- A) for instance
C) in addition to
E) instead
B) while
D) for fear that

3. Test Zamanlar

1. Up to now, one of the most tragic parts of the history of North and South America ----- the period of African slavery, considered to be unprecedented cruelty.
A) was B) is
C) will be D) has been
E) had been
2. When Europeans first came to the Americas, many from Africa ----- that they might make money by growing crops and selling them in Europe.
A) realized B) are going to realize
C) had realized D) have realized
E) will realize
3. When the African slaves arrived in the Americas, the plantation owners ----- them work on farms that produced goods such as cotton and sugar.
A) are making B) will have made
C) made D) have made
E) had been making
4. By the 1830, many slaves ----- from the cities in America to the wilderness areas in order to establish a new life without oppression and slavery.
A) will escape B) are escaping
C) were escaping D) had escaped
E) have escaped
5. Today, the people of African background in North and South America ----- a significant part of the population in many cities.
A) make up B) had made up
C) made up D) were making up
E) will make up
6. By the time many African people were taken to Americas, they ----- in the ships even before they arrived in fields where they were supposed to work.
A) have been dying B) will have died
C) had died D) died
E) were dying
7. After plantation owners ----- slaves by buying them from local kings in western Africa, many wars started between rival kings within Africa.
A) had obtained B) obtain
C) will have obtained D) were obtaining
E) have obtained
8. The effects of slavery ----- for many generations so far, and there is much racial prejudice against African people even today.
A) last B) lasted
C) will last D) had lasted
E) have lasted
9. After Many Africans were kidnapped, most ----- their lives on the ships that took them to the Americas.
A) are losing B) will lose
C) lost D) have lost
E) had lost
10. Most people would like to have an attractive physical appearance, but nowadays some people ----- very worried about the way they look day by day.
A) will become B) were becoming
C) became D) had become
E) are becoming
11. Lately, many women ----- to believe that they must be very thin in order to be attractive, which is a false image created by fashion magazines and programs.
A) start B) will start
C) had started D) have started
E) were starting
12. In recent years, many men ----- very concerned about their physical appearance. For example, some men believe that they must be very muscular.
A) have become B) are becoming
C) will become D) were becoming
E) had become
13. Although my friend knows that steroids can have very unhealthy side effects, he ----- them for the last three years.
A) has been using B) used
C) will use D) had used
E) was using
14. In modern society, many people find out that they do not get very much exercise because they generally -- -- by bus, train or car.
A) will have travelled B) travel
C) had travelled D) have travelled
E) were traveling
15. Young people ----- to special places, called "health clubs" or "gyms", where they can use different exercise machines to develop cardiovascular fitness.
A) go B) went
C) will have gone D) had been going
E) have gone
16. When jurors do not know any of the people involved in the case, their decisions ----- more likely to be fair and accurate.
A) are B) were
C) have been D) had been
E) would be
17. Landowners ----- for slaves for years in order to make them work without money by the time they found Africa, where they got a lot of slaves.
A) have looked B) are looking
C) will have looked D) looked
E) had looked
18. During a period of several hundred years, from the 1500s to the 1800s, they ----- about 12 million people from western Africa to the Americas.
A) have kidnapped B) will be kidnapping
C) are kidnapping D) kidnapped
E) kidnap
19. In many places, when the work was very hard, many of the slaves ----- from overwork.
A) died B) had been dieing
C) will die D) have died
E) die
20. After having difficulty working in the fields, some slaves ----- into wilderness areas and were able to remain free from the plantation owners.
A) will escape B) escaped
C) had been escaping D) have escaped
E) are escaping

- 21. As time went by, many people in Europe and in the Americas ----- that slavery was wrong.**
 A) have been realizing B) will realize
 C) realize D) realized
 E) are realizing
- 22. Now, many millions of people in North and South America ----- the descendants of slaves who were brought from Africa.**
 A) were B) will be
 C) are D) had been
 E) have been
- 23. In near future, it seems that more and more men ----- surgery to change their physical appearance.**
 A) will be undergoing B) underwent
 C) were undergoing D) had undergone
 E) have been undergoing
- 24. More men ----- implants to make their arms, legs or chest appear larger by 2050.**
 A) had B) will have had
 C) have had D) had had
 E) were having
- 25. If one's heart and lungs ----- in good condition, then one can exercise at a steady pace without soon getting tired.**
 A) were B) will be
 C) would be D) are
 E) had been
- 26. By the time someone develops a well-developed cardiovascular fitness, he/she ----- a lot of exercise that makes one's heart beat quickly.**
 A) performs B) has performed
 C) will have performed D) performed
 E) was performing
- 27. Overall cardiovascular fitness ----- by riding a bicycle, by running, by swimming, by rowing or even by walking quickly.**
 A) improves B) has improved
 C) will be improving D) had improved
 E) was improving
- 28. Before Tom started to do any exercises for his cardiovascular fitness, he ----- a medical check-up.**
 A) has had B) had had
 C) has D) will have had
 E) will have
- 29. Benjamin Franklin is one of the most famous people in American history because he ----- great achievements in many areas of life including, business, science and politics.**
 A) make B) will make
 C) has made D) had made
 E) made
- 30. Franklin was almost killed when he ----- out during a lightning storm, flying a kite that had a metal key on.**
 A) went B) will have gone
 C) has gone D) is going
 E) had been going
- 31. When the United States became a country, Franklin -- -- the American ambassador to France.**
 A) become B) became
 C) will become D) has become
 E) was becoming
- 32. No sooner had Franklin returned to the United States than he ----- in 1790.**
 A) died B) will have died
 C) dies D) has died
 E) was dying
- 33. Just before Franklin was appointed to France as an ambassador, he ----- important inventions**
 A) has made B) was making
 C) had made D) will make
 E) makes
- 34. While Franklin ----- his own newspapers, he also published books called almanacs, which contained many wise sayings.**
 A) had published B) was publishing
 C) publishes D) will publish
 E) has published
- 35. After Franklin ----- new facts about electricity, he invented a new kind of eye glasses, which were called bifocals and are still used by many today.**
 A) had learned B) was learning
 C) will have been learning D) has learned
 E) learns
- 36. Franklin was interested in making his city a better place to live, so he ----- a public library and he helped to organize a hospital and a fire department.**
 A) will start B) starts
 C) started D) has started
 E) will have started
- 37. Today, many Americans still admire the brilliant achievements of Franklin, who ----- so much to improve people's lives.**
 A) had done B) do
 C) will do D) have done
 E) did
- 38. Many people ----- their cardiovascular fitness by playing recreational sports such as tennis or soccer.**
 A) will have improved B) improve
 C) improved D) were improving
 E) had improved
- 39. During the twelfth century, Henry the second ----- a new method of judgment, saying that criminal cases should be decided by the opinions of twelve honest men.**
 A) introduced B) has introduced
 C) introduces D) had introduced
 E) is going to introduce
- 40. Tom ----- various stretching exercises to improve flexibility in the last three years.**
 A) has been performing B) performed
 C) will perform D) had performed
 E) performs

3. Test Passive

1. People ----- from Africa, by force, to work in the fields of many different countries in North and South America in 1800s.
 A) took B) take
 C) were taken D) are taken
 E) have been taken
2. The plantation owners usually ----- slaves by buying them from local kings in western Africa.
 A) obtained B) had obtained
 C) have been obtained D) were obtained
 E) will obtain
3. From the 1500s to the 1800s, plantation owners ----- about 12 million people from Africa to the Americas.
 A) had been taken B) were taken
 C) took D) have been taken
 E) have taken
4. By the 1830s, slavery ----- in islands owned by the British, and in parts of the United States.
 A) abolishes B) had abolished
 C) have been abolished D) abolished
 E) had been abolished
5. Now, many women ----- that they must be very thin in order to be attractive because of the fashion magazines.
 A) have been believed B) are believed
 C) have believed D) believe
 E) will believe
6. The disease ----- "anorexia", which affects many thousands of women in Western countries.
 A) was called B) is called
 C) called D) has called
 E) calls
7. Some women ----- about being very thin, but some women have different concerns related to the appearance of their body.
 A) were concerned B) concerned
 C) are concerned D) concern
 E) had been concerned
8. Today, many millions of people in Americas are the descendants of slaves who ----- from Africa.
 A) had brought B) will be brought
 C) were brought D) bring
 E) are brought
9. People have machines that do most of the heavy work that ----- once ----- by people.
 A) -/did B) was/done
 C) -/done D) is/done
 E) has been/done
10. One important element of being physically fit ----- cardio-vascular fitness.
 A) is called B) called
 C) calls D) had been called
 E) has called
11. Muscular strength and endurance ----- by a variety of exercises which can be done by using some tools or by only using the body.
 A) improved B) could improve
 C) was improved D) can improve
 E) can be improved
12. In the southern United States, slavery ----- in the 1860s, during the Civil War.
 A) was ended B) will be ended
 C) ends D) have been ended
 E) had been ended
13. In most English-speaking countries, a person who ----- of a crime has the right to a "trial by jury"
 A) had been accused B) accuses
 C) is accused D) accused
 E) was accused
14. In a trial by jury, the guilt or innocence of the accused person ----- by a group of 12 people, called jurors.
 A) decided B) is decided
 C) was decided D) decides
 E) has decided
15. During middle age, in the ordeal by fire, an accused man ----- to carry a red-hot piece of iron in his hand.
 A) forces B) had been forced
 C) forced D) have been forced
 E) was forced
16. If a woman ----- of a crime, such as witchcraft, she would have been thrown into a river with rocks attached to her.
 A) has been accused B) had been accused
 C) is accused D) was accused
 E) will be accused
17. During the twelfth century, a new method which was called "trial by jury"----- by one of the kings of England, Henry the Second.
 A) introduced B) had been introduced
 C) was introduced D) have been introduced
 E) introduce
18. Today, citizens in many countries ----- occasionally for jury duty
 A) have been called B) call
 C) called D) are called
 E) have called
19. Benjamin Franklin ----- to be one of the most effective people in American history since 1700s.
 A) has considered B) considered
 C) was considered D) have been considered
 E) had been considered
20. Many of the wise sayings in Franklin's almanacs ----- still ----- today.
 A) had been/repeated B) -/repeat
 C) -/repeated D) are/repeated
 E) were/repeated

3. Test RC

1. Working for low wages led to many wars between rival kings within Africa ----- tried to capture each other's people in order to sell them as slaves.
A) where B) whom
C) whose D) who
E) when
2. Many people who were captured died as slaves even before leaving Africa, and many more died on the ships ----- took them to the Americas.
A) that B) why
C) where D) whom
E) when
3. Many more people died during the 1500s and 1800s ----- 12 million people were taken from western Africa to the Americas.
A) whom B) when
C) why D) which
E) who
4. There are lots of activities, some of ----- can be done at home easily if you want to keep fit.
A) which B) when
C) why D) whom
E) where
5. In the southern United States, slavery was ended in the 1860's ----- Civil War went on.
A) who B) whom
C) when D) why
E) which
6. Women see pictures of fashion models ----- are very thin and then believe that an attractive woman must look the same way.
A) where B) which
C) why D) who
E) when
7. People want to change their appearances, and this can often lead them to do things ----- are unhealthy.
A) who B) which
C) when D) whose
E) why
8. Benjamin Franklin published books called almanacs ----- contained many wise sayings.
A) when B) whose
C) why D) which
E) where
9. Some people go to special places called "health clubs" or "gyms" ----- they can use different exercise machines to develop their cardio-vascular fitness.
A) where B) why
C) which D) when
E) whose
10. A person ----- exercises frequently will be physically fit, meaning that you can do your everyday chores easily.
A) whose B) who
C) when D) where
E) which
11. There are different aspects of physical fitness, one of ----- is cardio-vascular fitness which makes your heart healthy.
A) which B) when
C) where D) whom
E) why
12. Benjamin Franklin, ----- great achievements have many positive effects on people today, was one of the most famous people in American history.
A) when B) where
C) which D) whom
E) whose
13. Bulimia, ----- means eating too much and then vomiting whatever you have eaten, is mostly seen in women.
A) whom B) which
C) that D) whose
E) why
14. Benjamin Franklin was born in the city of Boston, ----- about 655.000 people live nowadays.
A) where B) why
C) when D) which
E) who
15. The reason ----- people died on the ships in America was unhealthy condition and malnutrition.
A) when B) why
C) which D) whom
E) where
16. Slavery only ended in the 1880s in some countries, some of ----- are Brazil and Cuba which are located in Latin America.
A) where B) whose
C) why D) when
E) which
17. Anorexia is seen in people ----- want to be thin at the expense of their own health.
A) whose B) when
C) where D) who
E) why
18. A woman ----- disease is bulimia will sometimes eat large amounts of food, but then will try to eliminate the food, by vomiting
A) who B) whose
C) whom D) why
E) where
19. Flexibility ----- refers to one's ability to stretch comfortably is an important aspect of physical fitness which many of us lack.
A) whose B) whom
C) which D) when
E) where
20. I don't know the reason ----- people don't want to exercise in their daily lives.
A) where B) whom
C) which D) why
E) when

3. Test NC

1. People know ---- Benjamin Franklin made great achievements in many areas of life, including business, literature, science and politics.
A) which B) who
C) that D) where
E) why
2. Some people become very worried about ---- they look physically.
A) how B) where
C) why D) which
E) when
3. ---- a person is thin or not doesn't interest anybody because it is something personal.
A) If B) When
C) Whether D) Why
E) Which
4. People believed ---- if the accused were innocent, then the gods would protect him during his judgment in court of those days.
A) where B) why
C) when D) that
E) who
5. In past, Europeans could do ---- jobs they found as they were mostly very poor.
A) wherever B) whatever
C) whomever D) whoever
E) whenever
6. Some women are concerned about ---- they are thin or not because they believe being thin is important in being beautiful, which is generally not true.
A) when B) where
C) whether D) if
E) who
7. Some people are upset about ---- other people tell them about their appearances.
A) who B) when
C) why D) what
E) where
8. Most people don't know ---- to stay fit, so they need to talk to a dietitian who helps people to lose weight healthily.
A) when B) where
C) what D) why
E) how
9. If a person wants to stay fit, he or she should do activities ---- they have free time.
A) whether B) whatever
C) wherever D) whoever
E) whenever
10. In a trial in western countries, the jury decides ---- is guilty and innocent.
A) who B) what
C) when D) where
E) whom
11. ---- a person is a guilty or not is decided by a judge in a trial in eastern countries, unlike western countries where it's decided by jury.
A) If B) whoever
C) whether D) wherever
E) however
12. We don't know exactly ---- Benjamin Franklin lived with when he was a child.
A) when B) whom
C) that D) which
E) where
13. She is usually curious about ---- other people don't like about her appearance and character.
A) when B) where
C) what D) the fact that
E) which
14. It isn't known ---- happened to the people who were taken from western Africa to the Americas, where they were supposed to work as slaves.
A) how long B) whom
C) how many D) when
E) what
15. It is difficult to understand ---- the kings of Africa tried to capture African people to sell as slaves.
A) when B) why
C) where D) who
E) whom
16. Some slaves escaped into ---- they felt free but unfortunately most of the time they were found and punished cruelly.
A) wherever B) whoever
C) whichever D) whatever
E) whenever
17. Some women believe ---- their bodies don't look beautiful and want to change the way they look.
A) why B) when
C) who D) that
E) where
18. It is unfortunate ---- so many people do unhealthy things to change the way they look because they are not happy with their physical appearance.
A) that B) where
C) which D) why
E) who
19. I learned ---- the word "cardio-vascular" refers to when I read the article about our heart.
A) why B) which
C) what D) when
E) where
20. It is difficult for people to decide ---- they should start a healthy diet or not.
A) when B) why
C) which D) what
E) whether

3. Test Prepositions of time

1. I wanted to motivate myself and my friend, so we have decided to subscribe to a gym membership ---- a few months.
A) since B) for
C) at D) on
E) to
2. Franklin was very poor ----- his early years, so he started working as a printer.
A) at B) on
C) in D) towards
E) for
3. Many of the wise sayings in Franklin's almanacs have been repeated ----- then.
A) on B) since
C) before D) at
E) for
4. The idea of trial by jury is ----- 800 years old, but there was a time when criminal cases were decided in other ways.
A) over B) from
C) for D) since
E) before
5. The plantation owners usually obtained slaves by buying them from local kings ----- the 1500s ----- the 1800s
A) at/in B) on/from
C) from/to D) since/for
E) for/in
6. ----- using social media, women didn't use to be so stressful about their appearance.
A) On B) Beyond
C) By D) Into
E) For
Alın size yeni bir bilgi 😊! 20'de de aynı konu
7. ----- using social media, women didn't use to be so stressful about their appearance.
A) After B) Before
C) By D) Into
E) For
8. ----- the end of 1830s, slavery had been ended, or abolished, in islands owned by the British, and in parts of the United States.
A) At B) For
C) By D) On
E) Into
9. ----- the age of 14, Eliza started to show symptoms of anorexia, so she got taken to hospital to gain the weight she lost again.
A) At B) On
C) For D) Between
E) Beyond
10. The accused man was forced to carry a red-hot piece of iron in his hand in a medieval trial but he dropped it ----- a few seconds.
A) before B) until
C) after D) from
E) for
11. Benjamin Franklin made great achievements ----- 18th century, including science, business, literature, and politics.
A) in B) on
C) at D) between
E) into
12. Even ----- reaching America, the African people who were kidnapped died in the ships.
A) after B) to
C) toward D) before
E) in
13. Franklin was almost killed when he went outside ----- a lightning storm with a kite.
A) during B) for
C) on D) into
E) at
14. One of the eating disorders called anorexia has been affecting thousands of women especially in Western countries ----- the last 200 years.(Which one isn't appropriate?)
A) during B) within
C) over D) for
E) before
15. In modern society, many people don't even exercise even only ----- 30 minutes, on the excuse that they are already busy working.
A) for B) on
C) at D) from
E) into
16. The trial by jury in English-speaking countries started ----- the twelfth century by Henry the Second.
A) at B) during
C) on D) toward
E) for
17. Many of the slaves died from overwork and brutality ----- 3 or 4 years after they were taken to America.
A) for B) on
C) at D) since
E) in
18. The accused man was forced to carry a red-hot piece of iron in his hand in a medieval trial but he could hold it ----- a few seconds. .
A) before B) until
C) after D) from
E) for
19. The effects of slavery had lasted ----- many generations, and there was much racial prejudice against Africans even when slavery ended.
A) for B) from
C) at D) beside
E) beyond
20. My girlfriend started to find herself ugly ----- seeing a popular model, even though she is already very beautiful.
A) from B) between
C) on D) for
E) in

3. Test Prepositions of Place and Movement

1. Some slaves hardly escaped ----- wilderness areas and were able to remain free ----- the plantation owners.
A) for/by B) on/at
C) at/in D) over/for
E) into/from
2. Somebody in the street threw a bottle ----- a man, and that led them to fight more aggressively.
A) to B) at
C) past D) for
E) into
3. People travel by bus, train, or car, and they can move ----- or ----- in elevators. However, exercise is important for staying healthy.
A) in/under B) through/to
C) up/down D) on/off
E) in/out of
4. The police ran ----- the crowd to stop the protests in the street.
A) under B) into
C) for D) off
E) up
5. My friend fell ----- the stairs and broke her arm, so we went ----- the hospital.
A) off/to B) from/at
C) for/to D) into/on
E) out of/to
6. The coach came ----- me and said that I was lifting weights ----- and ----- so quickly, so he taught me the correct way.
A) at/off/on B) to/up/down
C) toward/into/out of D) past/around/over
E) from/along/down
7. After he argued with his brother, Benjamin went ----- the city of Philadelphia, where he lived ----- an old house for a while
A) to/in B) into/under
C) below/over D) to/for
E) off/from
8. The woman accused of witchcraft was thrown ----- a high bridge ----- which there was a river.
A) down/up B) from/under
C) up/down D) into/over
E) along/for
9. He went ----- his room to eat something in the kitchen before going ----- school.
A) towards/under B) out of/to
C) over/to D) off/at
E) around/into
10. Unfortunately, some men and women change their appearances drastically ----- surgeries because they think they are not attractive enough.
A) through B) from
C) to D) under
E) below
11. Besides tourism, thousands of foreigners come ----- Turkey for rhinoplasty surgery ----- their countries.
A) under/for B) in/for
C) from/on D) to/from
E) at/for
12. I run ----- the park for 30 minutes every day to stay healthy and fit.
A) off B) under
C) above D) around
E) into
13. It is not known where he got the gun -----, and how he drove ----- the city without getting caught by the cops.
A) from/across B) for/past
C) towards/over D) to/from
E) into/past
14. The torture the African people got ----- the Americas was just ----- imagination.
A) for/into B) in/in
C) into/at D) by/under
E) from/beyond
15. In push-up exercise, a person lies ----- the floor, with the face pointing -----.
A) in/off B) on/down
C) under/up D) off/toward
E) through/along
16. A group of people got arrested and they were sent --- the court on the day of school shooting during which several students were shot ----- the US.
A) in/at B) in/from
C) at/for D) to/in
E) for/in
17. If a woman was accused of a crime, such as witchcraft, she might be thrown ----- a river with rocks attached to her.
A) out of B) at
C) into D) from
E) over
18. We walked ----- the oldest public library ----- the Earth which is in Morocco.
A) on/in B) at/around
C) into/on D) into/in
E) through/from
19. Her way of eliminating the food ----- her body was vomiting.
A) into B) beside
C) along D) beyond
E) from
20. Today, many millions of people ----- North and South America are the descendants of slaves who were brought ----- Africa.
A) in/from B) in/on
C) at/on D) for/from
E) under/before



3. other preps

3. Test Gerund - Infinitives – Zone1

1. Flexibility refers to one's ability ----- comfortably, which is an important component of fitness that can be acquired by exercising regularly.
 A) to stretching B) stretching
 C) to be stretched D) to stretch
 E) stretched
2. A woman who has bulimia will sometimes eat large amounts of food, but then will try ----- the food, by vomiting.
 A) to be eliminated B) eliminate
 C) to eliminate D) being eliminated
 E) to be eliminating
3. Some of these exercises involve ----- a weight, but other exercises simply involve pushing or pulling against the weight of one's own body.
 A) lifting B) to be lifting
 C) being lifted D) lifted
 E) to lift
4. Some women believe that their breasts are not large enough, and undergo surgery ----- their breasts.
 A) being enlarged B) to be enlarged
 C) having been enlarged D) to have enlarged
 E) to enlarge
5. Instead of ----- a jury of twelve men and women who knew about the crime, juries were chosen so that they did not know anything about the crime.
 A) having had B) having
 C) to have D) being having
 E) to be having
6. The plantation owners usually obtained slaves by --- -- them from local kings in western Africa.
 A) being bought B) having bought
 C) buying D) to buy
 E) to be buying
7. One important element of ----- physically fit is called cardio-vascular fitness.
 A) be B) to be
 C) to being D) having been
 E) being
8. The states were still colonies of England, but Franklin encouraged other Americans ----- an independent country.
 A) to be becoming B) to have become
 C) being become D) becoming
 E) to become
9. There is no need ----- unnatural methods of changing one's body, which put one's health at risk.
 A) being used B) to use
 C) having been used D) to have been used
 E) to be using
10. After the two brothers soon argued with each other, Benjamin Franklin decided -----, and he moved to the city of Philadelphia.
 A) leaving B) to be leaving
 C) to leave D) to be left
 E) being leaving
11. Many people feel so unhappy about their physical appearance that they do unhealthy things ----- the way they look.
 A) to be changing B) having been changing
 C) changing D) to change
 E) to have changed
12. Benjamin Franklin's invention was a new kind of stove for ----- wood and it was much more efficient than the older stoves had been.
 A) to burn B) burning
 C) to being burnt D) having burnt
 E) being burnt
13. For hundreds of years, many people were taken from Africa, by force, ----- in the fields of many different countries in North and South America.
 A) working B) to be worked
 C) to work D) to have worked
 E) having worked
14. There is one way to improve cardio-vascular fitness that does not involve exercise: stop -----!
 A) to be smoked B) having smoked
 C) to have smoked D) smoking
 E) to smoke
15. Some people become very worried about the way they look. This can sometimes lead them ----- things that are unhealthy.
 A) to be done B) to do
 C) being doing D) doing
 E) done
16. To develop cardio-vascular fitness, it is important ---- - some exercise that makes one's heart beat quickly.
 A) to perform B) to be performed
 C) being performed D) to have performed
 E) performing
17. Of course, everyone should try to be healthy, but people must also learn ----- their physical appearance.
 A) accepting B) to accept
 C) having accepted D) to have accepted
 E) to be accepting
18. Bifocals are eye-glasses that allow people ----- things that are far away and those that are close, so they don't need to use two separate glasses.
 A) having seen B) to see
 C) seeing D) to have seen
 E) to be seeing
19. If one's heart and lungs are in good condition, then one can exercise at a steady pace without ----- tired soon.
 A) getting B) having been getting
 C) to get D) to have got
 E) being got
20. Unfortunately, some women are concerned about ----- very thin, but some women have different concerns related to the appearance of their body.
 A) to be B) to being
 C) to have been D) been
 E) being

3. Test Gerund - Infinitives – Zone2

1. Henry said that criminal cases should be decided by the opinions of twelve honest men ----- about the crime, the victim, and the accused person.
 A) knowing B) to have known
 C) having been knowing D) having been known
 E) to know
2. A person ----- frequently will be "physically fit.", which means he can do his everyday tasks without any difficulty.
 A) to exercise B) exercising
 C) having been exercising D) to have exercised
 E) to be exercised
3. In most English-speaking countries, a person ----- of a crime has the right to a "trial by jury".
 A) having accused B) accusing
 C) accused D) to accuse
 E) to be accused
4. Many more African people died as slaves before leaving Africa, and many more died on the ships ----- them to the Americas.
 A) taken B) to be taking
 C) to take D) taking
 E) having been taken
5. Many of the women ----- the stomach surgery have suffered serious health problems as a result.
 A) have B) to have had
 C) to be having D) to have
 E) having had
6. By being flexible, a person can avoid injuries ----- by everyday tasks such as climbing a ladder, running, cycling.
 A) caused B) causing
 C) to have caused D) having been caused
 E) to cause
7. When jurors do not know any of the people ----- in the case, their decisions are more likely to be fair and accurate.
 A) involved B) to be involved
 C) involving D) having involved
 E) to have been involved
8. To develop cardio-vascular fitness, it is important to perform some exercise ----- one's heart beat quickly.
 A) to have made B) made
 C) making D) being made
 E) to be making
9. By the 1830s, slavery had been ended, or abolished, in islands ----- by the British, and in parts of the United States.
 A) to be owning B) owning
 C) to have owned D) owned
 E) to be owned
10. Many people suffer from injuries -----, in part, from weakness of the muscles.
 A) having been resulted B) being resulting
 C) to result D) to have resulted
 E) resulting
11. Benjamin Franklin supervised the postal service, ----- profitably under his command because he himself established the system.
 A) operating B) operated
 C) to operate D) having been operated
 E) to have operated
12. After many of the African slaves died from overwork, they were then replaced by other slaves ----- from Africa.
 A) brought B) to bring
 C) bringing D) having brought
 E) to be brought
13. Many people in the modern world have machines ----- most of the heavy work that was once done by people.
 A) having been done B) to be doing
 C) doing D) to have done
 E) being done
14. In one experiment, Franklin was almost killed when he went outside during a lightning storm and flew a kite ----- a metal key attached.
 A) had B) to have
 C) having been had D) to be had
 E) having
15. Instead of having a jury of twelve men and women ----- about the crime, juries were chosen so that the twelve people did not know anything about the crime.
 A) knowing B) to have known
 C) having been known D) being known
 E) to be knowing
16. Benjamin Franklin made great achievements in many areas of life, ----- business, literature, science, and politics.
 A) included B) to be including
 C) to have included D) being included
 E) including
17. Revolting against the plantation owners was difficult because the slaves ----- recently ----- spoke many different languages.
 A) to have/arrived B) having/ been arrived
 C) to have/been arrived D) having/arrived
 E) to be/arriving
18. A woman ----- bulimia will sometimes eat large amounts of food, but then will vomit to eliminate it.
 A) being had B) to have
 C) having D) to be having
 E) having had
19. Benjamin Franklin published his own newspapers, and he also published books called almanacs, ----- many wise sayings.
 A) to contain B) containing
 C) contained D) having been contained
 E) to have contained
20. Today, many millions of people in Americas are the descendants of slaves ----- from Africa.
 A) having been brought B) having brought
 C) to be brought D) being brought
 E) to have brought

3. Test Gerund - Infinitives – Zone3

1. ----- from Africa by force, many people were compelled to work in the field of many different countries in North and South America.
 A) To be taken B) Having been taken
 C) Having taken D) To take
 E) Taking
2. ----- to capture each other's people in order to sell them as slaves, rival kings within Africa fought fiercely.
 A) To have tried B) Tried
 C) Trying D) Having been tried
 E) To try
3. During a period of several hundred years, from the 1500s to the 1800s, many people died as slaves even before ----- Africa.
 A) having left B) left
 C) to leave D) to have left
 E) leaving
4. ----- in the Americas, the African slaves were made to work on farms that produced goods such as cotton and sugar.
 A) To be arriving B) To have arrived
 C) To arriving D) Having arrived
 E) To arrive
5. ----- to work under brutal conditions, many of the slaves died from overwork.
 A) Being forced B) To be forced
 C) Forcing D) To force
 E) Having forced
6. ----- as an eating disorder, anorexia affects thousands of women in Western countries.
 A) To know B) Knowing
 C) Known D) Having known
 E) To be known
7. ----- that having a muscular body is impressive, some men use drugs called steroids, which make it possible to gain large amounts of muscle.
 A) Having been believed B) Believed
 C) To be believing D) To believe
 E) Believing
8. While ----- cardio-vascular fitness, it is important to perform some exercise that makes heartbeat quickly.
 A) developed B) develop
 C) having developed D) developing
 E) to be developed
9. Before ----- to do any exercises, you should have a medical check-up if possible.
 A) having started B) started
 C) start D) to start
 E) starting
10. ----- that doing exercise will be too much work, some people do not want to do exercise.
 A) Thinking B) Having been thought
 C) Thought D) To think
 E) To be thought
11. ----- of a crime, a person used to be forced to undergo a trial by ordeal to prove their innocence in the 13th century in Europe.
 A) To be accused B) Having accused
 C) Accusing D) Having been accused
 E) To accuse
12. When ----- of a crime, a person would be forced to fight someone with some weapon.
 A) accused B) to accuse
 C) to be accused D) accusing
 E) having accused
13. When ----- of a crime such as witchcraft, a woman might be thrown into a river with rocks attached to her.
 A) accuse B) accusing
 C) to accuse D) accused
 E) having accused
14. Upon ----- that the trial by ordeal was a completely worthless way to judge a person's guilt, people wanted a less barbaric way to decide criminal cases.
 A) to realizing B) realizing
 C) having been realized D) to realize
 E) realized
15. ----- by one of the kings of England, Henry the Second, the trial by jury was adopted quickly in the 12th century.
 A) Introduced B) to be introduced
 C) Having introduced D) to introduce
 E) introducing
16. Because ----- responsible to society, many men and women are willing to serve on the trial by jury.
 A) felt B) to feel
 C) feeling D) to be feeling
 E) being felt
17. ----- great achievements in many areas of life, including politics, Benjamin Franklin is regarded as one of the most famous people in American history.
 A) To make B) Made
 C) To be made D) Being made
 E) Having made
18. While ----- together as a printer, Benjamin Franklin and his older brother argued a lot with each other.
 A) having worked B) to work
 C) work D) having been worked
 E) working
19. After ----- to the city of Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin worked very hard and soon became a successful printer.
 A) to move B) to be moved
 C) having been moved D) moving
 E) move
20. ----- by Franklin in his own newspapers in the 18th century, almanacs contained many wise sayings.
 A) Published B) To be published
 C) To publish D) Having published
 E) Publishing

16. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
time	time, overtime, timer, timing	timeless, timely, untimely	
make, remake	make, remake, maker, making	unmade	
clear	clarity, clearance, clearing	clear, unclear	clear, clearly
move, remove	move, movement, removal, remover, mover	movable, unmoved, moving	movingly
increase	increase	increased	increasingly
destroy	destroyer, destruction	indestructible, destructive	destructively
	practical, practicalities, practicality, practicability	practicable, practical, impractical	practically
	chemical, chemist, chemistry	chemical	chemically
cut, undercut	cut, cutting	cutting	
naturalize	nature, naturalist, naturalization, naturalness, the supernatural naturist, naturism	natural, supernatural, unnatural, naturalistic	naturally, unnaturally
challenge	challenge, challenger	challenging	

17. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
violate	violence	violent, non-violent	violently
view, preview, review	view, overview, preview, review, viewer		
behave, misbehave	behaviour/US behavior, misbehaviour/US misbehavior	behavioural/US behavioral	
injure	injury	injured, uninjured	
sense, sensitize, desensitize	sense, nonsense, sensibility, sensitivity, insensitivity, sensitiveness, sensor	sensible, senseless, sensitive, insensitive, nonsensical, sensory	sensibly, sensitively, insensitively, senselessly
shock	shock, shocker	shocked, shocking, shockable	shockingly
use, misuse, reuse	usage, use, disuse, misuse, usefulness, user	reusable, used, disused, unused, useful, useless	usefully
harm	harm, harmfulness	unharmful, harmful, harmless	harmlessly
argue	argument	arguable, argumentative	arguably
search, research	search, research, researcher	searching, searchable	searchingly
personalize, personify	person, personality	personal, impersonal, personalized, personable	personally
rate, underrate	rate, rating, ratings	overrated, underrated	
murder	murder, murderer	murderous	murderously
slight	slight	slight, slighted, slightest	slightly
contribute	contribution, contributor	contributory	
	safe, safety	safe, unsafe	safely
free	freebie, freedom	free	free, freely

18. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
survive	survival, survivor	surviving, survivable	
	availability	available, unavailable	
use, misuse, reuse	usage, use, disuse, misuse, usefulness, user	reusable, used, disused, unused, useful, useless	usefully
transport	transport, transportation, transporter		
vary	variable, variance, variant, variety, variation	variable, varied, various	invariably, variously
challenge	challenge, challenger	challenging	
lead	lead, leader, leadership	lead, leading	

19. Kings and Queens of England

Today, in the early twenty-first century, most countries no longer have kings and **queens**. However, some countries have remained as **monarchies**, including England and its **former** colonies. However, even in these countries, the monarch is a **ceremonial** figure who **no longer** has any real power over his or her **subjects**. These countries are called **constitutional** monarchies because they are democracies in which the monarch remains the official head of **state**. Many years ago, the kings and queens of England did have real power, but gradually this power was transferred to the people and their **elected** officials. It is interesting to examine how this **transition** occurred. Even in very early times, the king of England did not have **absolute** power. He was the most powerful man in the country, but he could not **entirely** force his **will** upon others. If he became too **demanding**, he might face opposition from powerful local land-owners. These men, called the **barons**, might resist a king who tried to become too strong. This is exactly what happened in the year 1215. The king of England had made many **unreasonable demands** upon the country, and the barons decided to resist. They forced the king to agree to a list of rules that would limit his power. These rules were written in a famous **document** called the Magna Carta. This document **described** not only the rights of the barons, but also of the common people of England. During the next few hundred years, the kings still had much power. However, some other people, such as the **landowners** and the richer men of the towns, also had **influence**. Their meetings became known as Parliaments, and the king had to share power with the parliament. During the 1640s, one king tried to rule without Parliament, and tried to take away the rights of Parliament. This led to a **civil war**, and the king was **defeated**. England soon became a monarchy again, but it became clear that Parliament would have more power than the king. Until the twentieth century, the Parliaments of England became more democratic, as more and more people were **allowed** to **vote**. Today, England still has a constitutional monarchy. But not all English-speaking countries **recognize** the English queen. For example, the United States became an independent country over 200 years ago and has been a **republic** ever since. In some countries, there is **debate** about the future of the monarchy. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand still recognize the queen of England as their own queen even though those countries are no longer **governed** by England. Many people in those countries want to **abolish** the monarchy. They believe that their countries should now have their own head of state. On the other hand, some people in those countries want to keep the monarchy because it **reminds** them of their country's early history. This is an **ongoing** topic of debate for Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders.

queen	kraliçe
monarchy	monarşi, krallık
former	önceki, eski
colony	koloni
ceremonial	seremonik, törensel
no longer	artık
subject	konu, ders, özne
constitutional	anayasal
head of state	devlet başkanı
to transfer	transfer etmek, iletmek
to elect	seçmek
transition	geçiş
absolute power	mutlak güç, mutlak iktidar
entirely	tamamen, baştan başa
will	istek, irade
force his will upon sbdy	başkalarına isteklerini yaptırmak
demanding	talepkar, uğraş gerektiren
baron	baron
unreasonable	mantıksız, aşırı fiyatlı
demand	talep, istek
document	belge, döküman
to describe	tanımlamak, açıklamak
landowner	toprak sahibi
influence	etki
civil war	sivil savaş
to defeat	yenmek
to allow	izin vermek
to vote	oy vermek
constitutional	anayasal
to recognize	tanımak, kabul etmek
republic	cumhuriyet
debate	tartışma
to govern	yönetmek, idare etmek
to abolish	fesh etmek, tedavülden kaldırmak
to remind	hatırlatmak
ongoing	devam eden, süren

19. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
elect, re-elect	election, re-election, elector, electorate	unelected, electoral	
power, empower, overpower	power, superpower, powerlessness	powerful, overpowering, powerless	powerfully
demand	demand, demands	demanding, undemanding	
reason	reason, reasoning, reasonableness	reasonable, unreasonable, reasoned	reasonably, unreasonably
describe	description	describable, indescribable, nondescript, descriptive	descriptively
	owner, ownership	own, disown	
	war, warfare, warrior	postwar, warring, warlike	
defeat	defeat, defeatism, defeatist	undefeated, defeatist	
vote	vote, voter, voting		
recognize	recognition	recognizable, unrecognizable, recognized	recognizably
govern	government, governor	governmental, governing	governmentally
mind, remind	mind, minder, reminder, mindlessness	mindless, mindful	mindlessly

20. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
process	process, processing, procession, processor	processed, processional	
break	break, outbreak, breakage	unbreakable, broken, unbroken	
vary	variable, variance, variant, variety, variation	variable, varied, various	invariably, variously
	precision	precise, imprecise	precisely
appreciate	appreciation	appreciable, appreciative	appreciatively
judge	judge, judg(e)ment	judgmental	
clear	clarity, clearance, clearing	clear, unclear	clear, clearly
	consequence	consequent, inconsequential	consequently
relate	relation, relations, relationship, relative	related, unrelated, relative	relatively
	firmness, infirmity	firm, infirm	firmly
enjoy	enjoyment	enjoyable	enjoyably

4. Test Bağlaçlar

1. **We should preserve forests ----- trees help to remove carbon dioxide from the air and put oxygen back into the air.**
 A) by the time B) moreover
 C) instead D) on the other hand
 E) because
2. **Viewers might imitate aggressive acts, ----- there should be restrictions on violent television programs.**
 A) as soon as B) in order that
 C) despite D) so
 E) unlike
3. **Not many people would want to live in the Arctic areas; -----, there are some people who have made this land their home for many generations.**
 A) however B) in case
 C) due to D) therefore
 E) for fear that
4. **"The Magna Carta" described the rights of the barons ----- the common people of England.**
 A) as a result B) unless
 C) though D) besides
 E) owing to
5. **----- a person drinks a lot of alcohol, he or she loses co-ordination, balance, and judgment.**
 A) In case B) If
 C) In spite of D) Unless
 E) Instead
6. **People cut down the trees ----- they could make room for their farms and cities.**
 A) however B) in order to
 C) unlike D) so that
 E) because of
7. **The number of people who tend to be violent have multiplied ----- the number of violent television programs has increased.**
 A) as B) hence
 C) due to D) unlike
 E) though
8. **Not many people would want to live in the Arctic areas ----- the winters are extremely cold and dark.**
 A) once B) so that
 C) in addition D) but
 E) since
9. **The kings and queens of England had real power; --- --, gradually this power was transferred to the people and their elected officials.**
 A) moreover B) in case
 C) therefore D) however
 E) for instance
10. **Alcoholic drinks were common in the Middle East; however, the Islamic religion forbade alcohol, ----- very little alcohol is consumed there today.**
 A) before B) therefore
 C) whether D) in addition to
 E) instead
11. **----- the carbon dioxide might be causing the world's temperature to increase and trees remove it from the air, it is important to preserve forests and trees.**
 A) While B) Because
 C) Unless D) Even so
 E) Whether
12. **----- some people feel that violent TV programs should be restricted, other people feel that individuals should be free to watch the programs that they like.**
 A) Unlike B) While
 C) Contrary to D) In addition
 E) Thanks to
13. **The Inuit had to survive by hunting ----- their homeland was in such a cold, northern place and they have nothing else to eat.**
 A) as B) consequently
 C) hence D) except for
 E) in spite of
14. **----- the nineteenth century, most countries had had kings and queens.**
 A) In addition to B) On the other hand
 C) Owing to D) Whether
 E) Before
15. **----- a person drinks a lot of alcohol, the person may speak too much.**
 A) When B) Similarly
 C) By the time D) However
 E) As well as
16. **There are important reasons to preserve forests ----- maintaining many diverse species of plants and animals.**
 A) despite B) instead of
 C) such as D) thanks to
 E) contrary to
17. **----- children watched a TV program that showed professional wrestlers, they copied the actions of the wrestlers.**
 A) Even though B) In order that
 C) Besides D) After
 E) Moreover
18. **The Inuit hunted mammals that live in the water. -----, they hunted seals and whales.**
 A) Unless B) While
 C) For instance D) Owing to
 E) Despite
19. **----- the king of England was the most powerful man in the country, he could not entirely force his will upon others.**
 A) For fear that B) Although
 C) By the time D) But
 E) Regardless of
20. **----- many people don't appreciate the taste of alcohol, they enjoy the feelings that alcohol causes and that they can't feel without drinking.**
 A) Even if B) So
 C) Because D) When
 E) Although

21. ----- the forests in rain forests are preserved, a huge variety of plants and animals which have incredible benefits for humans will become extinct.
- A) Consequently B) While
C) Thus D) Unless
E) Despite
22. ----- many people, some people do not believe that violence on television is likely to have harmful effects.
- A) Unlike B) Instead
C) Thanks to D) In case of
E) As soon as
23. The Inuit often ate the meat raw ----- only raw meat could provide them with enough nutrients.
- A) in case B) further
C) after D) however
E) since
24. ----- paintings, Inuit artists have produced beautiful sketches and paintings of northern scenes.
- A) Hence B) In case
C) In spite of D) Instead
E) In addition to
25. Some people in those countries want to keep the monarchy ----- it reminds them of their country's early history.
- A) owing to B) as
C) by the time D) on the other hand
E) whether
26. Forest plants have practical benefits. -----, many diseases might be treated thanks to these plants.
- A) Consequently B) Instead
C) While D) For example
E) Because
27. ----- it was proven by some studies, some people didn't believe that violent TV programs have harmful effects.
- A) Even though B) As well as
C) However D) But
E) In case
28. The Inuit used the lamps, called "kerosene", that burned the fat and oil of whales which they hunted - ---- make heat and light.
- A) thanks to B) in order to
C) in case of D) in addition to
E) in order that
- Bak sennn virgülden sonra that rc 😊!
29. The landowners and the richer men of the towns had influence ----- the kings.
- A) hence B) if
C) in case of D) in addition to
E) whereas
30. ----- you drink so frequently, you can develop a physiological addiction to alcohol.
- A) If B) But
C) On the other hand D) Instead of
E) Regardless of
31. The plants and animals in rain forests are both beautiful and interesting. -----, they have practical benefits for people.
- A) Because B) If
C) Besides D) Though
E) As a result of
32. ----- common belief, some people say that people are unlikely to become less sensitive to violence in real life if they watch films which contain violence.
- A) So long as B) Contrary to
C) Despite D) In addition to
E) In order to
33. In previous times, the Inuit were known as "the Eskimos", ----- the Inuit did not like this name.
- A) but B) therefore
C) for fear that D) in addition
E) except for
34. ----- alcohol provides many people with much enjoyment and appreciation, it is a drug that can be abused and can cause many problems in society.
- A) Once B) While
C) As D) Unlike
E) Thanks to
35. Some people try to drive a car ----- having consumed alcohol, which is extremely dangerous for both the people themselves and other people.
- A) before B) whether
C) after D) for example
E) unlike
36. Some countries have passed laws ----- protect their forests from being cleared.
- A) so that B) due to
C) as a result D) in order to
E) as
37. ----- the Inuit wanted to go somewhere, they used dogs, which could pull them in sleds across the snow.
- A) By the time B) Thanks to
C) Besides D) In addition
E) When
38. ----- the Inuit didn't have much contact with the modern outside world, today Inuit young people are in a variety of universities all over the world.
- A) Whether B) Even so
C) After D) Though
E) Instead
39. ----- the twentieth century, the Parliaments of England became more democratic.
- A) By the time B) After
C) Besides D) Unless
E) Although
40. Inuit carvings are made from a soapstone, depict people or animals ----- bears, seals, or whales.
- A) similarly B) so long as
C) such as D) so that
E) but

4. Test Zamanlar

1. When forests are cut down to gain new farmland, people usually ----- out that the soil isn't very good for farming.
A) found B) would find
C) find D) were finding
E) have found
2. Many thousands of years ago, much of the world's land area was covered in forests. Since then, people ----- the forests by cutting down the trees for cities.
A) have cleared B) clear
C) had cleared D) cleared
E) will have cleared
3. Forests are important for providing wood or lumber, but sometimes people ----- too many trees.
A) were cutting down B) cut down
C) will have cut down D) had cut down
E) have cut down
4. Especially for the last a few decades, doctors ----- that many diseases might be treated by chemicals that are obtained from forest plants.
A) have believed B) had believed
C) will believe D) believe
E) believed
5. Psychologists ----- some studies on the effects of violent TV programs up to now.
A) had conducted B) were conducting
C) will conduct D) have conducted
E) conduct
6. Since the appearance of first organisms, the forests ----- always ----- the home to a huge variety of plants and animals, which will become extinct if the forests are destroyed at current rate.
A) were/- B) have/been
C) are/- D) had/been
E) will / be
7. In recent years, some studies ----- that children who watch a lot of violent TV programs become slightly more aggressive as adults.
A) were showing B) have shown
C) will have shown D) showed
E) had shown
8. Soon after Ali watches many acts of violence on TV, he might no longer be shocked by violent acts and he ----- quite tolerant of the use of violence.
A) became B) had become
C) have become D) will become
E) was becoming
9. The issue of violence on TV ----- almost always difficult to deal with because it is a conflict between public safety and individual freedom.
A) was B) is
C) will be D) has to be
E) had been
10. Before modern times, the Inuit ----- by hunting because their homeland was in such a cold and northern place.
A) will survive B) have survived
C) survived D) are surviving
E) survive
11. Nowadays, scientist ----- that too much carbon dioxide in the air might be causing the world's temperature to increase quickly.
A) had believed B) will believe
C) have believed D) believe
E) were believing
12. As soon as many terrible acts of violence had occurred on television, people ----- the difference between TV and the real life as a result of its reflection on streets.
A) will understand B) are understanding
C) understood D) had understood
E) have understood
13. Today, the issue of violence on television ----- controversial issue which is difficult to cope with.
A) is B) was
C) will be D) has been
E) had been
14. It has become statistically clear that people ----- somewhat more aggressively after they watch a violent program such as wrestling or box match.
A) have behaved B) will have behaved
C) had behaved D) behaved
E) behave
15. Once we watch TV programs involving violent scenes, probably we ----- more aggressive.
A) will become B) became
C) have become D) had become
E) were becoming
16. Some researches carried out by sociologists and psychologists recently ----- that rates of murder tend to increase slightly on the days following a televised boxing match.
A) had found B) will have found
C) have found D) were founding
E) found
17. Nearly all psychologist now ----- that violence on TV contribute to aggressive behaviors in everyday life, especially behaviors of children.
A) were agreeing B) agree
C) will agree D) have agreed
E) had agreed
18. Children who watch violent programs generally ----- the actions of the wrestler and this could lead to serious injuries and psychological problems.
A) copy B) were copying
C) copied D) have copied
E) had copied
19. Some people ----- that violence on television was not likely to have harmful effects, but now most people disagree and think that it is invariably harmful.
A) had believed B) haven't believed
C) believed D) don't believe
E) won't believe
20. I ----- to live in the Arctic areas of northern Canada, Alaska and Greenland because I don't like cold weather.
A) don't want B) won't want
C) hadn't wanted D) didn't want
E) haven't wanted

21. Before many people watch violent television programs, they ----- aggressively, but after doing so, they start to behave aggressively.
- A) will not have behaved B) don't behave
C) weren't behaving D) haven't behaved
E) hadn't behaved
22. In Canada and Alaska, the summers ----- generally very short and the winters are extremely cold and dark.
- A) were B) are
C) will be D) have been
E) had been
23. The Inuit used boats to hunt whale and ----- seals by waiting for the seals to emerge from the water.
- A) will be hunting B) are hunting
C) hunted D) have hunted
E) are going to hunt
24. Having hunted the animal, the Inuit ----- the meat row because hot meal meant eating the animal directly after hunting it.
- A) will have eaten B) ate
C) eat D) are eating
E) had been eating
25. Before they ----- electricity for heating and lightening, the Inuit had lamps that burned the fat and oil of whales.
- A) use B) will use
C) had used D) have used
E) used
26. In recent decades, the Inuit ----- much contact with the modern world because their children attend schools and their adults work at a variety of occupations.
- A) have had B) had had
C) will have had D) had
E) have
27. Today, in Canada, there ----- a new territory in the far north, called Nunavut, where most of the people are Inuit.
- A) was B) is
C) will be D) has been
E) had been
28. The Inuit ----- famous for their beautiful artwork recently, and in particular, their carvings or sculptures are known for their excellent qualities.
- A) had been B) are
C) have been D) will be
E) were
29. Many years ago, the kings and queens of England --- -- real power, but gradually this power was transferred to the people and their elected.
- A) had B) will have had
C) have been D) were having
E) have had
30. Even the king of the England, who was the most powerful man in the country, ----- absolute power, and he couldn't entirely force his will upon others.
- A) won't have B) didn't have
C) hadn't had D) hasn't had
E) doesn't have
31. During the 1640s, one king ----- to rule without Parliament and to take away the rights of Parliament, which led to a civil war.
- A) will be trying B) had been trying
C) tried D) has tried
E) will try
32. Until the twentieth century, the Parliaments of England ----- more democratic, as more and more people were allowed to vote.
- A) will become B) became
C) have become D) are becoming
E) become
33. United States became an independent country over 200 years ago and ----- a republic ever since.
- A) had been B) has been
C) will be D) is
E) was
34. Alcoholic fermentation ----- when yeasts or bacteria break down the sugars that occur in some liquids and convert some of those sugars into alcohol.
- A) happened B) happens
C) will happen D) had happened
E) is happening
35. When a person drinks a lot of alcohol, he or she ----- co-ordination, balance and judgement, under which circumstance driving a car is extremely hazardous.
- A) will have lost B) had lost
C) was losing D) loses
E) is going to lose
36. Alcohol is one of the oldest ingredient in beverages in Western countries, as a result of this, people ----- alcoholic beverages for thousands of years.
- A) have made B) will have made
C) made D) make
E) will be making
37. Some people ----- a great appreciation of the taste of wine so far, becoming experts about the many different varieties of wines.
- A) had developed B) will develop
C) have developed D) developed
E) are developing
38. When a person ----- under the influence of alcohol, the person is said to be drunk, and when person is drunk, s/he isn't allowed to drive.
- A) was B) is
C) will be D) is going to be
E) had been
39. In recent years, people ----- to reduce alcohol problem, by public education campaigns and by strict laws and punishments.
- A) have attempted B) attempted
C) will attempt D) had attempted
E) are going to attempt
40. Throughout history, people ----- alcohol somehow as a drug, leading to many accidents and crimes which have been committed because of its effects on the brain.
- A) abused B) abuse
C) will abuse D) have abused
E) had abused

4. Test Passive

1. **Many thousands of years ago, much of the world's land area ----- in forests.**
 A) had been covered B) covered
 C) have been covered D) was covered
 E) cover
2. **Today, forests ----- and many people are worried that too much forest area is being lost.**
 A) have cleared B) are clearing
 C) were cleared D) are cleared
 E) were clearing
3. **The forests are the home of a huge variety of plants and animals, which will become extinct if the forests ----- at current rate.**
 A) destroyed B) destroy
 C) had been destroyed D) were destroyed
 E) are destroyed
4. **Doctors believe that many diseases ----- by chemicals that are obtained from forest plants.**
 A) were treated B) might have treated
 C) might be treated D) can treat
 E) could treat
5. **In recent years, many forests ----- in South America, Africa, and southeast Asia.**
 A) have been cleared B) were cleared
 C) had been cleared D) are cleared
 E) will be cleared
6. **Many countries ----- laws to protect their forests from being cleared so far.**
 A) passed B) had passed
 C) will be passed D) have been passed
 E) have passed
7. **Many people ----- that the images of violent acts will cause the viewers to become more aggressive.**
 A) were concerned B) concern
 C) concerned D) are concerned
 E) had been concerned
8. **People who watch many acts of violence on television ----- no longer ----- by violent acts.**
 A) -/shock B) are/shocked
 C) can/shock D) had/been shocked
 E) have/shocked
9. **Those who don't want TV programs to be limited point out that many terrible acts of violence ----- long before television.**
 A) had seen B) have seen
 C) saw D) were seen
 E) have been seen
10. **Some people feel that violent TV ----- because it might have harmful effects on society.**
 A) can restrict B) should be restricted
 C) should restrict D) might restrict
 E) was restricted
11. **The word "Inuit" means "person" in the language of the Inuit, which ----- Inuktitut.**
 A) is called B) called
 C) calls D) will be called
 E) had been called
12. **In previous times, the Inuit ----- as the "Eskimos," which means "people who eat raw meat."**
 A) known B) are known
 C) have been known D) had been known
 E) were known
13. **The igloos ----- by cutting blocks of snow and then using these blocks to build a small round-shaped house when the Inuit lived isolated from modern life.**
 A) will make B) were made
 C) are made D) had been made
 E) made
14. **The Inuit ----- many useful tools for surviving in the cold, northern areas.**
 A) had invented B) has been invented
 C) invented D) was invented
 E) will be invented
15. **The rules ----- in a famous document called the Magna Carta after the civil war finished.**
 A) are written B) wrote
 C) were written D) will be written
 E) have written
16. **Alcohol is the oldest drug that ----- in Western countries for thousands of years.**
 A) has been used B) had been used
 C) used D) is used
 E) will be used
17. **Many years ago, the kings and queens of England had real power, but gradually this power ----- to the people and their elected officials**
 A) are transferred B) was transferred
 C) transferred D) had been transferred
 E) has transferred
18. **The document "Magna Carta" ----- not only the rights of the barons, but also of the common people of England.**
 A) has been described B) was described
 C) will describe D) described
 E) is described
19. **Most of the alcoholic beverages that people drink every day ----- by allowing a process called fermentation to occur.**
 A) are made B) had been made
 C) made D) make
 E) will make
20. **Today, in European countries, and in other parts of the world, many different kinds of alcoholic beverages -----.**
 A) consumed B) were consumed
 C) have consumed D) consume
 E) are consumed

4. Test RC

1. There are many reasons to preserve forests, one of - ---- is to maintain many different species of plants and animals living there.
A) when B) whose
C) which D) where
E) who
2. Doctors believe that many diseases might be treated by chemicals ----- are obtained from forest plants.
A) that B) where
C) whom D) when
E) why
3. In recent years, many forests have been cleared in South America, Africa and southeast Asia, ----- there are more forest fires than any other place.
A) which B) why
C) when D) who
E) where
4. There are only a few areas of the world ----- very large areas of forests have not yet been changed by people.
A) when B) which
C) why D) where
E) who
5. Some countries have passed laws ----- will protect their forests from being cleared.
A) where B) when
C) which D) who
E) why
6. Some people believe that children ----- watch the program might copy the actions of the wrestlers and that this could lead to serious injuries.
A) why B) which
C) who D) when
E) where
7. There are a lot of people around the world, many of - ---- really care about rain forests and wildlife there and try to take every action to protect them.
A) why B) whom
C) that D) who
E) where
8. Showing aggressive behaviors while interacting is common among people ----- personality hasn't improved sufficiently.
A) which B) whose
C) where D) when
E) why
9. Not many people would want to live in the Arctic areas in ----- the winters are extremely cold.
A) which B) why
C) who D) where
E) when
10. Some studies have shown that children ----- watch a lot of violent television programs become slightly more aggressive as adults.
A) when B) which
C) where D) whom
E) who
11. There are only a few forests of the world ----- have not yet been changed by people because of economic reasons.
A) where B) who
C) why D) which
E) when
12. Eating raw meat could provide Inuit with enough nutrients to survive in a place ----- fruits and vegetables were not available.
A) who B) whom
C) where D) when
E) why
13. One king tried to rule without Parliament, and tried to take away the rights of Parliament during the 1640s -- --- civil war went on.
A) who B) whose
C) when D) why
E) where
14. There is a debate about the future of the monarchy in some countries, some of ----- include Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
A) where B) which
C) who D) whom
E) why
15. In previous times, the Inuit were known as the "Eskimos" ----- means "people who eat raw meat".
A) which B) why
C) when D) where
E) who
16. In Canada, there is a new territory in the far north, called Nunavut, in ----- most of the people are Inuit.
A) when B) whose
C) who D) where
E) which
17. Alcoholic fermentation happens when bacteria break down the sugars ----- occur in some liquids, and convert some of those sugars into alcohol.
A) who B) where
C) that D) whom
E) when
18. The process of fermentation is used to make stronger drinks, some of ----- are vodka, whiskey and rum.
A) why B) which
C) whose D) whom
E) where
19. Everybody knows the probable reason ----- people have many car accidents, which is surely alcohol.
A) when B) where
C) why D) whose
E) who
20. Attempts have been made to reduce the number of car accidents ----- occur especially when people drink more alcohol.
A) who B) when
C) where D) which
E) why

4. Test NC

1. Scientists believe ----- too much carbon dioxide in the air might be causing the world's temperature to increase quickly.
A) when B) why
C) who D) that
E) where
2. People should learn ----- precautions should be taken in order to preserve forests.
A) why B) where
C) when D) what
E) who
3. It is important ----- the amount of wood removed is not more than the amount of new wood that grows in the forest.
A) when B) who
C) that D) where
E) why
4. When forests are cut down to gain new farmland, people usually find ----- the soil is not very good for farming.
A) that B) which
C) when D) who
E) where
5. Individuals should be able to choose ----- program they want to watch on TV.
A) however B) whoever
C) whatever D) wherever
E) whenever
6. Many scientists discuss about ----- television has a negative impact on people or not.
A) where B) what
C) when D) whether
E) who
7. It isn't known ----- The Inuit started to live in the Arctic region in the past but it is thought that they did so 500 years ago.
A) which B) where
C) when D) who
E) what
8. It isn't known ----- The Inuit survived in the Arctic region in the past but it is thought that they did so by eating raw meat.
A) where B) how many
C) what D) when
E) how
9. It isn't known ----- the Inuit lived in Arctic in the past but it is thought that they did so by living in places in which they could hunt and eat something.
A) who B) when
C) where D) what
E) which
10. The Inuit know ----- to build the igloo which is their house in order to protect themselves against cold.
A) how B) who
C) which D) that
E) what
11. People wonder ----- some people insist on driving their cars drunken although they know that alcohol causes car accidents.
A) why B) where
C) what D) who
E) that
12. People are worried about ----- their children tend to use the alcohol.
A) where B) who
C) if D) the fact that
E) which
13. Scientists try to find answers to ----- effects alcohol has on people after too much drinking other than causing dizziness.
A) how long B) where
C) when D) what
E) how much
14. Today, forests are still being cleared, and many people are worried ----- too much forest area is being lost.
A) which B) whose
C) who D) whoever
E) that
15. I wonder ----- people tend to cut down the trees in forests though they know ----- important they are.
A) how/what B) which/how
C) why/how D) why/when
E) who/where
16. I don't know ----- people will become more conscious about preserving forests, but I wish I knew.
A) who B) how
C) what D) who
E) how much
17. It is obvious ----- people cut down the trees for the sake of money.
A) where B) that
C) when D) why
E) which
18. Psychologists try to find out ----- television affects our behaviors by observing our behaviors after we watch certain kinds of films.
A) how B) when
C) what D) who
E) whose
19. ----- a country has a king or queen is related to their own ruling laws and system of administration which determines how the leader should be chosen.
A) Who B) Where
C) Whether D) When
E) Whom
20. It is possible ----- alcohol is the main cause of most traffic accidents we experience today.
A) where B) that
C) when D) why
E) what

4. Test Prepositions of Time

1. Scientists have been doing researches and tests on forest plants ----- years.
A) in B) on C) at D) for E) from
2. ----- the year 1215, the king of England had made many unreasonable demands upon the country.
A) At B) On C) For D) Between E) By
3. The kings still had much power ----- the next few hundred years, .
A) during B) into C) on D) at E) between
4. Much of the world's land area was covered in forests. ----- that time, people have cleared the areas they need by cutting down the trees.
A) For B) Since C) About D) Between E) Among
5. Even ----- very early times, the king of England did not have absolute power.
A) over B) for C) between D) in E) on
6. Today, ----- the early twenty-first century, most countries no longer have kings and queens.
A) in B) on C) at D) for E) between
7. Some children who watch the professional wrestling programs might copy their actions ----- a while
A) into B) on C) for D) before E) after
8. ----- recent decades, the Inuit have had much contact with the modern world.
A) In B) On C) At D) Between E) Among
9. The plant Franklinia Alatomaha, which was last seen ----- 1803, has been extinct in the wild ----- the early 19th century,.
A) for/in B) from/at C) on/by D) between/since E) in/since
10. The museum of Inuit art in Toronto was open ----- 2007 ----- 2016
A) by/in B) on/by C) from/to D) between/to E) for/among
11. Studies have found that people behave somewhat aggressively ----- watching a violent program.
A) in B) before C) at D) after E) from
12. People have made alcoholic beverages ----- thousands of years.
A) for B) from C) between D) among E) towards
13. Some people try to drive a car ----- having consumed alcohol, but that is extremely dangerous.
A) from B) on C) after D) before E) for
14. Some other researches on the rates of murder tend to increase slightly ----- the days following a televised boxing match.
A) on B) since C) over D) between E) from
15. The rate of accidents caused by drunk driving had fallen to 15% ----- 1989 in the UK.
A) for B) by C) into D) below E) above
16. ----- recent years, many forests have been cleared in South America, Africa, and southeast Asia.
A) In B) On C) At D) Between E) For
17. There are some people who have made the Arctic areas of Alaska their home ----- many generations.
A) on B) at C) for D) between E) towards
18. The US became an independent country ----- 200 years ago and has been a republic ever -----.
A) from/for B) between/to C) to/around D) in/since E) over/since
19. ----- previous times, the Inuit, who used to live isolated in the polar region, were known as the "Eskimos" which means "people who eat raw meat."
A) On B) At C) In D) For E) From
20. People point out that many terrible acts of violence occurred long -----the advent of television.
A) from B) before C) at D) in E) between

4. Test Prepositions of Place and Movement

1. Some people believe that there should be restrictions ----- violent television programs.
A) in B) on
C) from D) through
E) into
2. Alcohol was common ----- the Middle East, however, it is very little consumed ----- this part of the world after people there converted to Islam.
A) on/from B) at/under
C) in/at D) in/in
E) into/from
3. ----- warmer areas of Europe, people make wine by allowing grape juice to ferment.
A) In B) On
C) At D) For
E) After
4. Not many people would want to live ----- the Arctic areas of northern Canada, Alaska, and Greenland.
A) at B) on
C) in D) for
E) from
5. Some people say that programs that show people shooting guns ----- each other ---- TV promote using guns
A) in/at B) on/on
C) into/from D) at/in
E) at/on
6. After 1600s, the Parliament's powers in most countries were ----- those of the kings.
A) between B) into
C) above D) to
E) across
7. The amount of new wood removed should be ----- the amount of new wood that grows ----- the forest.
A) below/in B) up/on
C) in/at D) among/into
E) from/for
8. When energy drink is poured ----- alcohol, the stimulants ----- the energy drink will mask the depressant effects of the alcohol.
A) above/in B) on/on
C) from/for D) into/in
E) between/at
9. It is still debated ----- politicians whether they should change to parliamentary system ----- New Zealand or not.
A) between/in B) among/in
C) on/into D) from/in
E) for/between
10. Doctors believe that many diseases might be treated by chemicals that are obtained ----- forest plants.
A) at B) off
C) from D) below
E) over
11. The word "Inuit" means "person" ----- the language of the Inuit, which is called Inuktitut.
A) at B) on
C) in D) between
E) around
12. It is thought by some psychologists that people are unlikely to imitate violent acts ----- TV, and are unlikely to become less sensitive ----- real life.
A) on/at B) in/on
C) on/in D) on/for
E) at/from
13. People make beer by fermenting liquids made ----- water and various grains ----- cooler areas of Europe.
A) from/in B) for/on
C) into/for D) in/at
E) among/on
14. The trees ----- the forests help to remove carbon dioxide ----- the air and put oxygen back ----- the air.
A) in/for/between B) at/into/on
C) under/from/in D) in/from/into
E) in/at/on
15. For the Inuit, only raw meat could provide them with enough nutrients to survive ----- a place where fruits and vegetables were not available.
A) in B) on
C) at D) under
E) between
16. In 1215, the list of rules for the king were written ----- a famous document called the Magna Carta.
A) in B) at
C) beside D) among
E) between
17. If the king became too demanding, he might face opposition ----- powerful local land-owners.
A) into B) on
C) at D) for
E) from
18. ----- the parts of the world besides southeast Asia, South America, and Africa, the forests had already been cleared by 1950s.
A) At B) On
C) In D) By
E) From
19. Parents are able to take their children away ----- violent programs if they are worried about the effects of programs ----- them.
A) from/on B) for/from
C) into/on D) in/from
E) on/between
20. The Inuit invented many useful tools for surviving ---- - the cold, northern areas.
A) at B) on
C) in D) between
E) over

Other Prepositions

4. Test Gerund – Infinitive - Zone1

1. **Alcoholic beverages are made by ----- a process called fermentation to occur.**
 A) to allow B) allowing
 C) to be allowed D) being allowed
 E) to have allowed
2. **It is interesting ----- how this transition, during which the power of kings transferred to the people, occurred.**
 A) to examine B) to be examined
 C) examining D) being examined
 E) to have been examined
3. **The king of England had made many unreasonable demands upon the country, and the barons decided ----- his demands.**
 A) resisting B) to resist
 C) to have resisted D) to be resisted
 E) having resisted
4. **The Inuit are famous for ----- people or animals such as bears, seals, or whales.**
 A) depicted B) being depicted
 C) depicting D) to depict
 E) to be depicting
5. **Not many people would want ----- in the Arctic areas of northern Canada, Alaska, and Greenland.**
 A) living B) to be lived
 C) to have lived D) having been lived
 E) to live
6. **The research has found that rates of murder tend ----- slightly on the days following a televised boxing match.**
 A) to be increased B) increasing
 C) to increase D) having increased
 E) to have been increasing
7. **People have always needed to clear the forests by -- -- down the trees in order to make room for their farms and cities.**
 A) being cut B) cut
 C) to cut D) cutting
 E) to have cut
8. **If he became too demanding by ----- his will on others, he might face opposition from powerful local land-owners.**
 A) forcing B) to force
 C) to be forced D) forced
 E) to have been forcing
9. **The Inuit have found it difficult ----- to the changes from their traditional ways, but the Inuit are meeting this challenge.**
 A) to adjust B) to be adjusted
 C) adjusting D) to be adjusting
 E) having been adjusted
10. **When a person is under the influence of alcohol, the person is said -----.**
 A) be "drunk" B) to be "drunk"
 C) being "drunk" D) to have been "drunk"
 E) having been "drunk"
11. **The process of fermentation is used ----- stronger drinks known as "spirits."**
 A) to make B) to be made
 C) making D) having made
 E) being made
12. **Alcohol causes a person ----- less inhibited or restrained.**
 A) feeling B) felt
 C) being felt D) to feel
 E) to have felt
13. **Until the twentieth century, the Parliaments of England became more democratic, as more and more people were allowed -----.**
 A) to have voted B) having been voted
 C) to vote D) voting
 E) being voted
14. **Some people try to drive a car after ----- alcohol, but this is extremely dangerous.**
 A) being consumed B) to be consumed
 C) consumed D) to consume
 E) having consumed
15. **Only raw meat could provide them with enough nutrients ----- in a place where fruits and vegetables were not available.**
 A) surviving B) survived
 C) to survive D) to be survived
 E) to have survived
16. **Many people believe that violent television is unlikely ----- people's behaviour.**
 A) affecting B) to have been affected
 C) affected D) to affect
 E) to be affected
17. **One reason is that the trees in the forests help ----- carbon dioxide from the air and put oxygen back into the air.**
 A) to remove B) removing
 C) to have removed D) being removed
 E) to be removed
18. **A country can declare its forest areas ----- a national park and prevent the forests from ----- down.**
 A) to be/being cut B) being/cutting
 C) being/having cut D) be/cut
 E) to be/to be cut
19. **In recent years, attempts have been made ----- this problem, by public education campaigns and by strict laws and punishments.**
 A) reducing B) being reduced
 C) to reducing D) to reduce
 E) to have been reduced
20. **In cooler areas of Europe, people make beer by ----- liquids made from water and various grains.**
 A) to ferment B) to be fermented
 C) to have fermented D) fermenting
 E) fermented

4. Gerund – Infinitive - Zone2

1. The document ----- the rights of the barons and those of the common people of England was called the Magna Carta.
 A) to describe B) described
 C) to be described D) describing
 E) having been described
2. There are some people ----- the Arctic areas their home for many generations.
 A) made B) having made
 C) having been made D) to make
 E) to have made
3. Alcoholic fermentation happens when yeasts or bacteria break down the sugars ----- in some liquids.
 A) found B) having found
 C) to find D) to be found
 E) finding
4. Some people believe that children ----- the program might copy the actions of the wrestlers and that this could lead to serious injuries.
 A) watched B) watching
 C) being watched D) to watch
 E) to have watched
5. Much of the world's land area ----- with forests thousands of years ago is used for farming nowadays.
 A) covering B) to cover
 C) being covered D) to have been covered
 E) covered
6. Each year, thousands of people are killed by drunk drivers ----- control of their cars.
 A) to lose B) lost
 C) to be lost D) losing
 E) being lost
7. Doctors believe that many diseases might be treated by chemicals ----- from forest plants.
 A) obtaining B) obtained
 C) to obtain D) to have obtained
 E) to have been obtained
8. A TV program that shows people ----- guns at each other must be forbidden.
 A) shot B) shooting
 C) being shot D) to have shot
 E) to shooting
9. The first people ----- in the Arctic areas of northern Canada, Alaska, and Greenland were called the Inuit.
 A) lived B) to have been lived
 C) being lived D) to live
 E) to be lived
10. The king of England was the most powerful man ----- the country.
 A) governed B) having been governed
 C) being governed D) to be governed
 E) to govern
11. For making heat and light, the Inuit used lamps ----- the fat and oil of whales which they hunted in the oceans.
 A) burnt B) being burnt
 C) burning D) to burn
 E) to be burnt
12. Alcoholic beverages are made by allowing a process ----- fermentation to occur.
 A) calling B) called
 C) being called D) to call
 E) to be called
13. If you wonder what violent programs are, you might think about a TV program -----professional wrestlers.
 A) to be showing B) to show
 C) shown D) showing
 E) being shown
14. To preserve the forests, it is important to ensure that the amount of wood ----- is not more than the amount of new wood that grows in the forest.
 A) having been removed B) to remove
 C) removed D) to removing
 E) removing
15. The first peoples ----- the monarchy believed that their countries must select their leaders and these leaders mustn't have absolute power over the country.
 A) to abolish B) abolishing
 C) to be abolished D) abolished
 E) to have been abolished
16. Alcohol is the oldest drug ----- in Western countries where it is not illegal unlike Eastern countries.
 A) to be used B) to be using
 C) using D) having used
 E) to have used
17. Many different kinds of alcoholic beverages -----in the world are produced in European countries.
 A) to be consumed B) consumed
 C) having been consumed D) to consume
 E) consuming
18. In cooler areas of Europe, people make beer by fermenting liquids ----- from water and various grains.
 A) to be made B) to make
 C) made D) making
 E) to have been made
19. In previous times, the Inuit were known as the Eskimos, ----- "people who eat raw meat".
 A) meaning B) meant
 C) to have meant D) to meaning
 E) having meant
20. The men, called the barons, might resist a king ----- to become too strong.
 A) to try B) to have tried
 C) tried D) trying
 E) having been tried

4. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone3

1. **Although ----- with forests thousands of years ago, much of the world's land area has been exposed to severe deforestation so as to make room for farms.**
 A) covered B) to cover
 C) having covered D) to be covered
 E) covering
2. **----- carbon dioxide from the air and put oxygen back into the air, the forests support a wide range of living-things on earth.**
 A) having removed B) to remove
 C) removing D) removed
 E) being removed
3. **If -----, forests cannot support a variety of plants and animals, which will become extinct.**
 A) to destroy B) to have been destroyed
 C) destroying D) destroyed
 E) to have destroyed
4. **----- that many diseases might be treated by chemicals that are obtained from forest plants, some doctors try to explore such plants for remedy.**
 A) To believe B) Believed
 C) Having been believed D) To be believed
 E) Believing
5. **----- in a cold place, the Inuit could not make a living by farming and gathering plants.**
 A) Living B) To live
 C) To have lived D) To be living
 E) Having lived
6. **----- by future generations of people, forests should be protected although they weren't preserved by our ancestors for us.**
 A) Needing B) To be needed
 C) Being needed D) Having needed
 E) To need
7. **----- that the images of violent acts might cause the viewers to become aggressive, some people believe there should be restrictions on violent TV programs.**
 A) Concerning B) Being concerned
 C) To concern D) To be concerned
 E) Having concerned
8. **----- that individuals should be able to choose what they want to watch on TV, some people believe that violent television is unlikely to affect people's behavior.**
 A) To be felt B) To feel
 C) Felt D) Having felt
 E) Feeling
9. **After ----- a professional wrestling program, children might copy the actions of the wrestlers.**
 A) to be watching B) being watched
 C) watching D) watched
 E) to watch
10. **----- a TV program that shows people shooting guns at each other, viewers might be more likely to use a gun in their disputes with others.**
 A) Having watched B) Watched
 C) To watch D) Having been watched
 E) To be watching
11. **Upon ----- many acts of violence on television, people might no longer be shocked by violent acts, which is why they cannot react these actions.**
 A) to be watched B) watching
 C) being watched D) watched
 E) to watch
12. **----- some studies on the effects of violent television, some psychologists have shown that children who watch a lot of violent TV become more aggressive.**
 A) Having conducted B) conducted
 C) To conduct D) to be conducted
 E) To have conducted
13. **Many studies have found that people behave somewhat more aggressively after ----- a violent program.**
 A) watched B) to watch
 C) to be watching D) watching
 E) having been watched
14. **Although ----- in many parts of the world, forests persist in some parts of the world such as the Amazon rain forest of Brazil.**
 A) having cleared B) having been cleared
 C) to be cleared D) clearing
 E) to clear
15. **When ----- the meat of the animals which they had hunted, the Inuit often ate the meat raw.**
 A) eating B) to eat
 C) eaten D) being eaten
 E) having eaten
16. **----- the meat raw in order to get necessary nutrients in that cold environment, the Inuit were known as the Eskimos, which means people who eat raw meat.**
 A) Eating B) To eat
 C) To be eaten D) Eaten
 E) To have eaten
17. **Although ----- it difficult to adjust to the changes from their traditional ways, the Inuit are meeting this challenge.**
 A) being found B) to find
 C) to be finding D) found
 E) finding
18. **----- for their excellent quality, Inuit carvings and sculptures depict people or animals such as bears, seals, or whales.**
 A) To know B) Knowing
 C) Known D) Having known
 E) To be known
19. **----- by cutting blocks of snow, the igloos could be entered or exited through a narrow tunnel.**
 A) Having made B) Made
 C) To be made D) To make
 E) Making
20. **Some people try to drive a car after ----- alcohol, but this is extremely dangerous because they may lose control over their actions.**
 A) consumed B) to be consumed
 C) consuming D) to be consuming
 E) being consumed

21. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
exist, coexist	existence	non-existent, existing, pre-existing	
create, recreate	creation, creativity, creator	creative, uncreative	creatively
determine	determination, determiner	determined, predetermined, indeterminate	determinedly
defeat	defeat, defeatism, defeatist	undefeated, defeatist	
satisfy	satisfaction, dissatisfaction	satisfactory, unsatisfactory, satisfied, dissatisfied, unsatisfied, satisfying	satisfactorily, unsatisfactorily
present, represent	presence, present, presentation, presenter	present, presentable	presently
defend	defence/US defense, defendant, defender	defenseless, indefensible, defensive	defensively
	north, northerner	north, northerly, northern, northward(s), northbound	north, northward(s), northbound

22. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
activate	activity, inactivity	active, inactive, interactive, proactive	actively
explode	explosion, explosive	exploding, explosive	explosively
base	base, the basics, basis	baseless, basic	basically
demand	demand, demands	demanding, undemanding	
experience	experience, inexperience	experienced, inexperienced	

23. Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin made what might be the most important **scientific discovery** of all time-the **theory of evolution** by **natural selection**. It was Darwin who first understood how it was that plants and animals **evolved** over time to produce new and different **species**. At first, this **theory** faced much opposition, but since that time it has been **supported** by **evidence** from many areas of science. Darwin was born in a small town in England in 1809. When he was a young man, he went to university, first to study medicine, and later to study **religion**. However, Darwin found his schoolwork to be very boring. Instead, he preferred outdoor activities and was very interested in nature. While Darwin was at university, the British **navy** was planning to send one of its ships, called the Beagle, on a **voyage** of **exploration**. As part of this voyage, the ship would need a naturalist, who could study the various plants and animals that might be found. Darwin was **recommended** for this job by one of his professors, who had been impressed by Darwin. Darwin was chosen as the naturalist of the Beagle, and the ship left England in 1831. The ship's voyage took Darwin around the world, and he observed many species of plants and animals on his trip. In one place near South America, known as the Galapagos Islands, Darwin observed many unusual species of birds. Several of these birds seemed closely related to each other, but they differed in interesting ways. For example, some birds had long **beaks** that could **reach** **insects** **hidden** in the **bark of trees**, but other birds had **thick** beaks that could break open the **shells** of **nuts**. What Darwin realized was that certain characteristics could help an animal (or a plant) to survive and **reproduce**. Individuals that **lacked** those characteristics would be more likely to die without reproducing. Over many generations, the useful characteristics would then become more and more common, as the surviving individuals **passed** the characteristics **on** to their **offspring**. Eventually, after many generations, the changes would be so great that a new species would exist. In this way, a single species could divide into two or more new ones. This was called the "process of evolution by natural selection." When Darwin returned to England, he studied plants and animals in more **detail**. After much research, he began writing a book about his theory of evolution by natural selection. When the book, The Origin of Species, was published in 1859, it was very popular and very **controversial**. During the next twenty years, Darwin **continued** his scientific research, and he wrote several more books. By the time of his death, in 1882, many biologists had realized that Darwin had made one of the most important scientific **discoveries** of all time. For the first time, scientists could understand the origin of the many different species of plants and animals.

scientific discovery	bilimsel keşif
theory of evolution	evrim teorisi
natural selection	doğal seçim
to evolve	evrim geçirmek, gelişmek
theory	teori, kuram
species	tür
to support	desteklemek
evidence	delil
religion	din
navy	donanma
voyage	deniz yolculuğu
exploration	keşif, inceleme, araştırma
to recommend	tavsiye etmek, önermek
to be impressed	etkilenmek
closely related	yakından ilişkili
beak	gaga
to reach	erişmek, kavuşmak
insect	böcek
hidden	saklı, gizli
bark of tree	ağaç kabuğu
thick	kalin
shell	kabuk
nut	ceviz (ceviz türünden kabuklu)
characteristics	özellik
to reproduce	üremek
to lack	eksik olmak, yoksun olmak
surviving individual	hayatta kalan bireyler
to pass on	nesilden nesile aktarmak
offspring	evlat, çocuk, döl
in detail	detaaylı
controversial	tartışmalı
to continue	devam etmek
discovery	keşif

23. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
discover	science, scientist	scientific, unscientific	scientifically
theorize	discoverer, discovery		
naturalize	theorist, theory, theorem	theoretical	theoretically
support	nature, naturalist, naturalization, naturalness, the supernatural naturist, naturism	natural, supernatural, unnatural, naturalistic	naturally, unnaturally
explore	support, supporter, supportiveness	supportive, supporting	supportively
impress	religion	religious, irreligious	religiously
relate	exploration, explorer	exploratory	
thicken	impression	impressionable, impressive	impressively
characterize	closeness	close	close, closely
produce, reproduce	relation, relations, relationship, relative	related, unrelated, relative	relatively
survive	thick, thickness, thickener	thick	thickly
pass	character, characteristic, characterization	characteristic, uncharacteristic	characteristically
continue, discontinue	produce, producer, product, production, reproduction, productivity	productive, counterproductive, reproductive, unproductive	unproductively, productively
	survival, survivor	surviving, survivable	
	pass, overpass, underpass, passage, passing	passing, passable	
	continuation, continuity	continual, continued, continuous	continually, continuously

24. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
attend	attention	attentive, inattentive	attentively
regulate	regular, regularity, irregularity	regular, irregular	regularly, irregularly
exist, coexist	existence	non-existent, existing, pre-existing	
create, recreate	creation, creativity, creator	creative, uncreative	creatively
relate	relation, relations, relationship, relative	related, unrelated, relative	relatively
prefer	preference	preferable, preferential, preferred	preferably
vary	variable, variance, variant, variety, variation	variable, varied, various	invariably, variously
experiment	experiment	experimental	experimentally
combine	combination	combined	
	tradition, traditionalist, traditionalism	traditional	traditionally

25. Australia : Nature

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. Located in the southern **hemisphere**, between the Pacific and Indian oceans, Australia is one of the largest countries in the world. **Despite** its vast size, Australia does not have a large population. In the year 2000, there were about 19 million people in Australia. Most Australians live **within** a short **distance** of the ocean, because much of the **interior** of Australia is extremely **dry**. The **remote** areas of Australia, known as the "outback," **contain** several **sandy**, rocky deserts. Some parts of the **outback** receive somewhat more rainfall, and can support some **grassy vegetation**. In these areas, there are many **ranches**, or farms, where sheep and cattle are raised. Although the outback of Australia is a **harsh** place, some parts of it are quite beautiful. In the middle of the Australian **continent**, a large red rock known as Uluru stands in the desert. It is nearly 350 metres tall and is nearly 10 kilometres around. Tourists come from all over the world to see this huge and beautiful rock in the middle of a **flat desert**. **In contrast to** the dry interior areas, the northern **coast** of Australia receives **a great deal of** rainfall. This area is covered in thick, **lush** vegetation, with tropical rainforests whose exotic trees and flowers are found nowhere else in the world. Off the north-east coast of the continent, a large **coral reef** known as the Great Barrier Reef is found. A coral reef is a structure that consists of the bodies of small underwater animals called coral, whose dead bodies create this unusual **structure beneath** the surface of the water. The reef and the underwater life **surrounding** it are especially beautiful. Australia was **separated from** the rest of the world for millions of years. As a result, many of the plant and animal **species** in Australia are very different from those in other parts of the world. For example, many of the animals in Australia **belong to** a special category called the "marsupials." Marsupials are **mammals**, but they are a special kind of mammal, because they give birth to **offspring** that are not yet well **developed**. In many marsupials, the offspring continue to develop, after being born, inside a **pocket** or "**pouch**" on the mother's body. The most famous marsupial is the kangaroo. Kangaroos can travel at great **speeds** by hopping on their hind legs and using their large tails for balance. The kangaroo is a rather large animal, with the larger individuals sometimes weighing 90 kilograms. Another famous marsupial is the koala. This animal is sometimes called a koala bear because it looks somewhat like a small bear. The koala lives in the **branches** of trees called eucalyptus trees. Koalas eat the leaves of eucalyptus trees. Of course, Australia also has people. We will discuss the people of Australia in the next **passage**.

hemisphere	yarımküre
despite	-e rağmen
within	içinde
distance	mesafe, aralık, uzaklık
interior	iç, içe ait
dry	kuru
remote	uzak
to contain	içermek, kapsamak
sandy	tozlu, kumlu
outback	taşra, şehirden uzak yer
grassy vegetation	çimenlik bitki örtüsü
ranch	büyük çiftlik, hayvan çiftliği
harsh	sıkı, sert, zorlu, haşın
continent	kıta
flat	apartman dairesi, yassı, düz
dessert	tatlı
in contrast to	-e karşı, -in zıttına
coast	kıyı, kıyı şeridi
a great deal of	çok miktarda(sayılamam isimle)
coral reef	mercan kayalığı
structure	yapı
beneath	altında
surrounding	çevresinde, çevreleyen
separate from	-den ayrı
species	tür
to belong to	-e ait olmak
mammal	memeli hayvanlar, memeliler
offspring	döl, evlat
to develop	gelişmek, geliştirmek
pocket	cep
pouch	kanguru kesesi, kese
speed	hız
branch	branş, dal, şube
passage	pasaj, metin, geçiş

25. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
distance	distance	distant	distantly
	vegetable, vegetarian	vegetarian	
	continent	continental, intercontinental	
flatten	flat	flat	flat, flatly
	greatness	great	greatly
structure, restructure	structure, restructuring, structuralism, structuralist	structural, structuralist	structurally
surround	surroundings, surrounds	surrounding	
separate	separation, separatism, separatist	separable, inseparable, separate	inseparably, separately
develop, redevelop	developer, development, redevelopment	developed, undeveloped, developing	
speed	speed, speeding, speediness	speedy	speedily
pass	pass, overpass, underpass, passage, passing	passing, passable	

5. Test Bağlaçlar

1. ----- English people lived on what is now the east coast of the United States, French people lived in what is now Quebec, in the eastern part of Canada.
A) But B) Moreover
C) While D) If
E) In case
2. There are active volcanoes on Hawaiian Islands ----- Oahu and the "big island".
A) as long as B) such as
C) whether D) in addition
E) thanks to
3. When he was a young man, he went to university ----- study medicine.
A) owing to B) in case of
C) hence D) so that
E) in order to
4. Jazz musicians play instruments ----- the trumpet, saxophone, cornet, and piano.
A) in order that B) similarly
C) because D) such as
E) due to
5. ----- its vast size, Australia does not have a large population because most of its area is not habitable because of inhospitable conditions..
A) Despite B) Due to
C) In addition D) Thanks to
E) Instead of
6. ----- 1776, the Americans had not declared their independence.
A) By the time B) Until
C) Owing to D) As a result
E) Hence
7. ----- Mauna Loa sometimes erupts with spectacular explosions of lava, another volcano, called Mauna Kea, is now dormant.
A) If B) But
C) Thus D) While
E) Therefore
8. ----- Darwin was in the Galapagos Islands, he observed many unusual species of birds.
A) Moreover B) On the other hand
C) When D) So that
E) For example
9. ----- the 1920s and 1930s, jazz was already popular in many parts of the United States.
A) However B) Therefore
C) Besides D) By
E) In case of
10. The northern coast of Australia receives a great deal of rainfall, ----- it is covered in thick, lush vegetation, with tropical rainforests, which need a lot of water.
A) by the time B) due to
C) as a result of D) because of
E) so
11. The French fought bravely, ----- they were too few in numbers, and the English won the war.
A) if B) when
C) unlike D) however
E) consequently
12. The islands of Hawaii are located in the tropics, ----- they are known for their nice weather.
A) except for B) for instance
C) so D) though
E) in spite of
13. Darwin preferred outdoor activities ----- schoolwork and was very interested in nature.
A) instead of B) unless
C) although D) due to
E) thanks to
14. ----- some people, most people preferred new kinds of jazz.
A) Until B) Because of
C) Consequently D) On the other hand
E) Unlike
15. Most Australians live within a short distance of the ocean ----- much of the interior of Australia is extremely dry.
A) while B) because of
C) as D) by the time
E) otherwise
16. Some of the people who lived in American colonies did not rebel ----- they were loyal to the king.
A) in case B) while
C) however D) besides
E) because
17. The islands of Hawaii are located in the tropics, ----- the temperatures are usually in the range of 20 to 30 degrees Celsius.
A) otherwise B) so
C) by the time D) in order to
E) unless
18. Some birds have long beaks; -----, they can reach insects hidden in the bark of trees.
A) for instance B) in addition to
C) thus D) because
E) as soon as
19. ----- the 1930s, some musicians began forming large bands, comprising many musicians and instruments.
A) For fear that B) Contrary to
C) Thanks to D) When
E) After
20. Koala is sometimes called a koala bear ----- it looks somewhat like a small bear.
A) in addition B) as
C) until D) unlike
E) whether

21. ----- England gained control of all North America, the people of the English colonies in North America began to feel dissatisfied with their government.
- A) Unless
C) When
B) For example
D) As well as
E) If
22. ----- the sunshine, most of the islands receive enough rainfall to support many beautiful flowers and trees.
- A) In order to
C) Due to
B) In spite of
D) Because of
E) Owing to
23. ----- Darwin was at university, he was chosen as the naturalist of the Beagle.
- A) While
C) But
B) In addition
D) However
E) So that
24. Jazz music has important features ----- "improvisation" and "syncopation."
- A) when
C) as soon as
B) although
D) such as
E) hence
25. In Australia, there are some marsupials ----- kangaroos and koalas.
- A) such as
C) in addition
B) as
D) regardless of
E) instead
26. ----- most people are aware that Canada and the United States are two very large countries, they don't know how these countries came to exist.
- A) Therefore
C) If
B) Although
D) As well as
E) On the other hand
27. ----- the islands became unified under a single king, many Hawaiians died from diseases that were brought by European and American visitors.
- A) In case
C) After
B) Even so
D) Whenever
E) But
28. ----- Darwin began writing a book about his theory of evolution by natural selection, he had studied plants and animals in more detail.
- A) In addition to
C) If
B) After
D) For instance
E) Before
29. ----- the outback of Australia is a harsh place to live, some parts of it are quite beautiful.
- A) Until
C) Whenever
B) Even if
D) In spite of
E) Due to
30. For a while, it appeared that the Americans would lose the war, ----- the king of France decided to help the Americans.
- A) instead of
C) in addition to
B) because
D) but
E) by the time
31. ----- the war, the Loyalists had to move northward to Canada, where they started new English-speaking colonies.
- A) Due to the fact that
C) Although
B) In case
D) After
E) Similarly
32. ----- you want to grow amazing sugar cane and pineapples, you can do it in the Hawaiian Islands, where the climate is perfect for it.
- A) By the time
C) If
B) As soon as
D) Even though
E) Despite
33. Some birds have thick beaks ----- they can break open the shells of nuts, which are hard to break.
- A) though
C) thanks to
B) in order that
D) even if
E) in order to
34. ----- the dry interior areas, the northern coast of Australia receives a great deal of rainfall.
- A) However
C) Contrary to
B) Thanks to
D) But
E) On the other hand
35. Koalas live in the branches of trees called eucalyptus trees ----- they eat the leaves of eucalyptus trees.
- A) though
C) in order to
B) because of
D) unlike
E) because
36. ----- French people who were loyal to the French king, English people lived on what is now the east coast of the United States.
- A) Instead of
C) Unless
B) Because
D) Unlike
E) Thanks to
37. ----- the Americans eventually gained control of the government, Hawaii became a territory of the United States.
- A) Otherwise
C) Despite
B) When
D) Due to
E) Whether
38. ----- his book, The Origin of Species, was published in 1859, Darwin continued his scientific research in order to fully understand the principles of evolution.
- A) So
C) Even though
B) Hence
D) Thus
E) Instead
39. Many people visit Hawaii ----- experience the beauty of Hawaiian Islands.
- A) but
C) so that
B) whereas
D) because of
E) in order to
40. Australia was separated from the rest of the world for millions of years. -----, many of the plant and animal species in Australia are very different from those in other parts of the world.
- A) However
C) But
B) As a result
D) Unless
E) Because

5. Test Zamanlar

1. During the 17th and 18th centuries, some people from England and France ----- across the Atlantic Ocean.
A) move B) will have moved
C) moved D) had been moving
E) are going to move
2. When the war -----, the English king was determined to defeat the French and gain complete control of North America.
A) began B) will begin
C) has begun D) begins
E) is beginning
3. In 1775, the Americans settlers began to rebel, and in 1776 the Americans ----- their independence.
A) will declare B) have declared
C) had been declaring D) declared
E) are declaring
4. During the nineteenth century, the Americans ----- Canada, but they were not able to conquer the country.
A) invade B) invaded
C) had been invading D) will invade
E) have invaded
5. Some of people who lived in American colonies didn't rebel when those colonies ----- against England.
A) rebelled B) will have rebelled
C) have rebelled D) rebel
E) are rebelling
6. Hawaii's temperature is generally in the range of 20 to 30 degrees Celsius and the days ----- usually sunny.
A) were B) will be
C) had been D) have been
E) are
7. The first people called Polynesians ----- in Hawaii by the time they arrived there 1000 years ago.
A) had lived B) have lived
C) will live D) live
E) are living
8. The Hawaiian Islands ----- excellent places for growing sugar cane and pineapples up to now because of its convenient climate.
A) will be B) were
C) have been D) had been
E) are
9. Americans began large farms called plantations in Hawaii after they ----- the control of the government.
A) will gain B) had gained
C) gain D) were gaining
E) have gained
10. In 1959, Hawaii ----- the 50th state of the United States with the city of Honolulu as its capital.
A) becomes B) has become
C) became D) had become
E) will become
11. While I ----- Hawaii as a tourist, I saw beautiful, interesting places and volcanoes.
A) was visiting B) had visited
C) have visited D) will visit
E) will have visited
12. One of the volcano in Hawaii, Mouna Loa, still ----- sometimes, with spectacular explosions of lava, which is amazing to watch.
A) had erupted B) erupted
C) erupts D) will erupt
E) has been erupting
13. Each year, many more people ----- Hawaii as tourists, to experience the beauty of islands.
A) visit B) had visited
C) will visit D) were visiting
E) visited
14. When Darwin was a young man, he ----- to university, first to study medicine and later to study religion.
A) goes B) went
C) has gone D) had been going
E) will have gone
15. When Darwin was at university, the British navy ----- to send one of its ships on a voyage of exploration.
A) was planning B) has planned
C) plans D) is planning
E) will plan
16. By the time Darwin died in 1882, many biologists ----- that he had made one of the most important scientific discoveries of all time.
A) will realize B) realize
C) had realized D) were realizing
E) have realized
17. Immediately after Ali returns to England, he ----- plants and animals in more detail.
A) will study B) studied
C) was studying D) has been studying
E) had studied
18. When Darwin's book, The Origin of Species, was published in 1859, it ----- very popular and controversial.
A) becomes B) will become
C) has become D) became
E) had become
19. I ----- Darwin's book, The Origin of Species since our last day at school.
A) had read B) have been reading
C) will read D) am reading
E) read
20. Many Hawaiian ----- from diseases that were brought by European and American visitors in the 18th century.
A) will die B) died
C) had been dying D) have died
E) are going to die

- 21. Each year, hundreds or thousands of people almost always ----- jazz concerts in cities around the world.**
 A) attend B) attended
 C) had attended D) will attend
 E) were attending
- 22. Jazz music ----- in the southern United States, during the late 19th century and early 20th centuries.**
 A) had been originating B) will originate
 C) originates D) originated
 E) is originating
- 23. By 1920s and 1930s, jazz ----- popular in many parts of the United States.**
 A) is B) was
 C) will be D) is going to be
 E) has been
- 24. Some musicians ----- jazz with rap music recently as they want to create a new kind of music.**
 A) blend B) have blended
 C) had blended D) will have blended
 E) were blending
- 25. By the 1960s, some jazz musicians ----- to experiment with different kinds of musical instruments and with other kinds of music.**
 A) began B) had begun
 C) have begun D) are beginning
 E) will have begun
- 26. In the year 2000, there ----- about 19 million people in Australia although it is a vast continent which can inhabit far more people.**
 A) are B) had been
 C) were D) have been
 E) will be
- 27. Tourists always ----- from all over the world to see Australia's nature in the middle of the continent.**
 A) come B) came
 C) had come D) have come
 E) will be coming
- 28. Marsupials ----- mammals, but they are a special kind of mammal because they give birth to offspring that aren't yet well developed.**
 A) were B) are
 C) will be D) have been
 E) had been
- 29. Kangaroos ----- at great speeds by hopping on their hind legs and using their large tails for balance.**
 A) travel B) will travel
 C) have travelled D) had travelled
 E) were traveling
- 30. Koala generally ----- in the branches of trees called eucalyptus trees and they eat the leaves of eucalyptus trees.**
 A) will live B) was living
 C) lives D) had lived
 E) will be living
- 31. Australia ----- the only country in the world that is also a continent located in the southern hemisphere.**
 A) was B) will be
 C) has been D) had been
 E) is
- 32. Koala is sometimes called a koala bear because it ---- - somewhat like a small bear.**
 A) looked B) will have looked
 C) looks D) had looked
 E) has been looking
- 33. Australia is one of the largest and most interesting countries I ----- to in my life.**
 A) have been B) will be
 C) am D) was
 E) had been
- 34. Although I ----- exposed to many kinds of music all my life, the most interesting form of music is jazz.**
 A) had been B) was
 C) have been D) will be
 E) am
- 35. Some jazz musicians moved north to the city of Chicago, and young musicians in that city ----- some new forms of jazz music in those years.**
 A) will develop B) develop
 C) have developed D) developed
 E) are developing
- 36. Today many great jazz musicians are still active, creating new songs, and many younger musicians --- -- this form of music since 1890s.**
 A) continued B) will continue
 C) have continued D) had continued
 E) continue
- 37. It was Darwin who first ----- how the plants and animals evolved by natural selection.**
 A) will understand B) understood
 C) understands D) has understood
 E) had understood
- 38. Darwin was chosen as the naturalist of the Beagle and the ship ----- England in 1831 in order to explore new islands.**
 A) left B) will leave
 C) had left D) has left
 E) was leaving
- 39. Today, there ----- more than one million people in Hawaii, more than half of whom live in Honolulu.**
 A) were B) will be
 C) are D) have been
 E) had been
- 40. In the year 1867, Quebec and the English speaking colonies ----- to form a single country, Canada.**
 A) agreed B) will have agreed
 C) have agreed D) had been agreeing
 E) are agreeing

5. Test Passive

1. **A large force of ships and soldiers ----- by the English in the year 1915.**
 A) assemble B) assembled
 C) had been assembled D) were assembled
 E) have been assembled
2. **Colonies in America----- in the English government, but they had to pay taxes to the English king.**
 A) haven't been represented B) hadn't represented
 C) weren't represented D) didn't represent
 E) don't represent
3. **The taxes ----- in order to pay for English soldiers who defended the American colonies**
 A) were used B) had used
 C) used D) have used
 E) use
4. **The King's ships and soldiers from France ----- to America, and they helped the Americans to defeat the English forces.**
 A) had sent B) have been sent
 C) sent D) had been sent
 E) were sent
5. **England ----- the United States of America as an independent country in 1783.**
 A) recognized B) recognize
 C) was recognized D) had been recognized
 E) will be recognized
6. **Colonized people ----- "Loyalists" because they were loyal to the king of England.**
 A) called B) were called
 C) would be called D) will be called
 E) had been called
7. **Of the fifty states found in the United States today, forty-nine ----- on the mainland of North America and others are kind of island neighboring the mainland.**
 A) have located B) locate
 C) have been located D) located
 E) are located
8. **Hawaii ----- as an especially beautiful and interesting place whose people are really friendly and hospitable.**
 A) was known B) knew
 C) knows D) will know
 E) is known
9. **The Hawaiian Islands ----- by volcanic eruptions that pushed molten rock from the bottom of the ocean.**
 A) will be formed B) have formed
 C) were formed D) had been formed
 E) formed
10. **One of these volcanoes, Mauna Loa, still ----- sometimes, with spectacular explosions of lava.**
 A) erupts B) is erupted
 C) erupted D) is being erupted
 E) was being erupted
11. **The islands of Hawaii ----- in the tropics, and they are known for their beautiful weather.**
 A) situated B) were situated
 C) situate D) are situated
 E) have been situated
12. **Sunny weather ----- people to enjoy swimming and surfing on the beautiful beaches of Hawaii.**
 A) was allowed B) allows
 C) is allowed D) will be allowed
 E) have allowed
13. **The Aegean islands ----- by European explorers during the late eighteenth century.**
 A) have been visited B) visited
 C) had been visited D) visit
 E) were visited
14. **Many people died from diseases that ----- by European and American visitors because those people weren't immune to the new viruses.**
 A) will be brought B) were brought
 C) have been brought D) had brought
 E) brought
15. **At first, the theory faced much opposition, but since that time, it ----- by evidence from many areas of science.**
 A) was being supported B) was supported
 C) supported D) had supported
 E) has been supported
16. **Darwin ----- as the naturalist of the Beagle, and the ship left England in 1831.**
 A) chose B) had been chosen
 C) was chosen D) chosen
 E) have been chosen
17. **Darwin observed many unusual species of birds, several of which ----- closely related to each other, but they differed in interesting ways.**
 A) seemed B) seem
 C) were seemed D) have been seemed
 E) had been seemed
18. **A single species could divide into two or more new ones, which ----- the "process of evolution by natural selection" by Darwin.**
 A) had been called B) called
 C) calls D) was called
 E) have been called
19. **When the book, The Origin of Species, ----- in 1859, it was very popular and very controversial.**
 A) had been published B) was published
 C) published D) is published
 E) have published
20. **Jazz music, both old and new, ----- on the radio and on home stereos since 1985.**
 A) was played B) played
 C) had been played D) has played
 E) has been played

5. Test RC

1. Some people from England and from France moved across the Atlantic ocean during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ----- wars were going on.
 A) whose B) when
 C) whom D) why
 E) where
2. Taxes were used to pay for English soldiers ----- defended the American colonies.
 A) where B) whose
 C) who D) which
 E) whom
3. When the war ended, the Loyalists moved northward to Canada, ----- they started new English-speaking colonies loyal to the King of England.
 A) who B) when
 C) where D) whose
 E) which
4. Loyalists were people ----- were loyal to king of England, so they didn't want to rebel against him.
 A) why B) which
 C) whose D) who
 E) whom
5. There are the fifty states in the United states, most of ----- are located on the mainland of North America.
 A) which B) who
 C) when D) why
 E) where
6. Today, there are more than 1,000,000 people in Hawaii, majority of ----- live in Honolulu.
 A) why B) whom
 C) where D) whose
 E) which
7. There are still active volcanoes on two Hawaiian Islands, one of ----- is Mauna Loa.
 A) where B) who
 C) why D) when
 E) which
8. It was Darwin ----- first understood how it plants and animals evolved over time to produce different species.
 A) when B) where
 C) who D) which
 E) whom
9. British navy had many ships, one of ----- they were planning to send to new islands to explore them.
 A) which B) where
 C) when D) why
 E) who
10. The reason ----- Darwin made the most important scientific discovery is his interest in nature.
 A) who B) why
 C) when D) where
 E) which
11. The earliest jazz musicians were influenced by a music style known as "ragtime", ----- was popular during the late 19th century.
 A) why B) that
 C) when D) which
 E) where
12. Most of the great jazz musicians, two of ----- were Louis Armstrong and Count Basie, are no longer alive
 A) whom B) why
 C) which D) where
 E) when
13. The northern coast of Australia is covered in thick vegetation, with tropical rainforests ----- exotic trees and flowers are found nowhere else in the world.
 A) why B) whose
 C) when D) which
 E) who
14. Australia, ----- not many people live in, is one of the largest countries in the world.
 A) which B) whom
 C) why D) whose
 E) where
15. A coral reef is a structure ----- consists of the bodies of small underwater animals called coral.
 A) who B) which
 C) when D) whose
 E) why
16. Kangaroo, ----- is the most famous example of marsupials, cannot be found in wild except in Australia.
 A) when B) which
 C) who D) whom
 E) where
17. The reason ----- some people from Europe moved across the Atlantic Ocean was wars among countries.
 A) where B) when
 C) whose D) which
 E) why
18. It was Charles Darwin ----- made an important discovery about evolution
 A) who B) why
 C) when D) which
 E) whose
19. The continent ----- is located in the southern hemisphere between the Pacific and Indian oceans is Australia.
 A) which B) who
 C) why D) where
 E) when
20. By the 20th century, a fully developed form of music - ---- was called jazz had been created in New Orleans.
 A) which B) when
 C) who D) where
 E) why

5. Test NC

1. **Not reading much, most people do not know ---- Canada and United States came to exist.**
 A) how B) who
 C) what D) why
 E) that
2. **English people lived on ---- is now the East Coast of the United States.**
 A) why B) whose
 C) where D) how
 E) what
3. **---- they were represented or not wasn't important as the English colonies had to pay taxes to the king.**
 A) what B) whether
 C) when D) where
 E) whichever
4. **---- the islands were visited by European explorers in the late 18th century was known by the natives.**
 A) Who B) Which
 C) When D) What
 E) That
5. **The reason why people came to Hawaii from many other countries was ---- there was a great demand for labor on the sugar and pineapple plantations.**
 A) that B) whose
 C) who D) when
 E) where
6. **We know ---- the theory of evolution means thanks to Charles Darwin, who put forward the idea.**
 A) what B) where
 C) when D) why
 E) who
7. **It is not certain ---- people came to Hawaii in the past but some people think that it was by small boats.**
 A) why B) who
 C) how D) how long
 E) how much
8. **---- Charles Darwin made the scientific discovery about evolution is known by people: in 1859.**
 A) What B) Who
 C) That D) Whether
 E) When
9. **It was Darwin who first understood ---- plants and animals evolved over time to produce new and different species.**
 A) when B) whose
 C) why D) how
 E) who
10. **Scientists don't know ---- Charles Darwin worked with while he was exploring the far island.**
 A) why B) who
 C) where D) which
 E) when
11. **---- wants to study the various plants and animals could work in the Beagle ship.**
 A) Wherever B) Whoever
 C) Whichever D) Whatever
 E) Whenever
12. **Scientists could understand ---- different species of plants and animals emerged thanks to Darwin.**
 A) how long B) why
 C) how D) when
 E) how many
13. **---- made the scientific discovery about evolution is known by people: Charles Darwin.**
 A) what B) who
 C) that D) whether
 E) when
14. **Improvisation means ---- music is created spontaneously by the musician during a performance.**
 A) who B) which
 C) when D) that
 E) how
15. **---- jazz music originated in southern United States or not is not known for certain because it was a mixture of music of different cultures.**
 A) whether B) which
 C) who D) why
 E) where
16. **---- kangaroos carry their offspring in their pockets , or pouches, is a heartwarming thing.**
 A) When B) When
 C) Which D) The fact that
 E) Why
17. **---- didn't rebel in the English colonies was said to be "Loyalists" because they were loyal to the King.**
 A) Where B) Whoever
 C) Wherever D) Whichever
 E) Whenever
18. **It is not exactly known ---- people have been living in Hawaii but it's thought to be more than 2000 years.**
 A) how long B) when
 C) what D) how much
 E) how many
19. **Charles Darwin was really interested in ---- the living things first emerged on the Earth and how they separated into different species.**
 A) which B) where
 C) the fact that D) who
 E) that
20. **---- Darwin made the scientific discovery about evolution is known by people: on Galapagos Island.**
 A) When B) How
 C) Where D) Why
 E) Who

5. Test Prepositions of Time

1. The first people to live in Hawaii were Polynesian groups who arrived from other islands in the Pacific, well ----- 1000 years ago.
A) in B) on
C) at D) for
E) over
2. ----- graduating from medicine, Darwin studied religion at university.
A) Between B) In
C) On D) At
E) While
3. Australia had been separated from the rest of the world ----- millions of years before it was discovered.
A) on B) at
C) in D) for
E) from
4. ----- 1775, the American settlers began to rebel, and -
----- 1777, the Americans had already declared their independence.
A) in/for B) on/by
C) after/in D) for/for
E) in/by
5. ----- the 1920s and 1930s, jazz was popular in many parts of the United States.
A) On B) At
C) For D) Between
E) By
6. ----- a lot of research, Darwin began writing a book about his theory of evolution by natural selection.
A) Before B) After
C) For D) Into
E) In
7. ----- the time of his death, ----- 1882, many biologists had realized that Darwin had made one of the most important scientific discoveries of all time.
A) By/in B) On/for
C) By/at D) On/in
E) From/for
8. Improvisation means that music is created spontaneously by the musician ----- a performance.
A) at B) from
C) into D) during
E) by
9. ----- the year 1812, the Americans invaded Canada, but they were not able to conquer the country.
A) Into B) For
C) During D) On
E) At
10. Hawaii's economy has gradually diversified ----- the mid 20th century, with tourism and military defence becoming the two largest sectors.
A) on B) at
C) since D) for
E) into
11. Captain James Cook discovered the Great Barrier Reef ----- the 11th June 1770 when his ship Endeavour nearly sank.
A) in B) on
C) at D) into
E) from
12. ----- several years, there was much fighting between the Americans and the English soldiers.
A) Under B) Till
C) On D) At
E) For
13. ----- the 1940s and 1950s, other forms of jazz, known as 'bop' and 'cool' jazz, were developed.
A) Between B) On
C) At D) For
E) During
14. ----- the next twenty years ----- his death, Darwin continued his scientific research, and he wrote several more books.
A) Among/after B) During/until
C) Before/after D) During/for
E) In/on
15. A wild koala weighs up to 14 kilograms and can live -
----- 10 to 12 years.
A) in B) on
C) at D) from
E) among
16. The Hawaii islands were visited by European explorers ----- the late eighteenth century.
A) during B) into
C) from D) for
E) between
17. ----- about the year 1750, there were many more people in the English colonies than in the French colonies.
A) On B) By
C) At D) For
E) Between
18. In many marsupials, the offspring continue to develop inside a pocket ----- being born.
A) in B) at
C) till D) from
E) after
19. The base at Pearl Harbor was attacked ----- Japan ----- 1941, but it was soon repaired.
A) on/between B) at/for
C) by/in D) among/in
E) into/from
20. ----- the beginning of the twentieth century, a fully developed form of jazz was being played in New Orleans.
A) At B) Between
C) Among D) On
E) For

Boşlukların biri time değil

5. Test Prepositions of Place and Movement

1. Both Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea volcanoes are very tall and reach ----- 4000 meters ----- sea level.
 A) in/at B) under/on
 C) below/over D) over/above
 E) at/for
2. Jazz music, both old and new, is played ----- the radio and ----- homes.
 A) in/in B) on/at
 C) at/on D) for/from
 E) into/at
3. There was often fighting ----- North America ----- the soldiers of England and France.
 A) in/in B) between/across
 C) on/under D) into/along
 E) in/between
4. The Hawaiian Islands were formed by volcanic eruptions that pushed molten rock, called 'lava,' ----- the surface of the ocean.
 A) in B) at
 C) into D) for
 E) above
5. The air ----- Mauna Kea is so clear and thin that scientists use it as a base for observing stars.
 A) into B) at
 C) before D) above
 E) between
6. Australia is located ----- the southern hemisphere, --- -- the Pacific and Indian Oceans.
 A) on/on B) in/into
 C) by/into D) on/between
 E) in/between
7. Darwin was chosen for the ship, and the ship's voyage took Darwin ----- the world.
 A) around B) among
 C) into D) from
 E) between
8. Jazz is originated ----- the United States, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
 A) in B) on
 C) at D) between
 E) among
9. ----- areas which support grassy vegetation, there are many ranches, or farms, where sheep and cattle are raised.
 A) above B) on
 C) in D) for
 E) between
10. French people lived ----- what is now Quebec, ----- the eastern part of Canada.
 A) in/in B) in/on
 C) from/at D) into/on
 E) across/at
11. Darwin was born ----- a small town ----- England in 1809.
 A) on/in B) in/in
 C) in/for D) into/from
 E) at/for
12. Australia is the only country ----- the world that is also a continent.
 A) through B) on
 C) in D) from
 E) into
13. Of the fifteen states in the United States, forty-nine are located ----- North America.
 A) in B) on
 C) at D) for
 E) into
14. Hawaii is a state in the western United States, located ----- the middle of the Pacific Ocean about 2000 miles ----- the U.S.
 A) at/on B) in/between
 C) between/on D) into/at
 E) in/from
15. ----- the middle of the Australian continent, a large red rock known as Uluru stands ----- the desert.
 A) on/in B) in/in
 C) in/between D) on/from
 E) at/by
16. Jazz soon became popular and was played ----- the riverboats that travelled ----- the Mississippi River.
 A) in/above B) on/between
 C) at/below D) on/along
 E) in/under
17. During the 17th and 18th centuries, some people ----- England and France moved ----- the Atlantic ocean.
 A) from/under B) into/across
 C) from/across D) for/into
 E) under/on
18. Darwin observed many unusual species of birds ----- islands called Galapagos Islands.
 A) at B) on
 C) in D) for
 E) between
19. Some Jazz musicians moved north ----- Chicago; therefore, those young musicians ----- that city developed some new forms of jazz music.
 A) to/in B) in/on
 C) at/at D) between/on
 E) to/among
20. People came ----- Hawaii ----- many other countries, and Hawaii became a place of many cultures.
 A) to/into B) on/in
 C) from/at D) for/for
 E) to/from

Other preps

5. Test Gerund – Infinitive - Zone1

1. **When the next war began, the English king was determined ----- the French and gain complete control of North America.**
 A) defeating B) to be defeated
 C) to defeat D) being defeated
 E) to have defeated
2. **The air above Mauna Kea is so clear and thin that scientists use the mountain as a base for ----- the stars.**
 A) observing B) being observed
 C) having been observed D) to observe
 E) to be observed
3. **While Darwin was at university, the British navy was planning ----- a ship on a voyage of exploration.**
 A) sending B) having been sent
 C) to be sent D) being sent
 E) to send
4. **The features of improvisation and syncopation are difficult ----- with skill, and require great creativity.**
 A) using B) to use
 C) having used D) to have used
 E) to have been used
5. **Kangaroos can travel at great speeds by ----- their large tails for balance.**
 A) to use B) having been used
 C) using D) having used
 E) to have used
6. **Despite the sunshine, most of the islands also receive enough rainfall ----- many beautiful flowers and trees.**
 A) supporting B) being supported
 C) to be supported D) to have supported
 E) to support
7. **Each year, thousands of people love ----- jazz concerts and festivals in cities around the world.**
 A) attending B) to be attended
 C) attended D) being attended
 E) to have attended
8. **During the 19th and 20th centuries, there was great demand for ----- many people on the sugar plantations.**
 A) to employ B) employing
 C) to be employed D) being employed
 E) to have been employing
9. **By the 1960s, some jazz musicians began ----- with different kinds of musical instruments and music.**
 A) being experimented B) having experimented
 C) to experimenting D) to experiment
 E) to have been experimented
10. **Many people enjoy ----- Hawaii as tourists to experience the beauty of these islands.**
 A) to visiting B) to be visited
 C) visiting D) being visited
 E) having been visited
11. **The taxes were used to pay for English soldiers ----- the American colonies, but the Americans did not want these soldiers.**
 A) to defend B) defending
 C) being defended D) to be defended
 E) having defended
12. **The weather allows people ----- swimming and surfing on the beautiful beaches of Hawaii.**
 A) enjoying B) to enjoy
 C) enjoyed D) being enjoyed
 E) to be enjoyed
13. **Darwin was recommended ----- this job by one of his professors, who had been impressed by Darwin.**
 A) performing B) to be performed
 C) being performed D) to perform
 E) to have been performing
14. **The king of France decided ----- the Americans against the army of the king of England.**
 A) helping B) to be helped
 C) to help D) to have helped
 E) being helped
15. **Some musicians advised them ----- musical styles from other parts of the world with rock music.**
 A) incorporating B) being incorporated
 C) to incorporating D) to be incorporated
 E) to incorporate
Advise doing X advise smth to do smth
16. **Many people would like ----- on the islands of Hawaii which are located in the tropics and are known for their beautiful weather.**
 A) to live B) living
 C) to have lived D) having lived
 E) to living
17. **In the year 1867, Quebec and the English-speaking colonies agreed ----- a single country, Canada.**
 A) forming B) being formed
 C) to form D) to be formed
 E) having formed
18. **The Hawaiian islands are excellent places for ----- sugar cane and pineapples.**
 A) to be grown B) being grown
 C) to growing D) growing
 E) to grow
19. **Jazz musicians like your ----- instruments such as the trumpet, saxophone, cornet, and piano.**
 A) to play B) being played
 C) playing D) to be played
 E) having played
20. **Individuals that lacked certain characteristics would be more likely ----- without -----.**
 A) to die/reproducing B) dying/reproducing
 C) to die/to reproduce D) dying/to reproduce
 E) to have dyed/reproducing

5. Test Gerund – Infinitive - Zone2

1. **The English, ---- a large force of ships and soldiers, attacked the French at Quebec.**
 A) to assemble B) assembled
 C) being assembled D) to have assembled
 E) assembling
2. **Hawaii, ----in the middle of North America, is known as an especially beautiful and interesting place.**
 A) locating B) located
 C) to locate D) to be located
 E) having been located
3. **The first people ---- in Hawaii were Polynesian groups who arrived from other islands in the Pacific, well over 1000 years ago.**
 A) living B) lived
 C) to live D) to be lived
 E) to have been lived
4. **Pearl Harbor, ---- by Japan in 1941, was soon repaired.**
 A) attacked B) to be attacked
 C) attacking D) to attack
 E) to have attacked
5. **Koalas, ---- the leaves of eucalyptus trees, live in the branches of these trees.**
 A) to eat B) eating
 C) eaten D) having eaten
 E) to have begun
6. **The first scientist ---- how it was that plants and animals evolved over time to produce new and different species was Darwin.**
 A) understanding B) understood
 C) having understood D) to understand
 E) having been understood
7. **A coral reef is a structure ---- of the bodies of small underwater animals called coral, whose dead bodies create this unusual structure.**
 A) to consist B) to be consisted
 C) consisting D) being consisted
 E) having consisted
8. **The reef and the underwater life ----- it are especially beautiful.**
 A) to surround B) surrounded
 C) to be surrounded D) surrounding
 E) to surrounding
9. **Many Hawaiians died from diseases ----- by European and American visitors.**
 A) brought B) bringing
 C) having brought D) to be brought
 E) to have been brought
10. **The taxes were used to pay for English soldiers ---- the American colonies.**
 A) having been defended B) defended
 C) to defend D) defending
 E) to have defended
11. **The ships and soldiers ---- to America by the King of France helped the Americans to defeat the English.**
 A) sending B) to send
 C) sent D) to be sent
 E) having sent
12. **The islands ---- by European explorers during the late eighteenth century attract few people's attentions nowadays.**
 A) to be visited B) to have visited
 C) visiting D) having been visited
 E) to have been visiting
13. **The Hawaiian islands were formed by volcanic eruptions ---- molten rock, called "lava," above the surface of the ocean.**
 A) pushed B) to be pushed
 C) being pushed D) pushing
 E) to have pushed
14. **The last soldiers ---- bravely won the war during the American independence war.**
 A) to fight B) fought
 C) to fighting D) being fought
 E) having been fought
15. **The people ----- in Hawaii were Polynesian groups who arrived from other islands in the Pacific.**
 A) living B) lived
 C) to live D) to be lived
 E) to have been lived
 3. soru ile karşılaştırın lütfen.
16. **As part of this voyage of exploration, the ship would need a naturalist, ---- the various plants and animals that might be found.**
 A) studied B) being studied
 C) to have studied D) studying
 E) to have been studying
17. **When the American colonies rebelled against England, the most loyal people ---- in those colonies did not rebel.**
 A) living B) to live
 C) lived D) having been lived
 E) to be lived
18. **The earliest jazz musicians were influenced by a music style ----- as "ragtime,".**
 A) knowing B) to know
 C) known D) to be known
 E) having known
19. **Darwin was recommended for this job by one of his professors, ---- by Darwin.**
 A) having been impressed B) impressing
 C) having impressed D) to impress
 E) to be impressed
20. **In the late eighteenth century, some Americans began large farms, ---- "plantations," in Hawaii.**
 A) calling B) having called
 C) called D) being called
 E) to have been called

5. Test Gerund – Infinitive - Zone 3

1. ----- the central nervous system, alcohol belongs to a category of drugs called "depressants".
 A) Depressing B) Depressed
 C) To depress D) To be depressed
 E) Being depressed
2. ----- a large force of ships and soldiers, the English attacked the French at Quebec.
 A) To assemble B) To be assembled
 C) Being assembled D) Having assembled
 E) Assembled
3. Although ----- by Japan in 1941, this base was soon repaired.
 A) having attacked B) having been attacked
 C) attacking D) to be attacked
 E) to attack
4. ----- how plants and animals evolved over time, Darwin made what might be the most important scientific discovery of all time.
 A) Understood B) Being understood
 C) Having understood D) To understand
 E) To have understood
5. When ----- by alcohol, a person is said to be drunk and when drunk, s/he can't drive a car.
 A) affecting B) affected
 C) having affected D) to be affected
 E) to affect
6. While ----- to university, he studied medicine and religion at the same time.
 A) going B) to be gone
 C) to go D) being gone
 E) having gone
7. Upon ----- to England, Darwin studied plants and animals in more detail.
 A) returning B) to return
 C) returned D) to be returned
 E) having been returned
8. Although not ----- in the English government, the people of the English colonies had to pay taxes.
 A) to represent B) to be represented
 C) representing D) having represented
 E) represented
9. When ----- in 1859, the book, The Origin of Species, was very popular and very controversial.
 A) published B) publishing
 C) to publish D) to be published
 E) to have been published
10. ----- control of their cars, drunk drivers kill many people every year.
 A) Being lost B) Lost
 C) To lose D) To be lost
 E) Losing
11. ----- to Hawaii from many lands, people started to work on the sugar and pineapple plantations.
 A) Having been come B) To come
 C) Having come D) To be come
 E) Being come
12. On ----- a lot of alcohol, a person loses co-ordination, balance, and judgment.
 A) to drink B) to have drunk
 C) to be drunk D) being drunk
 E) drinking
13. Although ----- closely related to each other, these birds differed in interesting ways.
 A) looked B) looking
 C) to look D) to be looked
 E) to have looked
 Look = görünmek (aman dikkat)
14. ----- the war, the English gained the control of all of North America, but this was not the end of the war, which would lead to American Independence.
 A) Having won B) Won
 C) To be won D) Being won
 E) Having been won
15. Even though ----- bravely, the Americans would lose the war but the French king helped them to win it.
 A) to fight B) fought
 C) to be fought D) fighting
 E) having been fought
16. Some people try to drive a car after ----- alcohol.
 A) consumed B) having consumed
 C) having been consumed D) to have consumed
 E) being consumed
17. ----- popularity, jazz was played on the riverboats that travelled along the Mississippi River.
 A) Having gained B) Having been gained
 C) Gain D) To have gained
 E) Being gained
18. ----- much research, he began writing a book about his theory of evolution by natural selection.
 A) Done B) Being done
 C) To be done D) Having done
 E) To do
19. Alcohol is a drug that can be abused, ----- to accidents and addiction.
 A) to lead B) to be led
 C) leading D) led
 E) being led
20. ----- north to the city of Chicago, some jazz musicians developed some new forms of jazz music.
 A) Moved B) Having moved
 C) Having been moved D) To be moved
 E) To move

26. Australia : People

The first people who lived in Australia were known as the Aborigines. The Aborigines came to Australia by boat more than 40,000 years ago. They are the first people in the world who are known to have used boats for **transportation**. Even though many parts of Australia were very **inhospitable** places, the Aborigines survived. They lived by hunting and **gathering throughout** the continent, even in the desert areas where survival is almost impossible. The Aborigines felt a deep **spiritual attachment** to the land, and they made many beautiful paintings upon the rocks of many parts of the country. Their most famous **invention** is a **curved** hunting stick known as the "boomerang." The **design** of the **boomerang** is **remarkable**, because it can be **thrown** in such a way that it will turn around and return to the person who threw it. Until about two hundred years ago, the Aborigines had only a very limited amount of contact with people in the outside world. The next people to **migrate** to Australia were from the British Isles. Beginning in the late eighteenth century, Australia was used as a **prison** colony, where common criminals and political prisoners were sent from Britain. By the middle of the nineteenth century, many British people moved to Australia **voluntarily** to begin farms or to search for gold. By the late nineteenth century, Britain stopped sending its prisoners to Australia, but **migration** continued. After the **arrival** of the British colonists, the Aboriginal population **declined sharply**. This was partly **due to** disease, partly due to cruel **treatment** by **settlers**, and partly due to the loss of their **traditional** way of life. Today, the Aboriginal population is growing again, and the Australian government has taken some steps to correct the **injustices** of the past. The various parts of Australia were governed at first as **separate** colonies, but in 1901 they joined to form a single country. Australia continued to grow during the twentieth century, and after World War Two it attracted many **immigrants** from countries in Europe. During the past few **decades**, many people have moved to Australia from various parts of Asia and from other parts of the world. Today, Australia consists of one territory (the Northern Territory) and six states (Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland). Tasmania is a small island off the southern coast, and Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland are found in the eastern part of the country. The two largest cities in Australia are Sydney and Melbourne, both of which are in the southeastern part of the country. Sydney has a beautiful **harbor** that is one of the largest in the world, and Melbourne has many beautiful parks and gardens. The capital city of the country is Canberra, which is located between Sydney and Melbourne. Other large cities in Australia are Brisbane (in the northeast), Perth (in the southwest), and Adelaide (in the south).

transportation	nakliye
inhospitable	el verişsiz, misafir sevmez
to gather	toplamak, toplanmak
throughout	baştan başa, tamamında
spiritual attachment	ruhi bağlılık
invention	icat
curved	eğri, kavisli, yay
design	tasarım, dizayn
boomerang	bumerang
remarkable	dikkate değer, olağan üstü
to throw	atmak, fırlatmak
to migrate	göç etmek
prison	hapishane, cezaevi
voluntarily	gönüllü olarak
migration	göç
to decline	düşmek, azalmak, reddetmek
sharply	keskin bir şekilde, aniden
due to	-den dolayı
arrival	erişme, kavuşma
treatment	tedavi, davranış
settler	yerleşimci
traditional	geleneksel
injustice	adaletsizlik
separate	ayrı, farklı
immigration	göç
decade	on yıl
harbor	liman, sığınak
to harbor	barındırmak, misafir etmek

26. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
transport	transport, transportation, transporter		
attach, detach	attachment	attached, unattached, detachable, detached	
invent, reinvent	invention, inventiveness, inventor	inventive	inventively
remark	remark	remarkable, unremarkable	remarkably
imprison	prison, prisoner, imprisonment		
sharpen	(pencil) sharpener, sharpness	sharp	sharp, sharply, sharpish
treat, mistreat, maltreat	treat, treatment, mistreatment, maltreatment	untreated	
	tradition, traditionalist, traditionalism	traditional	traditionally
separate	separation, separatism, separatist	separable, inseparable, separate	inseparably, separately

27. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
suggest	suggestion	suggestive, suggestible	suggestively
widen	width	wide	wide, widely
deaden	dead, death	dead, deadly, deathly	deadly, deathly
know	knowledge	knowing, knowledgeable, known, unknown	knowingly, unknowingly, knowledgeably
announce	announcement, announcer	unannounced	unannounced
argue	argument	arguable, argumentative	arguably
believe, disbelieve	belief, disbelief	believable, unbelievable	unbelievably
view, preview, review	view, overview, preview, review, viewer		
authorize	authority, authorization	authoritarian, authoritative, unauthorized	
publicize	public, publication, publicist, publicity	public	publicly
state, overstate	statement, understatement	understated	
support	support, supporter, supportiveness	supportive, supporting	supportively
circle, circulate	circle, semicircle, circulation	circular	
reason	reason, reasoning, reasonableness	reasonable, unreasonable, reasoned	reasonably, unreasonably
	truth, untruth, truthfulness	true, untrue, truthful	truly, truthfully

28. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
	possibility, impossibility, the impossible	possible, impossible	possibly, impossibly
achieve	achievement, achiever	achievable	
teach	teacher, teaching, teachings	taught	
know	knowledge	knowing, knowledgeable, known, unknown	knowingly, unknowingly, knowledgeably
impress	impression	impressionable, impressive	impressively
search, research	search, research, researcher	searching, searchable	searchingly
solve	solution, solvent, solubility, solvency	soluble, insoluble, unsolved, solvent, solvable	
vary	variable, variance, variant, variety, variation	variable, varied, various	invariably, variously
receive	receipt, receipts, receiver, reception, recipient, reciprocity	receptive, reciprocal, received	reciprocally
	fame	famed, famous, infamous	famously, infamously
	fortune	fortunate, unfortunate	fortunately, unfortunately

29. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
accuse	accusation, the accused, accuser	accusing	accusingly
prove, disprove, proof	proof	proven, unproven	
free	freebie, freedom	free	free, freely
incriminate	crime, criminal, criminologist	criminal, incriminating	criminally
defend	defence/US defense, defendant, defender	defenseless, indefensible, defensive	defensively
imprison	prison, prisoner, imprisonment		
represent	representation, representative	representative, unrepresentative	
	guilt, guiltiness	guilty	guiltily
permit	permission, permit, permissiveness	permissible, impermissible, permissive	
systematize	system, systematization	systematic	systematically
	secrecy, secret, secretiveness	secret, secretive	secretly, secretively
	innocence	innocent	innocently

30. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
compare	comparison	comparable, incomparable, comparative	comparatively
name, rename	name	named, unnamed, nameless	namely
number, outnumber, enumerate	number, numeral	innumerable, numerical, numerous, numbered numerate	
impress	impression	impressionable, impressive	impressively
surround	surroundings, surrounds	surrounding	

6. Test Bağlaçlar

1. ----- many parts of Australia were very inhospitable places, the Aborigines survived for many generations.
 A) Despite B) In case
 C) Since D) Though
 E) Hence
2. People didn't know that the earth moved around the sun. -----, people believed that the sun moved around the earth.
 A) Before B) If
 C) While D) For fear that
 E) Instead
3. ----- Carver was a student in Iowa, he had very little money.
 A) While B) Moreover
 C) Because of D) Whenever
 E) By
4. ----- an accused person cannot afford to hire a lawyer, the criminal court must provide a lawyer who will represent that person
 A) In addition B) Unless
 C) Although D) Due to
 E) If
5. ----- it is compared with most of the great cities of the world, New York is very young.
 A) Unlike B) As soon as
 C) Owing to the fact that D) When
 E) In addition
6. ----- you throw a boomerang, it will return to you no matter which way you throw it.
 A) Thanks to B) Thus
 C) If D) Before
 E) Due to
7. ----- his death, Copernicus wrote a book that described the mathematical details of his theory that the earth revolved around the sun.
 A) In addition to B) Thanks to
 C) Before D) After
 E) Because of
8. George and his brother were raised by a married couple ----- their parents had been killed.
 A) so B) unlike
 C) in order that D) whether
 E) because
9. The police are not allowed to detain a person for more than a certain period of time, ----- some charge is made against the person.
 A) despite B) whenever
 C) due to D) unless
 E) in addition to
10. New York has tall buildings ----- the Woolworth Building and the Chrysler Building.
 A) in spite of B) owing to
 C) such as D) in case of
 E) similarly
11. ----- the eighteenth century, Australia was used as a prison colony.
 A) Once B) Because
 C) After D) But for
 E) Only if
12. ----- Galileo announced that he believed in Copernicus's theory, he was punished by house arrest.
 A) But B) When
 C) Thanks to D) Unless
 E) As a result
13. Carver had very little money, ----- he had to work at many jobs to afford the costs of his education.
 A) in order that B) by the time
 C) so D) otherwise
 E) even so
14. ----- police officers enter a person's home to look for evidence of a crime, they must obtain permission from a judge.
 A) As long as B) In case of
 C) Because D) Before
 E) Although
15. ----- the nineteenth century, New York City was the largest city of the United States.
 A) In addition B) But for
 C) Until D) While
 E) Besides
16. Many British people moved to Australia voluntarily --- -- they could search for gold.
 A) but B) so that
 C) on the other hand D) in order to
 E) even if
17. Light and heavy objects fall at exactly the same speed, ----- an object is so light that it is slowed by the air.
 A) unless B) if
 C) while D) moreover
 E) as
18. ----- Carver received many awards for his scientific research, he was never interested in fame or fortune.
 A) In addition B) However
 C) Although D) Because
 E) Such as
19. Accused individuals have the right to be represented by a lawyer ----- it is difficult to afford to hire a lawyer.
 A) but B) so that
 C) although D) therefore
 E) by the time
20. ----- many people would not want to live in New York, they agree that New York is a very interesting place.
 A) Because of B) As long as
 C) Whenever D) Even though
 E) In order to

21. The Aborigines used boats ---- they wanted to go somewhere. ----, They are the first people who have used boats for transportation.
A) therefore/because of B) before/thus
C) when/what is more D) in spite of/in addition
E) except for/because
22. ---- some people believed in geocentric theory, other people believed in heliocentric theory but those believing in the former were more.
A) Despite B) While
C) Contrary to D) By the time
E) Hence
23. ---- his impressive knowledge of plants, Carver became a teacher after receiving his Master's degree.
A) Whenever B) Although
C) Moreover D) In spite of
E) Due to
24. Accused people can hire a lawyer ---- he or she can defend them and if they cannot afford to hire one, criminal system has to employ one to defend them.
A) so that B) until
C) before D) so long as
E) in case
25. ---- you go to New York for the first time, you can find it to be an extremely busy and fast-paced city.
A) However B) Whether
C) Unless D) If
E) Owing to
26. The Aboriginal population declined sharply ---- a disease.
A) in addition to B) due to
C) in spite of D) thanks to
E) in order to
27. Some officials of the Roman Catholic Church were angry about Copernicus's theory ---- they thought this theory was against the beliefs of the Church.
A) as a result of B) contrary to
C) because D) whenever
E) but
28. ---- Carver died, in 1943, the American government made his birthplace a national monument.
A) Hence B) Because of
C) Due to D) As
E) After
29. New York City is a very large city; ----, it is known as one of the world's leading centers of financial, artistic, and media activities.
A) in addition to B) thanks to
C) moreover D) though
E) unlike
30. ---- Britain stopped sending its prisoners to Australia, migration to Australia continued.
A) Unlike B) Although
C) As soon as D) In case
E) Besides
31. The Aborigines felt a deep spiritual attachment to the land, ---- they made many beautiful paintings upon the rocks to show their attachment.
A) so B) for fear that
C) while D) however
E) instead
32. ---- a powerful telescope he discovered, Galileo discovered many unknown features of the moon and the planets.
A) In addition to B) Despite
C) Instead of D) Thanks to
E) Because
33. Carver moved south to the state of Alabama, ---- receiving his Master's degree.
A) after B) because
C) on the other hand D) if
E) whether
34. People would be arrested and imprisoned for a long time unfairly ---- they didn't have right to be defended by a lawyer.
A) as well as B) by the time
C) unless D) because of
E) if
35. New York City is the largest city in the United States; ----, it is one of the largest cities in the world.
A) while B) however
C) because D) in addition
E) for example
36. ---- the arrival of the British colonists, the Aboriginal population declined sharply.
A) Whenever B) Because
C) After D) Though
E) Besides
37. Kepler used the observations of previous scientists - ---- figure out the motion of the planets around the sun.
A) in order to B) in spite of
C) so that D) once
E) because of
38. An accused hires a lawyer; ----, the criminal court must provide a lawyer who will represent that person.
A) hence B) for instance
C) moreover D) otherwise
E) except for
39. Kepler used the observations of previous scientists - ---- he could figure out the motion of the planets around the sun.
A) so that B) as a result
C) in order to D) by the time
E) in addition to
40. The various parts of Australia were governed at first as separate colonies; ----, in 1901 they joined to form a single country.
A) further B) nevertheless
C) but for D) for fear that
E) despite

6. Test Zamanlar

1. **Until about two hundred years ago, the Aborigines -- only a very limited amount of contact with people in the outside world.**
 A) had B) will have
 C) have D) have had
 E) had had
2. **By the middle of the 19th century, many British people ---- to Australia voluntarily to begin farms or to search for gold.**
 A) will be moving B) have moved
 C) had moved D) are moving
 E) will have moved
3. **Many people ---- to Australia from various parts of Asia and from other parts of the world during the past few decades.**
 A) will move B) had been moving
 C) are moving D) have moved
 E) moved
4. **The Aborigines were the first people who ---- boats for transportation and it was 40.000 years ago, which is unbelievable for many today.**
 A) will be using B) have used
 C) are using D) were using
 E) had used
5. **By the late 19th century, Britain ---- sending its prisoners to Australia, but migration continued.**
 A) has stopped B) had stopped
 C) will stop D) stops
 E) were stopping
6. **Sydney ---- a beautiful harbour that is one of the largest in the world.**
 A) has B) will have
 C) had D) had had
 E) has had
7. **In 15th century, a Polish astronomer named Copernicus ---- to think that heliocentric idea was completely right.**
 A) will begin B) begins
 C) began D) has begun
 E) had been beginning
8. **When Galileo ---- that he believed in Copernicus's theory that the earth revolved around the sun, some officials of Roman Catholic Church were angry.**
 A) announced B) was announcing
 C) announces D) has announced
 E) will announce
9. **Kepler, who lived in Germany, ---- the observations of previous scientists to figure out the motion of the planets around the Sun.**
 A) has used B) will use
 C) had used D) uses
 E) used
10. **Today, everyone ---- that the earth moves around the sun; but for a long time, many didn't believed it.**
 A) knows B) knew
 C) has known D) had known
 E) was knowing
11. **The Aborigines ---- to Australia by boat more than 40,000 years ago but today nobody knows for sure how they did that.**
 A) will have come B) came
 C) come D) have come
 E) had been coming
12. **Although the Aborigines are famous for a lot of things, their most famous invention ---- a curved hunting stick known as the "boomerang" up to now.**
 A) had been B) has been
 C) is D) was
 E) will be
13. **Galileo ---- the first powerful telescope to observe the sky. In addition, he ---- many unknown features of the planets.**
 A) invents/discovers B) has invented/discovered
 C) will invent/discovered D) invented/discovered
 E) had invented/has discovered
14. **Nowadays, the Aboriginal population ---- day by day, and the Australian government has taken some steps to correct the injustice of the past.**
 A) is growing B) grew
 C) will grow D) had been growing
 E) was growing
15. **When Carver died in 1943, the American government ---- his birthplace a national monument.**
 A) has made B) made
 C) will be making D) is making
 E) had been making
16. **While Carver was a student, he ---- very little money and ---- work at many jobs to afford his education.**
 A) had had/has to B) has had/has to
 C) had/had to D) will have/had to
 E) has/will have to
17. **Australia ---- to grow during the 20th century, and after World War Two, it ---- many immigrations from countries in Europe.**
 A) will continue/attracts B) continued/attracted
 C) has continued/attracted D) is continuing/attracts
 E) will have continued/is attracting
18. **Shortly before his death, Copernicus ---- a book that described the mathematical details of his theory that the earth revolved around the sun.**
 A) wrote B) has written
 C) will have written D) writes
 E) is writings
19. **Galileo is famous for demonstrating that the light and heavy objects ---- at exactly the same speed, unless an object is so light that it is slowed by the air.**
 A) fall B) had fallen
 C) are falling D) have fallen
 E) fell
20. **One year ---- almost always the time required for the earth to travel around the sun.**
 A) has been B) was
 C) is D) had been
 E) will be

- 21. George Washington Carver ---- possibly the most famous agricultural scientist of all time so far.**
 A) is B) will be
 C) had been D) has been
 E) is going to be
- 22. During the last few decades, the Australian government ---- some steps to correct the injustice of the past against the Aborigines.**
 A) was taking B) had taken
 C) will take D) is taking
 E) has taken
- 23. Firstly, the Carvers taught George to read and write. Later, they ---- him to a school for children.**
 A) will send B) send
 C) sent D) have sent
 E) had been sending
- 24. Carver developed a new variety of cotton after he ---- many awards for his scientific research.**
 A) had received B) has received
 C) receives D) will have received
 E) was receiving
- 25. Most accused people generally ---- to hire an expert lawyer. However, they cannot afford to hire a lawyer.**
 A) will want B) want
 C) have wanted D) had wanted
 E) wanted
- 26. Generally rules ---- that order can be maintained without taking away the freedom of innocent people.**
 A) will ensure B) had ensured
 C) have ensured D) ensure
 E) are going to ensure
- 27. New York City ---- the largest city in the United States, and one of the largest city in the world although it is not very old.**
 A) was B) had been
 C) is D) has been
 E) will be
- 28. In 19th century, immigrants from Germany and Ireland ---- numerous in New York because they wanted to escape from the economic conditions.**
 A) are B) were
 C) had been D) have been
 E) will be
- 29. Immigrants ---- in New York from places all over the world in recent decades.**
 A) have arrived B) had arrived
 C) will be arriving D) arrive
 E) was arriving
- 30. Many African-American people ---- in New York just after the first permanent settlements were established during the seventeenth century,**
 A) arrived B) have arrived
 C) had arrived D) were arriving
 E) will arrive
- 31. In the early 20th century, New York City ---- the home of many Jewish immigrants, and also those from Italy.**
 A) is B) was
 C) will be D) has been
 E) had been
- 32. New York City ---- merely a very large city, it is also known as one of the world's leading centers of a financial city.**
 A) isn't B) wasn't
 C) won't be D) hadn't been
 E) hasn't been
- 33. It is high time we ---- to New York City for visiting our grandparents.**
 A) go B) will be going
 C) went D) had gone
 E) have gone
- 34. It is the first time I ---- to New York City and it is really exciting to be here.**
 A) have been B) had been
 C) will be D) was
 E) am
- 35. Today, Australia ---- one territory and six states such as Western Australia, South Australia.**
 A) consists of B) will have consisted of
 C) had consisted of D) consisted of
 E) was consisting of
- 36. For the last 4 months, I ---- the sky with a powerful telescope which I bought from an old scientist.**
 A) had observed B) observed
 C) have been observing D) will observe
 E) am going to observe
- 37. As soon as Carver ---- his master's degree, he became a teacher at the college he had attended as a student.**
 A) receives B) had received
 C) has received D) will receive
 E) is receiving
- 38. One of the most famous features of New York City is its skyline, which ---- a lot of tall buildings called "skyscrapers".**
 A) has B) had
 C) has had D) will have
 E) had had
- 39. Today, many people ---- New York City, but even those who love it wouldn't want to live there.**
 A) will love B) had loved
 C) love D) are going to love
 E) loved
- 40. By the time your train leaves the platform, my plane ---- in New York City because planes travel faster than trains.**
 A) will have landed B) was landing
 C) lands D) had landed
 E) has landed

Alın size yeni kalıp

6. Test Passive

1. The first people who lived in Australia ---- as the Aborigines.
 A) were known B) known
 C) knew D) had been known
 E) has known
2. Australia was used as a prison colony, where common criminals and political prisoners ---- from Britain.
 A) had sent B) sent
 C) have been sent D) were sent
 E) are sent
3. Nowadays, the Aboriginal population ---- again, and the Australian government has taken some steps to correct the injustices of the past.
 A) is being grown B) has been grown
 C) is growing D) was growing
 E) had been grown
4. The various parts of Australia ---- at first as separate colonies, but in 1901 they joined to form a single country.
 A) are governed B) governed
 C) had governed D) have been governed
 E) were governed
5. Queensland ---- in the eastern part of the Australia, which is the second-largest and third-most populous state.
 A) find B) found
 C) is found D) was found
 E) has been found
6. The capital city of the country is Canberra, which ---- - between Sydney and Melbourne which are also important cities in Australia.
 A) locates B) is located
 C) has been located D) located
 E) had been located
7. The old idea that the sun moved around the earth ---- - as the "geocentric" theory.
 A) is known B) has known
 C) knew D) known
 E) had been known
8. The idea ---- first ---- by an ancient Greek scientist, Ptolemy, who lived in Egypt nearly 2000 years ago.
 A) is/put forward B) has been/put forward
 C) would/put forward D) had/put forward
 E) was/put forward
9. Galileo ---- many unknown features of the moon, the sun, and the planets.
 A) is discovered B) was discovered
 C) had discovered D) discovered
 E) has discovered
10. Some church officials and the authorities decided that Galileo ---- by "house arrest."
 A) can punish B) should have punished
 C) should punish D) should be punished
 E) can be punished
11. Galileo ---- to make a public statement that renounced his belief in the heliocentric theory.
 A) has been forced B) is forced
 C) was forced D) had forced
 E) forced
12. Today, everyone ---- that the earth moves around the sun; but for a long time, it seemed more reasonable to believe that the sun moved around the earth.
 A) knows B) has known
 C) has been known D) was known
 E) is known
13. George Washington Carver invented hundreds of products that ---- from crops such as peanuts and sweet potatoes.
 A) would make B) make
 C) can be made D) could make
 E) could be made
14. George Washington Carver ---- in a small town in the American state of Missouri, in 1864 or 1865 in the house where his parents were kept slaves.
 A) had been born B) will born
 C) has born D) is born
 E) was born
15. In English-speaking countries, the rights of an accused person ---- very seriously.
 A) are taken B) had been taken
 C) take D) took
 E) taken
16. Carver realized that this problem ---- , to some extent, by "rotating" the cotton and tobacco crops with other kinds of crops,
 A) is solved B) could solve
 C) can be solved D) could be solved
 E) should solve
17. The American government ---- Carter's birthplace a national monument after he died.
 A) was made B) made
 C) is made D) has/made
 E) makes
18. George and his brother ---- by a married couple, the Carvers, who had owned George's mother.
 A) raised B) were raised
 C) have been raised D) had raised
 E) are raised
19. People ---- unfairly, and people who are accused of crimes must have the opportunity to defend themselves.
 A) should not punish B) may not be punished
 C) should not be punished D) cannot punish
 E) should not have punished
20. All of these rules ---- that order can be maintained without taking away the freedom of innocent people.
 A) are ensured B) ensure
 C) ensured D) had ensured
 E) have been ensured

6. Test RC

1. **Aborigines are the first people in the world ----- are known to have used boats for transportation.**
 A) where B) who
 C) whose D) why
 E) when
2. **Aborigines lived by hunting and gathering throughout the continent, even in the desert areas - ----- survival is almost impossible.**
 A) why B) when
 C) who D) whom
 E) where
3. **The two largest cities in Australia are Sydney and Melbourne, both of ----- are in the southeastern part of the country.**
 A) whom B) why
 C) which D) where
 E) when
4. **The capital city of the country is Canberra, ----- is located between Sydney and Melbourne.**
 A) why B) whom
 C) when D) which
 E) where
5. **Geocentric theory was first made famous by an ancient Greek scientist, Ptolemy, ----- lived in Egypt nearly 2000 years ago.**
 A) who B) when
 C) whose D) where
 E) why
6. **Shortly before his death, Copernicus wrote a book ----- described the mathematical details of his theory that the earth revolved, or travelled, around the sun.**
 A) when B) that
 C) whom D) why
 E) where
7. **We can thank the great scientists of the past ----- discovered the surprising truth.**
 A) whose B) where
 C) who D) which
 E) why
8. **There were many people ----- made some research about the shape of the earth.**
 A) who B) whose
 C) which D) why
 E) when
9. **Possibly the most famous agricultural scientist of all time ----- invented many new products, is George Washington Carver.**
 A) who B) where
 C) which D) when
 E) whose
10. **Carver moved south to the state of Alabama, ----- he worked as a teacher and researcher at a college for African-American students.**
 A) when B) where
 C) why D) who
 E) which
11. **American government made Carver's birthplace a national monument in 1943 ----- he died.**
 A) when B) where
 C) why D) who
 E) whose
12. **Prosecutors, ----- job is to make criminal charges against people ----- break the laws on behalf of the state and general people, are respected by people.**
 A) whose/what B) where/who
 C) whose/who D) why/which
 E) when/why
13. **Any witness ----- acts against an accused person can be cross-examined by the accused person's lawyer in order to understand if s/he is telling lying or not.**
 A) when B) which
 C) where D) who
 E) why
14. **New York is also known for the huge bridges, one of ----- is The Brooklyn Bridge.**
 A) why B) whose
 C) when D) which
 E) where
15. **Important aspect of most English-speaking justice systems is that trials must be held in public places, - ----- other citizens can watch the trial.**
 A) who B) which
 C) why D) where
 E) when
16. **Beginning in the late eighteenth century, Australia was used a prison colony, ----- common criminals and political prisoners were sent from Britain.**
 A) whose B) where
 C) when D) which
 E) why
17. **The reason ----- British people moved to Australia is to begin farms or to search for golds**
 A) where B) when
 C) why D) who
 E) whose
18. **Geocentric theory was put forward nearly 2000 years ago ----- there were not much scientific research.**
 A) which B) where
 C) when D) whose
 E) who
19. **The reason ----- trials must be held in public is to make the case transparent, that is by letting the other citizens watch it.**
 A) when B) where
 C) why D) which
 E) whom
20. **George Washington Carver was born in a small town in the American state of Missouri, ----- there were a few people.**
 A) when B) where
 C) whose D) why
 E) which

6. Test NC

1. ----- the Aborigines came to Australia is not known for sure, but it is thought to be thousands of years ago.
A) Who B) What
C) When D) Why
E) That
2. For most of history people did not know ----- The Earth moved around the Sun.
A) where B) when
C) who D) what
E) that
3. People were curious about ----- the shape of the Earth was round or not.
A) when B) whether
C) if D) that
E) what
4. We know ----- the earth's shape is geoid thanks to the astronomers.
A) who B) whom
C) which D) that
E) when
5. The story of George Washington Carvers life is inspiring as it shows ----- some people can achieve success despite all negative conditions.
A) how B) which
C) when D) where
E) who
6. ----- George Washington Carver made for humanity is so precious because he greatly helped to develop agricultural industry all over the world.
A) Which B) Whether
C) What D) Where
E) Who
7. Some people wonder ----- there are different laws and punishments in different countries.
A) where B) why
C) that D) which
E) when
8. ----- is different between the justice systems of western and eastern countries is that ----- an accused is innocent or not is determined by a jury in western countries.
A) Where/who B) If/who
C) When/if D) Whether/why
E) What/whether
9. People have no idea about ----- Aborigines have been living in Australia, but it is thought to be 2000 years.
A) how long B) when
C) why D) how many
E) where
10. It is known ----- Australia consists of one territory and six states.
A) how much B) that
C) which D) when
E) how many
11. ----- W. Carver became known as an expert on plants is thought to be his achievements in agriculture.
A) who B) which
C) when D) why
E) where
12. It isn't possible to count ----- discoveries George Washington Carver made in the field of agriculture.
A) what B) why
C) how D) which
E) how many
13. A judge will order the release of ----- is not charged with a crime as it is the right of everybody to be free.
A) whatever B) whenever
C) when D) whoever
E) whichever
14. The subject scientists tried to find out about the earth is ----- the shape of earth was.
A) who B) what
C) which D) when
E) where
15. Although some people were eagerly trying to figure out ----- the Earth rotated around the Sun or not, most others weren't interested in scientific facts
A) who B) when
C) whether D) how
E) what
16. Very few people were aware of ----- the Earth was round but not flat, what is more, it was forbidden for them to tell the truth.
A) that B) where
C) what D) who
E) the fact that
17. Scientists wanted to know ----- direction the earth rotated.
A) why B) where
C) when D) who
E) which
18. ----- was important for George Washington Carver is to change the futile methods of farming in the southern United States.
A) What B) Whom
C) When D) Why
E) Who
19. It is certain ----- New York City is the largest city in the United States.
A) why B) that
C) where D) who
E) when
20. Another important element of most justice systems is ----- evidence must be obtained fairly.
A) who B) how
C) that D) where
E) when

6. Test Prepositions of Time

1. ----- a long time, it seemed more reasonable for people to believe that the sun moved around the Earth.
A) From B) For
C) By D) On
E) At
2. ----- his graduation, George Washington continued his education in the state of Iowa.
A) In B) At
C) Beside D) After
E) From
3. According to the idea of habeas corpus, the police is allowed to detain a person only ----- 24 hours, unless some charge is made against the person.
A) on B) at
C) for D) since
E) from
4. ----- the early twentieth century, NYC was the home of many Jewish immigrants.
A) On B) At
C) To D) In
E) For
5. When Carver died ----- 1943, the American government made his birthplace a national monument.
A) from B) till
C) in D) on
E) at
6. After the police arrested a person, they have to release him/her ----- 24 hours at the most unless some charge is made against the person..
A) on B) to
C) after D) in
E) from
7. ----- receiving his Master's degree, George Washington Carver soon became a teacher at the college, he had attended as a student
A) in B) upon
C) before D) until
E) for
8. Copernicus wrote a book that described his theory -- -- his death.
A) in B) on
C) before D) after
E) from
9. The famous writer got into jail in 2011, and has been there ever -----.
A) in B) since
C) for D) from
E) by
10. ----- the arrival of the British colonists, the Aboriginal population in Australia declined sharply.
A) In B) At
C) From D) Between
E) After
11. Australia continued to grow ----- the twentieth century, and ----- WWII it attracted many immigrants from countries in Europe.
A) before/at B) on/at
C) during/after D) on/after
E) by/between
12. New York had become the largest city of the United States ----- the nineteenth century.
A) on B) in
C) by D) at
E) for
13. ----- arrival of the Europeans, the Aborigines had only a very limited amount of contact with people in the outside world.
A) In B) On
C) Until D) for
E) After
14. The staff told me that I could ask for a refund if I had any problems ----- three months.
A) on B) to
C) from D) for
E) within
15. Ptolemy's geocentric theory was put forward ----- 380 BC, but ----- centuries, people in Europe did not seriously question this theory.
A) in/for B) in/since
C) from/on D) by/in
E) between/in
16. Many of the tallest buildings in New York had been constructed ----- the early 20th century after the advent of steel construction materials.
A) on B) into
C) from D) between
E) by
17. Beginning ----- the late eighteenth century, Australia was used as a prison colony, where common criminals were sent from Britain.
A) until B) for
C) in D) on
E) between
18. George was often sick ----- his childhood, but he showed an intense interest in nature.
A) on B) from
C) for D) beside
E) during
19. I'll go to Ankara for vacation ----- finishing my midterm exams.
A) in B) to
C) by D) after
E) for
20. ----- about the same time that Galileo supported the heliocentric idea, another astronomer did some important work that supported Copernicus' view.
A) In B) On
C) At D) Along
E) Between

6. Test Prepositions of Place and Movement

1. One year is the time required for the earth to travel --
--- the sun
A) in B) on
C) at D) around
E) among
2. The Carvers taught George to read and write, and he
became known locally as an expert ----- plants.
A) through B) on
C) out of D) from
E) into
3. In recent decades, immigrants have arrived ----- NYC
----- places ----- the world.
A) in/from/around B) in/in/around
C) at/by/from D) to/from/on
E) for/into/at
4. George Washington was born ----- small town ----- the
American state of Missouri, ----- the year 1864 or
1865.
A) on/at/in B) in/on/at
C) on/on/among D) in/in/in
E) in/on/in
5. The next people to migrate ----- Australia were ----- the
British Isles.
A) to/from B) in/on
C) in/into D) for/from
E) between/to
6. As discussed ----- another passage in the
constitution, the accused person has the right to be
tried by a jury or citizens.
A) onto B) in
C) from D) for
E) into
7. George was taught how to read and write by the
Carvers, then they sent him ----- a school for African-
American children ----- a nearby town.
A) to/in B) in/in
C) in/on D) at/on
E) by/by
8. The first people who lived ----- Australia were known
as the Aborigines.
A) in B) for
C) at D) until
E) after
9. George Washington changed the methods of farming
----- the southern United States.
A) at B) on
C) in D) into
E) from
10. Kepler realized that the planets did not travel -----
circular paths, but instead ----- the paths that were
elliptical ----- shape.
A) on/on/for B) in/in/in
C) on/in/at D) between/by/at
E) among/below/in
11. One important aspect of most English-speaking
justice systems is that trials must be held ----- public.
A) in B) on
C) at D) from
E) under
12. The Times Square in New York is located ----- the mid-
town Manhattan area.
A) along B) in
C) on D) among
E) for
13. Kepler's discoveries showed mathematically how the
planets would revolve ----- the sun.
A) in B) on
C) at D) from
E) around
14. The Aborigines lived by hunting and gathering ----- the
continent, even ----- the desert areas where survival is
almost impossible.
A) on/on B) between/on
C) in/between D) throughout/in
E) above/under
15. The first settlements was established in the 17th
century, by settlers ----- the Netherlands.
A) from B) on
C) at D) into
E) among
16. New York City has a population of ----- seven million
people, and the surrounding urban areas bring the
total to about 20 million people.
A) in B) over
C) to D) by
E) between
17. ----- some parts of the world, people can be arrested
and imprisoned for long periods of time, without any
criminal charges made ----- them.
A) in/beside B) in/against
C) from/into D) around/in
E) from/from
18. Galileo was forced to make a public statement that
renounced his belief ----- the heliocentric theory.
A) in B) at
C) from D) among
E) between
19. The Aborigines came ----- Australia by boat more than
40000 years ago.
A) to B) into
C) by D) for
E) among
20. George Washington Carver's father was killed ----- an
accident, and his mother was kidnapped and later
died.
A) at B) in
C) on D) for
E) between



Other preps

6. Test Gerund – Infinitive - Zone1

1. **The Aborigines are the first people in the world who are known ----- boats for transportation.**
 A) having used B) to have used
 C) to be using D) used
 E) using
2. **The Aborigines lived by ----- and ----- throughout the continent, even in the desert areas.**
 A) hunt/being gathered B) hunting/gathered
 C) hunting/to be gathering D) to hunt/to gather
 E) hunting/gathering
3. **By the late 19th century, Britain stopped ----- its prisoners to Australia, but migration continued.**
 A) sending B) sent
 C) to have sent D) having been sent
 E) to send
4. **Galileo was famous for ----- that light and heavy objects fall at the same speed, unless an object is so light that it is slowed by the air.**
 A) to demonstrate B) being demonstrated
 C) demonstrating D) demonstrated
 E) to be demonstrated
5. **Today, everyone knows that the earth moves around the sun; but for a long time, it seemed more reasonable ----- that the sun moved around the earth.**
 A) to believe B) to have believed
 C) having believed D) believing
 E) to be believing
6. **One problem for farmers in the southern United States was that the most widespread crops, cotton and tobacco, tended ----- nutrients from the soil.**
 A) to be removed B) to have removed
 C) having removed D) removing
 E) to remove
7. **Galileo was punished by 'house arrest'; in other words, he was not allowed ----- his house.**
 A) to leave B) leaving
 C) to have left D) left
 E) to be left
8. **Galileo was also forced ----- a public statement that renounced his belief in the heliocentric theory.**
 A) to be made B) to make
 C) to be making D) making
 E) having made
9. **The police are not allowed ----- a person for more than a certain period (usually, twenty-four hours), unless some charge is made against the person.**
 A) detaining B) detained
 C) to have detained D) to be detained
 E) to detain
10. **Most accused people want ----- an expert lawyer and if they can't afford one, they are provided by the system.**
 A) hire B) hired
 C) to hire D) hiring
 E) to be hired
11. **Even if a person cannot afford ----- a lawyer, the criminal court must provide a lawyer for him/her.**
 A) to be hired B) to hire
 C) hiring D) to have hired
 E) having hired
12. **The lawyer for an accused person is required ----- that person as thoroughly as possible.**
 A) to defend B) having defended
 C) to be defended D) to have defended
 E) defending
13. **These rules ensure that order can be maintained without ----- away the freedom of innocent people.**
 A) to take B) being taken
 C) taking D) to be taken
 E) take
14. **In different regions of North America, the Indians had very different cultures and very different ways of ----- a living.**
 A) to make B) to be made
 C) making D) being made
 E) having made
15. **The Indians lived in settled villages and became experts in ----- wood from the tall trees of the area and making them into beautiful sculptures.**
 A) to carve B) to be carved
 C) to be carving D) having carved
 E) carving
16. **The various nations of the Plains lived by ----- large animals called buffalo, or bison in order to feed and heat them.**
 A) to hunt B) being hunted
 C) hunting D) to be hunted
 E) having hunted
17. **The Plains Indians lived in portable houses called "teepees," made by ----- together buffalo skins.**
 A) to sew B) to have sewn
 C) sewing D) having sewn
 E) to be sewn
18. **Many Indians in the USA and Canada are very interested in ----- the cultural traditions of their ancestors.**
 A) to be maintaining B) maintained
 C) having maintained D) to maintain
 E) maintaining
19. **Many people were intensely patriotic and supported the war effort without ----- carefully about the reasons for the war.**
 A) think B) thinking
 C) thought D) to think
 E) to be thought
20. **Many people were intensely patriotic and eager ----- against other countries.**
 A) to be fought B) to have fought
 C) having fought D) to fight
 E) fighting

6. Test Gerund – Infinitive - Zone2

1. **The first people ----- in Australia were known as the Aborigines, who first went there by boats.**
 A) settled B) to be settling
 C) to settle D) to be settled
 E) being settled
2. **The Aborigines are the first people in the world ----- to have used boats for transportation.**
 A) known B) knowing
 C) to know D) having known
 E) to be knowing
3. **The Aborigines' most famous invention is a curved hunting stick ----- as the 'boomerang' although they have invented many other important things.**
 A) knowing B) having known
 C) to know D) known
 E) to have been known
4. **The next people after the Aborigines ----- to Australia were from the British Isles.**
 A) being migrating B) migrating
 C) having been migrated D) migrated
 E) to be migrating
5. **The capital city of the country is Canberra, ----- between Sydney and Melbourne.**
 A) having located B) locating
 C) located D) to be located
 E) having been located
6. **Shortly before his death, Copernicus wrote a book ----- the mathematical details of his theory.**
 A) being described B) described
 C) to be describing D) describing
 E) to have described
7. **Galileo was also the first astronomer ----- a powerful telescope to observe the sky.**
 A) to have been used B) to be used
 C) having been used D) used
 E) to use
8. **George Carver invented the food product ----- as peanut butter, plus hundreds of other products.**
 A) to be known B) knowing
 C) known D) being known
 E) to know
9. **Lawyers' job is to make criminal charges against people ----- the laws, and to prove that those charges are true.**
 A) breaking B) to be broken
 C) to have broken D) broken
 E) to break
10. **One of the most important aspects of justice systems in the world is that an accused person must be fully informed of any charges ----- against them.**
 A) made B) to have been made
 C) to make D) making
 E) to be making
11. **An accused person and that person's lawyer can challenge the truth of any evidence ----- against them.**
 A) using B) to use
 C) to be used D) having used
 E) used
12. **Any person ----- as a witness in a court can be cross-examined by the accused person's lawyer.**
 A) to have acted B) having been acted
 C) acted D) to act
 E) acting
13. **New York City, ----- as one of the world's leading centers of financial, artistic, and media activities, is the largest city in the United States.**
 A) to regard B) to have regarded
 C) to be regarded D) regarded
 E) having been regarded
14. **Wall Street, and its theatre district, ----- on Broadway, are the most important in the United States.**
 A) to be centered B) centered
 C) being centered D) centering
 E) to have centered
15. **People around the world recognize the famous Statue of Liberty, ----- on an island in the harbor of New York.**
 A) standing B) having stood
 C) to stand D) to have stood
 E) to be standing
16. **People around the world recognize the bustling Times Square, ----- in the mid-town Manhattan area.**
 A) to be located B) locating
 C) located D) to be locating
 E) having been located
17. **Tobacco is widely grown in Cuba, and the country is famous for the cigars ----- in the capital city, Havana.**
 A) having produced B) to have produced
 C) to be produced D) produced
 E) producing
18. **Most Jamaicans are the descendants of African people ----- to work as slaves on sugar plantations.**
 A) bringing B) to have brought
 C) brought D) to be brought
 E) having brought
19. **The first people ----- in North America were the Indians because when the European first went there they had been living there for thousands of years.**
 A) to live B) having been lived
 C) lived D) to be living
 E) to have been lived
20. **The Plains Indians lived in portable houses ----- 'teepees', which were made by sewing together buffalo skins.**
 A) called B) to be called
 C) calling D) having called
 E) to call

6. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone3

1. ----- between the Pacific and Indian oceans, Australia is one of the largest countries in the world.
A) Locating B) Located
C) Having located D) To locate
E) To be located
2. Before ----- to Australia by boat, the Aborigines had lived by hunting and gathering.
A) coming B) to come
C) being come D) to be come
E) having come
3. ----- in the branches of trees called eucalyptus trees, koalas eat the leaves of eucalyptus trees.
A) Lived B) To live
C) Living D) To have lived
E) Being lived
4. ----- that the sun moved around the earth, people in Europe didn't seriously question Ptolemy's geocentric theory.
A) Believing B) Believed
C) Being believed D) To believe
E) To have believed
5. ----- birth to offspring that are not yet well developed, many animals in Australia are a special kind of mammal called marsupials.
A) Giving B) Given
C) Being given D) Having given
E) Having been given
6. ----- in public, trials can be watched by citizens in English-speaking countries.
A) Being held B) Holding
C) To hold D) To be held
E) To have held
7. When ----- that light and heavy objects fall at exactly the same speed, Galileo was awarded.
A) demonstrated B) demonstrating
C) to demonstrate D) to be demonstrated
E) having been demonstrated
8. Although ----- at first as separate colonies, the various parts of Australia joined to form a single country in 1901.
A) to govern B) to be governed
C) governing D) having governed
E) having been governed
9. ----- how some people can achieve success despite adversity, the story of Carver's life is inspiring.
A) Shown B) To show
C) Showing D) To be shown
E) Having been shown
10. ----- their large tails for balance, kangaroos can travel at great speeds.
A) Using B) Used
C) Having used D) Having been used
E) Being used
11. Before ----- to Australia from the British Isles, many people didn't know anything about it.
A) having migrated B) migrating
C) migrated D) having been migrated
E) being migrated
12. ----- a great deal of rainfall, the northern coast of Australia can support grassy vegetation.
A) To receive B) To have received
C) To be received D) Received
E) Receiving
13. Before -----, Copernicus wrote a book that described the mathematical details of his theory.
A) died B) dying
C) having died D) having been died
E) to die
14. ----- the observations of previous scientists to figure out the motion of the planets around the sun, Kepler realized that the planets didn't travel in circular paths.
A) Used B) Having used
C) Having been used D) To use died
E) To have used
15. ----- a deep spiritual attachment to the land, the Aborigines made many beautiful paintings upon the rocks of many parts of the country.
A) To feel B) Felt
C) To be felt D) Feeling
E) To have felt
16. After -----, the offspring continue to develop inside a pocket or "pouch" on the mother's body.
A) bearing B) to bear
C) being born D) to be born
E) to have been born
17. ----- from his university, George Washington Carver continued his education in the state of Iowa.
A) To be graduated B) To graduate
C) Graduating D) Graduated
E) Having graduated
18. When ----- that he believed in Copernicus's theory, Galileo was punished by "house arrest" and in the end, he had to renounce his statement.
A) announced B) to announce
C) announcing D) to be announced
E) having been announced
19. ----- like a small bear, the koala is sometimes called a koala bear.
A) Being looked B) Looked
C) Having been looked D) Having looked
E) Looking
20. ----- many immigrants from countries in Europe, Australia continued to grow during the twentieth century.
A) To attract B) To be attracted
C) Attracting D) Attracted
E) Having been attracted

31. California

By far the most **populous** state of the United States is California. Located in the southwestern corner of the United States, California is home to a great **diversity** of natural **environments** and cultural influences. In the year 2000, over 33 million people lived in California. California's many **mountains** and **valleys** produce a wide variety of **climates** and natural **regions**. In the **interior**, southeastern parts of the state are many areas of **desert**. For example, Death Valley, which is so deep that it is **below sea level**, is extremely dry. Temperatures in Death Valley sometimes **exceed** 50 degrees Celsius. Other **valleys** are more pleasant and hospitable places. In the central valley, many farms grow vast amounts of fruits and vegetables. California also contains many tall, snow-covered mountains. On the **slopes** of some mountains are forests that have very large trees. Some of the **giant** redwood trees of California reach heights of 100 metres or more. Many of the cities in California have Spanish names. This is because many of those cities began as **religious missions** that were started by Spanish **priests**. Mexico owned California during the early nineteenth century, but few Mexican people lived there. The United States **gained** control of California during the 1840s, and the **discovery** of gold brought many Americans and others to California. Today, California **contains** some of the largest cities in the United States. Within the greater Los Angeles area, one can find Hollywood, known as the **movie** capital of the world. Many rich people live in **suburbs** such as Beverly Hills, and many poor people live in other **neighborhoods** throughout the city. The Los Angeles area is home to over 15 million people, many of whom have **immigrated** to the United States from Mexico and from many Asian countries. Los Angeles is a very large city that has **spread** across a great area. **As a consequence**, the city has many traffic jams and air pollution, or **smog**, is sometimes a problem. **Further** north is the city of San Francisco, one of the most beautiful cities of the United States. The image of the Golden Gate Bridge, which crosses the **harbour** of San Francisco, is famous around the world. Also famous are the **hilly** streets of San Francisco and the **trolley** cars that **provide** transportation along them. San Francisco's Chinese community is one of the largest in North America, and the city also contains a **vibrant artistic** and cultural life. San Francisco was **destroyed** by an **earthquake** in 1906 and was **damaged** again in 1989. California has always had a special place in the **imagination** of Americans. This is hardly surprising, given the variety and **diversity** of this **vast** state!

populous	kalabalık, yoğun nüfuslu
diversity	çeşitlilik
environment	çevre
mountain	dağ
valley	vadi
climate	iklim
region	bölge
interior	iç, içe ait
desert	çöl
below sea level	deniz seviyesinin altında
to exceed	aşmak, geçmek
slope	eğim
giant	büyük, kocaman
religious	dini
mission	görev, misyon
priest	papaz
to gain	kazanmak, elde etmek
discovery	keşif
to contain	içermek, kapsamak
movie	sinema, film
suburb	varoş, gecekondu mahallesi
neighborhood	çevre
to immigrate	göç etmek
to spread	yaymak, yayılmak
As consequence	sonuç olarak
smog	kirli hava, dumanlı hava
further	dahası, ek olarak, daha fazla
harbour	liman
hilly	tepelik
trolley car	tramvay
to provide	sağlamak, temin etmek
vibrant	canlı, işlek, titreyimli
artistic	sanatsal
to destroy	yok etmek, tahrip etmek
earthquake	deprem
to damage	zarar vermek
imagination	hayal gücü, hayal
diversity	çeşitlilik
vast	kocaman, geniş

31. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
populate	population	populated, unpopulated, populous	
	environment, environmentalist	environmental	environmentally
	religion	religious, irreligious	religiously
discover	discoverer, discovery		
	consequence	consequent, inconsequential	consequently
provide	provider, provision, provisions	provisional	provisionally
	art, artist, artistry	artistic	artistically
destroy	destroyer, destruction	indestructible, destructive	destructively
damage	damage, damages	damaging, undamaged	
imagine	imagination	imaginable, unimaginable, imaginary, imaginative	unimaginably, imaginatively

32. Drug Use Among Athletes

Drug use is a common problem in many sports **competitions** today. In both professional and **amateur** sports, many athletes use drugs that are **designed** to **improve** athletic performance. The use of these drugs may have **harmful** effects on the future health of athletes, but they also give an unfair **advantage** in athletic competitions. Some of the most **widely-used performance-enhancing** drugs are called "anabolic steroids." Anabolic steroids are drugs that are very similar to the male hormone, testosterone. These drugs allow athletes to develop larger and stronger muscles, and to **increase** the **intensity** of **training**. For sports that require **strength**, power, or speed, the use of steroids can provide advantages. In past years, many famous **sprinters** and **weightlifters** have been found to have used steroids. However, anabolic steroids have many negative side effects. To give just a few examples, steroids can cause changes in **mood**, including **irritability** and **anger**, and can also cause skin problems such as acne. In men, steroid use can lead to **reduction** in the **functioning** of the testicles. In women, steroid use can **interfere with menstruation**. In both men and women, long-term side effects include an increased risk of some forms of cancer. Another widely-used drug is known as EPO. EPO is a hormone that helps to produce red blood cells, which carry oxygen to the muscles. When taken by athletes who compete in sports that require great **endurance**, EPO may provide an advantage by allowing the athletes to maintain their speed for a longer time and distance. During 1998, there was a scandal at a famous bicycle race, the Tour de France, when it was found that many of these long-distance cyclists were using EPO to gain an advantage over their competitors. EPO has side effects. For example, it increases the **likelihood** of developing blood clots, which increase the risk of a **stroke** or **heart attack**. One difficulty in preventing the use of performance-enhancing drugs is that it is not always possible to detect the use of the drugs. Tests have been developed to **detect** the drugs, but new varieties of the drugs are often not detected. Also, athletes who stop using the drugs well before a drug test may avoid being detected. Preventing the use of performance-enhancing drugs in athletes is difficult, but it is important. Most athletes want to compete without using artificial substances that provide easy advantages, and they do not want to risk their health by using these **substances**. If those athletes are to have a fair chance, it is **necessary** to prevent other athletes from **gaining advantages** due to the use of these drugs.

competition	yarışma
amateur	amatör
to design	tasarlamak, dizayn etmek
to improve	geliştirmek, iyileştirmek
harmful	zararlı
advantage	avantaj, fayda
widely-used	geniş ölçüde/yaygın kullanılan
performance-enhancing	performans artırıcı
to increase	arttırmak, artmak
intensity	yoğunluk, şiddet
training	eğitim
strength	güç
sprinter	sürat koşucusu
weightlifter	halterci
mood	tavır, tutum, ruh hali
irritability	alınanlık, sinirlilik, rahatsızlık
anger	öfke, siner
acne	akne, sivilce
reduction	azalma, azaltma
functioning	işlev, fonksiyon
interfere with	müdahale etmek, araya girmek
increased	artmış, fazla, artırılmış
cell	hücre
endurance	dayanıklılık
likelihood	ihtimal
blood clot	kan pıhtısı/pıhtılaşması
stroke	felç, darbe
heart attack	kalp krizi
to detect	fark etmek, bulmak, keşfetmek
substance	madde
necessary	gerekli
to gain advantage	avantaj elde etmek

32. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
compete	competition, competitor	competitive, uncompetitive	competitively
improve	improvement	improved	
harm	harm, harmfulness	unharmful, harmful, harmless	harmlessly
	advantage, disadvantage	advantageous, disadvantaged	advantageously
widen	width	wide	wide, widely
use, misuse, reuse	usage, use, disuse, misuse, usefulness, user	reusable, used, disused, unused, useful, useless	usefully
perform	performance, performer		
increase	increase	increased	increasingly
train	trainee, trainer, training, retraining	untrained	
strengthen	strength	strong	strongly
	mood, moodiness	moody	moodily
anger	anger	angry	angrily
	likelihood	likely, unlikely	likely
bleed	blood, bleeding	bloodless, bloody	
	heart	heartened, heartening, heartless, hearty	heartily, heartlessly
attack, counter-attack	attack, counter-attack, attacker		
substantiate	substance	substantial, insubstantial, substantive	substantially
necessitate	necessity	necessary, unnecessary	necessarily, unnecessarily
	advantage, disadvantage	advantageous, disadvantaged	advantageously

33. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
nationalize	nation, national, multinational, nationalism, nationalist, nationality nationalization	national, international, multinational, nationalistic	nationally, internationally
rough, roughen	rough, roughage, roughness	rough	rough, roughly
populate	population	populated, unpopulated, populous	
invent, reinvent	invention, inventiveness, inventor	inventive	inventively
originate	origin, original, originality, originator	original, unoriginal	originally
celebrate	celebration, celebrity	celebrated, celebratory	
depend	dependant, dependence, independence, dependency	dependable, dependent, independent	dependably, independently

34. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
bury	burial	buried	
	royal, royalist, royalty	royal, royalist	royally
familiarize	familiarity, family	familiar, unfamiliar	familiarly
	art, artist, artistry	artistic	artistically
price	price	overpriced, priceless, pricey/pricy	
collect	collection, collector	collected, collective	collectively

35. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
base	base, the basics, basis	baseless, basic	basically
popularize	popularity, unpopularity, popularization	popular, unpopular	popularly
simplify	simplicity, simplification	simple, simplistic	simply
prefer	preference	preferable, preferential, preferred	preferably
confuse	confusion	confused, confusing	confusingly
	skill	skilful/US skillful, skilled, unskilled	skilfully/US skillfully
enable, disable	ability, disability, inability	able, unable, disabled	ably
	accuracy, inaccuracy	accurate, inaccurate	accurately, inaccurately
present, represent	presence, present, presentation, presenter	present, presentable	presently
	availability	available, unavailable	
produce, reproduce	produce, producer, product, production, reproduction, productivity	productive, counterproductive, reproductive, unproductive	unproductively, productively
add	addition	additional	additionally
	tradition, traditionalist, traditionalism	traditional	traditionally
doubt	doubt, doubter	undoubted, doubtful, doubtless	undoubtedly, doubtfully
equalize	equality, inequality	equal, unequal	equally, unequally

7. Test Bağlaçlar

1. Los Angeles is a very large city; ----, it has many traffic jams and air pollution.
A) so that B) however
C) in addition to D) unlike
E) therefore
2. Many athletes use drugs ---- they can improve their athletic performance.
A) on the other hand B) whether
C) in order to D) in order that
E) despite
3. The landlords didn't know ---- they could make more money on the land if they evicted the farmers.
A) in case B) whether
C) while D) besides
E) owing to
Aha NC olmuş ama iyi olmuş 😊
4. The Tower of London was used as a prison ---- it was a tourist attraction.
A) as soon as B) on the other hand
C) so that D) unlike
E) before
5. In soccer, ---- goalkeeper, who is allowed to use his hands and hold the ball, players cannot touch the ball with hands or arms.
A) in addition to B) in spite of
C) unlike D) owing to
E) in case of
6. ---- Death Valley, the other valleys in the country are pleasant and hospitable places.
A) In order to B) Contrary to
C) Owing to the fact that D) Unless
E) In addition to
7. Anabolic steroids have many negative side effects. - ----, they can cause changes in mood, including irritability and anger.
A) However B) In addition
C) For example D) Although
E) Even if
8. ---- the lowland areas of Scotland are heavily populated, the highland areas are slightly populated.
A) After B) While
C) Unlike D) Because
E) So long as
9. ---- its age, London still remains a vibrant and busy city with its both street life and night life.
A) Despite B) Due to
C) Unless D) In order that
E) Even so
10. In many parts of the world, soccer has been an increasingly popular sport for women ---- men.
A) whether B) because
C) instead of D) only if
E) in addition to
11. California has many valleys, ---- the most attractive one is Death Valley.
A) but B) so
C) contrary to D) in case
E) unless
12. ---- steroids allow athletes to develop larger and stronger muscles, they still have negative side effects.
A) Instead B) Moreover
C) Only if D) Although
E) When
13. ---- the highlanders rebelled against the King in 1745, they were defeated.
A) Similarly B) But for
C) Even though D) Because
E) If
14. St. Paul's Cathedral was re-built ---- the original was destroyed by fire in the year 1665.
A) because B) as well as
C) due to D) consequently
E) however
15. ---- American Football, Australian Rules Football, and Rugby Football are thought as the same sport, they are very different.
A) But B) Once
C) Because of D) In case
E) Although
16. ---- the discovery of gold in some rural areas, many Americans and others came to California.
A) In case of B) In order to
C) As soon as D) Due to
E) So
17. ---- EPO is taken by athletes, it may provide an advantage by allowing the athletes to maintain their speed for a longer time and distance.
A) Before B) Despite
C) When D) Moreover
E) Hence
18. For people in the highlands of Scotland, the 18th century was very difficult ---- they worked as farmers for little money on land owned by landlords.
A) as B) so
C) because of D) unless
E) whether
19. London contains large communities of South Asian, African, and Caribbean people ---- the English.
A) in spite of B) besides
C) contrary to D) in addition
E) however
20. Two teams of eleven players try to kick the soccer ball into the opposing team's goal ---- win the match.
A) before B) but
C) instead of D) in order to
E) so that

21. ---- the rich live in suburbs such as Beverly Hills, the poor live in other neighborhoods throughout the city.
- A) Before B) Hence
C) While D) Instead
E) Thanks to
22. ---- tests have been developed to detect the drugs, new varieties of the drugs are often not detected.
- A) For fear that B) Though
C) Moreover D) Similarly
E) If
23. The landlords forced the farmers to leave ---- make more money on the land.
- A) in addition to B) in case of
C) but D) in order to
E) while
24. London was the center of the British Empire; ----, it has become one of the most important cities of the European Union.
- A) as soon as B) for instance
C) as D) similarly
E) before
25. Soccer may be a popular sport ---- its simplicity, for men generally like simple things. :P
- A) because of B) in case of
C) in addition D) before
E) owing to the fact that
- For'un bu kullanımına dikkat edin. Bilmiyorsanız sorun
26. ---- Mexico owned California during the early nineteenth century, few Mexican people lived there.
- A) Despite B) On the other hand
C) Except for D) Although
E) Unless
27. The use of performance-enhancing drugs may have harmful effects; ----, they give an unfair advantage in athletic competitions.
- A) therefore B) on the other hand
C) instead D) before
E) despite
28. Bagpipes were originally played ---- intimidate enemies in battle because it had a very loud and frightening voice.
- A) otherwise B) in addition to
C) further D) thanks to
E) in order to
29. EPO is preferred by many athletes ---- it provides athletes to maintain their speed for a longer time and distance.
- A) so as to B) until
C) therefore D) because
E) because of
30. The lakes and mountains of the highlands are known for their beautiful scenery; ----, they are attractive for tourists.
- A) as a result of B) but
C) though D) so that
E) thus
31. ---- 1989, San Francisco was damaged by an earthquake two times.
- A) Until B) But for
C) Unlike D) In addition to
E) In spite of
32. ---- athletes stop using the drugs well before a drug test, they can avoid being detected.
- A) Whether B) If
C) Even so D) Besides
E) Because of
33. The landlords forced the farmers to leave ---- they thought they could make more money on the land.
- A) whenever B) by the time
C) because D) contrary to
E) consequently
34. ---- the greater London area contains about 12 million people, the surrounding areas contain several million more.
- A) Instead of B) After
C) While D) However
E) In spite of
35. The basic rules of soccer are easy to learn, ---- it is very difficult to master the skills of the game.
- A) but B) hence
C) by the time D) moreover
E) unlike
36. London is famous for its many impressive museums, art galleries, and theatres ---- churches.
- A) owing to B) in order to
C) despite D) because of
E) in addition to
37. EPO has side effects ---- increasing the likelihood of developing blood clots and increasing the risk of heart attack.
- A) despite B) as a result
C) as soon as D) such as
E) in case
38. ---- Bagpipes were originally played to intimidate enemies in battle, today it is played at parades and other celebrations.
- A) By the time B) While
C) Unless D) Whenever
E) Whether
39. Most of Scotland's agriculture and industry are located in the lowland areas, ---- it is easier to find a job in the lowland areas.
- A) regardless of B) despite
C) in order that D) otherwise
E) so
40. Scotland remains part of the United Kingdom; ----, some Scottish people would like Scotland to become independent.
- A) however B) due to
C) in case D) before
E) as

7. Test Zamanlar

1. By far the most populous state of the United States - ---- California up to now because many people ---- there since its establishment.
A) has been/have been living B) was/were
C) is/had lived D) had been/were
E) will be/are
2. Mexico ---- California during the early 19th century, but few Mexican people lived there.
A) will own B) owned
C) had been owning D) owns
E) is going to own
3. The United States ---- the control of California during the 1840s, and the discovery of gold brought many Americans and others to California.
A) will have gained B) had been gaining
C) gained D) are gaining
E) gain
4. Once athletes ---- performance-enhancing drugs in their port competition, the drugs give an unfair advantage in their athletic competitions.
A) had used B) have been using
C) will have used D) use
E) will use
5. Today, California ---- some of the crowded places that include many historical places in the United States.
A) contains B) was containing
C) had contained D) will be containing
E) contained
6. When athletes use drugs in many sports competitions, probably they ---- an advantage by allowing them to maintain their speed for a long time.
A) provided B) will provide
C) have provided D) had provided
E) were providing
7. In both professional and amateur sports, many athletes ---- drugs designed to improve athletic performance since they started their career.
A) had used B) will be using
C) have used D) used
E) are going to use
8. Preventing the use of performance-enhancing drugs in athletes ---- difficult so far, but it is important.
A) was B) had been
C) has been D) will be
E) is
9. Many athletes ---- to complete without using artificial substances that provide advantages recently, because they don't want to risk their health.
A) had wanted B) have wanted
C) will have wanted D) wanted
E) were wanting
10. Today, drug use ---- a common problem in many sports competitions as in the past, which should be prevented in order to provide a fair play.
A) is B) would be
C) had been D) was
E) will be
11. During 1600s, Scotland and England ---- the same king, and the countries were officially joined as "the United Kingdom" in 1701.
A) have B) had had
C) had D) have had
E) will have
12. When English and Scottish kings were at war, the Scottish ---- some invasions from England.
A) repel B) are repelling
C) will have repelled D) have repelled
E) repelled
13. By the time some people left the highlands of Scotland, others ---- to the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
A) have moved B) are moving
C) had moved D) move
E) will be moving
14. Scotland ---- the first country to have universal public education for children in 19th century and its education is really good today as well.
A) is B) was
C) had been D) has been
E) will be
15. After Scotland ---- universal public education for children, the country produced a great number of famous scientists and inventors.
A) had given B) has given
C) gives D) will be giving
E) will have given
16. Today, Scotland ---- part of the United Kingdom, but some Scottish people would like Scotland to become independent.
A) remained B) had remained
C) will remain D) remains
E) was remaining
17. Scotland and its people ---- an important part throughout the history of the English speaking world for years.
A) had played B) have played
C) play D) will play
E) are going to play
18. I ---- drugs that improve athletic performance up to now although I have won many competitions.
A) haven't used B) hadn't used
C) won't use D) didn't use
E) don't use
19. Scotland ---- famous for its national costume that includes "kilt" which is a long skirt worn by both man and woman.
A) was B) had been
C) has been D) will be
E) is
20. Bagpipes were originally played to intimidate enemies in battle, but today Scottish people ---- the bagpipes at parades and other celebrations.
A) had played B) will be playing
C) play D) played
E) are going to play

21. In previous centuries, London ---- the center of the British Empire, but today, it is one of the most important cities of the European Union.
A) had been B) was
C) has been D) will be
E) is
22. The greater London area ---- about 12 million people, but in the past, it contained 3 million people.
A) contains B) will contain
C) contained D) had contained
E) will have contained
23. It is the second time I ---- London especially the British Museum and the National Gallery.
A) had been visiting B) have visited
C) will visit D) will be visiting
E) visited
24. While Ali ---- the National Gallery, he decided to visit the British Museum.
A) is touring B) was touring
C) had been touring D) will tour
E) has toured
25. London's population ---- very cosmopolitan and its population is increasing day by day.
A) was B) had been
C) has been D) is
E) will be
26. As soon as I started to play football, I ---- about becoming a famous football player.
A) will be dreaming B) dreamed
C) had been dreaming D) have dreamed
E) dream
27. For children in most parts of the world, soccer ---- almost always the sport that is played most widely.
A) is B) was
C) had been D) has been
E) will be
28. Whenever I go to California, I ---- to see many mountains and valleys such as Death Valley.
A) wanted B) want
C) had been wanting D) had wanted
E) was wanting
29. In the central California Valleys, many farms generally ---- vast amounts of fruits and vegetables which are sent throughout the country.
A) were growing B) had grown
C) grow D) have been growing
E) will have grown
30. When I went to California, I ---- the city's vibrant, artistic and cultural lifestyle.
A) came across B) come across
C) will come across D) have come across
E) am going to come across
31. Once athletes have used anabolic steroids that are very similar to the male hormone, drugs ---- them to develop larger and stronger their muscles.
A) allowed B) had allowed
C) were allowing D) will allow
E) have been allowing
32. Steroids ---- changes in mood, including irritability, anger and also skin problems such as acne.
A) cause B) caused
C) will be causing D) had caused
E) were causing
33. In 1998, there ---- a scandal at a famous bicycle race when it was found that cyclists were using steroids.
A) will be B) is
C) had been D) was
E) has been
34. I ---- soccer in tournament since I started my primary school.
A) have been playing B) had played
C) will play D) play
E) played
35. The Scottish people ---- one of the four main nationalities of the modern British Isles.
A) were B) are
C) will be D) have been
E) had been
36. The city of London ---- one of the most famous cities in the world since Shakespeare's time.
A) has been B) is
C) was D) will be
E) had been
37. Most famous buildings in London are located in a small central area that ---- several huge churches.
A) has B) was having
C) will have D) had had
E) had
38. Recently scientists ---- that temperatures in Death Valley sometimes exceed 50 degrees Celsius.
A) had been saying B) have said
C) will have said D) were saying
E) are going to say
39. The basic rules of football ---- quite simple; two teams of eleven players try to kick the ball into the opposing team's goal.
A) were B) are
C) will be D) had been
E) have been
40. The most famous soccer tournament ---- the World Cup, in which teams representing countries play.
A) was B) had been
C) has been D) is
E) will be

7. Test Passive

1. **California's many mountains and valleys ----- a wide variety of climates and natural regions.**
 A) were produced B) produce
 C) produced D) are produced
 E) had been produced
2. **The cities in California have Spanish names because many of those cities began as religious missions that ----- by Spanish priests.**
 A) have been started B) started
 C) were started D) will be started
 E) are started
3. **San Francisco ----- by an earthquake in 1906 and was damaged again in 1989.**
 A) had been destroyed B) will be destroyed
 C) has been destroyed D) was destroyed
 E) destroyed
4. **In both professional and amateur sports, many athletes use drugs that ----- to improve athletic performance.**
 A) had been designed B) are designed
 C) design D) designed
 E) will be designed
5. **The use of these drugs ----- affect the future health of athletes badly in many ways**
 A) can be affected B) must affect
 C) can affect D) should be affected
 E) should affect
6. **Some of the most widely-used performance-enhancing drugs ----- "anabolic steroids."**
 A) are called B) had been called
 C) call D) have called
 E) called
7. **Drugs ----- athletes to develop larger and stronger muscles, and to increase the intensity of training.**
 A) had allowed B) will be allowed
 C) are allowed D) has been allowed
 E) allow
8. **For sports that require strength, power, or speed, the use of steroids ----- advantages to athlete .**
 A) should provide B) should be provided
 C) can be provided D) can provide
 E) may be provided
9. **Another widely-used drug ----- as EPO, which is a hormone that helps to produce red blood cells.**
 A) had been known B) was known
 C) knew D) knows
 E) is known
10. **Today, Scotland ----- part of the United Kingdom, but some Scottish people would like Scotland to become independent.**
 A) remains B) remained
 C) had been remained D) was remained
 E) has been remained
11. **Famous church is St. Paul's Cathedral, which was re-built after the original ----- by fire in the year 1665.**
 A) destroyed B) had destroyed
 C) was destroyed D) has been destroyed
 E) is destroyed
12. **Scotland is famous for its national costume which ---- - the "kilt," which is a knee-length skirt worn by both men and women.**
 A) will include B) includes
 C) is included D) included
 E) has been included
13. **Most of Scotland's agriculture and industry ----- in the lowland areas.**
 A) are located B) locate
 C) had been located D) located
 E) can be located
14. **Today the lakes and mountains of the highlands ----- for their beautiful scenery all over the world.**
 A) were known B) had been known
 C) know D) have known
 E) are known
15. **The kilt ----- from a fabric that contains stripes of different colors and widths,**
 A) is made B) was made
 C) made D) has made
 E) makes
16. **Most people worked as farmers on land that ----- by a few wealthy landlords.**
 A) owned B) had been owned
 C) was owned D) has owned
 E) owns
17. **One of the features of the Cockney accent is that the letter "h" ----- .**
 A) does not pronounce B) will not pronounce
 C) was not pronounced D) is not pronounced
 E) has not been pronounced
18. **Scotland is the country that ----- on the northern part of the island of Great Britain.**
 A) located B) is located
 C) locates D) was located
 E) has been located
19. **People of Scottish heritage around the world ----- their heritage on January 25th of each year.**
 A) had celebrated B) were celebrated
 C) are celebrated D) celebrated
 E) celebrate
20. **Bagpipes ----- originally ----- to intimidate enemies in battle, but today Scottish people play the bagpipes at parades and other celebrations.**
 A) were/played B) -/played
 C) had been/played D) -/plays
 E) are/played

7. Test RC

1. In the year 2000, over 33 million people lived in California, ----- mountains and valleys produce a wide variety of climates and natural regions.
A) which B) whose
C) when D) whom
E) who
2. In Southeastern California, there are many areas of desert, one of ----- is called "Death Valley" because it is extremely dry and can hardly support life.
A) when B) that
C) whom D) where
E) which
3. The image of the Golden Gate Bridge, ----- crosses the harbor of San Francisco, is famous around the world.
A) which B) where
C) when D) why
E) who
4. The Los Angeles area is home to over 50 million people, many of ----- have immigrated to the United states from Mexico and from many Asian countries.
A) where B) why
C) which D) whom
E) that
5. United States has many beautiful cities one of ----- is San Francisco.
A) why B) where
C) which D) who
E) when
6. Many athletes use drugs some of ----- are called anabolic steroids that are designed to improve athletic performance.
A) when B) why
C) which D) when
E) whom
7. The reason ----- athletes use drugs is to improve athletic performance.
A) where B) why
C) who D) whom
E) when
8. EPO is a hormone that helps to produce red blood cells, ----- carry oxygen o the muscles.
A) which B) where
C) when D) who
E) why
9. When taken by athletes ----- compete in sports that require great endurance, EPO may provide an advantage by allowing them to maintain their speed for a longer time and distance.
A) when B) whose
C) why D) who
E) which
10. The reason ----- Europe and South America are popular in the World Cup is that soccer has been played in these continents for a very long time.
A) when B) why
C) whose D) which
E) who
11. Scotland is famous for its national costume, the "kilt", ----- is a knee-length skirt worn by both men and women.
A) why B) which
C) who D) when
E) whose
12. The landlords decided that they could make more money on the land if they evicted the farmers, many of ----- inherited the land from their ancestors.
A) whom B) whose
C) why D) which
E) where
13. Scotland and England had the same king, under ---- control the countries were officially joined as "the United Kingdom".
A) who B) where
C) which D) when
E) whose
14. People of Scottish heritage around the world celebrate their heritage on January 25th, ----- the famous Scottish poet Robbie burns was born.
A) where B) why
C) when D) which
E) who
15. The reason ----- tourists come to London is to see the many attractions of this city.
A) who B) where
C) which D) when
E) why
16. London, ----- population is very cosmopolitan, contains large communities of South Asian, Chinese, African and Caribbean people.
A) why B) which
C) when D) who
E) whose
17. A referee is a person ----- manages the game and enforces the rules of the game.
A) where B) when
C) which D) who
E) why
18. The most famous soccer tournament is the World Cup, ----- determines the best soccer team.
A) when B) which
C) where D) why
E) whose
19. After the bicycle race, the Tour de France, during ----- many of long-distance cyclists were using EPO to gain an advantage over their rivals, many were disqualified.
A) why B) when
C) which D) where
E) who
20. Today women can play soccer as men play in many parts of the world, ----- in my opinion shows that women are respected.
A) when B) which
C) who D) why
E) where

7. Test NC

1. ----- the California is the most populous state of the United States is something known by everybody.
A) That B) Who
C) When D) Which
E) Where
2. I am not sure ----- California is the most populous state or not.
A) whose B) whether
C) why D) which
E) when
3. It is obvious ----- California has a pleasant climate and people like it.
A) why B) who
C) when D) where
E) that
4. Researchers do experiments about ----- kind of harms alcohol has on people's brain in the long run.
A) who B) which
C) why D) how much
E) what
5. ----- uses the drugs that are designed to improve athletic performance has some health problems.
A) Whenever B) Whichever
C) Whoever D) Whatever
E) Wherever
6. Some people have difficulty in understanding ----- some athletes use drugs that help them to improve their performance although it is something dishonest.
A) who B) why
C) when D) where
E) which
7. ----- the Scots repelled some invasions from England around the year 1300 didn't change anything because later they were united under one kingdom
A) When B) Whose
C) The fact that D) Which
E) Who
8. ----- the Scottish people decide about their becoming independent, their country will remain a unique and interesting place.
A) Whichever B) Whatever
C) Whoever D) Wherever
E) Whenever
9. ----- the houses of Parliament were built in Gothic architectural style shows the influence of Gothic architecture on the English.
A) Why B) Where
C) When D) Who
E) The fact that
10. I don't understand ----- soccer is so popular among men because I think it is a silly game.
A) which B) who
C) where D) why
E) when
11. ----- it is not possible for every country in the world to be represented at the World Cup tournament is unfortunately something inevitable.
A) Whom B) Who
C) The fact that D) Which
E) What
12. It is obvious ----- soccer is not the same game as American football.
A) where B) that
C) when D) who
E) why
13. ----- San Francisco was destroyed by an earthquake is the year 1906.
A) Why B) Which
C) When D) Who
E) Where
14. ----- you go in Turkey, you can see somewhere historic and you can eat something really delicious.
A) whichever B) whatever
C) whenever D) wherever
E) whoever
15. The family of an athlete was upset about ----- their child used the drug.
A) why B) who
C) when D) that
E) the fact that
16. No matter ----- athletes want to win a competition, they shouldn't use drug to enhance their performance and endurance.
A) when B) where
C) that D) how much
E) why
17. ----- Scottish people celebrate their heritage is certain is on January 25th of each year.
A) Which B) Where
C) When D) Whose
E) What
18. ----- London was the first city in the modern world to have reached a population of one million people is an important fact to understand how big it is.
A) That B) Who
C) Which D) When
E) Why
19. Many weren't interested in ----- the Earth was actually traveling around the Sun, but the church was hysterically against the idea.
A) that B) Who
C) the fact that D) Which
E) Where
20. Tourists wonder ----- London has such a fame but then they understand the reason when they come.
A) who B) that
C) which D) when
E) why

7. Test Prepositions of time

1. **EPO may provide an advantage by allowing the athletes to maintain their speed and endurance ----- a longer time and distance**
 A) on B) at
 C) from D) for
 E) into
2. **----- previous centuries, London was the centre of the British Empire.**
 A) At B) To
 C) In D) On
 E) Since
3. **Athletes who stop using the drugs well ----- a drug test may avoid being detected.**
 A) in B) on
 C) to D) from
 E) before
4. **----- the past years, many famous weightlifters have been found to have used anabolic steroids.**
 A) from B) On
 C) At D) Before
 E) Over
5. **Soccer has been equally popular for boys and girls - ---- a very long time.**
 A) on B) for
 C) from D) since
 E) at
6. **St. Paul's Cathedral was re-built after the original was destroyed by fire ----- the year 1665.**
 A) on B) to
 C) in D) for
 E) at
7. **----- 1980s, there was a scandal at a bicycle race, when it was found many athletes were using EPO.**
 A) On B) To
 C) At D) From
 E) During
8. **The Tower of London, which is now a museum, was used to be a place of execution and torture ----- 13th century ---- 15th century.**
 A) on/to B) from/till
 C) in/in D) for/since
 E) since/from
9. **It seems likely that the number of women soccer players will equal the number of men ----- the future.**
 A) at B) on
 C) from D) in
 E) towards
10. **The Loma Prieta segment of the San Andreas Fault System had been inactive ----- 1906 San Francisco earthquake ----- 1988.**
 A) between/in B) since/after
 C) before/in D) since/for
 E) from/until
11. **Scotland and England had the same king ----- the 1600s, and the countries were officially joined as "the United Kingdom" ----- 1701.**
 A) in/from B) during/in
 C) until/to D) from/for
 E) since/for
12. **The Globe Theatre has been re-built to appear as it did ----- the time of Shakespeare.**
 A) on B) from
 C) between D) into
 E) during
13. **Mexico owned California ----- the early nineteenth century, but few Mexican people lived there.**
 A) on B) to
 C) between D) among
 E) during
14. **People of Scottish heritage around the world celebrate their heritage ----- January 25th of each year.**
 A) at B) on
 C) in D) between
 E) from
15. **Many people left the highlands of Scotland ----- the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.**
 A) between B) at
 C) among D) to
 E) on
16. **It's known that football, in one way or another, is played in many countries ----- hundreds of years**
 A) on B) for
 C) in D) at
 E) between
17. **San Francisco was destroyed by an earthquake ----- 1906 and was damaged again ----- October 17th, 1989.**
 A) in/in B) in/at
 C) to/on D) in/on
 E) from/for
18. **Most of the performance-enhancing drugs gives competitors an unfair advantage over the other competitors ----- race.**
 A) on B) at
 C) to D) during
 E) after
19. **----- the Middle Ages, the English and Scottish kings were often at war.**
 A) On B) To
 C) From D) Since
 E) During
20. **----- the past, most of the available places at the World Cup have been reserved for teams from Europe and South Africa.**
 A) At B) On
 C) In D) Before
 E) After

7. Test Prepositions of Place and Movement

1. The use of drugs may have harmful effects ----- the future health of athletes, but they also give an unfair advantage ----- athletic competitions.
A) in/on B) at/on
C) on/at D) on/in
E) between/at
2. Scotland is the country that is located ----- the northern part of the island of Great Britain.
A) in B) on
C) at D) between
E) over
3. In the year 2000, ----- 33 million people lived ----- California.
A) over/in B) by/from
C) under/on D) from/in
E) between/by
4. In football, two teams of 11 players try to kick the soccer ball ----- the opposing team's goal to score.
A) on B) into
C) in D) at
E) among
5. The British Museum contains priceless objects ----- all parts of the world.
A) for B) on
C) off D) from
E) at
6. Temperatures ----- Death Valley are sometimes ----- 50 degrees Celsius.
A) in/over B) around/in
C) along/off D) on/above
E) into/up
7. Most of Scotland's agriculture and industry are located ----- the lowland areas.
A) on B) at
C) in D) over
E) between
8. In football, only one player ----- each team, the goalkeeper, is allowed to touch the ball ----- hands.
A) in/with B) on/in
C) at/for D) for/on
E) across/without
9. For people ----- the highlands of Scotland, the eighteenth century was very difficult.
A) with B) to
C) at D) in
E) for
10. Many rich people live ----- suburbs such as Beverly Hills, and many poor people live in other neighbourhoods ----- the city.
A) in/throughout B) at/at
C) on/below D) in/over
E) over/under
11. Every four years, teams representing countries from ----- the world play in a tournament to decide which country is the best soccer team ----- the world.
A) around/in B) in/with
C) in/at D) among/at
E) from/on
12. EPO is a hormone that helps to produce red blood cells, which carry oxygen ----- the muscles.
A) on B) to
C) at D) under
E) over
13. The train went ----- the tunnel and then ----- the bridge and arrived ----- Elazığ.
A) over/in/at B) in/on/at
C) through/under/in D) in/at/
E) among/on
14. Many people worked ----- farms ----- the Island where they came from European countries.
A) at/at B) on/on
C) in/in D) from/on
E) by/from
15. Scotland and its people have played an important part ----- the history of the English-speaking world.
A) from B) in
C) on D) into
E) at
16. Drug use is a common problem ----- many sports competitions today.
A) in B) on
C) at D) to
E) between
17. London was the first city ----- the modern world to have reached a population of one million people.
A) on B) in
C) to D) at
E) into
18. Death Valley, which is ----- California, is so deep that it is ----- sea level, and for that reason it's extremely dry.
A) on/under B) in/among
C) at/between D) into/along
E) in/below
19. London is located ----- south-eastern England, ----- the Thames River.
A) in/on B) on/at
C) on/on D) to/from
E) in/into
20. Most of the cultural institutions in England are located ----- London, and the city attracts many young people ----- other parts of England.
A) from/on B) in/from
C) in/on D) at/out of
E) around/on



Other Preps

7. Test Gerund – Infinitive - Zone1

1. Bagpipes were originally played ----- enemies in battle, but today Scottish people play the bagpipes at parades and other celebrations.
A) to be intimidated B) being intimidated
C) to intimidating D) intimidating
E) to intimidate
2. Athletes who stop using the drugs well before a drug test may avoid -----.
A) detecting B) to detect
C) to be detected D) being detected
E) detected
3. They advised me -----the Tower of London, which was formerly used as a prison.
A) visiting B) to have visited
C) to visit D) visited
E) being visited
4. Anabolic steroids allow athletes ----- larger and stronger muscles, and to increase the intensity of training.
A) develop B) to develop
C) developing D) developed
E) to be developed
5. The basic rules are simple: two teams of eleven players try ----- the soccer ball into the opposing team's goal.
A) to have kicked B) to have been kicked
C) kicking D) to kick
E) being kicked
6. If some athletes are to have a fair chance, it is necessary ----- other athletes from gaining advantages due to the use of the drugs.
A) to have prevented B) preventing
C) to prevent D) being prevented
E) to have been prevented
7. Only one player on each team, the goal-keeper, is allowed ----- the ball with hands or arms.
A) to touch B) touching
C) being touched D) touched
E) to be touched
8. EPO is a hormone that helps us ----- red blood cells, which carry oxygen to the muscles.
A) producing B) to produce
C) being produced D) to be produced
E) having produced
Bu soruda doğrudan V1 de kullanılabildi. Help'ten dolayı
9. Although the basic rules of soccer are easy to learn, it is very difficult ----- the skills of the game.
A) being mastered B) to have mastered
C) to mastering D) mastering
E) to master
10. Most athletes want to compete without ----- artificial substances that provide easy advantages.
A) using B) to use
C) used D) to have used
E) being used
11. Because soccer is such a popular sport, it is not possible for every country in the world ----- at the World Cup tournament.
A) to represent B) representing
C) to be represented D) being represented
E) to have represented
12. In both professional and amateur sports, many athletes use drugs that are designed ----- performance.
A) to improve B) to be improved
C) improving D) being improved
E) to have improved
13. Some Scottish people would like Scotland ----- independent as soon as possible.
A) becoming B) become
C) being become D) to become
E) to becoming
14. One difficulty in ----- the use of performance-enhancing drugs is that it is not always possible to detect the use of the drugs.
A) being prevented B) to prevent
C) preventing D) to be prevented
E) having prevented
15. The Globe Theatre has been re-built ----- as it did during the time of Shakespeare.
A) appearing B) to appear
C) being appeared D) to be appeared
E) to have been appeared
16. They advised -----the Tower of London, which was formerly used as a prison because it is one of the most important tourist attractions there.
A) visiting B) to be visited
C) to visit D) having visited
E) being visited
Mutlaka 3. Soru ile karşılaştırın.
17. EPO may provide an advantage by ----- the athletes to maintain their speed for a longer time and distance.
A) to allow B) to have allowed
C) to be allowed D) being allowed
E) allowing
18. Most athletes do not want ----- their health by using these substances.
A) risking B) risked
C) being risked D) to risking
E) to risk
19. The landlords decided ----- more money on the land by employing farmers.
A) making B) being made
C) to make D) to have made
E) to have been made
20. In past years, many famous sprinters and weightlifters have been found ----- steroids.
A) being used B) used
C) to be used D) to have been used
E) to have used

7. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone2

1. In both professional and amateur sports, many athletes use drugs ----- to improve their performance.
 A) to design B) to be designed
 C) designing D) designed
 E) having designed
2. EPO is the best hormone ----- to produce red blood cells, which carry oxygen to the muscles.
 A) helped B) to help
 C) helping D) to have helped
 E) having been helped
3. Most people worked as farmers on land ----- by a few wealthy landlords.
 A) owning B) to own
 C) to be owned D) to have owned
 E) owned
4. Many of those cities began as religious missions ----- by Spanish priests.
 A) started B) starting
 C) to start D) to be started
 E) having started
5. The kilt is made from a fabric ----- stripes of different colors and widths crossing over each other.
 A) to contain B) to be contained
 C) contained D) containing
 E) having contained
6. Every four years, teams ----- countries from around the world play in a tournament to decide which country has the best soccer team in the world.
 A) to represent B) represented
 C) representing D) to be represented
 E) being represented
7. It seems likely that the number of women ----- soccer will someday equal the number of men who play soccer.
 A) to play B) to have played
 C) being played D) played
 E) playing
8. The Los Angeles is home to over 15 million people -- -- to the United States from Mexico many years ago.
 A) immigrated B) to immigrate
 C) being immigrated D) having immigrated
 E) having been immigrated
9. The countries ----- well in the tournaments in their regions can then proceed to the World Cup.
 A) performed B) performing
 C) to perform D) to be performed
 E) having been performed
10. Most of the people have their origins in countries ----- to the British Commonwealth of Nations.
 A) to belong B) belonging
 C) belonged D) to be belonged
 E) being belonged
11. During the nineteenth century, Scotland was the first country ----- universal public education for children.
 A) to have B) having
 C) had D) to having
 E) having had
12. For sports ----- strength, power, or speed, the use of steroids can provide advantages.
 A) required B) requiring
 C) having required D) to have required
 E) to having been required
13. California ----- in the United States is home to a great diversity of natural environments and cultural influences.
 A) locating B) having located
 C) located D) having been located
 E) to be located
14. Los Angeles is a very large city ----- across a great area.
 A) to spread B) spreading
 C) to be spread D) spread
 E) having been spread
15. London is the first city in the modern world ----- a population of one million people.
 A) reached B) being reached
 C) having been reached D) reaching
 E) to have reached
16. When taken by athletes ----- in sports, EPO may provide an advantage by allowing the athletes to maintain their speed for a longer time and distance.
 A) competed B) being competed
 C) competing D) to compete
 E) to be competed
17. London is popular with tourists ----- to see the many attractions of this city.
 A) being come B) having come
 C) having been come D) coming
 E) to come
18. Many people ----- in suburbs such as Beverly Hills are rich unlike those living in slum areas.
 A) to live B) to be lived
 C) having lived D) living
 E) lived
19. The Tower of London, ----- as a prison formerly, is now a popular tourist attraction.
 A) having used B) having been used
 C) using D) to use
 E) to be used
20. The hilly streets of San Francisco and the trolley cars ----- transportation along them are famous.
 A) providing B) provided
 C) being provided D) to provide
 E) to have provided

7. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone3

1. ----- in the southwestern corner of the United States, California is home to a great diversity of natural environments and cultural influences.
A) Locating B) To be located
C) To locate D) Having located
E) Located
2. ----- as the movie capital of the world, Hollywood has transformed into a wealthy and popular residential area.
A) Knowing B) To known
C) Known D) Having known
E) To be known
3. ----- across a great area, Los Angeles is home to over 15 million people.
A) Spreading B) To be spread
C) To spread D) Having spread
E) Spread
4. ----- by an earthquake in 1906, San Francisco was damaged again in 1989.
A) Destroying B) Destroyed
C) To be destroyed D) To destroy
E) Having destroyed
5. Although ----- possible harmful effects on health of them, performance-enhancing drugs are commonly used by both professional and amateur athletes.
A) had B) having
C) to have D) to have had
E) having had
6. When ----- by athletes, EPO may provide an advantage by allowing the athletes to maintain their speed for a longer time and distance.
A) having taken B) to be taken
C) to take D) taken
E) taking
7. After ----- against the king in 1745, the highlanders in Scotland were defeated and many people had to leave the highlands of Scotland.
A) having been rebelled B) to rebel
C) to be rebelled D) rebelled
E) rebelling
8. ----- the highlands of Scotland during the 18th and 19th centuries, many people moved to the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.
A) Left B) Having left
C) Being left D) To have left
E) To leave
9. ----- from a fabric that contains stripes of different colors and widths, 'kilt' is a knee-length skirt worn by both men and women.
A) Made B) To make
C) Making D) Having made
E) To be made
10. Originally ----- to intimidate enemies in battle, the Scottish musical instrument known as the bagpipes are today played at parades and other celebrations.
A) playing B) to play
C) to be played D) played
E) having played
11. ----- in southeastern England, on the Thames River, London contains about 12 million people, and the surrounding areas contain several million more.
A) stretching B) To be stretch
C) stretched D) To stretch
E) Having stretch
12. ----- an accent, known as 'Cockney', people living in the East End of London don't pronounce the letter 'h'.
A) To speak B) Speaking
C) To be speaking D) Spoken
E) Having been spoken
13. ----- after the original one was destroyed by fire in the year 1665, St. Paul's Cathedral is a famous church.
A) Having rebuilt B) To rebuild
C) Being rebuilt D) Rebuilding
E) Rebuilt
14. Formerly ----- as a prison, The Tower of London is now a popular tourist attraction.
A) to be used B) using
C) used D) having used
E) to use
15. ----- as the residence of the royal family, the Buckingham Palace was first opened for public viewing during the 1990s.
A) Having been used B) using
C) to be used D) having used
E) to use
16. ----- priceless objects from all parts of the world, the British Museum is a popular tourist attraction, which can be seen throughout the year.
A) Having been contained B) Contained
C) To be containing D) Containing
E) To contain
17. ----- most of the cultural and financial institutions in England, London attracts many young people from other parts of England and around the world.
A) To be hosting B) Hosted
C) To have hosted D) To host
E) Hosting
18. Also ----- as soccer, especially in the USA, football should not be confused with American football and rugby, which are very different sports.
A) to know B) to be known
C) having known D) known
E) being known
19. Upon ----- an ability to control the soccer ball through natural talent and hard work, some soccer players can pass the ball accurately, or shoot the ball very hard.
A) developing B) developed
C) having been developed D) to be developing
E) to develop
20. Before ----- their capitals in information technology, many organizations at first assess several questions for possible benefits and losses.
A) having invested B) investing
C) to invest D) invested
E) having been invested

36. Extinctions

Ever since human beings appeared on the Earth, we have had a serious **impact on** other living things. One of the most serious results of the **human presence** has been the **extinction** of other species. Since the **arrival of humans**, many species of animals and plants have **died out** as a result of human activity. The extinction of species is a serious problem. When certain species are **eliminated**, this may **disrupt** the balance of nature, **leading to overpopulation** of some species and extinction of others. These changes may have an impact on humans. Also, some of the species that **become extinct** might have had **benefits** for human beings. For example, scientists believe that some of the plants growing in rain forest areas might be **valuable** for treating human diseases. If these plants become extinct as a result of human activity, then these **treatments** will never be found. The earliest extinctions caused by humans occurred very long ago. Modern humans **emerged** in Africa over 100,000 years ago, and some of those people migrated to other parts of the world. When they reached new areas, they found that it was very easy to hunt the large animals, which had not previously been hunted by humans. As these **prehistoric** people moved into Europe, Australia, and the Americas, they killed large numbers of large animals. Within a few hundred years, many species of animals had become extinct. For example, prehistoric people reached New Zealand less than 1000 years ago, but they soon hunted a huge bird, called the giant moa, to extinction. With the beginnings of modern technology, several hundred years ago, many other species were driven to extinction. **Hunters** armed with guns were able to kill **vast** numbers of animals. In North America, this led to the extinction of bird **species** such as the passenger **pigeon**, which had previously been very **numerous**. Other species were nearly **wiped out**, such as the large **prairie** mammals called bison. There were once millions of these animals, but now only a few thousand remain. Today, many more species of animals and plants are going extinct. Sometimes this happens because of human **expansion** into areas that are the **habitat** of certain species. When people clear a forest, some species may be lost. In the near future, many other extinctions are possible or likely. In some cases, the problem is due to human **greed**. For example, some people buy **ivory** that is taken from the bodies of animals such as elephants or **rhinoceros**. Hunters sometimes kill these animals simply to take their ivory, and the result is a **tragic decline** in populations. Another example involves bears in North America. Some people buy the sexual organs of these animals for use as **aphrodisiacs**, or sexual **stimulants**. The result is that hunters kill bears simply to obtain these organs, and this leads to a **reduction** in the number of bears. **Fortunately**, many countries have laws to **prevent** the hunting of species that are **facing** extinction, known as "**endangered species**." However, some hunting of these endangered animals continues. Only by **refusing** to buy the **products** that are made from endangered species can we prevent this **terrible** crime.

impact	etki, darbe, vuruş
presence	varlık, var olma, bir yerde bulunma
extinction	yok olma, neslin tükenmesi
arrival	varış, kavuşma, erişme
human	insan, insanoğlu
to die out	nesli tükenmek, tamamen yok ol-
to eliminate	elemek, yok etmek
to disrupt	aksatmak, bozulmasına yol açmak, toplantı vs.yi bölmek
to lead to	neden olmak
overpopulation	aşırı nüfus
to become extinct	nesli tükenmek, sona gelmek
benefit	fayda, kar, avantaj
valuable	değerli
treatment	tedavi, davranış
prehistoric	tarih öncesi
hunter	avcı
vast	geniş, kocaman, büyük
pigeon	güvercin
numerous	çok sayıda, birçok
to wipe out	silip süpürmek, yok etmek
prairie	ağaçsız otlaklı geniş düzlük
expansion	genişleme, yayılma, büyüme
habitat	habitat, yaşanılan yer, doğal ortam
greed	aç gözlülük
ivory	fil dişi
tragic	trajik, acıklı, acı
decline	düşüş, red, azalma
to involve	gerektirmek, kapsamak
stimulant	uyarıcı, dürtü, harekete geçirici
reduction	azalma, eksilme
fortunately	neyseki, çok şükürki
to prevent	önlemek, engel olmak
to face	yüzleşmek, yüz yüze gelmek
endangered species	tehlike altındaki türler
to refuse	reddetmek
product	ürün, mahsül
terrible	korkunç

36. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
present, represent	presence, present, presentation, presenter	present, presentable	presently
	human, humanism, humanity, inhumanity	human, inhuman, superhuman, humane	humanly, humanely
lead	lead, leader, leadership	lead, leading	
populate	population	populated, unpopulated, populous	
value, devalue, evaluate	valuables, value, values, valuer, valuation	valuable, invaluable, undervalued, valueless	
treat, mistreat, maltreat	treat, treatment, mistreatment, maltreatment	untreated	
historically	historian, history	historic, prehistoric, historical	
number, outnumber, enumerate	number, numeral	innumerable, numerical, numerous, numbered	numerate
involve	involvement	involved, uninvolved	
	fortune	fortunate, unfortunate	fortunately, unfortunately
prevent	prevention	preventable, preventive/preventative	
endanger	danger	endangered, dangerous	dangerously
produce, reproduce	produce, producer, product, production, reproduction, productivity	productive, counterproductive, reproductive, unproductive	unproductively, productively

37. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
weigh, outweigh	weight, weights, weighting	overweight, underweight, weighted, weighty, weightless	weightlessly
	occasion	occasional	occasionally
	greatness	great	greatly
deal	deal, dealer, dealings		
harm	harm, harmfulness	unharmful, harmful, harmless	harmlessly
	habit	habitual	habitually
avoid	avoidance	avoidable, unavoidable	

38. Sexual Harassment

When an employee is **subjected to unwanted** sexual advances or **comments** by a co-worker or an employer, we say that the employee is experiencing sexual **harassment**. In some workplaces, sexual harassment is a serious problem. In its most **blatant** form, a boss may demand sexual favours from an employee and **threaten** to fire the employee if she fails to **comply**. Similarly, the employer might promise a promotion or raise in exchange for some sexual **favor**. Whenever an employer uses the **prospect** of **reward** or **punishment** as a way of obtaining sexual **access** to an employee, sexual harassment has occurred. This is not the only form of sexual harassment. Sometimes, an employee may be subjected to **demeaning** comments by her employer or **co-worker**. For example, a boss might make **vulgar** comments about the physical appearance of the employee. Another example is that a co-worker might make remarks that **speculate** about the sexual behaviour of the employee. In both of these cases, the employee is treated **disrespectfully on the basis** of her sex, so both **cases** would **represent** sexual harassment. Some forms of sexual harassment are more subtle. If a group of workers **exchanges offensive jokes** of a sexual nature, in such a way that they can be easily **overheard** by other workers, then this is also a form of sexual harassment. Similarly, if workers post pornographic pictures in their workplace, in such a way that they can be seen by other workers, then this also represents sexual harassment. In both cases, the workplace becomes an **environment** in which the employee is made to feel uncomfortable because of her sex. Sexual harassment usually involves a female employee who is being **bothered** by a male employer or co-worker. In some cases, a woman might sexually harass a man, or one person might sexually harass another person of the same sex. However, these cases are not as common. Also, in some cases, the person who **commits sexual harassment** is not a boss or co-worker, but a customer or a visitor to the workplace. Sexual harassment is a form of **intimidation** and **abuse** of power that causes much stress for many employees. In recent years, many steps have been taken to reduce the occurrence of sexual harassment. Educational **campaigns** have been designed to teach people that sexual harassment is wrong. Stronger **penalties** for sexual harassment have been introduced. Another way to reduce the **prevalence** of sexual harassment is to develop a culture of respect in the workplace. People need to be aware of how their **jokes** or comments might be perceived by others, and to imagine how they would feel if one of their relatives were subjected to sexual harassment. Employers and employees must recognize that sexual harassment is a serious **concern** and treat **potential** cases of sexual harassment very seriously. Each company should have clear policies about sexual harassment, and each should **establish** a fair and **efficient** process for **dealing with** complaints of this kind. In this way, the workplace can be a comfortable environment for all persons.

be subjected to	maruz kalmak
unwanted	istenmeyen
comment	yorum
harassment	taciz, sıkıntı verme, rahatsızlık
blatant	açık, kaba, arsız, utanmaz
to threaten	tehdit etmek
to fire	kovmak
to comply	uymak, uyusmak
favor	beğenme, onay, sevgi
prospect	ihtimal, başarı şansı, başarı
reward and punishment	ödül ve ceza
access	erişim, erişme
demeaning	alçaltıcı, aşağılık, aşağılayıcı
co-worker	beraber çalışılan kişi
vulgar	müstehcen, edebe aykırı, adi
appearance	görünüş
to speculate	tahminleri dile getirmek, konuş-
behaviour	davranış
disrespectfully	saygısızca
on the basis of	temelinde, esasında, -e dayanarak
case	vaka, olay
to represent	temsil etmek
to exchange	değiştirmek, değiş tokuş etmek
offensive joke	saldırgan/edepsiz fıkra/şaka,
to overhear	kulak misafiri olmak
environment	çevre
to bother	rahatsız etmek, sıkıntı vermek
in some cases	bazı durumlarda
to commit sexual harassment	cinsel tacizde bulunmak
intimidation	gözünü korkutma, sindirme
abuse	kötüye kullanma, suistimal etme
campaign	kampanya
penalty	ceza
prevalence	yaygın olarak bulunma, yaygınlık
to perceive	algılamak
concern	kaygı, ilgi
potential	potansiyel, olası, muhtemel
policy	siyaset, politika
to establish	kurmak, tesis etmek
efficient	etkili
to deal with	ile uğraşmak, üstesinden gel-

38. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
want	want, wants	wanted, unwanted	
threaten	threat	threatening	threateningly
reward	reward	rewarding, unrewarding	
punish	punishment	punishable, punishing	punishingly
work, rework	work, workaholic, worker, workings, workout	workable, unworkable, overworked, working	
appear, disappear, reappear	appearance, disappearance, reappearance		
behave, misbehave	behaviour/US behavior, misbehaviour/US misbehavior	behavioural/US behavioral	
respect	respect, disrespect, respectability, respecter, respects	respectable, respected, respectful, disrespectful, respective irrespective	respectably, respectfully, disrespectfully, respectively
base	base, the basics, basis	baseless, basic	basically
present, represent	presence, present, presentation, presenter	present, presentable	presently
offend	offence/US offense, offender, offensive	offensive, inoffensive	offensively
joke	joke, joker		jokingly
hear, overhear	hearing	unheard, unheard of	
	environment, environmentalist	environmental	environmentally
commit	commitment	noncommittal, committed	
	sex, sexism, sexuality	sexist, sexual, bisexual, sexy, asexual	sexually, sexily
concern	concern	concerned, unconcerned	
deal	deal, dealer, dealings		

39. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
vary	variable, variance, variant, variety, variation	variable, varied, various	invariably, variously
prefer	preference	preferable, preferential, preferred	preferably
	willingness, unwillingness	willing, unwilling	willingly, unwillingly
divorce	divorce, divorcee	divorced	
consider, reconsider considerably, considerately	consideration	considerable, considerate, inconsiderate, considered	
	similarity	similar, dissimilar	similarly
view, preview, review	view, overview, preview, review, viewer		
appreciate	appreciation	appreciable, appreciative	appreciatively

40. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
move, remove	move, movement, removal, remover, mover	movable, unmoved, moving	movingly
approve, disapprove	approval, disapproval	approving, disapproving	approvingly
criticize	critic, criticism	critical, uncritical	critically
form, reform, transform	form, formation, transformation, reformer, transformer	reformed	
rule, overrule	rule, ruler, ruling, unruliness	ruling, unruly	
respond	respondent, response, responsiveness	responsive, unresponsive	responsively
criticize	critic, criticism	critical, uncritical	critically
believe, disbelieve	belief, disbelief	believable, unbelievable	unbelievably
agree, disagree	agreement, disagreement	agreeable	agreeably

8. Test Bağlaçlar

1. Many species of animals and plants have died out ----- human activities that have harmed their habitats.
 A) in order to B) thanks to
 C) in addition D) because of
 E) unlike
2. Modern technology has made it possible to produce cheap and tasty foods ----- they are not very healthy.
 A) in case B) further
 C) although D) otherwise
 E) because
3. ----- an employee is subjected to unwanted sexual comments by a colleague or employer, he/she should file a complaint with the police.
 A) So that B) When
 C) But for D) As a consequence
 E) Nonetheless
4. People in individualist cultures are willing to help others ----- they don't belong to their own group, but in collectivist ones, they only help their members.
 A) only if B) in spite of
 C) so D) even if
 E) in case
5. People in many parts of Europe broke away from the Roman Catholic Church. -----, they began their own churches.
 A) In order to B) As soon as
 C) So long as D) Unless
 E) Instead
6. The balance of nature has been disrupted; ----- many species of plants and animals has been eliminated.
 A) because B) owing to
 C) however D) although
 E) as a result
7. You can avoid the health problems that are associated with obesity ----- you eat too much food.
 A) by the time B) whether
 C) therefore D) unless
 E) for fear that
8. ----- the Church declared that Luther was a heretic, the local German rulers did not punish Luther.
 A) As well as B) Despite
 C) Consequently D) In case
 E) Although
9. ----- there is too much food all over the world, people still face many health problems that are related to their diet which doesn't contain enough nutrients.
 A) But B) Moreover
 C) Even if D) As a result
 E) As
10. The leader of the early Protestant movement was Martin Luther ----- he formulized the new rules that are opposed to the Church.
 A) because B) although
 C) hence D) until
 E) but for
11. Hunters sometimes kill elephants or rhinoceros simply ----- take their ivory.
 A) besides B) in order to
 C) whereas D) unless
 E) owing to
12. ----- some beverages have a sweet taste, they contain large amounts of sugar, which can lead to weight gain.
 A) Only if B) Unlike
 C) Consequently D) In addition
 E) Although
13. ----- a male employer sexually may harass a female employee or co-worker, a female employer might also sexually harass a man.
 A) While B) Moreover
 C) Because of D) By the time
 E) Despite
14. ----- people in collectivist societies, people in individualist societies are more willing to quit their job and take a new job at another company.
 A) Whereas B) In order that
 C) Unlike D) Due to
 E) In addition
15. Luther began to criticize the Roman Catholic Church in public; -----, he refused to acknowledge the authority of the Church.
 A) until B) what is more
 C) because D) otherwise
 E) however
16. Disruption of the balance of nature has an impact on humans, ----- plants and animals.
 A) thanks to B) in case of
 C) despite D) after
 E) as well as
17. ----- your diet consists mainly of fruits, vegetables, and lean meat, you will probably be much healthier.
 A) Unlike B) Even so
 C) If D) Regardless of
 E) Consequently
18. The rulers adopted the thoughts of Luther, ----- those of the Catholic Church.
 A) so that B) in addition
 C) in order to D) unless
 E) instead of
19. The Roman Catholic Church changed a few of its practices, ----- it kept its most important beliefs which should have been re-considered.
 A) but B) before
 C) because D) in spite of
 E) due to
20. Many of the priests of the Church had become too concerned about wealth and luxury; -----, Luther disapproved of some practices in the Church.
 A) owing to B) so that
 C) as a result of D) therefore
 E) though

21. **Some human diseases cannot be treated today ----- some of the plants having healing properties and growing in rain forest areas have become extinct.**
 A) because B) in order that
 C) similarly D) as a result of
 E) except for
22. **----- there is an abundance of food, problems like starvation and malnutrition won't be prevalent.**
 A) Though B) If
 C) Owing to D) On the other hand
 E) Unless
23. **----- we refuse to buy the products that are made from endangered species, we can prevent a terrible crime.**
 A) Regardless of B) When
 C) Although D) But
 E) Besides
24. **----- people in individualist cultures, people in collectivist cultures tend to help others but they prefer to help those who are in their society.**
 A) By the time B) Despite
 C) Unlike D) In case
 E) Before
25. **----- 1500, people from Portugal to Poland all belonged to the Roman Catholic Church.**
 A) Instead of B) Until
 C) Because of D) Similarly
 E) In spite of
26. **Some people buy the sexual organs of bears ----- they can use as aphrodisiacs, or sexual stimulants.**
 A) because of B) while
 C) but D) so that
 E) for fear that
27. **----- you are obese, you have an increased risk of heart disease.**
 A) Instead B) Though
 C) If D) However
 E) Hence
28. **----- you develop a culture of respect in your country, the chance of sexual harassment will reduce.**
 A) When B) Although
 C) Besides D) As a result
 E) Except for
29. **----- Western countries, the countries of Asia and Africa are usually considered to be very collectivist.**
 A) Despite B) As soon as
 C) Thanks to D) However
 E) Contrary to
30. **Many parts of Europe became Protestant, ----- Scandinavia, England and Holland.**
 A) on the other hand B) for instance
 C) but for D) in case
 E) due to
31. **----- modern humans migrated to other parts of the world, they started to hunt the large animals, which had not previously been hunted by humans.**
 A) But B) Although
 C) Moreover D) Whether
 E) After
32. **Many people are obese ----- cheap and tasty food that is not very healthy.**
 A) due to B) owing to the fact that
 C) in addition to D) therefore
 E) in order to
33. **In a place where there is an abundance of food, problems - ----- starvation and malnutrition aren't prevalent.**
 A) such as B) thanks to
 C) whether D) otherwise
 E) for fear that
34. **----- people in individualist countries get married as a result of personal choice, people in collectivist societies get married according to the wishes of their relatives.**
 A) Otherwise B) Besides
 C) As long as D) While
 E) Only if
35. **The officials of the Church declared that Luther was a heretic ----- his thoughts.**
 A) unless B) thanks to
 C) owing to D) however
 E) in addition to
36. **Some people buy the sexual organs of bears as aphrodisiacs, ----- hunters kill bears simply to get them.**
 A) until B) so
 C) except for D) in addition
 E) nonetheless
37. **----- fast foods, lack of exercise and genetic factors are causes of obesity.**
 A) For instance B) In addition to
 C) Regardless of D) By the time
 E) Whether
38. **Our workplace is a comfortable environment ----- we have clear policies about sexual harassment.**
 A) whether B) despite
 C) otherwise D) as
 E) by the time
39. **----- you feel obliged to help people who are in the same group as you, you are in a collectivist society.**
 A) Therefore B) If
 C) Instead D) Owing to
 E) While
40. **Foods ----- fruits, vegetables, grains, and lean meats have many vitamins and minerals.**
 A) by the time B) in order that
 C) if D) such as
 E) so long as

8. Test Zamanlar

1. Ever since human beings appeared on the earth, we ----- a serious impact on other living things.
 A) have had B) have
 C) had D) had had
 E) will have
2. When certain species are eliminated, probably this -- --- the balance of nature, leading to overpopulation of some species and extinction of others.
 A) disrupted B) had disrupted
 C) has been disrupting D) will disrupt
 E) was disrupting
3. If many plants ----- extinct as a result of human activity, then treatments may never be found.
 A) had become B) become
 C) became D) will have become
 E) were becoming
4. When modern humans reached new areas, they ----- that it was very easy to hunt the large animals which hadn't previously been hunted by humans.
 A) will be finding B) find
 C) found D) had been finding
 E) are finding
5. Modern humans ----- in Africa over 100,000 years ago and, some of them migrated to other parts of the world.
 A) emerge B) have emerged
 C) emerged D) were emerging
 E) will have emerged
6. When prehistoric people first ----- into Europe, Australia and the Americas, they killed large numbers of large animals.
 A) are moving B) will move
 C) move D) have been moving
 E) moved
7. Many species of animals and plants are going extinct and sometimes this ----- because of human expansion into areas that are the habitat of species.
 A) happened B) had happened
 C) will be happening D) happens
 E) was happening
8. Since the arrival of humans, many species, animals and plants ----- as a result of human activity.
 A) had been dying out B) have died out
 C) will die out D) die out
 E) died out
9. Until now, most scientists ----- that some of the plants growing in rain forest areas might be valuable for treating human diseases.
 A) believe B) will have believed
 C) have believed D) had believed
 E) were believing
10. Today, many countries ----- laws to prevent the hunting of species that are facing extinction, known as "endangered species."
 A) had B) had had
 C) are having D) were having
 E) have
11. When people frequently eat large amounts of fried "fast food", it means they ----- too much fat.
 A) ate B) had eaten
 C) have eaten D) will eat
 E) were eating
12. Even though there is plenty of food in modern countries, people still ----- many health problems that are related to their diet.
 A) will have faced B) faced
 C) face D) were facing
 E) had faced
13. Unfortunately, I ----- fast food especially hamburger, pizza and chocolate for the last three months.
 A) have eaten B) had eaten
 C) ate D) eat
 E) was eating
14. Fast food and fried food contain a high proportion of fat; therefore, if you eat too much of them, it is likely that you ----- overweight.
 A) got B) were getting
 C) will get D) have got
 E) had got
15. People consume a great deal of sugar when they ----- soft drinks very frequently.
 A) drank B) are going to drink
 C) drink D) will be drinking
 E) have been drinking
16. One problem is that modern technology ----- it possible to produce cheap and tasty food that isn't very healthy for the last decades.
 A) has made B) had been making
 C) will make D) made
 E) is going to make
17. When an employee is subjected to unwanted sexual advances or comments by a employer, we ----- that employee is experiencing sexual harassment.
 A) said B) had said
 C) have been saying D) say
 E) will have said
18. In some workplaces, sexual harassment ----- a serious problem over the last decades.
 A) has been B) had been
 C) is D) will be
 E) was
19. Whenever an employer uses the prospect of reward or punishment as a way of obtaining sexual access to an employee, it means sexual harassment -----.
 A) has occurred B) had occurred
 C) was occurring D) occurred
 E) is going to occur
20. Sexual harassment usually ----- a female employee who is being bothered by a male employer or co-worker or just the opposite.
 A) involved B) will be involving
 C) involves D) had involved
 E) has been involving

21. A boss may demand sexual favors from an employee and threaten to fire the employee if she ----- to comply with his/her demands.
- A) failed B) will fail
C) fails D) had failed
E) was failing
22. Many officials ----- educational campaigns to teach people that sexual harassment is wrong in recent years.
- A) have designed B) design
C) will design D) had designed
E) were designing
23. Governments ----- many steps to reduce the occurrence of sexual harassment during the past ten years.
- A) took B) have taken
C) had been taking D) will take
E) take
24. In an individualist culture people usually ----- or leave groups when it is in their personal interest to do so.
- A) joined B) have joined
C) will be joining D) join
E) had joined
25. The idea of individualism versus collectivism ----- an interesting way for me to understand some of the differences between cultures so far.
- A) had been B) was
C) is D) has been
E) will be
26. Ayşe's teacher gave homework about cultural differences and she ----- individualism and collectivism since then.
- A) has been researching B) researched
C) will research D) researches
E) was researching
27. Once I went to individualist culture such as North America, I ----- that they are generally more willing to quit their job and take a new job.
- A) learned B) have learned
C) will learn D) learn
E) am going to learn
28. After I ----- cultural differences: individualism and collectivism, I understood many things more clearly about cultures.
- A) will learn B) had learned
C) learn D) was learning
E) have learned
29. Until about 500 years ago, there ----- only one Christian Church in Europe which belonged the Roman Catholic Church
- A) is B) will be
C) was D) would be
E) has been
30. As soon as Martin Luther had begun to criticize the Roman Catholic Church in public, he ----- to acknowledge the authority of the Church.
- A) will refuse B) had refused
C) refused D) refuses
E) has refused
31. In recent times, relations between Roman Catholic Church and the various Protestant Churches ----- much more friendly.
- A) became B) become
C) had become D) will become
E) have become
32. After the year 1500, many people in Europe ----- from Roman Catholic Church and began their own churches.
- A) broke away B) break away
C) will break away D) had broken away
E) have broken away
33. Martin Luther and other Protestant leaders ----- with the church on several important issues during the year 1500.
- A) will disagree B) disagree
C) disagreed D) had been disagreeing
E) have disagreed
34. During the decades that followed Luther, the Protestant movement ----- throughout much of Europe.
- A) will spread B) spread
C) is going to spread D) had been spreading
E) has spread
35. One of the most serious results of the human presence ----- the extinction of other animal and plant species so far.
- A) was B) will be
C) is D) had been
E) has been
36. When prehistoric people ----- New Zealand less than 100 years ago, they soon hunted a huge bird, called the giant moa, to extinction.
- A) reached B) will be reaching
C) have reached D) were reaching
E) reach
37. Today, one of the great triumphs of modern life is that there ----- a great abundance of food for people in many countries.
- A) was B) will be
C) is D) had been
E) would be
38. When people ----- a forest, some species may be lost and in the near future, many other extinctions are possible, or likely.
- A) cleared B) had cleared
C) have cleared D) were clearing
E) will have cleared
39. Many different Protestant Churches were formed over time, and many parts of Europe ----- Protestant, such as England, Scandinavia and parts of Germany.
- A) had become B) became
C) will become D) have become
E) will have become
40. Officials ----- stronger penalties for sexual harassment both in the workplace and everywhere recently.
- A) introduced B) will be introducing
C) have introduced D) had introduced
E) introduce

8. Test Passive

1. In ice hockey, only one player on each team, the goalkeeper, ----- to touch the ball with hands or arms.
 A) has been allowed B) allowed
 C) had been allowed D) is allowed
 E) allows
2. Football ----- no expensive equipment, merely a ball and a playing surface, preferably a large grassy area.
 A) is required B) requires
 C) was required D) required
 E) will be required
3. Soccer ----- with American Football, Australian Rules Football, and Rugby Football, which are very different sports.
 A) should not confuse B) would not be confused
 C) should not be confused D) may not confuse
 E) would not have been confused
4. Ever since human beings appeared on the Earth, we ----- a serious impact on other living things, causing them to become extinct.
 A) have had B) had had
 C) had D) will have
 E) would have
5. When certain species -----, this may disrupt the balance of nature, leading to overpopulation of some species and extinction of others.
 A) eliminated B) have eliminated
 C) are eliminated D) were eliminated
 E) had eliminated
6. Within a few hundred years, many species of animals ----- extinct.
 A) will have become B) became
 C) become D) has become
 E) had become
7. With the beginnings of modern technology, several hundred years ago, many other species ----- to extinction.
 A) had been driven B) are driven
 C) were driven D) drove
 E) has been driven
8. Today the individualism of the United States ----- as more "competitive" than that of socialist countries, such as Sweden.
 A) had been viewed B) viewed
 C) has viewed D) is viewed
 E) views
9. To avoid the health problems that ----- with obesity, it is important that one does not eat too much food.
 A) were associated B) have been associated
 C) associated D) associate
 E) are associated
10. Western countries, such as those of western Europe and North America, ----- usually ----- to be very individualist.
 A) -/consider B) are/considered
 C) have/considered D) were/considered
 E) had been/considered
11. In many parts of the world, soccer ----- as an increasingly popular sport for women in recent decades.
 A) had been regarded B) regarded
 C) will regard D) has been regarded
 E) will have regarded
12. it ----- likely that the number of women who play soccer will equal the number of men who play soccer.
 A) seems B) is seemed
 C) seemed D) was seemed
 E) will seem
13. Because soccer is such a popular sport, it is not possible for every country in the world ----- at the World Cup tournament.
 A) having been represented B) represented
 C) being represented D) representing
 E) to be represented
14. The Protestants ----- that priests should be allowed to marry, whereas the Roman Catholic Church believed that priests should remain celibate.
 A) were believed B) are believed
 C) believed D) had believed
 E) have been believed
15. Modern humans emerged in Africa over 100,000 years ago, and some of those people ----- to other parts of the world.
 A) had been migrated B) migrate
 C) migrated D) were migrated
 E) have migrated
16. Hunters who ----- with guns were able to kill vast numbers of animals several hundreds of years ago.
 A) were armed B) arm
 C) are armed D) armed
 E) have armed
17. Fast food and soft drinks are not the only causes of obesity, so other eating habits ----- in the causes, along with lack of exercises and genetic factors.
 A) involve B) may be involved
 C) would involve D) can involve
 E) may have been involved
18. Fast food ----- often ----- by frying, thus fried food contains a high proportion of fat, which is regarded as the main cause of obesity.
 A) -/cooked B) has been/cooked
 C) can/cook D) was/cooked
 E) is/cooked
19. Some of the diets that ----- in popular diet books do not contain adequate amounts of nutrients.
 A) had been recommended B) will be recommended
 C) recommended D) are recommended
 E) recommend
20. Many wars ----- between local rulers who favoured Protestantism, and other local rulers who supported the Roman Catholic Church.
 A) were fought B) fought
 C) have been fought D) fight
 E) had been fought

8. Test RC

1. Ever since human beings appeared on the Earth, we have had a serious impact on other living things, just one of ----- is the extinction of many other species.
A) why B) where
C) which D) who
E) when
2. When modern humans reached new areas, they found that it was very easy to hunt the large animals, ----- had not previously been hunted by humans.
A) which B) why
C) when D) where
E) whose
3. Only by refusing to buy the products ----- are made from endangered species can we prevent this crime.
A) when B) where
C) which D) whom
E) why
4. Today, people face many health risks, one of ----- is that modern technology has made it possible to produce cheap and tasty food that is not very healthy.
A) where B) when
C) why D) which
E) whom
5. People ----- drink soft drinks very frequently can gain weight as a result of its ingredients.
A) who B) which
C) when D) where
E) whom
6. People ----- diet consists mainly of fruits, vegetables, grains and lean meat will probably be much healthier.
A) whom B) whose
C) where D) who
E) when
7. The reason ----- some employees ----- are exposed to sexual harassment cannot complain is because they are afraid of losing their jobs.
A) why/whom B) which/why
C) when/where D) why/who
E) who/who
8. Generally, a woman ----- boss demands sexual favor or threatens her to fire unless she complies can feel uncomfortable.
A) when B) where
C) whose D) who
E) why
9. The many cultures of the world differ in a great variety of ways, one of ----- is to discriminate them as "individualistic" or "collectivistic".
A) who B) which
C) where D) that
E) when
10. Although the Church declared that Luther was a heretic, the local German rulers, many of ----- resented the power of the church, didn't punish him.
A) which B) whose
C) when D) where
E) whom
11. There was only one Christian church in western and central Europe about 500 years ago, to ----- people from Portugal to Poland all belonged.
A) who B) where
C) which D) when
E) why
12. Many parts of Europe, some examples of ----- are Scandinavia England and parts of Germany Holland and Switzerland, became Protestant.,
A) which B) why
C) when D) where
E) who
13. Prehistoric people moved into Europe, Australia and the Americas ----- they could live comfortably.
A) when B) who
C) why D) which
E) where
14. Prehistoric people reached New Zealand, ----- they soon hunted a huge bird, called the giant moa, to extinction. .
A) who B) where
C) when D) whose
E) which
15. People ----- health is at risk of heart disease and diabetes should be careful about their eating habits.
A) why B) which
C) whose D) where
E) when
16. Sexual harassment is a bad thing ----- can be encountered at any place.
A) that B) why
C) when D) who
E) whose
17. People ----- belong to collectivist cultures tend to feel very little inclination to help other people who do not belong to their groups.
A) whose B) who
C) when D) which
E) whom
18. The earliest extinctions caused by human beings occurred about 100,000 years ago ----- modern humans emerged in Africa.
A) who B) whose
C) which D) where
E) when
19. Hunters armed with guns were able to kill vast numbers of animals in North America, ----- led to extinction of many animals.
A) where B) who
C) which D) that
E) why
20. Problems such as starvation and malnutrition are no longer prevalent, so people do not worry about going hungry in places ----- people can live in comfort.
A) who B) whose
C) when D) where
E) why

8. Test NC

1. Scientists believe ----- some of the plants growing in rainforests areas might be valuable for treating human diseases.
A) that B) who
C) when D) which
E) why
2. ----- disrupts the balance of nature is extinction of animals especially caused by human beings.
A) Where B) Which
C) Why D) What
E) Who
3. It is obvious ----- the most probable reason of extinction is human expansion into animals' habitats.
A) whose B) who
C) where D) whom
E) that
4. ----- starvation and malnutrition are no longer prevalent is so obvious in developed countries.
A) Why B) The fact that
C) Which D) When
E) Where
5. Obesity is mostly related to ----- a person is careful about his or her diet or not.
A) whether B) who
C) when D) which
E) if
6. We don't know ----- it takes sugar to stay in our bodies after it is consumed.
A) when B) who
C) how long D) what
E) why
7. Being subjected to unwanted sexual advances or comments by a co-worker or an employer means ----- the employee is experiencing sexual harassment.
A) which B) where
C) when D) whose
E) that
8. No matter ----- sexual harassment happens in the world, it is a significant issue that must be dealt with.
A) Why B) What
C) Who D) Which
E) Where
9. Our teacher told us ----- societies and countries differ from each other with respect to individualism and collectivism.
A) why B) where
C) when D) how
E) who
10. Did you hear ----- the first Christian church was built in the world.
A) who B) which
C) what D) where
E) why
11. Luther believed ----- it was wrong to allow people to buy the freedom to commit acts that were against the teachings of the Church.
A) that B) which
C) where D) why
E) when
12. ----- modern humans emerged in Africa or not is not known for sure, but many believe that they did so.
A) If B) When
C) Whether D) Where
E) Which
13. ----- extinction is a big problem for both human beings and nature cannot be ignored.
A) The fact that B) Where
C) When D) Who
E) Why
14. ----- eats fast food frequently will most probably become "obese" or "overweight".
A) Whichever B) Whenever
C) Wherever D) Whoever
E) Whomever
15. If you want to stay fit, you should always stay away from ----- is unhealthy.
A) whatever B) whomever
C) whenever D) wherever
E) whichever
16. ----- annoys me most is to abuse children because they cannot defend themselves.
A) Which B) Where
C) Who D) When
E) What
17. Sociologists want to learn ----- individualistic and collectivist culture affect the behavior of individuals both in western and eastern countries
A) how B) who
C) that D) which
E) where
18. One of the students asked teacher ----- individualism and collectivism are different from each other.
A) the fact that B) why
C) that D) whose
E) what
19. ----- people clear forests may cause some species to be lost , that is to say, in near future many other extinctions are possible, or likely.
A) The fact that B) Where
C) What D) Which
E) How
20. If you are on a diet, you should be careful about ----- foods are healthy or unhealthy.
A) who B) when
C) where D) what kind of
E) why

8. Test Prepositions of time

1. In Turkey, the rate of obese people, which was 22.3% until 2010, jumped to 31.2% ----- 2011 ----- 2022 .
 A) until/and B) from/by
 C) by/into D) between/and
 E) for/since
2. Individualistic cultural values have been a part of American society ----- the time when it was founded.
 A) on B) at
 C) for D) within
 E) since
 Atlamadan önce düşünmekte fayda var 😊
3. ----- a few hundred years after the arrival of humans, many species of animals became extinct.
 A) From B) on
 C) Within D) Between
 E) Since
4. Individualism has been a growing cultural trend ----- recent decades, as people place a greater emphasis on personal freedom.
 A) since B) at
 C) on D) in
 E) before
5. The dietitian made a program for Amanda that will make her lose a lot of weight ----- the end of the month.
 A) by B) for
 C) on D) into
 E) between
6. We have had a serious impact on other living things ----- human beings appeared on the Earth.
 A) for B) on
 C) in D) at
 E) ever since
7. ----- history, collectivism has emphasized the importance of the well-being of the group.
 A) On B) At
 C) Since D) For
 E) Throughout
8. The Protestant reformation started ----- the early 1520s and lasted ----- more than 100 years.
 A) in/for B) on/for
 C) at/from D) between/and
 E) among/between
9. Individualism has become increasingly prevalent in Western societies ----- the 20th century.
 A) on B) at
 C) throughout D) between
 E) for
10. Efforts to address and prevent sexual harassment have gained momentum ----- the past decade with new laws.
 A) on B) at
 C) between D) over
 E) from
11. ----- the arrival of humans, many species of animals and plants have died out as a result of human activity
 A) Since B) For
 C) At D) Between
 E) Over
12. Sexual harassment has been one of the biggest issues in workplaces ----- many years.
 A) since B) for
 C) in D) on
 E) from
13. Amanda has been on diet ----- 6 months, but she didn't lose any weight and she gained 30 lbs!
 A) for B) since
 C) in D) on
 E) at
14. Relations between Catholic and Protestant churches have become much more friendly ----- dozens of years.
 A) on B) since
 C) over D) from
 E) between
15. The emphasis on family, community, and maintaining social relationships has been a defining feature of Turkish culture ----- generations.
 A) in B) on
 C) since D) for
 E) at
16. ----- process of the Protestant Reformation, many wars were fought between two different local rulers.
 A) On B) At
 C) During D) Since
 E) From
17. There has been a growing awareness of the impact of sexual harassment ----- recent years.
 A) for B) in
 C) between D) among
 E) on
18. Doctor told Tammy he could only approve of weight loss surgery ----- seeing the results of blood test.
 A) in B) for
 C) into D) from
 E) after
19. ----- establishment of protestant church, there was only one Christian church in Europe.
 A) Before B) On
 C) from D) After
 E) Between
20. Modern humans emerged in Africa ----- 100,000 years ago, and some of those people migrated to other parts of the World.
 A) in B) on
 C) for D) over
 E) at



8. Test Prepositions of Place and Movement

1. Scientists believe that some of the plants growing in rainforests might be valuable for treating diseases.
A) in B) on
C) between D) among
E) through
 2. People face many health problems that are related to their diet in modern countries.
A) on B) in
C) into D) by
E) between
 3. Characteristics and preferences are things that make a person unique or different from others.
A) in B) from
C) on D) between
E) toward
 4. For people in many cities and countries, one of the greatest triumphs of modern life is that there is a great abundance of food.
A) on B) in
C) for D) at
E) toward
 5. A difference between individualist and collectivist cultures involves the tendency to help others.
A) between B) into
C) on D) at
E) among
 6. Martin Luther began to criticise the Roman Catholic Church in public.
A) from B) between
C) in D) into
E) on
 7. In some cases, the person who commits sexual harassment is not a boss or co-worker, but a customer or a visitor who came to the workplace.
A) on/in B) in/to
C) to/at D) in/at
E) for/by
 8. Some people buy ivory that is taken from the bodies of animals such as elephants or rhinoceros.
A) in B) on
C) for D) into
E) from
 9. An individualist society and a collectivist society are different from many ways.
A) at B) on
C) around D) in
E) into
 10. In developed World countries like the United States, problems such as starvation and malnutrition are no longer prevalent.
A) In B) On
C) At D) Between
E) Towards
 11. Sexual harassment often involves a female employee who is bothered by a male employer.
A) at B) on
C) into D) in
E) by
 12. People in many parts of Europe broke away from the Roman Catholic Church after the year 1500.
A) in B) on
C) at D) into
E) off
 13. Sexual harassment is a serious problem in many countries around the world.
A) at/across B) on/over
C) in/around D) from/of
E) by/in
 14. Killing vast number of birds led to the extinction of bird species such as the passenger pigeon, which had previously been numerous in North America.
A) on B) in
C) from D) at
E) into
 15. Martin Luther disapproved of some practises in the Church and struggled to change them.
A) of B) on
C) into D) among
E) under
 16. Martin Luther began to criticise the Roman Catholic Church in a lot of people.
A) at B) in front of
C) by D) over
E) between
 17. In an individualistic society, each person tends to think of themselves in terms of their own characteristics and preferences.
A) On B) At
C) From D) In
E) Between
 18. The Protestant movement spread in much of Europe during the decades that followed Luther.
A) on B) at
C) from D) between
E) throughout
 19. Laws are crucial in every country in order to create a comfortable and safe environment.
A) in/for B) from/at
C) at/from D) on/for
E) in/around
 20. Hunters sometimes kill elephants simply to take their ivory, and the result is a tragic decline in populations.
A) for B) into
C) in D) at
E) on



Prep Others

8. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone1

1. Many people enjoy ----- fried fast food and want to eat it occasionally.
 A) to taste B) tasting
 C) tasted D) being tasted
 E) having tasted
2. A boss may demand sexual favors from an employee and threaten ----- the employee if she fails to comply.
 A) to fire B) firing
 C) to be fired D) being fired
 E) having been fired
3. Another way ----- the prevalence of sexual harassment is to develop a culture of respect in the workplace.
 A) reducing B) being reduced
 C) to have reduced D) to be reduced
 E) to reduce
4. When they reached new areas, they found that it was very easy ----- the large animals.
 A) hunting B) hunted
 C) to hunt D) being hunted
 E) to hunting
5. In an individualist society, people feel some obligation ----- persons who share some group identity such as their distant relatives.
 A) to help B) helping
 C) to be helped D) to have been helped
 E) to helping
6. We have had a serious impact on ----- out of many living things.
 A) to die B) to be died
 C) dying D) being died
 E) having been died
7. People in collectivist societies usually would prefer ----- with one company throughout their career.
 A) stay B) staying
 C) being stayed D) to stay
 E) to staying
8. One should try ----- as little as possible to avoid obesity, which is thought to be one of the main health problems faced in our societies today.
 A) having eaten B) being eaten
 C) to eating D) to be eaten
 E) to eat
9. Priests allowed people ----- money to the Church in exchange for committing various sins.
 A) paid B) paying
 C) being paid D) to pay
 E) to have paid
10. One problem is that modern technology has made it possible ----- cheap and tasty food that isn't very healthy.
 A) to produce B) producing
 C) having produced D) to have produced
 E) to producing
11. The weight gain that can result from ----- too much fast food and soft drink can have several harmful effects.
 A) to consume B) consuming
 C) being consumed D) to be consumed
 E) having consumed
12. In recent years, many steps have been taken ----- the occurrence of sexual harassment.
 A) reducing B) being reduced
 C) to reduce D) reduced
 E) to reducing
13. In an individualistic culture, each person tends ----- of himself or herself in terms of his or her own characteristics and preferences.
 A) to think B) thinking
 C) to be thought D) being thought
 E) to thinking
14. Scientists believe that some of the plants growing in rain forest areas might be valuable for ----- human diseases.
 A) being treated B) having been treated
 C) treating D) to treat
 E) to have treated
15. Some of the foods that are recommended ----- in popular books do not contain adequate amounts of nutrients, such as vitamins and minerals.
 A) eating B) to eat
 C) being eaten D) to be eaten
 E) having eaten
16. People in individualist cultures are more often willing ----- others even if they don't belong to the same group.
 A) helping B) to help
 C) to helping D) to having helped
 E) being helped
17. It is important ----- the health problems that are associated with obesity.
 A) avoiding B) being avoided
 C) to avoiding D) to be avoided
 E) to avoid
18. People in collectivist societies usually get married according to the wishes of their relatives, and are less likely ----- divorced.
 A) to get B) getting
 C) to be got D) to getting
 E) to have got
19. Luther refused ----- the authority of the Church, as a result, he was declared 'heretic'.
 A) having acknowledged B) acknowledging
 C) to be acknowledged D) to acknowledge
 E) having been acknowledged
20. Many people advise ----- to buy the products that are made from endangered species.
 A) to refuse B) refused
 C) refusing D) being refused
 E) to have refused

8. Test Gerund – Infinitive - Zone2

1. **Scientists believe that some of the plants ----- in rain forest areas might be valuable for treating diseases.**
 A) grown B) to grow
 C) growing D) to be grown
 E) having grown
2. **To avoid the health problems ----- with obesity, it is important that one does not eat too much food.**
 A) associating B) associated
 C) to associate D) to be associated
 E) to associating
3. **In an individualistic culture, each person tends to think of himself in terms of his own characteristics and preferences ----- the person unique.**
 A) making B) having been made
 C) to have made D) made
 E) being made
4. **When they reached new areas, they found that it was very easy to hunt the large animals not ----- previously by humans.**
 A) to hunt B) to be hunted
 C) hunting D) being hunted
 E) having been hunted
5. **During the decades ----- Luther, the Protestant movement spread throughout much of Europe.**
 A) having been followed B) followed
 C) to follow D) following
 E) being followed
6. **Educational campaigns ----- formerly for the needs of students of that time are used efficiently today.**
 A) designed B) being designed
 C) designing D) having designed
 E) to design
7. **One example of health problems ----- by modern food products involves soft drinks and other beverages.**
 A) caused B) causing
 C) to cause D) to causing
 E) to be caused
8. **People in collectivist cultures tend to feel very little inclination to help people not ----- to their groups.**
 A) to belong B) being belonged
 C) to have belonged D) belonged
 E) belonging
9. **Luther was the first person ----- that many of the priests of the Roman Catholic Church had become too concerned about wealth and luxury.**
 A) believing B) believed
 C) to believe D) to be believed
 E) having believed
10. **Some people buy ivory ----- from the bodies of animals such as elephants or rhinoceros.**
 A) to take B) taking
 C) to be taken D) taken
 E) having taken
11. **Some of the species ----- extinct might have had benefits for human beings.**
 A) becoming B) being become
 C) to become D) to be become
 E) to becoming
12. **Some of the diets ----- in popular books don't contain adequate amounts of nutrients like vitamins and minerals.**
 A) to recommend B) to be recommended
 C) recommended D) to recommending
 E) having recommended
13. **The earliest extinctions ----- by humans long ago occurred when they started to use land areas of forests to make a living.**
 A) to cause B) to have been caused
 C) having caused D) causing
 E) having been caused
14. **In an individualist society, people feel some obligation to help persons ----- some group identity-such as their distant relatives.**
 A) sharing B) shared
 C) having shared D) to share
 E) to have shared
15. **Many wars were fought between the Church and local rulers ----- Protestantism.**
 A) favored B) to favor
 C) favoring D) to be favored
 E) to have favored
16. **Only by refusing to buy the products ----- from endangered species can this terrible crime be prevented.**
 A) being made B) making
 C) made D) having made
 E) to be made
17. **Some discussions ----- between Catholic and Protestant officials were about some of their disagreements.**
 A) holding B) held
 C) to hold D) to holding
 E) having held
18. **Foods such as fruits, vegetables and lean meats have many vitamins and minerals ----- for good health.**
 A) needing B) to need
 C) needed D) having been needed
 E) to be needed
19. **Fast food meals ----- a high proportion of fat are often very large and thus they are really unhealthy to eat in large amounts.**
 A) to contain B) to be contained
 C) to containing D) containing
 E) having contained
20. **One reason of being overweight is the "fast food" ----- by many restaurants.**
 A) to serve B) having served
 C) to be served D) having been served
 E) served

8. Gerund – Infinitive – Zone3

1. When ----- new areas, they found that it was very easy to hunt the large animals, which had not previously been hunted by humans.
 A) to reach B) to have reached
 C) to be reached D) reaching
 E) reached
2. ----- by frying, fast food is served by many restaurants.
 A) Cooking B) Having been cooked
 C) To cook D) To be cooked
 E) Having cooked
3. If ----- unwanted sexual advances by a co-worker or an employer, an employee is said to undergo sexual harassment.
 A) experiencing B) experienced
 C) to experience D) to be experiencing
 E) having been experienced
4. When certain species are eliminated, this may disrupt the balance of nature, ----- overpopulation of some species and extinction of others.
 A) leading to B) led to
 C) being led to D) to lead to
 E) to have led to
5. When ----- some obligation to help persons who share some group identity-such as their distant relatives, or persons from the same town, people are called individualist society.
 A) to feel B) felt
 C) to have felt D) feeling
 E) being felt
6. If ----- clear policies about sexual harassment, each company will provide a comfortable workplace for his/her workers.
 A) adopting B) adopted
 C) being adopted D) having adopted
 E) having been adopted
7. ----- to acknowledge the authority of the Church, Luther was punished.
 A) To refuse B) To have refused
 C) Refusing D) Being refused
 E) To be refused
8. When ----- soft drinks very frequently, people consume a great deal of sugar.
 A) drinking B) drunk
 C) to drink D) to have drunk
 E) to be drinking
9. Even though ----- to teach people that sexual harassment is wrong, educational campaigns are not as effective as they are expected.
 A) designing B) to design
 C) to be designed D) designed
 E) to designing
10. When ----- a forest, people cause some species to be lost.
 A) cleared B) to be cleared
 C) having cleared D) clearing
 E) to clear
11. ----- a high proportion of fat, fried foods are dangerous for our health.
 A) Contained B) To be contained
 C) To contain D) Containing
 E) Having contained
12. ----- that many of the priests of the Roman Catholic Church had become too concerned about wealth and luxury, Luther disapproved of some practices in the Church.
 A) Believed B) Having believed
 C) To believe D) To be believed
 E) To believing
13. Upon ----- on the Earth, human beings have had a serious impact on other living things.
 A) to appear B) appeared
 C) being appeared D) having been appeared
 E) appearing
14. ----- an adequate amount of food in order to stay healthy, people avoid new "fad" diets that become popular from time to time.
 A) Needed B) To need
 C) Needing D) To be needed
 E) To have needed
15. Although ----- in popular books, some of the diets do not contain adequate amounts of nutrients, such as vitamins and minerals.
 A) recommending B) to recommend
 C) recommended D) to be recommended
 E) having recommended
16. ----- about ideas of individualism versus collectivism, one can better appreciate the customs of other peoples.
 A) To learn B) To be learnt
 C) Learnt D) Having been learnt
 E) Learning
17. Upon ----- into Europe, Australia, and the Americas, they killed large numbers of large animals.
 A) to move B) to have moved
 C) moving D) moved
 E) having been moved
18. ----- their job, people in individualist societies take a new job at another company easily.
 A) To quit B) To be quit
 C) Having quit D) Having been quit
 E) Being quit
19. Whenever ----- the punishment as a way of obtaining sexual access to an employee, an employer often threatens to fire his/her employee.
 A) to use B) to be used
 C) to using D) using
 E) used
20. Upon ----- cheap and tasty food that is not very healthy, people face many health problems that are related to their diet.
 A) to be eating B) to eat
 C) to have eaten D) eating
 E) eaten

41. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
develop, redevelop	developer, development, redevelopment	developed, undeveloped, developing	
amaze	amazement	amazed, amazing	amazingly
take, overtake, undertake	takings, undertaking, taker	taken	
wire	wire, wireless, wiring	wiry	
hang, overhang	hanger	hanging	
stand, withstand	stand, standing, standoff, standstill	standing, outstanding	outstandingly
storm	storm	stormy	
structure, restructure	structure, restructuring, structuralism, structuralist	structural, structuralist	structurally
achieve	achievement, achiever	achievable	
wonder	wonder	wonderful	wonderfully

42. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
sight	sight, insight, oversight, sighting	sighted, unsightly	
enable, disable	ability, disability, inability	able, unable, disabled	ably
	intelligence	intelligent, unintelligent, intelligible, unintelligible	intelligently
educate	education	educated, uneducated, educational	educationally

43. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
invent, reinvent	invention, inventiveness, inventor	inventive	inventively
complicate	complication	complicated, uncomplicated	
connect, disconnect	connection	connected, unconnected, disconnected	
produce, reproduce	produce, producer, product, production, reproduction, productivity	productive, counterproductive, reproductive, unproductive	unproductively, productively
clean	cleaner, cleaning, cleanliness	clean, unclean	cleanly

44. Sexual Attitude and Behavior

During the past several decades, there have been **major** changes within most Western countries in people's **attitudes** toward sex, and in sexual behaviour. For people who have lived throughout this period, the changes have seemed quite remarkable. Until the early twentieth century, people in most Western countries did not have **permissive** attitudes **regarding** sexuality. For the most part, young people were expected to wait until marriage before having **sexual intercourse**. Of course, some **premarital** sex did occur, and **prostitution** was not rare. However, sexual behaviour was **relatively restricted**. As the twentieth century progressed, there was a gradual trend toward **liberalization** of attitudes toward sex. However, this **trend** was greatly speeded after 1960, when the first birth control pills became **available**. These contraceptive pills made it possible for women to **engage in** sexual intercourse without much risk of an unwanted **pregnancy**. As a result, many women were more willing to have premarital sex than was previously the case. Also during the 1960s, Western countries were reaching high levels of wealth and education. A new and very large generation of young people was **approaching adulthood**, and there was a **mood** of **rebellion** against **traditional norms**. There was an increase in the number of people who engaged in sex before marriage, and also a greater **openness** about such behaviour. By the 1970s, sexual **attitudes** had become quite liberal, and many young people were quite **promiscuous** in their sexual behaviour. However, this pattern **reversed** somewhat during the 1980s. There was increased concern about **sexually transmitted diseases**, including AIDS; moreover, many young women had been uncomfortable with the idea of unrestricted sexual behaviour. As a result, sexual attitudes became slightly more **conservative** during the 1980s and 1990s, although they remained much more liberal than in previous decades. In the early twenty-first century, most young people in Western countries begin having sex during their high school years, although some people wait until they are **considerably** older. Some young people are promiscuous, but most engage in **monogamous** relationships that **typically** last for a period of several months or a few years. When one relationship ends, another usually begins soon after. This pattern usually continues until **marriage**. After marriage, most people have sex **exclusively** with their **spouse**; however, some people do **commit adultery**. Sexuality has changed a great deal in recent decades. It will be very interesting to see how people's sexual attitudes and behaviour will change in the future.

major	ana, asıl
attitude	tavır, tutum
permissive	aşırı hoş görülü, müsamahakar
regarding	hakkında
premarital	evlilik öncesi
relatively	nispeten, diğerlerine nazaran
restricted	sınırlı
to progress	ilerlemek, gelişmek
liberalization	liberalleşme
trend	gidişat, moda, eğilim, akım
to speed	hızla gitmek, hızlanmak
available	mevcut, hazır
contraceptive pill	doğum kontrol hapi
to engage in	bir işe katılmak, meşgul olmak
pregnancy	hamilelik
wealth	zenginlik
to approach	yaklaşmak
adulthood	yetişkinlik
mood	ruh hali, durum,
rebellion	isyan, ayaklanma
traditional norm	geneleksel norm
attitude	tavır, tutum
promiscuous	rastgele cinsel ilişkide bulunan
to reverse	ters çevirmek, arka yüz yapmak
sexually transmitted diseases	cinsel yolla bulaşan hastalıklar
conservative	muhafazakar, ılımlı, tutucu
considerably	oldukça, önemli miktarda
monogamous	tek eşli, tek bir kişi ile evlenen
typically	tipik olarak, normalde
marriage	evlilik
exclusively	only
spouse	eş, karı/koca
to commit adultery	zina etmek
openness	açıklık, aleniyet

44. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
permit	permission, permit, permissiveness	permissible, impermissible, permissive	
relate	relation, relations, relationship, relative	related, unrelated, relative	relatively
progress	progress, progression	progressive	progressively
speed	speed, speeding, speediness	speedy	speedily
	availability	available, unavailable	
	mood, moodiness	moody	moodily
	tradition, traditionalist, traditionalism	traditional	traditionally
	sex, sexism, sexuality	sexist, sexual, bisexual, sexy, asexual	sexually, sexily
consider, reconsider considerably, considerately	consideration	considerable, considerate, inconsiderate, considered	
typify	type, typing, typist	typical	typically
marry, remarry	marriage	married, unmarried, marriageable	
commit	commitment	noncommittal, committed	

45. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
	literature, literacy	literary, literate, illiterate	
steam	steam, steamer	steamy, steaming	
push	push, pusher, pushiness	pushed, pushy	
surround	surroundings, surrounds	surrounding	
	environment, environmentalist	environmental	environmentally
recognize	recognition	recognizable, unrecognizable, recognized	recognizably
	importance	important, unimportant	importantly

9. Test Bağlaçlar

1. The bridge was designed to withstand extremely strong winds ----- Japan often experiences windstorms called typhoons.
A) as soon as B) despite
C) whether D) as
E) because of
2. ----- Helen was struck by a severe fever, she was only two years old.
A) When B) Contrary to
C) Instead D) Unless
E) However
3. Modern cars are very complicated; -----, the basic idea of how a car works can be described briefly.
A) due to B) however
C) as a result of D) by the time
E) moreover
4. For the most part, people are expected to have sexual intercourse ----- marriage.
A) hence B) unless
C) after D) moreover
E) because of the fact that
5. The Mississippi River is the longest river in the USA; -----, it is the fourth longest river in the world.
A) moreover B) despite
C) for instance D) so long as
E) as a result
6. The CN tower is 553 meters tall and it was one of the oldest towers, ----- it is a famous tourist attraction.
A) so B) however
C) before D) but
E) because
7. Helen touched other people's hands to figure out what they were doing ----- she was blind.
A) so that B) besides
C) because D) due to
E) but
8. The automobile, or car, may lead to many accidents, ----- pollution.
A) before B) so that
C) in case of D) while
E) in addition to
9. In the early twenty-first century, most young people begin having sex during high school years, ----- some people wait until they are considerably older.
A) while B) as well as
C) by the time D) before
E) in order that
10. ----- the steam-powered boats, river-boats were the main method of long-distance transportation.
A) In addition B) In order to
C) Instead D) Before
E) Because
11. ----- great improvements in engineering technology, many amazing tunnels, bridges, towers were constructed.
A) In order to B) In case of
C) Despite D) Therefore
E) Thanks to
12. ----- fever which struck her when she was two years old, Helen became both deaf and blind.
A) Because B) For example
C) Until D) Because of
E) As
13. The automobile has been one of the most important inventions; -----, it has some harmful consequences.
A) on the other hand B) owing to
C) for fear that D) in case
E) besides
14. ----- birth control pills, women engage in sexual intercourse without much risk of an unwanted pregnancy.
A) Consequently B) Therefore
C) Because D) Thanks to
E) Until
15. ----- the Mississippi River, the Americans were able to transport goods and use people in this area.
A) Otherwise B) Similarly
C) Thanks to D) Hence
E) Instead
16. There are tall buildings in the world ----- the Petronas Towers and the Sears Tower.
A) owing to B) such as
C) due to D) similarly
E) except for
17. It was difficult to teach Helen, ----- Anne Sullivan was able to gain Helen's trust and teach her.
A) but B) besides
C) in order that D) despite
E) by the time
18. You should turn the keys in the ignition of the car ---- - start the engine and move the car.
A) after B) in order to
C) due to D) so that
E) otherwise
19. Many young people were quite promiscuous in their sexual behavior, ----- this pattern reversed somewhat during the 1980s.
A) after B) whenever
C) however D) besides
E) whether
20. St. Louis is famous for the Gateway Arch; -----, it is known as the city where the music "the Blues" began.
A) if B) as long as
C) but D) for example
E) in addition

21. The bridge was designed to withstand powerful earthquakes ----- earthquakes frequently hit Japan.
A) because B) but
C) except for D) in case
E) unless
22. Helen was a happy and healthy baby ----- she was struck by a severe fever.
A) despite B) because of
C) whenever D) until
E) unlike
23. Sexual attitudes became slightly more conservative in the 1990s ----- many young women remained much more liberal than in previous decades.
A) although B) as a result
C) if D) as long as
E) by the time
24. ----- someone has sex with people other than their spouse, this is called committing adultery.
A) While B) Until
C) On the other hand D) Similarly
E) If
25. ----- 1803, the areas to the west of the Mississippi River were claimed by Spain and by France.
A) After B) When
C) Despite D) Moreover
E) Owing to the fact that
26. The CN Tower is the world's tallest tower; -----, it is not an office building like other tall towers.
A) until B) before
C) for instance D) however
E) whether
27. Helen's family took her to see Dr. Graham Bell ----- he was an expert on educating deaf children.
A) before B) instead of
C) so that D) unless
E) as
28. New Orleans is said to be the most unusual American city ----- it is influenced so strongly by Spanish and French tradition.
A) as B) whenever
C) in case of D) unlike
E) by the time
29. The Mississippi River is important, ----- the federal and state governments of the US are working to preserve the natural environment along it.
A) in order that B) but for
C) hence D) after
E) as soon as
30. The bridge was designed to withstand extremely strong winds, ----- powerful earthquakes.
A) as a result of B) in addition to
C) on the other hand D) unless
E) owing to
31. People can go to the CN Tower ----- observe areas, which are at about 450 meters above the ground.
A) regardless of B) after
C) in order to D) instead
E) in addition to
32. Helen had many temper tantrums, ----- her illness, which made it difficult for Anne to teach her.
A) due to B) owing to the fact that
C) by the time D) thanks to
E) in order to
33. Some young people are promiscuous, ----- some others who are more conservative engage in monogamous relationships.
A) before B) in case
C) even if D) while
E) furthermore
34. There are increased concern about sexually transmitted diseases ----- HPV and AIDS.
A) unlike B) after
C) such as D) in order that
E) though
35. The Sears Tower has 110 floors; -----, its top floor is the highest office floor in the world.
A) further B) however
C) due to D) unless
E) even so
36. ----- the Chunnel, people cannot travel between London and Paris by train.
A) Thanks to B) If it weren't for
C) In addition D) Besides
E) In order to
37. ----- Anne Sullivan, Helen was very successful in her studies despite her deafness.
A) While B) Therefore
C) Thanks to D) Instead
E) Except for
38. The Mississippi River is famous in many stories of American literature ----- "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn".
A) because B) despite
C) if D) such as
E) though
39. Japan often experiences windstorms called typhoons; -----, the bridge was designed to withstand extremely strong winds.
A) before B) for fear that
C) as well as D) for example
E) therefore
40. ----- Helen's illness, her parents hired a tutor for their daughter.
A) Besides B) Due to
C) Thus D) If
E) Though

9. Test Zamanlar

1. Before the CN tower was built, TV and radio reception in the Toronto area ----- poor because the TV and radio signals were blocked.
A) is B) would be
C) had been D) has been
E) will be
2. During the 20th century, there ----- great improvements in engineering technology.
A) were B) are
C) had been D) will be
E) have been
3. At the beginning of the 21st century, the world's tallest free-standing tower ----- the Canadian National Tower, or the CN Tower.
A) is B) will be
C) had been D) has been
E) was
4. I hope that achievements of engineering ----- very interesting to see in the near future.
A) will be B) were
C) are D) had been
E) have been
5. Helen Keller was a healthy baby, but before she ----- the age of two, she was struck by a severe fever.
A) had been reaching B) reached
C) will have reached D) reaches
E) was reaching
6. When Helen Keller was 6 years old, her parents ----- her to see Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who was an expert on educating deaf children.
A) take B) took
C) had been taking D) will take
E) have taken
7. As soon as Helen learned that things could be named by spelling, she ----- to learn the names of many other objects and actions.
A) wants B) has wanted
C) wanted D) had been wanting
E) will want
8. When Helen was 16 years old, Anne ----- with her to college where Anne acted as Helen's interpreter.
A) had gone B) went
C) is going D) goes
E) will be going
9. The story of Anne Sullivan and Helen Keller ----- the story of a dedicated teacher and an eager student of all time up to now.
A) was B) had been
C) will be D) is
E) has been
10. After Helen ----- from college, she dedicated her life to improve conditions for the blind, the deaf and the poor.
A) has graduated B) had graduated
C) will graduate D) graduates
E) will have graduated
11. While Helen ----- to give lectures in countries around the world, Anne was dead.
A) had continued B) will continue
C) was continuing D) continues
E) is continuing
12. As soon as Helen was active in many political causes, she ----- with presidents and prime ministers.
A) met B) meets
C) will have met D) had been meeting
E) has met
13. I ----- the story of Anne Sullivan and Helen Keller since my teacher recommended me that dedicated story three days ago.
A) had read B) will read
C) read D) have been reading
E) was reading
14. By the time Helen learned a great number of words, she ----- to read by using the Braille alphabet.
A) will be learning B) had learned
C) has learned D) learns
E) is learning
15. New developments ----- the construction of many amazing tunnels, bridges and office buildings up to now.
A) allowed B) will be allowing
C) have allowed D) had allowed
E) allow
16. In many ways, the automobile, which is also called 'car' ----- one of the most important inventions of the modern age in recent years.
A) had been B) will be
C) is D) was
E) has been
17. When the keys are turned in the ignition of the car, this ----- a spark that ignites some gasoline vapour inside a cylinder.
A) created B) is going to create
C) creates D) had created
E) was creating
18. The invention of the car and the engines ----- in the 19th century, mainly in France and Germany.
A) happened B) happen
C) will have happened D) had been happening
E) are happening
19. Cars today ----- much more "fuel efficient" than they were in the past, requiring less gasoline to travel given distance.
A) are B) were
C) had been D) will be
E) would be
20. The increasing use of the car in economically developing countries ----- important effects upon people's live around the world soon.
A) had B) has had
C) had had D) will have
E) have

21. During the past several decades, there ----- major changes within most Western countries in people's attitudes towards sexual behaviour.
- A) have been B) had been
C) will be D) were
E) are
22. In 20th century, people in most Western countries - ----- permissive attitudes regarding sexuality.
- A) won't have B) don't have
C) haven't had D) hadn't had
E) didn't have
23. By the 1970s, sexual attitudes ----- quite liberal, and many young people were quite promiscuous.
- A) had become B) has become
C) becomes D) will have become
E) became
24. Sexual attitudes ----- slightly more conservative during the 1980s and 1990s.
- A) became B) become
C) will be becoming D) have become
E) are going to become
25. The Mississippi River, which is the longest river within the USA and the fourth longest river in the world, ----- throughout an extensive area.
- A) flowed B) will flow
C) flows D) had flowed
E) has flowed
26. Mississippi River ----- a special place in American history and literature, and in the imagination of ordinary Americans so far.
- A) had held B) will hold
C) holds D) has held
E) held
27. St Louis ----- the last large town that people would pass through on their way to new farmland farther west in 19th century.
- A) is B) was
C) had been D) has been
E) will be
28. Today, St Louis ----- famous for the " Gateway Arch" a tall monument that welcomes people to the west.
- A) is B) will be
C) had been D) has been
E) was
29. Mississippi River ----- famous in many stories of American literature. For example, The Adventure of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.
- A) will be B) had been
C) has been D) is
E) was
30. The federal and state governments of the United States ----- to preserve the natural environment along the Mississippi River now.
- A) were working B) have worked
C) are working D) had been working
E) will work
31. The world's longest suspension bridge ----- the Akasaki-Kaikyo bridge which was completed in 1998, near the city of Kobe, Japan.
- A) is B) was
C) will be D) has been
E) had been
32. Bridge was designed to withstand extremely strong winds because Japan often ----- wind storms, typhoon.
- A) had experienced B) experiences
C) will be experiencing D) was experiencing
E) experienced
33. The CN tower is a famous tourist attraction which millions of tourists ----- there so far.
- A) visited B) visit
C) had visited D) have visited
E) will visit
34. Many people ----- some amazing achievements of engineering in the 20th century.
- A) had witnessed B) witnessed
C) witness D) will witness
E) have witnessed
35. After Helen had a severe fever at the age of two, she - ----- to use her other senses because she could no longer see or hear.
- A) learned B) will be learning
C) had learned D) learns
E) has learned
36. Helen was both blind and deaf, and It was not until Anne ----- Helen's trust that Anne could begin to teach Helen to communicate.
- A) will gain B) was gaining
C) had gained D) gained
E) gains
37. After Anne's death in 1936, Helen ----- to give lectures in countries around the world and tried to inspire young people.
- A) continued B) continues
C) will continue D) had continued
E) has continued
38. The future probably ----- many interesting new changes to the car such as improvements in the safety of the cars and in fuel efficiency.
- A) brought B) had brought
C) has brought D) was bringing
E) will bring
39. I am interested in American literature, so lately I ----- The Adventure of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, which were written by Mark Twain.
- A) have been reading B) had read
C) read D) will have read
E) was reading
40. The French emperor, Napoleon ----- to sell the areas to the west of the Mississippi River to the United States of America in 1803.
- A) will decide B) decides
C) decided D) had decided
E) has decided

9. Test Passive

1. New developments ----- the construction of many amazing tunnels, bridges, towers, and office buildings in the 19th century.
A) had allowed B) have allowed
C) have been allowed D) were allowed
E) allowed
2. It was only in 1994 that such a link -----, when a tunnel was being dug under the English Channel.
A) completed B) has been completed
C) was completed D) will be completed
E) is completed
3. Today, tunnels ----- about 150 metres below the bottom of the sea.
A) were located B) locate
C) are located D) located
E) have located
4. Before the CN tower -----, TV and radio reception in the Toronto area was poor.
A) was built B) built
C) has been built D) had been built
E) is built
5. Anne Sullivan died in 1936, but since then, she ----- as the "Miracle Worker" for her triumph in educating Helen Keller.
A) has been remembered B) was remembered
C) had been remembered D) remembered
E) will remember
6. Modern cars are very complicated, but the basic idea of how a car works ----- briefly.
A) would describe B) can describe
C) may describe D) can be described
E) should have been described
7. The Model T Ford and other cars that ----- in large numbers were cheap enough that many people could afford to buy them.
A) produced B) will be produced
C) have been produced D) had produced
E) were produced
8. During the 1960s, some journalists ----- attention to the unsafe features of many cars.
A) have brought B) were brought
C) brought D) had been brought
E) bring
9. Today, the Mississippi River ----- a special place in American history and literature, and in the imagination of ordinary Americans.
A) holds B) is held
C) held D) has been held
E) had held
10. Traditionally, the river ----- as a natural boundary between the eastern and western halves of the United States.
A) was viewed B) is viewed
C) had been viewed D) has viewed
E) viewed
11. Akashi-Keiko bridge (opened in 1998) ----- to withstand extremely strong winds, because Japan often experiences wind storms called typhoons.
A) has been designed B) is designed
C) designed D) was designed
E) design
12. The world's tallest free-standing tower ----- in the city of Toronto, within the Canadian province of Ontario.
A) was located B) locates
C) has been located D) located
E) is located
13. A suspension bridge is a bridge that ----- by strong wires that hang from tall towers.
A) is supported B) support
C) supported D) was supported
E) will support
14. It is very interesting to see what new wonders ----- by the engineers by the next century.
A) constructed B) construct
C) will construct D) have been constructed
E) will have been constructed
15. The automobile has some harmful consequences, such as pollution; however, it is clear that life ----- profoundly as a result of the car since its arrival.
A) was changed B) change
C) has been changed D) changed
E) has changed
16. An American engineer named Henry Ford ----- a new way of making car.
A) was developed B) has been developed
C) developed D) develops
E) had developed
17. When the keys ----- in the ignition of the car, this creates a spark that ignites some gasoline vapour inside a cylinder.
A) are turned B) was turned
C) turn D) turned
E) will be turned
18. People ----- the importance of keeping the Mississippi River healthy and clean so far.
A) recognized B) have recognized
C) are recognized D) recognize
E) have been recognized
19. The use of seat belts ---- now ----- by law. However, many people resist wearing seat belts although it has been proved that they save lives.
A) has been/required B) was/required
C) -/requires D) -/required
E) is/required
20. Until the year 1803, the areas to the west of the Mississippi River, and the areas around the mouth of the river, ----- by Spain and by France.
A) were being claimed B) have been claimed
C) claimed D) had claimed
E) were claimed

9. Test RC

1. During the 20th century, there were many great improvements in engineering, some of---- are tunnels, bridges.
A) who B) whose
C) which D) where
E) when
2. The Sears Tower, ---- is 442 metres tall, was completed in 1974.
A) which B) where
C) when D) who
E) why
3. Hellen Keller's tutor was a very intelligent deaf woman ---- name is Anne Sullivan.
A) who B) why
C) whose D) where
E) when
4. When Helen Keller was six years old, her family took her to see Dr Alexander Graham Bell, ---- was an expert on educating deaf children.
A) why B) whom
C) when D) who
E) which
5. Some problems , one of ---- was air pollution, also came with the widespread use of cars.
A) whose B) when
C) whom D) which
E) why
6. Some journalists brought attention to the unsafe features of many cars during the 1960s, ---- car accidents had increased.
A) when B) where
C) which D) why
E) who
7. The gradual trend toward liberalization of attitudes of sexual affairs was greatly speeded after 1960 ---- the first birth control pills became available.
A) why B) which
C) when D) who
E) where
8. The areas around the mouth of the river were claimed by France until the year 1803 ----Napoleon decided to sell this land to the USA.
A) which B) where
C) who D) when
E) why
9. The dream about the possibility of connecting the island of Great Britain to Europe was realized in 1954 ---- a tunnel was dug under the English Channel.
A) who B) whose
C) when D) that
E) where
10. "The adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn", ---- were written by the author Mark Twain, are both set along the Mississippi River.
A) which B) why
C) who D) whose
E) when
11. St. Louis, the city known as the birthplace of "Blues", is famous for the "Gateway Arch", a tall monument - ---- welcomes people to the west
A) when B) where
C) why D) which
E) who
12. The reason ---- Akashi-Kaikyo bridge was built with a strong design was to withstand powerful earthquakes.
A) where B) why
C) who D) when
E) which
13. Hellen was struck by a severe fever in 1882, ---- she reached the age of two.
A) when B) which
C) whose D) who
E) where
14. The story of a dedicated teacher and an eager student ---- names are Anne Sullivan and Helen Keller respectively is very remarkable and inspiring.
A) where B) whose
C) who D) when
E) whom
15. The automobile, ---- most people refer to as the "car", has also had some harmful consequences.
A) when B) why
C) where D) that
E) which
16. There was an old of rebellion against traditional norms during the 1960s, in ---- western countries reached high levels of wealth and education.
A) who B) where
C) when D) why
E) which
17. The future is likely to bring many interesting new changes to the car, some of ---- are safety, fuel efficiency, cleanliness of car emissions.
A) whose B) why
C) which D) when
E) whom
18. People didn't have permissive attitudes regarding sexuality in most of Europe ---- they were expected to wait until marriage before having sexual intercourse.
A) which B) when
C) who D) whose
E) where
19. The invention of the car and the engines happened gradually in the late 19th century mainly in France and Germany, ---- there were developed facilities.
A) when B) where
C) whose D) why
E) who
20. The Mississippi River, ---- fame is to be the longest river within the United States, has a special place in American history and literature.
A) where B) who
C) why D) which
E) whose

6. Soru ile farkına dikkat edin 😊

9. Test NC

1. It will be very interesting to see ----- new wonders will be constructed in the twenty- first century.
A) which B) what
C) when D) why
E) who
2. ----- goes to see the Akashi-Kaikyo bridge is surprised to see how big it is.
A) Wherever B) Whichever
C) Whenever D) Whoever
E) However
3. ----- the late 20th century witnessed some amazing achievements of engineering is something known.
A) When B) That
C) What D) Which
E) Who
4. ----- reads the story of Anna Sullivan and Helen Keller is inspired and motivated by it.
A) Wherever B) Whatever
C) Whomever D) Whoever
E) Whichever
5. Helen Keller touched other people's hands to figure out ----- they were doing.
A) what B) which
C) why D) when
E) who
6. Anne Sullivan knew ----- to talk with deaf and blind people because she was experienced.
A) when B) who
C) how D) which
E) why
7. Modern cars are very complicated but the basic idea of ----- a car works can be described briefly.
A) how B) which
C) where D) when
E) who
8. Cars allow people to go ----- they want to travel.
A) who B) whoever
C) whose D) whichever
E) wherever
9. ----- Western countries begin having sex during their high school years is unfortunate.
A) Where B) Who
C) When D) Why
E) The fact that
10. The Mississippi River charms ----- goes to see it.
A) whichever B) why
C) whoever D) whenever
E) however
11. It is known ----- the Mississippi River is the longest river within the United States.
A) who B) which
C) when D) that
E) where
12. It will be very interesting to see ----- people's sexual attitudes and behavior will change in the future.
A) which B) who
C) whom D) how
E) what
13. We must be grateful to ----- invented many useful things that make our lives easier.
A) wherever B) whatever
C) whoever D) however
E) whenever
14. ----- is necessary to be an inventor is something many cognitive psychologists try to find out.
A) What B) Who
C) Where D) Whom
E) Why
15. Anne Sullivan and Helen Keller's story is ----- inspires me most about working despite all negative conditions.
A) who B) when
C) why D) what
E) which
16. I can't remember ----- Anne Sullivan and Helen Keller lived but I know that it was somewhere in America.
A) whose B) which
C) where D) when
E) who
17. Because the automobile can also be called "car", people can call it ----- way they want.
A) whichever B) wherever
C) whenever D) whomever
E) whoever
18. Do you know ----- invented the first car?
A) who B) which
C) whoever D) whose
E) whom
19. ----- is asked what the fourth longest river in the world is can answer: the Mississippi River.
A) Wherever B) Whoever
C) Whenever D) Which
E) Whichever
20. It has been questioned ----- floors the CN tower has.
A) how many B) what
C) how much D) how
E) how long

9. Test Prepositions of Time

1. ----- the beginning of the 21st century, the world's tallest free standing tower was the Canadian National tower, or the CN Tower.
A) For B) At
C) Since D) On
E) Between
2. River-boats were one of the main methods of long distance transportation in the US ----- many years.
A) in B) on
C) since D) at
E) for
3. Helen Keller was a happy and healthy baby, but she was struck by a severe fever ----- the age of two and she became blind and deaf.
A) in B) on
C) at D) from
E) before
4. Western countries had reached high levels of wealth and education ----- the 1960.
A) on B) at
C) for D) by
E) over
5. ----- the early 20th century, an American engineer named Henry Ford developed a new way of making cars.
A) in B) at
C) for D) on
E) among
6. The West of the Mississippi was claimed by Spain and by France ----- the year 1803.
A) on B) between
C) for D) since
E) until
7. ----- centuries, people dreamed about the possibility of connecting the island of Great Britain to the mainland of Europe.
A) In B) On
C) At D) For
E) Since
8. Steam-powered boats were very popular ----- the time before cars and airplanes.
A) in B) on
C) from D) among
E) between
9. ----- Anne's death, Helen continued to give lectures in countries around the world.
A) In B) After
C) At D) For
E) By
10. There were great improvements in engineering technology ----- the 20th century.
A) on B) at
C) for D) between
E) during
11. People have been able to travel much more freely, and across much greater distances, than was possible --- -- the past.
A) in B) on
C) at D) for
E) from
12. ----- the 1960s, some journalists brought attention to the unsafe features of many cars.
A) On B) From
C) To D) At
E) During
13. The trend toward liberalization of attitudes toward sex greatly speeded ----- 1960, when the first control pills became available.
A) on B) at
C) for D) after
E) over
14. The island of Great Britain and the mainland of Europe was linked ----- 1994.
A) at B) on
C) for D) in
E) between
15. ----- the past several decades, there have been major changes in many countries in people's attitudes toward sex.
A) For B) From
C) Between D) To
E) On
16. The CN Tower was built ----- 1975 as a television and radio tower.
A) at B) on
C) in D) for
E) into
17. Helen Keller dedicated her life to improving conditions for the blind, the deaf and the poor ----- her graduation.
A) in B) for
C) at D) after
E) between
18. The invention of the car and its engines happened gradually ----- the late 19th century.
A) at B) in
C) on D) between
E) among
19. ----- the 1800s, St. Louis was a large town that people would pass through to new farmland.
A) At B) On
C) During D) Between
E) Since
20. The changes in sexual behavior have seemed quite remarkable for people who lived ----- this period.
A) on B) from
C) among D) between
E) throughout

9. Test Prepositions of Place and Movement

1. When the key of the car are turned, it creates a spark that ignites some gasoline vapour ----- the cylinder.
 A) on B) at
 C) up D) inside
 E) among
2. There was a gradual trend toward liberalization of attitudes ----- sex.
 A) on B) at
 C) among D) from
 E) toward
3. The CN Tower is located ----- the city of Toronto, within the Canadian province of Ontario.
 A) in B) at
 C) among D) on
 E) between
4. When the vapour pushes against a piston, the movement of the piston causes a turning motion in a shaft that is connected ----- the wheels.
 A) to B) for
 C) at D) among
 E) at
5. At the time of her death, in 1968, Helen Keller was one of the most admired people ----- the world.
 A) on B) from
 C) in D) into
 E) by
6. The Mississippi River holds a special place ----- the imagination of ordinary Americans.
 A) at B) from
 C) in D) on
 E) by
7. A tunnel was dug under the English Channel, ----- England and France.
 A) for B) off
 C) between D) up
 E) among
8. Helen Keller was born ----- the American state of Alabama in 1880.
 A) in B) on
 C) at D) into
 E) through
9. The French emperor, Napoleon, decided to sell the area around the mouth of the Mississippi ----- the USA.
 A) in B) to
 C) on D) at
 E) by
10. When Helen Keller was six years old, her family took her ----- Doctor Alexander Graham Bell, who was an expert on educating deaf children.
 A) in B) on
 C) by D) at
 E) to
11. Many new roads were built throughout North America to allow cars to be driven ----- town ----- town.
 A) in/on B) from/to
 C) by/by D) by/on
 E) from/in
12. The Mississippi River is the longest river ----- the United states, and the fourth longest in the world.
 A) on B) into
 C) by D) within
 E) among
13. The invention of the car happened mainly ----- France and Germany.
 A) at B) on
 C) in D) by
 E) among
14. The increasing use of the car ----- economically developing countries will probably have important effects on people's lives ----- the world.
 A) in/on B) in/around
 C) by/at D) from/into
 E) throughout/by
15. The tunnels are located about 150 metres ----- the bottom of the sea.
 A) on B) toward
 C) around D) below
 E) between
16. When Helen Keller was 16 years old, Anne Sullivan went with her ----- college.
 A) in B) on
 C) under D) to
 E) up
17. There was an increase ----- the number of people who engaged on sex before marriage.
 A) in B) on
 C) at D) into
 E) up
18. The Mississippi is viewed as a natural boundary ----- the eastern and western halves of the US.
 A) at B) between
 C) among D) on
 E) down
19. A suspension bridge is a bridge that is supported by strong wires that hang ----- tall towers.
 A) in B) on
 C) from D) at
 E) into
20. People ----- most Western countries did not have permissive attitudes regarding sexuality until the early 20th century.
 A) in B) on
 C) at D) between
 E) up



Prep others

9. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone1

1. **As a result of the Channel Tunnel, it is now possible ----- between London and Paris by train.**
 A) to travel B) travel
 C) travelling D) to be travelled
 E) having travelled
2. **It took almost 20 years ----- the Akashi-Kaikyo bridge, the world's longest suspension bridge.**
 A) designing B) being designed
 C) to be designed D) having designed
 E) to design
3. **The Akashi-Kaikyo bridge, the longest suspension bridge, was designed ----- extremely strong winds, because Japan often experiences windstorms.**
 A) having withstood B) withstanding
 C) to have withstood D) to withstand
 E) to be withstanding
4. **Because she was deaf and blind, Helen Keller touched other people's hands ----- what they were doing.**
 A) having figured out B) figuring out
 C) to figure out D) to be figured out
 E) to have figured out
5. **As a child, Keller learned that people could communicate by ----- their lips.**
 A) move B) moving
 C) to be moved D) to move
 E) having moved
6. **Although Helen learned to communicate with her family by making sign movements with her hands and body, she was still very frustrated by her inability ----- and hear.**
 A) seeing B) to see
 C) see D) to be seen
 E) seen
7. **Alexander Graham Bell was an expert on ----- deaf children.**
 A) to educate B) to be educated
 C) educated D) educating
 E) having educated
8. **Apart from being an expert on educating deaf children, Graham Bell was also famous for ----- the telephone.**
 A) having been invented B) to invent
 C) to be invented D) being invented
 E) inventing
9. **At first, it was difficult ----- Helen because she still made many angry outbursts.**
 A) teaching B) having taught
 C) to be taught D) to have taught
 E) to teach
10. **Helen could not talk; instead, she communicated with her family by ----- sign movements with her hands and body.**
 A) having made B) to be made
 C) to make D) being made
 E) making
11. **Anne, who was a very intelligent deaf teacher, began to teach Helen how -----.**
 A) being communicated B) to have communicated
 C) to be communicated D) to communicate
 E) communicating
12. **Anne was able to teach Helen how ----- the word "water."**
 A) writing B) to have written
 C) to write D) to be written
 E) having written
13. **Helen also learned to read by using the Braille alphabet, which allows the reader ----- letters and words which are represented by bumps on a page.**
 A) to read B) reading
 C) to have read D) having read
 E) to be reading
14. **Helen learned to talk by ----- and then copying the movements of people's mouths.**
 A) to be felt B) to feel
 C) having felt D) feeling
 E) to be feeling
15. **After Helen graduated from college, she dedicated her life ----- conditions for the blind, the deaf, and the poor.**
 A) to improve B) improving
 C) to improving D) having improved
 E) improve
16. **Helen met with presidents and prime ministers, and helped ----- conditions for people who were deaf or blind.**
 A) improving B) to improve
 C) to be improved D) being improved
 E) to improving
17. **Many new roads were built and paved throughout North America to allow cars ----- from town to town.**
 A) being driven B) driving
 C) to have driven D) to drive
 E) to be driven
18. **Thanks to cars, people were able to travel much more easily and ----- places that had previously been difficult to reach.**
 A) to be visited B) to visit
 C) visiting D) being visited
 E) to have visited
19. **The future is likely ----- many interesting new changes to the car such as improvements in the safety of cars and in fuel efficiency.**
 A) being brought B) having brought
 C) to be brought D) to bring
 E) bringing
20. **In terms of the style of buildings, New Orleans is said ----- the most unusual buildings in the US, because it is influenced so strongly by French traditions.**
 A) having hosted B) hosting
 C) be hosting D) to be hosted
 E) to host

9. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone2

1. **The Channel Tunnel, also ----- as the "Chunnel," consists of three separate railway tunnels.**
 A) knowing B) to have known
 C) known D) to be known
 E) to know
2. **During the 20th century, there were great improvements in engineering technology, ----- the construction of many amazing tunnels, bridges, and towers.**
 A) allowed B) to be allowed
 C) allow D) having been allowed
 E) allowing
3. **The railway tunnels of the Channel Tunnel, ----- 150 meters below the bottom of the sea, are about 50 km long.**
 A) locating B) located
 C) to locate D) to be located
 E) having located
4. **A suspension bridge is a bridge ----- by strong wires that hang from tall towers.**
 A) supported B) to support
 C) to be supported D) supporting
 E) being supported
5. **At the beginning of the 21st century, the world's tallest free-standing tower was the CN Tower, ----- in 1975 as a television and radio tower.**
 A) to build B) to be built
 C) building D) having built
 E) built
6. **Before reaching the age of two, Helen Keller was struck by a severe fever, ----- her deaf and blind and after that, life became even more difficult for her.**
 A) leaving B) to leave
 C) left D) having been left
 E) to be left
7. **Helen's parents hired a tutor for their daughter who was a very intelligent deaf woman ----- Anne Sullivan.**
 A) to name B) naming
 C) named D) having named
 E) being named
8. **Helen also learned to read by using the Braille alphabet, ----- the reader to read letters and words which are represented by bumps on a page.**
 A) to be allowed B) allowed
 C) having allowed D) allowing
 E) to allow
9. **Helen also learned to read by using the Braille alphabet, which allows the reader to read letters and words ----- by bumps on a page.**
 A) to be represented B) represented
 C) having represented D) representing
 E) to represent
10. **The invention of the car, and the engines ----- by cars, happened gradually in the late 19th century, mainly in France and Germany.**
 A) having used B) to use
 C) used D) to be used
 E) using
11. **New laws and new technology have gradually led to reductions in the air pollution ----- by cars.**
 A) having caused B) to cause
 C) causing D) caused
 E) to be caused
12. **The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, ----- by the author Mark Twain, are both set along the Mississippi River.**
 A) writing B) to write
 C) to have written D) written
 E) to be written
13. **The Sears Tower, ----- in 1974, has 110 floors, and its top floor is the highest office floor in the world.**
 A) completing B) completed
 C) having completed D) to complete
 E) to be completed
14. **The Petronas Towers, ----- to a height of 452 metres, were completed in 1998.**
 A) having reached B) reached
 C) to be reached D) to reach
 E) reaching
15. **Banff National Park is Canada's oldest and most famous national park ----- in 1885 after the discovery of the Cave and Basin Hot Springs.**
 A) to be found B) founded
 C) to found D) found
 E) founding
16. **Ten thousand years ago, natives camped on the shores of the Vermilion Lakes and they were the only people here ----- the mountain landscape, the beautiful sunrises and the hot springs.**
 A) to enjoy B) enjoyed
 C) to be enjoyed D) having been enjoyed
 E) to have enjoyed
17. **Some athletes ----- to train and compete in sport have to support themselves financially.**
 A) wishing B) to be wished
 C) to wish D) wished
 E) having wished
18. **Athletes ----- drugs to enhance performance has become one of the greatest problems facing elite international sport.**
 A) having been used B) using
 C) to be using D) to use
 E) used
19. **Since the 1950s the degree of drug use has risen to a level never before ----- in human athletic history.**
 A) seen B) seeing
 C) to be seen D) to see
 E) having seen
20. **The government inquiry carried out in Canada in 1988 was the largest one ----- in any country up to that point in time.**
 A) being conducted B) conducting
 C) to have been conducted D) to conduct
 E) having conducted

9. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone3

1. **Although ----- about the possibility of connecting the island of Great Britain to the mainland of Europe for centuries, people could not complete such a link until 1994.**
 A) dreamed B) to dream
 C) having dreamed D) having been dreamed
 E) to be dreaming
2. **When ----- in 1975, the CN tower was used as a television and radio tower.**
 A) to be built B) to build
 C) building D) having built
 E) built
3. **When ----- in 1998, the Petronas Towers reached to a height of 452 metres.**
 A) completed B) to be completed
 C) having completed D) completing
 E) to complete
4. **----- away from the Roman Catholic Church in the beginning of 16th century, people in many parts of Europe began their own churches.**
 A) To break B) To be breaking
 C) Breaking D) To be broken
 E) To have broken
5. **----- her students as a deaf and blind teacher, she was an extraordinary and inspiring educator.**
 A) Taught B) Having been taught
 C) To be taught D) To teach
 E) Teaching
6. **Upon ----- both deaf and blind as a result of a severe fever, Helen Keller learned to use her other senses.**
 A) to be left B) being left
 C) to have left D) leaving
 E) to leave
7. **Although ----- to communicate with her family by making sign movements with her hands, she was still very frustrated by her inability to see, hear, and talk.**
 A) learned B) to learn
 C) learning D) to be learning
 E) learn
8. **As soon as ----- that she could learn the names of objects using her fingers, she wanted to learn the names of other objects and actions.**
 A) realized B) having been realized
 C) to realize D) to be realized
 E) realizing
9. **----- from college, Helen dedicated her life to improving conditions for the blind, the deaf, and the poor.**
 A) Graduated B) To graduate
 C) Having graduated D) To have graduated
 E) Having been graduated
10. **Cars today are much more "fuel efficient" than they were in the past, ----- less gasoline to travel a given distance.**
 A) to require B) required
 C) requiring D) to be required
 E) having required
11. **The Mississippi River begins in the hills of northern Minnesota and flows southward about 3700 kilometres, through ten states, before ----- its water and silt into the Gulf of Mexico.**
 A) draining B) to be drained
 C) drained D) to drain
 E) having drained
12. **One fundamental problem related to cars is car accidents ----- many thousands of deaths each year.**
 A) causing B) caused
 C) having caused D) to be caused
 E) to have caused
13. **Before ----- the age of two, Helen Keller was struck by a severe fever, which left her deaf and blind.**
 A) reached B) having been reached
 C) to reach D) reaching
 E) to be reached
14. **----- a tunnel under the English Channel, between England and France, engineers were able to connect the island of Great Britain to the mainland of Europe.**
 A) Dug B) Having been dug
 C) To be digging D) Having dug
 E) To dig
15. **Although ----- extreme challenges to undertake, engineers were able to dig three separate tunnels about 150m below the bottom of the sea.**
 A) facing B) having been faced
 C) to be faced D) to face
 E) faced
16. **----- wind storms called typhoons, the Japanese designed a bridge to withstand extremely strong winds.**
 A) To be experienced B) Experiencing
 C) Having been experienced D) To experience
 E) Experienced
17. **After ----- the 100-metre sprint in the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul, South Korea, Johnson was tested and his drug test was found to be positive.**
 A) to win B) won
 C) having been won D) winning
 E) to be winning
18. **----- in 1971 by the federal government, the project 'ParticipAction' was successful in encouraging Canadians to be active and to stay healthy.**
 A) To have created B) Having created
 C) To create D) Creating
 E) Created
19. **After ----- in 1894, the first Olympic Games was held in Athens, Greece, in 1896, in recognition of the ancient Greek Olympic Games.**
 A) constituted B) to be constituted
 C) to constitute D) having constituted
 E) constituting
20. **After ----- the benefits of television during the end of the 1950s, major sporting organizations decided to attract viewers through televised events.**
 A) realized B) to be realized
 C) to realize D) having been realized
 E) realizing

46. Doctors Without Borders

In 1999, the Nobel Prize for Peace was won by the organization known as "Doctors Without Borders." This is the English name of the organization, based in Belgium, which won the prize for its **humanitarian assistance** to people around the world, in areas that have been **struck** by **disaster**. The **fundamental** ideas of Doctors Without Borders is that people who suffer from a disaster have the right to receive professional help as soon as possible. The organization helps people **regardless of** their **nationality**, race, religion, **ethnicity**, sex, or political **opinions**. Also, the **assistance** provided by Doctors Without Borders is given **in response to** all kinds of disasters, such as **famines**, earthquakes, and wars. The people who belong to Doctors Without Borders are experienced medical workers who **volunteer** their time, **effort**, and **skills in an attempt to** help people who are in need. These volunteers include doctors, nurses, **surgeons**, anesthetists, laboratory technicians, and other medical workers. There are also some non-medical volunteers who work for Doctors Without Borders in positions of **administration** or logistics. Volunteers must first take a course before participating in a humanitarian mission. They promise to **abide by** a code of professional **ethics**, and they **promise** to remain **neutral** in any **conflicts** within a disaster area. A mission typically lasts about six months, but the **duration** varies. The volunteers are **insured** by the organization, but they are not paid in any way for their work. When Doctors Without Borders began in 1971, it consisted of only a few French doctors who wanted to provide humanitarian aid to people in disaster areas. Over the years, it grew rapidly, and by 2001, Doctors Without Borders had 2500 volunteers working in 80 countries around the world. They have helped people by providing emergency health care, **vaccinations**, medicine, water, and basic food, and also by developing improved water and **sanitation systems**. In many areas, Doctors Without Borders has also helped to provide basic medical training to local people. Although Doctors Without Borders remains neutral in any conflicts within a disaster area, the organization does speak out against **abuses** of human rights. By remaining independent of the influence of governments and **corporations**, Doctors Without Borders is able to **criticize** the people and organizations who cause suffering. The volunteers are witnesses who tell the world about the **cruelty** that is **inflicted upon** innocent people. Obviously, the work of Doctors Without Borders is extremely important. The volunteers of this organization are **brave** and **selfless** people whose **efforts** have **relieved** the suffering of millions of people.

humanitarian assistance	insani yardım
disaster	felaket
fundamental	esas, temel, kökten
regardless of	-e bakılmaksızın
nationality	milliyet
ethnicity	etnik kimlik, etnik yapı, azınlık
opinion	fikir, düşünce
assistance	yardım
in response to	-in karşılığında, -e cevaben
famine	kıtlık, açlık
effort	çaba, gayret
surgeon	cerrah
administration	yönetim
to abide by	uymak, itaat etmek
ethics	etik, ahlaki, ahlakla ilgili
to promise	söz vermek, vaat etmek
neutral	nötr, tarafsız, yansız
conflict	çelişki, çatışma
to last	sürmek, devam etmek
to insure	sigorta etmek, garantilemek
vaccination	aşılama, aşı
sanitation system	sıhhi tesisat, kanalizasyon sistemi
human rights	insan hakları
corporation	şirket,
to criticize	eleştirmek
cruelty	zalimlik, acımasızlık
to inflict upon	acı çektirmek, kötü birşeye uğrat-
brave	cesur
selfless	fedakar, kendini düşünmeyen
to relieve	rahatlatmak, rahatlatmak, dindirmek
abuse	suistimal

46. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
	human, humanism, humanity, inhumanity	human, inhuman, superhuman, humane, humanitarian	humanly, humanely
	disaster	disastrous	disastrously
nationalize	nation, national, multinational, nationalism, nationalist, nationality nationalization	national, international, multinational, nationalistic	nationally, internationally
respond	respondent, response, responsiveness	responsive, unresponsive	responsively
	effort	effortless	effortlessly
systematize	system, systematization	systematic	systematically
right	right, rightness, rights, righteousness, rightist	right, righteous, rightful, rightist	right, rightly, rightfully
criticize	critic, criticism	critical, uncritical	critically
	cruelty	cruel	cruelly

47. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
dislocate, relocate	local, location, relocation	local	locally
destroy	destroyer, destruction	indestructible, destructive	destructively
build, rebuild	build, builder, building		
incriminate	crime, criminal, criminologist	criminal, incriminating	criminally
race	race, racism, racist	racial, multiracial, racist	racially

48. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
vote	vote, voter, voting		
elect, re-elect	election, re-election, elector, electorate	unelected, electoral	
deny	denial	undeniable	undeniably
necessitate	necessity	necessary, unnecessary	necessarily, unnecessarily
	intelligence	intelligent, unintelligent, intelligible, unintelligible	intelligently
attend	attention	attentive, inattentive	attentively
persuade, dissuade	persuasion, persuasiveness	persuasive	persuasively
increase	increase	increased	increasingly
elect, re-elect	election, re-election, elector, electorate	unelected, electoral	

49. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
	literature, literacy	literary, literate, illiterate	
personalize, personify	person, personality	personal, impersonal, personalized, personable	personally
manage	management, manager, manageress	manageable, unmanageable, managerial	
deepen	deep, depth	deep, deepening	deeply
imprison	prison, prisoner, imprisonment		
encourage, discourage	encouragement, discouragement	encouraged, encouraging, discouraging	encouragingly
aim	aim	aimless	aimlessly
behave, misbehave	behaviour/US behavior, misbehaviour/US misbehavior	behavioural/US behavioral	
	generosity	generous	generously
violate	violence	violent, non-violent	violently
	kindness, unkindness	kind, unkind	kindly, unkindly
	cruelty	cruel	cruelly

50. Parça Kelime Çalışmaları

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
activate	activity, inactivity	active, inactive, interactive, proactive	actively
support	support, supporter, supportiveness	supportive, supporting	supportively
violate	violence	violent, non-violent	violently
escape	escape, escapism	escaped, inescapable	inescapably
run, outrun, overrun	run, rerun, runner, running, rundown	running, runny	
sense, sensitize, desensitize	sense, nonsense, sensibility, sensitivity, insensitivity, sensitiveness, sensor	sensible, senseless, sensitive, insensitive, nonsensical, sensory	sensibly, sensitively, insensitively, senselessly
decide	decision, indecision	decided, undecided, decisive, indecisive	decidedly, decisively, indecisively
describe	description	describable, indescribable, nondescript, descriptive	descriptively

10. Test Bağlaçlar

1. **Medical workers volunteer their time, effort and skills ----- help people who are in need.**
 A) in case B) therefore
 C) as well as D) in order to
 E) when
2. **Chicago is a major port and business centre ----- its location.**
 A) owing to the fact that B) because
 C) thanks to D) unless
 E) even if
3. **Some men were denied the right to vote ----- they were poor.**
 A) unless B) though
 C) because of D) as
 E) similarly
4. **----- Dickens wrote many novels during the 19th century, those novels remain popular today.**
 A) When B) Although
 C) On the other hand D) Except for
 E) Unless
5. **Mark Twain enjoyed swimming ----- fishing.**
 A) such as B) further
 C) in addition to D) due to
 E) regardless of
6. **----- the volunteers are insured by the organization, they are not paid in any way for their work.**
 A) Hence B) As a result
 C) Although D) Besides
 E) Owing to
7. **Chicago is famous for its many attractions, ----- the Art Institute of Chicago, the Shedd Aquarium.**
 A) in spite of B) instead of
 C) in case of D) despite
 E) such as
8. **----- a long struggle did women gain the right to vote.**
 A) Despite B) Besides
 C) For instance D) Only after
 E) Until
9. **----- Ebenezer Scrooge was a rich man, he was stingy.**
 A) Similarly B) Instead
 C) Although D) In addition
 E) Contrary to
10. **Samuel began working at the age of eleven to help support his family ----- his father died.**
 A) therefore B) because
 C) in order that D) unlike
 E) even so
11. **----- you want to participate in a humanitarian mission, you should take a course.**
 A) If B) As soon as
 C) Unless D) Despite
 E) Though
12. **----- the 1830s, Chicago was a minor trading post, however, it is a major business centre now.**
 A) In order to B) Until
 C) So D) By the time
 E) Whether
13. **----- you belonged to a racial minority group, your right to vote would be denied in the 18th century.**
 A) By the time B) However
 C) As a result D) If
 E) Hence
14. **Dickens's father was not good at managing money; -----, the family went deeply into debt.**
 A) as a result B) similarly
 C) by the time D) unlike
 E) however
15. **Samuel's father died ----- Samuel was eleven years old.**
 A) when B) although
 C) consequently D) owing to
 E) on the other hand
16. **----- 2001, 'Doctors Without Borders' had 2500 volunteers working in 80 countries around the world.**
 A) So that B) Due to
 C) In addition to D) Instead
 E) Until
17. **----- some people, most people think that Chicago is one of the most interesting cities in the United States.**
 A) But B) Before
 C) Unlike D) Moreover
 E) So that
18. **----- 1869, women didn't have right to vote in the USA.**
 A) In addition to B) But
 C) Until D) Instead of
 E) In spite of
19. **Scrooge was visited by ghosts ----- he refused to donate money to the poor.**
 A) because B) therefore
 C) thanks to D) in case
 E) if
20. **----- working as a navigator on the steamboats, Samuel began to write stories for newspapers.**
 A) Because B) Instead
 C) Although D) Despite
 E) While

21. 'Doctors Without Borders' won the Nobel Prize for Peace ----- their humanitarian assistance to people around the world.
A) because B) due to
C) while D) on the other hand
E) moreover
22. ----- Al Capone didn't smuggle liquor, he wouldn't be rich.
A) Although B) Besides
C) If D) Unlike
E) Except for
23. Some women believed women should not be involved in politics, ----- many others wanted the right to vote.
A) so B) regardless of
C) whenever D) moreover
E) while
24. The ghosts visited Scrooge ----- show how badly he behaved to people.
A) in addition to B) in order to
C) unless D) whether
E) regardless of
25. Twain's books are appreciated for their humor ----- their interesting descriptions of life.
A) whenever B) after
C) besides D) though
E) unless
26. The organization helps people ----- their nationality, race, religion, ethnicity, sex, or political opinions.
A) regardless of B) for fear that
C) consequently D) before
E) however
27. It was said that the fire started when a cow knocked over an oil lamp; -----, this couldn't proved yet.
A) in spite of B) however
C) so long as D) due to
E) for example
28. ----- women have right to vote in some countries, women don't have this right in other countries.
A) While B) However
C) So D) Because of
E) As
29. Charles had to work long hours ----- his father was unable to pay the debts.
A) contrary to B) after
C) thus D) but
E) because
30. Tom Sawyer engages in much mischief; -----, he has a kind heart.
A) so that B) unlike
C) on the other hand D) due to
E) until
31. ----- medical volunteers like doctors and nurses, there are some non-medical volunteers who work for Doctors Without Borders.
A) Before B) Regardless of
C) In addition to D) After
E) Whenever
32. ----- 20 years, the city completely rebuilt.
A) After B) In addition to
C) Because of D) While
E) However
33. ----- the United States, New Zealand recognized to women right to vote.
A) Because B) Due to
C) Though D) Before
E) For fear that
34. Scrooge became a kind and generous man ----- he was visited by ghosts.
A) moreover B) after
C) consequently D) despite
E) instead
35. Samuel Clemens began to write stories for newspapers ----- he was a young man.
A) when B) as soon as
C) by the time D) as a result
E) unlike
36. Their assistance is given in response to all kinds of disasters ----- famines, earthquakes, and wars.
A) furthermore B) in order that
C) by the time D) such as
E) as soon as
37. ----- African-American people, many immigrants from Eastern Europe arrived in Chicago.
A) Therefore B) On the other hand
C) As a result D) In case
E) Besides
38. Leaders ----- Susan Anthony and Elizabeth C. Stanton persuaded many people that women should vote.
A) such as B) so long as
C) owing to D) in order to
E) thanks to
39. ----- Charles's father was unable to pay the debts, he was sent to prison.
A) When B) Instead
C) If D) Due to
E) However
40. Tom was working at the task of painting a fence, -- -- he didn't like this boring job.
A) when B) so
C) as a result D) but
E) because

10. Test Zamanlar

1. **When the organization of Doctors Without Borders -- -- in 1971, it consisted of only a few French doctors who wanted to help to people.**
 A) began B) had been beginning
 C) will begin D) begins
 E) has begun
2. **Chicago ---- recently, and social conditions have improved for many people in the city.**
 A) has prospered B) prospered
 C) will prosper D) was prospering
 E) prospers
3. **The volunteers of Doctors Without Borders organization ---- always brave and selfless people who have helped many people.**
 A) were B) had been
 C) will have been D) will be
 E) are
4. **The organization of Doctors Without Borders ---- the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1999.**
 A) had won B) won
 C) will be winning D) has won
 E) is winning
5. **By 2001, the organization of Doctors Without Borders ---- 2500 volunteers working in 80 countries around the world.**
 A) is having B) had had
 C) will have D) has had
 E) has
6. **The organization of Doctors Without Borders ---- to provide basic medical training to local people since it was established in 1971.**
 A) had been helping B) will help
 C) has helped D) helps
 E) helped
7. **Chicago ---- one of the most famous American cities, and many people agree that it is the city that best represents the United States.**
 A) was B) will be
 C) is D) had been
 E) has been
8. **Until about the 1830s, Chicago ---- a minor trading post, but then it grew rapidly.**
 A) was B) would be
 C) will be D) has been
 E) is
9. **Chicago ---- notorious for organized crime during the Prohibition Era of the 1920s when the sale of alcohol was illegal.**
 A) had become B) has become
 C) becomes D) became
 E) will have become
10. **By the time World War II started, Chicago ---- some problems with crime, poverty and racial conflict.**
 A) has experienced B) had experienced
 C) is experiencing D) will experience
 E) experiences
11. **The organization of Doctors Without Borders ---- people by providing emergency health care, vaccinations and medicine so far.**
 A) had been helping B) has helped
 C) will have helped D) helped
 E) is helping
12. **While the population of Chicago ---- quickly, the first skyscrapers was built in the city.**
 A) is growing B) grew
 C) had grown D) was growing
 E) grows
13. **In most countries today, people ---- it is obvious that all adults should have the right to vote in democratic elections.**
 A) thought B) will be thinking
 C) think D) had thought
 E) were thinking
14. **The first part of the United States to recognize women's right to vote ---- Wyoming in the year 1869.**
 A) is B) had been
 C) has been D) will be
 E) was
15. **By the early 19th century, modern democratic forms of government ---- in the United States, Great Britain and some European countries.**
 A) are appearing B) had appeared
 C) appear D) will have appeared
 E) have appeared
16. **In most countries, women are under-represented among political leaders and it is high time the day when women are elected as often as men ----.**
 A) will come B) came
 C) was coming D) has been coming
 E) had come
17. **As soon as we reached the year 1850, some women - ---- to organize in an effort to change the laws regarding women and the vote.**
 A) begin B) began
 C) will begin D) have begun
 E) had been beginning
18. **After 1869, many states ---- women's right to vote, particularly in the Western part of the country.**
 A) recognized B) will have recognized
 C) have recognized D) had been recognizing
 E) are going to recognize
19. **During World War II, people's attitudes ---- increasingly in favour of women having the right to vote.**
 A) change B) were changing
 C) had changed D) have changed
 E) will change
20. **Charles Dickens ---- one of the greatest writers in the history of English literature up to now.**
 A) had been B) has been
 C) is D) will be
 E) was

21. When Charles Dickens's father ----- his debts, Charles was sent to a "workhouse", where he had to work long hours.
 A) didn't pay B) hasn't paid
 C) won't pay D) hadn't been paying
 E) don't pay
22. Charles Dickens wrote many novels during the 19th century, but those novels ----- popular even today.
 A) will have remained B) had remained
 C) remained D) remain
 E) are going to remain
23. I ----- 'A Christmas Carol', written by Charles Dickens, over the last two days because I am responsible for preparing a presentation about it.
 A) had read B) will be reading
 C) read D) have been reading
 E) am reading
24. When Scrooge wakes up, he ----- a kind and generous man who fully appreciates the spirit of the Christmas holiday.
 A) becomes B) had become
 C) has been becoming D) is going to become
 E) became
25. Soon after Charles's father was sent to prison, the family ----- its freedom, but the experience had a lasting effect upon Charles.
 A) regains B) regained
 C) has regained D) had been regaining
 E) will regain
26. Literary experts always ----- Dickens's genius at describing the lives and personalities of the many characters in his books.
 A) admired B) will have admired
 C) had admired D) admire
 E) were admiring
27. Just as Charles Dickens ----- as a journalist in the laws courts, he began writing stories for newspapers.
 A) had worked B) has been working
 C) works D) will work
 E) was working
28. When Charles Dickens was born in England in 1812, his father ----- a clerk who worked for the Navy.
 A) was B) had been
 C) is D) has been
 E) will be
29. Dickens was famous as a public speaker and large crowds ----- to hear his performances.
 A) assemble B) had assembled
 C) has assembled D) will assemble
 E) assembled
30. 'The Adventures of the Tom Sawyer' ----- a boy who engages in much mischief, but who has a kind heart.
 A) will describe B) describes
 C) had described D) has been describing
 E) is going to describe
31. Today, many critics ----- Mark Twain to have been the greatest American writer in the history of American Literature.
 A) considered B) were considering
 C) will consider D) consider
 E) had considered
32. As soon as Samuel's father died, Samuel ----- working to help support his family.
 A) began B) will have begun
 C) begins D) had been beginning
 E) has begun
33. By the time I started to read the story of the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, my friend ----- the book.
 A) has been reading B) had read
 C) reads D) will read
 E) is reading
34. The story of Life on the Mississippi generally ----- the reader a vivid imagine of the people who lived and worked along the Mississippi River.
 A) gave B) gives
 C) was giving D) had given
 E) have been giving
35. People from all strata of different nations still widely - ---- Mark Twain's works today, and his books are appreciated for their humour.
 A) read B) were reading
 C) will read D) have read
 E) had read
36. When Samuel was eleven years old, his father died, and he ----- to write stories for newspapers which are still appreciated today.
 A) had been starting B) started
 C) starts D) will have started
 E) has started
37. The organization of Doctors Without Borders always - ---- people regardless of their nationality, race and religion.
 A) help B) will help
 C) had helped D) have been helping
 E) helped
38. Compared with other large cities, Chicago ----- an affordable place to live, with a high quality of life recently.
 A) has been B) had been
 C) was D) is
 E) will be
39. Volunteers in the organization of Doctors Without Borders always ----- a course before participating in a humanitarian mission.
 A) took B) have taken
 C) had taken D) take
 E) will take
40. After New Zealand recognized women's right to vote in 1893, Australia ----- women to vote.
 A) had been allowing B) will allow
 C) allowed D) allows
 E) has allowed

10. Test Passive

1. In 1999, the Nobel Prize for Peace ---- by the organization known as "Doctors Without Borders."
 A) will be won B) won
 C) has been won D) win
 E) was won
2. 'Doctors Without Borders' believes that people who - ---- from a disaster have the right to receive professional help as soon as possible.
 A) have been suffered B) suffered
 C) are suffered D) suffer
 E) were suffered
3. The volunteers ----- by the organization, but they are not paid in any way for their work.
 A) insure B) were insured
 C) are insured D) have been insured
 E) insured
4. Today compared with other large cities, Chicago ----- as an affordable place to live, with a high quality of life.
 A) was viewed B) has viewed
 C) viewed D) is viewed
 E) views
5. Only in special cases, such as that of a widow who owned land, ----- a woman ----- to vote.
 A) could/allow B) can/allow
 C) may/allow D) should/allow
 E) could/be allowed
 Only'e bağılı devrik yapıya dikkat edin.
6. Many men believed that it was not necessary for women to vote, because they assumed that the husband ----- on behalf of his wife.
 A) would decide B) can be decided
 C) will decide D) decides
 E) must be decided
7. Leaders such as Susan Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton brought attention to this issue, and ----- many people that women should vote.
 A) persuade B) persuaded
 C) had been persuaded D) was persuaded
 E) was being persuaded
8. Charles Dickens ----- one of the greatest writers in the history of English literature so far.
 A) will consider B) was considered
 C) has been considered D) consider
 E) is considered
9. One of Dickens's most famous early novels ----- 'Oliver Twist', which is the story of a young man.
 A) is called B) call
 C) was being called D) called
 E) had been called
10. The name 'Mark Twain' is used ----- water that is just deep enough to be navigated safely.
 A) to describe B) described
 C) describing D) being described
 E) to have been described
11. A special course before participating in a humanitarian mission ----- by volunteers.
 A) can take B) may take
 C) must be taken D) must take
 E) must have taken
12. Mobsters such as Al Capone became rich by smuggling liquor, and many people ----- in conflicts between rival gangs of criminals.
 A) had been killed B) are killed
 C) killed D) were killed
 E) had killed
13. In 1871, the Chicago city ----- by a massive forest fire and many lives were lost.
 A) destroyed B) destroy
 C) was destroyed D) had been destroyed
 E) would be destroyed
14. In most countries today, people think it is obvious that all adults ----- the right to vote in elections.
 A) should have B) had to have
 C) must have had D) may have
 E) would have had
15. The movement ----- as the "woman suffrage movement", because the word "suffrage" means voting.
 A) had known B) will know
 C) was known D) had been known
 E) knows
16. In those days, some women also ----- that women should not be involved in politics, but many others wanted the right to vote.
 A) were believed B) would be believed
 C) believed D) may not believe
 E) are believed
17. Charles Dickens ----- many of his novels during the nineteenth century, but those novels remain popular even today.
 A) had written B) was written
 C) would be written D) wrote
 E) has been written
18. Each month, the newspaper ----- another chapter of Dickens's latest novel, which he wrote for it.
 A) must publish B) was published
 C) will be published D) published
 E) may be published
19. The story is famous for the heroic act of sacrifice that ----- by one character for the benefit of the others.
 A) made B) would make
 C) is made D) had been made
 E) will be made
20. The novels of Charles Dickens ----- the reader to experience the life of nineteenth century London
 A) will be allowed B) are allowed
 C) were allowed D) allow
 E) had allowed

10. Test RC

1. The volunteers of this organization are brave and selfless people ----- efforts have relieved the suffering of millions of people.
A) where B) when
C) which D) why
E) whose
2. The assistance provided by 'Doctors Without Borders' is given in response to all kinds of disasters, some of ----- are famines, earthquakes and wars.
A) which B) whom
C) where D) whose
E) when
3. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer contains several funny scenes, one of ----- is about convincing his friends to do the boring task of painting a fence.
A) when B) whose
C) which D) where
E) whom
4. Charles Dickens, ----- father was a clerk for the Navy, was born in England in 1812.
A) who B) which
C) why D) where
E) whose
5. Chicago became notorious for organized crime during the Prohibition Era of the 1920s, ----- the sale of alcohol was illegal.
A) why B) when
C) when D) which
E) who
6. 1882 was the year ----- the first skyscraper was built in Chicago.
A) why B) when
C) who D) where
E) which
7. There are great writers in the history of English literature, one of ----- is Charles Dickens.
A) where B) which
C) whom D) whose
E) who
8. After World War I, women gained the right to vote in some countries, some of ----- were Canada, the United States and Great Britain.
A) who B) whose
C) why D) which
E) when
9. O'Hare International's location has made it a major port and business centre, ----- the industrial products of the American Midwest are shipped overseas.
A) why B) which
C) where D) when
E) who
10. Many states recognized women's right to vote, particularly in the western part of the country, ----- women had a high social status.
A) where B) why
C) when D) who
E) which
11. When Charles's father was unable to pay the debts, Charles was sent to a workhouse ----- he had to work long hours and Charles's father was sent to prison.
A) who B) whose
C) why D) where
E) when
12. Mark Twain had great works in American literature, some of ----- were Tom Sawyer, Life on the Mississippi and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.
A) when B) whom
C) which D) why
E) who
13. The earliest of Mark Twain's really famous novels was 'the Adventures of Tom Sawyer', ----- tells about a boy ----- engages in many interesting adventures.
A) who/who B) which/which
C) where/who D) which/who
E) when/where
14. Doctors Without Borders consisted of only a few French doctors in 1971 ----- it began to help people.
A) when B) whose
C) whom D) where
E) which
15. There are non-medical volunteers ----- work for 'Doctors Without Borders' in positions of administration or logistics.
A) why B) whose
C) who D) when
E) why
16. The reason ----- 'Doctors Without Borders' was set up is to help people who suffer from natural disasters.
A) whose B) why
C) when D) whom
E) where
17. Chicago is a place ----- many African-American people moved from the southern United States.
A) where B) where
C) who D) why
E) when
18. Chicago is famous for its many attractions, some of ----- are the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum of Natural History and the Shedd Aquarium.
A) who B) where
C) why D) when
E) which
19. In view of Women's efforts ----- were very important to winning the war, people were increasingly in favor of women having the right to vote between 1914-1918.
A) when B) whom
C) which D) where
E) why
20. A tale of Two Cities is famous for the heroic act of sacrifice ----- is made by one character for the benefit of the others.
A) which B) whose
C) who D) whom
E) when

10. Test NC

1. ----- the aim of 'the Doctors Without Borders' is to help people is known by everyone across the world.
 A) Who B) Whose
 C) Where D) That
 E) When
2. Most people know ----- Chicago's famous attractions are situated.
 A) which B) when
 C) who D) where
 E) why
3. ----- makes me happy in 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer' is that Huck starts to live with a family.
 A) What B) Who
 C) When D) Why
 E) Where
4. ----- is 18 years old can vote in democratic elections in most countries.
 A) However B) Whichever
 C) Whoever D) Whenever
 E) Wherever
5. Most people are indecisive about ----- women should vote or not.
 A) whether B) which
 C) when D) where
 E) if
6. ----- drives me crazy about women rights is some people's worthless ideas about their right to vote.
 A) Who B) Where
 C) What D) Why
 E) When
7. ----- C. Dickens is the greatest writer in the history of English literature or not is still a debatable topic.
 A) Whichever B) Wherever
 C) Whoever D) Whether
 E) Whenever
8. In Charles Dickens' time, ----- was unable to pay his/her debts, he/she was sent to workhouse where the person had to work long hours.
 A) whoever B) whenever
 C) wherever D) whomever
 E) whichever
9. Many critics consider ----- Mark Twain has been the greatest American writer.
 A) who B) which
 C) that D) when
 E) where
10. The fundamental ideas of 'Doctors Without Borders' is ----- people who suffer from a disaster have the right to receive professional help as soon as possible.
 A) where B) what
 C) when D) who
 E) that
11. 'Doctors Without Borders' can go ----- people need help in order to survive.
 A) whenever B) whichever
 C) whoever D) however
 E) wherever
12. ----- the aim of 'Doctors Without Borders' is is to help people and support them.
 A) Who B) What
 C) When D) Where
 E) Why
13. It is not known ----- there was a big fire in Chicago but there has been some ideas about the time of it.
 A) whose B) when
 C) which D) whom
 E) who
14. ----- makes Chicago is an important city in the world is that it represents the United States.
 A) What B) Who
 C) Where D) Whose
 E) When
15. Women should be respected ----- they live and ----- age it is.
 A) wherever/whoever B) whenever/whichever
 C) whichever/whenever D) whoever/wherever
 E) wherever/whatever
16. I really wonder ----- women did in order gain the right to vote before given that right.
 A) who B) what
 C) when D) which
 E) why
17. We are lucky ----- we can read most of the important writers such as Charles Dickens and Mark Twain.
 A) why B) who
 C) that D) which
 E) when
18. In one of Charles Dickens' stories, there was a character Ebenezer Scrooge, who was shown ----- badly he has behaved in his dreams while sleeping.
 A) which B) how
 C) who D) when
 E) where
19. ----- reads 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer' enjoys while reading it.
 A) Whichever B) Whatever
 C) Wherever D) Whoever
 E) Whenever
20. If a person wants to read the stories of Charles Dickens, he or she can choose ----- story they want among many stories of C. Dickens.
 A) whenever B) whichever
 C) whatever D) whoever
 E) wherever

Bak sen is is mi :P

10. Test Prepositions of time

1. ----- writing many more novels and many stories of his travels around the world, Mark Twain died in 1910.
A) In B) To
C) Between D) After
E) From
2. Only ----- a long struggle did women gained the right to vote.
A) in B) on
C) at D) for
E) after
3. Over the years, 'Doctors Without Borders' grew rapidly, and ----- 2001, it had had 2500 volunteers.
A) on B) by
C) at D) between
E) for
4. Twain's books are appreciated for their humour, and for their vivid descriptions of life ----- 19th century America.
A) in B) on
C) at D) since
E) for
5. Charles's family regained freedom ----- a few years.
A) on B) at
C) from D) between
E) after
6. Chicago became notorious for organised crime ----- the prohibition era of the 1920s, when the sale of alcohol was illegal.
A) on B) from
C) under D) since
E) during
7. Scrooge is visited by ghosts ----- his past, present and future life.
A) on B) at
C) by D) from
E) since
8. ----- his career, Mark Twain's writing was often based on the world around him.
A) On B) At
C) Since D) Over
E) Throughout
9. ----- over 50 years, 'Doctors Without Borders' has been providing medical care to those in need.
A) In B) From
C) Since D) For
E) Around
10. ----- about the year 1850, some women had already began to organise in an effort to change the laws regarding women and the vote.
A) In B) At
C) Since D) For
E) By
11. 'Doctors Without Borders' sent teams to provide medical assistance ----- the Ebola outbreak in West Africa.
A) to B) at
C) from D) during
E) by
12. ----- 1893, Australia allowed women to vote, and so did the Scandinavian countries.
A) In B) On
C) For D) From
E) Between
13. The Miracle Mile has been a destination for both locals and tourists ----- many years.
A) in B) on
C) from D) for
E) since
14. ----- the following decades, many other states after Wyoming recognised women's right to vote.
A) For B) On
C) At D) During
E) Since
15. ----- about the 1830s, Chicago was a minor trading post.
A) For B) Among
C) On D) Between
E) Until
16. ----- the early 19th century, modern democratic forms of government had appeared in the US, the UK, and some European countries.
A) On B) By
C) At D) For
E) Since
17. ----- 1999, the Nobel Prize for peace was won by the organisation known as "Doctors Without Borders."
A) At B) On
C) In D) Since
E) For
18. Dickens wrote his many novels ----- the 19th century, but they remain popular even today.
A) on B) at
C) for D) during
E) since
19. In the book 'A Christmas Carol', a stingy old man refuses to give his employee a day off work ----- Christmas.
A) in B) on
C) at D) from
E) by
20. ----- the decades following World War II, Chicago experienced some problems with crime, poverty, and racial conflict.
A) At B) On
C) In D) Under
E) Since



10. Test Prepositions of Place and Movement

1. **'Doctors Without Borders' consisted of only a few French doctors who wanted to provide humanitarian aid ----- people in disaster areas.**
 A) in B) on
 C) at D) to
 E) into
 2. **Charles Dickens is considered one of the greatest writers ----- the history of English literature.**
 A) in B) at
 C) on D) by
 E) among
 3. **Located ----- the middle of North America, Chicago has derived much benefits ----- its geography.**
 A) on/in B) on/at
 C) in/from D) at/by
 E) in/into
 4. **Mark Twain was born ----- the American state of Missouri in 1835.**
 A) in B) on
 C) at D) from
 E) into
 5. **Many African-American People moved ----- Chicago - ----- the southern United States.**
 A) to/from B) in/on
 C) on/at D) at/by
 E) from/from
 6. **People who suffer ----- a disaster have the right to receive professional help as soon as possible.**
 A) on B) at
 C) by D) from
 E) down
 7. **Mark Twain took a job as a navigator on the steamboats that travelled ----- and ----- the Mississippi River.**
 A) up/down B) between/among
 C) in/out D) at/down
 E) between/on
 8. **Some men were denied the right of vote if they were poor or belonged to a racial minority group, but gradually this right was extended ----- all men.**
 A) in B) from
 C) at D) to
 E) under
 9. **Clemens gained much knowledge about life ----- the river when he was working as a navigator.**
 A) on B) at
 C) from D) in
 E) between
 10. **----- most countries today, people think it is obvious that all adults should have the right to vote in democratic elections.**
 A) In B) On
 C) At D) From
 E) By
 11. **Some cities ----- the USA may be more glamorous, but many people agree that Chicago is the city that best represents the US.**
 A) at B) in
 C) on D) up
 E) down
 12. **----- most countries, women are under-represented - ----- political leaders.**
 A) on/by B) in/into
 C) in/among D) by/at
 E) in/between
 13. **People who owed money were sent ----- prison in the past, that's why Charles Dickens' family was jailed.**
 A) on B) to
 C) at D) from
 E) by
 14. **'Doctors Without Borders' had 2500 volunteers working ----- 80 countries ----- the world in 2001.**
 A) in/on B) in/by
 C) on/in D) at/from
 E) in/around
 15. **Literary experts admire his genius at describing the lives and personalities of the characters ----- his books.**
 A) in B) at
 C) on D) by
 E) to
 16. **----- countries such as the USA and Great Britain, women could not yet vote before Scandinavia.**
 A) In B) At
 C) From D) By
 E) Down
 17. **When Charles's father was unable to pay the debts, Charles was sent ----- a workhouse.**
 A) in B) on
 C) to D) among
 E) at
 18. **Chicago grew rapidly as the most important town ----- the rapidly developing areas of the midwestern United States.**
 A) on B) up
 C) in D) between
 E) into
 19. **The name Mark Twain was taken ----- the term used on riverboat to mean 'deep enough'.**
 A) on B) at
 C) among D) into
 E) from
 20. **An organisation ----- Belgium won Nobel Prize for its humanitarian assistance to people around the world, ----- areas that have been struck by disaster.**
 A) in/in B) from/on
 C) in/on D) at/on
 E) by/at



Other preps

10. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone1

1. **Volunteers promise to abide by a code of professional ethics, and ---- neutral in any conflicts within a disaster area.**
 A) having remained B) to remain
 C) to have remained D) remaining
 E) remained
2. **The volunteers have helped people by providing emergency health care, vaccinations, medicine, water, and basic food, and also by ---- improved water and sanitation systems.**
 A) to develop B) develop
 C) developing D) to be developed
 E) developed
3. **In many areas, Doctors Without Borders has also helped ---- basic medical training to local people.**
 A) provided B) to provide
 C) being provided D) providing
 E) to be provided
4. **Mobsters such as Al Capone became rich by ---- liquor, and many people were killed in conflicts between rival gangs of criminals.**
 A) being smuggled B) to smuggle
 C) to be smuggling D) smuggling
 E) to be smuggled
5. **It took quite a long period of time for women ---- the right to vote in most part of the world.**
 A) gained B) gaining
 C) to gain D) to be gained
 E) to have gained
6. **Only in special cases, such as that of a widow who owned land, could a woman be allowed ----.**
 A) vote B) to vote
 C) to be voting D) voting
 E) having voted
7. **Many men believed that it was not necessary for women ----, because they assumed that the husband should decide on behalf of his wife.**
 A) being voted B) to have voted
 C) to be voting D) voting
 E) to vote
8. **Women's movement to gain the right to vote was known as the 'woman suffrage' movement, because the word "suffrage" means ----.**
 A) to vote B) having voted
 C) to have voted D) voting
 E) to be voting
9. **Australia also allowed women ---- in 1893, and so did the Scandinavian countries of northern Europe.**
 A) to vote B) having voted
 C) to have voted D) voting
 E) to be voting
10. **Women in Canada, and Scandinavian countries of northern Europe struggled ---- the right to vote.**
 A) having gained B) to have gained
 C) gaining D) to gain
 E) to be gained
11. **Today, it seems difficult ---- that women were not allowed to vote only a few generations ago and that they have just recently got that right.**
 A) having believed B) believing
 C) believe D) to be believed
 E) to believe
12. **Literary experts admire Charles Dickens' genius at ---- the lives and personalities of the many characters in his books.**
 A) to describe B) to be described
 C) describing D) to have described
 E) described
13. **Charles Dickens's father was not good at ---- money, and the family soon went deeply into debt.**
 A) having been managed B) to be managing
 C) manage D) to manage
 E) managing
14. **When Charles's father was unable ---- the debts, Charles was sent to a workhouse, where he had to work long hours.**
 A) having paid B) to pay
 C) having been paid D) to be paid
 E) paying
15. **Oliver Twist, one of the most famous early novels, exposed the conditions that faced the poor people of London, and helped ---- reforms aimed at improving those conditions.**
 A) encouraging B) being encouraged
 C) to encourage D) having encouraged
 E) to be encouraged
16. **The workers on the Mississippi River used a term to describe water that is just enough ---- safely.**
 A) navigating B) being navigated
 C) having navigated D) to be navigated
 E) to be navigating
17. **Samuel Clemens learned much about human behaviour by ---- many people on the boats and along the river.**
 A) observed B) observing
 C) to observe D) to be observing
 E) having observed
18. **The novels of Charles Dickens allow the reader ---- the life of nineteenth century London, showing the poverty and injustice that were so common.**
 A) experiencing B) to experience
 C) to be experienced D) experienced
 E) to have experienced
19. **Mark Twain's books are appreciated for their humor, for their interesting descriptions of life, and for ---- both the good and evil that people can do.**
 A) to be showing B) showed
 C) to be showed D) showing
 E) to show
20. **Today, it seems difficult to believe that women were not allowed ---- only a few generations ago.**
 A) voting B) to be voting
 C) having voted D) to vote
 E) having been voted

10. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone2

1. In 1999, the Nobel Prize for Peace was won by the organization ----- as '*Doctors Without Borders*'.
 A) to have been known B) to know
 C) having known D) known
 E) knowing
2. '*Doctors Without Borders*' is the English name of the organization, ----- in Belgium, which won the prize for its humanitarian assistance to people..
 A) to base B) having based
 C) basing D) to be based
 E) based
3. The assistance ----- by *Doctors Without Borders* is given in response to all kinds of disasters, such as famines, earthquakes, and wars.
 A) provided B) having provided
 C) to provide D) providing
 E) to be provided
4. These stories were very popular with the readers, - ----- Dickens to begin writing entire novels for the newspapers.
 A) led B) to be led
 C) to be leading D) to lead
 E) leading
5. Some people agree that Chicago is the best city ----- the United States.
 A) to represent B) represented
 C) representing D) to be represented
 E) having been represented
6. Chicago is famous for its many attractions, ----- the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum of Natural History and the Shedd Aquarium.
 A) to be included B) to include
 C) to have included D) including
 E) included
7. The first part of the United States ----- women's right to vote was Wyoming, in the year 1869.
 A) having been recognized B) recognized
 C) to be recognizing D) to be recognized
 E) to recognize
8. In most countries, women are under-represented among political leaders, so there is still progress -----.
 A) having made B) to be made
 C) being made D) making
 E) to have made
9. The novel *Oliver Twist* exposed the conditions that faced the poor people of London, and helped to encourage reforms ----- at improving the conditions.
 A) aimed B) to be aiming
 C) to aim D) aim
 E) to have aimed
10. The United States was not the first country ----- women's right to vote at the national level, and actually it did that much later..
 A) having been recognized B) recognized
 C) to be recognizing D) to be recognized
 E) to recognize
11. The novel *Oliver Twist* exposed the conditions ----- the poor people of London, and helped to encourage reforms aimed at improving those conditions.
 A) to have faced B) facing
 C) to be faced D) faced
 E) to face
12. When Scrooge wakes up, he becomes a kind and generous man ----- the spirit of the Christmas holiday.
 A) appreciating B) to appreciate
 C) appreciated D) to be appreciated
 E) having been appreciated
13. The story in *A Tale of Two Cities* is famous for the heroic act of sacrifice ----- by one character for the benefit of the others.
 A) having made B) to make
 C) making D) made
 E) to be made
14. Samuel Clemens began using his pen name, Mark Twain and this name is taken from a term ----- by the men who worked on the Mississippi River.
 A) used B) using
 C) to use D) to be used
 E) having used
15. *Doctors Without Borders* won the prize for its humanitarian assistance to people around the world - ----- by disaster.
 A) striking B) having been struck
 C) having struck D) to strike
 E) to be struck
16. Chicago, ----- as an affordable place to live with a high quality of life, has efficient transportation and many beautiful parks along the Lake Michigan shoreline.
 A) viewed B) having viewed
 C) to view D) to be viewed
 E) viewing
17. Chicago, ----- on the shores of Lake Michigan, has become a major port and business center.
 A) having situated B) to be situated
 C) situating D) to situate
 E) situated
18. The city, ----- by a fire in 1871, took about 20 years for it to be completely rebuilt
 A) destroying B) to be destroyed
 C) to destroy D) destroyed
 E) having destroyed
19. Charles Dickens, ----- one of the greatest writers in English literature, wrote his many novels during the nineteenth century.
 A) considered B) to consider
 C) having considered D) considering
 E) to be considered
20. Samuel Clemens began using his pen name, Mark Twain and this name is taken from a term that was used by the men ----- on the Mississippi River.
 A) worked B) to have worked
 C) to be working D) to work
 E) working

10. Test Gerund – Infinitive – Zone3

1. **Volunteers must first take a course before ----- in a humanitarian mission.**
 A) to participate B) participated
 C) participating D) to be participated
 E) having participated
2. **When ----- in 1971, *Doctors Without Borders* consisted of only a few French doctors who wanted to provide humanitarian aid to people in disaster areas.**
 A) established B) to establish
 C) having established D) to be established
 E) establishing
3. **Although ----- neutral in any conflicts within a disaster area, *Doctors Without Borders* does speak out against abuses of human rights.**
 A) to have remained B) to remain
 C) having been remained D) remained
 E) remaining
4. **----- in the middle of North America, Chicago has derived much benefit from its geography.**
 A) To locate B) Locating
 C) Located D) Having located
 E) To be located
5. **----- by a fire in 1871, Chicago needed 20 years to be completely rebuilt.**
 A) To destroy B) Having been destroyed
 C) Having destroyed D) To be destroyed
 E) Destroying
6. **----- with other large cities, Chicago is viewed as an affordable place to live, with a high quality of life.**
 A) Compared B) To be compared
 C) Having compared D) To compare
 E) Comparing
7. **While -----, Ebenezer Scrooge, a character in one of Charles Dickens's famous novels, is visited by ghosts from his past, present and future.**
 A) sleep B) to sleep
 C) slept D) to be sleeping
 E) sleeping
8. **His another famous novel *Life on the Mississippi* describes many interesting characters similar to those Twain actually observed while ----- on a steamboat.**
 A) worked B) to work
 C) working D) to be working
 E) having worked
9. **In the story, Huck and Jim travel north along the Mississippi, ----- to reach the areas where slavery is not allowed.**
 A) to have hoped B) to hope
 C) to be hoped D) hoping
 E) hoped
10. **Mark Twain died in 1910, after ----- many novels and many stories of his travels around the world.**
 A) to be written B) writing
 C) having been written D) written
 E) to write
11. **----- in Belgium, *Doctors Without Borders* won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1999 for its humanitarian assistance to people affected by disaster.**
 A) Based B) To be based
 C) Basing D) To base
 E) Having based
12. **Before ----- in a humanitarian mission, volunteers for *Doctors Without Borders* must complete a course and agree to abide by a code of professional ethics.**
 A) participated B) having participated
 C) participating D) to participate
 E) to be participated
13. **----- during the 19th century, Dickens' novels remain popular today, thanks to his genius in describing complex characters.**
 A) To be written B) To write
 C) Having written D) Writing
 E) Written
14. **----- as a journalist, Dickens quickly became known for his stories, which were enjoyed by many.**
 A) To be employed B) To employ
 C) Employing D) Employed
 E) Having employed
15. **----- poverty and injustice as a child, Dickens was inspired to write about these themes in his novels.**
 A) To experience B) Having experienced
 C) To be experienced D) Experienced
 E) To have experienced
16. **----- the conditions of poor people in London, his novel *Oliver Twist* helped encourage reforms.**
 A) Exposed B) To be exposed
 C) Having been exposed D) Exposing
 E) To be exposing
17. **----- as one of the great figures of English literature, Dickens's novels provide a glimpse into the life of nineteenth century London.**
 A) Viewed B) To view
 C) To be viewed D) Viewing
 E) Having viewed
18. **----- the many people on the boats and along the river, Clemens learned much about human behavior.**
 A) Having been observed B) To observed
 C) Observing D) Observed
 E) To be observed
19. **----- by many to be the greatest American writer, Twain wrote many more novels and stories of his travels around the world before he died in 1910.**
 A) Considered B) To be considered
 C) Having considered D) Considering
 E) To consider
20. **----- his pen name, Mark Twain, Clemens wrote stories for newspapers as a young man.**
 A) To use B) Having been used
 C) To be used D) Used
 E) Using

ANSWER KEYS

Bağlaçlar Cevap Anahtarı

1. Test	2. Test	3. Test	4. Test	5. Test	6. Test	7. Test	8. Test	9. Test	10. Test
1. C	1. B	1. B	1. E	1. C	1. D	1. E	1. D	1. D	1. D
2. B	2. A	2. C	2. D	2. B	2. E	2. D	2. C	2. A	2. C
3. C	3. E	3. E	3. A	3. E	3. A	3. B	3. B	3. B	3. D
4. A	4. D	4. A	4. D	4. D	4. E	4. E	4. D	4. C	4. B
5. E	5. C	5. A	5. B	5. A	5. D	5. C	5. E	5. A	5. C
6. D	6. A	6. E	6. D	6. B	6. C	6. B	6. E	6. A	6. C
7. C	7. E	7. D	7. A	7. D	7. C	7. C	7. D	7. C	7. E
8. E	8. C	8. E	8. E	8. C	8. E	8. B	8. E	8. E	8. D
9. B	9. D	9. B	9. D	9. D	9. D	9. A	9. C	9. A	9. C
10. A	10. A	10. B	10. B	10. E	10. C	10. E	10. A	10. D	10. B
11. D	11. D	11. E	11. B	11. D	11. C	11. A	11. B	11. E	11. A
12. E	12. E	12. A	12. B	12. C	12. B	12. D	12. E	12. D	12. B
13. A	13. C	13. D	13. A	13. A	13. C	13. C	13. A	13. A	13. D
14. E	14. E	14. C	14. E	14. E	14. D	14. A	14. C	14. D	14. A
15. C	15. D	15. B	15. A	15. C	15. C	15. E	15. B	15. C	15. A
16. E	16. A	16. C	16. C	16. E	16. B	16. D	16. E	16. B	16. E
17. B	17. B	17. C	17. D	17. B	17. A	17. C	17. C	17. A	17. C
18. D	18. C	18. E	18. C	18. C	18. C	18. A	18. E	18. B	18. C
19. C	19. C	19. C	19. B	19. E	19. C	19. B	19. A	19. C	19. A
20. A	20. C	20. C	20. E	20. B	20. D	20. D	20. D	20. E	20. E
21. C	21. D	21. E	21. D	21. C	21. C	21. C	21. A	21. A	21. B
22. E	22. C	22. C	22. A	22. B	22. B	22. B	22. B	22. D	22. C
23. D	23. E	23. E	23. E	23. A	23. E	23. D	23. B	23. A	23. E
24. C	24. A	24. B	24. E	24. D	24. A	24. D	24. C	24. E	24. B
25. D	25. E	25. D	25. B	25. A	25. D	25. A	25. B	25. A	25. C
26. C	26. B	26. A	26. D	26. B	26. B	26. D	26. D	26. D	26. A
27. B	27. C	27. D	27. A	27. C	27. C	27. B	27. C	27. E	27. B
28. D	28. D	28. C	28. B	28. E	28. E	28. E	28. A	28. A	28. A
29. D	29. B	29. D	29. D	29. B	29. C	29. D	29. E	29. C	29. E
30. B	30. A	30. E	30. A	30. D	30. B	30. E	30. B	30. B	30. C
31. C	31. C	31. C	31. C	31. D	31. A	31. A	31. E	31. C	31. C
32. C	32. D	32. B	32. B	32. C	32. D	32. B	32. A	32. A	32. A
33. E	33. E	33. B	33. A	33. B	33. A	33. C	33. A	33. D	33. D
34. D	34. A	34. C	34. B	34. C	34. E	34. C	34. D	34. C	34. B
35. D	35. B	35. D	35. C	35. E	35. D	35. A	35. C	35. A	35. A
36. C	36. E	36. C	36. D	36. D	36. C	36. E	36. B	36. B	36. D
37. A	37. A	37. B	37. E	37. B	37. A	37. D	37. B	37. C	37. E
38. B	38. C	38. A	38. D	38. C	38. D	38. B	38. D	38. D	38. A
39. C	39. D	39. E	39. B	39. E	39. A	39. E	39. B	39. E	39. A
40. E	40. C	40. A	40. C	40. B	40. B	40. A	40. D	40. B	40. D

Zamanlar Cevap Anahtarı

1. Test	2. Test	3. Test	4. Test	5. Test	6. Test	7. Test	8. Test	9. Test	10. Test
1. D	1. A	1. D	1. C	1. C	1. A	1. A	1. A	1. C	1. A
2. A	2. B	2. A	2. A	2. A	2. C	2. B	2. D	2. A	2. A
3. A	3. A	3. C	3. B	3. D	3. D	3. C	3. B	3. E	3. E
4. C	4. E	4. D	4. A	4. B	4. E	4. D	4. C	4. A	4. B
5. E	5. C	5. A	5. D	5. A	5. B	5. A	5. C	5. B	5. B
6. B	6. E	6. C	6. B	6. E	6. A	6. B	6. E	6. B	6. C
7. B	7. A	7. A	7. B	7. A	7. C	7. C	7. D	7. C	7. C
8. D	8. B	8. E	8. D	8. C	8. A	8. C	8. B	8. B	8. A
9. C	9. B	9. C	9. B	9. B	9. E	9. B	9. C	9. E	9. D
10. B	10. D	10. E	10. C	10. C	10. A	10. A	10. E	10. B	10. B
11. B	11. B	11. D	11. D	11. A	11. B	11. C	11. C	11. C	11. B
12. B	12. C	12. A	12. C	12. C	12. B	12. E	12. C	12. A	12. D
13. C	13. A	13. A	13. A	13. A	13. D	13. C	13. A	13. D	13. C
14. B	14. C	14. B	14. E	14. B	14. A	14. B	14. C	14. B	14. E
15. C	15. A	15. A	15. A	15. A	15. B	15. A	15. C	15. C	15. B
16. E	16. C	16. A	16. C	16. C	16. C	16. D	16. A	16. E	16. B
17. A	17. A	17. E	17. B	17. A	17. B	17. B	17. D	17. C	17. B
18. D	18. B	18. D	18. A	18. D	18. A	18. A	18. A	18. A	18. A
19. B	19. C	19. A	19. C	19. B	19. A	19. E	19. A	19. A	19. B
20. C	20. A	20. B	20. A	20. B	20. C	20. C	20. C	20. D	20. B
21. D	21. B	21. D	21. B	21. A	21. D	21. B	21. C	21. A	21. A
22. B	22. C	22. C	22. B	22. D	22. E	22. A	22. A	22. E	22. D
23. C	23. A	23. A	23. C	23. B	23. C	23. B	23. B	23. A	23. D
24. A	24. E	24. B	24. B	24. B	24. A	24. B	24. D	24. A	24. A
25. C	25. A	25. D	25. E	25. B	25. B	25. D	25. D	25. C	25. B
26. D	26. B	26. C	26. A	26. C	26. D	26. B	26. A	26. D	26. D
27. A	27. D	27. A	27. B	27. A	27. C	27. A	27. A	27. B	27. E
28. D	28. B	28. B	28. C	28. B	28. B	28. B	28. B	28. A	28. A
29. C	29. C	29. E	29. A	29. A	29. A	29. C	29. C	29. D	29. E
30. A	30. A	30. A	30. B	30. C	30. A	30. A	30. C	30. C	30. B
31. C	31. B	31. B	31. C	31. E	31. B	31. D	31. E	31. A	31. D
32. E	32. A	32. A	32. B	32. C	32. A	32. A	32. A	32. B	32. A
33. C	33. B	33. C	33. B	33. A	33. C	33. D	33. C	33. D	33. B
34. A	34. A	34. B	34. B	34. C	34. A	34. A	34. B	34. B	34. B
35. A	35. A	35. A	35. D	35. D	35. A	35. B	35. E	35. A	35. A
36. E	36. B	36. C	36. A	36. C	36. C	36. A	36. A	36. D	36. B
37. E	37. A	37. E	37. C	37. B	37. B	37. A	37. C	37. A	37. A
38. B	38. C	38. B	38. B	38. A	38. A	38. B	38. C	38. E	38. A
39. E	39. B	39. A	39. A	39. C	39. C	39. B	39. B	39. A	39. D
40. A	40. C	40. A	40. D	40. A	40. A	40. D	40. C	40. C	40. C

Passive Cevap Anahtarı

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

RC Cevap Anahtarı

1. Test	2. Test	3. Test	4. Test	5. Test	6. Test	7. Test	8. Test	9. Test	10. Test
1. D	1. D	1. D	1. C	1. B	1. B	1. D	1. C	1. C	1. E
2. C	2. C	2. A	2. A	2. C	2. E	2. E	2. A	2. A	2. A
3. D	3. B	3. B	3. E	3. C	3. C	3. A	3. C	3. C	3. C
4. A	4. C	4. A	4. D	4. D	4. D	4. D	4. D	4. D	4. E
5. D	5. C	5. C	5. C	5. A	5. A	5. C	5. A	5. D	5. B
6. B	6. E	6. D	6. C	6. B	6. B	6. C	6. B	6. A	6. B
7. E	7. B	7. B	7. B	7. E	7. C	7. B	7. D	7. C	7. C
8. B	8. C	8. D	8. B	8. C	8. A	8. A	8. C	8. D	8. D
9. E	9. D	9. A	9. A	9. A	9. A	9. D	9. B	9. C	9. C
10. A	10. A	10. B	10. E	10. B	10. B	10. B	10. E	10. A	10. A
11. A	11. B	11. A	11. D	11. D	11. A	11. B	11. C	11. D	11. D
12. B	12. A	12. E	12. C	12. A	12. C	12. A	12. A	12. B	12. C
13. E	13. D	13. B	13. C	13. B	13. D	13. E	13. E	13. A	13. D
14. A	14. E	14. A	14. B	14. A	14. D	14. C	14. B	14. B	14. A
15. B	15. C	15. B	15. A	15. B	15. D	15. E	15. C	15. E	15. C
16. D	16. D	16. E	16. E	16. B	16. B	16. E	16. A	16. E	16. B
17. C	17. C	17. D	17. C	17. E	17. C	17. D	17. B	17. C	17. B
18. D	18. B	18. B	18. B	18. A	18. C	18. B	18. E	18. E	18. E
19. A	19. E	19. C	19. C	19. A	19. C	19. B	19. C	19. B	19. C
20. C	20. D	20. D	20. D	20. A	20. B	20. B	20. D	20. E	20. A
21. A	21. D								
22. E	22. A								
23. E	23. B								
24. B	24. C								
25. E	25. E								
26. B	26. A								
27. C	27. B								
28. A	28. D								
29. D	29. E								
30. A	30. A								
31. A	31. D								
32. E	32. B								
33. D	33. A								
34. D	34. D								
35. C	35. C								
36. E	36. B								
37. E	37. B								
38. A	38. D								
39. E	39. C								
40. B	40. A								

NC Cevap Anahtarı

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

Prepositions of Time Cevap Anahtarı

1. Test	2. Test	3. Test	4. Test	5. Test	6. Test	7. Test	8. Test	9. Test	10. Test
1. E	1. B	1. B	1. D	1. E	1. B	1. D	1. D	1. B	1. D
2. D	2. D	2. C	2. E	2. C	2. D	2. C	2. E	2. E	2. E
3. C	3. C	3. B	3. A	3. D	3. C	3. E	3. C	3. C	3. B
4. D	4. B	4. A	4. B	4. E	4. D	4. E	4. D	4. D	4. A
5. B	5. E	5. C	5. D	5. D	5. C	5. B	5. A	5. A	5. E
6. E	6. A	6. A	6. A	6. B	6. C	6. C	6. E	6. E	6. E
7. C	7. E	7. B	7. C	7. A	7. B	7. E	7. E	7. D	7. D
8. C	8. A	8. C	8. A	8. D	8. C	8. B	8. A	8. A	8. E
9. B	9. A	9. A	9. E	9. C	9. B	9. D	9. C	9. B	9. D
10. A	10. D	10. C	10. C	10. C	10. E	10. E	10. D	10. E	10. E
11. C	11. D	11. A	11. D	11. B	11. C	11. B	11. A	11. A	11. D
12. B	12. E	12. D	12. A	12. E	12. C	12. E	12. B	12. E	12. A
13. A	13. A	13. A	13. C	13. A	13. C	13. E	13. A	13. D	13. D
14. E	14. A	14. E	14. A	14. B	14. E	14. B	14. C	14. D	14. D
15. A	15. E	15. A	15. B	15. D	15. A	15. A	15. D	15. A	15. E
16. C	16. E	16. B	16. A	16. A	16. E	16. B	16. C	16. C	16. B
17. D	17. C	17. E	17. C	17. B	17. C	17. D	17. B	17. D	17. C
18. A	18. B	18. E	18. E	18. E	18. E	18. D	18. E	18. B	18. D
19. B	19. C	19. A	19. C	19. C	19. D	19. E	19. A	19. C	19. C
20. A	20. D	20. C	20. B	20. A	20. C	20. C	20. D	20. E	20. C
21. D									
22. C									
23. B									
24. E									
25. B									
26. A									
27. C									
28. B									
29. C									
30. B									
31. E									
32. C									
33. C									
34. A									
35. D									
36. D									
37. C									
38. C									
39. C									
40. A									

Prepositions of Place and Movement Cevap Anahtarı

1. Test	2. Test	3. Test	4. Test	5. Test	6. Test	7. Test	8. Test	9. Test	10. Test
1. D	1. E	1. E	1. B	1. D	1. D	1. D	1. A	1. D	1. D
2. C	2. B	2. B	2. D	2. B	2. B	2. A	2. B	2. E	2. A
3. B	3. A	3. C	3. A	3. E	3. A	3. A	3. B	3. A	3. C
4. C	4. E	4. B	4. C	4. E	4. D	4. B	4. B	4. A	4. A
5. E	5. C	5. A	5. E	5. D	5. A	5. D	5. A	5. C	5. A
6. C	6. D	6. B	6. C	6. E	6. B	6. A	6. C	6. C	6. D
7. D	7. C	7. A	7. A	7. A	7. A	7. C	7. B	7. C	7. A
8. B	8. B	8. B	8. D	8. A	8. A	8. A	8. E	8. A	8. D
9. A	9. B	9. B	9. B	9. C	9. C	9. D	9. D	9. B	9. A
10. B	10. C	10. A	10. C	10. A	10. B	10. A	10. A	10. E	10. A
11. A	11. B	11. D	11. C	11. B	11. A	11. A	11. A	11. B	11. B
12. A	12. A	12. D	12. C	12. C	12. B	12. B	12. A	12. D	12. C
13. E	13. C	13. A	13. A	13. A	13. E	13. C	13. C	13. C	13. B
14. A	14. D	14. E	14. D	14. E	14. D	14. B	14. B	14. B	14. E
15. B	15. C	15. B	15. A	15. B	15. A	15. B	15. A	15. D	15. A
16. E	16. D	16. D	16. A	16. D	16. B	16. A	16. B	16. D	16. A
17. A	17. C	17. C	17. E	17. C	17. B	17. B	17. D	17. A	17. C
18. A	18. B	18. C	18. C	18. B	18. A	18. E	18. E	18. B	18. C
19. C	19. A	19. E	19. A	19. A	19. A	19. A	19. A	19. C	19. E
20. B	20. C	20. A	20. C	20. E	20. B	20. B	20. C	20. A	20. A
21. D									
22. D									
23. A									
24. B									
25. A									
26. D									
27. E									
28. C									
29. A									
30. C									
31. B									
32. E									
33. C									
34. A									
35. B									
36. A									
37. C									
38. B									
39. D									
40. D									

Gerund – Infinitive Zone1 Cevap Anahtarı

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

Gerund – Infinitive Zone2 Cevap Anahtarı

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

Gerund – Infinitive Zone3 Cevap Anahtarı

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

Level3 Verb List

1.	abide by	uymak, itaat etmek
2.	abolish	tedavülden kaldırmak, feshet-
3.	absorb	emmek
4.	abuse	kötüye kullanma, suistimal
5.	accuse	suçlamak
6.	accuse of	suçlamak
7.	achieve	başarmak, elde etmek
8.	acknowledge	kabul etmek, itiraf etmek
9.	adapt	adapte olmak, uyum sağlamak
10.	add	eklemek, toplamak
11.	adjust to	adapte olmak, uyum sağlamak
12.	admire	hayran olmak
13.	adopt	kabul etmek, benimsemek
14.	advise	tavsiye etmek
15.	affect	etkilemek
16.	afford	paraca gücü yetmek
17.	aim at	hedeflemek, nişan almak
18.	allow	izin vermek, olanak sağlamak
19.	announce	anons etmek, duyurmak
20.	appreciate	takdir etmek, anlamak
21.	approach	yaklaşmak
22.	approve	onaylamak, tasvip etmek
23.	argue	tartışmak
24.	arise	kaldırmak, büyütme
25.	arrest	tutuklamak
26.	assemble	toplamak, toplanmak
27.	assess	değerlendirmek
28.	assume	varsaymak, farzetmek
29.	attach	bağlamak, iliştmek
30.	attend	katılmak, devam etmek(derse)
31.	attract	cezbetmek, çekmek
32.	avoid	sakınmak, kaçınmak
33.	be captivated	büyülenmek, hayran kalmak
34.	be confused with	kafası karışmak, şaşımak
35.	be divided into	parçalara bölünmek
36.	be exposed to	maruz kalmak
37.	be impressed	etkilenmek
38.	be involved in	bir işe karışmak
39.	be located	bir yerde bulunmak, uzanmak
40.	be subjected to	maruz kalmak
41.	beat	atmak, çarpmak, yenmek, döv-
42.	become extinct	nesli tükenmek
43.	behave	davranmak
44.	belong to	e- ait olmak
45.	bite	ısırmak
46.	blend with	karıştırmak, harmanlamak
47.	blister	kabarmak, su toplamak(yara)
48.	bother	rahatsız etmek, sıkıntı vermek
49.	break down	kırılmak, bozulmak
50.	bring attention to	dikkat çekmek
51.	bump into	karşılaşmak, çarpışmak
52.	burn	yakmak, yanmak
53.	burn down	yakıp yıkmak
54.	bury	gömmek, defnetmek
55.	captivate	tutsak etmek, ele geçirmek
56.	capture	ele geçirmek, tutsak etmek
57.	cause	neden olmak
58.	charge with	suçlamak
59.	claim	iddia etmek, ileri sürmek
60.	clear	temizlemek, kökünü kazımak
61.	combine with	ile birleşmek
62.	commit adultery	zina etmek
63.	commit sexual harassment	cinsel tacizde bulunmak
64.	compete with	yarışmak, rekabet etmek
65.	complain	şikayet etmek
66.	complete	tamamlamak
67.	comply	uymak, uyuşmak
68.	comprise	kapsamak, içermek, -den oluş-
69.	conduct	iletmek, yürütmek, yönetmek
70.	confirm	onaylamak, kabul etmek

71.	conquer	fethetmek
72.	consider	düşünmek
73.	consist of	-den oluşmak
74.	construct	inşa etmek, yapmak, kurmak
75.	consume	tüketmek
76.	contain	içermek, kapsamak
77.	continue	devam etmek
78.	contribute to	katkıda bulunmak
79.	convert	dönüştürmek, dönmek, deşiş-
80.	cover	örtmek, kaplamak
81.	creat	yaratmak, oluşturmak
82.	criticize	eleştirmek
83.	cut down	ağaç kesmek
84.	damage	zarar vermek, hasar bırakmak
85.	deal with	ile uğraşmak, üstesinden gel-
86.	debate	tartışmak,
87.	declare	ilan etmek, deklere etmek
88.	decline	düşmek, azalmak, reddetmek
89.	defeat	yenmek
90.	defend	savunmak, direnmek
91.	demonstrate	göstermek, gösteri yap-
92.	deny	yalanlamak, reddetmek
93.	depict	resmetmek, betimlemek
94.	derive from	-den türemek, den kaynaklan-
95.	descend from	soyundan gelmek, inmek, alçal-
96.	describe	tanımlamak, açıklamak, betimle-
97.	design	tasarlamak, dizayn etmek
98.	destroy	yok etmek, tahrip etmek
99.	detain	alıkoymak, göz altına almak
100.	detect	fark etmek, bulmak, keşfetmek
101.	determine	belirlemek, karar vermek
102.	develop	gelişmek, geliştirmek
103.	die out	nesli tükenmek, tamamen yok ol-
104.	dig	kazmak
105.	disapprove of	onaylamamak, tasvip etmemek
106.	discuss	tartışmak
107.	disrupt	aksatmak, bozulmasına yol açmak, toplantı vs.yi bölmek
108.	divorce	boşanmak, ayrılmak
109.	donate	bağışlamak, yardımda bulun-
110.	drain	akıtmak, boşaltmak, suyunu çek-
111.	educate	eğitmek
112.	elect	seçmek
113.	eliminate	elemek, yok etmek
114.	emerge	ortaya çıkmak, meydana çık-
115.	encourage	cesaretlendirmek, teşvik etmek
116.	enforce rules	kuralları uygulamak/uygulatmak
117.	engage in	bir işe katılmak, meşgul olmak
118.	enlarge	büyütmek, genişletmek
119.	enrich	zenginleştirmek
120.	ensure	garanti etmek, temin etmek
121.	erupt	patlamak (volkanın)
122.	escape	kaçmak, kurtulmak
123.	establish	kurmak, tesis etmek
124.	evict	tahliye ettirmek, boşalttırmak
125.	evolve	evrim geçirmek, gelişmek
126.	exceed	aşmak, geçmek
127.	exchange	değıştirmek, deşiş tokuş etmek
128.	exist	var olmak
129.	expand	genişlemek, yayılmak, büyütmek
130.	experience	tecrübe etmek, yaşamak
131.	experiment	deney yapmak, sınamak
132.	expose	maruz bırakmak
133.	extend	uzatmak, uzanmak, genişlemek
134.	face	yüzleşmek, yüz yüze gelmek
135.	fade	solmak
136.	favour	lehinde olmak, sevmek, onayla-
137.	fear	korkmak
138.	ferment	mayalanmak, ekşimek
139.	fight	savaşmak, dövüşmek
140.	figure out	anlamak, çözmek

141.	fire	kovmak
143.	float	suyun üstünde kalmak, yüzmek
145.	forbid	yasaklamak
147.	force	zorlamak
149.	form	oluşmak, oluşturmak
151.	free	serbest (özgür) bırakmak
153.	fry	kızartmak, kızarmak
155.	gain	kazanmak, elde etmek
157.	gain access	erişim sağlamak
159.	gain advantage	avantaj elde etmek
161.	gather	toplamak, toplanmak
163.	give lecture	ders vermek, konferans vermek
165.	govern	yönetmek, idare etmek
167.	hang	asmak
169.	harbor	barındırmak, misafir etmek
171.	have contact with	ilişki/temas/iletişim içinde olmak
173.	hire	kiralamak, işe almak
175.	hunt	avlanmak, avlamak
177.	ignite	ateşlemek, tutuşturmak
179.	imitate	taklit etmek
181.	immigrate	göç etmek
183.	implant	vücuda birşeyi nakletmek
185.	imprison	hapse etmek, hapse atmak
187.	improve	gelişmek, geliştirmek
189.	incorporate	içermek, kapsamak, birleştirmek
191.	increase	artmak, arttırmak
193.	infect	hastalık (enfeksiyon) bulaştırmak
195.	inflict upon	acı çektirmek, kötü birşeye uğratmak
197.	influence	etkilemek
199.	inhibit	engellemek, dizginlemek
201.	inject	enjekte etmek, iğne yapmak
203.	insure	sigorta etmek, garantilemek
205.	intend	niyet etmek
207.	interpret	çevirmek, yorumlamak
209.	intimidate	korkutmak, göz dağı vermek
211.	introduce	tanıştırmak, ortaya koymak
213.	invade	işgal etmek, istila etmek
215.	invent	icat etmek
217.	involve	gerektirmek
219.	join	katılmak
221.	kick	tekmelemek, tekme atmak
223.	kidnap	çocuk kaçırmak
225.	knock over	kazara çarpıp birşeyi düşürmek
227.	lack	eksik olmak, yoksun olmak
229.	last	sürmek, devam etmek
231.	lead to	neden olmak
233.	maintain	sürdürmek, devam ettirmek
235.	make a public statement	halka konuşma yapmak, duyurmak
237.	make decision	karar vermek
239.	make living	geçinmek, yaşamını kazanmak
241.	make room	yer açmak, boş yer oluşturmak
243.	manage	idare etmek, yönetmek, becermek
245.	master	iyice öğrenmek, uzmanlaşmak
247.	migrate	göç etmek
249.	modify	değiştirmek, hafif değişiklik yapmak
251.	name after	birinin ardından isimlendirmek
253.	observe	gözlem yapmak
255.	obtain	elde etmek, kazanmak
257.	occur	ortaya çıkmak, meydana gelmek
259.	overhear	kulak misafiri olmak
261.	participate in	katılmak
263.	pass law	kanun yapmak/geçirmek
265.	pass on	nesilden nesile aktarmak
267.	pave	asfalt yapmak
269.	perceive	algılamak
271.	perform exercise	egzersiz yapmak
273.	perform experiment	deney yapmak
275.	persuade	ikna etmek
277.	possess	sahip olmak
279.	prefer	tercih etmek

142.	preserve	korumak, muhafaza etmek
144.	prevent	önlemek
146.	proceed	ilerlemek, devam etmek
148.	produce	üretmek
150.	progress	ilerlemek, gelişmek
152.	promise	söz vermek, vaat etmek
154.	pronounce	telafuz etmek
156.	prosper	başarılı olmak, gelişmek, ileri gitmek
158.	protect	korumak
160.	prove	ispatlamak
162.	provide	sağlamak, temin etmek
164.	publish	(kitap) basmak, yayımlamak
166.	pull	çekmek
168.	pump	pompalamak
170.	push	itmek
172.	raise	büyütmek, yetiştirmek, kaldırmak
174.	reach	uzanmak, erişmek, kavuşmak
176.	realize	fark etmek, gerçekleştirmek
178.	rebel against	e karşı isyan etmek
180.	rebuild	yenide inşa etmek
182.	receive award	ödül almak
184.	recognize	tanımak, kabul etmek
186.	recommend	tavsiye etmek
188.	reduce	azaltmak
190.	refer to	refere etmek, anlamına gelmek
192.	refuse	reddetmek
194.	regain	yeniden almak, kazanmak
196.	relieve	rahatlatmak, rahatlatmak, dindirmek
198.	remain	kalmak, sürmek, sürdürmek
200.	remain popular	popüler kalmak
202.	remind	hatırlatmak
204.	remove	kaldırıp atmak, kurtulmak
206.	re-name	yeniden isimlendirmek
208.	renounce	vaz geçmek, reddetmek
210.	repeat	tekrarlamak
212.	repel	itmek, tıslındirmek, geri püskürtmek
214.	represent	temsil etmek
216.	reproduce	üre
218.	require	gerektirmek
220.	resent	darılmak, küsmek
222.	reserve	rezerve etmek, yer ayırmak
224.	resist	dayanmak, direnmek
226.	resolve	karar vermek
228.	restrain	tutmak, zaptetmek, kısıtlamak
230.	result from	-den kaynaklanmak
232.	result in	neden olmak
234.	reveal	açıığa vurmak, açıklamak
236.	reverse	ters çevirmek, arka yüz yapmak
238.	revolt against	-e karşı isyan etmek
240.	revolve	dönmek, döndürmek
242.	rotate	dönmek
244.	row	kürek çekmek, kavga etmek
246.	run away from	kaçmak, bir yerden kaçmak
248.	score a goal	gol atmak
250.	settle in	yerleşmek,
252.	sew	dikiş dikmek
254.	share	paylaşmak
256.	shoot gun at	birine ateş etmek
258.	shoot the ball	topu pas vermek, topa vurmak
260.	show	göstermek
262.	slide	kaymak
264.	solve	çözmek
266.	some extent	bir dereceye kadar
268.	speculate	tahminleri dile getirmek, konuş-
270.	speed	hızla gitmek, hızlanmak
272.	spread	yayılmak, yaymak
274.	steal	çalmak
276.	stretch	uzanmak, yayılmak
278.	suffer	acı çekmek, sıkıntı yaşamak
280.	suffer from	acı çekmek, sorun yaşamak

281.	suggest	önermek, ortaya koymak
282.	supervise	denetlemek, gözlemek
283.	support	desteklemek
284.	surround	çevrelemek, etrafını sarmak
285.	survive	hayatta kalmak
286.	take something seriously	birşeyi ciddiye almak
287.	teach	öğretmek
288.	tend to	meylli olmak, eğilimli olmak
289.	threaten	tehdit etmek
290.	throw	atmak, fırlatmak
291.	trade	ticaret yapmak
292.	transfer	transfer etmek, iletmek
293.	undergo a trial	duruşması yapılmak
294.	undergo surgery	ameliyat geçirmek
295.	undertake	üstlenmek, üzerine almak
296.	vary	çeşitlenmek, değişmek, değiştirmek
297.	view as	olarak görmek
298.	vomit	kusmak
299.	vote	oy vermek
300.	weaken	zayıflatmak
301.	wipe out	silip süpürmek, yok etmek
302.	withstand	direnmek, dayanmak