

PRIVILEGE

GRAMMAR ZONE

GRADE

11



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Modal verbs; must, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should ve ought (to) gibi fiille birlikte kullanılan ve fiile farklı anlamlar katan yardımcı fiillerdir. **Modal verbs**, zorunluluk veya zorunluluk olmaması, gereklilik, kesinlik, izin verme ve yasaklama gibi durumları ve teklif, öneri, rica, öğüt, beceri, eleştiri ve mantık yürüterek yapılan çıkarımları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Modal verbs;
-s, -ing ve -ed eklerini almaz. Özneye göre değişiklik göstermez.

She **must work** hard. (She ~~musts~~ work...)

ought dışındaki tüm yardımcı fiiller (**modal verbs**), **bare infinitive** yapısı ile kullanılır.

He **can run** fast. (He can ~~to~~ run...)

ought ise, **to-infinitive** yapısı ile kullanılır.

She **ought to study** hard.

Soru cümlelerinde öznenen önce gelir. Olumsuz cümlelerde ardından **not** alır.

Can he swim?

You **should not/shouldn't** run fast.

Farklı zaman (**tense**) yapıları yoktur. Geniş, şimdiki ve gelecek zamanı ifade eder.

I **must leave now**. (present tense)

I **must return next week**. (future tense)

Must

must = It is your duty to do sth. / You are obliged to do sth.

Must, zorunluluk (**obligation**), gereklilik (**necessity**) ve yükümlülük (**duty**) bildirir.

You **must** wear a helmet when you ride a motorcycle. (= You are obliged to wear a helmet when you ride a motorcycle.)
(Motosiklet kullanırken kask takmalısın.)

must = I strongly advise you to do sth.

Must, güçlü tavsiyelerde (**strong advice**) bulunurken de kullanılır.

You **must** take him to hospital right away. (= You really should take him to hospital right away, or it'll be too late.)
(Onu hemen hastaneye götürmelisin yoksa çok geç olur.)

must = I'm sure / I'm certain

Must, ayrıca mantık yürüterek varılan bir sonucu/çıkarımı (**logical assumption**) ifade eder.

She **must** be over 40. (=I'm sure/certain she is over 40. - 40 yaşın üstünde olmalı.)

* Olumsuz çıkarımlar genellikle **can't** ile ifade edilir.

She **can't** be 30 years old. (=I'm sure/certain she is not 30 years old. - 30 yaşında olamaz; mümkün değil.)

Must, yalnızca geniş zaman, şimdiki zaman ve yakın gelecek için kullanılır. Diğer zamanlar için **have to** yapısı çekimlenerek kullanılır.

I **must** study for my exam (now / tomorrow). I **had to** study hard for my exams last month.

present simple	must / have to
future simple	must / will have to
past simple	had to
present perfect	have/has had to

Must / Have to / Have got to / Need to

must = It is necessary to do sth.

Must, konuşan kişinin gerekli olduğunu düşündüğü eylem ve durumları ifade etmeye yarar.

*I **must stay** at home today. (Konuşan kişinin kendi kararı/düşüncesi)*



have to = It is necessary to do sth.

Have to, konuşan kişinin dışında birisi/birileri, yani dış faktörler tarafından belirlenen zorunlulukları ifade eder.

*I **have to** work until 5:30 pm. (Zorunluluk kişinin kendisi tarafından getirilmemiş.)*



* **Have to**, diğer bazı tense ve modal verbs ile kullanılabilir.

*You **will have to** apologize when she comes here.*

*We **may have to** work together for this project.*

* **Have to** ile soru ve olumsuz cümle yaparken **do**, **does** ve **did** kullanılır.

*Do you / Does he **have to** go to work today?*

*I **don't** / He **doesn't have to** work today.*

Must ve **have to** içeren sorular farklı anlam taşır.

*Do we **have to** take this quiz now?*



(The student wants to know if it is really necessary to take a quiz now.)

(Öğrenci, şu anda sınav olmalarının gerçekten zorunlu olup olmadığını öğrenmek istiyor.)

Must we go out tonight?



*(The husband wants to know if his wife **insists on** going out because he does not really want to go out.)*

(Adam karısının dışarı çıkmakta ısrarcı olup olmadığını öğrenmek istiyor çünkü kendisi gerçekten dışarı çıkmak istemiyor.)

Have got to, **have to** ile aynı anlamı taşır, ancak genellikle günlük konuşmada kullanılır.

*I've **got to** hang up now. I have a lot of homework to do.*



need to = It is necessary to do sth.

Need to da **have to** gibi bir şeyi yapmanın gerekli olduğunu ve bu gerekliliğin kişinin ihtiyaçlarından kaynaklandığını belirtir.

*I **need to** talk to you on this matter.*

*She **needs to** buy a pair of boots for the winter.*

Mustn't / Can't

mustn't / can't = It is forbidden to do sth. / You are not allowed to do sth. / It's against the rules/law.

Mustn't / Can't, yasakları/yasak olan eylemleri ifade etmek için kullanılır.

We **mustn't** drop litter on the street. (... çöp atmamalıyız.)
(= Dropping litter on the street is forbidden/against the rules / is not allowed.)

You **can't** stay at your friend's house tonight. (= You are not allowed to stay there.)
(... arkadaşının evinde kalamazsın.)



Needn't / Don't have to / Don't need to

needn't = It isn't necessary to do sth.

Needn't, zorunluluk olmadığını ifade eder. **Don't/doesn't need to** veya **don't/doesn't have to** yapıları da bu anlamda kullanılabilir.

She **needn't/doesn't need to/doesn't have to** wash the dishes by hand.
(= It isn't necessary for her to wash the dishes by hand.)
(... elde yıkamasına gerek yok.)



NOTE Zorunluluk belirtilen olumlu cümlelerde **must** kullanılır. Ancak, zorunluluğun olmadığını belirten cümlelerde **mustn't** değil **don't have to / don't need to** kullanılır.

A: I **must** water the plants tomorrow.

B: I **don't have to/don't need to** water mine because my sister waters them.

1 Fill in the blanks with **mustn't/can't** or **needn't/don't have to/don't need to**.

- A:** Shall I wash your car, Dad?
B: No, you **needn't (don't have to / don't need to)** wash it because I'll take it to the car wash tomorrow.
- A:** You park your car here.
Don't you see the "No Parking" sign?
B: Oh, I'm sorry! I haven't noticed it.
- A:** I'm going to clean my room this afternoon, Mum.
B: You because the cleaning lady is coming tomorrow. She'll clean it anyway.
- A:** You leave this box on the floor. Someone might trip over it and fall.
B: OK, I'll put it away now.
- You drink water from the tap because it contains huge amounts of pollutants.
- A:** I can give you a lift home if you wish.
B: You because I've already called a taxi. It will be here any minute now.
- A:** I'll give this bone to your puppy.
B: You do that. It's too big for him to chew; it will break his teeth.
- A:** I don't want to cook anything for dinner. I am too tired.
B: Don't worry. You cook anything. I'll order a large pizza.

2 Rewrite the sentences using **must, need to, mustn't, can't, needn't, has to, don't/doesn't have to, don't/doesn't need to**.

1. He **is obliged to** pay the rent on the first day of each month because the landlord says so.
He has to pay the rent on the first day of each month.
.....
2. **It is forbidden** to take pictures inside the museum.
.....
3. You **aren't allowed** to feed the animals in the zoo.
.....
4. A postman **is obliged** to deliver mail to homes and offices every day; it is his duty.
.....
5. **It is necessary** for me to lose weight before summer.
.....
6. **I strongly advise** you to see a doctor for your stomach pain.
.....
7. **It isn't necessary** for her to be at work before 10 am tomorrow.
.....
8. **I am sure** the shop is closed at this hour.
.....
9. **It isn't necessary** for you to cook for the guests because they'll come after dinner.
.....
10. **I am sure** she is **not** in the office at such an early hour.
.....

Didn't need to / Didn't have to / Needn't have done

didn't need to / didn't have to + V₁ = It was not necessary to do sth.

Didn't need to / didn't have to + V₁ yapısı, geçmişte bir eylemi yapmaya gerek olmadığını anlatır ancak eylemin yapıp yapılmadığı sadece bağlamdan anlaşılır.

We **didn't need to / didn't have to water** the grass yesterday because it had rained very hard the day before.

(= It wasn't necessary for us to water the grass, so we didn't.)
(Dün çimeni sulamamız gerekmedi.)



needn't have + V₃ = It was not necessary to do something, but it was done.

Needn't have + V₃ yapısı, geçmişte bir eylemin gerek olmadığı hâlde yapıldığını vurgulamak için kullanılır.

I **needn't have prepared** so much food. The plates are full of leftovers.

(= It wasn't necessary for her to prepare so much food, but she did.)
(Bu kadar çok yiyecek hazırlamasına gerek yoktu.)

I **needn't have prepared** so much food.
The plates are full of leftovers.



3 Rewrite the following sentences using **didn't need to**, **didn't have to** or **needn't have**.

1. It wasn't necessary for her to clean the house yesterday, but she did.

She needn't have cleaned the house yesterday.

2. It wasn't necessary for me to take the bus to work this morning. Mike gave me a lift.

.....

3. It wasn't necessary for her to bring any food to the party, but she did.

.....

4. It wasn't necessary for us to turn on the heating yesterday. It was a very warm day.

.....

5. It wasn't necessary for them to hurry. They had plenty of time.

.....

6. It wasn't necessary for her to go shopping yesterday, but she did.

.....

7. It wasn't necessary for the director to come to our meeting, but he did.

.....

8. It wasn't necessary for you to wake up early. We were supposed to be at the office in the afternoon.

.....

4 Rewrite each sentence using the word in bold.

1. It is necessary for me to wear a suit to the ceremony.

must *I must wear a suit to the ceremony.*

2. He is obliged to work after five today.

has

3. It is our duty to keep the environment clean.

must

4. We are not allowed to wear jeans to work.

must

5. It wasn't necessary for me to write a summary of the book.

need

6. It wasn't necessary for us to wear uniforms at school.

have

7. It wasn't necessary for them to invite their boss to their party, but they did.

have

8. It is forbidden to take photographs in the museum.

can

9. It isn't necessary for us to reserve a table at this restaurant.

need

10. I am certain she is at the shopping centre with her friends.

must

Can / Could / Be able to

can = am/is/are able to

Can, beceri ve yetenekleri (**ability in the present**) anlatmak için kullanılır.

He **can play** football very well.
(Çok iyi futbol oynayabiliyor.)



* **Yetersizlikleri (lack of ability)** anlatmak için ise **can't** kullanılır.

I **can't speak** Spanish.
(İspanyolca konuşamıyorum.)

could = was/were able to

Could, geçmişe ait beceri ve yetenekleri (**ability in the past**) anlatır.

I **could ride** a bike years ago.
(Yıllar önce bisiklet sürebiliyordum.)



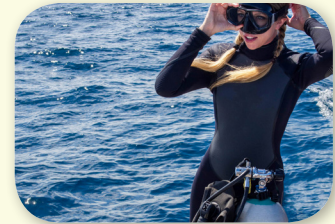
was/were able to = managed to do (ability in the past)

Was/were able to, kişinin geçmişte belli bir durumda, belli bir eylemi gerçekleştirmeyi başardığını veya eylemin üstesinden geldiğini ifade eder. (Bu yapı kullanıldığında tek bir geçmiş eylem söz konusudur.)

On the final day of the championship, Anna **was able to dive** to a depth of 81 metres and set a new record.

(= Anna managed to dive to a depth of 81 metres ...)

(Şampiyonanın final gününde, Anna 81 metre derinliğe dalmayı başardı ve yeni bir rekor kırdı.)



* **see, hear, feel, smell, taste, understand, remember** ve **guess** fiilleriyle, genellikle **was/were able to** yerine **could** kullanılır.

I **could** smell something burning in the kitchen.
~~I was able to smell~~ something burning in the kitchen.

Yukarıda **could** için verilen her iki kullanımın da olumsuz hâli **couldn't** ile ifade edilir.

My little brother **couldn't** speak until he was 3 years old. (geçmişte tekrarlanan eylem)

The boy **couldn't** reach the shelf, so he stood on a chair to reach it. (geçmişte bir kez gerçekleşen belli bir eylem)

Could ve **was/were able to** geçmişteki izin verme (**giving permission**) durumlarından bahsederken de kullanılır.

I **could/was able to** spend the night at a friend's house when I was 17 years old. (I was allowed to spend ...)

Can, içinde bulunduğumuz zaman ve geniş zaman için kullanılır. **Could**, geçmiş zamana işaret eder. Diğer tüm zamanlar için **be able to** yapısı kullanılır.

Hopefully, I **will be able to** speak English when I finish this language course next year.

present simple : can, am/is/are able to
past simple : could, was/were able to
present perfect : have/has been able to

past perfect : had been able to
future simple : will be able to
future perfect : will have been able to

Can/Could/May/Might I ...? / Can(not)/May(not)

Can/Could/May/Might I/we ...? = Do you/Would you mind if I/we ...? = Do you mind my/our V-ing?

Bu yapılar, izin isterken (**asking for permission**) kullanılır.

- * Nazik bir şekilde izin isterken, **could** ve **may** tercih edilir.
- * **Might I ...?** yapısı genellikle resmî dilde kullanılır.

a) günlük konuşmada:



b) (daha) resmî konuşmalarda:



- * Bu sorulara genellikle, **Certainly.**, **Of course!**, **Why not?**, **Yes, you may/can.** veya (No,) **I'm afraid you can't.** şeklinde cevap verilir.
- * **Do/Would you mind if I/we...?** ve **Do you mind my/our V-ing?** sorularına ise **No, not at all.**, **Of course not.** veya **It is OK.** şeklinde cevap verilir. Burada dikkat edilmesi gereken bir diğer nokta ise **Would you mind if I/we ...?** yapısından sonra **Simple Past Tense** kullanılır ancak bu, **present** ya da **future** anlamı verir.

A: Do you mind if I open the window?

B: No, not at all.

A: Do you mind my leaving early?

B: It is OK.

A: Would you mind if we sat here?

B: Of course not.

can / may = You are allowed to do sth.

Can ve **may**, izin verirken (**giving permission**) kullanılır.

- * **May**, daha resmî bir anlam ifade eder.

can't / may not = You are not allowed to do sth.

Can't, bir kişinin izin isteğini geri çevirdiğimiz zaman (**refusing permission**) kullanılır.

- * **May not**, resmî bir ifade olup genellikle yazılı levha veya duyurularda kullanılır.



YOU **MAY NOT** PARK HERE!



Can/Could/Shall I ...?

Would you like (to) ...? = Can/Could/Shall I ...? = Would you like me to ...? = I'll ...

Bu yapıların hepsi, teklifte bulunmak için (**offers**) kullanılır.

Would you like a sandwich?

Would you like to have a rest before dinner?

Can/Could/Shall I get you something to eat or drink?

Would you like me to bake some cookies for you?

You look thirsty. **I'll** give you a bottle of cold juice.

Thanks.

* Yapılan tekliflere olumlu cevap vermek için **Yes, please., Thank you., I'd love to.**; olumsuz cevap vermek için ise **No, thanks., I'm afraid I can't.** gibi ifadeler kullanılır.

We can/could ... / Shall we ...? / May/Might as well

We can/could ... / Shall we ...? = Let's ... / How about ...? / What about ...? / Why don't we ...?

Bu yapılar öneride bulunurken (**suggestions**) kullanılır.

We can/could have dinner together. **How about going** to the cinema?

Let's go out to have fun.

Why don't we / Shall we watch a movie?

Where **shall** we go?

We **can/could** go to a café.

May/Might as well, '... yapalım/yapın bari' anlamında gönülsüz bir öneri ifadesi taşır.

We **may/might as well** watch TV instead of going to the cinema.

Can/Could/Will/Would you ...? / Do/Would you mind (not) doing

Bir kişiden bizim için bir şey yapmasını rica ettiğimiz zaman (**requests**) **Can/Could/ Will/Would you** ile başlayan sorular ve **I wonder if you could ...** yapısı da kullanılır.

* Nazik bir şekilde ricada bulunmak istediğimiz zaman **would** ve **could** tercih edilir.

A: Could/Would/Will/Can you give an example, please?

B: Yes, of course.

A: I wonder if you could lend me some money.

B: Why not? How much do you need?

* Bu tür sorulara/ricalara genellikle, **Certainly. , Of course! , I'm sorry/afraid, but I can't.** ifadeleri kullanılarak cevap verilebilir.

Do/Would you mind (not) doing ... yapısı da ricada bulunurken kullanılır. "... yapmanın sakıncası var mı? veya "... yapmasan olur mu?" anlamına gelir. Bu bağlamda bu sorulara verilen olumlu yanıtlar **Not at all.** ya da **No, of course not.** (Sakıncası yok.) şeklindedir.

A: Do/Would you mind being a little more silent?

B: Of course not.

A: Do/Would you mind not making that much noise?

B: OK, I won't.

Would like (to)

Bir ricada bulunurken (**requests**) **I'd like** ifadesi de sıklıkla kullanılır. **Would like** yapısından sonra bir isim (**noun**) ya da **to + infinitive** kullanılabilir. Bu yapıya genellikle **please** sözcüğü eklenir.

I would like to drink a cup of tea, please.

I would like a cup of tea, please.

Birisinden bir ricada bulunurken **I'd like you to + infinitive** yapısı da kullanılabilir.

I would like you to serve me a cup of tea.

Can / Could / May / Might

may / might / could + V₁ = It is possible / It is likely / Perhaps

may / might / could + V₁ yapısı, şu ana veya geleceğe yönelik olasılıkları belirtmek ve tahminlerde bulunmak için kullanılır.

He **may/might/could be** stuck in the traffic jam.

(= It is possible that / Perhaps, he **is** stuck in the traffic jam. - Trafikte sıkışmış olabilir.)

* **can**, genellikle bir şeyin teorik olarak mümkün olduğunu anlatmak ve genel olasılık anlamı vermek için kullanılır. Belirli bir durumdaki olasılıktan bahsedilmez.

A panda **can** live up to 20 years in wild.

(It is theoretically possible that a panda **lives** up to 20 years in wild. - Bir panda yaban hayatta 20 yıla kadar yaşayabilir.)

The new café **can** be very crowded at lunchtimes. (Kalabalık olabiliyor. - genel olarak, belirli bir durumda değil.)

My father is late again.

He **may/might/could be** stuck in the traffic jam.



may / might / could + have + V₃ = It was possible / It was likely / Perhaps

may / might / could + have + V₃ yapısı, geçmişe dönük olasılıkları belirtmek ve geçmiş ile ilgili tahminlerde bulunmak için kullanılır.

A: I smell something burning.

B: My mother **may/might/could have forgotten** to take the cake out of the oven.

(= Perhaps, my mother **forgot/has forgotten** to take the cake out of the oven.)

* **might/could + have + V₃** ile ayrıca, geçmişte gerçekleşmesi mümkün olan fakat gerçekleşmeyen eylem veya olayları da ifade edebiliriz. **May**, bu anlamda kullanılmaz.

Why didn't you set your alarm clock before you went to bed? You **could/might have** overslept. You **could/might have** missed your morning classes. (Yatmadan önce niçin çalar saatini kurmadın? Uyuyakalabiliydin. Sabah derslerini kaçırdıydın.)

Aşağıdaki olumsuz cümleleri inceleyiniz.

a) She **may/might not know** your phone number. → **possibility (olasılık)**

(= Perhaps, she **doesn't** know your phone number. - Telefon numaranı bilmiyor olabilir.)

She **can't/couldn't know** your phone number. → **certainty (kesinlik)**

(= It is certain that she **doesn't** know your phone number. - Telefon numaranı biliyor olamaz. / ... bilmesi mümkün değil.)

b) The exam **may/might not have ended** yet. → **possibility (olasılık)**

(= Perhaps the exam **hasn't ended** yet. - Sınav henüz bitmemiş olabilir.)

The exam **can't/couldn't have ended** yet. → **certainty (kesinlik)**

(= I'm certain that the exam **hasn't ended** yet. - Sınav daha bitmiş olamaz.)

NOTE **Couldn't have done**, cümleye '... yapmış olamaz' anlamı katmanın yanı sıra 'isteseydi de yapamazdı' anlamı da katabilir.

He **couldn't have finished** his homework on his own. His mother must have helped him.

He **couldn't have finished** his homework on his own **even if** he worked on it all day.

Aşağıdaki örnek cümleleri inceleyiniz.

present	It is possible that she is ill today. Perhaps they will delay your flight.	She may be ill today. They may delay your flight.
present cont.	Perhaps they are coming here. It is likely they will be leaving soon.	They could be coming here. They may be leaving soon.
perfect	Perhaps he arrived yesterday. It's possible she has gone to bed. It's likely he had missed the bus.	He may have arrived yesterday. She could have gone to bed. He might have missed the bus.
perfect cont.	It is possible she was watching TV. It's likely he has been working hard. Perhaps he had been waiting for hours.	She might have been watching TV. He could have been working hard. He may have been waiting for hours.

5 Rewrite the sentences in as many ways as possible.

- I'm certain they have a lot of money.
- Do you mind if I bring my little sister to your party?
- Why don't we invite Jack and Jill to dinner tonight?
- Perhaps he left the letter in his briefcase.
- It's forbidden to take any dictionaries out of the library.
- She managed to win the race without any training.
- It wasn't necessary for me to go to work, so I didn't go.
- It's likely that she has forgotten to call you.
- Would you mind if I came an hour late tomorrow?
- We are obliged to leave our ID cards at the security desk.
- It was likely that I missed my flight; luckily I didn't.

They must have a lot of money.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Must / Can't

Mantık yürüterek olumlu bir çıkarım yaparken **must**, olumsuz bir çıkarım yaparken **can't** kullanılır.



She **can't be poor**.
(= I'm sure she **isn't** poor.)
She **must be very rich**.
(= I'm sure she **is** very rich.)



She **can't have made** this cake herself.
(= I'm sure she **hasn't made** this cake herself.)
She **must have bought** it at a pastry shop.
(= I'm sure she **bought** it at a pastry shop.)



She **can't be going** to work in those clothes.
(= I'm sure she **isn't going** to work.)
She **must be going** to the sports centre.
(= I'm certain she's **going** to the sports centre.)



They **can't have been painting** a picture.
(= I'm sure they **weren't painting** a picture.)
They **must have been painting** the walls.
(= I'm certain they **were painting** the walls.)

Aşağıdaki örnekleri inceleyiniz.

present	I'm sure he is from Italy. I'm sure he isn't Turkish.	He must be from Italy. He can't be Turkish.
present cont.	I'm sure they are playing . I'm sure he won't be arriving soon.	They must be playing . He can't be arriving soon.
perfect	I'm certain she has arrived here late. I'm sure she didn't fail the test. I'm certain he hadn't slept .	She must have arrived here late. She can't have failed the test. He can't have slept .
perfect cont.	I'm sure he was lying . I'm sure he has been running . I'm certain she hadn't been crying .	He must have been lying . He must have been running . She can't have been crying .

6 Fill in each gap with a suitable **modal verb**.

- A:** *Can (Could / Will / Would)* you help me pull this desk to that corner, please?
B: I'm afraid I *can't* I have a back problem.
- A:** I leave early today, Mr. Smith?
B: Yes, of course.
- A:** I'm not working tomorrow afternoon.
I take you out if you want.
B: That sounds great! we go to the cinema?
A: Yes, let's go. We go to a café after the cinema, too.
- A:** you like to come to the theatre with me tomorrow evening?
B: I'd love to, but I I work overtime tomorrow. My boss told me to work until 10.
- A:** I call my mum now, but I don't have my phone with me.
B: Oh, you use mine then.
- A:** you wait for a few minutes while I buy something from that newspaper stand?
B: Of course. But you hurry! We don't have much time.
- A:** Where is Sally?
B: She be in the library. She always goes there after class.
A: She be there. The library is closed today.
- A:** Sue dance very well.
B: Yes. Her mother dance very well when she was young.
- A:** Sir, you park here! It is forbidden!
B: Sorry, I see a sign stating that.
- A:** You bring your laptop. I'm taking mine. You also use it.
B: Thanks. I'll be travelling light then.

7 Fill in the gaps with **could, couldn't** and the correct forms of **be able to**.

- A:** When did Ali learn to speak both German and Turkish?
B: At a very early age. He speak both languages when he was 7.
- A:** Was the test difficult?
B: Yes, it was very difficult, but I score 95.
- A:** How did you know there was a thief in the flat upstairs?
B: Because I hear his footsteps.
- A:** Are you saving money to buy a car?
B: Yes, I am. I hope I buy one next year.
- A:** Why were you standing in front of your house when I drove past yesterday?
B: I find my keys, so I had to wait until my husband arrived from work.
- A:** How was your holiday?
B: Great. I feel totally refreshed, and I focus on my work better since I returned.

8 Rewrite the sentences using the words in bold.

- The thief managed to escape through the window. **(able)**
The thief was able to escape through the window.
- I strongly advise you to go to college after high school. **(must)**
- You are obliged to hand in your paper by next Friday. **(have)**
- I'm certain she isn't at home now. **(can)**
- It wasn't necessary for me to attend the meeting, but I did. **(need)**

- You aren't allowed to wear shoes around the swimming pool. **(must)**
- Do you mind if I open a window? **(can)**
- Let's play tennis with them at the weekend. **(could)**
- You can borrow my laptop if you need it. **(may)**
- I'm sure she is interested in collecting old coins. **(must)**

9 Write a suitable sentence for each situation using a proper modal verb.

- Your sister wants to watch the cartoons on TV. She **asks for your permission**:
Can I watch the cartoons on TV?
- You are in a friend's car. You want him to drop you at the corner. Make a **request**:
- You are expecting friends this afternoon, but the living room is a mess. It is **necessary** for you to tidy it up before your friends arrive. You say to yourself:
- You and your wife are trying to decide where to take your friends for dinner. You **suggest** an Italian restaurant:
- You are in class at the university. You want to go out for a few minutes. Get **permission** from your professor:
- You are mending your bike. Your brother asks if you need help. You tell him it **isn't necessary** for him to help you:
- You are talking to your friends about Ronaldo's **ability** to move very quickly and score goals in every match. You say:
- Your friend has come to your house for a visit. She has brought you a gift, but you tell her it **wasn't necessary**:
- Your son is asking for your **permission** to drive your car, but you **refuse** it:
- You are at a friend's house for dinner. While she is cooking, you **offer** to make the salad:

10 Rewrite the sentences using *must* or *can't*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I'm sure he works for a big company. | He <i>must work for a big company</i> |
| 2. I'm certain he didn't see me in the mall. | He <i>can't have seen me in the mall</i> |
| 3. I'm sure they were sleeping when I called. | They |
| 4. I'm sure he will be working this time tomorrow. | He |
| 5. I'm sure they haven't moved to Leeds yet. | They |
| 6. I'm sure you hadn't done anything wrong. | You |
| 7. I'm sure she has been studying all night. | She |
| 8. I'm sure he wasn't listening when I spoke. | He |
| 9. I'm certain she has won a scholarship. | She |
| 10. I'm certain she is packing her suitcase now. | She |
| 11. I'm sure he won't be studying when I arrive. | He |
| 12. I'm sure they had completed the task by then. | They |
| 13. I'm sure she isn't doing any housework now. | She |
| 14. I'm certain they punished the boy for lying. | They |
| 15. I'm sure he had been trying hard all week. | He |

11 Rewrite each sentence in as many ways as possible.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Perhaps he is waiting at the station now.
<i>He may (might, could) be waiting at the station now.</i>
..... | 7. It's possible she has changed her plans.
..... |
| 2. Perhaps she is the director's assistant.
..... | 8. Perhaps we will be swimming this time tomorrow.
..... |
| 3. It's likely that she has read the report.
..... | 9. It's likely the boys had broken the window.
..... |
| 4. It's possible he has been driving for more than 10 hours.
..... | 10. Perhaps he was watching TV at that time.
..... |
| 5. Perhaps he was coming back from school.
..... | 11. Perhaps they will deliver the new furniture tomorrow.
..... |
| 6. It's likely he will go out tonight.
..... | 12. It's possible she had been walking for hours.
..... |

12 Underline the correct option.

A: ¹ Could / Shall I see Mr Wilson, please?

B: I'm afraid you can't. He ² must / has to be busy at the moment, but I ³ might / can call him now and check if he is available. ⁴ May / Could you wait a moment, please?

A: Certainly.

A few minutes later ...

A: Mr Wilson says he is still busy. He ⁵ may not / mustn't be able to see you before two.

B: Oh, but I ⁶ needn't / can't wait till then. I ⁷ have to / could be back at work in half an hour. ⁸ Do I have to / Can I see him at this hour tomorrow?

A: I'm not sure. He ⁹ might be attending / may have attended a meeting at that time.

B: In that case, I will call before I come and make an appointment.

A: No, you ¹⁰ couldn't / needn't do that. I'll give you an appointment for five o'clock tomorrow if that's all right with you. His meeting tomorrow ¹¹ must / can't have ended by then.

B: Oh, I ¹² can't / may be working at five. ¹³ Could / May you give an appointment for 17:30, please?

A: All right then, sir. Your appointment with Mr Wilson is at 17:30 tomorrow.



Should / Ought to / Had Better

should / ought to = I advise you to do sth.

should / ought to + V₁ yapısı, birine bir tavsiyede (advice) bulunurken kullanılır. **Should** yardımcı fiili, birinden tavsiye isterken de kullanılabilir.

You **should/ought to** see a dentist.
(=I advise you to see a dentist. / You had better see a dentist.)
(Dişçiye gitmelisin. / Dişçiye gitsen iyi olur.)

Should I get vaccinated before I travel to Africa?
(Afrika'ya seyahat etmeden önce aşı olmalı mıyım?)



* Daha güçlü tavsiyeler için **must** kullanılır.

Aşağıdaki cümleleri karşılaştırınız:

You **should** find a job. (=It would be a good idea to find a job. - a piece of advice you may or may not follow)
(Bir iş bulsan iyi olur. / Bir iş bulmalısın.)

You **must** find a job. (=I strongly advise you to find a job. - an order you have to obey)
(Bir iş bulman gerekiyor. / Bir iş bulman şart.)

should / ought to gerçekleşmesi beklenen bir olaydan ya da durumdan söz ederken de kullanılır.

Maria left an hour ago. She **should/ought to** be at home now. (Şimdi evde olmalı.)

ought to / should + be + V_{-ing} = It would be better if you were V_{-ing}
ought to / should + be + V_{-ing} yapısı, 'Şu an ... yapıyor olmalıydın.' anlamı vererek eleştirir (criticism) bildirir.

Why are you still here? You **ought to/should be sleeping**.
 (Uyuyor olmalıydın.)

You **ought to/should be attending** the online classes. You're going to fall behind your peers.
 (İnternetteki derslere katılıyor olmalıydın.)

You **ought to/should be studying** right now instead of surfing the Net.



ought to / should + perfect infinitive = It would have been better if you had
ought to / should + have + V₃ yapısı, yapısı, kişinin geçmişte bir hata yaptığını belirtmek ve bu durumu eleştirmek (criticism) için kullanılır.

She **ought to/should have studied** harder, but she didn't.
 So, she failed the exam.
 (Daha fazla çalışmalıydı.)

You **ought not to/shouldn't have left** your project to the last minute; you weren't able to finish it on time.
 (Projeni son dakikaya bırakmamalıydın.)



had better + bare infinitive (V₁), "... yapsan iyi olur" anlamında öğüt verirken veya belli bir durumda yapılacak en iyi şeyin ne olduğunu ifade etmek için kullanılır. Arkasından genellikle or else ya da otherwise bağlaçları ile doğabilecek olumsuz sonuçlar anlatılır.

You **had'd better leave** now; or else, you'll be late.
 (=You should/ought to leave now.)
 (Çıksan iyi olur.)

I'd **better not drive** today. It's snowing heavily.
 (Bugün araba kullanmasan iyi olur.)

You **had better have breakfast**.

No, I'd rather finish this report.



had better, should ve ought to ifadelerinden daha güçlü olsa da must kadar güçlü değildir.

You **must attend classes** regularly.
 (Derslere düzenli devam etmen gerek/şart.)

You **had better attend classes** regularly; or else, you'll have to repeat them.
 (Derslere düzenli devam etmen iyi olur.)

You **ought to / should attend classes** regularly.
 (Derslere düzenli devam etmelisin.)

13 Rewrite the following sentences in as many ways as possible.

1. Can you give me that book, please?
Could / Will / Would you give me that book, please?
.....
2. You don't need to do these exercises now.
.....
3. I strongly advise you to book your rooms before you go there.
.....
4. The girl managed to cook a dish without her mother's help for the first time.
.....
5. Drivers are obliged to observe the speed limits on the roads.
.....
6. Students aren't allowed to wear hats in the classroom.
.....
7. Do you mind if I play some music while you are studying?
.....
8. He ought to have driven carefully.
.....
9. It wasn't necessary for me to buy a new phone because my father gave me one as a present.
.....
10. Would you like me to buy our concert tickets today?
.....
11. It wasn't necessary for Marie to pay any deposit, but she did.
.....
12. It's likely that she left the office early.
.....
13. Tom had to listen to the teacher carefully, but he didn't.
.....
14. Why don't we take a break now?
.....

14 Underline the correct option.

1. You **couldn't** / **needn't** buy any eggs. We have enough eggs in the fridge.
2. You **mustn't** / **needn't** eat those mushrooms; they may be poisonous.
3. She **can't** / **needn't** be awake because the lights in her room are off.
4. He was driving very fast. He **should** / **could** have had an accident.
5. You **needn't** / **shouldn't** eat chocolate if you are allergic to it.
6. He got wet in the rain. He **shouldn't** / **needn't** have left his umbrella at home.
7. You can't clean the whole house by yourself. **Will** / **Shall** I help you?
8. He is lying in bed with the flu. He **must** / **can't** be very weak.
9. You **can't** / **needn't** worry about your flowers when you go on holiday. I'll water them every day.
10. You **shouldn't** / **may not** have read my e-mails; it was very rude of you to do so.

15 Look at the pictures and answer the questions using **must** or **can't** in the correct tense and form.

1



a) Is she a businesswoman?

No, she can't be a businesswoman.

b) Is she a housewife?

.....

c) Has she finished cooking?

.....

d) Is she preparing a Chinese meal?

.....

2

a) Is she at work?

.....

b) Has she been running?

.....

c) Does she enjoy running?

.....



3



a) Are they friends?

.....

b) Do they know each other?

.....

c) Are they talking about school?

.....

4

a) Where are they?

.....

b) Are they watching a comedy?

.....

c) What did they buy before the film began?

.....



Would Rather / Would Sooner / Prefer

Genel anlamda bir tercih belirtirken **prefer** fiili kullanılır. Bu fiilin farklı kullanım hâlleri vardır.

prefer + noun + to + noun

He **prefers basketball to football**.
(Basketbolu futbola tercih eder.)

prefer + gerund + to + gerund

I **prefer hiking to running**.
(Doğa yürüyüşünü koşuya tercih eder.)

prefer + to- infinitive + rather than + V₁

I **prefer to watch TV rather than read** books.
(Televizyon izlemeyi kitap okumaya tercih ederim.)

Belirli bir durumda yapılan tercihlerden söz ederken aşağıdaki yapılar kullanılır.

would prefer + to- infinitive (+ rather than + V₁)

I'd **prefer to stay at home rather than go** out tonight.
(Bu akşam dışarı çıkmaktansa evde kalmayı tercih ederim.)

* **would rather / would sooner** yardımcı fiilleri de belirli bir durumda yapılan tercihleri belirtmek için kullanılır.
(would rather = would prefer to)

I don't like coffee. I'd **rather have** tea.
(Kahve sevmem. Çay alayım/içeyim.)

would rather / would sooner + V₁ (+ than V₁) (geniş, şimdiki ve gelecek zamanlı eylemler için)

I'd **rather be** alone today.
(Bugün yalnız kalmayı tercih ediyorum.)

I'd **rather go** there with you **than (go)** with Mike.
(Oraya Mike yerine seninle gitmeyi tercih ederim.)

would rather / would sooner + have + V₃ (+ than V₃) (geçmiş zamanlı eylemler için)

I'd **rather have done it** yesterday.
(Dün yapmış olmayı tercih ederdim.)

would prefer / would rather / would sooner'ın öznesi ile ardından gelen fiilin öznesi farklı ise, aşağıdaki yapılar kullanılır.

would prefer + someone + to + V₁

I'd **prefer you to come** home early today.
(Bugün eve erken gelmeni tercih ederim.)

would rather / would sooner + sb + V₂ (geniş, şimdiki ve gelecek zamanlı eylemler için)

I'd **rather Tom came** today.
(Tom'un bugün gelmesini tercih ederim.)

would rather / would sooner + sb + had + V₃ (geçmiş zamanlı eylemler için)

I'd **rather you had sent** it yesterday.
(Onu dün göndermiş olmanı tercih ederdim.)

16 Write questions using the prompts given. Write your own answers.

- eat a sandwich / a hamburger
Would you rather eat a sandwich or a hamburger?
I'd rather eat a hamburger than a sandwich.
- watch a horror film / a comedy
- drink Coke / lemonade
- live in a city / in a town

17 Complete the sentences using *I'd rather*.

- I'll drive the car if you don't want to, but
I'd rather you drove it.
- I'll take the kids to school tomorrow if you wish, but
- I'll walk the dog this evening if you really want me to, but
- I'll take out the garbage if you're tired, but
- I'll sweep the floor if you really want me to help you, but

18 Fill in the gaps with *would rather*, *prefer(s)* or *(would) prefer*.

- I *would rather* eat at home than eat at a restaurant.
- She staying at home to going out at weekends.
- I learn French than Italian.
- I board games to video games.
- We go to an Italian restaurant than go to a Chinese restaurant.
- He to stay at a hotel rather than in a camp.
- I travel alone than with friends.
- He to do everything by himself rather than get help from other people.

19 Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- A:** Why don't you take the metro to work? It's much faster.
B: I know, but I'd rather (*drive*).
- A:** Did Mary help you with the housework yesterday?
B: Yes, she did, but I'd rather she (*not / help*). She was so slow!
- A:** Did you go there by train?
B: Yes, but it took so long. I'd rather (*go*) by bus.
- A:** I'd sooner you (*study*) for your exam tonight.
B: That's not necessary. The exam has been postponed.
- A:** I'd rather you (*come*) to the party with me on Saturday.
B: But I will be very busy on that day.
- A:** Did your boyfriend take you to the opera last night?
B: Yes, but it was boring. I'd rather he (*take*) me somewhere else.
- A:** Let's order some Chinese food tonight.
B: I'd prefer (*eat*) a pizza instead. I don't like Chinese food.
- A:** Did you have a good time at the party yesterday?
B: Not really. It was so boring. I'd rather (*spend*) the night at home.
- A:** Did you share the same room with your friend?
B: Yes, but I'd rather (*book*) a separate room. He snored the whole night.
- A:** I'd sooner (*not / come*) with you. There are some things I need to do at home.
B: Oh, but you can do them some other time.
- A:** Will you give a party for your wife's birthday?
B: No. I'd prefer (*take*) her out to an elegant restaurant.
- A:** I'll invite Jack and his wife to dinner tonight.
B: I'd rather you (*invite*) them tomorrow night. I am too tired to have guests tonight.

Modal Verbs - Summary Chart

ability (yetenek, beceri)

Tim **can** swim very fast. (present)
 Tim **could** swim at the age of three. (past repeated action)
 Tim **was able to** win the swimming race.
 (managed to do; past single action)

lack of ability (yetersizlik)

Helen **can't** cook anything. (present)
 She **couldn't** cook anything in the first three years of her marriage. (past repeated action)
 She **couldn't** cook dinner last night because she didn't have any time. (past single action)

advice (tavsiye)

You **ought to/should/had better** rest. (I advise you to.)
 You **must** rest. (I strongly advise you to.)

lack of necessity (zorunluluğun olmaması durumu)

He **doesn't need to/doesn't have to/needn't** hurry.
 He has plenty of time. (It isn't necessary for him to hurry.)
 He **didn't need to/didn't have to** hurry because he had plenty of time. (It wasn't necessary for him to hurry.)
 He **needn't have hurried**. (It wasn't necessary for him to hurry, but he did.)

giving permission (izin verme)

You **can** park here. (informal) (You are allowed to.)
 You **may** park here. (You are allowed to.) (formal - probably written)

refusing permission (izin vermeme)

You **can't/mustn't** take photos here. (You are not allowed to do; informal.)
 You **may not** take photos here. (You are not allowed to do; formal - usually written notice.)

prohibition (yasaklama)

You **can't/mustn't** bring food to the library.
 (It's forbidden. / You aren't allowed to. / It's against the rules.)

requests (rica)

Can/Will you close the door? (informal)
Could/Would you close the door, please? (more polite)
I would like to have some lemonade, please.
Do/Would you mind reading the recent report?

suggestion (öneri)

We **can/could** watch a film after dinner.
Shall we watch a film after dinner?
 (Let's ... / Why don't we ...? / How about watching ...? / What about watching...?)

obligation / duty / necessity (zorunluluk / yükümlülük / gereklilik)

You **must** attend the meeting. (You are obliged to. / You have got to. / You need to. / It is necessary.)
I must attend the meeting. (I have decided.)
I have to attend the meeting. (Someone else has made the decision for me.)

offers (teklif)

Shall/Can/Could I carry your bag?
 (= Would you like me to carry your bag?)

possibility (olasılık; tahmin)

She **could/may/might** visit us tomorrow.
 (It's possible. / It is likely. / Perhaps.)
 She **could/might have missed** the bus.
 (Luckily, she didn't.)

criticism (eleştiri)

You **ought to/should have studied** hard. (It would have been better if you had studied hard. / Why didn't you study hard?)

logical assumptions (mantıksal çıkarım)

He **must** be ill. (positive; I'm sure he is.)
 He **can't** be sleeping. (negative; I'm sure he isn't.)
 He **must have gone** out. (positive; I'm sure he went/has gone out.)
 He **can't have gone** out. (negative; I'm sure he didn't go/hasn't gone out.)

preference (tercih)

I prefer going to the beach.
I would rather eat at home.
I'd prefer to watch a drama.

20 Fill in the blanks with the **modal verbs** in the box.

can may must might not ought to should will have to won't have to won't be able to

When flying abroad, you ¹ have all the necessary things like passports, tickets and health documents with you. Good planning and preparation before the flight means that you ² worry about sorting things out at the last minute. Remember that you ³ present your passport, tickets and handbags at all airports. During the flight, you ⁴ need to use some personal things like medicines, wet wipes, paper tissues, hand creams etc. That means you ⁵ pack these in your hand luggage because you ⁶ get them from your suitcase until you reach your final destination. Also, you ⁷ have something to read with you on the plane because you ⁸ fancy the TV programme or films offered on the plane. You ⁹ try to get to the airport as early as possible so that you ¹⁰ have plenty of spare time before boarding your plane.

21 Rewrite the following sentences using appropriate **modal verbs** in their correct forms. You may use more than one modal verb for some of them.

1. Professional dancers are obliged to practise every day.
*Professional dancers **must (have to)** practise every day.*
2. Perhaps they will move to another city when their son finishes school.
.....
3. How about spending the weekend with Mike and Sally in their summer house?
.....
4. I'm sure she was very disappointed when she heard the results.
.....
5. It is possible that he will come home very late tonight.
.....
6. They managed to put out the fire before the whole forest burned down.
.....
7. I'm sure their dog was sleeping when the robbers broke in their house.
.....
8. When you borrow a book from the library, you are obliged to return it by the due date.
.....
9. It isn't necessary for you to answer the last two questions on the form.
.....
10. Would you like me to look after your cat when you go away?
.....
11. I advise you to read the questions carefully before answering them.
.....
12. It wasn't necessary for you to study the last unit for the test, but you did.
.....
13. Perhaps, he was talking to someone else when you called him.
.....
14. Perhaps, he wanted to talk to you about a problem.
.....

22 Underline the correct option.

1. **A:** *Shall / Might / Must* I help you prepare lunch?
B: Yes, please do.
2. **A:** *Will / Must / Could* I give you another piece of this cake?
B: Yes, please. It's very delicious.
3. **A:** Did you prepare the reports for the meeting tomorrow?
B: No, I *needn't have / didn't need to* because the meeting has been cancelled.
4. **A:** *Shall / Will / Must* we have a picnic this weekend?
B: That's a great idea!
5. **A:** I'm going to do the dishes in a few minutes.
B: You *needn't / couldn't / may not* because I'll wash them after I finish my dessert.
6. **A:** *Shall / Could / Would* I have another cup of tea, please?
B: Certainly.
7. **A:** *Can / Must / Will* I help you?
B: I'd like a ham and cheese sandwich, please.
8. **A:** Would you like me to stay in the office tonight and review these files?
B: You *don't have to / mustn't / can't* because we don't need them till next month.
9. **A:** I'm going to the teachers' room to talk to my maths teacher.
B: Oh, but he *mustn't / shouldn't / might not* be there now.
10. **A:** Sarah lost a lot of weight last month.
B: Yes, she did. She *should / ought to / must* have been on a strict diet.

23 Underline the correct options in the email below.

Dear Henry,

I'm so happy that you are coming here tomorrow, but I won't ¹ *be able to / have to* pick you up from the station at three o'clock. I'm very sorry about that. I ² *mustn't / have to* be in the office all afternoon because my boss has told me to work on a new project with him. We ³ *could / shall* meet for dinner in the evening, but you ⁴ *might / ought to* be too tired to go out. If you are tired, I ⁵ *couldn't / may* come to your hotel after work and we ⁶ *could / must* have dinner there. By the way, I ⁷ *needn't / can't* go to work the day after tomorrow because it's a Wednesday and I have Wednesdays off. That means I ⁸ *have to / can* spend the whole day with you. But of course, you ⁹ *might have made / can't have made* other plans for that day. Anyway, ¹⁰ *must / could* you call me after you check in your hotel tomorrow? You can tell me about your plans for your stay here.

Have a safe trip!

Looking forward to your phone call tomorrow.

Jack



24 Choose the correct choice.

1. **A:** ---- you get a chocolate bar for me when you go to the store?
B: Of course.
a) Must b) May c) Will
2. **A:** The weather forecast says we will have heavy rain today.
B: Oh, really? I ---- forget to take my umbrella then.
a) couldn't
b) needn't
c) mustn't
3. **A:** I washed those apples before putting them in the fridge.
B: Oh, then I ---- wash them.
a) needn't b) can't c) couldn't
4. **A:** Did you finish writing your essay last night?
B: Yes, I did, but I ---- because the teacher said it wasn't due until next week.
a) can't have
b) should have
c) needn't have
5. **A:** When is John leaving on holiday?
B: He ---- have left already because he wasn't at work today.
a) must b) should c) can't
6. **A:** My skin is very sensitive to sunlight.
B: Then you ---- sit in the sun.
a) couldn't b) needn't c) shouldn't
7. **A:** Where is my blue shirt? I can't find it.
B: It ---- be in your wardrobe because I put it there after I ironed it this morning.
a) can't b) must c) may
8. **A:** My husband saw your brother at the new shopping centre yesterday.
B: He ---- have seen him there. My brother lives in another city.
a) can't
b) shouldn't
c) might
9. **A:** You are quite good at tennis.
B: Oh, I was better when I was younger. I ---- play it very well then.
a) might
b) could
c) should
10. **A:** ---- I go to the supermarket to get the things you need for dinner?
B: That would be great because I don't have any time to go there myself.
a) Will
b) Might
c) Shall
11. **A:** How about going to the match on Sunday?
B: That sounds great, but I ---- go anywhere. I ---- study for my exams.
a) can't / must
b) must / could
c) needn't / should
12. **A:** Can you wait for me? I'll leave in 10 minutes.
B: Sorry, but I ---- leave right now. I ---- be at my dentist's in half an hour. I have an appointment.
a) might / needn't
b) mustn't / can't
c) must / have to

25 Fill in the gaps with **can't, must, mustn't or needn't**.

1. **A:** Is Jane married?
B: She be because she lives alone.
2. **A:** Does Mary speak French?
B: I am sure she does. And she speak it very well because she went to a French school.
3. **A:** Are you going to buy some furniture for your new flat?
B: We because it is a furnished flat.
4. **A:** Shall I take my laptop with me when we go on holiday?
B: You take it. Your dad is taking his anyway; you can use it whenever you want.
5. **A:** I'll buy some ice cream for Jack.
B: You because he has a sore throat and ice cream will make it worse.

6. **A:** When is dad coming home from work?
B: He be on his way home now. He called me just before he left the office half an hour ago.
7. **A:** Who is Jane talking to? Isn't she alone in her room?
B: Yes, she is alone. She be talking on the phone.
8. **A:** I think Lisa's mother is over 60.
B: She be so old. She looks much younger.
9. **A:** You speak so loudly. Your father is sleeping in the living room.
B: Oh, I am sorry. I hope I haven't woken him up.
10. **A:** I need to call Jack now, but I don't want to disturb him when he is at work.
B: But he be working at this hour. It's 9 now. His shop closes at 8.

26 Complete the sentences according to the bold words given. For some, more than one answer is possible.

1. **expressing obligation**
You **must (have to)** be 18 to get a driving licence.
2. **giving permission**
You invite your friends on Saturday.
3. **making an offer**
..... I accompany you to the party?
4. **expressing possibility**
Tom visit us today.
5. **refusing permission**
I'm sorry, but you use my phone.
6. **making a request**
..... you stop by the drug store and get an aspirin for me, please?
7. **expressing criticism**
You have paid more attention to the instructions.
8. **expressing a negative logical assumption**
He be telling the truth.
9. **asking for permission**
..... I leave my dog here while I do the shopping, please?
10. **expressing lack of ability**
My father is 75; he drive a car anymore.
11. **expressing a positive logical assumption**
You be very happy today.
12. **expressing prohibition**
You make an open fire in this part of the picnic area.
13. **giving advice**
You call him now and give him the good news.
14. **making a suggestion**
..... we hold the party in the yard?

27 Mark the correct choice for each situation given below.

1. **You offer to help your sister with her homework, but she says it isn't necessary.**
 - a) You could help me.
 - b) You needn't help me.
 - c) You might not help me.

2. **You want your friend to come shopping with you. You say:**
 - a) Must you come shopping with me?
 - b) Should you come shopping with me?
 - c) Will you come shopping with me?

3. **You can't find your keys. Your mother thinks you have dropped them, so she says:**
 - a) You might have dropped them.
 - b) You can't have dropped them.
 - c) You ought to have dropped them.

4. **Your mother is trying to open a can. You offer to do it for her and say:**
 - a) Must I open it for you?
 - b) Shall I open it for you?
 - c) Might I open it for you?

5. **You have an exam tomorrow, but you are watching TV instead of studying for it. Your mother gives you some advice by saying:**
 - a) You don't have to watch TV now.
 - b) You couldn't watch TV now.
 - c) You shouldn't watch TV now.

6. **You've gone to the hospital to visit a friend who is ill. You've brought him some food, but the nurse says it isn't allowed.**
 - a) You can't give him any food.
 - b) You needn't give him any food.
 - c) You don't have to give him any food.

7. **You've bought your wife an expensive ring on her birthday. She didn't expect you to buy such an expensive gift. She says:**
 - a) You couldn't have bought me such an expensive gift.
 - b) You needn't have bought me such an expensive gift.
 - c) You may not have bought me such an expensive gift.

8. **The phone rings in the middle of the night. Your roommate is sure it is his mother and says:**
 - a) It may be my mother.
 - b) It must be my mother.
 - c) It can't be my mother.

9. **Your boss has told you to complete a report by 5 o'clock. When your office friends ask you to go to lunch with them, you say:**
 - a) I have to work on this report.
 - b) I might work on this report.
 - c) I can't work on this report.

10. **Your neighbours claim your son broke their window while playing ball in the morning. You are sure he didn't because he was at home all morning. You say:**
 - a) He can't have broken it.
 - b) He might not have broken it.
 - c) He shouldn't have broken it.

28 Circle the correct choice.

- You ---- leave the classroom until you finish these exercises. So, sit down, please.
a) could b) can't c) aren't able to
- Someone left this note for John. Where ---- put it?
a) might I b) shall I c) do I have to
- You ---- wash my shirt because I'll take it to the dry-cleaner's today.
a) can't b) have to c) needn't
- I ---- be in the office before the meeting starts; or else, the director will be very angry.
a) have to b) may c) could
- You ---- leave the cake in the oven for more than 40 minutes. It will get burnt.
a) needn't b) shouldn't c) don't have to
- We ---- take a taxi. We will be very late if we wait for the bus.
a) don't need to b) mustn't c) must
- He ---- have left the job. I saw him working in his office today.
a) needn't b) shouldn't c) can't
- Are you still working on the same report? You ---- have finished it by now.
a) ought to b) needn't c) can't
- Tim ---- to his girlfriend again. His phone is still busy.
a) must have talked b) could talk c) must be talking
- My brother ---- read and write before he started school.
a) is able to b) could c) might

29 Look at the pictures below and answer the questions using **must** or **can't**.**A)**

1. Are they students or call centre agents?
They can't be students. They must be call centre agents.

2. Are they listening to music?
.....

3. Are they answering customers' questions?
.....

4. Do they have good computer skills?
.....

B)

1. Is she on her way to school?
.....

2. Is she getting wet?
.....

3. Was it raining before she left home?
.....

4. Did it start to rain while she was playing outside?
.....

C)

1. Are they getting married now?
.....

2. What are they celebrating?
.....

3. How long have they been married?
.....

4. Are they a happy couple?
.....

D)

1. Why is the girl at the doctor's office?
.....

2. Is the girl having an operation?
.....

3. What is the doctor doing at the moment?
.....

4. Is the girl enjoying this?
.....



Paraphrasing

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <i>It isn't necessary for you to pay now.</i>
have → <i>You don't have to pay now.</i></p> <p>2. <i>I advise you to speak to the teacher.</i>
should → <i>You should speak to the teacher.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Why don't we start playing?</i>
shall → <i>Shall we start playing?</i></p> <p>4. <i>Perhaps they are taking a break.</i>
could → <i>They could be taking a break.</i></p> | <p>5. <i>You aren't allowed to make phone calls here.</i>
mustn't → <i>You mustn't make phone calls here.</i></p> <p>6. <i>It's possible that he left a message for you.</i>
may → <i>He may have left a message for you.</i></p> <p>7. <i>I'm sure she is expecting your phone call.</i>
must → <i>She must be expecting your phone call.</i></p> <p>8. <i>It wasn't necessary for him to call the office, but he did.</i>
have → <i>He needn't have called the office.</i></p> |
|---|--|

30 Rewrite the sentences. Use 2-5 words including the words in bold.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. It is likely that he forgot your phone number. (may)
He <i>may have forgotten</i> your phone number.</p> <p>2. In Japan, people aren't allowed to wear shoes inside homes. (mustn't)
In Japan,
inside homes.</p> <p>3. It isn't necessary for us to join the workshop today. (have)
We the workshop today.</p> <p>4. I'm sure he is looking for a new job. (must)
He a new job.</p> <p>5. How about changing the living room furniture next year? (can)
..... the living room furniture next year.</p> <p>6. I advise you to share a flat with a friend. (should)
You a flat with a friend.</p> | <p>7. It wasn't necessary for us to make a reservation, but we did. (have)
We a reservation.</p> <p>8. Perhaps the robbers have escaped to another city. (could)
The robbers to another city.</p> <p>9. It's likely that they are hiding in the forest. (may)
They in the forest.</p> <p>10. You ought to have locked the car doors. (should)
You the car doors.</p> <p>11. Let's wait for the next bus. (we)
..... for the next bus?</p> <p>12. I'm certain they have cancelled the flight. (must)
They the flight.</p> |
|---|--|

31 Fill in the blanks with the modal verbs in the box. Use each once.

can't could couldn't had to didn't have to
must mustn't needn't should shouldn't

- A:** I was so mad at Bill because he had mud on his shoes and on his clothes when he came home.

B: He have played in the mud again.
- A:** Why did you take a taxi to school this morning?

B: Because I woke up so late that I catch the school bus.
- A:** Look! I burned my hand while I was taking the pie out of the oven.

B: That's a bad burn. You have worn oven gloves while taking it out.
- A:** Why did it take you so long to buy just a cheese sandwich?

B: There was a very long queue, so I wait for a long time.
- A:** My dog ate all the chocolate chip cookies on the table while I was upstairs.

B: Oh, really? You have left them on the table.
- A:** He was not driving carefully, and he crashed into a tree. Luckily, he wasn't hurt.

B: Oh that's good news. He have got killed.
- A:** Our son is 1.5 years old. We can't stop him from touching everything he sees.

B: Well, then you leave any sharp objects lying around.
- A:** I didn't sleep at all last night. I studied for the quiz until the morning.

B: Oh, you have! We are not having the quiz today.
- A:** Did you take a lot of pictures at your son's wedding party?

B: Yes. Actually, we hired a photographer. So, we take any pictures ourselves.
- A:** Do you like my new watch? I paid only \$10 for it.

B: But it is an elegant watch. You have bought it at such a low price! Tell me how much you really paid!

32 Underline the correct option.

- There is no milk left in the fridge. My brother must be drinking / must have drunk all of it.
- It stopped raining as soon as I went out. I needn't have taken / had to take my umbrella with me.
- I am not sure where Sally is at the moment, but she must / could be at the gym.
- You look very tired. You must have been running / may be running in the park along with your dog.
- Shhh! The baby is sleeping. You must have been / must be very quiet.
- I hear water running in the bathroom; someone must be taking / must have taken a bath.
- Jane's hair looks very messy. She must / can't have been to the hairdresser's.
- You were watching TV while peeling that orange. You could / should have cut yourself.
- She can't / must have been walking in the street when I called her on her cell phone because I heard cars honking.
- He has a test tomorrow morning. I'm sure he is studying now; he may / can't have gone to a party.

33 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- Your friend likes shopping in supermarkets, but you think shopping in small stores is better. You say:
I prefer
- Your mother has been running on the treadmill. You think she should take a break. You say:
You'd better
- Your cousin wants to go out, but you want to stay at home. You say to her:
I'd prefer
- You want to watch a film while your friend wants to play a video game with you. You say:
I'd rather
- Your sister is going to change the colour of her hair. You want her to dye it a natural colour this time. You say to her:
I'd rather you

1. **Most people ---- an old but economical car than wait for a bus in pouring rain.**

- A) have to own
- B) ought to own
- C) need to own
- D) had better own
- E) would rather own

2. **You went out to enjoy yourself; actually, you ---- all night for your final exams instead!**

- A) should have studied
- B) must be studying
- C) can be studying
- D) needed to study
- E) would have studied

3. **As conscious and educated parents, you ---- over your children's dietary habits and their free-time activities.**

- A) may have watched
- B) could have watched
- C) might watch
- D) should be watching
- E) may be watching

4. **Jenny, one of my best friends from college, ---- crutches since that terrible accident a month ago.**

- A) has to use
- B) has had to use
- C) can use
- D) must use
- E) had better use

5. **I can't reach my husband's mobile phone; he ---- it off.**

- A) could turn
- B) ought to have turned
- C) must have turned
- D) should be turning
- E) may turn

6. **As a matter of fact, I ---- that essay which took two hours because the instructor called off the assignment.**

- A) may not have written
- B) couldn't have written
- C) wouldn't write
- D) needn't have written
- E) don't have to write

7. **Despite the heavy traffic, we ---- at the theatre on time yesterday.**

- A) ought to arrive
- B) could have arrived
- C) had better arrive
- D) must arrive
- E) were able to arrive

8. **You ---- the flowers while I was away on holiday. Look! They are all dead.**

- A) didn't have to water
- B) shouldn't water
- C) had better not water
- D) can't have watered
- E) mustn't water

9. **A: ---- helping me to carry these boxes?
B: Of course not.**

- A) Would you like
- B) Do you prefer
- C) Would you rather
- D) Will you
- E) Would you mind

10. **But for your generous contribution, I ---- my project.**

- A) couldn't have finished
- B) haven't been able to finish
- C) shouldn't have finished
- D) don't have to finish
- E) may not have finished

11. Even today, my children ---- the stories their grandmother used to tell them at bedtime.

- A) might remember
- B) must have remembered
- C) would have remembered
- D) can remember
- E) should remember

12. There ---- a problem with the generator; I ---- the wires once again.

- A) will be / must have checked
- B) may be / could have checked
- C) must be / had better check
- D) should have been / may check
- E) could have been / may check

13. Our neighbour ---- the murderer, but we ---- to conclusions without concrete evidence.

- A) could be / shouldn't jump
- B) should have been / can't be jumping
- C) ought to be / may not be jumping
- D) must be / can't have jumped
- E) would rather be / didn't have to jump

14. You ---- your dentist immediately because the pain you are suffering from ---- worse.

- A) must see / must get
- B) should see / could get
- C) can see / has to get
- D) have to see / may have got
- E) may see / must be getting

15. You ---- some sunscreen all over your body; otherwise, you ---- sunburnt terribly.

- A) had better put / may get
- B) had to put / can get
- C) must put / ought to have got
- D) ought to put / must get
- E) should be putting / were able to get

16. You ---- everywhere in the house for your glasses, but you ---- them at the office as well.

- A) can look / may leave
- B) must look / should have left
- C) should look / may have left
- D) had better look / had to leave
- E) could look / had better leave

17. If you have a small child, you ---- small objects around as your kid ---- them.

- A) shouldn't leave / had better swallow
- B) mustn't leave / may swallow
- C) might not leave / has to swallow
- D) can't leave / must swallow
- E) don't have to leave / could swallow

18. After a large asteroid ---- with the Earth about 65 million years ago, the dinosaurs ----.

- A) collided / cannot survive
- B) was colliding / should not survive
- C) collides / could not survive
- D) had collided / had better not survive
- E) collided / were not able to survive

19. I urgently ---- shopping for some groceries; or else, we ---- nothing to eat tonight.

- A) need to go / will have
- B) have to go / had to have
- C) should go / could have had
- D) had to go / should be having
- E) have to go / may have had

20. As there ---- many people before me, I ---- in the queue for half an hour to pay the electricity bill.

- A) were / were able to wait
- B) have been / could wait
- C) are / had had to wait
- D) were / had to wait
- E) would be / must wait

1. - 6. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. You ---- as he has been abroad for the last two weeks.

- A) can't have met Harry today
- B) needn't have seen Harry yesterday
- C) had better see Harry soon
- D) must have come across Harry the day before
- E) don't have to talk to Harry

2. ---- ever since he had an eye surgery three months ago.

- A) My older brother had to receive special eye treatment
- B) My grandfather is able to read and write very easily
- C) My younger nephew has had to wear a special pair of glasses
- D) My uncle had been able to drive for hours
- E) My older cousin had better not watch too much television

3. ----, but he chose to work as a paid employee in our office.

- A) As a businessperson, he may lose a great deal of money with his investments
- B) Our offer should have appealed to him
- C) They may have dismissed him from his job
- D) There can't have been any other job alternative for him
- E) He could have worked at his father's company

4. You ---- because you always forget something.

- A) needn't buy any more fruit juice
- B) had better draw up a shopping list
- C) could have asked me for some money
- D) can't have paid for so many things
- E) didn't have to do the shopping so often

5. ---- because I cannot open the door although I have the same old key.

- A) I shouldn't have forgotten to take my key
- B) I had better take my goods out of the flat
- C) There can't be anything wrong with the door of my flat
- D) Somebody could have broken into my flat
- E) The landlord must have changed the lock

6. ---- although they got extremely tired and thirsty.

- A) The number of runners in the marathon may change any time
- B) The weather conditions might disturb the marathon
- C) Some of the runners in the marathon couldn't finish the race
- D) All the runners in the marathon were able to see the finish line
- E) The marathon seems to be lasting much longer than expected

1. - 6. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

1. **It is not necessary for you to fill out this form as we already have your personal information.**

- A) We don't need to have any personal information of yours, so you ought not to fill in this form.
- B) This form will provide us with your personal information, so you should fill it out.
- C) You don't have to fill out this form because your personal information is already available to us.
- D) You shouldn't have filled out this form because we didn't need your personal information.
- E) We already have your personal information, so you must have filled out this form before.

2. **It was wrong of you to walk on the slippery ground barefoot.**

- A) You must have walked on the slippery ground barefoot.
- B) You couldn't have walked on the slippery ground barefoot.
- C) You may not have been able to walk on the slippery ground barefoot.
- D) You shouldn't have walked on the slippery ground barefoot.
- E) You wouldn't have walked on the slippery ground barefoot.

3. **You had the chance to establish your own business, but you didn't take it.**

- A) You must have set up your own business.
- B) You may have set up your own business.
- C) You could have set up your own business.
- D) You must be setting up your own business.
- E) You had better set up your own business.

4. **I don't believe that he has bought such an expensive car.**

- A) In my opinion, he shouldn't spend so much on such an expensive car.
- B) He needn't have bought such an expensive car, I think.
- C) He may not be able to buy such an expensive car.
- D) He would rather not have bought such an expensive car.
- E) He can't have bought such an expensive car.

5. **It must have been when I struck a match that the gas in the room exploded.**

- A) I am sure that the gas will explode as soon as I strike a match in the room.
- B) Most probably, I ignited the gas explosion in the room by striking a match.
- C) The gas explosion in the room was probably much later than my striking a match.
- D) I could be the person in the room whose carelessness resulted in a gas explosion.
- E) The gas may have exploded because of a single match struck in the room.

6. **I have the ability to repair my car myself without taking any assistance.**

- A) I can mend my car on my own without getting any help.
- B) I'm as talented as to repair my car myself and even give some assistance to others.
- C) I am able to fix my car myself; however, I still need little assistance.
- D) Mending my car on my own is not a trouble for me, and I have never needed to get any help so far.
- E) Without any help, it wouldn't be possible for me to repair my car.

1. - 5. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Projected world population growth to more than 10 billion people by the year 2100 (1)---- in a doubling or tripling of atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide. If such a build-up occurs, as many scientists predict, global surface temperatures (2)---- by anywhere from about one Celsius degree to about four Celsius degrees during the next century. Some scientists, jokingly, state that they (3)---- the lower half of this range because the higher half involves temperature changes which human civilizations have never experienced. Even during the last Ice Age, when human population (4)---- to near extinction, average global temperatures (5)---- only about five Celsius degrees cooler than those of the present period.

1.
 - A) would rather result
 - B) may result
 - C) must have resulted
 - D) should have resulted
 - E) might have resulted
2.
 - A) can increase
 - B) must have increased
 - C) should have increased
 - D) may be increasing
 - E) must increase
3.
 - A) are able to have
 - B) had to have
 - C) must have had
 - D) might have
 - E) would rather have
4.
 - A) has diminished
 - B) will have diminished
 - C) diminished
 - D) diminishes
 - E) has been diminishing
5.
 - A) can be
 - B) must have been
 - C) will have been
 - D) has to be
 - E) is able to be

6. - 10. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

One day, quite possibly, scientists (6)---- even the deadliest diseases of today. However, understanding the nature of a disease (7)---- a difficult task even if the latest tools of microbiology and molecular genetics are used. We (8)---- how difficult it was, then, hundreds of years ago, when medical knowledge had advanced little beyond superstition. At that time, the task of understanding a merciless disease (9)---- impossible. People of those ages (10)---- their lives even because of a simple decay in one tooth.

6.
 - A) had better cure
 - B) might cure
 - C) ought to have cured
 - D) must have cured
 - E) could have cured
7.
 - A) should be
 - B) could have been
 - C) can be
 - D) is able to be
 - E) would be
8.
 - A) might have imagined
 - B) were able to imagine
 - C) had to imagine
 - D) can imagine
 - E) must be imagining
9.
 - A) must have seemed
 - B) ought to seem
 - C) had better seem
 - D) may seem
 - E) would rather seem
10.
 - A) can lose
 - B) had better lose
 - C) must be losing
 - D) are able to lose
 - E) could lose

1. - 2. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

1. **Laptops and smartphones may inform you about almost anything you'd like to know, but these also could be preventing you from getting enough sleep.**

- A) Dizüstü bilgisayarlar ve akıllı telefonlar, sizi bilmek istediğiniz hemen hemen her şey hakkında bilgilendirirken yeteri kadar uyumanızı da engelliyor olabilir.
- B) Bilmek istediğiniz hemen hemen her şey hakkında sizi bilgilendiren dizüstü bilgisayarlar ve akıllı telefonlar, yeterli uyku almanızı da engelliyor olabilir.
- C) Dizüstü bilgisayarlar ve akıllı telefonlar tarafından bilmek istediğiniz hemen hemen her şey hakkında bilgilendirilebilirsiniz ancak bunlar, yeteri kadar uyumanızı da engelliyor olabilir.
- D) Sizi bilmek istediğiniz hemen hemen her şey hakkında bilgilendirirken yeterli uyku almanızı da engelleyen cihazlar, dizüstü bilgisayarlar ve akıllı telefonlardır.
- E) Dizüstü bilgisayarlar ve akıllı telefonlar sizi bilmek istediğiniz hemen hemen her şey hakkında bilgilendirebilir ancak bunlar, yeterli uyku almanızı da engelliyor olabilir.

2. **As dolphins need to be conscious to control their breathing, they never sleep in the true sense of the word.**

- A) Nefes alışverişlerini kontrol etmek için uyanık kalmaya ihtiyaç duyan yunuslar, hiçbir zaman kelimenin tam anlamıyla uyumazlar.
- B) Hiçbir zaman kelimenin tam anlamıyla uyumayan yunusların, nefes alışverişlerini kontrol etmek için uyanık kalmaya ihtiyaçları vardır.
- C) Yunuslar, nefes alışverişlerini kontrol etmek için uyanık kalmaya ihtiyaç duyduklarından hiçbir zaman kelimenin tam anlamıyla uyumazlar.
- D) Yunuslar, hiçbir zaman kelimenin tam anlamıyla uyumazlar çünkü nefes alışverişlerini kontrol etmek için uyanık kalmaya ihtiyaç duyarlar.
- E) Yunuslar, nefes alışverişlerini kontrol etmek için uyanık kalmaya ihtiyaç duydukları hiçbir zaman kelimenin tam anlamıyla uyuyamayacaklar.

3. - 4. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

3. **İşimin geri kalanını dönünce zamanında bitirebileyim diye birazını şimdi yapmalıyım.**

- A) In order to finish my whole work on time when I come back, I have to do some of it now.
- B) I need to do some of my work before I come back, so I can finish the rest on time.
- C) I have so much work when I come back that I must start now to finish it on time.
- D) I must do some of my work now so that I can finish the rest on time when I come back.
- E) I can do the rest of the work when I come back; however, I should start now to finish it on time.

4. **Dünya Kupası şampiyonu Phil Vickery, beşinci kez boynu zedelendikten sonra ragbi oynamayı bırakmak zorunda kaldı.**

- A) World Cup winner Phil Vickery, who had suffered from neck injury five times, quitted playing rugby.
- B) When World Cup winner Phil Vickery had a neck injury for the fifth time, he was not allowed to play rugby.
- C) World Cup winner Phil Vickery had to quit playing rugby after his neck was injured for the fifth time.
- D) World Cup winner Phil Vickery, who injured his neck for the fifth time, needed to stop playing rugby.
- E) Since he injured his neck for the fifth time, World Cup winner Phil Vickery had to give up playing rugby.

1. **The kids ---- in fear while they ---- on the roller coaster in the amusement park.**

- A) screamed / had ridden
- B) are screaming / have been riding
- C) have been screaming / have ridden
- D) were screaming / were riding
- E) had screamed / rode

2. **I was very nervous when I ---- on the plane because I ---- anywhere before.**

- A) had got / haven't flown
- B) have got / haven't been flying
- C) was getting / don't fly
- D) got / hadn't flown
- E) get / didn't fly

3. **We were lucky because it ---- raining by the time the match ----.**

- A) had stopped / began
- B) stopped / has begun
- C) has stopped / was beginning
- D) will stop / begins
- E) stops / has been beginning

4. **We ---- in this house for 12 years when we ---- it at the end of this summer.**

- A) have lived / are selling
- B) will have been living / sell
- C) lived / had sold
- D) have been living / will sell
- E) will live / have sold

5. **Don't make any noise when you ---- home tonight because the kids ---- then.**

- A) will come / are going to sleep
- B) are coming / are sleeping
- C) come / will be sleeping
- D) have come / will have been sleeping
- E) come / will have slept

6. **Mark Zuckerberg ---- Facebook at the age of 23 while he ---- psychology at Harvard University.**

- A) had established / studied
- B) established / had been studying
- C) has established / is studying
- D) has established / studied
- E) established / was studying

7. **He ---- for five hours when he finally ---- at a roadside restaurant.**

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

8. **Kellie ---- the company this week; she ---- not to work there any longer.**

- A) is going to leave / will decide
- B) is leaving / has decided
- C) will leave / decides
- D) has been leaving / had decided
- E) leaves / is going to decide

9. **Finally, I'm returning home; I'm so happy because I ---- in my own bed this time tomorrow.**

- A) will be sleeping
- B) am sleeping
- C) sleep
- D) will have been sleeping
- E) have been sleeping

10. **You must organize your ideas before you ---- writing the essay.**

- A) will be beginning
- B) will begin
- C) are beginning
- D) begin
- E) are going to begin

11. You ---- put your crystal glasses in the dishwasher because they may get broken.

- A) needn't
- B) couldn't
- C) shouldn't
- D) might not
- E) can't

12. It seems that we ---- any warm clothes because the weather is quite hot here, so don't take those hoodies out of the suitcase.

- A) should have brought
- B) needn't have brought
- C) might not have brought
- D) can't have brought
- E) may have brought

13. Look! His coat and books are still here. He ---- the school building.

- A) doesn't have to leave
- B) must be leaving
- C) might be leaving
- D) can't have left
- E) could have left

14. When I was driving home last night, the fog was so thick that I ---- the road. I ---- an accident.

- A) wasn't able to see / may have had
- B) couldn't see / could have had
- C) can't have seen / might have
- D) might not see / could have
- E) couldn't have seen / should have had

15. We ---- your wound at home; you ---- a doctor for it immediately.

- A) ought not to have treated / have to see
- B) needn't treat / could have seen
- C) can't treat / must see
- D) didn't have to treat / should see
- E) couldn't treat / might see

16. He ---- have been sleeping when I knocked on the door; or else, he ---- it.

- A) should / may have answered
- B) may / could answer
- C) must / would have answered
- D) could / ought to answer
- E) might / must answer

17. You ---- go home now before the rain starts; otherwise, you ---- wet.

- A) can / must get
- B) ought to / might have get
- C) must / could have get
- D) need to / have got
- E) had better / will get

18. I don't want our son to stay at home alone when we are at the cinema; I'd rather he ---- with us.

- A) has come
- B) came
- C) had come
- D) comes
- E) will come

19. I am not sure when she ---- back from London, but I think she ---- next week.

- A) came / could return
- B) will come / might have returned
- C) will be coming / would return
- D) will come / might return
- E) comes / should have returned

20. I ---- him who I was. We already know each other.

- A) was able to tell
- B) should have told
- C) mustn't tell
- D) had better not tell
- E) didn't need to tell