

# INFLUENCE

## GRADE 10



# GRAMMAR

## BOOK

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# 2 SIMPLE TENSES

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

### “BE” FİİLİ

#### FORM

- “Be” fiilinin geniş zaman halleri “am”, “is” ve “are”dir. Olumsuz cümlelerde “be”den sonra “not” getirilir. Konuşma dilinde ve resmi olmayan yazılarda “be” fiilinin kısaltılmış biçimleri kullanılır.

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Contracted Form	
I am a teacher. You are a student. He is tall. She is at home. It is a dog. We are teachers. You are students. They are in the classroom.	I am not a teacher. You are not a student. He is not tall. She is not at home. It is not a dog. We are not teachers. You are not students. They are not in the classroom.	<b>Positive (+)</b> I'm You're He's She's It's We're You're They're	<b>Negative (-)</b> I'm not You aren't He isn't She isn't It isn't We aren't You aren't They aren't

- Soru cümlesi yapmak için “be” fiili öznenin önüne getirilir.

Question	Short Answer (Positive / Negative)
Am I a teacher?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Are you a student?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Is he tall?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Is she at home?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
Is it a dog?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
Are we teachers?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Are you students?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
Are they in the classroom?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
	<b>DİKKAT!</b> Olumlu kısa cevaplarda “be”nin kısaltılmış hali kullanılmaz.

- Soru kelimesi kullanılarak yapılan sorularda soru kelimesi “be”nin önüne gelir.

Wh - soru kelimesi	be	özne
Where	am is are	I? he / she / it? you / we / they?

## USE

- “Be” eylem belirtmeyen, durum belirten cümlelerde “olmak”, “bulunmak” anlamında kullanılan bir fiildir. “Be” fiili, isimlerle, sıfatlarla ve yer belirten edatlarla birlikte kullanılır.

### a. be + isim (noun):

*I'm an English teacher.*

*It isn't a dictionary; it's an encyclopedia.*

**Are** Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones engineers?

Who **is** the girl in the blue dress?

### b. be + sıfat (adjective):

*I'm not single. I'm married.*

*Alice isn't optimistic; she's pessimistic.*

**Are** you angry with me?

Why **are** the children so quiet?

### c. be + yer belirten edat (prepositional phrase):

**Are** you from England?

*Ali isn't at home right now; he's at the library.*

**Are** all the students in the classroom?

What **is** in that big box on the table?



*Where there is love there is life.*

*Mahatma Gandhi*

*There is no conversation more boring than the one where everybody agrees.*

*Michel Eyguem De Montaigne*

*Conversation is the exercise of the mind; gossip is merely an exercise of the tongue.*

*Unknown*



## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE – “BE” FİİLİ DIŞINDAKİ FİLLER

### FORM

Positive (+)	Negative (-)
I sing well. You study hard. He plays the guitar. She gets up early. It sleeps a lot. We have a car. You know the answer. They love each other.	I don't sing well. You don't study hard. He doesn't play the guitar. She doesn't get up early. It doesn't sleep a lot. We don't have a car. You don't know the answer. They don't love each other.
Question	Short Answer
Do I sing well? Do you study hard? Does he play the guitar? Does she get up early? Does it sleep at lot? Do we have a car? Do you know the answer? Do they love each other?	Yes, you do. / No, you don't. Yes, I do. / No, I don't. Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't. Yes, we do. / No, we don't. Yes, we do. / No, we don't. Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

- Geniş zamanda cümle kurarken öznedenden sonra fiilin geniş zaman hali (yalın hali) kullanılır.

*I **get up** at 7.00 o'clock every morning.*

*We **go** to school every day.*

- Olumlu cümlelerde özne üçüncü tekil şahıs ise (he, she, it) fiile “-s” takısı eklenir.

*He **gets up** at 7.00 o'clock every morning.*

*She **leaves** home at 8.00 every day.*

*It **sleeps** on the chair.*

- Olumsuz cümlelerde, “I, you, we, they”den sonra “don't”, “he, she, it”den sonra ise “doesn't” getirilir. Olumsuz cümlelerde fiil “-s” takısı almaz.

*I **don't play** basketball on Mondays.*

*He **doesn't go** to school on Saturdays.*

- Sorularda “Do / Does” yardımcı fiili öznenin önüne getirilir.

***Do** you **like** football?*

***Does** he **brush** his teeth every morning?*

- Kısa cevaplarda “do / does / don't / doesn't” kullanılır.

*A: Do we have enough food for the party?*

*B: Yes, we **do**. / No, we **don't**.*

*A: Does Jill go to university?*

*B: Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**.*

## ÜÇÜNCÜ ŞAHISLARDA FİİLİN ALDIĞI “-S” TAKISININ YAZIM KURALLARI

a. Üçüncü tekil şahıslarda çoğu fiil **-s** takısı alır.

He **eats** lunch at the cafeteria.

She **leaves** home at 8.30 in the morning.

b. **-ch, -sh, -ss, -o** ile biten fiiller **-es** takısı alır.

He **teaches** English at university.

She **finishes** school at 3.00.

She **kisses** her parents goodbye in the morning.

She **goes** to school by bus.

He **does** his homework in the evening.

c. Fiil **sessiz bir harf + y** ile bitiyorsa **y** düşer ve fiile **-ies** eklenir.

He **studies** very hard.

The baby **cries** every night.

d. Fiil **sesli bir harf + y** ile bitiyorsa fiile yalnızca **-s** eklenir. (**-y** düşmez)

He **plays** tennis every weekend.

e. **Have** fiili ise düzensizdir. Üçüncü şahıslarda **has** biçimini alır.

I **have** breakfast at 9.00 o'clock.

He **has** breakfast at 9.00 o'clock.

## USE



## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE’TE SIK KULLANILAN ZAMAN KELİMELERİ

frequency adverbs	time phrases / clauses
<b>always</b> (her zaman)	<b>every day/week/month/year</b> (her gün/hafta/ay/yıl)
<b>almost always</b> (neredeyse her zaman)	<b>at the weekends</b> (hafta sonları)
<b>usually</b> (çoğunlukla)	<b>on weekdays</b> (hafta içi günler)
<b>generally</b> (genellikle)	<b>on Sundays</b> (pazar günleri)
<b>often</b> (Sık sık)	<b>in the evenings</b> (akşamları)
<b>sometimes</b> (bazen, ara sıra)	<b>once/twice/3 times a day/week/month/year</b>
<b>occasionally</b> (zaman zaman)	(günde/haftada/ayda/yılda bir/iki/üç kez)
<b>seldom</b> (nadiren)	<b>after</b>
<b>rarely</b> (nadiren)	<b>before</b>
<b>scarcely</b> (nadiren)	<b>as soon as</b>
<b>hardly ever</b> (hemen hemen hiç)	<b>when</b>
<b>never</b> (asla, hiçbir zaman)	<b>until</b>

## Simple Present Tense:

- günlük alışkanlıkları ve aktiviteleri anlatırken

I **get up** at 7.00 every morning.

He **plays** basketball at the weekend.

- genel doğrulardan ve bilimsel gerçeklerden söz ederken

The sun **rises** in the East.

Water **boils** at 100°C.

- sürekli, kalıcı durumlardan ya da eylemlerden söz ederken

Mary **lives** in London.

He **works** in a bank.

- duygulardan söz ederken

I **like** chocolate, but I **don't like** ice-cream.

She **hates** coffee, but she **loves** tea.



- “non-progressive (non-action) verbs” dediğimiz “-ing” almayan fiillerle şimdiki zaman ifade etmek istediğimizde

He **wants** a piece of cake and some orange juice.

I **know** him, but I **don't remember** his name now.

- programlı, tarifeli bir olaydan söz ederken (gelecek zaman yerine) kullanılır.

The train to Ankara **leaves** at 8.00 p.m tonight.

Hurry up! We'll be late. The concert **begins** at 9.00.

Geniş zamanın gelecek zaman olarak kullanılmasında en sık kullanılan fiiller “arrive, leave, start, begin, end, finish, open, close, be” gibi fiillerdir. Bu fiiller sinema, tiyatro, konser saatleri, dükkânların açılış-kapanış saatleri, uçak, tren, otobüs tarifeleri vb. gibi şeyleri ifade ederken kullanılır.

## GENİŞ ZAMANDA SIKLIK ZARFLARININ (FREQUENCY ADVERBS) KULLANIMI

- Bir şeyin ne kadar sık yapıldığını anlatmak için “sıklık zarfları” kullanılır. Bu zarflar genellikle “How often?” sorusuna cevap verir. Sıklık zarfları olumlu cümle içinde kullanıldığında genellikle esas fiilden önce, özneyle fiil arasında yer alır. Ancak bu zarflar “be” fiilinden sonra kullanılır.

I **always read** the newspaper before I go to work.

He **often watches** TV after dinner.

They **sometimes go** shopping at the mall.

I **am rarely** late to school.

The teacher **is always** on time.

They **seldom** stay at home on Sundays.





- “Never, seldom, rarely, hardly ever” sıklık zarfları olumsuz anlam taşır. Bu zarflar olumlu fiil yapısıyla kullanılır ama cümlelerin anlamını olumsuz yapar.

She's **never** on time.

We **hardly ever** go to the theatre.



- Olumsuz cümlelerde sıklık zarflarının yeri değişebilir:

“Frequently, sometimes”, olumsuz yardımcı fiilden önce gelir.

I **sometimes don't want** to do any housework.

Ben goes out with his friends and **frequently doesn't come** home until midnight.

“Usually”, “generally”, “often” olumsuz yardımcı fiilden önce ya da sonra gelebilir.

Men **usually don't like** to talk about their feelings.

Men **don't usually like** to talk about their feelings.

“Always”, daima olumsuz yardımcı fiilden sonra gelir, önce gelemez.

Money **doesn't always make** people happy. (~~always doesn't make...~~) **YANLIŞTIR.**

The majority **is not always** right. (~~always is not...~~) **YANLIŞTIR.**

## PRACTICE 1

Put the frequency adverbs in the brackets in the correct place in the sentences.  
Sometimes more than one position is possible.

1. The side effects of this medicine go away after a few hours. (usually)

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I have trouble accessing the Internet from home. (sometimes)

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The bus that goes downtown is on time. (seldom)

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Some people are happy with their jobs. (never)

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Cenk doesn't get involved in politics. (usually)

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. It doesn't snow here in January. (often)

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. I download music from the Internet. (hardly ever)

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. You are so cheerful in the morning. (always)

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Chris doesn't come home before eight o'clock. (usually)

\_\_\_\_\_.

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE İLE ZAMAN CÜMLECİKLERİNİN KULLANIMI

- Zaman cümlecikleri “When? (Ne zaman?)” sorusuna cevap verir.
- Zaman cümlecikleri esas cümleden önce ya da sonra gelebilir. Zaman cümlecığı esas cümleden önce ise cümlecikten sonra virgül konur, esas cümleden sonra ise virgül konmaz.
- Esas cümle geniş zaman olduğunda, “when, as soon as, after, before, until ... vb” ile başlayan zaman cümleciklerinde (time clauses) genellikle geniş zaman kullanılır.

Time Clause	Main Clause
When As soon as After + Simple Present Before Until	Simple Present

**When I come home from school**, I always have a sandwich.

(Okuldan eve gelince daima bir sandviç yerim.)

My brother goes out to play football with his friends **as soon as he finishes his homework**.

(Erkek kardeşim ödevini bitirir bitirmez arkadaşlarıyla futbol oynamak için dışarı çıkar.)

Jane sometimes goes to the gym **after she gets out of work**.

(Jane işten çıktıktan sonra bazen spor salonuna gider.)

**Before I go to bed every night**, I brush my teeth.

(Her gece yatmadan önce dişlerimi fırçalarım.)

We can't leave home **until he comes**.

(O gelene kadar evden ayrılamayız.)



### PRACTICE 2

Underline the correct choice.

1. I always wash the dishes **before / after** I start watching TV at night.
2. Sally never eats snacks **after / until** she brushes her teeth at night.
3. Students often make mistakes **when / after** they write compositions in English.
4. My husband sometimes snores **before / when** he sleeps.
5. Dr. Jones always washes his hands **until / as soon as** he comes home from the hospital.

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### FORM

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Contracted Form
I am playing chess. You are talking to him. He is dancing now. She is singing a song. It is eating grass. We are going out. You are listening to me. They are reading a book.	I am not playing chess. You are not talking to him. He is not dancing now. She is not singing a song. It is not eating grass. We are not going out. You are not listening to me. They are not reading a book.	I'm  He's / She's / It's  You're / We're / They're

Question	Short Answer
Am I playing chess?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Are you talking to him?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Is he dancing now?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Is she singing a song?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
Is it eating grass?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
Are we going out?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Are you listening to me?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
Are they reading a book?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

- Şimdiki zamanda “am, is, are” yardımcı fiilleriyle esas fiilin “-ing” hali birlikte kullanılır.

*I'm (I am) watching TV now.*

*You're (You are) listening to the teacher.*

*He's (He is) writing in his book at the moment.*

- Olumsuz cümlelerde “am, is, are”dan sonra cümleye “not” eklenir.

*I'm not (am not) talking to you.*

*She isn't (is not) wearing her uniform at the moment.*

*We aren't (are not) listening to music now.*

- Soru cümlelerinde “am, is, are” öznenin önüne, yani cümle başına getirilir.

*Are you listening to me?*

*Is Peter talking to Chris?*

*Are they speaking English?*



## “-ING” EKİNİN YAZIM KURALLARI

- a. **-e** ile biten fiillerde **-e** düşer ve **-ing** takısı eklenir.

*write* – *writing*

*leave* – *leaving*

- b. **Bir sessiz harf + bir sesli harf + bir sessiz harfle** biten fiillerde, sondaki sessiz harf tekrarlanır ve **-ing** takısı eklenir.

*sit* – *sitting*

*swim* – *swimming*

**-el** ile biten fiillerde (American İngilizcesinde) son harf tekrar edilmeyebilir:

*travel* – *travelling* (UK) – *traveling* (US)

*label* – *labelling* (UK) – *labeling* (US)

- c. **-ie** ile biten fiillerde **-ie** düşer, **-y** ve **-ing** takısı eklenir.

*lie* – *lying*

*die* – *dying*

- d. Yukarıdakiler dışındaki fiillere yalnızca **-ing** takısı eklenir.

*study* – *studying*

*go* – *going*

*stand* – *standing*

## USE



## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE’TE SIK KULLANILAN ZAMAN KELİMELERİ

**now** (şimdi)

**right now** (şimdi, şu anda)

**just now** (şimdi, şu anda)

**at present** (şimdi)

**at the moment** (şu anda)

**these days** (bu günlerde)

**for the time being** (şu sıralar)

“**Look!**”, “**Listen!**”, “**Watch out!**” gibi ifadelerden sonra gelen cümleler de genellikle Pr. Cont. kullanılır.

## Present Continuous Tense:

- Şu anda devam eden olayların anlatımında kullanılır.

Students **are writing** in their notebooks now.

Be quiet! I'm **trying** to study.

**DİKKAT!** "Wear" fiili şimdiki zamanda kullanıldığında giymek anlamını vermez, üzerimizdeki giysileri anlatmakta kullanılır.

I'm **wearing** my old blue jeans today. (Bugün üstümde eski blucinim var.)

She looks very nice. She's **wearing** a lovely new dress.

(O çok güzel görünüyor. Üzerinde güzel yeni bir elbise var.)

- Şu anda olmasa bile, bugünlerde yapmakta olduğumuz şeyleri anlatırken kullanılır.

I'm **reading** a great book these days.

Scientists **are trying** to find a cure for cancer.

- Geçici olarak yapmakta olduğumuz şeyleri anlatırken kullanılır.

I'm **living** with my aunt at the moment.

He **is writing** a book about his experiences in Africa.

- Değişmekte olan olayları ve durumları anlatırken kullanılır.

Oil prices **are rising** every day. (Petrol fiyatları hergün artıyor.)

Istanbul **is getting** more crowded every year. (Her yıl İstanbul daha kalabalıklaşıyor.)

- Gelecekte yapılması kesin olarak planlanmış, belirlenmiş, ayarlanmış şeyleri anlatırken, gelecek zaman zarflarıyla birlikte kullanılır.

I'm **going** to Bodrum tomorrow. (Yarın Bodrum'a gidiyorum.)

A new shopping centre **is opening** in our town next week.

(Gelecek hafta kentimizde yeni bir alışveriş merkezi açılıyor.)

**DİKKAT!** "Come, go, stay, arrive, leave" fiilleriyle kesin olarak planladığımız, ayarladığımız şeylerden söz ederken genellikle şimdiki zaman kullanılır. Ayrıca "fly, walk, ride, drive, take (a bus, a taxi, vs)" gibi önceden ayarlanmış ulaşım biçimlerini gösteren fiiller de genellikle şimdiki zamanda kullanılır.

### SIMPLE PRESENT İLE PRESENT CONTINUOUS ARASINDAKİ FARKLAR

Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
her zaman Sally usually <b>listens</b> to pop music.	şu anda Sally <b>is listening</b> to pop music now.
kalıcı, sürekli I <b>live</b> in Ankara.	geçici At the moment I'm <b>living</b> with my uncle in İzmir.
gelecekte, programlı, tarifeli olaylar The film <b>starts</b> at 8 pm tonight.	gelecekte, planlanmış, ayarlanmış olaylar I <b>am going</b> to the cinema tonight.
non-progressive fiillerle I <b>have</b> a bicycle.	progressive fiillerle I'm <b>having</b> a good time here.

### PRACTICE 3

Underline the correct choice.

1. You **don't do / aren't doing** anything important at the moment. You are just sitting there and watching the dog which **plays / is playing** in the garden.
2. They don't like their house so they **look for / are looking for** a new flat these days.
3. Ahmet is studying engineering at college. He wants to be an engineer when he **finishes / is finishing** his studies.
4. Look! Ayşe **jumps / is jumping** into the water. The other children **watch / are watching** her.
5. I usually **stay / am staying** at home in the evenings but tonight I **go / am going** to a movie with some friends.
6. Wait for me. I **come / am coming**. Just let me put on my shoes.
7. They usually **eat / are eating** dinner at home, but today they **eat / are eating** at a fast food restaurant.
8. You can turn off the stereo. I **don't listen / am not listening** to it right now.
9. I have to go home now. It **gets / is getting** dark.
10. Everyone **reads / is reading** the new Orhan Pamuk novel these days.

### NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS (“-ING” TAKISI ALMAYAN FİLLER)

“Non-progressive verbs” ya da “non-action verbs” dediğimiz eylem göstermeyen, durum gösteren bazı fiiller “-ing” takısı almaz. Bu nedenle Present Continuous Tense ile kullanılamayacakları için Simple Present Tense ile kullanılırlar.

“-ING” TAKISI ALMAYAN BAZI FİLLER				
Duyularla ilgili fiiller	Duyularla ilgili fiiller	Zihinsel faaliyetlerle ilgili fiiller	Sahiplik gösteren fiiller	Diğer fiiller
feel* hear see* smell* taste*	dislike hate like love mind wish	believe feel* forget imagine know mean realize remember suppose think* understand want know need prefer	belong have* own possess	be* consist of contain cost exist include weigh* sound appear* seem look*

(\*) ile işaretli fiiller hem non-progressive hem de progressive olarak kullanılabilir. Ancak anlamları farklıdır. Bu anlam farklılıklarını aşağıdaki listede gösterilmiştir:



## PROGRESSIVE OR NON-PROGRESSIVE

Progressive	Non-Progressive
<b>think</b> (düşünmek): <i>I'm <b>thinking</b> about my final exams.</i>	<b>think</b> (zannetmek, sanmak): <i>I <b>think</b> English is easy.</i>
<b>see</b> (buluşmak): <i>I'm <b>seeing</b> my dentist tomorrow.</i>	<b>see</b> (görmek): <i>Look! <b>Do</b> you <b>see</b> that butterfly?</i>
<b>smell</b> (koklamak): <i>She <b>is smelling</b> the roses.</i>	<b>smell</b> (kokmak): <i>These roses <b>smell</b> beautiful.</i>
<b>taste</b> (tatmak): <i>I'm <b>tasting</b> the soup to see if it has enough salt.</i>	<b>taste</b> (tadı ... olmak): <i>The soup <b>tastes</b> delicious.</i>
<b>feel</b> (dokunarak hissetmek): <i>She's <b>feeling</b> the material to see if it is soft.</i>	<b>feel</b> (bir nesnenin dokunulduğunda verdiği his anlatılırken): <i>The velvet <b>feels</b> soft.</i> (sezinlemek): <i>I <b>feel</b> something good will happen.</i>
<b>appear</b> (sahneye çıkmak): <i>He's <b>appearing</b> on stage tonight.</i>	<b>appear</b> (gibi görünmek): <i>He <b>appears</b> to be a nice man.</i>
<b>look</b> (bakmak): <i>Why <b>are</b> you <b>looking</b> out of the window?</i>	<b>look</b> (görünmek): <i>You <b>look</b> great!</i>
<b>weigh</b> (tartmak): <i>The grocer <b>is weighing</b> the tomatoes.</i>	<b>weigh</b> (bir nesnenin ağırlığı belirtilirken): <i>This box <b>weighs</b> 50 kilos.</i>
<b>be</b> (her zamankinden farklı bir durumu ifade ederken): <i>He is usually very kind, but he <b>is being</b> rude right now.</i>	<b>be</b> (genel bir durum ifade ederken): <i>He <b>is</b> very kind.</i>
<b>have</b> (have'in "sahip olmak" dışındaki tüm anlamları): <i>He's <b>having</b> lunch. / We're <b>having</b> a good time. etc.</i>	<b>have</b> (sahip olmak): <i>He <b>has</b> a computer.</i>

*You can never win an argument if you're having it with someone who doesn't understand the subject.*

*Parson*

## PRACTICE 4

Fill in the blanks with the Simple Present or the Present Continuous form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. Marie-Claude isn't Canadian. I \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) she comes from France.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of buying this dress but I don't know how much it \_\_\_\_\_ (cost).
3. This polished diamond \_\_\_\_\_ (weigh) 536 carats and it comes from Sri Lanka.
4. Listen! I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) some nice music. Do you know who \_\_\_\_\_ (play) it?
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) so nice to be outside especially when the weather is good.
6. The food which she cooks usually \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) good. She is in the kitchen now and she \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) the soup to see if it has enough salt.
7. The waiter says that the price of dinner \_\_\_\_\_ (include) dessert.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) you are wrong. Those flowers \_\_\_\_\_ (not need) so much water.
9. Don't give my daughter any cheese. She \_\_\_\_\_ (hate) it!
10. He now \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) that he has made a mistake and he \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to apologize.
11. She was in our class at college but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not remember) her name now.
12. I'm afraid I can't put you through to Mr. Jones because he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting at the moment.
13. Sue's new boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to be a nice young man.
14. That girl over there \_\_\_\_\_ (look) like a friend of mine from high school. Oh! She \_\_\_\_\_ (look) this way. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) she has recognized me too.
15. Mary is depressed these days and she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a psychiatrist about it.
16. There's an airplane approaching; I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it clearly.
17. The stew \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) good when the vegetables are fresh.

*What you do not wish done to yourself, do not do to others.  
Confucius*

## SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE – “WILL” and “GOING TO”

İngilizcede gelecekte söz ederken “WILL” ya da “BE GOING TO” yapılarını kullanabiliriz. Çoğunlukla bu iki tense birbirinin yerine kullanılabilir, ancak bazı durumlarda aralarında fark vardır.

### 1. WILL

#### FORM

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Contracted Form
I will go shopping. You will pass the test. He will travel to Paris. She will cook dinner. It will close at 5 o'clock. We will see the new film. You will meet at the cafe. They will find the thief.	I will not go shopping. You will not pass the test. He will not travel to Paris. She will not cook dinner. It will not close at 5 o'clock. We will not see the new film. You will not meet at the cafe. They will not find the thief.	I'll / You'll / He'll / She'll / It'll We'll / You'll / They'll ...  I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They won't ...

Question	Short Answer
Will I go shopping?	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.
Will you pass the test?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
Will he travel to Paris?	Yes, he will. / No, he won't.
Will she cook dinner?	Yes, she will. / No, she won't.
Will it close at 5 o'clock?	Yes, it will. / No, it won't.
Will we see the new film?	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.
Will you meet at the cafe?	Yes, we will. / No, we won't.
Will they find the thief?	Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

- Olumlu cümleler “will + fiilin yalın hali” kullanılarak yapılır.

*The weather **will be** nice tomorrow.*

*My sister **will do** her Master's degree next year.*

- Olumsuz cümlelerde “will not” kullanılır. “Will not”ın kısaltılmış hali “won't”tur.

*I **won't help** you with your homework because you should do it yourself.*

*Petrol prices **will not go** down anytime soon.*

- Sorularda “will” yardımcı fiili öznenin önüne getirilir.

***Will** you **go** shopping tomorrow morning?*

***Will** the government **do** anything about inflation?*

## USE



### FUTURE TENSE'LERDE SIK KULLANILAN ZAMAN KELİMELERİ

**tomorrow** (yarın)

**tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening / night** (yarın sabah / öğleden sonra / akşam / gece)

**next week/month/year** (gelecek hafta/ay/yıl)

**soon** (yakında)

**in two hours/days** (iki saat/gün sonra)

**in 2020, in July, at 5 o'clock, tonight** (2020'de, Temmuz'da, saat 5'te, bu gece)

**two days from now / five hours from now** (iki gün sonra / 5 saat sonra)

**after**

**before**

**when**

**as soon as**

**until**

**once**

**DİKKAT!** Time clause'larda Future kullanılmaz!

## Will:

- Gelecekteki olay ve durumları anlatmak için kullanılır.

*The sun **will rise** at 6.30 tomorrow morning.*

*I'll **be** 16 years old in June.*

- Gelecekte olacakları tahmin ederken kullanılır.

*In ten years' time, the population of the world **will be** 10 billion.*

*I think it'll **rain** this afternoon.*

- Konuştuğumuz anda yapmaya karar verdiğimiz şeyleri anlatırken kullanılır.

*I'll **have** a steak with chips, please.*

A: "The phone's ringing." B: "I'll **answer** it."

(A: "Telefon çalıyor." B: "Ben bakarım / cevap veririm.")

- Başkalanna yardım teklif ederken (offers) ya da bir ricada bulunurken (requests) kullanılır.

*I'll **help** you if you like. (İstersen sana yardım edeyim.)*

***Will** you please **give** me something to drink? (Bana içecek bir şey getirebilir misin lütfen?)*

- Bir şeyi yapmaya söz verirken (promise) kullanılır.

*I'll **study** harder next time.*

*I **won't be** late again. I promise.*

## 2. GOING TO

### FORM

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Contracted Form
I am going to win the game. You are going to lose the match. He is going to run in the Marathon. She is going to swim in the pool. It is going to fall. We are going to meet Jack. You are going to wait for me. They are going to argue.	I am not going to win the game. You are not going to lose the match. He is not going to run in the Marathon. She is not going to swim in the pool. It is not going to fall. We are not going to meet Jack. You are not going to wait for me. They are not going to argue.	I'm not going to  He / She / It isn't going to  You / We / They aren't going to

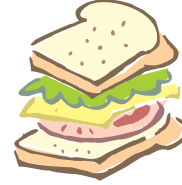
Question	Short Answer
Am I going to win the game?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Are you going to lose the match?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Is he going to run in the Marathon?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Is she going to swim in the pool?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
Is it going to fall?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
Are we going to meet Jack?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Are you going to wait for me?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
Are they going to argue?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

- Olumlu cümleler “be (am, is, are) + going to + fiilin yalın hali” kullanılarak yapılır.

*I'm going to eat a sandwich for lunch.*

*He's going to be an engineer.*

*They're going to get married this summer.*



- Sorularda “be” fiili (am, is, are) öznenin önüne getirilir.

*Are you going to study for your exam this afternoon?*

*Is he going to play football tonight?*

*Are they going to visit us tomorrow?*

- Olumsuz cümlelerde “be” (am, is, are) den sonra “not” getirilir.

*I'm not going to buy that book.*

*He isn't going to study tomorrow.*

*We aren't going to watch TV tonight.*



## USE

### Going to:

- Planladığımız, yapmaya niyet ettiğimiz ya da yapmaya karar verdiğimiz şeylerden söz ederken

*I'm going to get a summer job.*

*What are you going to do when you graduate?*

*She's going to see her doctor next week.*

*I'm not going to take the car to work tomorrow unless I am late.*

- Elimizdeki bir ipucu ya da geçmiş deneyimlerimize bakarak geleceği tahmin ederken kullanılır.

*There are dark clouds in the sky. It's going to rain. (Gökte kara bulutlar var. Yağmur yağacak.)*

*Your grades are very low. You're going to fail. (Notların çok düşük. Sınıfta kalacaksın.)*

WILL İLE GOING TO ARASINDAKİ FARKLAR	
Will	Going to
<b>tahmin</b> <i>I think it will be sunny this afternoon.</i>	<b>bir ipucuna bakarak tahmin</b> <i>The sky is clearing. It's going to be sunny this afternoon.</i>
<b>konuşma anında verilen kararlar</b> <i>A: The grass needs cutting.</i> <i>B: All right. I'll cut it tomorrow.</i>	<b>önceden planlamış olduğumuz işler</b> <i>A: Dad, why are you wearing your old clothes?</i> <i>B: I'm going to cut the grass.</i>
<b>Yukarıdaki örnekler dışında "will" ve "going to" çoğu zaman birbirinin yerine kullanılabilir.</b> <i>John will / is going to graduate from high school in June.</i>	

## FUTURE TENSE İLE ZAMAN CÜMLECİKLERİNİN KULLANIMI

"After, before, when, as soon as, until" gibi zaman bağlaçlarıyla yapılan yan cümlelerde (time clauses) "will" ya da "going to" kullanılmaz. Bu durumda gelecek zamanı ifade etmek için geniş zaman yapısı kullanılır.

Time Clause	Main Clause
When As soon as After + Simple Present Before Until	will / going to

**DİKKAT!** Time clause'larda Future kullanılmaz!

Most parents hope that their children **will be** successful adults **when they grow up**.

(Çoğu ana-baba çocuklarının büyüyünce başarılı yetişkinler olacağını umar.)

**I'll take** a shower **as soon as I get home**.

(Eve gider gitmez duş alacağım.)

**After she graduates from university**, she's **going to go** abroad.

(Üniversiteden mezun olduktan sonra yurt dışına gidecek.)

Cem **is going to read** a little before **he goes to bed**.

(Cem yatmadan önce biraz okuyacak.)

**I won't get** married **until I meet the right person**.

(Doğru kişiyle karşılaşana kadar evlenmeyeceğim.)



## PRACTICE 5

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you as soon as we \_\_\_\_\_ (get) back from Bodrum.
2. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (not / speak) to my brother until he \_\_\_\_\_ (apologize) to her for his rude behaviour.
3. After I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) college, I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a long holiday and travel around Turkey because I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) much time to travel when I \_\_\_\_\_ (start) working.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) and make reservations before we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the restaurant tonight.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (let) me know as soon as you \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) your exam results?
6. If our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (not arrive) soon, they \_\_\_\_\_ (send) us a substitute teacher.
7. As soon as Mark \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) the concert tickets for the weekend, he \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a call.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there to pick you up when you \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the airport.
9. Sinem \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with her uncle until a dormitory room \_\_\_\_\_ (become) available.

*I never think of the future – it will come soon enough.*

*Albert Einstein*

## GELECEK ZAMAN İFADE EDEN DİĞER “TENSE”LER

**HATIRLATMA!** Gelecek zamanı ifade ederken “Simple Present Tense” ve “Present Continuous Tense” de kullanabiliriz.

### Simple Present Tense’in gelecek zaman anlamında kullanılması:

- Gelecekte olacak programlı, tarifeli olaylardan söz ederken “Simple Present Tense” kullanabiliriz. (Bu anlamda en sık kullanılan fiiller: arrive, leave, start, begin, end, finish, open, close, be)

*Don't be late! The train **leaves** at 9.30. (Gecikme! Tren 9.30'da kalkıyor.)*

*The interview **starts** at 10.00 tomorrow morning. (Görüşme yarın sabah 10.00'da başlıyor.)*

### Present Continuous Tense’in gelecek zaman anlamında kullanılması:

- Gelecekte yapacağımızı kesin olarak planladığımız, ayarladığımız işlerden söz ederken “Present Continuous Tense” kullanabiliriz. (Bu anlamda en sık kullanılan fiiller: come, go, stay, arrive, leave, fly, walk, ride, drive, take [a bus, a taxi...etc.].)

***Are** you **doing** anything on Friday night?*

*(Cuma gecesi bir şey yapıyor musun?)*

*I've made an appointment with the dentist. I'm **seeing** him tomorrow.*

*(Dişçiden randevu aldım. Onu yarın göreceğim.)*

## PRACTICE 6

Fill in the blanks with the correct future form of the verbs in the brackets.

Aslı and Beril are talking about a surprise party:

Aslı: I feel very tired. I think I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep. I need to wake up!

Beril: Wait, I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) you a cup of coffee. Coffee (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) you up.

Aslı: Thanks. By the way, it is Aylin's birthday next week, isn't it?

Beril: That's right and I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) a surprise party. I have made all the arrangements.

Don't say anything about it to her.

Aslı: Don't worry. I promise I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / tell) her about the surprise party. Who

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ (invite / you) to the party?

Beril: All our friends, of course.

Aslı: Who (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) Aylin's birthday cake?

Beril: I don't know yet. I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Melis at three this afternoon and we

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) about it.

Aslı: Listen! I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (bake) the cake. You organize the rest.

Beril: That's great. Thanks.

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

### FORM

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Contracted Form
I will be giving a lecture. You will be working late. He will be watching the news. She will be baking a cake. It will be sleeping. We will be travelling to India. You will be living in Antalya. They will be sightseeing.	I will not be giving a lecture. You will not be working late. He will not be watching the news. She will not be baking a cake. It will not be sleeping. We will not be travelling to India. You will not be living in Antalya. They will not be sightseeing.	I'll / You'll / He'll / She'll / It'll We'll / You'll / They'll be  I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They won't be

Question	Short Answer
Will I be giving a lecture?	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.
Will you be working late?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
Will he be watching the news?	Yes, he will. / No, he won't.
Will she be baking a cake?	Yes, she will. / No, she won't.
Will it be sleeping?	Yes, it will. / No, it won't.
Will we be travelling to India?	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.
Will you be living in Antalya?	Yes, we will. / No, we won't.
Will they be sightseeing?	Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

- Future Continuous Tense'de bir cümle oluştururken tüm şahıslar için "will + be + fiilin -ing hali" kullanılır.

*I can't come to dinner with you this evening because I'll be working late.*

*(Bu akşam seninle yemeğe gelemem çünkü geç saate kadar çalışıyor olacağım.)*

*This time tomorrow, I'll be flying to London.*

*(Yarın bu saatlerde Londra'ya uçuyor olacağım.)*



- Olumsuz cümlelerde "will not + be + fiilin -ing hali" kullanılır.

*You can call me at 12 pm. I won't be sleeping.*

*(Beni gece 12'de arayabilirsin. Uyuyor olmayacağım.)*

*I'm afraid I won't be seeing you tomorrow.*

*(Korkarım yarın seni görmeyeceğim.)*

- Sorularda "will" öznenin başına getirilir.

*Will you be studying at the school library this afternoon?*

*(Bugün öğleden sonra okul kütüphanesinde mi çalışıyor olacaksın?)*

*What will you be doing at 3 o'clock tomorrow?*

*(Saat üçte ne yapıyor olacaksın?)*

## USE



### FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE'TE SIK KULLANILAN ZAMAN KELİMELERİ

- this time tomorrow** (yarın bu saatte)
- this time next year** (gelecek yıl bu zamanda)
- at 3 o'clock tomorrow** (yarın saat 3'te)
- in 10 years' time** (10 yıl sonra)
- in 2020** (2020'de)

### Future Continuous Tense:

- Gelecekte belirli bir zamanda yapıyor olacağımız şeylerden söz ederken ya da bir olayın gelecekte belirli bir zamanda devam ediyor olacağını anlatırken kullanılır.

What **will** you **be doing** at ten o'clock tonight?

(Bu gece saat 10'da ne yapıyor olacaksın?)

**I'll be waiting** for you at the airport when your plane arrives.

(Uçağın geldiğinde ben hava alanında seni bekliyor olacağım.)

- Gelecekte belirli bir zamanda olacağı tahmin edilen ya da beklenen olaylar için kullanılır.

In 50 years' time, people **will be living** on the moon.

(50 yıl sonra insanlar Ay'da yaşıyor olacaklar.)

In the 22<sup>nd</sup> century, people **will be living** to the age of 130.

(22. yüzyılda insanlar 130 yaşına kadar yaşıyor olacaklar.)

### PRACTICE 7

Underline the correct choice.

1. A: Did you buy some bread?

B: Oh, I completely forgot. **I'll buy / I'm going to buy** it now.

2. If she gets this new job, **she'll move / she moves** to İzmir.

3. This time next year Mehmet **is doing / will be doing** his military service.

4. A: Why are you waiting for Ann?

B: Because **we go / we're going** to the cinema together.

5. A: When **do your parents come / are your parents coming** back from their trip?

B: Tomorrow. Their plane **is arriving / arrives** at 8 o'clock in the morning.

6. A: Dad, **do we go / are we going** to the zoo this afternoon?

B: I'm afraid I'm busy today. **I'll take / I'm going to take** you there tomorrow. I promise.

7. In about twenty years' time, everyone **is driving / will be driving** cars that run on electricity.

8. As part of my detox program, **I'll be eating / I am eating** only fruit and vegetables for the next two weeks.

9. Don't call me after 10 p.m. **I'll sleep / I'll be sleeping**.



## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

### “BE” FİİLİ

#### FORM

- “Was / were”, “be” fiilinin geçmiş zaman halleridir. (Geniş zaman: am, is, are). Olumsuz cümlelerde “was / were”den sonra “not” kullanılır.

Positive (+)	Negative (-)
I was a hardworking student. You were a pretty baby. He was in my class last year. She was at home 5 minutes ago. It was a very interesting book. We were there when he came. You were neighbours. They were in the classroom.	I was not a hardworking student. You were not a pretty baby. He was not in my class last year. She was not at home 5 minutes ago. It was not a very interesting book. We were not there when he came. You were not neighbours. They were not in the classroom.

- Soru cümlesi yapmak için “be” fiili öznenin önüne getirilir.

Question	Short Answer (Positive / Negative)
Was I a hardworking student? Were you a pretty baby? Was he in my class last year? Was she at home 5 minutes ago? Was it a very interesting book? Were we there when he came? Were you neighbours? Were they in the classroom?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't. Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't. Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't. Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't. Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't. Yes, you were. / No, you weren't. Yes, we were. / No, we weren't. Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.  <b>DİKKAT!</b> Olumlu kısa cevaplarda “be”nin kısaltılmış hali kullanılmaz.

#### USE

##### Was / Were:

- Geçmişte belirli bir zamandaki bir durumdan söz ederken kullanılır.

The weather **was** nice yesterday.

My parents **weren't** at home last night.

**Were** you sick yesterday?

- “Was / were” de “am / is / are” gibi isim, sıfat ya da yer bildiren edatlarla birlikte kullanılır.

be + noun:

It **was** a very tall building.

be + adjective:

The film **wasn't** very good.

be + prepositional phrase:

We **were** at my uncle's house two days ago.



## SIMPLE PAST TENSE – “BE” FİİLİ DIŞINDAKİ FİİLLER

### FORM

Positive (+)	Negative (-)
<p>I made a mistake.            You studied hard for the exam.            He won the competition.            She walked to the store.            It looked like a meteor.            We went to the concert.            You visited your grandparents.            They caught the criminal.</p>	<p>I didn't make a mistake.            You didn't study hard for the exam.            He didn't win the competition.            She didn't walk to the store.            It didn't look like a meteor.            We didn't go to the concert.            You didn't visit your grandparents.            They didn't catch the criminal.</p>
Question	Short Answer
<p>Did I make a mistake?            Did you study hard for the exam?            Did he win the competition?            Did she walk to the store?            Did it look like a meteor?            Did we go to the concert?            Did you visit your grandparents?            Did they catch the criminal?</p>	<p>Yes, you did. / No, you didn't.            Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.            Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.            Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.            Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.            Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.            Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.            Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.</p>

- Düzenli (regular) ve düzensiz (irregular) fiillerin geçmiş zaman halleri, tekil ve çoğul şahıslarda aynıdır.

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They **played** ....

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They **went** ...

- Olumlu cümlelerde öznenen sonra fiilin geçmiş zaman hali kullanılır.

I **studied** history for two hours last night.

She **played** volleyball with her friends yesterday.

We **went** to the cinema last Saturday.

- Olumsuz cümlelerde “didn’t (did not) ve fiilin yalın hali” kullanılır.

You **didn’t come** to class yesterday.

He **didn’t take** the bus to school this morning.

They **didn’t like** the film.

- Sorularda öznenen önce “did” yardımcı fiili getirilir ve öznenen sonra “fiilin yalın hali” kullanılır.

**Did** you **watch** the concert on TV last night?

**Did** the plane **land** on time?

**Did** the children **go** to bed at 8 o’clock?

## REGULAR VERBS – DÜZENLİ FİİLLER

Düzenli fiiller, geçmiş zamanda “-ed” eki alır.

### “-ED” EKİNİN YAZIM KURALLARI

- a. Fiillerin çoğu geçmiş zamanda **-ed** eki alır.

walk – walk**ed**

want – want**ed**

- b. Fiil **-e** ile bitiyorsa yalnızca **-d** eklenir.

arrive – arriv**d**

like – lik**d**

- c. Fiil **bir sessiz + sesli + sessiz harfle** bitiyorsa sondaki sessiz harf tekrarlanır ve **-ed** takısı eklenir.

stop – stop**ped**

rob – rob**bed**

- d. Fiil **bir sessiz harf + (-y)** ile bitiyorsa **-y** düşer ve fiile **-ied** eklenir. Ancak fiil **bir sesli harf + (-y)** ile bitiyorsa yalnızca **-ed** eklenir.

study – stud**ied**

cry – cri**ed**

play – play**ed**

stay – stay**ed**

## IRREGULAR VERBS – DÜZENSİZ FİLLER

- Düzensiz fiillerin geçmiş zamandaki halleri farklıdır.

go – **went**

eat – **ate**

sleep – **slept**

- Düzensiz fiillerin listesi Simple Past Tense konusu sonunda verilmiştir.

## USE



### SIMPLE PAST TENSE'TE SIK KULLANILAN ZAMAN KELİMELERİ

**yesterday** (dün)

**2 days / 3 hours / 5 years ago** (2 gün / 3 saat / 5 yıl önce)

**last week / month / year / summer** (geçen hafta / ay / yıl / yaz)

**then** (o zaman)

**in 2000** (2000 yılında)

**when**

**as soon as**

**before**

**after**

**until**

## Simple Past Tense:

- Geçmişte belirli bir zamanda olmuş ve bitmiş bir eylem, olay ya da durumu anlatmak için kullanılır. Bu tense ile yapılan cümlelerde kesin zaman belirtilmelidir.

John **went** to Spain in 2002.

I **visited** my friends yesterday.

- Geçmişte belirli bir süre devam etmiş ve bitmiş bir eylem ya da olayı anlatmak için kullanılır.

I **stayed** in England for two months last summer.

I **studied** from 6 to 10 last night.

How long **did** you **stay** at the park yesterday?

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE İLE ZAMAN CÜMLECİKLERİNİN KULLANIMI

Time Clause	Main Clause
When After Before + Simple Past As soon as Until	Simple Past

- Esas cümle “Simple Past Tense” olduğunda, zaman cümlecği de bir “geçmiş zaman” olmalıdır (Simple Past, Past Continuous ya da Past Perfect Tense). Bu üniteye yalnızca “Simple Past Tense” ile yapılan zaman cümlecikleriyle örnekler vereceğiz. “Past Continuous” ve “Past Perfect Tense”lerle yapılan zaman cümlecikleri ise ilgili konularda ele alınacaktır.

**When I was a child**, I had a dog.

(Çocukken bir köpeğim vardı.)

He finished his homework **before he went out**.

(Dışarı çıkmadan önce ödevini bitirdi.)

**After they had dinner**, they watched a film on TV.

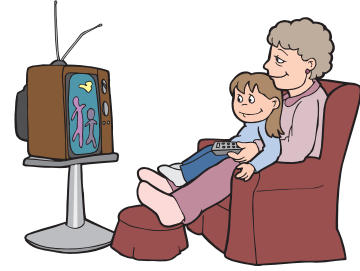
(Yemek yedikten sonra televizyonda bir film seyrettiler.)

**As soon as the teacher came in**, the students stood up.

(Öğretmen içeri girer girmez öğrenciler ayağa kalktı.)

I lived in Antalya **until I moved to Istanbul**.

(İstanbul'a taşınmadan önce Antalya'da yaşadım.)





## IRREGULAR VERBS

Simple Present	Simple Past	Past Participle	Simple Present	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was, were	been	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
begin	began	begun	mean	meant	meant
bet	bet	bet	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	quit	quit	quit
burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt	read	read	read
buy	bought	bought	ride	rode	ridden
catch	caught	caught	ring	rang	rung
choose	chose	chosen	rise	rose	risen
come	came	come	run	ran	run
cost	cost	cost	say	said	said
cut	cut	cut	see	saw	seen
dig	dug	dug	sell	sold	sold
dive	dived	dived	send	sent	sent
do	did	done	set	set	set
draw	drew	drawn	shake	shook	shaken
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	shave	shaved	shaved / shaven
drink	drank	drunk	shine	shone / shined	shone / shined
drive	drove	driven	shoot	shot	shot
eat	ate	eaten	show	showed	shown / showed
fall	fell	fallen	shut	shut	shut
feed	fed	fed	sing	sang	sung
feel	felt	felt	sink	sank	sunk
fight	fought	fought	sit	sat	sat
find	found	found	sleep	slept	slept
fit	fit, fitted	fit, fitted	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	speed	sped	sped
forbid	forbade	forbidden	spend	spent	spent
forget	forgot	forgotten	stand	stood	stood
forgive	forgave	forgiven	steal	stole	stolen
freeze	froze	frozen	sting	stung	stung
get	got	got / gotten	strike	struck	struck / stricken
give	gave	given	swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone	take	took	taken
grow	grew	grown	teach	taught	taught
hang	hung / hanged	hung / hanged	tear	tore	torn
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
hide	hid	hidden	throw	threw	thrown
hit	hit	hit	understand	understood	understood
hold	held	held	wake	woke / waked	woken / waked
hurt	hurt	hurt	wear	wore	worn
keep	kept	kept	win	won	won
know	knew	known	write	wrote	written
lead	led	led			
leave	left	left			
lend	lent	lent			
let	let	let			
lie (down)	lay	lain			

## PRACTICE 8

Fill in the blanks with the past form of the irregular verbs given in the brackets.

1. When I got my mail, I \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) away a lot of it because it was junk mail.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up late today and missed my train.
3. Our football team \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the final match last week and became the champion.
4. Eda \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me a secret yesterday. I won't tell anyone about it.
5. The Titanic \_\_\_\_\_ (sink) in the Atlantic Ocean on its first voyage.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) too much money when we went on holiday last summer.
7. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) his car and \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a newer model last month.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) my sister a birthday present yesterday. I hope it arrives on time.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) when we were at university and \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) in love at first sight.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my bag on the bus yesterday, so I had to cancel all of my credit cards.
11. Mary and Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some toast and eggs for breakfast this morning.
12. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) a lot of fish when he went fishing last Sunday.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (run) into Sam at the shopping mall yesterday.
14. The robbers \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) nearly half a million dollars from the bank yesterday morning.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a great movie last Saturday.
16. Dan is very happy because he \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a new job yesterday.
17. The phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) in the middle of the night, so I jumped out of bed to answer it.
18. The tourist guide \_\_\_\_\_ (lead) the group into the museum.
19. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ (blow) my hat off my head and I couldn't find it.
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) for 12 hours last night because I was really tired.

*Give me a lever long enough, and a prop strong enough,  
and I can singlehandedly move the world.*

*Archimedes*

## PRACTICE 9

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Brandon \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) every morning. He's really fit.
2. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to buy his wife a diamond ring for their 10<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary next month.
3. The little puppy \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) down when he tried to climb the stairs for the first time.
4. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (build) our house by himself 20 years ago, and I think he did a very good job.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not feel) well. I think the food I ate at the restaurant was spoilt.
6. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (say) you wanted to see me. What is the matter?
7. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (show) her garden to everyone. She's so proud of it.
8. They say Mrs. Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) our English class next semester.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot of work to do tonight? I want to go to the cinema.
10. When we go to the supermarket, my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (let) my little brother push the cart.
11. Kelly always \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) her promises, so I trust her completely.
12. At my wedding, I \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) this beautiful wedding dress that belonged to my grandmother.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) you should quit your job and find a career that you enjoy.
14. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in the school choir. He's really good.
15. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) French really well. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Paris for 4 years when she was at university.
16. Randy \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) a picture of a horse at school today. The teacher liked it very much.
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) up in a small town in the East of Turkey.
18. I hear that you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married. When is the wedding?
19. She can't go hiking with us. She \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on her new book all day tomorrow.
20. Let's meet at the station. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 7 p.m.

*There are worse crimes than burning books. One of them is not reading them.*

*Ray Bradbury*

## PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

### FORM

Positive (+)	Negative (-)
I was listening to the teacher. You were talking to Mary. He was telling a joke. She was drawing a picture. It was flying over the Pacific. We were waiting for you. You were having a meeting. They were writing an essay.	I was not listening to the teacher. You were not talking to Mary. He was not telling a joke. She was not drawing a picture. It was not flying over the Pacific. We were not waiting for you. You were not having a meeting. They were not writing an essay.
Question	Short Answer
Was I listening to the teacher? Were you talking to Mary? Was he telling a joke? Was she drawing a picture? Was it flying over the Pacific? Were we waiting for you? Were you having a meeting? Were they writing an essay?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't. Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't. Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't. Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't. Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't. Yes, you were. / No, you weren't. Yes, we were. / No, we weren't. Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

- “Past continuous Tense”te cümle oluştururken “was / were + fiilin -ing hali” kullanılır.

Cem **was studying** last night when his friends came to visit him.

The children **were playing** computer games when I came home.

- Olumsuz cümlelerde “wasn't / weren't + fiilin -ing hali” kullanılır.

I **wasn't sleeping** at 11pm last night.

You **weren't listening** to me while I was talking.

- Soru cümlelerinde “was / were” öznenin önüne getirilir.

**Was** Mehmet **waiting** for you when your train arrived in Ankara?

What **were** you **doing** at 10 o'clock last night?

## USE



### PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE'TE SIK KULLANILAN ZAMAN KELİMELERİ

**at 3 o'clock yesterday** (dün saat 3'te)  
**at 10 o'clock last night** (dün gece saat 10'da)  
**while**  
**as**  
**just as**  
**when**

### Past Continuous Tense:

- Geçmişte belirli bir anda devam etmekte olan durumları anlatırken kullanılır.

*I **was living** in Ankara in 2001. (2001'de Ankara'da yaşıyordum.)*

*She **was sleeping** at 9 o'clock this morning. (Bu sabah saat 9'da uyuyordu.)*

- Geçmişte başka bir olay olduğu sırada devam etmekte olan durumları anlatırken kullanılır.

*I **was watching** the news on TV when the phone **rang**.*

*(Telefon çaldığında televizyonda haberleri seyrediyordum.)*

*While I **was waiting** for the bus, it **started** to rain.*

*(Ben otobüsü beklerken yağmur yağmaya başladı.)*

*Just as I **was going** to bed, the telephone **rang**.*

*(Tam yatmaya giderken telefon çaldı.)*

*We **were driving** to Antalya when the accident **happened**.*

*(Kaza olduğunda arabayla Antalya'ya gidiyorduk.)*



- Geçmişte aynı anda devam etmekte olan iki olaydan söz ederken kullanılır.

*I **was trying** to study while my brother **was watching** a cartoon.*

*(Kardeşim çizgi film seyrederken ben ders çalışmaya çalışıyordum.)*

**NOT:** "Non-progressive" dediğimiz "-ing" takısı almayan fiiller, "Past Continuous" yerine "Simple Past tense" ile kullanılır. "Non-progressive verbs" listesi için "Present Continuous Tense" konusuna bakınız.

## SIMPLE PAST İLE PAST CONTINUOUS ARASINDAKİ FARKLAR

Simple Past	Past Continuous
<p>geçmişte iki olay arka arkaya She <b>switched</b> on the computer and <b>checked</b> her e-mails.</p> <p>geçmişte başka bir olay devam ederken olup biten olay / eylem While I <b>was walking</b> in the park, I <b>met</b> an old friend.</p>	<p>geçmişte iki olay aynı anda She <b>was playing</b> on the computer while her brother <b>was watching</b> TV.</p> <p>geçmişte başka bir olay olduğunda devam etmekte olan olay / eylem While I <b>was walking</b> in the park, I met an old friend.</p>

## SIMPLE PAST VE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE'İN ZAMAN CÜMLECİKLERİYLE KULLANIMI

Time Clause	Main Clause	Examples
When As soon as After + Simple Past Before Until	Simple Past	<p><b>When she saw him</b>, she smiled.</p> <p>I came <b>as soon as I heard you were ill</b>.</p> <p>I brushed my teeth <b>after I had breakfast</b>.</p> <p><b>Before Charles went to Turkey</b>, he read about it on the Internet.</p> <p>She waited <b>until he arrived</b>.</p>
While As Just as + Past Cont.	Simple Past	<p>I saw some deer <b>while I was hiking</b>.</p> <p><b>As I was thinking about this project</b>, an idea occurred to me.</p> <p><b>Just as I was getting ready to go to work</b>, it started raining.</p>
While + Past Cont. As	Past Cont.	<p><b>While the teacher was talking</b>, the students were taking notes.</p> <p><b>As I was studying in one room</b>, my roommate was having a party in the other room.</p>
When + Simple Past	Past Cont.	<p><b>When I came home</b>, my mother was cooking dinner.</p>



## PRACTICE 10

### Circle the correct choice.

1. When I went to the kitchen I saw that my grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ and she \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
a. cooked, also watched  
b. was cooking, was also watching
2. While we \_\_\_\_\_ for our bus, we watched some children who \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
a. were waiting, were playing  
b. waited, played
3. It was midnight and my brother \_\_\_\_\_. Suddenly, there was a crash and he \_\_\_\_\_ up.  
a. slept, was waking  
b. was sleeping, woke
4. When he heard the noise, my neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ down the stairs to see what \_\_\_\_\_ on.  
a. went, was going  
b. was going, went
5. The postman \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday while I \_\_\_\_\_ the car but he didn't see me.  
a. came, was washing  
b. was coming, washed
6. Last night, Ahmet \_\_\_\_\_ to his friend's house at eight o'clock but his friend wasn't at home. He \_\_\_\_\_ at the library for his exams.  
a. went, was studying  
b. was going, studied
7. Some of the climbers \_\_\_\_\_ cold because they \_\_\_\_\_ warm clothes.  
a. did not feel, were wearing  
b. were not feeling, wore
8. When I \_\_\_\_\_ at 5:00 p.m. the shopkeeper \_\_\_\_\_ the store.  
a. was arriving, closed  
b. arrived, was closing
9. When the bell \_\_\_\_\_, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ a long division problem on the blackboard.  
a. was ringing, wrote  
b. rang, was writing
10. While I \_\_\_\_\_ on the bus, someone \_\_\_\_\_ my purse.  
a. got, was stealing  
b. was getting / stole

## SIMPLE TENSES

### Test 1

1. Mr. Cook always ---- a bus to get to work, but today he ---- a taxi for a change.  
A) is taking / takes  
B) takes / takes  
C) takes / is taking  
D) took / is taking
2. You ---- very tired. ---- a good night's sleep?  
A) look / Didn't you have  
B) are looking / Were you having  
C) look / Do you have  
D) looked / Aren't you having
3. Everything she cooks ---- delicious. She is in the kitchen now. I'm sure she ---- something delicious again.  
A) is tasting / is cooking  
B) tastes / cooks  
C) is tasting / cooks  
D) tastes / is cooking
4. When the volcano ----, most of the villagers ---- in their fields.  
A) was erupting / will be working  
B) erupts / worked  
C) erupted / were working  
D) erupted / worked
5. If he ---- the instructions carefully, I am sure he ---- the machine.  
A) reads / can start  
B) will read / can start  
C) read / will start  
D) is reading / started
6. While he ---- a lecture about the benefits of living in the country, his blood pressure ---- and he fainted.  
A) was giving / fell  
B) gave / is falling  
C) will give / falls  
D) gives / would fall
7. Until a petroleum boom ---- in the early 1970's, agriculture ---- the mainstay of Ecuador's economy.  
A) begins / was  
B) began / was  
C) began / is  
D) will begin / is
8. Terry ---- abroad for two years because he ---- to specialise in marketing.  
A) is studying / wants  
B) studies / wanted  
C) is going to study / wants  
D) studied / will want

9. It ---- difficult for him to choose the right career because he ---- what he is really interested in doing.
- A) will be / doesn't know  
 B) was / knew  
 C) is being / won't know  
 D) is / didn't know
10. Tom ---- his job at present, but he hopes that it ---- more interesting in the future.
- A) didn't like / is becoming  
 B) likes / won't become  
 C) liked / became  
 D) doesn't like / will become
11. Experts ---- that by the end of next century, people ---- their electricity-powered cars.
- A) believe / will be driving  
 B) believe / are driving  
 C) will believe / drive  
 D) believed / will drive
12. A: ---- me to take you to the airport?  
 B: No, thanks. Peter ---- me there.
- A) Do you like / will take  
 B) Will you like / may take  
 C) Did you like / took  
 D) Would you like / is going to take
13. A: I've decided to attend evening classes.  
 B: Oh, have you? Which program ----?
- A) do you attend  
 B) are you going to attend  
 C) were you attending  
 D) did you attend
14. As soon as I ---- my first salary, I ---- you all out for a great dinner by the lake.
- A) will get / am going to take  
 B) would get / took  
 C) get / will take  
 D) got / am taking
15. Organs ---- systems of cells and tissues that ---- a specific task in the body.
- A) were / are performing  
 B) are / perform  
 C) are / performed  
 D) will be / would perform
16. Today's cell phone technology ---- at a rapid pace while prices ---- lower.
- A) is advancing / are getting  
 B) advances / were getting  
 C) advanced / will get  
 D) was advancing / gets

## SIMPLE TENSES

### Test 2

1. Look out! You ---- over the cat crossing the street!  
A) will run  
B) are going to run  
C) are running  
D) were running
2. Solar scientists ---- that by 2020 the sun - --- into its weakest solar cycle of the past two centuries.  
A) predict / was getting  
B) predicted / got  
C) predict / will be getting  
D) will be predicting / is getting
3. Our plane ---- at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, so we ---- at the airport at around 7.  
A) is leaving / are being  
B) leaves / are going to be  
C) left / will be  
D) will leave / were
4. Where were you last night? I ---- you several times but nobody ---- the phone.  
A) was calling / was answering  
B) would call / answers  
C) call / is answering  
D) called / answered
5. It ---- 1957 when the Soviet Union ---- Sputnik, the first man-made satellite.  
A) was / launched  
B) would be / launches  
C) was / is launching  
D) is / was launching
6. ---- to check your answers before you ---- in your paper to the teacher.  
A) Won't forget / hand  
B) Don't forget / will hand  
C) Didn't forget / are handing  
D) Don't forget / hand
7. ---- you see the little bird washing in the pool? It ---- really cute.  
A) Will / looking  
B) Do / looks  
C) Can / looked  
D) Don't / is looking
8. I was about to finish typing my essay on the computer when the electricity ---- and I ---- the complete file.  
A) was going off / was losing  
B) went off / lost  
C) would go off / lose  
D) is going off / would lose

9. According to one myth, the very first Olympic games ---- during a battle between Zeus and Cronus, when the two gods ---- for control as chief of the gods.
- A) occurred / fight
  - B) occur / were fighting
  - C) occurred / fought
  - D) occurred / are fighting
10. We ---- you know as soon as we ---- an opening for someone with your qualifications.
- A) are going to let / will have
  - B) are letting / have
  - C) will let / have
  - D) let / are going to have
11. I make sure that I close all the windows and turn off the oven ---- leaving the house.
- A) as soon as
  - B) after
  - C) as
  - D) before
12. The children accidentally ---- the vase off the table while they ---- each other in the room.
- A) will knock / will be chasing
  - B) knocked / were chasing
  - C) are knocking / chase
  - D) were knocking / chased
13. When the professor ---- his speech, many students ---- their hands to ask questions.
- A) finished / raised
  - B) finishes / raised
  - C) finished / are raising
  - D) will finish / raise
14. It is high time you ---- a better job; you can't continue working so hard for so little money.
- A) find
  - B) will find
  - C) found
  - D) would find
15. I came across some old photographs ---- looking for some documents.
- A) whenever
  - B) as
  - C) until
  - D) while
16. It is very typical; every time Mr. Jackson ---- some sort of trouble with his computer, he ---- for my help.
- A) is having / asked
  - B) has / asks
  - C) will have / will ask
  - D) had / is asking

## SIMPLE TENSES

### Test 3

1. I ---- a strange noise coming from outside while I ---- TV last night.  
A) hear / watched  
B) heard / am watching  
C) hear / was watching  
D) heard / was watching
2. Last night my flatmate ---- dinner while I ---- the sheets.  
A) was cooking / iron  
B) cooked / am ironing  
C) cooked / ironed  
D) cooked / would be ironing
3. Like coffee, tea ---- caffeine, the stimulant that ---- us up, increasing concentration.  
A) contains / woke  
B) contained / will wake  
C) contains / wakes  
D) contains / was waking
4. When parents ---- how their children respond to certain situations, they ---- to anticipate issues that might present difficulties for them.  
A) understand / learn  
B) will understand / will be learning  
C) will understand / learn  
D) understood / are learning
5. I ---- my holiday now but at this time last year I ---- for the university exam and was feeling very depressed.  
A) enjoy / prepared  
B) will enjoy / am preparing  
C) am enjoying / was preparing  
D) enjoyed / prepared
6. When I ---- into the cafeteria, my friends ---- hamburgers and drinking coke.  
A) am walking / ate  
B) walked / were eating  
C) was walking / are eating  
D) would walk / were going to eat
7. If you ---- unhealthy habits and ---- common health rules, even the best doctors cannot help you.  
A) are having / don't follow  
B) have / don't follow  
C) had / didn't follow  
D) were having / wouldn't follow
8. Hot air balloons ---- upon a very basic scientific principle: warmer air ---- in cooler air.  
A) work / rises  
B) are working / is rising  
C) worked / was rising  
D) work / is rising

9. I didn't realize that I didn't have my driver's license with me ---- the police officer asked for it.
- A) until  
B) as soon as  
C) while  
D) after
10. What did your parents do when they ---- that you ---- to quit college and take a job?
- A) were learning / wanted  
B) learned / wanted  
C) will learn / want  
D) learn / want
11. Mark ---- at Susan's house a little before 9:00 PM, but she was not there. She ---- at the library for her final examinations.
- A) arrived / was studying  
B) arrived / studied  
C) was arriving / studied  
D) arrives / is studying
12. My parents ---- in Berlin for more than five years. In fact, they ---- there when the Berlin Wall came down.
- A) were living / lived  
B) will live / would live  
C) lived / were living  
D) are living / used to live
13. As soon as he ---- the painkiller, he ---- much better.
- A) took / felt  
B) took / is feeling  
C) was taking / was feeling  
D) will take / will feel
14. I can't help thinking of my old school friends the moment I ---- that song because it was the song we ---- together all through high school.
- A) heard / sang  
B) will hear / were singing  
C) heard / will sing  
D) hear / used to sing
15. I turned on the TV and lay down on the couch. ---- there was a knock on the door.
- A) At present  
B) Just at that moment  
C) As soon as  
D) While
16. I ---- to find my tickets in my purse when someone suddenly ---- it from my hand.
- A) tried / grabbed  
B) tried / was grabbing  
C) was trying / grabbed  
D) was trying / was grabbing