İngilizce Gramer Testleri

İngilizce Gramerde Ustalaşın

⅓ 132 Konu 🏷 1000+ Soru 📶 3 Zorluk Seviyesi

HD

HÜSEYİN DEMİRTAŞ
ile İNGİLİZCE

İthaf

İngilizce Gramer Testleri kitabımızı
Sıfırdan İngilizce ve **İngilizce Geliştirme Programı**
eğitimlerimize katılan öğrencilerimize ithaf ediyoruz.

Bu kitap ilk olarak bu iki eğitim için destekleyici bir kaynak olma fikriyle yola çıktı.

Türkiye'nin ve dünyanın dört bir yanından bu eğitimlere katılan ve emek veren öğrencilerimizi tebrik ediyoruz.

♥

"İngilizce, size dünyanın kapılarını açar."

HÜSEYİN DEMİRTAŞ ile İNGİLİZCE

"Son kez İngilizce"

🎓 Hüseyin Demirtaş

Çeviribilim & Bilişsel Bilim • Boğaziçi Üniversitesi

🏅 Yabancı Dil Türkiye Derecesi • 🌐 İngiltere & ABD Tecrübesi

Merhaba ben Hüseyin Demirtaş. Daha önce tanışmış olabiliriz. Öyleyse hoş geldiniz, ilk defa karşılaşıyorsak; tanıştığımıza memnun oldum. Tek bir cümle ile kendimi anlatacak olursam: "İşim gücüm İngilizce" diyebilirim. Biraz detaya inelim dersek dilbilim, dil felsefesi, bilişsel bilim, doğal dil işleme ve eğitim teknolojilerinin kesişiminde çalışıyorum diyebilirim.

🔗 Bağlantılar

📷	🐦	✉️
@hdingilizce	@hdingilizce	info@huseyindemirtas.com

📊 Dijital Başarı

2011 yılından beri yayında olan **Hüseyin Demirtaş ile İngilizce** blog ile **20+ milyon ziyarete** ulaştık. **Hüseyin Demirtaş ile İngilizce YouTube** kanalımız ise **270+ bin abone** ve **13+ milyon izlenmeye** ulaştı. Essay Rehberi ve Speaking Rehberi gibi kitaplarımız ve Hüseyin Demirtaş Akademi eğitimlerimiz ise Türkiye'nin ve dünyanın dört bir yanında on binlerce öğrencimize ulaştı. Yani hem klasik hem de dijital dünyada öğrencilerimiz için yenilikçi kaynaklar ve eğitimler geliştiriyoruz.

🅰 Eğitim Yolculuğum

İngilizce öğrenmeye tam anlamıyla sıfırdan başladığım için öğrencilerimizi genelde çok iyi anlıyorum. Öte yandan Türkiye'nin en güzide kurum ve ailelerine yurt içi ve yurt dışı İngilizce sınavlarına hazırlıkta destek verdiğimiz için de temelden ileri seviyeye geniş bir eğitim yelpazesi ve tecrübesine sahibiz.

Benim eğitim hayatım Trabzon'da 5 sınıfın bir göz odada eğitim aldığı bir köy okulunda başladı. İlk İngilizce zümre öğretmenini lisede gördüm :) Ama yolculuğum İngilizce adına pek parlak görünmeyen bir başlangıç noktasından yabancı dil alanında **Türkiye derecesi** ile **Boğaziçi Üniversitesi, Çeviribilim** bölümüne, oradan **Bilişsel Bilim lisansüstü** derecesine uzandı. Amerika ve İngiltere'de çalıştım, Avrupa'nın büyük bir bölümünü ise sırt çantamla dolaştım diyebilirim.

Bazen büyük şirketlerin uluslararası raporlarını çevirdim, bazen canlı yayınlarda simultane çeviri ile ekonomik verileri yorumladım ama en çok da öğrencilerimle birlikte İngilizce öğrenmenin ve öğretmenin keyfini çıkardım. BUEPT çalıştık, KUEPE çalıştık, IELTS ve TOEFL ile küresel dünyayı hedefledik. "Arkadaşlar TOEFL Writing 30/30 yapmışım ya da IELTS Reading & Listening gene 9/9 gelmiş" diye hava atmış da olabilirim :)

♥ Size Motivasyon

Elbette herkesin başlangıç noktası ve şartları farklı. İşimiz itibariyle hem çok zor şartlarda hem de çok iyi şartlarda üst düzey İngilizce becerisi geliştiren öğrenciler görüyorum. Şartların etkisi elbette yadsınamaz ancak internet ve akıllı cihazların tüm eğitimi parmaklarımızın ucuna getirdiği bu dönemde bahaneler tükeniyor. Çalışma ve öğrenme hızınıza, ayırabildiğiniz zamana ve çalışma disiplininize göre süreler değişse de düzenli ve disiplinli bir şekilde çalıştığınızda er ya da geç güzel sonuçlar geliyor. Eskilerin deyimiyle zahmetsiz, rahmet olmuyor.

Şu ana kadar kitaplarımız, yazılarımız & YouTube videolarımız üzerinden binlerce güzel yorum ve başarı hikayesi aldık. Bunları okumak müthiş bir keyif ve motivasyon kaynağı. Sizden de güzel haberlerinizi bekliyor ve şimdiden başarılar diliyorum.

Veriler & Tecrübeler

Başarı Rakamları:
- 🌐 20+ Milyon Web Ziyareti
- ▶️ 280.000+ YouTube Abonesi
- ⏵ 14+ Milyon Video İzlenmesi
- 📍 81 İlde Binlerce Öğrenci
- 🚩 15+ Ülkede Okurlar

Tecrübe:
- 💼 İngiltere & ABD Tecrübesi
- 🎤 Konferans Tercümanlığı
- 🖧 Çeviribilim
- 🧠 Bilişsel Bilim
- 💡 Yenilikçi Eğitim Yaklaşımları

▶️ YouTube Kanalı

@hdingilizce

👥 270K+ | 👁 13M+

🌐 Web Sitesi

huseyindemirtas.com

📖 Kitaplar | 🎥 Eğitimler

📘 Kitaplarımız

Binlerce Öğrenciye Rehberlik Eden Eserler

📖 Reading Rehberi

İngilizce okuma anlama becerinizi temelden ileri seviyeye taşıyacak kapsamlı bir rehber.

🖋️ Essay Rehberi

Akademik İngilizce yazı yazma becerisini geliştiren, binlerce öğrencinin başucu kitabı. Essay türleri, yazım teknikleri ve örnek essayler ile zenginleştirilmiş bir kaynak.

💬 Speaking Rehberi

İngilizce konuşma becerinizi geliştirmek için bilmeniz gereken her şey. Yüzlerce örnek diyalog, konuşma kalıpları, telaffuz ipuçları ve günlük hayatta kullanabileceğiniz pratik ifadeler.

🎧 Listening Rehberi

İngilizce dinleme becerinizi temelden ileri seviyeye adım adım geliştiren alıştırmalar. Farklı aksanları anlama, not alma teknikleri ve dinleme stratejileriyle desteklenen bir kaynak.

🎓 YDS Rehberi

YDS sınavına hazırlanan öğrenciler için ipuçları, soru çözüm teknikleri ve deneme sınavları tek kitapta. Sınav stratejileri ile YDS başarınızı garantileyin.

🔤 İngilizce Akademik Kelimeler

TOEFL, IELTS, YDS, Proficiency gibi ileri düzey İngilizce sınavlara hazırlanan

öğrenciler için 100 modülden oluşan kapsamlı PDF e-kitap. 1000+ akademik kelime, örnek cümleler ve alıştırmalar 🎁 *Size hediyemiz!* ♥

◼◀ Video Eğitimlerimiz

Kapsamlı Online İngilizce Eğitim Programları

▶ Sıfırdan İngilizce

Hiç İngilizce bilmeyenler veya çok az bilenler için tasarlanmış temel İngilizce kursu. Sağlam bir İngilizce temeli oluşturmak için adım adım ilerleyen video dersler.

📄 İngilizce Cümleleri Anlama Rehberi

Temelden orta seviyeye İngilizce okuma eğitimi. Cümle yapılarını analiz etme, gramer kalıplarını tanıma ve okuma hızını artırma teknikleri.

🏛 Reading Akademi

Orta seviyeden ileri seviyeye İngilizce okuma eğitimi. Akademik metinleri anlama, kritik okuma becerileri ve ileri düzey İngilizce okuma stratejileri.

⚠ İleri Seviye İngilizce Okuma Kampı

İleri seviye İngilizce okuma ve araştırma eğitimi. Karmaşık metinleri analiz etme ve derinlemesine anlama teknikleri.

✍ Writing Akademi

Temelden ileri seviyeye İngilizce yazı yazma eğitimi. İngilizce cümle, paragraf, kompozisyon (essay) yazma dersleri. TOEFL, IELTS ve İngilizce yeterlilik sınavları için ideal.

♫ Listening Akademi

İngilizce dinlediklerinizi anlamak için kapsamlı bir eğitim programı. Farklı aksanları anlama, hızlı konuşmaları takip etme ve not alma teknikleri.

🎙️ 360 Derece İngilizce Konuşma Kursu

Anlayarak ve hatasız İngilizce konuşmanın temelleri. İngilizce yazma ve konuşma becerilerini entegre eden, sınavlara yönelik pratik temalar, egzersizler ve geribildirim sunan benzersiz bir eğitim programı.

📈 İngilizce Geliştirme Programı

Okuma, dinleme, yazma ve konuşma becerilerini entegre bir şekilde geliştiren yenilikçi program. TOEFL, IELTS ve yeterlilik sınavları için sağlam bir temel.

⇄ Pratik Çeviri Eğitimi

İngilizce-Türkçe ve Türkçe-İngilizce çeviri eğitimi. Çeviri teknikleri, sık yapılan hatalar ve profesyonel çeviri stratejileri.

📍 İngilizce Saati Plus Üyeliği

Türkiye'nin ilk İngilizce podcast'i İngilizce Saati'nin transkript ve ses dosyalarına erişim

🗗 Detaylı Bilgi

✉️ E-Posta Bültenine Kayıt Olun

En son yazı ve kaynaklardan haberdar olmak için:

🔗 huseyindemirtas.net/bulten

> *İyi bir İngilizce sizi öne geçirir ve yeni kapılar açar.*
>
> — Hüseyin Demirtaş

🏆 Başarılar Dileriz! ⭐

📄 Lisans & Telif Hakkı

✓ İzin Verilenler

➦ **Paylaşım:** Eseri her türlü ortamda ve formatta paylaşabilirsiniz

👤 **Atıf:** Uygun şekilde yazar adını belirtmelisiniz

🎓 **Eğitim Amaçlı:** Kişisel ve eğitim amaçlı kullanım serbesttir

⬇ **İndirme:** Kitabı ücretsiz indirebilir ve saklayabilirsiniz

✕ Yasaklananlar

$ **Ticari Kullanım:** Eseri ticari amaçlarla kullanamazsınız

✎ **Değiştirme:** Eseri değiştiremez veya dönüştüremezsiniz

⑂ **Türev Eserler:** Bu eserden yeni eserler oluşturamazsınız

🛒 **Satış:** Kitabı satamaz veya kâr amaçlı dağıtamazsınız

⚠ Önemli Notlar

- Bu e-kitabı paylaşırken yazar adını belirterek, değiştirmeden tam haliyle paylaşınız
- Eğitim kurumları için özel izinler: info@huseyindemirtas.com
- Ticari lisanslama talepleri için iletişime geçiniz
- Güncel versiyonlar için websitemizi ziyaret ediniz

Contents

📖 İngilizce Gramer Testleri

İngilizce Öğrenenler İçin Kapsamlı Alıştırma Kitabı

ⓘ Kitap Hakkında

Bu kapsamlı gramer alıştırma kitabını, sistematik, pratik ve net açıklamalar yoluyla İngilizce gramerinin tüm yönlerinde ustalaşmanıza yardımcı olmak tasarladık. Bu kitap hem sınavlar için hem de günlük hayat için yapılandırılmış alıştırmalar sağlıyor.

28 Ana Konu	**132** Alt Başlık	**1000+** Alıştırma Sorusu

👉 Bu Kitap Nasıl Kullanılır?

- ✅ **Aşamalı Öğrenme:** Zorlandığınız konulardan başlayın veya kitabı baştan sona sistematik olarak çalışın.

- ✅ **Önce Pratik:** Cevap anahtarını kontrol etmeden önce her soruyu çözmeye çalışın. Bu tür aktif gayret öğrenmeyi pekiştirir.

- ✅ **Açıklamaları İnceleyin:** Her cevap detaylı bir açıklama içerir. Gramer kurallarını anlamak için bunları çalışın.

- ✅ **İlerlemenizi Takip Edin:** Tamamlanan konuları işaretleyin ve zor olanları daha iyi kavramak için düzenli olarak tekrar edin.

- ✅ **Karma Pratik:** Bireysel konuları tamamladıktan sonra, kapsamlı bir tekrar için farklı bölümlerden soruları karıştırın.

📊 Zorluk Seviyeleri

Bu kitaptaki sorular, kademeli olarak ilerlemenize yardımcı olmak için üç zorluk seviyesinde kategorize edilmiştir:

- Simple **Basit:** Temel gramer kavramları ve ana kurallar

- Intermediate **Orta:** Daha karmaşık yapılar ve uygulamalar

- Advanced **İleri:** Sınav hazırlığı için zorlayıcı sorular

💡 Başarı İpucu

Süreklilik başarının anahtarı! Verimli öğrenme ve kalıcılık için günde en az 10-15 soru çözün.

🎓 İngilizce Gramer Testleri

İngilizce Gramer

Temel İngilizce Gramer Kuralları & Örnekleri

Testlere geçmeden önce gramer bilgilerinizi tazeleyin!

🎓 İngilizce Gramer Testleri

Grammar Topics Overview / Gramer Konularına Genel Bakış

> ## 🅰🈯 Bilingual Grammar Reference
> *İngilizce-Türkçe Gramer Referansı*

This comprehensive table shows all grammar topics and subtopics with their Turkish translations, helping Turkish-speaking learners navigate the content more easily.

Bu kapsamlı tablo, tüm gramer konularını ve alt konularını Türkçe çevirileriyle göstererek, Türkçe konuşan öğrencilerin içerikte daha kolay gezinmesine yardımcı olur.

1. Tenses
Zamanlar

Time-based verb forms and their usage
Zamana dayalı fiil çekimleri ve kullanımları

•••

🅰🈯 English	🅰🈯 Türkçe
Present Simple	**Present Simple**
Habits, facts, and general truths	*Alışkanlıklar, gerçekler ve genel doğrular*
🔖 **Example Sentences:**	🔖 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• I work at a bank.	• Bankada çalışıyorum.
• She goes to school every day.	• Her gün okula gidiyor.
Present Continuous	**Present Continuous**
Ongoing actions and temporary situations	*Devam eden eylemler ve geçici durumlar*
🔖 **Example Sentences:**	🔖 **Örnek Cümleler:**

• I am reading a book right now.

• She is working in the garden.

Present Perfect

Life experiences and completed actions with present relevance

❝ Example Sentences:

• I have lived here for five years.

• She has just finished her homework.

Present Perfect Continuous

Ongoing actions that started in the past and continue

❝ Example Sentences:

• I have been working here for three years.

• She has been studying English since morning.

Past Simple

Completed actions at specific times in the past

❝ Example Sentences:

• I went to the store yesterday.

• She finished her work at 5 PM.

Past Continuous

Ongoing actions in the past, often interrupted

❝ Example Sentences:

• I was working when you called.

• She was cooking dinner at 7 PM.

Past Perfect

Actions completed before another action in the past

❝ Example Sentences:

• I had finished my homework before dinner.

• She had left when I arrived.

Past Perfect Continuous

Ongoing actions that continued up to a point in the past

❝ Example Sentences:

• I had been working for 2 hours when you came.

• Şu anda kitap okuyorum.

• Bahçede çalışıyor.

Present Perfect

Yaşam tecrübeleri ve günümüzle ilgili tamamlanmış eylemler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Beş yıldır burada yaşıyorum.

• Ödevini yeni bitirdi.

Present Perfect Continuous

Geçmişte başlayıp devam eden eylemler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Üç yıldır burada çalışıyorum.

• Sabahtan beri İngilizce çalışıyor.

Past Simple

Geçmişte belirli zamanlarda tamamlanmış eylemler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Dün dükkana gittim.

• Saat 5'te işini bitirdi.

Past Continuous

Geçmişte devam eden, genellikle kesintiye uğrayan eylemler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Sen aradığında çalışıyordum.

• Saat 7'de akşam yemeği yapıyordu.

Past Perfect

Geçmişte başka bir eylemden önce tamamlanmış eylemler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Akşam yemeğinden önce ödevimi bitirmiştim.

• Ben geldiğimde o ayrılmıştı.

Past Perfect Continuous

Geçmişte belirli bir noktaya kadar devam eden eylemler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Sen geldiğinde 2 saattir çalışıyordum.

• She had been cooking all morning. | • Bütün sabah yemek yapıyordu.

Future Simple (will)
Predictions, promises, and spontaneous decisions

❝ Example Sentences:

• I will call you tomorrow.

• She will arrive at 3 PM.

Future Simple (will)
Tahminler, vaatler ve anlık kararlar

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Yarın seni arayacağım.

• Saat 3'te gelecek.

Future Continuous
Ongoing actions at specific times in the future

❝ Example Sentences:

• I will be going to the market tomorrow.

• She will be watching TV at 8 PM.

Future Continuous
Gelecekte belirli zamanlarda devam eden eylemler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Yarın pazara gidiyor olacağım.

• Saat 8'de TV izliyor olacak.

Future Perfect
Completed actions before a specific time in the future

❝ Example Sentences:

• By next year, I will have graduated.

• She will have finished her work by 5 PM.

Future Perfect
Gelecekte belirli bir zamandan önce tamamlanacak eylemler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Gelecek yıla kadar mezun olmuş olacağım.

• Saat 5'e kadar işini bitirmiş olacak.

Future Perfect Continuous
Ongoing actions continuing up to a point in the future

❝ Example Sentences:

• By 5 PM, I will have been working for 8 hours.

• She will have been studying English for 3 years.

Future Perfect Continuous
Gelecekte belirli bir noktaya kadar devam edecek eylemler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Saat 5'e kadar 8 saattir çalışıyor olacağım.

• 3 yıldır İngilizce çalışıyor olacak.

2. Sentence Structure
Cümle Yapısı

Word order and sentence formation patterns
Kelime dizilişi ve cümle kurma kalıpları

•••

🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Subject-Verb-Object Order	**Özne-Yüklem-Nesne Sırası**
Basic English word order	*Temel İngilizce kelime sırası*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• The cat (subject) ate (verb) the fish (object).	• Kedi (özne) balığı (nesne) yedi (yüklem).
• She (subject) reads (verb) books (object) every day.	• O (özne) her gün kitap (nesne) okur (yüklem).
Question Formation	**Soru Oluşturma**
How to form different types of questions	*Farklı türde sorular nasıl kurulur*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• "Where do you live?" he asked. → He asked where I lived.	• "Nerede yaşıyorsun?" diye sordu. → Nerede yaşadığımı sordu.
• "Are you coming?" she asked. → She asked if I was coming.	• "Geliyor musun?" diye sordu. → Gelip gelmediğimi sordu.
Negation	**Olumsuzluk**
Making sentences negative	*Cümleleri olumsuz yapma*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I do not like coffee. → I don't like coffee.	• Kahveyi sevmiyorum.
• She is not coming to the party. → She isn't coming.	• Partiye gelmiyor.
Compound Sentences	**Birleşik Cümleler**
Joining clauses with conjunctions	*Cümleleri bağlaçlarla birleştirme*
Complex Sentences	**Karmaşık Cümleler**
Sentences with subordinate clauses	*Yan cümleli cümleler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Although it was raining, we went to the park.	• Yağmur yağmasına rağmen parka gittik.
• The book that I read yesterday was fascinating.	• Dün okuduğum kitap büyüleyiciydi.

3. Parts of Speech
Kelime Türleri

Word classes and their functions
Kelime sınıfları ve işlevleri

•••

🅰️ English	🅰️ Türkçe
Nouns	**İsimler**
People, places, things, and ideas	*Kişiler, yerler, eşyalar ve fikirler*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• The cat is sleeping on the sofa.	• Kedi kanepede uyuyor.
• She studies at the university.	• Üniversitede okuyor.
Pronouns	**Zamirler**
Words that replace nouns	*İsimlerin yerine geçen kelimeler*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• I am reading a book.	• Bir kitap okuyorum.
• This is my car.	• Bu benim arabam.
Verbs	**Fiiller**
Action words and states	*Eylem kelimeleri ve durumlar*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• She runs in the park every morning.	• Her sabah parkta koşar.
• I have finished my homework.	• Ödevimi bitirdim.
Adjectives	**Sıfatlar**
Words that describe nouns	*İsimleri tanımlayan kelimeler*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• The big house is very beautiful.	• Büyük ev çok güzel.
• She bought three red apples.	• Üç kırmızı elma aldı.
Adverbs	**Zarflar**
Words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs	*Fiilleri, sıfatları veya diğer zarfları değiştiren kelimeler*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• She runs quickly.	• Hızlı koşar.

• He always arrives early. • Her zaman erken gelir.

Prepositions

Words that show relationships

❝ Example Sentences:

• The cat is under the table.

• We will meet at 3 o'clock.

Conjunctions

Words that connect clauses and sentences

❝ Example Sentences:

• I like tea and coffee.

• He is tired but happy.

Articles

A, an, the - their usage and omission

❝ Example Sentences:

• I saw a bird in the garden.

• The sun rises in the east.

Determiners

Words that introduce nouns

❝ Example Sentences:

• This book is interesting.

• I have some money in my wallet.

Edatlar

İlişkileri gösteren kelimeler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Kedi masanın altında.

• Saat 3'te buluşacağız.

Bağlaçlar

Cümle ve cümlecikleri bağlayan kelimeler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Çay ve kahveyi severim.

• Yorgun ama mutlu.

Tanımlık/Belirsizlik Ekleri

A, an, the - kullanımları ve atlanması

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Bahçede bir kuş gördüm.

• Güneş doğuda doğar.

Belirleyiciler

İsimleri tanıtan kelimeler

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Bu kitap ilginç.

• Cüzdanımda biraz para var.

4. Modals and Auxiliaries
Modal Fiiller ve Yardımcı Fiiller

Helper verbs that express ability, permission, obligation, etc.

Yetenek, izin, zorunluluk vb. ifade eden yardımcı fiiller

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Can/Could	**Can/Could**
Ability, permission, and possibility	*Yetenek, izin ve olasılık*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I can speak English fluently.	• İngilizceyi akıcı bir şekilde konuşabilirim.
• Could you please pass the salt?	• Lütfen tuzu uzatabilir misiniz?
May/Might	**May/Might**
Permission, possibility, and polite requests	*İzin, olasılık ve kibarca istekte bulunma*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• May I use your phone?	• Telefonunuzu kullanabilir miyim?
• It might rain tomorrow.	• Yarın yağmur yağabilir.
Must/Have to	**Must/Have to**
Obligation and necessity	*Zorunluluk ve gereklilik*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• You must wear a seatbelt.	• Emniyet kemeri takmalısınız.
• I have to go to work early.	• İşe erken gitmek zorundayım.
Should/Ought to	**Should/Ought to**
Advice and recommendations	*Tavsiye ve öneriler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• You should eat more vegetables.	• Daha fazla sebze yemelisin.
• I ought to call my mother.	• Annemi aramalıyım.
Will/Would	**Will/Would**
Future and conditional actions	*Gelecek ve şartlı eylemler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I will call you tomorrow.	• Yarın seni arayacağım.

• Would you like some coffee?	• Biraz kahve ister misiniz?

Shall

Offers, suggestions, and formal future

Shall

Teklifler, öneriler ve resmi gelecek zaman

❝ Example Sentences:

• Shall I help you with that?

• Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Bunda size yardım edeyim mi?

• Bu akşam sinemaya gidelim mi?

5. Conditionals
Şartlı Cümleler

If-clauses and their results
If-cümleleri ve sonuçları

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🅰️ English	🅰️ Türkçe
Zero Conditional	**Sıfırıncı Şartlı**
General truths and scientific facts	*Genel doğrular ve bilimsel gerçekler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• If you heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boils.	• Suyu 100 santigrat dereceye ısıtırsanız, kaynar.
• If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.	• Bitkiler yeterli güneş ışığı alamazlarsa ölürler.
First Conditional	**Birinci Şartlı**
Real future possibilities	*Gerçek gelecek olasılıkları*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• If it rains tomorrow, I will stay at home and read a book.	• Yarın yağmur yağarsa, evde kalıp kitap okuyacağım.
• If you study hard, you will pass the exam with flying colors.	• Sert çalışırsan, sınavı başarıyla geçeceksin.
Second Conditional	**İkinci Şartlı**
Hypothetical present/future situations	*Varsayımsal şimdiki/gelecek durumlar*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• If I were rich, I would travel around the world.	• Zengin olsaydım, dünyanın çevresini dolaşırdım.
• If she studied medicine, she would become a great doctor.	• Tıp okusaydı, harika bir doktor olurdu.
Third Conditional	**Üçüncü Şartlı**
Hypothetical past situations	*Varsayımsal geçmiş durumlar*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.	• Daha sert çalışsaydım, sınavı geçerdim.
• If she had left earlier, she wouldn't have missed the train.	• Daha erken çıksaydı, treni kaçırmazdı.

Mixed Conditionals

Combining different conditional types

❝ Example Sentences:

• If I had studied computer science, I would be working in tech now.

• If she were more organized, she wouldn't have forgotten the meeting yesterday.

Karışık Şartlılar

Farklı şartlı türlerini birleştirme

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Bilgisayar mühendisliği okusaydım, şimdi teknoloji sektöründe çalışıyor olurdum.

• Daha organize olsaydı, dün toplantıyı unutmazdı.

6. Passive Voice
Edilgen Çatı

When the object becomes the subject
Nesnenin özne olduğu durumlar

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🅰️ English	🅰️ Türkçe
Present Simple Passive	**Present Simple Passive**
General passive actions	*Genel edilgen eylemler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• The book is read by students.	• Kitap öğrenciler tarafından okunur.
• Letters are sent every day.	• Mektuplar her gün gönderilir.
Past Simple Passive	**Past Simple Passive**
Completed passive actions	*Tamamlanmış edilgen eylemler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• The book is read by students.	• Kitap öğrenciler tarafından okunur.
• Letters are sent every day.	• Mektuplar her gün gönderilir.
Future Passive	**Future Passive**
Future passive actions	*Gelecek edilgen eylemler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• The bridge will be built next year.	• Köprü gelecek yıl inşa edilecek.
• The meeting will be postponed until Friday.	• Toplantı Cuma'ya kadar ertelenecek.
Present Perfect Passive	**Present Perfect Passive**
Passive with present perfect	*Present Perfect ile edilgen*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• The book is read by students.	• Kitap öğrenciler tarafından okunur.
• Letters are sent every day.	• Mektuplar her gün gönderilir.
Modal Passive	**Modal Passive**
Passive with modals	*Modal fiillerle edilgen*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• The book is read by students.	• Kitap öğrenciler tarafından okunur.
• Letters are sent every day.	• Mektuplar her gün gönderilir.

7. Reported Speech
Dolaylı Anlatım

Converting direct speech to indirect speech
Doğrudan konuşmayı dolaylı konuşmaya çevirme

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Reported Statements	**Dolaylı İfadeler**
Converting direct statements	*Doğrudan ifadeleri çevirme*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• "I am happy," she said. → She said that she was happy.	• "Mutluyum" dedi. → Mutlu olduğunu söyledi.
• "We will come," they promised. → They promised that they would come.	• "Geleceğiz" diye söz verdiler. → Geleceklerini söz verdiler.
Reported Questions	**Dolaylı Sorular**
Converting direct questions	*Doğrudan soruları çevirme*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• "Where do you live?" he asked. → He asked where I lived.	• "Nerede yaşıyorsun?" diye sordu. → Nerede yaşadığımı sordu.
• "Are you coming?" she asked. → She asked if I was coming.	• "Geliyor musun?" diye sordu. → Gelip gelmediğimi sordu.
Reported Commands and Requests	**Dolaylı Emirler ve İstekler**
Converting direct commands	*Doğrudan emirleri çevirme*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• "Close the door," she said. → She told me to close the door.	• "Kapıyı kapat" dedi. → Kapıyı kapatmamı söyledi.
• "Please help me," he asked. → He asked me to help him.	• "Lütfen yardım et" diye rica etti. → Yardım etmemi rica etti.
Tense Changes in Reported Speech	**Dolaylı Anlatımda Zaman Değişimleri**
How tenses change when reporting	*Dolaylı anlatımda zamanların nasıl değiştiği*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**

• Present → Past: "I work" → He said he worked.

• Present Continuous → Past Continuous: "I am working" → She said she was working.

• Şimdiki → Geçmiş: "Çalışıyorum" → Çalıştığını söyledi.

• Şimdiki Sürekli → Geçmiş Sürekli: "Çalışıyorum" → Çalışmakta olduğunu söyledi.

8. Comparatives and Superlatives
Karşılaştırma ve Üstünlük Dereceleri

Comparing people, things, and ideas
Kişileri, eşyaları ve fikirleri karşılaştırma

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🅰 English	🅰 Türkçe
Comparative Adjectives	**Karşılaştırma Sıfatları**
Comparing two things	*İki şeyi karşılaştırma*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• This book is more interesting than the previous one I read.	• Bu kitap okuduğum önceki kitaptan daha ilginç.
• The weather today is warmer than it was yesterday.	• Bugün hava dünkünden daha sıcak.
Superlative Adjectives	**Üstünlük Sıfatları**
Comparing three or more things	*Üç veya daha fazla şeyi karşılaştırma*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• This is the most beautiful painting in the entire museum.	• Bu tüm müzedeki en güzel tablo.
• Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.	• Everest Dağı dünyanın en yüksek dağıdır.
Irregular Forms	**Düzensiz Formlar**
Adjectives with irregular comparative forms	*Düzensiz karşılaştırma formlarına sahip sıfatlar*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Today's weather is much better than yesterday's stormy conditions.	• Bugünün havası dünkü fırtınalı koşullardan çok daha iyi.
• This is the worst movie I have ever watched in my entire life.	• Bu hayatımda izlediğim en kötü film.
Comparative Structures	**Karşılaştırma Yapıları**
Different ways to compare	*Karşılaştırmanın farklı yolları*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• The more you practice, the better you become at speaking English.	• Ne kadar çok pratik yaparsanız, İngilizce konuşmada o kadar iyi olursunuz.
• This car is twice as expensive as that one.	• Bu araba diğerinden iki kat daha pahalı.

9. Quantifiers
Miktar Belirleyicileri

Words that express quantity and amount
Miktar ve miktarda ifade eden kelimeler

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Countable Nouns	**Sayılabilir İsimler**
Quantifiers for countable items	*Sayılabilir öğeler için miktar belirleyicileri*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• I have many books on my shelf.	• Rafımda birçok kitap var.
• There are several apples in the basket.	• Sepette birkaç elma var.
Uncountable Nouns	**Sayılamayan İsimler**
Quantifiers for uncountable items	*Sayılamayan öğeler için miktar belirleyicileri*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• There is little milk in the fridge.	• Buzdolabında az süt var.
• She has much patience with children.	• Çocuklarla çok sabırlı.
Some/Any	**Some/Any**
Usage in positive and negative contexts	*Olumlu ve olumsuz bağlamlarda kullanım*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Would you like some tea?	• Biraz çay ister misiniz?
• I don't have any money.	• Hiç param yok.
Much/Many	**Much/Many**
Large quantities	*Büyük miktarlar*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• How much money do you have?	• Ne kadar paran var?
• There are many cars in the parking lot.	• Otoparkta birçok araba var.
Few/Little	**Few/Little**
Small quantities	*Küçük miktarlar*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**

- I have few friends here. (not many)
- There is little water left. (not much)

- Burada az arkadaşım var. (fazla değil)
- Az su kaldı. (fazla değil)

10. Gerunds and Infinitives
Ulaçlar ve Mastarlar

Verb forms used as nouns
İsim olarak kullanılan fiil formları

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🅰 English	🅰 Türkçe
Gerunds (-ing form)	**Gerund (-ing formu)**
Verbs acting as nouns	*İsim gibi davranan fiiler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Swimming is my favorite form of exercise every morning.	• Yüzmek her sabah en sevdiğim egzersiz türüdür.
• I enjoy reading mystery novels before going to sleep.	• Uyumadan önce polisiye romanlar okumaktan hoşlanırım.
Infinitives (to + base form)	**Infinitive (to + temel form)**
To + verb as noun, adjective, or adverb	*To + fiil isim, sıfat veya zarf olarak*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I decided to learn Spanish during my summer vacation.	• Yaz tatilim boyunca İspanyolca öğrenmeye karar verdim.
• She wants to become a doctor and help sick people.	• Doktor olmak ve hasta insanlara yardım etmek istiyor.
Gerund vs Infinitive	**Gerund vs Infinitive**
Choosing between gerund and infinitive	*Gerund ve infinitive arasında seçim yapma*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I love swimming in the ocean, but I decided to swim in the pool today.	• Okyanusta yüzmeyi seviyorum ama bugün havuzda yüzmeye karar verdim.
• She stopped smoking cigarettes and began to focus on her health.	• Sigara içmeyi bıraktı ve sağlığına odaklanmaya başladı.
Verbs Followed by Gerund	**Gerund Alan Fiiler**
Common verbs that take gerund form	*Gerund formu alan yaygın fiiler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I enjoy listening to music while working on my computer.	• Bilgisayarımda çalışırken müzik dinlemekten hoşlanırım.

• She suggested going to that new restaurant downtown tonight.

• Bu gece şehir merkezindeki o yeni restorana gitmeyi önerdi.

Verbs Followed by Infinitive

Common verbs that take infinitive form

Infinitive Alan Fiiller

Infinitive formu alan yaygın fiiller

❝ **Example Sentences:**

• I plan to visit my grandparents during the summer holidays.

• She decided to quit her job and start her own business.

❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**

• Yaz tatillerinde büyükanne ve büyükbabamı ziyaret etmeyi planlıyorum.

• İşinden ayrılıp kendi işini kurmaya karar verdi.

11. Phrasal Verbs
İkilemeli Fiiller

Multi-word verbs with special meanings
Özel anlamları olan çok kelimeli fiiller

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Separable Phrasal Verbs	**Ayrılabilir Phrasal Verb'ler**
Phrasal verbs where object can go between	*Nesnenin araya girebileceği phrasal verb'ler*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• I get up at 7 AM every day.	• Her gün saat 7'de kalkarım.
• Please turn on the lights.	• Lütfen ışıkları açın.
Inseparable Phrasal Verbs	**Ayrılamaz Phrasal Verb'ler**
Phrasal verbs where object must follow	*Nesnenin arkadan gelmesi gereken phrasal verb'ler*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• I get up at 7 AM every day.	• Her gün saat 7'de kalkarım.
• Please turn on the lights.	• Lütfen ışıkları açın.
Three-Word Phrasal Verbs	**Üç Kelimeli Phrasal Verb'ler**
Phrasal verbs with three parts	*Üç parçası olan phrasal verb'ler*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• I get up at 7 AM every day.	• Her gün saat 7'de kalkarım.
• Please turn on the lights.	• Lütfen ışıkları açın.
Common Categories	**Yaygın Kategoriler**
Phrasal verbs grouped by meaning	*Anlamlarına göre gruplanmış phrasal verb'ler*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• I get up at 7 AM every day.	• Her gün saat 7'de kalkarım.
• Please turn on the lights.	• Lütfen ışıkları açın.

12. Relative Clauses
İlgi Cümleleri

Clauses that describe or identify nouns
İsimleri tanımlayan veya belirten cümleler

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Defining Relative Clauses	**Belirleyici İlgi Cümleleri**
Essential information about the noun	*İsim hakkında temel bilgi*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• The book that I bought is very interesting.	• Satın aldığım kitap çok ilginç.
• The student who studies hard will succeed.	• Çok çalışan öğrenci başarılı olacak.
Non-Defining Relative Clauses	**Belirleyici Olmayan İlgi Cümleleri**
Extra information about the noun	*İsim hakkında ek bilgi*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• My brother, who lives in London, is a doctor.	• Londra'da yaşayan kardeşim doktordur.
• Paris, which is the capital of France, is beautiful.	• Fransa'nın başkenti olan Paris güzeldir.
Reduced Relative Clauses	**Kısaltılmış İlgi Cümleleri**
Shortened relative clauses	*Kısaltılmış ilgi cümleleri*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• The man sitting in the corner is my uncle.	• Köşede oturan adam benim amcam.
• The book written by Shakespeare is famous.	• Shakespeare tarafından yazılan kitap ünlü.
Relative Pronouns	**İlgi Zamirleri**
Who, which, that, whose, whom	*Who, which, that, whose, whom*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• The person who called is my friend.	• Arayan kişi benim arkadaşım.
• The book which you recommended is great.	• Önerdiğin kitap harika.

13. Question Tags
Soru Ekleri

Short questions added to statements
Cümlelere eklenen kısa sorular

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Positive/Negative Tags	**Olumlu/Olumsuz Etiketler**
Basic question tag formation	*Temel soru eti oluşturma*
🔖 **Example Sentences:**	🔖 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• You are tired, aren't you?	• Yorgunsun, değil mi?
• She likes music, doesn't she?	• Müziği seviyor, değil mi?
Negative/Positive Tags	**Olumsuz/Olumlu Etiketler**
Less common but important patterns	*Daha az yaygın ama önemli kalıplar*
🔖 **Example Sentences:**	🔖 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• You can't drive, can you?	• Araba kullanamıyorsun, değil mi?
• She doesn't like coffee, does she?	• Kahveyi sevmiyor, değil mi?
Intonation in Question Tags	**Soru Etiketlerinde Tonlama**
Rising vs falling intonation	*Yükselen ve düşen tonlama*
🔖 **Example Sentences:**	🔖 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• The weather is nice, isn't it? (falling intonation)	• Hava güzel, değil mi? (düşen tonlama)
• You're coming, aren't you? (rising intonation)	• Geliyorsun, değil mi? (yükselen tonlama)

14. Inversion
Devrik Cümle

Reversing subject-verb word order
Özne-yüklem kelime sırasını tersine çevirme

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🅰🇿 English	🅰🇿 Türkçe
Negative Adverb Inversion	**Olumsuz Zarf Devrikleme**
Inversion after negative adverbs	*Olumsuz zarflardan sonra devrik cümle*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Never have I seen such a magnificent sunset in my entire life.	• Hayatımda hiç böyle muhteşem bir gün batımı görmemiştim.
• Rarely does she speak about her personal experiences with strangers.	• Kişisel deneyimleri hakkında yabancılarla nadiren konuşur.
Conditional Inversion	**Şartlı Devrik Cümle**
Inversion in conditional sentences	*Şartlı cümlelerde devrik yapı*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Were I rich, I would travel around the world every year.	• Zengin olsaydım, her yıl dünyayı dolaşırdım.
• Had she studied harder, she would have passed the exam easily.	• Daha sıkı çalışsaydı, sınavı kolaylıkla geçerdi.
Question Inversion	**Soru Devrikleme**
Inversion in questions	*Sorularda devrik yapı*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Are you planning to attend the conference next week?	• Gelecek hafta konferansa katılmayı planlıyor musunuz?
• What time does the last train leave for downtown?	• Şehir merkezine giden son tren saat kaçta kalkıyor?

15. Emphasis and Focus
Vurgu ve Odaklama

Ways to emphasize information
Bilgiyi vurgulama yolları

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Cleft Sentences	**Bölünmüş Cümleler**
It is/was...that/who structures	*It is/was...that/who yapıları*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• It was John who helped me with the project yesterday.	• Dün projede bana yardım eden John'du.
• It is this book that contains all the information you need.	• Bu kitap ihtiyacınız olan tüm bilgileri içeren kitaptır.
Fronting	**Öne Çıkarma**
Moving elements to the front for emphasis	*Vurgu için öğeleri öne taşıma*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Never before had I seen such an incredible performance.	• Daha önce hiç böyle inanılmaz bir performans görmemiştim.
• Only after the meeting did we understand the real situation.	• Ancak toplantıdan sonra gerçek durumu anladık.
Do/Does/Did for Emphasis	**Vurgu için Do/Does/Did**
Using auxiliary verbs for emphasis	*Vurgu için yardımcı fiil kullanma*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I do love spending time with my family on weekends.	• Hafta sonları ailemle zaman geçirmeyi gerçekten seviyorum.
• She does work incredibly hard to achieve her goals.	• Hedeflerine ulaşmak için gerçekten çok sıkı çalışıyor.

16. Punctuation
Noktalama

Correct use of punctuation marks
Noktalama işaretlerinin doğru kullanımı

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🅰🇿 English	🅰🇿 Türkçe
Periods and Commas	**Nokta ve Virgül**
Basic sentence and list punctuation	*Temel cümle ve liste noktalaması*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• I went to the store, and I bought milk.	• Dükkana gittim ve süt aldım.
• After the meeting, we had lunch.	• Toplantıdan sonra öğle yemeği yedik.
Question Marks	**Soru İşareti**
Punctuating questions	*Soruları noktalama*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• What time is it?	• Saat kaç?
• Are you coming to the party?	• Partiye geliyor musun?
Apostrophes	**Kesme İşareti**
Possession and contractions	*Sahiplik ve kısaltmalar*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• John's car is new.	• John'un arabası yeni.
• The girls' dresses are beautiful.	• Kızların elbiseleri güzel.
Quotation Marks	**Tırnak İşareti**
Direct speech and titles	*Doğrudan konuşma ve başlıklar*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• She said, "I am going home."	• "Eve gidiyorum" dedi.
• "How are you?" he asked.	• "Nasılsın?" diye sordu.

17. Formal vs Informal English
Resmi ve Gayriresmi İngilizce

Register and appropriate language use
Dil düzeyi ve uygun dil kullanımı

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Formal Structures	**Resmi Yapılar**
Passive voice, complex sentences, formal vocabulary	*Edilgen çatı, karmaşık cümleler, resmi kelime dağarcığı*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• I would be grateful if you could provide the requested information.	• İstenen bilgiyi sağlayabilirseniz minnettar olurum.
• The committee has decided to postpone the meeting until further notice.	• Komite toplantıyı bir sonraki duyuruya kadar ertelemeye karar verdi.
Informal Structures	**Gayriresmi Yapılar**
Contractions, phrasal verbs, colloquial expressions	*Kısaltmalar, phrasal verb'ler, konuşma dili ifadeleri*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Hey, wanna hang out later and grab some pizza?	• Hey, sonra takılıp pizza yemek ister misin?
• That movie was totally awesome, I loved it!	• O film tamamen harikaydı, çok sevdim!
Register Appropriateness	**Dil Düzeyi Uygunluğu**
Choosing appropriate language for situations	*Durumlara uygun dil seçimi*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Dear Professor Johnson, I hope this email finds you well. (formal)	• Sayın Profesör Johnson, bu e-postanın sizi iyi bulmasını umuyorum. (resmi)
• Hey Sarah, wanna grab lunch today? (informal)	• Hey Sarah, bugün öğle yemeği yemek ister misin? (gayriresmi)

18. Idioms and Collocations
Deyimler ve Kelime Eşlemeleri

Fixed expressions and word partnerships
Sabit ifadeler ve kelime ortaklıkları

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🅰 English	🅰 Türkçe
Common Idioms	**Yaygın Deyimler**
Fixed expressions with non-literal meanings	*Mecazi anlamlı sabit ifadeler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• It's raining cats and dogs, so we should stay inside today.	• Çok şiddetli yağmur yağıyor, bu yüzden bugün içeride kalmalıyız.
• That math exam was a piece of cake - I finished it in ten minutes.	• O matematik sınavı çok kolaydı - on dakikada bitirdim.
Collocations	**Kelime Eşlemeleri**
Words that naturally go together	*Doğal olarak bir arada kullanılan kelimeler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• We need to make a quick decision about this urgent matter.	• Bu acil konuda hızlı bir karar vermemiz gerekiyor.
• She has fair skin and blond hair, typical of Northern Europeans.	• Kuzey Avrupalılarında tipik olduğu gibi açık teni ve sarışın saçları var.
Phrasal Verb Idioms	**Deyimsel Phrasal Verb'ler**
Idiomatic phrasal verbs	*Deyimsel phrasal verb'ler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I need to look after my sick grandmother this weekend.	• Bu hafta sonu hasta büyükannemle ilgilenmem gerekiyor.
• Don't give up on your dreams - keep trying and you'll succeed.	• Hayallerinizden vazgeçmeyin - denemeye devam edin ve başarılı olacaksınız.

19. Academic Writing
Akademik Yazma

Formal writing for educational contexts
Eğitim bağlamları için resmi yazma

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🔤 **English**	🔤 **Türkçe**
Formal Tone and Style	**Resmi Ton ve Stil**
Academic vocabulary and formality	*Akademik kelime dağarcığı ve resmilik*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• The investigation revealed significant discrepancies in the data.	• Araştırma verilerde önemli tutarsızlıklar ortaya çıkardı.
• It is evident that the methodology requires further refinement.	• Metodolojinin daha fazla iyileştirme gerektirdiği açıktır.
Hedging	**Ihtıyatlı İfade**
Expressing uncertainty and caution	*Belirsizlik ve ihtiyat ifade etme*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• The results seem to suggest a correlation between the variables.	• Sonuçlar değişkenler arasında bir korelasyon olduğunu öne sürüyor gibi görünmektedir.
• It appears that further research may be necessary to confirm these findings.	• Bu bulguları doğrulamak için daha fazla araştırma gerekli olabilir gibi görünmektedir.
Coherence and Cohesion	**Tutarlılık ve Bağdasıklık**
Linking ideas and paragraphs	*Fikirleri ve paragrafları bağlama*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• The study revealed important findings. Furthermore, these results support previous research.	• Çalışma önemli bulgular ortaya çıkardı. Ayrıca, bu sonuçlar önceki araştırmaları desteklemektedir.
• Many factors contributed to the problem. However, the main cause was inadequate funding.	• Birçok faktör probleme katkıda bulundu. Ancak, ana neden yetersiz finansmandı.

20. Spelling Patterns
Yazım Kalıpları

Common spelling rules and patterns
Yaygın yazım kuralları ve kalıpları

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
I before E except after C	**C'den Sonra Hariç E'den Önce I**
Common spelling rule patterns	*Yaygın yazım kuralı kalıpları*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Believe has 'ie' pattern.	• Believe 'ie' örneğine sahiptir.
• American spelling: color, British: colour.	• Amerikan yazımı: color, İngiliz: colour.
Doubling Consonants	**Ünsüz İkilemeleri**
When to double final consonants	*Son ünsüzlerin ne zaman ikilemeleceği*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Believe has 'ie' pattern.	• Believe 'ie' örneğine sahiptir.
• American spelling: color, British: colour.	• Amerikan yazımı: color, İngiliz: colour.
Silent Letters	**Sessiz Harfler**
Letters that are not pronounced	*Telaffuz edilmeyen harfler*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Believe has 'ie' pattern.	• Believe 'ie' örneğine sahiptir.
• American spelling: color, British: colour.	• Amerikan yazımı: color, İngiliz: colour.
American vs British Spelling	**Amerikan ve İngiliz Yazımı**
Different spelling conventions	*Farklı yazım gelenekleri*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Believe has 'ie' pattern.	• Believe 'ie' örneğine sahiptir.
• American spelling: color, British: colour.	• Amerikan yazımı: color, İngiliz: colour.

21. Pronunciation
Telaffuz

Sound patterns and stress
Ses kalıpları ve vurgu

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Word Stress	**Kelime Vurgusu**
Which syllable to emphasize	*Hangi hecenin vurgulanacağı*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• PHOtograph → phoTOGraphy → photoGRAPHic	• Fotoğraf kelimesinde stres değişimi
• REcord (noun) vs reCORD (verb)	• İsim vs fiil stres farkı
Sentence Stress	**Cümle Vurgusu**
Emphasizing important words in sentences	*Cümlelerde önemli kelimeleri vurgulama*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I DON'T like coffee. (negative emphasis)	• Kahveyi SEVMİYORUM. (olumsuzluk vurgusu)
• She is VERY intelligent. (degree emphasis)	• O ÇOK zeki. (derece vurgusu)
Connected Speech	**Bağlı Konuşma**
How words connect in natural speech	*Kelimelerin doğal konuşmada nasıl bağlandığı*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I want to go home. → I wanna go home.	• Eve gitmek istiyorum. (bağlı konuşma)
• Give me a hand. → Gimme a hand.	• Bana yardım et. (bağlı konuşma)
Vowel Sounds	**Sesli Harf Sesleri**
Different vowel pronunciations	*Farklı sesli harf telaffuzları*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• The sheep are sleeping. /ʃiːp/ /sliːpɪŋ/	• Koyunlar uyuyor. (uzun i sesi)
• I can't see the sea. /siː/ /siː/	• Denizi göremiyorum. (uzun i sesi)
Consonant Sounds	**Ünsüz Sesleri**
Different consonant pronunciations	*Farklı ünsüz telaffuzları*

❝ Example Sentences:

• Think about this problem. /θɪŋk/

• She lives in the big city. /ʃi/ /lɪvz/

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Bu problemi düşün. (ünsüz ses)

• Büyük şehirde yaşıyor. (ünsüz sesler)

22. Common Errors
Yaygın Hatalar

Frequent mistakes made by ESL learners
ESL öğrencilerinin sık yaptığı hatalar

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🅰️ English	🅰️ Türkçe
Verb Form Errors	**Fiil Formu Hataları**
Incorrect verb forms and tenses	*Yanlış fiil formları ve zamanları*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I have been studying English for three years now.	• Üç yıldır İngilizce çalışıyorum.
• She went to the supermarket and bought some groceries.	• Süpermarkete gitti ve biraz yiyecek aldı.
Word Choice Errors	**Kelime Seçimi Hataları**
Incorrect word selection	*Yanlış kelime seçimi*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I made a decision to study abroad next year.	• Gelecek yıl yurtdışında okuma kararı aldım.
• The weather affects my mood significantly during winter.	• Hava kışın ruh halimi önemli ölçüde etkiliyor.
Preposition Errors	**Edat Hataları**
Wrong preposition usage	*Yanlış edat kullanımı*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I'm interested in learning more about artificial intelligence and technology.	• Yapay zeka ve teknoloji hakkında daha fazla öğrenmeye ilgi duyuyorum.
• She arrived at the airport on time despite the heavy traffic.	• Yoğun trafiğe rağmen havaalanına zamanında vardı.
Article Errors	**Artikel Hataları**
Missing or incorrect articles	*Eksik veya yanlış artikeller*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I need an umbrella because it's raining outside.	• Dışarıda yağmur yağdığı için bir şemsiyeye ihtiyacım var.
• The teacher explained that education is important for everyone.	• Öğretmen eğitimin herkes için önemli olduğunu açıkladı.

Spelling Errors

Common spelling mistakes

❝ Example Sentences:

• Please receive my sincere apologies for the inconvenience caused.

• It's necessary to separate the different materials before recycling.

Yazım Hataları

Yaygın yazım hataları

❝ Örnek Cümleler:

• Neden olduğu rahatsızlık için samimi özürlerimi kabul ediniz.

• Geri dönüşümden önce farklı malzemeleri ayırmak gereklidir.

23. Business English
İş İngilizcesi

English for professional and workplace contexts
Profesyonel ve işyeri bağlamları için İngilizce

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Meeting Language	**Toplantı Dili**
Language for conducting meetings	*Toplantı yürütme dili*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Good morning, everyone. The purpose of today's meeting is to discuss our quarterly sales targets.	• Günaydın herkese. Bugünkü toplantının amacı üç aylık satış hedeflerimizi tartışmaktır.
• Moving on to the next item on the agenda, let's review the budget proposals.	• Gündemdeki bir sonraki maddeye geçelim, bütçe önerilerini gözden geçirelim.
Business Emails	**İş E-postaları**
Formal email writing	*Resmi e-posta yazma*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I am writing to inquire about the availability of your conference facilities for our upcoming seminar.	• Yaklaşan seminerimiz için konferans olanaklarınızın müsaitliği hakkında bilgi almak için yazıyorum.
• Please find attached the quarterly report as requested in your email of March 15th.	• 15 Mart tarihli e-postanızda talep ettiğiniz üçer aylık raporu ekte bulabilirsiniz.
Negotiation Language	**Müzakere Dili**
Language for business negotiations	*İş müzakereleri için dil*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• I would like to propose a compromise that benefits both parties in this agreement.	• Bu anlaşmada her iki tarafa da fayda sağlayacak bir uzlaşma önermek istiyorum.
• What if we consider adjusting the delivery timeline in exchange for a better price?	• Daha iyi bir fiyat karşılığında teslimat zaman çizelgesini ayarlamayı düşünsek nasıl olur?
Presentation Skills	**Sunum Becerileri**
Giving effective presentations	*Etkili sunum yapma*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**

• Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Today I will present our company's strategic plan for the upcoming fiscal year.

• As you can see from this chart, our market share has increased significantly over the past quarter.

• Günaydın, hanımefendi ve beyefendiler. Bugün şirketimizin gelecek mali yıl için stratejik planını sunacağım.

• Bu grafikten görebileceğiniz gibi, pazar payımız geçen çeyrek boyunca önemli ölçüde artmıştır.

24. Listening Comprehension
Dinleme Anlayışı

Understanding spoken English
Sözlü İngilizceyi anlama

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Note Taking	**Not Alma**
Taking effective notes while listening	*Dinlerken etkili not alma*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Listen carefully to understand the main idea.	• Ana fikri anlamak için dikkatle dinleyin.
• Pay attention to key words and phrases.	• Anahtar kelime ve ifadelere dikkat edin.
Making Inferences	**Çıkarım Yapma**
Understanding implied meaning	*Ima edilen anlamları anlama*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Listen carefully to understand the main idea.	• Ana fikri anlamak için dikkatle dinleyin.
• Pay attention to key words and phrases.	• Anahtar kelime ve ifadelere dikkat edin.
Different Accents	**Farklı Aksanlar**
Understanding various English accents	*Farklı İngilizce aksanlarını anlama*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• American: 'I parked my car near the theater.' (emphasizes all 'r' sounds)	• Amerikan: 'Arabamı tiyatronun yakınına park ettim.' (tüm 'r' seslerini vurgular)
• British: 'I'd rather have a bath than a shower.' (longer vowel sounds)	• İngiliz: 'Duş almaktansa banyo yapmayı tercih ederim.' (daha uzun ünlü sesler)

25. Reading Comprehension
Okuma Anlayışı

Understanding written English
Yazılı İngilizceyi anlama

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🅰🈂 English	🅰🈂 Türkçe
Skimming and Scanning	**Gözatma ve Tarama**
Quick reading techniques	*Hızlı okuma teknikleri*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Skim the article to get the main idea.	• Ana fikri almak için makaleyi gözden geçirin.
• Scan the text for specific information.	• Belirli bilgi için metni tarayın.
Different Text Types	**Farklı Metin Türleri**
Understanding various reading materials	*Farklı okuma materyallerini anlama*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• This is a narrative text about personal experience.	• Bu kişisel deneyim hakkında anlatı metnidir.
• The article is an argumentative essay on climate change.	• Makale iklim değişikliği üzerine tartışmacı deneme.
Vocabulary in Context	**Bağlamda Kelime**
Understanding word meaning from context	*Bağlamdan kelime anlamlarını anlama*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• The meaning of 'resilient' can be inferred from context.	• 'Dayanıklı' kelimesinin anlamı bağlamdan çıkarılabilir.
• Use surrounding words to guess unknown vocabulary.	• Bilinmeyen kelimeleri tahmin etmek için çevredeki kelimeleri kullanın.

26. Writing Skills
Yazma Becerileri

Effective written communication
Etkili yazılı iletişim

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🔤 **English**	🔤 **Türkçe**
Paragraph Structure	**Paragraf Yapısı**
Topic sentences, supporting details, conclusions	*Konu cümleleri, destekleyici ayrıntılar, sonuçlar*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Topic sentence: Introduce the main idea.	• Konu cümlesi: Ana fikri tanıtın.
• Supporting sentences: Provide details and examples.	• Destekleyici cümleler: Ayrıntı ve örnekler sağlayın.
Essay Writing	**Deneme Yazma**
Structured essay composition	*Yapılandırılmış deneme oluşturma*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Introduction: State your main argument clearly.	• Giriş: Ana argümanınızı açıkça belirtin.
• Body paragraph: Provide evidence and examples.	• Ana paragraf: Kanıt ve örnekler sağlayın.
Coherence and Cohesion	**Tutarlılık ve Bağdasıklık**
Linking ideas in writing	*Yazmada fikirleri bağlama*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• The study revealed important findings. Furthermore, these results support previous research.	• Çalışma önemli bulgular ortaya çıkardı. Ayrıca, bu sonuçlar önceki araştırmaları desteklemektedir.
• Many factors contributed to the problem. However, the main cause was inadequate funding.	• Birçok faktör probleme katkıda bulundu. Ancak, ana neden yetersiz finansmandı.

27. Word Formation
Kelime Oluşumu

How English builds new words using prefixes, suffixes, and other processes
İngilizcenin önek, sonek ve diğer süreçlerle yeni kelimeler oluşturma biçimi

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Prefixes	**Önekler**
Common prefixes and their meanings	*Yaygın önekler ve anlamları*
📖 **Example Sentences:**	📖 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Unhappy means not happy.	• Unhappy mutsuz demektir.
• Rewrite means to write again.	• Rewrite yeniden yazmak demektir.
Suffixes	**Sonekler**
Common suffixes and their meanings	*Yaygın sonekler ve anlamları*
📖 **Example Sentences:**	📖 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Teacher is someone who teaches.	• Teacher öğreten kişidir.
• Happiness is the state of being happy.	• Happiness mutluluk halidir.
Compound Words	**Birleşik Kelimeler**
Words formed by combining two or more words	*İki veya daha fazla kelimenin birleşmesiyle oluşan kelimeler*
📖 **Example Sentences:**	📖 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• A classroom is a room for classes.	• Sınıf, dersler için kullanılan odadır.
• Sunlight comes from the sun.	• Güneş ışığı güneşten gelir.
Conversion	**Dönüşüm**
Changing word class without changing form	*Formu değiştirmeden kelime sınıfını değiştirme*
📖 **Example Sentences:**	📖 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• Please email me the document. (noun → verb)	• Lütfen belgeyi bana e-postayla gönder. (isim → fiil)
• I need to water the plants. (noun → verb)	• Bitkileri sulamam gerekiyor. (isim → fiil)

28. Discourse Grammar
Söylem Grameri

How grammar works across longer texts and conversations
Gramerin uzun metinler ve konuşmalar boyunca nasıl çalıştığı

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🅰🇿 English	🅰🇿 Türkçe
Reference and Substitution	**Gönderim ve Yerine Koyma**
How words refer to other words in discourse	*Kelimelerin söylemde diğer kelimelere nasıl gönderimde bulunduğu*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• I saw the teacher yesterday. She was carrying a heavy bag.	• Dün öğretmeni gördüm. Ağır bir çanta taşıyordu.
• The students submitted their projects. These were evaluated by the committee.	• Öğrenciler projelerini sundular. Bunlar komite tarafından değerlendirildi.
Ellipsis	**Eksiltme**
Omission of words that are understood from context	*Bağlamdan anlaşılan kelimelerin çıkarılması*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• John loves pizza, and Mary does too. (Mary loves pizza too)	• John pizza sever, Mary de öyle. (Mary de pizza sever)
• I can speak English, but my brother can't. (can't speak English)	• Ben İngilizce konuşabiliyorum ama kardeşim konuşamıyor. (İngilizce konuşamıyor)
Conjunction in Discourse	**Söylemde Bağlaç**
How conjunctions connect ideas across longer texts	*Bağlaçların uzun metinlerde fikirleri nasıl bağladığı*
❝ **Example Sentences:**	❝ **Örnek Cümleler:**
• The weather was terrible. Nevertheless, we decided to continue our journey.	• Hava korkunçtu. Yine de yolculuğumuza devam etmeye karar verdik.
• The economy is struggling. However, there are signs of gradual improvement.	• Ekonomi zor durumda. Ancak, kademeli iyileşme belirtileri var.

29. Register and Style
Dil Düzeyi ve Stil

How language varies in different situations and contexts
Dilin farklı durum ve bağlamlarda nasıl değiştiği

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🅰️🇿 English	🅰️🇿 Türkçe
Slang and Colloquialisms	**Argo ve Konuşma Dili**
Informal language, slang, and colloquial expressions	*Gayriresmi dil, argo ve konuşma dili ifadeleri*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• That movie was awesome! (informal: very good)	• O film harikaydı! (gayri resmi: çok iyi)
• I'm gonna grab some food. (informal: going to get)	• Biraz yemek alacağım. (gayri resmi: gidip alacağım)
Jargon and Technical Language	**Jargon ve Teknik Dil**
Specialized vocabulary used in specific fields	*Belirli alanlarda kullanılan uzmanlaşmış kelime dağarcığı*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• The CPU processes data at high speeds. (Computer jargon)	• CPU yüksek hızda veri işler. (Bilgisayar jargonu)
• We need to optimize the algorithm. (Technical language)	• Algoritmayı optimize etmemiz gerekiyor. (Teknik dil)
Euphemisms	**Kapalı Anlatım**
Mild or indirect expressions for unpleasant truths	*Hoş olmayan gerçekler için yumuşak veya dolaylı ifadeler*
💬 **Example Sentences:**	💬 **Örnek Cümleler:**
• He passed away last week. (died)	• Geçen hafta vefat etti. (öldü)
• She is expecting. (pregnant)	• Hamile. (bebek bekliyor)

30. Grammar in Context
Bağlamda Gramer

How grammar varies based on situation, culture, and medium
Gramerin durum, kültür ve ortama göre nasıl değiştiği

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🔤 English	🔤 Türkçe
Situational Grammar	**Durumsal Gramer**
Grammar variations in social contexts	*Sosyal bağlamlarda gramer değişimleri*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Boss: 'Could you please review this report by tomorrow?' (formal, polite)	• Patron: 'Bu raporu yarına kadar gözden geçirir misiniz?' (resmi, kibar)
• Friend: 'Wanna grab coffee later?' (informal, casual)	• Arkadaş: 'Sonra kahve içmek ister misin?' (gayriresmi, rahat)
Cultural Grammar Variations	**Kültürel Gramer Değişimleri**
How grammar varies across different English-speaking cultures	*Gramerin farklı İngilizce konuşan kültürlerde nasıl değiştiği*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• British: 'I've just finished my homework.' vs American: 'I just finished my homework.'	• British: 'Ödevimi yeni bitirdim.' vs American: 'Ödevimi az önce bitirdim.'
• Australian: 'How are you going?' vs American: 'How are you doing?'	• Australian: 'Nasıl gidiyor?' vs American: 'Nasılsın?'
Digital Communication Grammar	**Dijital İletişim Grameri**
How grammar adapts in digital and online communication	*Gramerin dijital ve çevrimiçi iletişimde nasıl uyum sağladığı*
❝ Example Sentences:	**❝ Örnek Cümleler:**
• Text: 'CU l8r! Thx 4 everything! 🙂' (See you later! Thanks for everything!)	• Mesaj: 'Sonra görüşürüz! Her şey için teşekkürler! 🙂'
• Email: 'Dear colleagues, please find attached the quarterly report. Best regards.'	• E-posta: 'Sayın meslektaşlarım, ekte üç aylık raporu bulabilirsiniz. Saygılarımla.'

Tenses

Time-based verb forms and their usage

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12 Subtopics

Difficulty: Beginner (A1-A2)

Topics Covered:

- **Present Simple** - Habits, facts, and general truths

- **Present Continuous** - Ongoing actions and temporary situations

- **Present Perfect** - Life experiences and completed actions with present relevance

- **Present Perfect Continuous** - Ongoing actions that started in the past and continue

- **Past Simple** - Completed actions at specific times in the past

- *... and 7 more*

1.1

1.1. Present Simple

Habits, facts, and general truths

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct form: 'She _____ to school every day.'

(A) goes **(B)** go
(C) went **(D)** going

Q2. `Simple`

Which sentence is correct?

(A) I usually played tennis on Sundays.
(B) I usually playing tennis on Sundays.
(C) I usually play tennis on Sundays.
(D) I usually plays tennis on Sundays.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'The sun _____ in the east.'

(A) rise **(B)** rises
(C) rising **(D)** rose

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct negative form: 'They _____ like coffee.'

(A) don't **(B)** doesn't
(C) aren't **(D)** isn't

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which question is correct?

(A) Are you like chocolate?   **(B)** Does you like chocolate?
(C) Do you likes chocolate?   **(D)** Do you like chocolate?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete with the correct form: 'My brother _____ in a bank.'

(A) work   **(B)** works
(C) worked   **(D)** working

Q7. Advanced

Choose the most appropriate tense: 'According to the schedule, the train _____ at 6 PM.'

(A) arrives   **(B)** has arrived
(C) arrive   **(D)** is arriving

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence expresses a general truth?

(A) She has been studying all day.
(B) I am eating an apple now.
(C) Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
(D) They were playing football yesterday.

Q9. Advanced

Complete the conditional sentence: 'If you _____ ice, it melts.'

(A) heats   **(B)** heated
(C) heat   **(D)** heating

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

1.2

1.2. Present Continuous

Ongoing actions and temporary situations

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct form: 'I _____ TV right now.'

(A) watch **(B)** watches
(C) watching **(D)** am watching

Q2. `Simple`

Which sentence is correct?
(A) She is reading a book. **(B)** She is read a book.
(C) She reads a book. **(D)** She reading a book.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'They _____ football at the moment.'

(A) plays **(B)** play
(C) are playing **(D)** playing

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ right now.'

(A) am not studying **(B)** isn't studying
(C) aren't studying **(D)** don't study

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which question is correct?
(A) Are you listening to me? **(B)** Do you listen to me?
(C) You are listening to me? **(D)** Are you listen to me?

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'Look! The baby _____.'

(A) cries **(B)** is crying
(C) crying **(D)** cry

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'My English _____ slowly.'

(A) is improving **(B)** has improved
(C) improves **(D)** improved

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence describes a temporary situation?

(A) She works in a bank.
(B) I'm staying at a hotel this week.
(C) They study English.
(D) I live in London.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with the correct form: 'Please be quiet. The baby _____.'

(A) is sleeping **(B)** sleeps
(C) has slept **(D)** slept

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

1.3

1.3. Present Perfect

Life experiences and completed actions with present relevance

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I _____ that movie.'

(A) have seen **(B)** see
(C) saw **(D)** seeing

Q2. Simple

Which sentence is correct?

(A) She has visiting Paris last year.
(B) She visited Paris last year.
(C) She has visit Paris last year.
(D) She has visited Paris last year.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'They _____ their homework.'

(A) finish **(B)** finishing
(C) have finished **(D)** finished

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ lunch yet.'

(A) don't eat **(B)** haven't eaten
(C) am not eating **(D)** didn't eat

Q5. Intermediate

Which question is correct?

(A) Have you ever been to Japan?   **(B)** Have you ever went to Japan?
(C) Did you ever been to Japan?   **(D)** Do you ever been to Japan?

Q6.   Intermediate

Complete: 'She _____ home.'

(A) just arrived   **(B)** has just arrived
(C) just arrives   **(D)** is just arriving

Q7.   Advanced

Choose the best option: 'I _____ my keys. Can you help me find them?'

(A) lose   **(B)** lost
(C) have lost   **(D)** am losing

Q8.   Advanced

Which sentence uses present perfect correctly?

(A) I went to Paris in 2019.   **(B)** I have been to Paris.
(C) I am going to Paris.   **(D)** I have been to Paris in 2019.

Q9.   Advanced
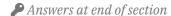
Complete: 'This is the best movie I _____ .'

(A) ever seen   **(B)** am ever seeing
(C) ever saw   **(D)** have ever seen

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

1.4

1.4. Present Perfect Continuous

Ongoing actions that started in the past and continue

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I _____ English for 5 years.'

(A) am studying   **(B)** study
(C) have been studying   **(D)** have studied

Q2. Simple

Which sentence is correct?

(A) She has worked here since 2010.
(B) She works here since 2010.
(C) She has been working here since 2010.
(D) She is working here since 2010.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'They _____ for the bus for 20 minutes.'

(A) are waiting   **(B)** have waited
(C) have been waiting   **(D)** wait

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ lately.'

(A) haven't been exercising   **(B)** haven't exercised
(C) am not exercising   **(D)** don't exercise

Q5. Intermediate

Which question is correct?

(A) How long are you living here?

(B) How long do you live here?
(C) How long have you been living here?
(D) How long have you lived here?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Look at her hands! She _____ dishes.'

(A) has been washing   **(B)** is washing
(C) washes   **(D)** has washed

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'I _____ to learn Spanish, but it's difficult.'

(A) try   **(B)** am trying
(C) have been trying   **(D)** have tried

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence emphasizes the process rather than the result?

(A) I am writing an email.
(B) I have written three emails.
(C) I wrote three emails.
(D) I have been writing emails all morning.

Q9. Advanced

Complete: 'She _____ on this project for months, and it's almost finished.'

(A) has worked   **(B)** is working
(C) works   **(D)** has been working

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

1.5

1.5. Past Simple

Completed actions at specific times in the past

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct form: 'I _____ to the store yesterday.'

(A) went **(B)** going
(C) go **(D)** goes

Q2. `Simple`

Which sentence is correct?

(A) She visiting her grandmother last week.
(B) She visit her grandmother last week.
(C) She visited her grandmother last week.
(D) She visits her grandmother last week.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'They _____ at 6 PM.'

(A) arrived **(B)** arriving
(C) arrive **(D)** arrives

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ that movie.'

(A) didn't see **(B)** don't see
(C) am not seeing **(D)** haven't seen

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which question is correct?

(A) Did you enjoy the party? **(B)** Are you enjoy the party?
(C) Did you enjoyed the party? **(D)** Do you enjoyed the party?

Q6. **Intermediate**

Complete: 'She _____ to the meeting.'

(A) isn't coming **(B)** hasn't come
(C) doesn't come **(D)** didn't come

Q7. **Advanced**

Choose the best option: 'When I _____ young, I played football every day.'

(A) were **(B)** am
(C) been **(D)** was

Q8. **Advanced**

Which sentence uses past simple correctly?

(A) I live in Paris for 5 years.
(B) I lived in Paris for 5 years.
(C) I am living in Paris for 5 years.
(D) I have lived in Paris for 5 years.

Q9. **Advanced**

Complete: 'The train _____ before we arrived at the station.'

(A) has left **(B)** had left
(C) leaves **(D)** left

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

1.6

1.6. Past Continuous

Ongoing actions in the past, often interrupted

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I _____ TV when you called.'

(A) was watching **(B)** watching
(C) watch **(D)** watched

Q2. Simple

Which sentence is correct?

(A) They were play football yesterday.
(B) They played football yesterday.
(C) They were playing football yesterday.
(D) They were playing football tomorrow.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'She _____ when the alarm rang.'

(A) slept **(B)** sleeping
(C) sleeps **(D)** was sleeping

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ at that time.'

(A) wasn't working **(B)** didn't work
(C) haven't worked **(D)** don't work

Q5. Intermediate

Which question is correct?

(A) Are you studying when I called?

(B) Do you study when I called?
(C) Were you studying when I called?
(D) Did you study when I called?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'While I _____, the phone rang.'

(A) cooking   **(B)** cook
(C) was cooking   **(D)** cooked

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'At 8 PM last night, I _____ dinner.'

(A) have   **(B)** having
(C) was having   **(D)** had

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence describes parallel actions?

(A) While I was reading, my sister was watching TV.
(B) While I was reading, my sister watched TV.
(C) While I read, my sister was watching TV.
(D) While I read, my sister watched TV.

Q9. Advanced

Complete: 'It _____ heavily when we left the house.'

(A) rains   **(B)** was raining
(C) has rained   **(D)** rained

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

1.7

1.7. Past Perfect

Actions completed before another action in the past

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I _____ my homework before dinner.'

(A) have finished **(B)** finish
(C) had finished **(D)** finished

Q2. Simple

Which sentence is correct?

(A) When I arrived, she had already left.
(B) When I arrived, she already left.
(C) When I arrived, she has already left.
(D) When I arrived, she already leaves.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'They _____ before we arrived.'

(A) eating **(B)** ate
(C) had eaten **(D)** eat

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ that movie before.'

(A) didn't see **(B)** hadn't seen
(C) don't see **(D)** haven't seen

Q5. Intermediate

Which question is correct?

(A) Had you ever visited Paris before?

(B) Do you ever visit Paris before?
(C) Have you ever visited Paris before?
(D) Did you ever visited Paris before?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'By the time we got there, the concert _____.'

(A) starts   **(B)** started
(C) had started   **(D)** starting

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'She was tired because she _____ all day.'

(A) worked   **(B)** was working
(C) had been working   **(D)** had worked

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence shows the correct sequence?

(A) I had finished my homework and then I went to bed.
(B) I had finished my homework and then I had gone to bed.
(C) I finished my homework and then I had gone to bed.
(D) I finished my homework and then I went to bed.

Q9. Advanced

Complete: 'After I _____, I moved to another city.'

(A) have graduated   **(B)** graduate
(C) graduated   **(D)** had graduated

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

1.8

1.8. Past Perfect Continuous

Ongoing actions that continued up to a point in the past

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I _____ for hours before the exam.'
(A) was studying **(B)** had been studying
(C) studied **(D)** had studied

Q2. Simple

Which sentence is correct?
(A) She had worked there for 5 years before she quit.
(B) She was working there for 5 years before she quit.
(C) She worked there for 5 years before she quit.
(D) She had been working there for 5 years before she quit.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'They _____ for over an hour when the bus finally came.'
(A) were waiting **(B)** had waited
(C) waited **(D)** had been waiting

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ regularly before I got sick.'
(A) wasn't exercising **(B)** hadn't been exercising
(C) haven't exercised **(D)** didn't exercise

Q5. Intermediate

Which question is correct?
(A) How long did you live there before you moved?

(B) How long were you living there before you moved?
(C) How long have you been living there before you moved?
(D) How long had you been living there before you moved?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'His eyes were red because he _____.'

(A) was crying   **(B)** cried
(C) had cried   **(D)** had been crying

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'I _____ to fix the car for hours, but it still didn't work.'

(A) was trying   **(B)** had tried
(C) had been trying   **(D)** tried

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence emphasizes the process rather than the result?

(A) I had written three letters.
(B) I had been writing letters all morning.
(C) I wrote three letters.
(D) I was writing letters.

Q9. Advanced

Complete: 'By the time she arrived, we _____ the problem for two hours.'

(A) discussed   **(B)** had discussed
(C) were discussing   **(D)** had been discussing

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

1.9

1.9. Future Simple (will)

Predictions, promises, and spontaneous decisions

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct form: 'I _____ you tomorrow.'

(A) will call **(B)** call
(C) calls **(D)** calling

Q2. `Simple`

Which sentence is correct?

(A) It is going to rain tomorrow. **(B)** It will rain tomorrow.
(C) It rains tomorrow. **(D)** It will raining tomorrow.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'They _____ at 8 PM.'

(A) arriving **(B)** arrive
(C) arrives **(D)** will arrive

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ your birthday.'

(A) haven't forgotten **(B)** am not forgetting
(C) won't forget **(D)** don't forget

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which question is correct?

(A) Are you going to help me with this?
(B) Do you will help me with this?
(C) You will help me with this?

(D) Will you help me with this?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'I promise I _____ on time.'
(A) be   **(B)** will be
(C) being   **(D)** am

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'Don't worry, everything _____ fine.'
(A) was   **(B)** is
(C) will be   **(D)** is going to be

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses future simple correctly?
(A) I am going to the party if I finish my work.
(B) I go to the party if I finish my work.
(C) I will go to the party if I will finish my work.
(D) I will go to the party if I finish my work.

Q9. Advanced

Complete: '_____ you _____ the window, please?'
(A) You will open   **(B)** Are you opening
(C) Do you open   **(D)** Will you open

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

1.10

1.10. Future Continuous

Ongoing actions at specific times in the future

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I _____ at 8 PM tonight.'

(A) will be studying   **(B)** will study
(C) am studying   **(D)** study

Q2. Simple

Which sentence is correct?

(A) They travel next week.
(B) They will traveling next week.
(C) They will be traveling next week.
(D) They will travel next week.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'This time tomorrow, I _____ to Paris.'

(A) flying   **(B)** will be flying
(C) fly   **(D)** will fly

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ tomorrow.'

(A) haven't worked   **(B)** won't be working
(C) don't work   **(D)** am not working

Q5. Intermediate

Which question is correct?

(A) Do you attend the meeting?

(B) Will you be attending the meeting?
(C) Are you attending the meeting?
(D) Will you attend the meeting?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'At 10 AM tomorrow, she _____ a meeting.'
(A) has
(B) will be having
(C) will have
(D) having

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'Don't call me at 8 PM because I _____ my favorite show.'
(A) will be watching
(B) will watch
(C) am watching
(D) watch

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence describes an action in progress at a future time?
(A) I will finish the report by Friday.
(B) I am going to finish the report.
(C) I will work on the report tomorrow.
(D) I will be working on the report all day tomorrow.

Q9. Advanced

Complete: 'By this time next year, we _____ in our new house.'
(A) will be living
(B) will live
(C) live
(D) living

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

1.11

1.11. Future Perfect

Completed actions before a specific time in the future

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I _____ my homework by 8 PM.'

(A) finishing
(B) finish
(C) will finish
(D) will have finished

Q2. Simple

Which sentence is correct?

(A) She will have graduating by next year.
(B) She will have graduated by next year.
(C) She graduates by next year.
(D) She will graduate by next year.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'They _____ by the time we get there.'

(A) arrive
(B) will have arrived
(C) arriving
(D) will arrive

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ the project by Friday.'

(A) haven't completed
(B) don't complete
(C) am not completing
(D) won't have completed

Q5. Intermediate

Which question is correct?

(A) Will you have finished by 5 PM?

(B) Do you finish by 5 PM?
(C) Will you finish by 5 PM?
(D) Are you finishing by 5 PM?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'By next month, I _____ enough money for the trip.'

(A) save   **(B)** will have saved
(C) saving   **(D)** will save

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'In ten years' time, technology _____ tremendously.'

(A) will have advanced   **(B)** advanced
(C) will advance   **(D)** advances

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses future perfect correctly?

(A) I will have completed the project by next month.
(B) I am working here for 5 years by next month.
(C) I will work here for 5 years by next month.
(D) I work here for 5 years by next month.

Q9. Advanced

Complete: 'If we hurry, we _____ the train.'

(A) will catch   **(B)** will have caught
(C) catch   **(D)** catching

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

1.12

1.12. Future Perfect Continuous

Ongoing actions continuing up to a point in the future

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'By next year, I _____ here for 10 years.'

(A) work **(B)** will have been working
(C) am working **(D)** will work

Q2. Simple

Which sentence is correct?

(A) She will study English for 3 years by next month.
(B) She will have been studying English for 3 years by next month.
(C) She will have been studying English for 3 years next month.
(D) She studies English for 3 years by next month.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'In June, they _____ here for 2 years.'

(A) living **(B)** will have been living
(C) will live **(D)** live

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ for more than an hour by the time you arrive.'

(A) haven't waited **(B)** don't wait
(C) am not waiting **(D)** won't have been waiting

Q5. Intermediate

Which question is correct?

(A) How long will you have been working here by your retirement?
(B) How long are you working here by your retirement?
(C) How long do you work here by your retirement?
(D) How long will you work here by your retirement?

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'By the end of this course, we _____ English for 6 months.'
(A) learning
(B) learn
(C) will have been learning
(D) will learn

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'Next week, I _____ for 20 years.'
(A) will drive
(B) drive
(C) will have been driving
(D) am driving

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence emphasizes the process rather than the result?

(A) I am writing three books.
(B) I will have written three books.
(C) I will write three books.
(D) I will have been writing for hours by then.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete: 'When the project ends, we _____ on it for over a year.'
(A) work
(B) will have been working
(C) will work
(D) working

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ **Answer Key: Tenses**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

1.1. Present Simple

Q1: (A) goes `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'She _____ to school every day.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü tekil şahıs (she) Present Simple ile 'goes' gerektirir

Q2: (C) I usually play tennis on Sundays. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Alışkanlıklar ve rutinler için Present Simple temel hali kullanır

Q3: (B) rises `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The sun _____ in the east.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel gerçekler üçüncü tekil şahısla Present Simple kullanır

Q4: (A) don't `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative form: 'They _____ like coffee.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü çoğul şahıs olumsuz Present Simple'da 'don't' kullanır

Q5: (D) Do you like chocolate? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Simple soruları 'do/does' + özne + temel hal kullanır

Q6: (B) works `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete with the correct form: 'My brother _____ in a bank.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü tekil şahıs Present Simple için 's' eki gerektirir

Q7: (A) arrives `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the most appropriate tense: 'According to the schedule, the train _____ at 6 PM.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Programlanmış gelecek olaylar için Present Simple

Q8: (C) Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence expresses a general truth?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel doğrular ve bilimsel gerçekler Present Simple kullanır

Q9: (C) heat `Advanced`

Question: "Complete the conditional sentence: 'If you _____ ice, it melts.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel doğrular için şartlı cümlelerde Present Simple

1.2. Present Continuous

Q1: (D) am watching `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I _____ TV right now.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Continuous devam eden eylemler için 'am/is/are + fiil-ing' kullanır

Q2: (A) She is reading a book. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Continuous yapısı: özne + is/are + fiil-ing

Q3: (C) are playing `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They _____ football at the moment.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü çoğul şahıs Present Continuous'ta 'are' kullanır

Q4: (A) am not studying `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ right now.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz Present Continuous: am/is/are + not + fiil-ing

Q5: (A) Are you listening to me? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Continuous soruları: am/is/are + özne + fiil-ing

Q6: (B) is crying `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Look! The baby _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Konuşma anında olan eylemler için Present Continuous

Q7: (A) is improving `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'My English _____ slowly.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zaman içinde kademeli değişimler için Present Continuous

Q8: (B) I'm staying at a hotel this week. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence describes a temporary situation?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçici durumlar için Present Continuous, kalıcı durumlar için değil

Q9: (A) is sleeping `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with the correct form: 'Please be quiet. The baby _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** O anda devam eden eylemler için Present Continuous

1.3. Present Perfect

Q1: (A) have seen `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I _____ that movie.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Perfect yaşam deneyimleri için 'have/has + past participle' kullanır

Q2: (B) She visited Paris last year. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Perfect belirli geçmiş zaman ifadeleriyle kullanılmaz

Q3: (C) have finished `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They _____ their homework.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki zamana etkisi olan tamamlanmış eylemler için Present Perfect

Q4: (B) haven't eaten `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ lunch yet.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz Present Perfect: have/has + not + past participle

Q5: (A) Have you ever been to Japan? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Perfect soruları: have/has + özne + past participle

Q6: (B) has just arrived `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She _____ home.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yakın geçmiş eylemler için Present Perfect + 'just'

Q7: **(C) have lost** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'I _____ my keys. Can you help me find them?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki zamana sonuçları etki eden eylemler için Present Perfect

Q8: **(B) I have been to Paris.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses present perfect correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Belirli zaman olmadan yaşam deneyimleri için Present Perfect

Q9: **(D) have ever seen** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete: 'This is the best movie I _____ .'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiye kadarki deneyimler için Present Perfect + 'ever'

1.4. Present Perfect Continuous

Q1: **(C) have been studying** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I _____ English for 5 years.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Perfect Continuous: devam eden eylemler için have/has + been + fiil-ing

Q2: **(C) She has been working here since 2010.** `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Perfect Continuous devam eden eylemin süresini vurgular

Q3: **(C) have been waiting** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They _____ for the bus for 20 minutes.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiye kadar devam eden eylemler için Present Perfect Continuous

Q4: (A) haven't been exercising `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ lately.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz Present Perfect Continuous: have/has + not + been + fiil-ing

Q5: (C) How long have you been living here? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Perfect Continuous soruları süreyi vurgular

Q6: (A) has been washing `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Look at her hands! She _____ dishes.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Görünür sonuçları olan eylemler için Present Perfect Continuous

Q7: (C) have been trying `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'I _____ to learn Spanish, but it's difficult.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zaman içinde tekrarlanan girişimler için Present Perfect Continuous

Q8: (D) I have been writing emails all morning. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence emphasizes the process rather than the result?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Perfect Continuous tamamlanmaya değil aktiviteye odaklanır

Q9: (D) has been working `Advanced`

Question: "Complete: 'She _____ on this project for months, and it's almost finished.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Devam eden çaba gerektiren uzun vadeli projeler için Present Perfect Continuous

1.5. Past Simple

Q1: (A) went `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I _____ to the store yesterday.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Simple düzenli ve düzensiz fiillerin geçmiş halini kullanır

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Q2: (C) She visited her grandmother last week. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Belirli geçmiş zamanla tamamlanmış eylemler için Past Simple

---

Q3: (A) arrived `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They _____ at 6 PM.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzenli fiiller Past Simple'da -ed alır

Q4: (A) didn't see `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ that movie.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz Past Simple: did + not + temel fiil

Q5: (A) Did you enjoy the party? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Simple soruları: did + özne + temel fiil

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Q6: (D) didn't come `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She _____ to the meeting.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz fiillerle olumsuz Past Simple

Q7: **(D) was** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'When I _____ young, I played football every day.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'to be' fiilinin Past Simple'i - I/he/she/it için 'was'

Q8: **(B) I lived in Paris for 5 years.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses past simple correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmişte tamamlanmış süreler için Past Simple

Q9: **(B) had left** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete: 'The train _____ before we arrived at the station.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Başka bir geçmiş eylemden önce gerçekleşen bir eylem için Past Perfect

1.6. Past Continuous

Q1: **(A) was watching** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I _____ TV when you called.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Continuous: geçmişte devam eden eylemler için was/were + fiil-ing

Q2: **(C) They were playing football yesterday.** `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Continuous yapısı: was/were + fiil-ing

Q3: **(D) was sleeping** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She _____ when the alarm rang.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kesintiye uğrayan eylemler için Past Continuous

Q4: (A) wasn't working `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ at that time.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz Past Continuous: was/were + not + fiil-ing

Q5: (C) Were you studying when I called? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Continuous soruları: was/were + özne + fiil-ing

Q6: (C) was cooking `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'While I _____, the phone rang.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'while' ile arka plan eylemler için Past Continuous

Q7: (C) was having `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'At 8 PM last night, I _____ dinner.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Belirli zaman + devam eden eylem için Past Continuous

Q8: (A) While I was reading, my sister was watching TV. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence describes parallel actions?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Eş zamanlı iki devam eden eylem için Past Continuous

Q9: (B) was raining `Advanced`

Question: "Complete: 'It _____ heavily when we left the house.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Arka plan durumlar için Past Continuous

1.7. Past Perfect

Q1: (C) had finished `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I _____ my homework before dinner.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Perfect: önceki tamamlanmış eylemler için had + past participle

Q2: (A) When I arrived, she had already left. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Başka bir geçmiş eylemden önceki eylemler için Past Perfect

Q3: (C) had eaten `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They _____ before we arrived.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz fiillerle Past Perfect

Q4: (B) hadn't seen `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ that movie before.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz Past Perfect: had + not + past participle

Q5: (A) Had you ever visited Paris before? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Perfect soruları: had + özne + past participle

Q6: (C) had started `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'By the time we got there, the concert _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Daha önceki tamamlanma için 'by the time' ile Past Perfect

Q7: (C) had been working `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'She was tired because she _____ all day.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Başka bir geçmiş eylemden önceki süre için Past Perfect Continuous

Q8: (A) I had finished my homework and then I went to bed. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence shows the correct sequence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Önceki eylem için Past Perfect, sonraki eylem için Past Simple

Q9: (D) had graduated `Advanced`

Question: "Complete: 'After I _____, I moved to another city.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş olay sırası için 'after' ile Past Perfect

1.8. Past Perfect Continuous

Q1: (B) had been studying `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I _____ for hours before the exam.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Perfect Continuous: devam eden geçmiş eylemler için had + been + fiil-ing

Q2: (D) She had been working there for 5 years before she quit. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Perfect Continuous devam eden eylemin süresini vurgular

Q3: (D) had been waiting `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They _____ for over an hour when the bus finally came.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmişte bir noktaya kadar devam eden eylemler için Past Perfect Continuous

Q4: (B) hadn't been exercising `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ regularly before I got sick.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz Past Perfect Continuous: had + not + been + fiil-ing

Q5: (D) How long had you been living there before you moved? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Perfect Continuous soruları geçmiş noktadan önceki süreyi vurgular

Q6: (D) had been crying `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'His eyes were red because he _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Görünür sonuçları olan eylemler için Past Perfect Continuous

Q7: (C) had been trying `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'I _____ to fix the car for hours, but it still didn't work.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zaman içinde tekrarlanan girişimler için Past Perfect Continuous

Q8: (B) I had been writing letters all morning. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence emphasizes the process rather than the result?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Perfect Continuous tamamlanmaya değil aktiviteye odaklanır

Q9: (D) had been discussing `Advanced`

Question: "Complete: 'By the time she arrived, we _____ the problem for two hours.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Devam eden süre için 'by the time' ile Past Perfect Continuous

1.9. Future Simple (will)

Q1: (A) will call `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I _____ you tomorrow.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Simple tahminler ve sözler için 'will + temel fiil' kullanır

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Q2: (B) It will rain tomorrow. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Hava durumu tahminleri için Future Simple

Q3: (D) will arrive `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They _____ at 8 PM.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Planlanmış etkinlikler için Future Simple

Q4: (C) won't forget `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ your birthday.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz Future Simple: will + not + temel fiil

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Q5: (D) Will you help me with this? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Simple soruları: will + özne + temel fiil

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Q6: (B) will be `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I promise I _____ on time.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sözler için Future Simple

Q7: (C) will be `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'Don't worry, everything _____ fine.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Güven verici tahminler için Future Simple

Q8: **(D) I will go to the party if I finish my work.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses future simple correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ana cümlede Future Simple, koşul cümlesinde Present Simple

Q9: **(D) Will you open** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete: '_____ you _____ the window, please?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kibar istekler için Future Simple

1.10. Future Continuous

Q1: **(A) will be studying** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I _____ at 8 PM tonight.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Continuous: devam eden gelecek eylemler için will + be + fiil-ing

Q2: **(C) They will be traveling next week.** `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Continuous yapısı: will + be + fiil-ing

Q3: **(B) will be flying** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'This time tomorrow, I _____ to Paris.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Belirli gelecek zamanlarda devam eden eylemler için Future Continuous

Q4: **(B) won't be working** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ tomorrow.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz Future Continuous: will + not + be + fiil-ing

Q5: (B) Will you be attending the meeting? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Continuous soruları: will + özne + be + fiil-ing

Q6: (B) will be having `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'At 10 AM tomorrow, she _____ a meeting.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Planlanmış gelecek düzenlemeler için Future Continuous

Q7: (A) will be watching `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'Don't call me at 8 PM because I _____ my favorite show.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Belirli bir zamanda devam edecek eylemler için Future Continuous

Q8: (D) I will be working on the report all day tomorrow. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence describes an action in progress at a future time?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Continuous gelecek eylemin devam eden doğasını vurgular

Q9: (A) will be living `Advanced`

Question: "Complete: 'By this time next year, we _____ in our new house.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Devam edecek yaşam durumları için Future Continuous

1.11. Future Perfect

Q1: (D) will have finished `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I _____ my homework by 8 PM.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Perfect: tamamlanacak gelecek eylemler için will + have + past participle

Q2: (B) She will have graduated by next year. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelecek bir zamandan önce tamamlanacak eylemler için Future Perfect

Q3: (B) will have arrived `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They _____ by the time we get there.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Daha önceki tamamlanma için 'by the time' ile Future Perfect

Q4: (D) won't have completed `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ the project by Friday.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz Future Perfect: will + not + have + past participle

Q5: (A) Will you have finished by 5 PM? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Perfect soruları: will + özne + have + past participle

Q6: (B) will have saved `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'By next month, I _____ enough money for the trip.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelecek bir noktadan önce birikim için Future Perfect

Q7: (A) will have advanced `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'In ten years' time, technology _____ tremendously.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tamamlanacak değişiklikler hakkında tahminler için Future Perfect

Q8: (A) I will have completed the project by next month. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses future perfect correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelecek bir zamandan önce tamamlanmış eylemler için Future Perfect

Q9: (A) will catch `Advanced`

Question: "Complete: 'If we hurry, we _____ the train.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelecek olasılıkları için koşul cümlelerinde Future Simple

1.12. Future Perfect Continuous

Q1: (B) will have been working `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'By next year, I _____ here for 10 years.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Perfect Continuous: devam eden gelecek eylemler için will + have + been + fiil-ing

Q2: (B) She will have been studying English for 3 years by next month. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Perfect Continuous devam eden gelecek eylemin süresini vurgular

Q3: (B) will have been living `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'In June, they _____ here for 2 years.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelecek bir noktaya kadar devam eden yaşam durumları için Future Perfect Continuous

Q4: (D) won't have been waiting `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ for more than an hour by the time you arrive.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz Future Perfect Continuous: will + not + have + been + fiil-ing

Q5: (A) How long will you have been working here by your retirement? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Perfect Continuous soruları gelecek bir noktaya kadar süreyi vurgular

Q6: (C) will have been learning `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'By the end of this course, we _____ English for 6 months.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kurslar ve öğrenme dönemleri için Future Perfect Continuous

Q7: (C) will have been driving `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'Next week, I _____ for 20 years.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kilometre taşlarına ulaşan uzun vadeli aktiviteler için Future Perfect Continuous

Q8: (D) I will have been writing for hours by then. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence emphasizes the process rather than the result?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Future Perfect Continuous tamamlanmaya değil aktiviteye odaklanır

Q9: (B) will have been working `Advanced`

Question: "Complete: 'When the project ends, we _____ on it for over a year.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tamamlanmaya yönelik devam eden çaba gerektiren projeler için Future Perfect Continuous

Sentence Structure

Word order and sentence formation patterns

5 Subtopics

Difficulty: Beginner (A1-A2)

Topics Covered:

- **Subject-Verb-Object Order** - Basic English word order

- **Question Formation** - How to form different types of questions

- **Negation** - Making sentences negative

- **Compound Sentences** - Joining clauses with conjunctions

- **Complex Sentences** - Sentences with subordinate clauses

2.1

2.1. Subject-Verb-Object Order

Basic English word order

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct SVO order: '_____ _____ _____ _____'
(A) Eats apples John **(B)** John eats apples
(C) John apples eats **(D)** Apples eats John

Q2. `Simple`

Which sentence follows SVO order?
(A) The dog chased the cat. **(B)** Chased cat the dog.
(C) Chased the dog the cat. **(D)** The cat the dog chased.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: '_____ _____ _____ _____'
(A) Likes music she **(B)** Music likes she
(C) She likes music **(D)** She music likes

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct structure: 'My brother _____ _____ _____ _____'
(A) Plays the guitar my brother **(B)** The guitar plays my brother
(C) My brother plays the guitar **(D)** My brother the guitar plays

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which sentence has correct SVO order with an indirect object?
(A) Me she gave a book. **(B)** She gave me a book.
(C) A book she gave me. **(D)** Gave she me a book.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____'

(A) The museum we visited yesterday
(B) Visited we the museum yesterday
(C) We yesterday visited the museum
(D) Yesterday we visited the museum

Q7. Advanced

Complete with correct structure: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____'

(A) Successfully the students completed the project
(B) Completed the students the project successfully
(C) The project completed the students successfully
(D) The students completed the project successfully

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence demonstrates correct SVO order with a complex object?

(A) The teacher explained the lesson clearly.
(B) The lesson explained the teacher clearly.
(C) Explained the teacher the lesson clearly.
(D) Clearly the teacher explained the lesson.

Q9. Advanced

Choose the correct SVO order with a phrasal verb: 'She _____ _____ her homework.'
(A) in turned
(B) in homework turned
(C) turned homework in
(D) turned in

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

2.2

2.2. Question Formation

How to form different types of questions

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct reported question: Direct: 'Where are you?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'

(A) where I was **(B)** where was I
(C) where are you **(D)** where he was

Q2. `Simple`

Which is correct reported speech for a question?

(A) Direct: 'Do you like it?' → Indirect: She asked if I liked it.
(B) Direct: 'Do you like it?' → Indirect: She asked do I like it.
(C) Direct: 'Do you like it?' → Indirect: She asked if she liked it.
(D) Direct: 'Do you like it?' → Indirect: She asked if I like it?

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: Direct: 'What time is it?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'

(A) what time it was **(B)** what time was it
(C) what time she was **(D)** what time is it

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct form: Direct: 'Why did you leave?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'

(A) why did I leave **(B)** why had I left
(C) why I had left **(D)** why he had left

Q5. Intermediate

Which reported question is correct?

(A) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked if I could help her.
(B) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked can I help her.
(C) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked if she could help me.
(D) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked if I can help her.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: Direct: 'How are you?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'

(A) how he was
(B) how are you
(C) how I was
(D) how was I

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: Direct: 'What will you do?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'

(A) what she would do
(B) what I would do
(C) what will I do
(D) what would I do

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses correct reported question structure?

(A) Direct: 'Where have you been?' → Indirect: He asked where I had been.
(B) Direct: 'Where have you been?' → Indirect: He asked where I have been.
(C) Direct: 'Where have you been?' → Indirect: He asked where he had been.
(D) Direct: 'Where have you been?' → Indirect: He asked where had I been.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct reported question: Direct: 'Who told you that?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'

(A) who told her that
(B) who had told her that
(C) who had told me that
(D) who told me that

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

2.3

2.3. Negation

Making sentences negative

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct negative form: 'I _____ coffee.'

(A) not like **(B)** don't like
(C) like not **(D)** no like

Q2. `Simple`

Which sentence is correct?
(A) She not like chocolate. **(B)** She doesn't like chocolate.
(C) She doesn't likes chocolate. **(D)** She don't likes chocolate.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'They _____ students.'

(A) not are **(B)** no are
(C) don't be **(D)** aren't

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ him yesterday.'

(A) don't see **(B)** haven't seen
(C) am not seeing **(D)** didn't see

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which is a correct negative question?
(A) Like you it don't? **(B)** You don't like it?
(C) Don't you it like? **(D)** Don't you like it?

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'She _____ today.'

(A) doesn't working   **(B)** doesn't work
(C) isn't work   **(D)** isn't working

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best negative structure: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____'

(A) Never I have been to Asia   **(B)** I never have been to Asia
(C) Have I never been to Asia   **(D)** I have never been to Asia

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses double negative correctly?

(A) I can't find anything.   **(B)** I can find nothing.
(C) I can't find nothing.   **(D)** I can find anything.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct negation: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____'

(A) No one told me about it
(B) No one told not me about it
(C) Not one told me about it
(D) No one didn't tell me about it

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

2.4

2.4. Compound Sentences

Joining clauses with conjunctions

Difficulty: Intermediate

⧗ *Questions for this subtopic will be added soon.*

2.4

2.5

2.5. Complex Sentences

Sentences with subordinate clauses

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct subordinate conjunction: '_____ I was tired, I went to bed.'

(A) Because **(B)** So
(C) But **(D)** And

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct complex sentence?

(A) Although it rained we went to the park.
(B) It rained we went to the park.
(C) We went to the park although it rained.
(D) Although it rained, we went to the park.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'I will help you _____ you ask me.'

(A) if **(B)** because
(C) although **(D)** when

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct structure: 'The book _____ I read was interesting.'

(A) whom **(B)** whose
(C) which **(D)** who

Q5. Intermediate

Which complex sentence is correct?

(A) Because she was sick, she didn't come.

(B) She didn't come because she was sick.
(C) Didn't come she because was sick.
(D) She didn't come she was sick.

Q6. **Intermediate**

Complete: '_____ I was studying, my brother was playing games.'
(A) And   **(B)** But
(C) While   **(D)** So

Q7. **Advanced**

Choose the best relative pronoun: 'The man _____ car was stolen called the police.'
(A) whom   **(B)** who
(C) which   **(D)** whose

Q8. **Advanced**

Which sentence uses the correct structure with an adverbial clause?
(A) After I finished my homework I watched TV.
(B) After I finished my homework, I watched TV.
(C) I watched TV after I finished my homework.
(D) I finished my homework after, I watched TV.

Q9. **Advanced**

Complete with correct structure: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____'
(A) No matter how hard you might try
(B) How hard no matter you might try
(C) You might try no matter how hard
(D) No matter you how hard might try

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

> ## ✅ Answer Key: Sentence Structure
> Complete answers with detailed explanations

2.1. Subject-Verb-Object Order

Q1: (B) John eats apples `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct SVO order: '_____ _____ _____ _____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Temel İngilizce kelime sırası Özne-Fiil-Nesne (SVO)'

Q2: (A) The dog chased the cat. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence follows SVO order?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Özne (köpek) + Fiil (kovaladı) + Nesne (kedi)

Q3: (C) She likes music `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ _____ _____ _____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Özne (O) + Fiil (sever) + Nesne (müzik)

Q4: (C) My brother plays the guitar `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct structure: 'My brother _____ _____ _____ _____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Artikeller (the) SVO yapısında nesnenin parçasıdır

Q5: (B) She gave me a book. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence has correct SVO order with an indirect object?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İki nesne alan fiillerle sıra Özne + Fiil + Dolaylı Nesne + Doğrudan Nesne'dir

Q6: (D) Yesterday we visited the museum `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ '"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zaman ifadeleri başta gelebilir, ancak SVO sırası korunur

Q7: (D) The students completed the project successfully `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct structure: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ '"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tarz zarfları SVO yapısını koruyarak cümle sonuna gelebilir

Q8: (A) The teacher explained the lesson clearly. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence demonstrates correct SVO order with a complex object?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zarflar fiilleri değiştirebilir ve SVO sırasını koruyarak farklı konumlarda görünebilir

Q9: (D) turned in `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the correct SVO order with a phrasal verb: 'She _____ _____ her homework.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ayrılabilir fiilimsi fiiller ve kısa nesnelerle, fiil ve parçacık birlikte kalabilir

2.2. Question Formation

Q1: (A) where I was `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct reported question: Direct: 'Where are you?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlatılan sorular ifade kelime düzeni kullanır, soru işareti yoktur

Q2: (A) Direct: 'Do you like it?' → Indirect: She asked if I liked it. `Simple`

Question: "Which is correct reported speech for a question?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Evet/Hayır soruları dolaylı anlatımda 'if/whether' olur

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Q3: (A) what time it was `Simple`

Question: "Complete: Direct: 'What time is it?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Wh- soruları wh- kelimesini korur ve ifade kelime düzenine geçer

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Q4: (C) why I had left `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: Direct: 'Why did you leave?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlatılan sorularda geçmiş zaman → geçmiş taç

Q5: (A) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked if I could help her. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which reported question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Modal fiiller değişir: can → could, zamirler uygun şekilde değişir

---

Q6: (C) how I was `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: Direct: 'How are you?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlatılan sorularda geniş zaman → geçmiş zaman

---

Q7: (B) what I would do `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: Direct: 'What will you do?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlatılan sorularda gelecek zaman → would

Q8: (A) Direct: 'Where have you been?' → Indirect: He asked where I had been. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses correct reported question structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlatılan sorularda şimdiki taç → geçmiş taç

Q9: (C) who had told me that `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct reported question: Direct: 'Who told you that?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş zaman → geçmiş taç, zamirler yeni bakış açısına uygun değişir

2.3. Negation

Q1: (B) don't like `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct negative form: 'I _____ coffee.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geniş zaman olumsuz 'don't/doesn't + fiil kökü' kullanır

Q2: (B) She doesn't like chocolate. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü tekil kişi fiil kökü ile 'doesn't' kullanır

Q3: (D) aren't `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They _____ students.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'To be' olumsuzu fiille kısaltılmış 'not' kullanır

Q4: (D) didn't see `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'I _____ him yesterday.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş zaman olumsuz 'didn't + fiil kökü' kullanır

Q5: (D) Don't you like it? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a correct negative question?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz sorular yardımcı fiil + not + özne + fiil kullanır

Q6: (D) isn't working `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She _____ today.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki zaman sürekli olumsuz 'isn't/am not/aren't + fiil-ing' kullanır

Q7: (D) I have never been to Asia `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best negative structure: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Never' gibi olumsuz zarflar yardımcı fiil ile temel fiil arasına gelir

Q8: (A) I can't find anything. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses double negative correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İngilizce çifte olumsuz kullanmaz; olumsuz fiillerle olumlu kelimeler kullanın

Q9: (A) No one told me about it `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct negation: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'No one' gibi olumsuz zamirler ek olumsuzluk olmadan cümleyi olumsuz yapar

2.5. Complex Sentences

Q1: (A) Because `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct subordinate conjunction: '_____ I was tired, I went to bed.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sebep cümlecikleri başlatmak için 'because' kullanın

Q2: (D) Although it rained, we went to the park. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct complex sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karmaşık cümleler bir temel cümlecik ve bir veya daha fazla bağlı cümlecik içerir

Q3: (A) if `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'I will help you _____ you ask me.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Koşul cümlecikleri başlatmak için 'if' kullanın

Q4: (C) which `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct structure: 'The book _____ I read was interesting.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfat cümleciklerinde nesneler için 'which' kullanın

Q5: (B) She didn't come because she was sick. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which complex sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bağlı cümlecikler temel cümlecikten önce veya sonra gelebilir

Q6: (C) While `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ I was studying, my brother was playing games.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Aynı anda olan iki eylemi göstermek için 'while' kullanın

Q7: (D) whose `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best relative pronoun: 'The man _____ car was stolen called the police.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfat cümleciklerinde sahiplik belirtmek için 'whose' kullanın

Q8: (B) After I finished my homework, I watched TV. Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct structure with an adverbial clause?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Giriş zarf cümleciklerinden sonra virgül kullanın

Q9: (A) No matter how hard you might try Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct structure: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karşıtlık için 'no matter + soru sözcüğü' ile karmaşık yapı

Parts of Speech

Word classes and their functions

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9 Subtopics

Difficulty: Beginner (A1-A2)

Topics Covered:

- **Nouns** - People, places, things, and ideas

- **Pronouns** - Words that replace nouns

- **Verbs** - Action words and states

- **Adjectives** - Words that describe nouns

- **Adverbs** - Words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs

- *... and 4 more*

3.1

> ### 3.1. Nouns
> People, places, things, and ideas
> **Difficulty:** Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`
Choose the correct noun: 'I have a _____.'
(A) beautiful **(B)** quickly
(C) dog **(D)** run

Q2. `Simple`
Which word is a noun?
(A) beautiful **(B)** running
(C) quickly **(D)** happiness

Q3. `Simple`
Complete: 'London is a _____.'
(A) quickly **(B)** beautiful
(C) big **(D)** city

Q4. `Intermediate`
Choose the correct plural form: 'One child, two _____.'
(A) child **(B)** childrens
(C) children **(D)** childs

Q5. `Intermediate`
Which is a countable noun?
(A) happiness **(B)** book
(C) music **(D)** water

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'I need some _____.'

(A) information   **(B)** informations

(C) an information   **(D)** informations

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the correct noun phrase: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____'

(A) my father old red car   **(B)** my father's old red car

(C) old red my father's car   **(D)** father's my old red car

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses compound nouns correctly?

(A) I bought a teeth brush and teeth paste.

(B) I bought a toothbrush and toothpaste.

(C) I bought toothbrushes and toothpastes.

(D) I bought a tooth brush and tooth paste.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct noun form: 'The _____ are playing in the garden.'

(A) child   **(B)** childs

(C) children   **(D)** childrens

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

3.2

3.2. Pronouns

Words that replace nouns

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct pronoun: '_____ am a student.'
(A) mine   **(B)** I
(C) me   **(D)** my

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct object pronoun?
(A) mine   **(B)** I
(C) my   **(D)** me

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'This is _____ book.'
(A) I   **(B)** mine
(C) me   **(D)** my

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct reflexive pronoun: 'She hurt _____.'
(A) herself   **(B)** hers
(C) she   **(D)** her

Q5. Intermediate

Which is a correct demonstrative pronoun?
(A) my   **(B)** I
(C) this   **(D)** me

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The book _____ I read was interesting.'

(A) who
(B) whom
(C) whose
(D) which

Q7. Advanced

Choose the correct pronoun: '_____ should bring _____ own lunch.'

(A) Everyone/his
(B) Every one/his
(C) Everyone/their
(D) Every one/their

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct relative pronoun?

(A) The man who car was stolen called the police.
(B) The man which car was stolen called the police.
(C) The man whom car was stolen called the police.
(D) The man whose car was stolen called the police.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct pronoun: 'Between you and _____, I think she's right.'

(A) me
(B) my
(C) mine
(D) I

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

3.3

3.3. Verbs

Action words and states

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct verb: 'She _____ every morning.'

(A) ran **(B)** run
(C) runs **(D)** running

Q2. Simple

Which is an action verb?

(A) seem **(B)** be
(C) appear **(D)** swim

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'They _____ students.'

(A) is **(B)** be
(C) am **(D)** are

Q4. Advanced

Complete with correct verb pattern: 'I enjoy _____ in the sea.'

(A) swim **(B)** swum
(C) swimming **(D)** swam

Q5. Intermediate

Which is a transitive verb?

(A) run **(B)** sleep
(C) eat **(D)** be

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'She _____ English for 3 years.'

(A) studied   **(B)** has been studying
(C) is studying   **(D)** studies

Q7. Advanced

Choose the correct auxiliary verb: '_____ finished your homework?'

(A) Have   **(B)** Will
(C) Be   **(D)** Do

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct verb form?

(A) If I had known, I would have come.
(B) If I had known, I would have came.
(C) If I had known, I would come.
(D) If I had known, I would came.

Q9. Intermediate

What is the past participle of 'go'?

(A) going   **(B)** goes
(C) went   **(D)** gone

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

3.4

3.4. Adjectives

Words that describe nouns

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct adjective: 'The sky is _____.'

(A) blue **(B)** beautifully
(C) run **(D)** quickly

Q2. `Simple`

Which is a correct adjective order?

(A) a ball big red **(B)** big a red ball
(C) a big red ball **(D)** a red big ball

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'She is a _____ student.'

(A) better **(B)** well
(C) good **(D)** best

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct comparative: 'This book is _____ than that one.'

(A) more interesting **(B)** interestinger
(C) most interesting **(D)** interesting

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which is a demonstrative adjective?

(A) my **(B)** I
(C) this **(D)** me

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'She is the _____ girl in the class.'

(A) taller **(B)** most tall
(C) more tall **(D)** tallest

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the correct possessive adjective: '_____ house is big.'

(A) We **(B)** Ours
(C) Us **(D)** Our

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses participial adjectives correctly?

(A) Very the movie was interesting.
(B) The movie was very interested.
(C) The interesting movie was very.
(D) The movie was very interesting.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct adjective form: 'This is the _____ restaurant in town.'

(A) best **(B)** better
(C) good **(D)** well

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

3.5

3.5. Adverbs

Words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct adverb: 'She sings _____.'

(A) beautiful **(B)** beauty
(C) beautifull **(D)** beautifully

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct adverb of time?

(A) careful **(B)** yesterday
(C) easy **(D)** quick

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'He drives _____.'

(A) carefully **(B)** carefulness
(C) carefull **(D)** careful

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct adverb position: 'I _____ go to the gym.'

(A) most often **(B)** oftens
(C) oftener **(D)** often

Q5. Intermediate

Which is a correct adverb of place?

(A) quickly **(B)** carefully
(C) well **(D)** here

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'She sings _____ than her sister.'

(A) better **(B)** best
(C) well **(D)** good

Q7. Advanced

Choose the correct adverb: 'He works _____ of all the employees.'

(A) hardest **(B)** harder
(C) most hard **(D)** more hard

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the adverb in the correct position?

(A) I never have been to Paris. **(B)** Never I have been to Paris.
(C) Have I never been to Paris. **(D)** I have never been to Paris.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct adverb form: 'She speaks English _____ than her brother.'

(A) fluenter **(B)** fluentlier
(C) more fluently **(D)** most fluently

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

3.6

3.6. Prepositions

Words that show relationships

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct preposition: 'The book is _____ the table.'

(A) at **(B)** on
(C) by **(D)** in

Q2. Simple

Which preposition shows time?

(A) beautiful **(B)** quickly
(C) at **(D)** run

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'I live _____ London.'

(A) in **(B)** by
(C) on **(D)** at

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct preposition: 'The meeting is _____ 3 PM.'

(A) in **(B)** by
(C) at **(D)** on

Q5. Intermediate

Which preposition shows direction?

(A) in **(B)** at
(C) to **(D)** on

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'She arrived _____ train.'

(A) on **(B)** by
(C) with **(D)** in

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the correct preposition: 'I'm afraid _____ spiders.'

(A) with **(B)** from
(C) by **(D)** of

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct preposition?

(A) She succeeded in passing the exam.
(B) She succeeded at passing the exam.
(C) She succeeded on passing the exam.
(D) She succeeded for passing the exam.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct preposition: 'The painting is _____ Picasso.'

(A) from **(B)** with
(C) by **(D)** of

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

3.7

3.7. Conjunctions

Words that connect clauses and sentences

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct conjunction: 'I like tea _____ coffee.'

(A) and **(B)** but
(C) or **(D)** so

Q2. Simple

Which is a coordinating conjunction?

(A) if **(B)** although
(C) but **(D)** because

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'She sings _____ she dances.'

(A) so **(B)** but
(C) or **(D)** and

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct conjunction: 'I wanted to go out _____ it rained.'

(A) and **(B)** so
(C) but **(D)** or

Q5. Intermediate

Which is a subordinating conjunction?

(A) but **(B)** because
(C) and **(D)** or

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: '_____ you study hard, you will pass.'

(A) Or **(B)** And

(C) But **(D)** If

Q7. Advanced

Choose the correct correlative conjunction: '_____ _____ is he intelligent _____ _____ kind.'

(A) Not only/but **(B)** Only not/also but

(C) Not/but also **(D)** Not only/but also

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct conjunction?

(A) We went for a walk although it was raining.

(B) Although it was raining, we went for a walk.

(C) It was raining although, we went for a walk.

(D) Although it was raining we went for a walk.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct conjunction: '_____ _____ my sister _____ spicy food.'

(A) Either/or **(B)** Both/and

(C) Not only/but also **(D)** Neither/nor

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

3.8

3.8. Articles

A, an, the - their usage and omission

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct article: 'I have _____ car.'

(A) an **(B)** a
(C) the **(D)** no article

Q2. Simple

Which sentence uses the correct article?

(A) She is an teacher. **(B)** She is teacher.
(C) She is the teacher. **(D)** She is a teacher.

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ sun rises in the east.'

(A) A **(B)** An
(C) The **(D)** no article

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct article: 'I need _____ apple.'

(A) an **(B)** the
(C) no article **(D)** a

Q5. Intermediate

Which sentence is correct?

(A) I like music. **(B)** I like a music.
(C) I like an music. **(D)** I like the music.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'She is _____ best student in the class.'

(A) no article **(B)** an
(C) the **(D)** a

Q7. Advanced

Choose the correct article: '_____ United States is a large country.'

(A) A **(B)** no article
(C) The **(D)** An

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses articles correctly?

(A) I go to an school by bus. **(B)** I go to the school by bus.
(C) I go to a school by bus. **(D)** I go to school by bus.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct article: 'She works as _____ engineer.'

(A) the **(B)** an
(C) no article **(D)** a

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

3.9

3.9. Determiners

Words that introduce nouns

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct determiner: '_____ is my book.'

(A) That　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** Those
(C) This　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** These

Q2. Simple

Which is a quantifier?

(A) some　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** this
(C) a　　　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** the

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ are my friends.'

(A) These　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** That
(C) This　　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** Those

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct determiner: 'I have _____ time.'

(A) many　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** much
(C) few　　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** little

Q5. Intermediate

Which is a possessive determiner?

(A) some　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** my
(C) the　　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** this

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'There are _____ students in the class.'

(A) few **(B)** much
(C) little **(D)** many

Q7. Advanced

Choose the correct determiner: '_____ people understand this.'

(A) Little **(B)** A little
(C) A few **(D)** Few

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses determiners correctly?

(A) I have few money left. **(B)** I have a little money left.
(C) I have little money left. **(D)** I have a few money left.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct determiner: '_____ students must attend the meeting.'

(A) Every **(B)** Both
(C) Each **(D)** All

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ **Answer Key: Parts of Speech**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

3.1. Nouns

Q1: (C) dog `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct noun: 'I have a _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İsimler kişiler, yerler, şeyler veya fikirlerdir

Q2: (D) happiness `Simple`

Question: "Which word is a noun?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Mutluluk' gibi soyut isimler fikirleri veya nitelikleri temsil eder

Q3: (D) city `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'London is a _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Özel isimler belirli kişileri, yerleri veya şeyleri adlandırır

Q4: (C) children `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct plural form: 'One child, two _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz çoğul isimler formlarını tamamen değiştirir

Q5: (B) book `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a countable noun?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilir isimler sayılabilir ve çoğul formları vardır

Q6: (A) information `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I need some _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerin çoğul formu yoktur ve 'a/an' kullanmazlar

Q7: (B) my father's old red car `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the correct noun phrase: '_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İyelik isimleri sahipliği gösterir ve isim öbeklerinin parçası olabilir

Q8: (B) I bought a toothbrush and toothpaste. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses compound nouns correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bileşik isimler yeni bir anlam yaratmak için iki kelimeyi birleştirir

Q9: (C) children `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct noun form: 'The _____ are playing in the garden.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Özne-yüklem uyuşması çoğul isimle çoğul fiil gerektirir

3.2. Pronouns

Q1: (B) I `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct pronoun: '_____ am a student.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cümle öznesi olarak özne zamirleri (ben, sen, o, biz, onlar) kullanın

Q2: (D) me `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct object pronoun?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Nesne zamirleri (beni, seni, onu, bizi, onları) fiil veya edatlardan sonra kullanılır

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Q3: (D) my `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'This is _____ book.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İyelik sıfatları (benim, senin, onun, bizim, onların) sahipliği gösterir

---

Q4: (A) herself `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct reflexive pronoun: 'She hurt _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dönüşlü zamirler (kendim, kendin, kendisi, kendimiz, kendileri) özneye geri döner

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Q5: (C) this `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a correct demonstrative pronoun?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İşaret zamirleri (bu, şu, bunlar, şunlar) belirli şeyleri gösterir

---

Q6: (D) which `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The book _____ I read was interesting.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İlişkili zamirler (kim, hangi, şu, kimin, kimi) ilişkili yan cümleleri tanıtır

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Q7: (C) Everyone/their `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the correct pronoun: '_____ should bring _____ own lunch.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Herkes' gibi belirsiz zamirler bağlama göre tekil veya çoğul uyum alabilir

---

Q8: (D) The man whose car was stolen called the police. Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct relative pronoun?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İlişkili yan cümlelerde sahipliği göstermek için 'whose' kullanın

Q9: (A) me Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct pronoun: 'Between you and _____, I think she's right.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Between' gibi edatlardan sonra nesne zamirleri kullanın

3.3. Verbs

Q1: (C) runs Simple

Question: "Choose the correct verb: 'She _____ every morning.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geniş zamanda üçüncü kişi tekil yalın fiillere -s ekler

Q2: (D) swim Simple

Question: "Which is an action verb?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Eylem fiilleri fiziksel veya zihinsel eylemleri gösterir

Q3: (D) are Simple

Question: "Complete: 'They _____ students.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'To be' fiili özneye göre form değiştirir (am/are/is/was/were)

Q4: (C) swimming Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct verb pattern: 'I enjoy _____ in the sea.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bazı fiiller gerund (-ing) formu ile takip edilir

Q5: (C) eat `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a transitive verb?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçişli fiiller doğrudan nesne alır (elma yemek)

Q6: (B) has been studying `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She _____ English for 3 years.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present perfect continuous devam eden eylemin süresini gösterir

Q7: (A) Have `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the correct auxiliary verb: '_____ finished your homework?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present perfect soruları yardımcı olarak 'have/has' kullanır

Q8: (A) If I had known, I would have come. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct verb form?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü koşul cümlesi if-yan cümlesinde past perfect, ana cümlede would + have + past participle kullanır

Q9: (D) gone `Intermediate`

Question: "What is the past participle of 'go'?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz 'go' fiilinin past participle'i 'gone' (go-went-gone)

3.4. Adjectives

Q1: (A) blue `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct adjective: 'The sky is _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfatlar isimleri tanımlar ve genellikle onlardan önce gelir

Q2: (C) a big red ball `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct adjective order?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Boyut sıfatları (büyük) genellikle renk sıfatlarından (kırmızı) önce gelir

Q3: (C) good `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She is a _____ student.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfat olarak 'good', zarf olarak 'well' kullanın

Q4: (A) more interesting `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct comparative: 'This book is _____ than that one.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Uzun sıfatlar (3+ hece) karşılaştırma için 'more + sıfat' kullanır

Q5: (C) this `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a demonstrative adjective?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İşaret sıfatları (bu, şu, bunlar, şunlar) belirli isimleri gösterir

Q6: (D) tallest `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She is the _____ girl in the class.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üstünlük derecesi sıfatları üç veya daha fazla şeyi karşılaştırır

Q7: (D) Our `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the correct possessive adjective: '_____ house is big.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İyelik sıfatları (benim, senin, onun vs.) sahipliği gösterir

Q8: **(D) The movie was very interesting.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses participial adjectives correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Participle sıfatları (ilginç, ilgilenen) fiillerden gelir ama sıfat görevinde çalışır

Q9: **(A) best** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct adjective form: 'This is the _____ restaurant in town.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz sıfatların özel karşılaştırma ve üstünlük derecesi formları vardır

3.5. Adverbs

Q1: **(D) beautifully** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct adverb: 'She sings _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zarflar fiilleri niteler ve genellikle -ly ile biter

Q2: **(B) yesterday** `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct adverb of time?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zaman zarfları bir şeyin ne zaman olduğunu söyler

Q3: **(A) carefully** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'He drives _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çoğu zarf sıfatlara -ly eklenerek oluşturulur

Q4: **(D) often** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct adverb position: 'I _____ go to the gym.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıklık zarfları genellikle ana fiillerden önce gelir

Q5: (D) here `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a correct adverb of place?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yer zarfları bir şeyin nerede olduğunu söyler

Q6: (A) better `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She sings _____ than her sister.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zarf olarak 'well', sıfat olarak 'good' kullanın; karşılaştırması 'better'

Q7: (A) hardest `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the correct adverb: 'He works _____ of all the employees.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz zarfların özel karşılaştırma ve üstünlük derecesi formları vardır

Q8: (D) I have never been to Paris. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the adverb in the correct position?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Never' gibi olumsuz zarflar yardımcı fiil ile ana fiil arasına gelir

Q9: (C) more fluently `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct adverb form: 'She speaks English _____ than her brother.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Uzun zarflar karşılaştırma için 'more + zarf' kullanır

3.6. Prepositions

Q1: (B) on `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct preposition: 'The book is _____ the table.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Masa gibi yüzeyler için 'on' kullanın

Q2: (C) at Simple

Question: "Which preposition shows time?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zaman edatları at, on, in, during, for, since vb. içerir

Q3: (A) in Simple

Question: "Complete: 'I live _____ London.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şehirler ve ülkeler için 'in' kullanın

Q4: (C) at Intermediate

Question: "Choose the correct preposition: 'The meeting is _____ 3 PM.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Belirli zamanlar için 'at' kullanın

Q5: (C) to Intermediate

Question: "Which preposition shows direction?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yön edatları to, from, into, out of, towards içerir

Q6: (B) by Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'She arrived _____ train.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ulaşım araçları için 'by' kullanın

Q7: (D) of Advanced

Question: "Choose the correct preposition: 'I'm afraid _____ spiders.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Korkular ve fobiler için 'afraid of' kullanın

Q8: (A) She succeeded in passing the exam. Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct preposition?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bir şeyi başarmak için 'succeed in' + gerund kullanın

Q9: (C) by `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct preposition: 'The painting is _____ Picasso.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yaratıcı veya sanatçıyı belirtmek için 'by' kullanın

3.7. Conjunctions

Q1: (A) and `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct conjunction: 'I like tea _____ coffee.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Benzer fikirleri birleştirmek için 'and' kullanın

Q2: (C) but `Simple`

Question: "Which is a coordinating conjunction?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Eşgüdümlü bağlaçlar (ve, ama, veya, bu yüzden, yine de, çünkü) eşit yan cümleleri birleştirir

Q3: (D) and `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She sings _____ she dances.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İki eylemi birleştirmek için 'and' kullanın

Q4: (C) but `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct conjunction: 'I wanted to go out _____ it rained.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zıtlık göstermek için 'but' kullanın

Q5: (B) because `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a subordinating conjunction?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bağımlılık bağlaçları (çünkü, her ne kadar, eğer, ne zaman vb.) bağımlı yan cümleleri tanıtır

Q6: (D) If Intermediate

Question: "Complete: '_____ you study hard, you will pass.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Koşullu yan cümleleri tanıtmak için 'if' kullanın

Q7: (D) Not only/but also Advanced

Question: "Choose the correct correlative conjunction: '_____ _____ is he intelligent _____ _____ kind.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İlişkili bağlaçlar çift halinde gelir ve birlikte kullanılmalıdır

Q8: (B) Although it was raining, we went for a walk. Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct conjunction?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bağımlılık bağlaçlarıyla giriş yan cümlelerinden sonra virgül kullanın

Q9: (D) Neither/nor Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct conjunction: '_____ _____ my sister _____ spicy food.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İki olumsuz seçeneği bağlamak için 'neither...nor' kullanın

3.8. Articles

Q1: (B) a Simple

Question: "Choose the correct article: 'I have _____ car.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ünsüz seslerden önce 'a' kullanın

Q2: (D) She is a teacher. Simple

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct article?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ünsüz seslerden önce 'a', ünlü seslerden önce 'an' kullanın

Q3: **(C) The** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ sun rises in the east.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Benzersiz veya özel isimler için 'the' kullanın

Q4: **(A) an** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct article: 'I need _____ apple.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ünlü seslerden (a, e, i, o, u) önce 'an' kullanın

Q5: **(A) I like music.** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimler genel ifadelerde article kullanmaz

Q6: **(C) the** `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She is _____ best student in the class.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üstünlük derecesi ile 'the' kullanın

Q7: **(C) The** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the correct article: '_____ United States is a large country.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'United', 'Kingdom', 'States' gibi kelimeler içeren ülke adlarıyla 'the' kullanın

Q8: **(D) I go to school by bus.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses articles correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel eğitim kastedildiğinde okul kelimesiyle article kullanılmaz

Q9: (B) an `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct article: 'She works as _____ engineer.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ünsüz harfle başlasalar bile ünlü sesle başlayan kelimelerden önce 'an' kullanın

3.9. Determiners

Q1: (C) This `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct determiner: '_____ is my book.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Konuşmacıya yakın tekil isimler için 'this' kullanın

Q2: (A) some `Simple`

Question: "Which is a quantifier?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Nicelik belirleyiciler (bazı, herhangi, çok, az) miktarı ifade eder

Q3: (A) These `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ are my friends.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Konuşmacıya yakın çoğul isimler için 'these' kullanın

Q4: (B) much `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct determiner: 'I have _____ time.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerle 'much' kullanın

Q5: (B) my `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a possessive determiner?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İyelik belirleyiciler (benim, senin, onun vb.) sahipliği gösterir

Q6: (D) many **Intermediate**

Question: "Complete: 'There are _____ students in the class.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle 'many' kullanın

Q7: (D) Few **Advanced**

Question: "Choose the correct determiner: '_____ people understand this.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilir isimlerle 'few' (olumsuz) ve 'a few' (olumlu) kullanın

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Q8: (C) I have little money left. **Advanced**

Question: "Which sentence uses determiners correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerle 'little' (olumsuz) ve 'a little' (olumlu) kullanın

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Q9: (D) All **Advanced**

Question: "Complete with correct determiner: '_____ students must attend the meeting.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üç veya daha fazla kişi/şey için 'all', tam iki tane için 'both' kullanın

Modals and Auxiliaries

Helper verbs that express ability, permission, obligation, etc.

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6 Subtopics

Difficulty: Intermediate (B1-B2)

Topics Covered:

- **Can/Could** - Ability, permission, and possibility

- **May/Might** - Permission, possibility, and polite requests

- **Must/Have to** - Obligation and necessity

- **Should/Ought to** - Advice and recommendations

- **Will/Would** - Future and conditional actions

- *... and 1 more*

4.1

4.1. Can/Could

Ability, permission, and possibility

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct modal: 'I _____ swim.'

(A) could
(B) be able to
(C) can
(D) may

Q2. Simple

Which sentence shows permission?

(A) You can go now.
(B) You should go now.
(C) You must go now.
(D) You could go now.

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ you help me?'

(A) Could
(B) Can
(C) Might
(D) May

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'When I was young, I _____ run fast.'

(A) can
(B) may
(C) was able to
(D) could

Q5. Intermediate

Which shows possibility?

(A) It can rain tomorrow.
(B) It could rain tomorrow.
(C) It must rain tomorrow.
(D) It should rain tomorrow.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'I _____ speak three languages.'

(A) can

(B) could

(C) may

(D) be able to

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'If I had studied harder, I _____ have passed the exam.'

(A) may

(B) could

(C) can

(D) was able to

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence is correct?

(A) I may swim when I was 5 years old.

(B) I can swim when I was 5 years old.

(C) I could swim when I was 5 years old.

(D) I was able to swim when I was 5 years old.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct modal: '_____ I borrow your pen, please?'

(A) Might

(B) Can

(C) May

(D) Could

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

4.2

4.2. May/Might

Permission, possibility, and polite requests

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct modal: '_____ I leave now?'

(A) Might
(B) Can
(C) May
(D) Could

Q2. Simple

Which shows formal permission?

(A) You could go now.
(B) You might go now.
(C) You may go now.
(D) You can go now.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'It _____ rain later.'

(A) can
(B) might
(C) may
(D) could

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: '_____ I ask you a question?'

(A) Might
(B) Could
(C) Can
(D) May

Q5. Intermediate

Which shows possibility?

(A) She could be at home.
(B) She can be at home.
(C) She might be at home.
(D) She may be at home.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'You _____ not smoke here.'

(A) might

(B) may

(C) can

(D) could

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'If I had more time, I _____ travel more.'

(A) may

(B) might

(C) can

(D) could

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct modal?

(A) Might I suggest something?

(B) May I suggest something?

(C) Can I suggest something?

(D) Could I suggest something?

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct modal: '_____ you be interested in this offer?'

(A) Might

(B) May

(C) Can

(D) Could

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

4.3

4.3. Must/Have to

Obligation and necessity

Difficulty: `Intermediate`

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct modal: 'You _____ study hard.'

(A) ought to **(B)** have to
(C) must **(D)** should

Q2. `Simple`

Which shows external obligation?

(A) I should wear a uniform at work.
(B) I ought to wear a uniform at work.
(C) I must wear a uniform at work.
(D) I have to wear a uniform at work.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'Students _____ attend classes.'

(A) have to **(B)** should
(C) must **(D)** ought to

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct negative: 'You _____ not smoke here.'

(A) have to **(B)** must
(C) should **(D)** ought to

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which shows necessity?

(A) We should hurry or we'll be late.

(B) We must hurry or we'll be late.
(C) We ought to hurry or we'll be late.
(D) We have to hurry or we'll be late.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'I _____ to work tomorrow.'

(A) have **(B)** should
(C) ought **(D)** must

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'You _____ not tell anyone about this.'

(A) ought to **(B)** have to
(C) must **(D)** should

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence is correct?

(A) I had to leave early yesterday.
(B) I ought to leave early yesterday.
(C) I should leave early yesterday.
(D) I must leave early yesterday.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct form: '_____ you be so noisy?'

(A) Should **(B)** Have to
(C) Ought to **(D)** Must

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

4.4

4.4. Should/Ought to

Advice and recommendations

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct modal: 'You _____ exercise regularly.'

(A) ought to **(B)** must
(C) have to **(D)** should

Q2. Simple

Which shows strong recommendation?

(A) You should see a doctor. **(B)** You ought to see a doctor.
(C) You must see a doctor. **(D)** You have to see a doctor.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Students _____ do their homework.'

(A) have to **(B)** ought to
(C) must **(D)** should

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct negative: 'You _____ not smoke.'

(A) ought to **(B)** must
(C) should **(D)** have to

Q5. Intermediate

Which shows expectation?

(A) The train has to arrive soon.
(B) The train ought to arrive soon.
(C) The train must arrive soon.

(D) The train should arrive soon.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'You _____ to apologize for being late.'
(A) ought **(B)** should
(C) must **(D)** have

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'If I were you, I _____ study harder.'
(A) ought to **(B)** should
(C) have to **(D)** must

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct modal?
(A) You ought to have told me earlier.
(B) You must have told me earlier.
(C) You have to have told me earlier.
(D) You should have told me earlier.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct form: '_____ I bring anything to the party?'
(A) Should **(B)** Have
(C) Must **(D)** Ought

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

4.5

4.5. Will/Would

Future and conditional actions

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct modal: 'I _____ help you.'

(A) about to **(B)** going to
(C) would **(D)** will

Q2. `Simple`

Which shows a promise?

(A) I am going to call you tomorrow.
(B) I would call you tomorrow.
(C) I will call you tomorrow.
(D) I am about to call you tomorrow.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'It _____ rain tomorrow.'

(A) going to **(B)** will
(C) about to **(D)** would

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct form: 'If I had time, I _____ travel more.'

(A) going to **(B)** about to
(C) will **(D)** would

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which shows polite request?

(A) Will you help me?   **(B)** Would you help me?
(C) Are you about to help me?   **(D)** Are you going to help me?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'When I was young, I _____ play outside every day.'

(A) about to   **(B)** going to
(C) will   **(D)** would

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'If I _____ win the lottery, I would travel the world.'

(A) would win   **(B)** will win
(C) win   **(D)** won

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct modal?

(A) I will rather stay home than go out.
(B) I am going to rather stay home than go out.
(C) I am about to rather stay home than go out.
(D) I would rather stay home than go out.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct form: '_____ you like some tea?'

(A) Would   **(B)** Are going to
(C) Will   **(D)** Are about to

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

4.6

4.6. Shall

Offers, suggestions, and formal future

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct modal: '_____ I open the window?'

(A) Shall **(B)** Should
(C) Would **(D)** Will

Q2. Simple

Which shows a formal offer?
(A) Am I helping you? **(B)** Shall I help you?
(C) Will I help you? **(D)** Do I help you?

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'We _____ overcome.'
(A) shall **(B)** will
(C) should **(D)** would

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: '_____ we go now?'
(A) Should **(B)** Would
(C) Shall **(D)** Will

Q5. Intermediate

Which shows a formal future?
(A) We are about to meet at 3 PM. **(B)** We will meet at 3 PM.
(C) We shall meet at 3 PM. **(D)** We are going to meet at 3 PM.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: '_____ I carry your bags?'

(A) Would   **(B)** Should
(C) Shall   **(D)** Will

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'The contract states that the work _____ be completed by Friday.'

(A) will   **(B)** would
(C) should   **(D)** shall

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct modal?

(A) Will we dance?   **(B)** Shall we dance?
(C) Are we dancing?   **(D)** Do we dance?

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct form: '_____ not pass!'

(A) Should   **(B)** Would
(C) Will   **(D)** Shall

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

> ## ✅ Answer Key: Modals and Auxiliaries
> Complete answers with detailed explanations

4.1. Can/Could

Q1: (C) can `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct modal: 'I _____ swim.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki zamandaki yetenek için 'can' kullanın

Q2: (A) You can go now. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence shows permission?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel izin için 'can' kullanın

Q3: (A) Could `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ you help me?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kibar istekler için 'could' kullanın

Q4: (D) could `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'When I was young, I _____ run fast.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmişteki yetenek için 'could' kullanın

Q5: (B) It could rain tomorrow. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which shows possibility?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel olasılık için 'could' kullanın

Q6: (A) can `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I _____ speak three languages.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Öğrenilmiş beceriler ve yetenekler için 'can' kullanın

Q7: (B) could `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'If I had studied harder, I _____ have passed the exam.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü koşullu cümlede varsayımsal geçmiş yetenek için 'could' kullanın

Q8: (C) I could swim when I was 5 years old. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel geçmiş yetenek için 'could', özel başarılar için 'was able to' kullanın

Q9: (D) Could `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct modal: '_____ I borrow your pen, please?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çok kibar istekler ve izinler için 'could' kullanın

4.2. May/Might

Q1: (C) May `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct modal: '_____ I leave now?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi izin istekleri için 'may' kullanın

Q2: (C) You may go now. `Simple`

Question: "Which shows formal permission?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi durumlar için 'may' kullanın

Q3: (B) might `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'It _____ rain later.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelecek olasılığı için 'might' kullanın

Q4: (D) May `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: '_____ I ask you a question?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çok kibar istekler için 'may' kullanın

Q5: (C) She might be at home. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which shows possibility?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki olasılık için 'might' kullanın

Q6: (B) may `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'You _____ not smoke here.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yasak için 'may not' kullanın

Q7: (B) might `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'If I had more time, I _____ travel more.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Varsayımsal olasılık için koşul cümlelerinde 'might' kullanın

Q8: (A) Might I suggest something? `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct modal?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çok çekimser öneriler için 'might' kullanın

Q9: (A) Might `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct modal: '_____ you be interested in this offer?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İlgi veya olasılık hakkında kibar sorular için 'might' kullanın

4.3. Must/Have to

Q1: (C) must `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct modal: 'You _____ study hard.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Güçlü zorunluluk veya kişisel kurallar için 'must' kullanın

Q2: (D) I have to wear a uniform at work. `Simple`

Question: "Which shows external obligation?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dış zorunluluklar ve kurallar için 'have to' kullanın

Q3: (C) must `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Students _____ attend classes.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Okul veya şirket kuralları için 'must' kullanın

Q4: (B) must `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'You _____ not smoke here.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yasak için 'must not' kullanın

Q5: (D) We have to hurry or we'll be late. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which shows necessity?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bir şeyin gerekli olduğu durumlar için 'have to' kullanın

Q6: (A) have `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I _____ to work tomorrow.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Farklı zamanlarda 'have to' kullanın

Q7: (C) must `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'You _____ not tell anyone about this.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Güçlü yasak için 'must not' kullanın

Q8: (A) I had to leave early yesterday. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş zorunluluğu için 'had to' kullanın

Q9: (D) Must `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct form: '_____ you be so noisy?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Güçlü zorunluluk için sorularda 'must' kullanın

4.4. Should/Ought to

Q1: (D) should `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct modal: 'You _____ exercise regularly.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel tavsiye ve öneriler için 'should' kullanın

Q2: (B) You ought to see a doctor. `Simple`

Question: "Which shows strong recommendation?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Daha güçlü öneriler için 'ought to' kullanın

Q3: (D) should `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Students _____ do their homework.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel tavsiye için 'should' kullanın

Q4: (C) should `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct negative: 'You _____ not smoke.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bir şeye karşı tavsiye için 'should not' kullanın

Q5: (D) The train should arrive soon. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which shows expectation?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Normal koşullara dayalı beklentiler için 'should' kullanın

Q6: (A) ought `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'You _____ to apologize for being late.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ahlaki yükümlülük veya görev için 'ought to' kullanın

Q7: (B) should `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'If I were you, I _____ study harder.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Varsayımsal tavsiye için ikinci koşul cümlesinde 'should' kullanın

Q8: (D) You should have told me earlier. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct modal?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş tavsiye için 'should have + past participle' kullanın

Q9: (A) Should `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct form: '_____ I bring anything to the party?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tavsiye almak için sorularda 'should' kullanın

4.5. Will/Would

Q1: (D) will `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct modal: 'I _____ help you.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelecek tahminleri ve sözler için 'will' kullanın

Q2: (C) I will call you tomorrow. `Simple`

Question: "Which shows a promise?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlık sözler için 'will' kullanın

Q3: (B) will `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'It _____ rain tomorrow.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Hava durumu tahminleri için 'will' kullanın

Q4: (D) would `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'If I had time, I _____ travel more.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Varsayımsal durumlar için ikinci koşul cümlesinde 'would' kullanın

Q5: (B) Would you help me? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which shows polite request?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Nazik rica için 'would' kullanın

Q6: (D) would `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'When I was young, I _____ play outside every day.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş alışkanlıklar için 'would' kullanın

Q7: (D) won `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'If I _____ win the lottery, I would travel the world.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İkinci koşul cümlesinde if-yan cümlesinde past simple, ana cümlede 'would' kullanın

Q8: (D) I would rather stay home than go out. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct modal?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tercihler için 'would rather' kullanın

Q9: (A) Would `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct form: '_____ you like some tea?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Nazik teklifler ve davetler için 'would' kullanın

4.6. Shall

Q1: (A) Shall `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct modal: '_____ I open the window?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Teklifler ve öneriler için 'shall' kullanın ('will'den daha resmi)

Q2: (B) Shall I help you? `Simple`

Question: "Which shows a formal offer?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi yardım teklifleri için 'shall I' kullanın

Q3: (A) shall `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'We _____ overcome.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi veya şiirsel bağlamlarda 'shall' kullanın

Q4: (C) Shall `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: '_____ we go now?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Öneriler veya anlaşma arama için 'shall we' kullanın

Q5: (C) We shall meet at 3 PM. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which shows a formal future?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi gelecek düzenlemeler için 'shall' kullanın

Q6: (C) Shall `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ I carry your bags?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kibar yardım teklifleri için 'shall' kullanın

Q7: (D) shall `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The contract states that the work _____ be completed by Friday.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi hukuki veya sözleşmeli dilde 'shall' kullanın

Q8: (B) Shall we dance? `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct modal?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi davetler veya öneriler için 'shall we' kullanın

Q9: (D) Shall `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct form: '_____ not pass!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi bildiriler veya emirlerde 'shall' kullanın

Conditionals

If-clauses and their results

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5 Subtopics

Difficulty: Intermediate (B1-B2)

Topics Covered:

- **Zero Conditional** - General truths and scientific facts

- **First Conditional** - Real future possibilities

- **Second Conditional** - Hypothetical present/future situations

- **Third Conditional** - Hypothetical past situations

- **Mixed Conditionals** - Combining different conditional types

5.1

5.1. Zero Conditional

General truths and scientific facts

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct structure: 'If you _____ water, it boils.'

(A) heats **(B)** heating
(C) heated **(D)** heat

Q2. Simple

Which is a zero conditional sentence?

(A) If you heat ice, it will melt.
(B) If you heated ice, it would melt.
(C) If you heat ice, it melts.
(D) If you had heated ice, it would have melted.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'When the sun _____ , it gets dark.'

(A) has set **(B)** set
(C) setting **(D)** sets

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'If you _____ red and blue, you get purple.'

(A) mixed **(B)** mix
(C) mixes **(D)** mixing

Q5. Intermediate

Which sentence shows a general rule?

(A) If you don't eat, you will get hungry.

(B) If you hadn't eaten, you would have got hungry.
(C) If you don't eat, you get hungry.
(D) If you didn't eat, you would get hungry.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Plants _____ if they don't get water.'
(A) have died
(B) die
(C) dying
(D) died

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: '_____ you press this button, the machine stops.'
(A) Unless
(B) When
(C) Even if
(D) If

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence is correct?
(A) When water reaches 100°C, it will boil.
(B) When water had reached 100°C, it boiled.
(C) When water reaches 100°C, it boils.
(D) When water reached 100°C, it boiled.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct structure: 'The computer _____ if you _____ save your work.'
(A) crashed/didn't save
(B) would crash/didn't save
(C) crashes/don't save
(D) will crash/don't save

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

5.2

5.2. First Conditional

Real future possibilities

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct structure: 'If it _____, we _____ home.'

(A) rains/stay
(B) rains/will stay
(C) rained/stayed
(D) rained/would stay

Q2. `Simple`

Which is a first conditional sentence?

(A) If I study hard, I pass the exam.
(B) If I studied hard, I would pass the exam.
(C) If I had studied hard, I would have passed the exam.
(D) If I study hard, I will pass the exam.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'Unless you _____ now, you _____ late.'

(A) left/would be
(B) leave/are
(C) leave/will be
(D) left/were

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct form: 'If the plane _____ on time, we _____ at 8 PM.'

(A) is/arrive
(B) was/would arrive
(C) was/arrived
(D) is/will arrive

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which sentence shows a real future possibility?

(A) If you don't hurry, you miss the train.

(B) If you didn't hurry, you would miss the train.
(C) If you hadn't hurried, you would have missed the train.
(D) If you don't hurry, you will miss the train.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'I _____ you if I _____ help.'

(A) call/need   **(B)** will call/need
(C) would call/need   **(D)** would call/needed

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'If the weather _____ nice tomorrow, we _____ to the beach.'

(A) was/would go   **(B)** were/would go
(C) is/go   **(D)** is/will go

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct structure?

(A) If you helped me, I would finish on time.
(B) If you will help me, I will finish on time.
(C) If you help me, I will finish on time.
(D) If you help me, I finish on time.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct structure: 'What _____ if you _____ come to work tomorrow?'

(A) happens/don't come   **(B)** would happen/didn't come
(C) will happen/don't come   **(D)** would happen/don't come

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

5.3

5.3. Second Conditional

Hypothetical present/future situations

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct structure: 'If I _____ the lottery, I _____ the world.'

(A) win/travel **(B)** won/traveled
(C) won/would travel **(D)** win/will travel

Q2. Simple

Which is a second conditional sentence?

(A) If I had a million dollars, I bought a house.
(B) If I had a million dollars, I would buy a house.
(C) If I have a million dollars, I will buy a house.
(D) If I have a million dollars, I would buy a house.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'If I _____ you, I _____ harder.'

(A) were/would study **(B)** were/studied
(C) was/studied **(D)** was/would study

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'If she _____ fly, she _____ every country.'

(A) could/would visit **(B)** can/will visit
(C) can/visits **(D)** could/visited

Q5. Intermediate

Which sentence shows an imaginary situation?

(A) If I am invisible, I will spy on people.

(B) If I was invisible, I would spy on people.
(C) If I were invisible, I would spy on people.
(D) If I were invisible, I spied on people.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'What _____ _____ _____ if you _____ a ghost?'

(A) would/do/saw   **(B)** would/do/seen
(C) will/do/see   **(D)** will/do/saw

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'If I _____ _____ so tired, I _____ to the party.'

(A) weren't/would go   **(B)** wasn't/go
(C) wasn't/would go   **(D)** weren't/went

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct structure?

(A) If I lived in Paris, I will learn French.
(B) If I would live in Paris, I learned French.
(C) If I live in Paris, I would learn French.
(D) If I lived in Paris, I would learn French.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct structure: 'If you _____ more carefully, you _____ _____ _____ so many accidents.'

(A) drive/don't have   **(B)** drove/wouldn't have
(C) drove/don't have   **(D)** drive/won't have

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

5.4

5.4. Third Conditional

Hypothetical past situations

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct structure: 'If I _____ harder, I _____ the exam.'

(A) had studied/would pass
(B) studied/would have passed
(C) had studied/would have passed
(D) studied/would pass

Q2. Simple

Which is a third conditional sentence?

(A) If I had known about the party, I would have gone.
(B) If I had known about the party, I go.
(C) If I know about the party, I will go.
(D) If I knew about the party, I would go.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'If she _____ on time, she _____ _____ _____ the train.'

(A) had arrived/wouldn't have missed
(B) arrived/wouldn't have missed
(C) had arrived/wouldn't miss
(D) arrived/wouldn't miss

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'If we _____ earlier, we _____ _____ _____ late.'

(A) left/wouldn't be
(B) left/wouldn't have been
(C) had left/wouldn't have been
(D) had left/wouldn't be

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which sentence shows regret about the past?

(A) If I saved more money, I would buy a car.
(B) If I had saved more money, I would have bought a car.
(C) If I had saved more money, I buy a car.
(D) If I save more money, I will buy a car.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'If you _____ me about the problem, I _____ you.'

(A) had told/would have helped   **(B)** told/would have helped
(C) had told/would help   **(D)** told/would help

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'If the weather _____ better yesterday, we _____ to the beach.'

(A) was/would have gone   **(B)** had been/would have gone
(C) was/would go   **(D)** had been/would go

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct structure?

(A) If I had studied medicine, I will be a doctor.
(B) If I studied medicine, I would have been a doctor.
(C) If I had studied medicine, I would have been a doctor.
(D) If I had studied medicine, I would be a doctor.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct structure: 'If she _____ _____ her keys, she _____ _____ _____ locked out.'

(A) didn't forget/wouldn't be
(B) didn't forget/wouldn't have been
(C) hadn't forgotten/wouldn't be
(D) hadn't forgotten/wouldn't have been

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

5.5

5.5. Mixed Conditionals

Combining different conditional types

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct structure: 'If I _____ harder at school, I _____ a better job now.'

(A) had studied/would
(B) had studied/would have
(C) studied/would
(D) studied/would have

Q2. Simple

Which is a mixed conditional sentence?

(A) If I had taken that job, I was rich now.
(B) If I took that job, I would be rich now.
(C) If I take that job, I will be rich now.
(D) If I had taken that job, I would be rich now.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'If you _____ _____ so much junk food, you _____ _____ _____ overweight.'

(A) didn't eat/weren't
(B) didn't eat/wouldn't be
(C) hadn't eaten/weren't
(D) hadn't eaten/wouldn't be

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'If she _____ to me, she _____ what to do now.'

(A) had listened/would know
(B) had listened/knew
(C) listened/would know
(D) listened/knew

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which sentence shows a past action affecting the present?

(A) If I had studied harder, I would have a better job now.
(B) If I study harder, I will have a better job now.
(C) If I studied harder, I would have a better job now.
(D) If I had studied harder, I had a better job now.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'If we _____ earlier, we _____ _____ _____ stuck in traffic now.'

(A) left/wouldn't be   **(B)** had left/wouldn't be
(C) had left/weren't   **(D)** left/weren't

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'If I _____ _____ to that party, I _____ _____ _____ my best friend.'

(A) hadn't gone/wouldn't meet   **(B)** didn't go/wouldn't meet
(C) hadn't gone/wouldn't have met   **(D)** didn't go/wouldn't have met

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct mixed conditional structure?

(A) If I knew you were coming, I would be here waiting.
(B) If I know you were coming, I would be here waiting.
(C) If I had known you were coming, I would be here waiting.
(D) If I had known you were coming, I was here waiting.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct structure: 'If he _____ _____ his job, he _____ much happier now.'

(A) hadn't lost/would be   **(B)** didn't lose/was
(C) didn't lose/would be   **(D)** hadn't lost/was

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ **Answer Key: Conditionals**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

5.1. Zero Conditional

Q1: (D) heat `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct structure: 'If you _____ water, it boils.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfırıncı koşul cümlesi genel doğrular için her iki yan cümlede de geniş zaman kullanır

Q2: (C) If you heat ice, it melts. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a zero conditional sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfırıncı koşul cümlesi bilimsel gerçekleri ve genel doğruları anlatır

Q3: (D) sets `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'When the sun _____ , it gets dark.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfırıncı koşul cümlesinde her iki yan cümle için de geniş zaman kullanın

Q4: (B) mix `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'If you _____ red and blue, you get purple.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfırıncı koşul cümlesi if-yan cümlesinde yalın fiil kullanır

Q5: (C) If you don't eat, you get hungry. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence shows a general rule?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfırıncı koşul cümlesi her zaman olanları anlatır

Q6: (B) die `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Plants _____ if they don't get water.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfırıncı koşul cümlesinin ana cümlesinde geniş zaman kullanılır

Q7: (D) If `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ you press this button, the machine stops.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfırıncı koşul cümlesi genel doğrular için 'if' veya 'when' kullanabilir

Q8: (C) When water reaches 100°C, it boils. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfırıncı koşul cümlesi değişmeyen bilimsel gerçekleri anlatır

Q9: (C) crashes/don't save `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct structure: 'The computer _____ if you _____ save your work.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfırıncı koşul cümlesi her iki yan cümlede de geniş zaman kullanır

5.2. First Conditional

Q1: (B) rains/will stay `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct structure: 'If it _____, we _____ home.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** First Conditional: if-clause'da Present Simple, ana cümlede will + temel fiil

Q2: (D) If I study hard, I will pass the exam. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a first conditional sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** First Conditional gerçek gelecek olasılıklarını anlatır

Q3: (C) leave/will be `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Unless you _____ now, you _____ late.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** First Conditional 'if...not' yerine 'unless' kullanabilir

Q4: (D) is/will arrive `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'If the plane _____ on time, we _____ at 8 PM.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** First Conditional gelecek durumlar için if-clause'da Present Simple kullanır

Q5: (D) If you don't hurry, you will miss the train. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence shows a real future possibility?"

💡 **Açıklama:** First Conditional olası gelecek durumlarını anlatır

Q6: (B) will call/need `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I _____ you if I _____ help.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** First Conditional if-clause'da Present Simple, ana cümlede will kullanır

Q7: (D) is/will go `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'If the weather _____ nice tomorrow, we _____ to the beach.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Koşullara dayalı gelecek planlar için First Conditional

Q8: (C) If you help me, I will finish on time. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** If-clause'da 'will' kullanmayın; Present Simple kullanın

Q9: (C) will happen/don't come `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct structure: 'What _____ if you _____ come to work tomorrow?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sorularda First Conditional aynı yapıyı kullanır

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5.3. Second Conditional

Q1: (C) won/would travel `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct structure: 'If I _____ the lottery, I _____ the world.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İkinci koşul cümlesi: if-yan cümlesinde past simple, ana cümlede would + yalın fiil

Q2: (B) If I had a million dollars, I would buy a house. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a second conditional sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İkinci koşul cümlesi varsayımsal veya hayali durumları anlatır

Q3: (A) were/would study `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'If I _____ you, I _____ harder.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** If-yan cümlesinde tüm özneler için 'were', ana cümlede 'would + fiil' kullanın

Q4: (A) could/would visit `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'If she _____ fly, she _____ every country.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İkinci koşul cümlesi if-yan cümlesinde 'can' yerine 'could' kullanır

Q5: (C) If I were invisible, I would spy on people. Intermediate

Question: "Which sentence shows an imaginary situation?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İmkanlsız veya hayali durumlar için ikinci koşul cümlesi

Q6: (A) would/do/saw Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'What _____ _____ _____ if you _____ a ghost?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sorularda ikinci koşul cümlesi aynı kalıbı takip eder

Q7: (A) weren't/would go Advanced

Question: "Choose the best option: 'If I _____ _____ so tired, I _____ to the party.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz if-yan cümlesi ile ikinci koşul cümlesi

Q8: (D) If I lived in Paris, I would learn French. Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Varsayımsal şimdiki durumlar için ikinci koşul cümlesi

Q9: (B) drove/wouldn't have Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct structure: 'If you _____ more carefully, you _____ _____ _____ so many accidents.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz sonuç cümlesi ile ikinci koşul cümlesi

5.4. Third Conditional

Q1: (C) had studied/would have passed Simple

Question: "Choose the correct structure: 'If I _____ harder, I _____ the exam.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü koşul cümlesi: if-yan cümlesinde past perfect, ana cümlede would have + past participle

Q2: **(A) If I had known about the party, I would have gone.** `Simple`

Question: "Which is a third conditional sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü koşul cümlesi varsayımsal geçmiş durumları anlatır

Q3: **(A) had arrived/wouldn't have missed** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'If she _____ on time, she _____ _____ _____ the train.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz sonuç ile üçüncü koşul cümlesi

Q4: **(C) had left/wouldn't have been** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'If we _____ earlier, we _____ _____ _____ late.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü koşul cümlesi koşul için past perfect kullanır

Q5: **(B) If I had saved more money, I would have bought a car.** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence shows regret about the past?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gerçekleşmemiş geçmiş durumlar için üçüncü koşul cümlesi

Q6: **(A) had told/would have helped** `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'If you _____ me about the problem, I _____ you.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmişin gerçek olmayan koşulları için üçüncü koşul cümlesi

Q7: **(B) had been/would have gone** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'If the weather _____ better yesterday, we _____ to the beach.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'To be' ile üçüncü koşul cümlesi if-yan cümlesinde 'had been' kullanır

Q8: **(C) If I had studied medicine, I would have been a doctor.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş seçimler ve şimdiki sonuçlar için üçüncü koşul cümlesi

Q9: **(D) hadn't forgotten/wouldn't have been** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct structure: 'If she _____ _____ her keys, she _____ _____ _____ locked out.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çift olumsuz ile üçüncü koşul cümlesi

5.5. Mixed Conditionals

Q1: **(B) had studied/would have** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct structure: 'If I _____ harder at school, I _____ a better job now.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karma koşul cümlesi: if-yan cümlesinde past perfect (geçmiş koşul), ana cümlede would + infinitive (şimdiki sonuç)

Q2: **(D) If I had taken that job, I would be rich now.** `Simple`

Question: "Which is a mixed conditional sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karma koşul cümlesi geçmiş koşulu şimdiki sonuç ile birleştirir

Q3: **(D) hadn't eaten/wouldn't be** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'If you _____ _____ so much junk food, you _____ _____ _____ overweight.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz formlarla karma koşul cümlesi

Q4: (A) had listened/would know `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'If she _____ to me, she _____ what to do now.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karma koşul cümlesi: past perfect koşul, şimdiki koşullu sonuç

Q5: (A) If I had studied harder, I would have a better job now. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence shows a past action affecting the present?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş eylemler ve şimdiki sonuçlar için karma koşul cümlesi

Q6: (B) had left/wouldn't be `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'If we _____ earlier, we _____ _____ _____ stuck in traffic now.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki sürekli zaman sonucu ile karma koşul cümlesi

Q7: (C) hadn't gone/wouldn't have met `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'If I _____ _____ to that party, I _____ _____ _____ my best friend.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü koşul cümlesi yapısı ama şimdiki anlam ile karma koşul cümlesi

Q8: (C) If I had known you were coming, I would be here waiting. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct mixed conditional structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karma koşul cümlesi: past perfect koşul, Şimdiki sürekli zaman sonucu

Q9: (A) hadn't lost/would be `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct structure: 'If he _____ _____ his job, he _____ much happier now.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş olayların şimdiki durumları nasıl etkilediğini gösteren karma koşul cümlesi

Passive Voice

When the object becomes the subject

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5 Subtopics

Difficulty: Intermediate (B1-B2)

Topics Covered:

- **Present Simple Passive** - General passive actions

- **Past Simple Passive** - Completed passive actions

- **Future Passive** - Future passive actions

- **Present Perfect Passive** - Passive with present perfect

- **Modal Passive** - Passive with modals

6.1

6.1. Present Simple Passive

General passive actions

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct passive form: 'English _____ in many countries.'

(A) was spoken **(B)** spoke
(C) is spoken **(D)** speaks

Q2. Simple

Which is a present passive sentence?

(A) The book is read by many students.
(B) Many students read the book.
(C) Many students are reading the book.
(D) Many students read the book yesterday.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The letters _____ every day.'

(A) send **(B)** sends
(C) sent **(D)** are sent

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'Coffee _____ in Brazil.'

(A) grows **(B)** grew
(C) grow **(D)** is grown

Q5. Intermediate

Which sentence uses passive voice correctly?

(A) The students did the homework.

(B) The students do the homework.
(C) The homework is done by the students.
(D) The students are doing the homework.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'The windows _____ every week.'

(A) cleans   **(B)** are cleaned
(C) cleaned   **(D)** clean

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'English _____ in schools around the world.'

(A) teaches   **(B)** is taught
(C) taught   **(D)** was taught

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence is in passive voice?

(A) The team prepared the report.
(B) The team will prepare the report.
(C) The team is preparing the report.
(D) The report is being prepared by the team.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct passive structure: 'The new bridge _____ next year.'

(A) is building   **(B)** built
(C) builds   **(D)** will be built

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

6.2

6.2. Past Simple Passive

Completed passive actions

Difficulty: `Intermediate`

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct passive form: 'The letter _____ yesterday.'

(A) was sent **(B)** sends
(C) sent **(D)** is sent

Q2. `Simple`

Which is a past passive sentence?

(A) The cake was eaten by the children.
(B) The children ate the cake.
(C) The children are eating the cake.
(D) The children will eat the cake.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'The books _____ to the library.'

(A) returned **(B)** were returned
(C) return **(D)** are returned

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct form: 'The meeting _____ last week.'

(A) is cancelled **(B)** cancelled
(C) was cancelled **(D)** cancels

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which sentence uses passive voice correctly?

(A) The project was completed on time.

(B) They completed the project on time.
(C) They will complete the project on time.
(D) They are completing the project on time.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The thief _____ by the police.'

(A) is caught   **(B)** caught
(C) catches   **(D)** was caught

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'The new law _____ last year.'

(A) was introduced   **(B)** is introduced
(C) introduces   **(D)** introduced

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence is in passive voice?

(A) My friend will write the letter.
(B) My friend is writing the letter.
(C) My friend wrote the letter.
(D) The letter was written by my friend.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct passive structure: 'The old building _____ to make way for the new one.'

(A) demolished   **(B)** is demolished
(C) was demolished   **(D)** demolishes

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

6.3

6.3. Future Passive

Future passive actions

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct passive form: 'The project _____ next month.'

(A) will complete **(B)** is completed
(C) completes **(D)** will be completed

Q2. Simple

Which is a future passive sentence?

(A) They finished the report tomorrow.
(B) They are finishing the report tomorrow.
(C) They will finish the report tomorrow.
(D) The report will be finished tomorrow.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The new bridge _____ next year.'

(A) builds **(B)** is built
(C) will be built **(D)** will build

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'The meeting _____ until next week.'

(A) will postpone **(B)** is postponed
(C) postpones **(D)** will be postponed

Q5. Intermediate

Which sentence uses future passive correctly?

(A) They are installing the new software tomorrow.

(B) The new software will be installed tomorrow.
(C) They installed the new software tomorrow.
(D) They will install the new software tomorrow.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The problem _____ by the experts.'

(A) will solve   **(B)** will be solved
(C) solves   **(D)** is solved

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'The contract _____ by both parties next week.'

(A) will be signed   **(B)** signs
(C) is signed   **(D)** will sign

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence is in future passive voice?

(A) The presentation will be given by the manager.
(B) The manager gave the presentation.
(C) The manager is giving the presentation.
(D) The manager will give the presentation.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct passive structure: 'The new policy _____ starting next month.'

(A) implements   **(B)** will implement
(C) is implemented   **(D)** will be implemented

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

6.4

6.4. Present Perfect Passive

Passive with present perfect

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct passive form: 'The work _____ already.'

(A) finishes **(B)** has finished
(C) has been finished **(D)** was finished

Q2. Simple

Which is a present perfect passive sentence?

(A) They have sent the letter. **(B)** They sent the letter.
(C) They are sending the letter. **(D)** The letter has been sent.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The reports _____ to the manager.'

(A) have been submitted **(B)** have submitted
(C) submit **(D)** were submitted

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'The new system _____ successfully.'

(A) has been implemented **(B)** has implemented
(C) implements **(D)** was implemented

Q5. Intermediate

Which sentence uses present perfect passive correctly?

(A) They completed the project on time.
(B) They are completing the project on time.
(C) They have completed the project on time.

(D) The project has been completed on time.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The invitations _____ to all guests.'

(A) send **(B)** have been sent
(C) have sent **(D)** were sent

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'The new policy _____ by the government.'

(A) announces **(B)** was announced
(C) has been announced **(D)** has announced

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence is in present perfect passive voice?

(A) The decision has been made by the committee.
(B) The committee is making the decision.
(C) The committee made the decision.
(D) The committee has made the decision.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct passive structure: 'All the necessary arrangements _____ for the conference.'

(A) have made **(B)** make
(C) were made **(D)** have been made

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

6.5

6.5. Modal Passive

Passive with modals

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct passive form: 'The problem _____ immediately.'

(A) solves   **(B)** must be solved
(C) must solve   **(D)** was solved

Q2. Simple

Which is a modal passive sentence?

(A) The report should be finished by tomorrow.
(B) They are finishing the report by tomorrow.
(C) They finished the report by tomorrow.
(D) They should finish the report by tomorrow.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The door _____ before leaving.'

(A) should lock   **(B)** was locked
(C) locks   **(D)** should be locked

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'The package _____ by tomorrow.'

(A) must deliver   **(B)** delivers
(C) was delivered   **(D)** must be delivered

Q5. Intermediate

Which sentence uses modal passive correctly?

(A) They signed the documents electronically.

(B) They are signing the documents electronically.
(C) The documents can be signed electronically.
(D) They can sign the documents electronically.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The meeting _____ if necessary.'

(A) can be postponed   **(B)** postpones
(C) can postpone   **(D)** was postponed

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'The new rules _____ gradually.'

(A) implements   **(B)** should implement
(C) should be implemented   **(D)** was implemented

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence is in modal passive voice?

(A) The problem might be solved by the experts.
(B) The experts solved the problem.
(C) The experts are solving the problem.
(D) The experts might solve the problem.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct passive structure: 'All applications _____ carefully before approval.'

(A) reviews   **(B)** must review
(C) must be reviewed   **(D)** were reviewed

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

> ✅ **Answer Key: Passive Voice**
>
> Complete answers with detailed explanations

6.1. Present Simple Passive

Q1: (C) is spoken `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct passive form: 'English _____ in many countries.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki zaman edilgen: am/is/are + geçmiş ortaç

Q2: (A) The book is read by many students. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a present passive sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Edilgen çatı, özneden (öğrenciler) ziyade nesneye (kitap) odaklanır

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Q3: (D) are sent `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The letters _____ every day.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çoğul özne şimdiki zaman edilgen'de 'are' kullanır

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Q4: (D) is grown `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'Coffee _____ in Brazil.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel gerçekler ve süreçler için şimdiki zaman edilgen

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Q5: (C) The homework is done by the students. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence uses passive voice correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Edilgen çatı yapısı: nesne + be + geçmiş ortaç + by + özne

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Q6: (B) are cleaned `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The windows _____ every week.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzenli aktiviteler için şimdiki zaman edilgen

Q7: (B) is taught `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'English _____ in schools around the world.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Öğretim hakkında genel ifadeler için şimdiki zaman edilgen

Q8: (D) The report is being prepared by the team. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence is in passive voice?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki zaman sürekli edilgen 'is/are being + geçmiş ortaç' kullanır

Q9: (D) will be built `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct passive structure: 'The new bridge _____ next year.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelecek zaman edilgen: will + be + geçmiş ortaç

6.2. Past Simple Passive

Q1: (A) was sent `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct passive form: 'The letter _____ yesterday.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş zaman edilgen: was/were + geçmiş ortaç

Q2: (A) The cake was eaten by the children. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a past passive sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş zaman edilgen, eylemi alan nesneye (kek) odaklanır

Q3: (B) were returned `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The books _____ to the library.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çoğul özne geçmiş zaman edilgen'de 'were' kullanır

Q4: (C) was cancelled `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'The meeting _____ last week.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmişte tamamlanmış eylemler için geçmiş zaman edilgen

Q5: (A) The project was completed on time. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence uses passive voice correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yapanı bilmediğimiz veya söylememize gerek olmadığında edilgen çatı

Q6: (D) was caught `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The thief _____ by the police.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmişte tamamlanan eylemler için geçmiş zaman edilgen

Q7: (A) was introduced `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The new law _____ last year.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kanunlar, kurallar ve resmi eylemler için geçmiş zaman edilgen

Q8: (D) The letter was written by my friend. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence is in passive voice?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yapanı belirtmek için 'by + fail' ile geçmiş zaman edilgen

Q9: (C) was demolished `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct passive structure: 'The old building _____ to make way for the new one.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İnşaat ve yıkım için geçmiş zaman edilgen

6.3. Future Passive

Q1: (D) will be completed `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct passive form: 'The project _____ next month.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelecek zaman edilgen: will + be + geçmiş ortaç

Q2: (D) The report will be finished tomorrow. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a future passive sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelecek zaman edilgen, eylemi alacak olan nesneye odaklanır

Q3: (C) will be built `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The new bridge _____ next year.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Planlanan inşaat projeleri için gelecek zaman edilgen

Q4: (D) will be postponed `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'The meeting _____ until next week.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Programlanmış etkinlikler ve düzenlemeler için gelecek zaman edilgen

Q5: (B) The new software will be installed tomorrow. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence uses future passive correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yapan kişiden ziyade nesneye odaklanırken gelecek zaman edilgen

Q6: (B) will be solved `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The problem _____ by the experts.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Problem çözme ve uzman eylemleri için gelecek zaman edilgen

Q7: (A) will be signed `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The contract _____ by both parties next week.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İş ve hukuki anlaşmalar için gelecek zaman edilgen

Q8: (A) The presentation will be given by the manager. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence is in future passive voice?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Eylemi kimin yapacağını belirtmek için 'by + fail' ile gelecek zaman edilgen

Q9: (D) will be implemented `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct passive structure: 'The new policy _____ starting next month.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Politika değişiklikleri ve uygulamalar için gelecek zaman edilgen

6.4. Present Perfect Passive

Q1: (C) has been finished `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct passive form: 'The work _____ already.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki zaman taç edilgen: have/has + been + geçmiş ortaç

Q2: (D) The letter has been sent. Simple

Question: "Which is a present perfect passive sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki zaman taç edilgen, günümüz için önemli olan tamamlanmış eyleme odaklanır

Q3: (A) have been submitted Simple

Question: "Complete: 'The reports _____ to the manager.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çoğul özne şimdiki zaman taç edilgen'de 'have' kullanır

Q4: (A) has been implemented Intermediate

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'The new system _____ successfully.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yakın zamanda tamamlanan eylemler için şimdiki zaman taç edilgen

Q5: (D) The project has been completed on time. Intermediate

Question: "Which sentence uses present perfect passive correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yakın tarihli bir eylemin sonucuna odaklanırken şimdiki zaman taç edilgen

Q6: (B) have been sent Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'The invitations _____ to all guests.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Davetler ve duyurular için şimdiki zaman taç edilgen

Q7: (C) has been announced Advanced

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The new policy _____ by the government.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi duyurular ve haberler için şimdiki zaman taç edilgen

Q8: (A) The decision has been made by the committee. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence is in present perfect passive voice?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi veya formal durumlar için 'by + fail' ile şimdiki zaman taç edilgen

Q9: (D) have been made `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct passive structure: 'All the necessary arrangements _____ for the conference.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Hazırlıklar ve düzenlemeler için şimdiki zaman taç edilgen

6.5. Modal Passive

Q1: (B) must be solved `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct passive form: 'The problem _____ immediately.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Modal edilgen: modal + be + geçmiş ortaç

Q2: (A) The report should be finished by tomorrow. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a modal passive sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Modal edilgen, modal fiilleri edilgen çatı ile birleştirir

Q3: (D) should be locked `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The door _____ before leaving.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tavsiye ve öneriler için modal edilgen

Q4: (D) must be delivered `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'The package _____ by tomorrow.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Güçlü yümlülülük için 'must' ile modal edilgen

Q5: **(C) The documents can be signed electronically.** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence uses modal passive correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olasılık ve yetenek için modal edilgen

Q6: **(A) can be postponed** `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The meeting _____ if necessary.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olasılık için 'can' ile modal edilgen

Q7: **(C) should be implemented** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The new rules _____ gradually.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Öneriler için 'should' ile modal edilgen

Q8: **(A) The problem might be solved by the experts.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence is in modal passive voice?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olasılık ve belirsizlik için 'might' ile modal edilgen

Q9: **(C) must be reviewed** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct passive structure: 'All applications _____ carefully before approval.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gereksinimler ve prosedürler için 'must' ile modal edilgen

Reported Speech

Converting direct speech to indirect speech

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4 Subtopics

Difficulty: Advanced (C1-C2)

Topics Covered:

- **Reported Statements** - Converting direct statements

- **Reported Questions** - Converting direct questions

- **Reported Commands and Requests** - Converting direct commands

- **Tense Changes in Reported Speech** - How tenses change when reporting

7.1

7.1. Reported Statements

Converting direct statements

Difficulty: `Intermediate`

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct reported speech: Direct: 'I am tired.' → Indirect: 'He said that _____.'

(A) he was tired   **(B)** I was tired
(C) he is tired   **(D)** I am tired

Q2. `Simple`

Which is correct reported speech?

(A) She said, 'I will help you.' → She said that she would help me.
(B) She said, 'I will help you.' → She said that I will help you.
(C) She said, 'I will help you.' → She said that she will help me.
(D) She said, 'I will help you.' → She said that I would help you.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: Direct: 'We are coming.' → Indirect: 'They said that _____.'

(A) we were coming   **(B)** they are coming
(C) we are coming   **(D)** they were coming

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct form: Direct: 'I have finished.' → Indirect: 'She said that _____.'

(A) she has finished   **(B)** she had finished
(C) I have finished   **(D)** I had finished

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which reported speech is correct?

(A) Direct: 'I don't like it.' → Indirect: He said that he doesn't like it.
(B) Direct: 'I don't like it.' → Indirect: He said that he didn't like it.
(C) Direct: 'I don't like it.' → Indirect: He said that I didn't like it.
(D) Direct: 'I don't like it.' → Indirect: He said that I don't like it.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: Direct: 'They will arrive soon.' → Indirect: 'She said that _____.'

(A) they would arrive soon
(B) they will arrive soon
(C) she will arrive soon
(D) she would arrive soon

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: Direct: 'I can help you.' → Indirect: 'He said that _____.'

(A) he can help me
(B) I can help you
(C) I could help you
(D) he could help me

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses correct reported speech structure?

(A) Direct: 'I'm leaving tomorrow.' → Indirect: She said I am leaving tomorrow.
(B) Direct: 'I'm leaving tomorrow.' → Indirect: She said she is leaving tomorrow.
(C) Direct: 'I'm leaving tomorrow.' → Indirect: She said she was leaving the next day.
(D) Direct: 'I'm leaving tomorrow.' → Indirect: She said I was leaving the next day.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct reported speech: Direct: 'We have been waiting for hours.' → Indirect: 'They said that _____.'

(A) we have been waiting for hours
(B) they have been waiting for hours
(C) they had been waiting for hours
(D) we had been waiting for hours

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

🎓 Hüseyin Demirtaş ile İngilizce

7.2

7.2. Reported Questions

Converting direct questions

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct reported question: Direct: 'Where are you?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'

(A) where I was   **(B)** where was I
(C) where are you   **(D)** where he was

Q2. Simple

Which is correct reported speech for a question?

(A) Direct: 'Do you like it?' → Indirect: She asked if I liked it.
(B) Direct: 'Do you like it?' → Indirect: She asked do I like it.
(C) Direct: 'Do you like it?' → Indirect: She asked if she liked it.
(D) Direct: 'Do you like it?' → Indirect: She asked if I like it?

Q3. Simple

Complete: Direct: 'What time is it?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'

(A) what time it was   **(B)** what time was it
(C) what time she was   **(D)** what time is it

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: Direct: 'Why did you leave?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'

(A) why did I leave   **(B)** why had I left
(C) why I had left   **(D)** why he had left

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which reported question is correct?

(A) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked if I could help her.
(B) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked can I help her.
(C) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked if she could help me.
(D) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked if I can help her.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: Direct: 'How are you?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'

(A) how he was
(B) how are you
(C) how I was
(D) how was I

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: Direct: 'What will you do?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'

(A) what she would do
(B) what I would do
(C) what will I do
(D) what would I do

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses correct reported question structure?

(A) Direct: 'Where have you been?' → Indirect: He asked where I had been.
(B) Direct: 'Where have you been?' → Indirect: He asked where I have been.
(C) Direct: 'Where have you been?' → Indirect: He asked where he had been.
(D) Direct: 'Where have you been?' → Indirect: He asked where had I been.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct reported question: Direct: 'Who told you that?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'

(A) who told her that
(B) who had told her that
(C) who had told me that
(D) who told me that

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

7.3

7.3. Reported Commands and Requests

Converting direct commands

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct reported command: Direct: 'Sit down!' → Indirect: 'He told me _____.'

(A) to sit
(B) to sit down
(C) sitting down
(D) sit down

Q2. Simple

Which is correct reported speech for a command?

(A) Direct: 'Close the door!' → Indirect: She told me close the door.
(B) Direct: 'Close the door!' → Indirect: She told me to closing the door.
(C) Direct: 'Close the door!' → Indirect: She told me closing the door.
(D) Direct: 'Close the door!' → Indirect: She told me to close the door.

Q3. Simple

Complete: Direct: 'Don't go!' → Indirect: 'She told him _____.'

(A) not go
(B) not to go
(C) to not go
(D) don't go

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: Direct: 'Please help me.' → Indirect: 'He _____ me to help him.'

(A) said
(B) requested
(C) asked
(D) told

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which reported request is correct?

(A) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked me help her.
(B) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She told me to help her.
(C) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked me to help her.
(D) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She told me help her.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: Direct: 'Don't be late!' → Indirect: 'The teacher _____ the students not to be late.'

(A) told **(B)** warned
(C) asked **(D)** said

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: Direct: 'Would you mind opening the window?' → Indirect: 'She _____ me if I would mind opening the window.'

(A) requested **(B)** said
(C) told **(D)** asked

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses correct reported command structure?

(A) Direct: 'Don't touch that!' → Indirect: He asked me not to touch that.
(B) Direct: 'Don't touch that!' → Indirect: He warned me not to touch that.
(C) Direct: 'Don't touch that!' → Indirect: He said me not to touch that.
(D) Direct: 'Don't touch that!' → Indirect: He told me not to touch that.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct reported speech: Direct: 'Let me help you.' → Indirect: 'He _____ to help me.'

(A) said **(B)** asked
(C) offered **(D)** told

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

7.4

7.4. Tense Changes in Reported Speech

How tenses change when reporting

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct tense change: Direct: 'I eat breakfast.' → Indirect: 'He said that _____.'

(A) I eat breakfast   **(B)** he ate breakfast
(C) I ate breakfast   **(D)** he eats breakfast

Q2. Simple

Which tense change is correct?

(A) Direct: 'I am studying.' → Indirect: She said that she was studying.
(B) Direct: 'I am studying.' → Indirect: She said that I was studying.
(C) Direct: 'I am studying.' → Indirect: She said that I am studying.
(D) Direct: 'I am studying.' → Indirect: She said that she is studying.

Q3. Simple

Complete: Direct: 'I will help.' → Indirect: 'He said that _____.'

(A) I will help   **(B)** I would help
(C) he will help   **(D)** he would help

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: Direct: 'I have finished.' → Indirect: 'She said that _____.'

(A) she has finished   **(B)** I had finished
(C) she had finished   **(D)** I have finished

Q5. Intermediate

Which tense change is correct for reported speech?

(A) Direct: 'I can swim.' → Indirect: He said that I can swim.
(B) Direct: 'I can swim.' → Indirect: He said that I could swim.
(C) Direct: 'I can swim.' → Indirect: He said that he could swim.
(D) Direct: 'I can swim.' → Indirect: He said that he can swim.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: Direct: 'I was sleeping.' → Indirect: 'She said that _____.'

(A) I was sleeping
(B) I had been sleeping
(C) she was sleeping
(D) she had been sleeping

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: Direct: 'I must leave.' → Indirect: 'He said that _____.'

(A) I had to leave
(B) he had to leave
(C) he must leave
(D) I must leave

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence shows correct tense sequence?

(A) Direct: 'I have been working here since 2010.' → Indirect: She said that she had been working there since 2010.
(B) Direct: 'I have been working here since 2010.' → Indirect: She said that I have been working there since 2010.
(C) Direct: 'I have been working here since 2010.' → Indirect: She said that she has been working there since 2010.
(D) Direct: 'I have been working here since 2010.' → Indirect: She said that I had been working there since 2010.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct tense change: Direct: 'I may come.' → Indirect: 'She said that _____.'

(A) she may come
(B) I might come
(C) she might come
(D) I may come

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ **Answer Key: Reported Speech**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

7.1. Reported Statements

Q1: (A) he was tired `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct reported speech: Direct: 'I am tired.' → Indirect: 'He said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dolaylı anlatım: şimdiki → geçmiş, zamirler yeni konuşana uygun değişir

Q2: (A) She said, 'I will help you.' → She said that she would help me. `Simple`

Question: "Which is correct reported speech?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dolaylı anlatımda zamirler ve zamanlar değişir

Q3: (D) they were coming `Simple`

Question: "Complete: Direct: 'We are coming.' → Indirect: 'They said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dolaylı anlatımda şimdiki sürekli → geçmiş sürekli

Q4: (B) she had finished `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: Direct: 'I have finished.' → Indirect: 'She said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dolaylı anlatımda şimdiki taç → geçmiş taç

Q5: **(B) Direct: 'I don't like it.' → Indirect: He said that he didn't like it.**
`Intermediate`

Question: "Which reported speech is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zamirler değişir ve olumsuz formlar korunur

Q6: **(A) they would arrive soon** `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: Direct: 'They will arrive soon.' → Indirect: 'She said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dolaylı anlatımda gelecek zaman → would

Q7: **(D) he could help me** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: Direct: 'I can help you.' → Indirect: 'He said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dolaylı anlatımda modal fiiller değişir: can → could

Q8: **(C) Direct: 'I'm leaving tomorrow.' → Indirect: She said she was leaving the next day.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses correct reported speech structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zaman ifadeleri değişir: tomorrow → the next day

Q9: **(C) they had been waiting for hours** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct reported speech: Direct: 'We have been waiting for hours.' → Indirect: 'They said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki taç sürekli → geçmiş taç sürekli

7.2. Reported Questions

Q1: (A) where I was `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct reported question: Direct: 'Where are you?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlatılan sorular ifade kelime düzeni kullanır, soru işareti yoktur

Q2: (A) Direct: 'Do you like it?' → Indirect: She asked if I liked it. `Simple`

Question: "Which is correct reported speech for a question?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Evet/Hayır soruları dolaylı anlatımda 'if/whether' olur

Q3: (A) what time it was `Simple`

Question: "Complete: Direct: 'What time is it?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Wh- soruları wh- kelimesini korur ve ifade kelime düzenine gecer

Q4: (C) why I had left `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: Direct: 'Why did you leave?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlatılan sorularda geçmiş zaman → geçmiş taç

Q5: (A) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked if I could help her. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which reported question is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Modal fiiller değişir: can → could, zamirler uygun şekilde değişir

Q6: (C) how I was `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: Direct: 'How are you?' → Indirect: 'He asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlatılan sorularda geniş zaman → geçmiş zaman

Q7: (B) what I would do Advanced

Question: "Choose the best option: Direct: 'What will you do?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlatılan sorularda gelecek zaman → would

Q8: (A) Direct: 'Where have you been?' → Indirect: He asked where I had been. Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses correct reported question structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlatılan sorularda şimdiki taç → geçmiş taç

Q9: (C) who had told me that Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct reported question: Direct: 'Who told you that?' → Indirect: 'She asked _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş zaman → geçmiş taç, zamirler yeni bakış açısına uygun değişir

7.3. Reported Commands and Requests

Q1: (B) to sit down Simple

Question: "Choose the correct reported command: Direct: 'Sit down!' → Indirect: 'He told me _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Anlatılan emirler 'told + kişi + to + fiil' kullanır

Q2: (D) Direct: 'Close the door!' → Indirect: She told me to close the door. Simple

Question: "Which is correct reported speech for a command?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Emirler 'told + kişi + to + mastar' haline gelir

Q3: (B) not to go `Simple`

Question: "Complete: Direct: 'Don't go!' → Indirect: 'She told him _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz emirler 'not + to + mastar' kullanır

Q4: (C) asked `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: Direct: 'Please help me.' → Indirect: 'He _____ me to help him.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Nazik istekler 'told' yerine 'asked' kullanır

Q5: (C) Direct: 'Can you help me?' → Indirect: She asked me to help her. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which reported request is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İstekler 'asked + kişi + to + mastar' kullanır

Q6: (A) told `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: Direct: 'Don't be late!' → Indirect: 'The teacher _____ the students not to be late.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Emirler doğrudan talimatlar için 'told' kullanır

Q7: (D) asked `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: Direct: 'Would you mind opening the window?' → Indirect: 'She _____ me if I would mind opening the window.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çok nazik istekler 'asked' kullanır ve orijinal yapıyı korur

Q8: (B) Direct: 'Don't touch that!' → Indirect: He warned me not to touch that. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses correct reported command structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Farklı fiiller kullanılabilir: told (emir), asked (istek), warned (uyarı)

Q9: (C) offered <kbd>Advanced</kbd>

Question: "Complete with correct reported speech: Direct: 'Let me help you.' → Indirect: 'He _____ to help me.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Teklifler 'offered + to + mastar' kullanır

7.4. Tense Changes in Reported Speech

Q1: (B) he ate breakfast <kbd>Simple</kbd>

Question: "Choose the correct tense change: Direct: 'I eat breakfast.' → Indirect: 'He said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dolaylı anlatımda geniş zaman → geçmiş zaman

Q2: (A) Direct: 'I am studying.' → Indirect: She said that she was studying. <kbd>Simple</kbd>

Question: "Which tense change is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki sürekli → geçmiş sürekli

Q3: (D) he would help <kbd>Simple</kbd>

Question: "Complete: Direct: 'I will help.' → Indirect: 'He said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dolaylı anlatımda gelecek zaman → would

Q4: (C) she had finished <kbd>Intermediate</kbd>

Question: "Choose the correct form: Direct: 'I have finished.' → Indirect: 'She said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki tamamlanmış → geçmiş tamamlanmış

Q5: **(C) Direct: 'I can swim.' → Indirect: He said that he could swim.**
Intermediate

Question: "Which tense change is correct for reported speech?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Modal fiiller: can → could

Q6: (D) she had been sleeping **Intermediate**

Question: "Complete: Direct: 'I was sleeping.' → Indirect: 'She said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş sürekli → geçmiş taç sürekli

Q7: (B) he had to leave **Advanced**

Question: "Choose the best option: Direct: 'I must leave.' → Indirect: 'He said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Modal fiiller: must → had to

Q8: (A) Direct: 'I have been working here since 2010.' → Indirect: She said that she had been working there since 2010. **Advanced**

Question: "Which sentence shows correct tense sequence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şimdiki taç sürekli → geçmiş taç sürekli

Q9: (C) she might come **Advanced**

Question: "Complete with correct tense change: Direct: 'I may come.' → Indirect: 'She said that _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Modal fiiller: may → might

Comparatives and Superlatives

Comparing people, things, and ideas

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4 Subtopics

Difficulty: Beginner (A1-A2)

Topics Covered:

- **Comparative Adjectives** - Comparing two things

- **Superlative Adjectives** - Comparing three or more things

- **Irregular Forms** - Adjectives with irregular comparative forms

- **Comparative Structures** - Different ways to compare

8.1

8.1. Comparative Adjectives

Comparing two things

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct comparative: 'My car is _____ than yours.'

(A) more fast **(B)** fastest
(C) most fast **(D)** faster

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct comparative adjective?

(A) This book is more interesting than that one.
(B) This book is most interesting than that one.
(C) This book is more interestinger than that one.
(D) This book is interestinger than that one.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'She is _____ than her brother.'

(A) tallest **(B)** more tall
(C) most tall **(D)** taller

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'This exercise is _____ than the last one.'

(A) easier **(B)** most easy
(C) more easy **(D)** easier than

Q5. Intermediate

Which comparative structure is correct?

(A) She's much taller than her sister.

(B) She's much taller than her sister is.
(C) She's much more tall than her sister.
(D) She's much more taller than her sister.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The movie was _____ than I expected.'
(A) badder   **(B)** worse
(C) most bad   **(D)** more bad

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'This restaurant is _____ than the one we went to last week.'
(A) more good   **(B)** most good
(C) better   **(D)** gooder

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct comparative structure?
(A) She's a bit more older than me.
(B) She's a bit older than I am.
(C) She's a bit more old than me.
(D) She's a bit older than me.

Q9. Advanced
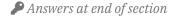
Complete with correct comparative: 'The test was _____ _____ I thought.'
(A) difficult than   **(B)** more difficult than
(C) difficult than   **(D)** more difficulter than

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

8.2

8.2. Superlative Adjectives
Comparing three or more things

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct superlative: 'This is the _____ house in the neighborhood.'

(A) bigger   **(B)** biggest
(C) most big   **(D)** more big

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct superlative adjective?

(A) This is the interestinger book I've read.
(B) This is the most interestinger book I've read.
(C) This is the most interesting book I've read.
(D) This is the interestingest book I've read.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'She is the _____ student in the class.'
(A) taller   **(B)** more tall
(C) most tall   **(D)** tallest

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'This is the _____ exercise in the book.'
(A) most easy   **(B)** more easy
(C) easiest   **(D)** easier

Q5. Intermediate

Which superlative structure is correct?

(A) This is by far the best movie I've seen.
(B) This is by far the most good movie I've seen.
(C) This is by far the better movie I've seen.
(D) This is by far the goodest movie I've seen.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'This is the _____ movie I have ever seen.'
(A) worst   **(B)** most worst
(C) most bad   **(D)** baddest

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'She is the _____ person I know.'
(A) more intelligent   **(B)** intelligentest
(C) most intelligent   **(D)** intelligenter

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct superlative structure?
(A) This is the cheapest option.
(B) This is the most inexpensive option.
(C) This is the least expensive option.
(D) This is the less expensive option.

Q9. Advanced
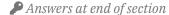
Complete with correct superlative: 'This is _____ painting in the museum.'
(A) the most famous   **(B)** the most famousest
(C) the more famous   **(D)** the famousest

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

8.3

8.3. Irregular Forms

Adjectives with irregular comparative forms

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct irregular comparative: 'This test is _____ than the last one.'

(A) more good **(B)** better
(C) gooder **(D)** most good

Q2. `Simple`

Which is a correct irregular comparative?

(A) This book is more bad than the movie.
(B) This book is worst than the movie.
(C) This book is worse than the movie.
(D) This book is badder than the movie.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'Today's weather is _____ than yesterday.'

(A) most bad **(B)** badder
(C) worse **(D)** more bad

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct irregular form: 'Can you come any _____ to help us?'

(A) more near **(B)** nearest
(C) nearer **(D)** most near

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which irregular comparative structure is correct?

(A) This path takes us further from our goal.
(B) This path takes us more far from our goal.
(C) This path takes us farer from our goal.
(D) This path takes us most far from our goal.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Identify the error: 'This restaurant is more gooder than the other one.'

(A) This restaurant is gooder than the other one.
(B) This restaurant is more gooder than the other one.
(C) This restaurant is better than the other one.
(D) This restaurant is more better than the other one.

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the most appropriate irregular comparative: 'The situation is _____ than we expected.'

(A) worse
(B) most bad
(C) more bad
(D) badder

Q8. `Advanced`

Which shows sophisticated use of irregular comparatives?

(A) This solution is much more better than the previous one.
(B) This solution is lots better than the previous one.
(C) This solution is far better than the previous one.
(D) This solution is way gooder than the previous one.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct irregular comparative: 'She's _____ than anyone else in the race.'
(A) farer
(B) further
(C) farther
(D) more far

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

8.4

8.4. Comparative Structures

Different ways to compare

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct structure: 'My house is _____ than yours.'

(A) the biggest   **(B)** more big
(C) bigger   **(D)** as big

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct comparative structure?

(A) This book is interestinger as that one.
(B) This book is so interesting as that one.
(C) This book is as interesting as that one.
(D) This book is as interesting than that one.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'She is _____ _____ _____ her brother.'

(A) not as tall as   **(B)** not taller than
(C) not the tallest   **(D)** not more tall than

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'The more you practice, _____ you get.'

(A) the better   **(B)** better
(C) more better   **(D)** the best

Q5. Intermediate

Which comparative structure is correct?

(A) She's a lot more older than me.

(B) She's a lot older than I am.
(C) She's a lot older than me.
(D) She's a lot more old than me.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'This car is _____ _____ the other one.'

(A) the fastest   **(B)** faster than
(C) more fast than   **(D)** as fast as

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'This is _____ advice I've ever received.'

(A) the best   **(B)** the better
(C) better   **(D)** more good

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct comparative structure?

(A) She's not as tall as her sister.
(B) She's not more tall as her sister.
(C) She's not taller as her sister.
(D) She's not the tallest as her sister.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct structure: '_____ _____ you go, _____ _____ you learn.'

(A) The more/the further/the more/the more
(B) The much/the far/the many/the things
(C) Much/far/many/things
(D) More/further/more/more

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ Answer Key: Comparatives and Superlatives

Complete answers with detailed explanations

8.1. Comparative Adjectives

Q1: (D) faster `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct comparative: 'My car is _____ than yours.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tek heceli sıfatlara -er eklenir: fast → faster

Q2: (A) This book is more interesting than that one. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct comparative adjective?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 2+ heceli sıfatlar 'more + sıfat' kullanır

Q3: (D) taller `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She is _____ than her brother.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tek heceli sıfatlar: tall → taller

Q4: (A) easier `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'This exercise is _____ than the last one.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** -y ile biten iki heceli sıfatlar: easy → easier

Q5: (A) She's much taller than her sister. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which comparative structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Much' gibi zarflar karşılaştırmalı sıfatları değiştirebilir

Q6: (B) worse `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The movie was _____ than I expected.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz karşılaştırmalı: bad → worse

Q7: (C) better `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'This restaurant is _____ than the one we went to last week.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz karşılaştırmalı: good → better

Q8: (D) She's a bit older than me. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct comparative structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'A bit' gibi zarflar karşılaştırmalı sıfatları değiştirebilir

Q9: (B) more difficult than `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct comparative: 'The test was _____ _____ I thought.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 3+ heceli sıfatlar 'more + sıfat + than' kullanır

8.2. Superlative Adjectives

Q1: (B) biggest `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct superlative: 'This is the _____ house in the neighborhood.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tek heceli sıfatlara -est eklenir: big → biggest

Q2: (C) This is the most interesting book I've read. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct superlative adjective?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 2+ heceli sıfatlar 'the most + sıfat' kullanır

Q3: (D) tallest `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She is the _____ student in the class.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tek heceli sıfatlar: tall → tallest

Q4: (C) easiest `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'This is the _____ exercise in the book.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** -y ile biten iki heceli sıfatlar: easy → easiest

Q5: (A) This is by far the best movie I've seen. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which superlative structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz üstünlük derecesi: good → best

Q6: (A) worst `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'This is the _____ movie I have ever seen.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz üstünlük derecesi: bad → worst

Q7: (C) most intelligent `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'She is the _____ person I know.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 3+ heceli sıfatlar 'the most + sıfat' kullanır

Q8: (C) This is the least expensive option. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct superlative structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumlu sıfatlarla 'most'un zıddı için 'least' kullanın

Q9: (A) the most famous `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct superlative: 'This is _____ painting in the museum.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İki heceli sıfatlar 'the most + sıfat' kullanır

8.3. Irregular Forms

Q1: (B) better `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct irregular comparative: 'This test is _____ than the last one.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz karşılaştırmalı: good → better

Q2: (C) This book is worse than the movie. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct irregular comparative?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz karşılaştırmalı: bad → worse

Q3: (C) worse `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Today's weather is _____ than yesterday.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz karşılaştırmalı: bad → worse

Q4: (C) nearer `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct irregular form: 'Can you come any _____ to help us?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz karşılaştırmalı: near → nearer (ayrıca 'closer')

Q5: (A) This path takes us further from our goal. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which irregular comparative structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz karşılaştırmalı: far → further (soyut mesafe için)

Q6: (C) This restaurant is better than the other one. `Intermediate`

Question: "Identify the error: 'This restaurant is more gooder than the other one.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'More' ü düzensiz formlarla birleştirmeyin

Q7: (A) worse `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the most appropriate irregular comparative: 'The situation is _____ than we expected.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz karşılaştırmalı: bad → worse

Q8: (C) This solution is far better than the previous one. `Advanced`

Question: "Which shows sophisticated use of irregular comparatives?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz karşılaştırmalılarla 'far' gibi zarflar kullanın

Q9: (C) farther `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct irregular comparative: 'She's _____ than anyone else in the race.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz karşılaştırmalı: far → farther (fiziksel mesafe için)

8.4. Comparative Structures

Q1: (C) bigger `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct structure: 'My house is _____ than yours.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Temel karşılaştırmalı yapı: sıfat + -er + than

Q2: (C) This book is as interesting as that one. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct comparative structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Eşitlik yapısı: as + sıfat + as

Q3: (A) not as tall as `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She is _____ _____ _____ her brother.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz eşitlik: not as + sıfat + as

Q4: (A) the better `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'The more you practice, _____ you get.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karşılıklı yapı: the + karşılaştırmalı + , + the + karşılaştırmalı

Q5: (C) She's a lot older than me. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which comparative structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'A lot' gibi zarflar karşılaştırmalı sıfatları değiştirebilir

Q6: (B) faster than `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'This car is _____ _____ the other one.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Than' ile temel karşılaştırmalı

Q7: (A) the best `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'This is _____ advice I've ever received.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üstünlük derecesi yapısı: the + üstünlük derecesi + isim

Q8: (A) She's not as tall as her sister. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct comparative structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Not as...as' ile olumsuz karşılaştırma

Q9: (A) The more/the further/the more/the more `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct structure: '_____ _____ you go, _____ _____ you learn.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İkili karşılaştırmalı yapısı: 'the + karşılaştırmalı...the + karşılaştırmalı'

Quantifiers

Quantifiers

Words that express quantity and amount

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5 Subtopics

Difficulty: Intermediate (B1-B2)

Topics Covered:

- **Countable Nouns** - Quantifiers for countable items

- **Uncountable Nouns** - Quantifiers for uncountable items

- **Some/Any** - Usage in positive and negative contexts

- **Much/Many** - Large quantities

- **Few/Little** - Small quantities

9.1

9.1. Countable Nouns

Quantifiers for countable items

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct quantifier: 'There are _____ students in the class.'

(A) much **(B)** little
(C) many **(D)** few

Q2. Simple

Which quantifier is used with countable nouns?

(A) several water **(B)** several informations
(C) several advices **(D)** several books

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'I have _____ friends in London.'

(A) a few **(B)** a little
(C) few **(D)** little

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'There are _____ people at the party.'

(A) much of **(B)** many of
(C) a lot **(D)** a lot of

Q5. Intermediate

Which quantifier structure is correct?

(A) There aren't enough chair for everyone.
(B) There aren't enough chairs for everyone.
(C) There isn't enough chair for everyone.

(D) There isn't enough chairs for everyone.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'I have _____ time to finish the project.'

(A) plenty   **(B)** plenty of

(C) plenties   **(D)** plenties of

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: '_____ students passed the exam.'

(A) Majorities   **(B)** The majority of

(C) Majorities of   **(D)** A majority of

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct countable quantifier?

(A) There are a number of reasons for this.

(B) There are numbers of reasons for this.

(C) There is numbers of reasons for this.

(D) There is a number of reasons for this.

Q9. `Advanced`
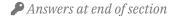
Complete with correct quantifier: '_____ people attended the concert.'

(A) Hundreds   **(B)** Hundreds of

(C) Hundred   **(D)** Hundred of

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

9.2

9.2. Uncountable Nouns

Quantifiers for uncountable items

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct quantifier: 'There is _____ water in the bottle.'

(A) few
(B) much
(C) little
(D) many

Q2. Simple

Which quantifier is used with uncountable nouns?

(A) a little informations
(B) a little books
(C) a little advices
(D) a little sugar

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'I have _____ time left.'

(A) a little
(B) few
(C) a few
(D) little

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'She has _____ experience in teaching.'

(A) lots of
(B) lot of
(C) a lot of
(D) a lot

Q5. Intermediate

Which quantifier structure is correct?

(A) There is plenty of times to finish.
(B) There's plenty of time to finish.
(C) There are plenty of time to finish.

(D) There are plenty of times to finish.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'We need _____ information about the project.'

(A) some   **(B)** many
(C) much   **(D)** any

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: '_____ research has been done on this topic.'

(A) Great deals of   **(B)** A great deal of
(C) A great deal   **(D)** Great deals

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct uncountable quantifier?

(A) There are a large amount of work to do.
(B) There is large amounts of work to do.
(C) There is a large amount of work to do.
(D) There are large amounts of work to do.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct quantifier: '_____ evidence has been provided.'

(A) Sufficiency   **(B)** Sufficient
(C) Sufficients   **(D)** Sufficiently

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

9.3

9.3. Some/Any

Usage in positive and negative contexts

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct quantifier: 'I have _____ money in my pocket.'

(A) any   **(B)** some
(C) none   **(D)** no

Q2. `Simple`

Which is correct with some/any?

(A) Do you have some questions?   **(B)** Do you have any questions?
(C) Have you some questions?   **(D)** Have you any questions?

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'There isn't _____ milk in the fridge.'

(A) some   **(B)** any
(C) no   **(D)** none

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct form: 'Would you like _____ coffee?'

(A) some   **(B)** any
(C) none   **(D)** no

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which quantifier structure is correct?

(A) If you need none help, let me know.
(B) If you need any help, let me know.
(C) If you need no help, let me know.

(D) If you need some help, let me know.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'I didn't eat _____ of the cake.'

(A) none   **(B)** some
(C) any   **(D)** no

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: '_____ people believe in ghosts.'

(A) No   **(B)** Some
(C) Any   **(D)** None

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses some/any correctly?

(A) There aren't some apples left.
(B) There are any apples left.
(C) There aren't any apples left.
(D) There are some apples left.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct quantifier: 'I have _____ important news to tell you.'

(A) some   **(B)** any
(C) no   **(D)** none

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

9.4

9.4. Much/Many

Large quantities

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct quantifier: 'There are _____ students in the class.'

(A) lots of **(B)** much
(C) many **(D)** a lot of

Q2. Simple

Which is correct with much/many?

(A) How many moneys do you have? **(B)** How much money do you have?
(C) How much moneys do you have? **(D)** How many money do you have?

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'I don't have _____ free time.'

(A) lots of **(B)** much
(C) many **(D)** a lot of

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: '_____ _____ people live in this city?'

(A) How many **(B)** How a lot
(C) How much **(D)** How lots

Q5. Intermediate

Which quantifier structure is correct?

(A) There aren't much time left. **(B)** There isn't many time left.
(C) There aren't many time left. **(D)** There isn't much time left.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'She has _____ friends all over the world.'

(A) lots of   **(B)** a lot of
(C) many   **(D)** much

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: '_____ _____ sugar is bad for your health.'

(A) Too many   **(B)** Too much
(C) So much   **(D)** So many

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses much/many correctly?

(A) How much students are there in your class?
(B) How many students are there in your class?
(C) How many student are there in your class?
(D) How much student are there in your class?

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct quantifier: 'There are _____ _____ cars on the road today.'

(A) so much   **(B)** so many
(C) too many   **(D)** very many

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

9.5

9.5. Few/Little

Small quantities

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct quantifier: 'There are _____ people at the party.'

(A) little
(B) a little
(C) few
(D) a few

Q2. Simple

Which is correct with few/little?

(A) I have a little moneys left.
(B) I have a few money left.
(C) I have a few moneys left.
(D) I have a little money left.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'There is _____ milk in the fridge.'

(A) few
(B) little
(C) a few
(D) a little

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: '_____ students passed the exam.'

(A) A few
(B) Few
(C) Little
(D) A little

Q5. Intermediate

Which quantifier structure is correct?

(A) There are very little opportunities in this town.
(B) There is very few opportunities in this town.
(C) There are very few opportunities in this town.

(D) There is very little opportunities in this town.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'I have _____ interest in politics.'

(A) a few
(B) little
(C) few
(D) a little

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: '_____ _____ people understand this concept.'

(A) Very a few
(B) Very little
(C) Very a little
(D) Very few

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses few/little correctly?

(A) There is little hope of success.
(B) There are little hope of success.
(C) There are few hope of success.
(D) There is few hope of success.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct quantifier: 'Only _____ students attended the lecture.'

(A) little
(B) a few
(C) few
(D) a little

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

> ✅ **Answer Key: Quantifiers**
>
> Complete answers with detailed explanations

9.1. Countable Nouns

Q1: (C) many `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct quantifier: 'There are _____ students in the class.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle 'many' kullanın

Q2: (D) several books `Simple`

Question: "Which quantifier is used with countable nouns?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Several' sayılabilen isimler için 'ikiden fazla ama çok değil' anlamındadır

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Q3: (A) a few `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'I have _____ friends in London.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilen isimlerle 'a few' (olumlu) kullanın

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Q4: (D) a lot of `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'There are _____ people at the party.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle 'a lot of' kullanın

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Q5: (B) There aren't enough chairs for everyone. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which quantifier structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Enough' isimle uyumludur: enough + çoğul sayılabilen isim

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🎓 Hüseyin Demirtaş ile İngilizce

Q6: (B) plenty of `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I have _____ time to finish the project.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Hem sayılabilen hem sayılamayan isimlerle 'çok' anlamında 'plenty of' kullanın

Q7: (B) The majority of `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ students passed the exam.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bir grubun %50'sinden fazlası için 'the majority of' kullanın

Q8: (A) There are a number of reasons for this. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct countable quantifier?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çoğul sayılabilen isimlerle 'a number of' kullanın

Q9: (B) Hundreds of `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct quantifier: '_____ people attended the concert.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilen isimlerin büyük miktarları için 'hundreds of' kullanın

9.2. Uncountable Nouns

Q1: (B) much `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct quantifier: 'There is _____ water in the bottle.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde sayılamayan isimlerle 'much' kullanın

Q2: (D) a little sugar `Simple`

Question: "Which quantifier is used with uncountable nouns?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerle 'a little' (olumlu) kullanın

Q3: (D) little `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'I have _____ time left.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerle 'little' (olumsuz) kullanın

Q4: (C) a lot of `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'She has _____ experience in teaching.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Hem sayılabilen hem sayılamayan isimlerle 'a lot of' kullanın

Q5: (B) There's plenty of time to finish. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which quantifier structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Plenty of + sayılamayan isim tekil fiil alır

Q6: (A) some `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'We need _____ information about the project.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumlu cümlelerde sayılamayan isimlerle 'some' kullanın

Q7: (B) A great deal of `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ research has been done on this topic.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerin büyük miktarları için 'a great deal of' kullanın

Q8: (C) There is a large amount of work to do. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct uncountable quantifier?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Amount of + sayılamayan isim tekil fiil alır

Q9: (B) Sufficient `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct quantifier: '_____ evidence has been provided.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerin yeterli miktarları için 'sufficient' kullanın

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9.3. Some/Any

Q1: (B) some `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct quantifier: 'I have _____ money in my pocket.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumlu cümlelerde 'some' kullanın

Q2: (B) Do you have any questions? `Simple`

Question: "Which is correct with some/any?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Soru cümlelerinde 'any' kullanın

Q3: (B) any `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'There isn't _____ milk in the fridge.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz cümlelerde 'any' kullanın

Q4: (A) some `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'Would you like _____ coffee?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Teklif ve isteklerde 'some' kullanın

Q5: (D) If you need some help, let me know. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which quantifier structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tekliflerde ve isteklerde 'some', sorularda ve olumsuz cümlelerde 'any' kullanın. Koşul cümlelerinde, bağlama göre her ikisi de mümkündür.

Q6: (C) any Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'I didn't eat _____ of the cake.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz cümlelerde 'any' kullanın

Q7: (B) Some Advanced

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ people believe in ghosts.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumlu cümlelerde belirsiz miktar için 'some' kullanın

Q8: (C) There aren't any apples left. Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses some/any correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz cümlelerde 'any' kullanın

Q9: (A) some Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct quantifier: 'I have _____ important news to tell you.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumlu cümlelerde belirsiz miktarlar için 'some' kullanın

9.4. Much/Many

Q1: (C) many Simple

Question: "Choose the correct quantifier: 'There are _____ students in the class.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle 'many' kullanın

Q2: (B) How much money do you have? Simple

Question: "Which is correct with much/many?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerle 'much' kullanın

Q3: (B) much `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'I don't have _____ free time.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz cümlelerde sayılamayan isimlerle 'much' kullanın

Q4: (A) How many `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: '_____ _____ people live in this city?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilen isimlerle 'how many' kullanın

Q5: (D) There isn't much time left. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which quantifier structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Much' + sayılamayan isim tekil fiil alır

Q6: (C) many `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She has _____ friends all over the world.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle 'many' kullanın

Q7: (B) Too much `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ _____ sugar is bad for your health.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerle 'too much' kullanın

Q8: (B) How many students are there in your class? `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses much/many correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Many' + sayılabilen çoğul isim

Q9: (B) so many `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct quantifier: 'There are _____ _____ cars on the road today.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle 'so many' kullanın

9.5. Few/Little

Q1: (C) few `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct quantifier: 'There are _____ people at the party.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilen isimlerle 'few' (olumsuz) kullanın

Q2: (D) I have a little money left. `Simple`

Question: "Which is correct with few/little?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerle 'a little' (olumlu) kullanın

Q3: (B) little `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'There is _____ milk in the fridge.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerle 'little' (olumsuz) kullanın

Q4: (A) A few `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: '_____ students passed the exam.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilen isimlerle 'a few' (olumlu) kullanın

Q5: (C) There are very few opportunities in this town. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which quantifier structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Few' + sayılabilen çoğul isim çoğul fiil alır

Q6: (B) little `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I have _____ interest in politics.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılamayan isimlerle 'little' (olumsuz) kullanın

Q7: (D) Very few `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ _____ people understand this concept.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sayılabilen isimlerle 'very few' kullanın

Q8: (A) There is little hope of success. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses few/little correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Little' + sayılamayan isim tekil fiil alır

Q9: (B) a few `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct quantifier: 'Only _____ students attended the lecture.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Küçük ama yeterli sayı için 'a few' (olumlu) kullanın

Gerunds and Infinitives

Verb forms used as nouns

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5 Subtopics

Difficulty: Advanced (C1-C2)

Topics Covered:

- **Gerunds (-ing form)** - Verbs acting as nouns

- **Infinitives (to + base form)** - To + verb as noun, adjective, or adverb

- **Gerund vs Infinitive** - Choosing between gerund and infinitive

- **Verbs Followed by Gerund** - Common verbs that take gerund form

- **Verbs Followed by Infinitive** - Common verbs that take infinitive form

10.1

10.1. Gerunds (-ing form)

Verbs acting as nouns

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I enjoy _____ in the sea.'

(A) swimming   **(B)** swam
(C) swim   **(D)** to swim

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct gerund sentence?

(A) Reading books is my favorite hobby.
(B) To read books is my favorite hobby.
(C) Read books is my favorite hobby.
(D) Reading books are my favorite hobby.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'She is interested in _____ English.'

(A) to learn   **(B)** learned
(C) learning   **(D)** learn

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'I don't mind _____ for you.'

(A) to wait   **(B)** waited
(C) waiting   **(D)** wait

Q5. Intermediate

Which gerund structure is correct?

(A) He admitted to steal the money.

(B) He admitted stealing the money.
(C) He admitted stole the money.
(D) He admitted steal the money.

Q6. **Intermediate**

Complete: '_____ regularly is good for your health.'

(A) To exercise   **(B)** Exercised
(C) Exercising   **(D)** Exercise

Q7. **Advanced**

Choose the best option: 'She is fond of _____ at parties.'

(A) dancing   **(B)** to dance
(C) dance   **(D)** danced

Q8. **Advanced**

Which sentence uses the correct gerund structure?

(A) I look forward to seeing you soon.
(B) I look forward seeing you soon.
(C) I look forward saw you soon.
(D) I look forward to see you soon.

Q9. **Advanced**

Complete with correct gerund: 'He succeeded in _____ the problem.'

(A) solve   **(B)** to solve
(C) solved   **(D)** solving

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

10.2

10.2. Infinitives (to + base form)

To + verb as noun, adjective, or adverb

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I want _____ you.'

(A) help **(B)** helping
(C) helped **(D)** to help

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct infinitive sentence?

(A) She decided studied medicine.
(B) She decided to study medicine.
(C) She decided studying medicine.
(D) She decided study medicine.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'It's important _____ English.'

(A) learned **(B)** learn
(C) learning **(D)** to learn

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'He seems _____ tired.'

(A) been **(B)** be
(C) being **(D)** to be

Q5. Intermediate

Which infinitive structure is correct?

(A) I hope to see you soon.   **(B)** I hope see you soon.
(C) I hope seeing you soon.   **(D)** I hope saw you soon.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'She is too young _____ a car.'

(A) driving   **(B)** drove
(C) to drive   **(D)** drive

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'He promised _____ me with my homework.'

(A) to help   **(B)** help
(C) helping   **(D)** helped

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct infinitive structure?

(A) I was the first to arrive at the party.
(B) I was the first arrived at the party.
(C) I was the first arrive at the party.
(D) I was the first arriving at the party.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct infinitive: 'She appears _____ very intelligent.'

(A) be   **(B)** to be
(C) being   **(D)** been

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

10.3

10.3. Gerund vs Infinitive

Choosing between gerund and infinitive

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I enjoy _____ books.'

(A) read **(B)** reads
(C) reading **(D)** to read

Q2. Simple

Which is correct with gerund vs infinitive?

(A) She decided buying a new car. **(B)** She decided bought a new car.
(C) She decided to buy a new car. **(D)** She decided buy a new car.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'I can't afford _____ on vacation.'

(A) to go **(B)** went
(C) going **(D)** go

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'He promised _____ me.'

(A) to help **(B)** help
(C) helping **(D)** helped

Q5. Intermediate

Which gerund vs infinitive structure is correct?

(A) I started to work here last year.
(B) Both are possible with different meanings.
(C) Neither is correct.

(D) I started working here last year.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'She is afraid _____ in airplanes.'

(A) of flying   **(B)** flying
(C) to fly   **(D)** fly

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'I remember _____ you before.'

(A) to meet   **(B)** met
(C) meeting   **(D)** meet

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct form?

(A) I stopped to smoke last year.
(B) Both are possible with different meanings.
(C) Neither is correct.
(D) I stopped smoking last year.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct form: 'He seems _____ very happy.'

(A) been   **(B)** to be
(C) be   **(D)** being

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

10.4

10.4. Verbs Followed by Gerund

Common verbs that take gerund form

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I enjoy _____ in the pool.'

(A) swim **(B)** swam
(C) to swim **(D)** swimming

Q2. Simple

Which verb is followed by gerund?

(A) I avoid eat junk food. **(B)** I avoid to eat junk food.
(C) I avoid eating junk food. **(D)** I avoid ate junk food.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'She admitted _____ the money.'

(A) to steal **(B)** stole
(C) stealing **(D)** steal

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'I don't mind _____ for you.'

(A) waited **(B)** to wait
(C) waiting **(D)** wait

Q5. Intermediate

Which verb takes gerund?

(A) He suggested went to the cinema.
(B) He suggested going to the cinema.
(C) He suggested to go to the cinema.

(D) He suggested go to the cinema.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'They discussed _____ a new branch.'

(A) opening   **(B)** opened
(C) to open   **(D)** open

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'I look forward to _____ you soon.'

(A) see   **(B)** seeing
(C) saw   **(D)** to see

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct gerund structure?

(A) She succeeded in passing the exam.
(B) She succeeded in pass the exam.
(C) She succeeded in passed the exam.
(D) She succeeded in to pass the exam.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct gerund: 'He is fond of _____ tennis.'

(A) playing   **(B)** played
(C) to play   **(D)** play

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

10.5

10.5. Verbs Followed by Infinitive

Common verbs that take infinitive form

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'I want _____ you.'

(A) to help **(B)** helped
(C) helping **(D)** help

Q2. Simple

Which verb is followed by infinitive?

(A) She decided studying medicine.
(B) She decided to study medicine.
(C) She decided studied medicine.
(D) She decided study medicine.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'He promised _____ me later.'

(A) call **(B)** to call
(C) called **(D)** calling

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'She hopes _____ the exam.'

(A) passed **(B)** pass
(C) to pass **(D)** passing

Q5. Intermediate

Which verb takes infinitive?

(A) I expect arrive on time.   **(B)** I expect to arrive on time.
(C) I expect arrived on time.   **(D)** I expect arriving on time.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'They plan _____ to Europe next year.'

(A) traveled   **(B)** travel
(C) to travel   **(D)** traveling

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'She seems _____ very happy.'

(A) be   **(B)** to be
(C) been   **(D)** being

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct infinitive structure?

(A) I was the first arriving at the party.
(B) I was the first to arrive at the party.
(C) I was the first arrive at the party.
(D) I was the first arrived at the party.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct infinitive: 'He appears _____ very intelligent.'

(A) to be   **(B)** been
(C) be   **(D)** being

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

> ✅ **Answer Key: Gerunds and Infinitives**
> Complete answers with detailed explanations

10.1. Gerunds (-ing form)

Q1: (A) swimming `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I enjoy _____ in the sea.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Enjoy' gibi fiillerin sonrasında ulaç (-ing formu) kullanın

Q2: (A) Reading books is my favorite hobby. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct gerund sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ulaçlar isim görevi görür ve özne olabilir

Q3: (C) learning `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She is interested in _____ English.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'In' gibi edatlardan sonra ulaç kullanın

Q4: (C) waiting `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I don't mind _____ for you.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Don't mind' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

Q5: (B) He admitted stealing the money. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which gerund structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Admit' gibi fiillerin sonrasında ulaç kullanın

Q6: (C) Exercising `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ regularly is good for your health.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cümlenin öznesi olarak ulaç

Q7: (A) dancing `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'She is fond of _____ at parties.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Fond of' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

Q8: (A) I look forward to seeing you soon. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct gerund structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Look forward to' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

Q9: (D) solving `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct gerund: 'He succeeded in _____ the problem.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Succeed in' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

10.2. Infinitives (to + base form)

Q1: (D) to help `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I want _____ you.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Want' gibi fiillerin sonrasında mastar (to + fiil kökü) kullanın

Q2: (B) She decided to study medicine. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct infinitive sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Decide' gibi karar fiillerinin sonrasında mastar

Q3: (D) to learn `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'It's important _____ English.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Important' gibi sıfatlardan sonra mastar kullanın

Q4: (D) to be `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'He seems _____ tired.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Seem' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q5: (A) I hope to see you soon. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which infinitive structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Hope' gibi fiillerin sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q6: (C) to drive `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She is too young _____ a car.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Too + sıfat' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q7: (A) to help `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'He promised _____ me with my homework.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Promise' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q8: (A) I was the first to arrive at the party. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct infinitive structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'The first/second/last/best' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q9: (B) to be `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct infinitive: 'She appears _____ very intelligent.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Appear' sonrasında mastar kullanın

10.3. Gerund vs Infinitive

Q1: (C) reading `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I enjoy _____ books.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Enjoy' sonrasında ulaç kullanın (sevme fiilleri)

Q2: (C) She decided to buy a new car. `Simple`

Question: "Which is correct with gerund vs infinitive?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Decide' sonrasında mastar kullanın (karar fiilleri)

Q3: (A) to go `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'I can't afford _____ on vacation.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Can afford' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q4: (A) to help `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'He promised _____ me.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Promise' sonrasında mastar kullanın (söz verme fiilleri)

Q5: (B) Both are possible with different meanings. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which gerund vs infinitive structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bazı fiiller farklı anlamlarla her iki formu da alabilir

Q6: (A) of flying `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She is afraid _____ in airplanes.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Afraid of' sonrasında ulaç kullanın (korku ifadesi)

Q7: (C) meeting `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'I remember _____ you before.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geçmiş eylemler için 'remember' ile ulaç kullanın

Q8: (B) Both are possible with different meanings. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct form?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ulaç = sigarayı bırakmak, Mastar = sigara içmek için durmak

Q9: (B) to be `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct form: 'He seems _____ very happy.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Seem' sonrasında mastar kullanın (görünüş fiilleri)

10.4. Verbs Followed by Gerund

Q1: (D) swimming `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I enjoy _____ in the pool.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Enjoy' sonrasında ulaç kullanın (sevme fiilleri)

Q2: (C) I avoid eating junk food. `Simple`

Question: "Which verb is followed by gerund?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Avoid' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

Q3: (C) stealing `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She admitted _____ the money.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Admit' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

Q4: (C) waiting `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I don't mind _____ for you.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Don't mind' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

Q5: (B) He suggested going to the cinema. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which verb takes gerund?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Suggest' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

Q6: (A) opening `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'They discussed _____ a new branch.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Discuss' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

Q7: (B) seeing `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'I look forward to _____ you soon.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Look forward to' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

Q8: (A) She succeeded in passing the exam. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct gerund structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Succeed in' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

Q9: (A) playing `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct gerund: 'He is fond of _____ tennis.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Fond of' sonrasında ulaç kullanın

10.5. Verbs Followed by Infinitive

Q1: (A) to help `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I want _____ you.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Want' sonrasında mastar kullanın (isteme fiilleri)

Q2: (B) She decided to study medicine. `Simple`

Question: "Which verb is followed by infinitive?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Decide' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q3: (B) to call `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'He promised _____ me later.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Promise' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q4: (C) to pass `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'She hopes _____ the exam.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Hope' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q5: (B) I expect to arrive on time. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which verb takes infinitive?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Expect' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q6: (C) to travel `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'They plan _____ to Europe next year.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Plan' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q7: (B) to be `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'She seems _____ very happy.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Seem' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q8: **(B) I was the first to arrive at the party.** Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct infinitive structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'The first/second/last/best' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Q9: **(A) to be** Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct infinitive: 'He appears _____ very intelligent.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Appear' sonrasında mastar kullanın

Phrasal Verbs

Multi-word verbs with special meanings

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4 Subtopics

Difficulty: Intermediate (B1-B2)

Topics Covered:

- **Separable Phrasal Verbs** - Phrasal verbs where object can go between

- **Inseparable Phrasal Verbs** - Phrasal verbs where object must follow

- **Three-Word Phrasal Verbs** - Phrasal verbs with three parts

- **Common Categories** - Phrasal verbs grouped by meaning

11.1

11.1. Separable Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs where object can go between

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'Turn _____ the light.'

(A) off   **(B)** down
(C) up   **(D)** on

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct separable phrasal verb?

(A) Neither is correct.   **(B)** Both are correct.
(C) Turn off the light.   **(D)** Turn the light off.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Put _____ your coat.'

(A) up   **(B)** off
(C) down   **(D)** on

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'Take _____ your shoes.'

(A) up   **(B)** on
(C) off   **(D)** down

Q5. Intermediate

Which separable phrasal verb structure is correct?

(A) I turned off the TV.   **(B)** Neither is correct.
(C) I turned the TV off.   **(D)** Both are correct.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Switch _____ the computer.'

(A) off **(B)** down
(C) on **(D)** up

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'I need to figure _____ this problem.'

(A) on **(B)** up
(C) out **(D)** in

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct separable phrasal verb structure?

(A) She picked up the phone. **(B)** Both are correct.
(C) She picked the phone up. **(D)** Neither is correct.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct particle: 'Don't give _____ on your dreams.'

(A) in **(B)** out
(C) up **(D)** away

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

11.2

11.2. Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs where object must follow

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'Look _____ the children.'

(A) after **(B)** up
(C) for **(D)** at

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct inseparable phrasal verb?

(A) Neither is correct. **(B)** I look my sister after.
(C) Both are correct. **(D)** I look after my sister.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Wait _____ me.'

(A) at **(B)** on
(C) in **(D)** for

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'She takes _____ her grandmother.'

(A) after **(B)** for
(C) care **(D)** of

Q5. Intermediate

Which inseparable phrasal verb structure is correct?

(A) I ran an old friend into. **(B)** I ran into an old friend.
(C) Both are correct. **(D)** Neither is correct.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'He gets _____ with his colleagues.'

(A) by   **(B)** on
(C) through   **(D)** along

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'She comes _____ as very confident.'

(A) through   **(B)** out
(C) up   **(D)** across

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct inseparable phrasal verb structure?

(A) Neither is correct.
(B) Both are correct.
(C) They get along well with each other.
(D) They get well with each other along.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct particle: 'I ran _____ my teacher at the mall.'

(A) into   **(B)** over
(C) through   **(D)** across

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

11.3

11.3. Three-Word Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs with three parts

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct form: 'Put _____ _____ his behavior.'

(A) up with
(B) with to
(C) up to
(D) with up

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct three-word phrasal verb?

(A) Neither is correct.
(B) Both are correct.
(C) I put with up the noise.
(D) I put up with the noise.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Get _____ _____ your work.'

(A) on with
(B) with on
(C) with to
(D) on to

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'Look _____ _____ the weekend.'

(A) forward to
(B) forward with
(C) to with
(D) to forward

Q5. Intermediate

Which three-word phrasal verb structure is correct?

(A) Both are correct.
(B) Neither is correct.
(C) She gets along with her boss.
(D) She gets with along her boss.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Catch _____ _____ your studies.'

(A) with up   **(B)** with on
(C) up with   **(D)** up on

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'I have to do _____ _____ these old clothes.'

(A) away from   **(B)** with from
(C) away with   **(D)** with away

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct three-word phrasal verb structure?

(A) They get well with each other on.
(B) They get on well with each other.
(C) Neither is correct.
(D) Both are correct.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct particles: 'She had to face _____ _____ her problems.'

(A) to up   **(B)** to with
(C) up with   **(D)** up to

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

11.4

11.4. Common Categories

Phrasal verbs grouped by meaning

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct phrasal verb for movement: 'Go _____ of the room.'

(A) out **(B)** up
(C) in **(D)** down

Q2. Simple

Which phrasal verb category is this: 'wake up, get up, stand up'?

(A) Movement **(B)** Work
(C) Relationships **(D)** Daily activities

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Come _____ and sit down.'

(A) up **(B)** in
(C) down **(D)** out

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct relationship phrasal verb: 'They get _____ well with each other.'

(A) on **(B)** along
(C) by **(D)** through

Q5. Intermediate

Which category do these phrasal verbs belong to: 'break up, fall in love, get married'?

(A) Work

(B) Movement

(C) Relationships

(D) Daily activities

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'I need to look _____ this word in the dictionary.'

(A) at

(B) into

(C) for

(D) up

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best work-related phrasal verb: 'I have to take _____ more responsibility.'

(A) up

(B) over

(C) on

(D) in

Q8. Advanced

Which category do these phrasal verbs belong to: 'hand in, fill out, take down'?

(A) Relationships

(B) Work and study

(C) Movement

(D) Daily activities

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct phrasal verb: 'The plane took _____ on time.'

(A) out

(B) up

(C) off

(D) in

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

> ✅ **Answer Key: Phrasal Verbs**
>
> Complete answers with detailed explanations

11.1. Separable Phrasal Verbs

Q1: **(A) off** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'Turn _____ the light.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kapatmak anlamında 'turn off' kullanın

Q2: **(B) Both are correct.** `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct separable phrasal verb?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ayrılabilen phrasal verbs'te nesne fiil ile edat arasına gelebilir

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Q3: **(D) on** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Put _____ your coat.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Giymek anlamında 'put on' kullanın

Q4: **(C) off** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'Take _____ your shoes.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çıkarmak anlamında 'take off' kullanın

Q5: **(D) Both are correct.** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which separable phrasal verb structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ayrılabilen phrasal verbs'te her iki kelime sırası da mümkündür

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Q6: (C) on Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'Switch _____ the computer.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Açmak anlamında 'switch on' kullanın

Q7: (C) out Advanced

Question: "Choose the best option: 'I need to figure _____ this problem.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çözmek veya anlamak için 'figure out' kullanın

Q8: (B) Both are correct. Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct separable phrasal verb structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ayrılabilen phrasal verbs'te nesne fiil ile edat arasına gelebilir

Q9: (C) up Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct particle: 'Don't give _____ on your dreams.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vazgeçmek anlamında 'give up' kullanın

11.2. Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

Q1: (A) after Simple

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'Look _____ the children.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bakım yapmak için 'look after' kullanın

Q2: (D) I look after my sister. Simple

Question: "Which is a correct inseparable phrasal verb?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ayrılamaz fiilimsi fiillerde fiil ve parçacık arasına nesne gelemez

Q3: **(D) for** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Wait _____ me.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Beklemek için 'wait for' kullanın

Q4: **(A) after** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'She takes _____ her grandmother.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Benzemek için 'take after' kullanın

Q5: **(B) I ran into an old friend.** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which inseparable phrasal verb structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ayrılamaz fiilimsi fiiler fiil ve parçacığı birlikte tutar

Q6: **(B) on** `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'He gets _____ with his colleagues.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Iyi ilişkiye sahip olmak için 'get on with' kullanın

Q7: **(D) across** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'She comes _____ as very confident.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Görünmek veya gibi görünmek için 'come across' kullanın

Q8: **(C) They get along well with each other.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct inseparable phrasal verb structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ayrılamaz fiilimsi fiiler nesne tarafından ayrılamaz

Q9: **(A) into** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct particle: 'I ran _____ my teacher at the mall.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Beklenmedik şekilde karşılaşmak için 'run into' kullanın

11.3. Three-Word Phrasal Verbs

Q1: (A) up with `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'Put _____ _____ his behavior.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Katlanmak anlamında 'put up with' kullanın

Q2: (D) I put up with the noise. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct three-word phrasal verb?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üç kelimeli phrasal verbs'lerin sabit kelime sırası vardır

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Q3: (A) on with `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Get _____ _____ your work.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Devam etmek anlamında 'get on with' kullanın

Q4: (A) forward to `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'Look _____ _____ the weekend.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sabırsızlıkla beklemek anlamında 'look forward to' kullanın

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Q5: (C) She gets along with her boss. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which three-word phrasal verb structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üç kelimeli phrasal verbs sabit yapılarını korur

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Q6: (C) up with `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Catch _____ _____ your studies.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Aynı seviyeye ulaşmak anlamında 'catch up with' kullanın

Q7: (C) away with `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'I have to do _____ _____ these old clothes.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kurtulmak anlamında 'do away with' kullanın

Q8: (B) They get on well with each other. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct three-word phrasal verb structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üç kelimeli phrasal verbs'lerin sırası değiştirilemez

Q9: (D) up to `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct particles: 'She had to face _____ _____ her problems.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yüzleşmek veya kabul etmek anlamında 'face up to' kullanın

11.4. Common Categories

Q1: (A) out `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct phrasal verb for movement: 'Go _____ of the room.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ayrılmak veya çıkmak için 'go out' kullanın

Q2: (D) Daily activities `Simple`

Question: "Which phrasal verb category is this: 'wake up, get up, stand up'?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu fiilimsi fiiller günlük rutinler ve aktivitelerle ilgilidir

Q3: (B) in `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Come _____ and sit down.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Girmek için 'come in' kullanın

Q4: (A) on `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct relationship phrasal verb: 'They get _____ well with each other.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İyi ilişkiye sahip olmak için 'get on' kullanın

Q5: (C) Relationships `Intermediate`

Question: "Which category do these phrasal verbs belong to: 'break up, fall in love, get married'?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu fiilimsi fiiller romantik ve kişisel ilişkilerle ilgilidir

Q6: (D) up `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I need to look _____ this word in the dictionary.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bilgi aramak için 'look up' kullanın

Q7: (C) on `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best work-related phrasal verb: 'I have to take _____ more responsibility.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kabul etmek veya üstlenmek için 'take on' kullanın

Q8: (B) Work and study `Advanced`

Question: "Which category do these phrasal verbs belong to: 'hand in, fill out, take down'?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu fiilimsi fiiller çalışma ve akademik bağlamlarda yaygın olarak kullanılır

Q9: (C) off `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct phrasal verb: 'The plane took _____ on time.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kalkma için 'take off' kullanın (uçaklar için)

Relative Clauses

Clauses that describe or identify nouns

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4 Subtopics

Difficulty: Advanced (C1-C2)

Topics Covered:

- **Defining Relative Clauses** - Essential information about the noun

- **Non-Defining Relative Clauses** - Extra information about the noun

- **Reduced Relative Clauses** - Shortened relative clauses

- **Relative Pronouns** - Who, which, that, whose, whom

12.1

12.1. Defining Relative Clauses

Essential information about the noun

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct relative pronoun: 'The man _____ lives next door is a doctor.'
(A) who **(B)** which
(C) whom **(D)** whose

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct defining relative clause?

(A) The book that I read, was interesting.
(B) The book that I read was interesting.
(C) The book, that I read was interesting.
(D) The book, that I read, was interesting.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The house _____ we bought is very old.'
(A) who **(B)** which
(C) whose **(D)** whom

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'The students _____ homework is late will get detention.'
(A) whom **(B)** which
(C) who **(D)** whose

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which defining relative clause is correct?

(A) The man who called you is my brother.
(B) The man, who called you, is my brother.
(C) The man, who called you is my brother.
(D) The man who called you is my brother,

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'The person _____ I met was very friendly.'
(A) which   **(B)** whose
(C) who   **(D)** whom

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'The restaurant _____ we ate was excellent.'
(A) whose   **(B)** who
(C) where   **(D)** which

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct defining relative clause structure?

(A) The people who live here are very friendly.
(B) The people who live here are very friendly,
(C) The people, who live here, are very friendly.
(D) The people, who live here are very friendly.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct relative pronoun: 'That's the house _____ I grew up in.'
(A) who   **(B)** which
(C) that   **(D)** whose

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

12.2

12.2. Non-Defining Relative Clauses

Extra information about the noun

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct relative pronoun: 'My brother, _____ lives in London, is visiting.'

(A) which   **(B)** whose
(C) who   **(D)** whom

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct non-defining relative clause?

(A) My car which is red, is very fast.
(B) My car, which is red, is very fast.
(C) My car which is red is very fast.
(D) My car, which is red is very fast.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Paris, _____ is the capital of France, is beautiful.'

(A) whom   **(B)** who
(C) which   **(D)** whose

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'My sister, _____ husband is a doctor, lives nearby.'

(A) who   **(B)** whose
(C) whom   **(D)** which

Q5. Intermediate

Which non-defining relative clause is correct?

(A) London which has many museums is an exciting city.
(B) London, which has many museums is an exciting city.
(C) London which has many museums, is an exciting city.
(D) London, which has many museums, is an exciting city.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'My boss, _____ I respect very much, is retiring.'

(A) which
(B) who
(C) whom
(D) whose

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'My house, _____ I grew up, is very old.'

(A) which
(B) whose
(C) where
(D) who

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct non-defining relative clause structure?

(A) Shakespeare who wrote many famous plays was born in 1564.
(B) Shakespeare who wrote many famous plays, was born in 1564.
(C) Shakespeare, who wrote many famous plays, was born in 1564.
(D) Shakespeare, who wrote many famous plays was born in 1564.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct relative pronoun: 'My grandmother, _____ is 85 years old, still lives alone.'

(A) which
(B) whose
(C) whom
(D) who

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

12.3

12.3. Reduced Relative Clauses

Shortened relative clauses

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct reduced form: 'The man _____ is standing there is my teacher.'

(A) standing **(B)** stood
(C) who is standing **(D)** who stands

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct reduced relative clause?

(A) The book, which was written by Shakespeare, is famous.
(B) The book written by Shakespeare is famous.
(C) The book which was written by Shakespeare is famous.
(D) The book which was written by Shakespeare is famous.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The students _____ are sitting quietly are listening.'

(A) who sit **(B)** sitting
(C) who are sitting **(D)** sat

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'The letter _____ was sent yesterday arrived today.'

(A) sent **(B)** that was sent
(C) that sent **(D)** sending

Q5. Intermediate

Which reduced relative clause is correct?

(A) The people who are invited to the party are coming.
(B) The people who are invited to the party are coming.
(C) The people, who are invited to the party, are coming.
(D) The people invited to the party are coming.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The man _____ lives next door is a doctor.'
(A) who lived   **(B)** who lives
(C) lived   **(D)** living

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'The cake _____ was baked by my mother is delicious.'
(A) that baked   **(B)** baked
(C) that was baked   **(D)** baking

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct reduced relative clause structure?

(A) The students who are studying in the library need quiet.
(B) The students studying in the library need quiet.
(C) The students, who are studying in the library, need quiet.
(D) The students who are studying in the library need quiet.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct reduced form: 'The train _____ arrives at 6 PM is from London.'
(A) arriving   **(B)** arrived
(C) that arrived   **(D)** that arrives

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

12.4

12.4. Relative Pronouns

Who, which, that, whose, whom

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct relative pronoun: 'The person _____ called you is my friend.'

(A) who **(B)** whose
(C) that **(D)** which

Q2. Simple

Which relative pronoun is used for things?

(A) whom **(B)** whose
(C) which **(D)** who

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The book _____ I read was interesting.'

(A) which **(B)** that
(C) who **(D)** whose

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'The man _____ car was stolen called the police.'

(A) who **(B)** whose
(C) whom **(D)** which

Q5. Intermediate

Which relative pronoun is used as object?

(A) which **(B)** whose
(C) whom **(D)** who

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The restaurant _____ we ate was excellent.'

(A) whose **(B)** where
(C) which **(D)** who

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'That's the student _____ I was talking about.'

(A) which **(B)** whose
(C) who **(D)** whom

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct relative pronoun?

(A) The company who I work for is expanding.
(B) The company whose I work for is expanding.
(C) The company which I work for is expanding.
(D) The company whom I work for is expanding.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct relative pronoun: 'The day _____ I met you was special.'

(A) which **(B)** who
(C) when **(D)** whose

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✓ **Answer Key: Relative Clauses**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

12.1. Defining Relative Clauses

Q1: **(A) who** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct relative pronoun: 'The man _____ lives next door is a doctor.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlayıcı sıfat cümleciklerinde insanlar için 'who' kullanın

Q2: **(B) The book that I read was interesting.** `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct defining relative clause?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlayıcı sıfat cümleciklerinde virgül yoktur ve temel bilgi verir

Q3: **(B) which** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The house _____ we bought is very old.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlayıcı sıfat cümleciklerinde nesneler için 'which' kullanın

Q4: **(D) whose** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'The students _____ homework is late will get detention.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlayıcı sıfat cümleciklerinde sahiplik göstermek için 'whose' kullanın

Q5: **(A) The man who called you is my brother.** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which defining relative clause is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlayıcı sıfat cümleciklerinde virgül yoktur

Q6: **(D) whom** `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The person _____ I met was very friendly.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi tanımlayıcı sıfat cümleciklerinde nesne zamiri olarak 'whom' kullanın

Q7: **(C) where** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The restaurant _____ we ate was excellent.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlayıcı sıfat cümleciklerinde yerler için 'where' kullanın

Q8: **(A) The people who live here are very friendly.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct defining relative clause structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlayıcı sıfat cümlecikleri hangi kişi/şeyi kasttığımızı belirler

Q9: **(C) that** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct relative pronoun: 'That's the house _____ I grew up in.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlayıcı sıfat cümleciklerinde özellikle edatlardan sonra 'which' yerine 'that' kullanın

12.2. Non-Defining Relative Clauses

Q1: **(C) who** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct relative pronoun: 'My brother, _____ lives in London, is visiting.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlamayan sıfat cümleciklerinde insanlar için 'who' kullanın

Q2: (B) My car, which is red, is very fast. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct non-defining relative clause?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlamayan sıfat cümleciklerinde virgül vardır ve ek bilgi verir

Q3: (C) which `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Paris, _____ is the capital of France, is beautiful.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlamayan sıfat cümleciklerinde nesneler için 'which' kullanın

Q4: (B) whose `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'My sister, _____ husband is a doctor, lives nearby.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlamayan sıfat cümleciklerinde sahiplik göstermek için 'whose' kullanın

Q5: (D) London, which has many museums, is an exciting city. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which non-defining relative clause is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlamayan sıfat cümleciklerinin öncesinde ve sonrasında virgül

Q6: (C) whom `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'My boss, _____ I respect very much, is retiring.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi tanımlamayan sıfat cümleciklerinde nesne zamiri olarak 'whom' kullanın

Q7: (C) where `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'My house, _____ I grew up, is very old.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlamayan sıfat cümleciklerinde yerler için 'where' kullanın

Q8: **(C) Shakespeare, who wrote many famous plays, was born in 1564.**
Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct non-defining relative clause structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlamayan sıfat cümlecikleri ek bilgi ekler ve virgül kullanır

Q9: **(D) who** **Advanced**

Question: "Complete with correct relative pronoun: 'My grandmother, _____ is 85 years old, still lives alone.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Virgüllü tanımlamayan sıfat cümleciklerinde insanlar için 'who' kullanın

12.3. Reduced Relative Clauses

Q1: **(A) standing** **Simple**

Question: "Choose the correct reduced form: 'The man _____ is standing there is my teacher.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kısaltılmış sıfat cümleciklerinde etken sürekli eylemler için şimdiki ortaç kullanın

Q2: **(B) The book written by Shakespeare is famous.** **Simple**

Question: "Which is a correct reduced relative clause?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kısaltılmış sıfat cümlecikleri tam sıfat cümlecikleri yerine ortaç kullanır

Q3: **(B) sitting** **Simple**

Question: "Complete: 'The students _____ are sitting quietly are listening.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Etken şimdiki eylemler için şimdiki ortaç kullanın

Q4: (A) sent `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'The letter _____ was sent yesterday arrived today.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kısaltılmış sıfat cümleciklerinde edilgen eylemler için geçmiş ortaç kullanın

Q5: (D) The people invited to the party are coming. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which reduced relative clause is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Edilgen kısaltılmış sıfat cümlecikleri için geçmiş ortaç kullanın

Q6: (D) living `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The man _____ lives next door is a doctor.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Etken şimdiki eylemler için şimdiki ortaç kullanın

Q7: (B) baked `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The cake _____ was baked by my mother is delicious.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Edilgen kısaltılmış sıfat cümlecikleri için geçmiş ortaç kullanın

Q8: (B) The students studying in the library need quiet. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct reduced relative clause structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kısaltılmış sıfat cümlecikleri tam sıfat cümleciklerinden daha özlüdür

Q9: (A) arriving `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct reduced form: 'The train _____ arrives at 6 PM is from London.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kısaltılmış sıfat cümleciklerinde etken gelecek eylemler için şimdiki ortaç kullanın

12.4. Relative Pronouns

Q1: (A) who Simple

Question: "Choose the correct relative pronoun: 'The person _____ called you is my friend.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfat cümleciğinin öznesi olarak insanlar için 'who' kullanın

Q2: (C) which Simple

Question: "Which relative pronoun is used for things?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Nesneler ve hayvanlar için 'which' kullanın

Q3: (B) that Simple

Question: "Complete: 'The book _____ I read was interesting.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlayıcı sıfat cümleciklerinde hem insanlar hem nesneler için 'that' kullanın

Q4: (B) whose Intermediate

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'The man _____ car was stolen called the police.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Hem insanlar hem nesneler için sahiplik göstermek için 'whose' kullanın

Q5: (C) whom Intermediate

Question: "Which relative pronoun is used as object?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Nesne zamiri olarak 'whom' kullanın (resmi), gayriresmi İngilizcede atlanabilir

Q6: (B) where Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'The restaurant _____ we ate was excellent.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfat cümleciklerinde yerler için 'where' kullanın

Q7: (D) whom `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'That's the student _____ I was talking about.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi İngilizcede nesne zamiri olarak 'whom' kullanın

Q8: (C) The company which I work for is expanding. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct relative pronoun?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şirketler ve kuruluşlar için 'which' kullanın

Q9: (C) when `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct relative pronoun: 'The day _____ I met you was special.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfat cümleciklerinde zamanlar için 'when' kullanın

Question Tags

Short questions added to statements

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Intermediate (B1-B2)
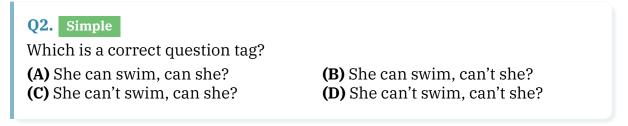
Topics Covered:
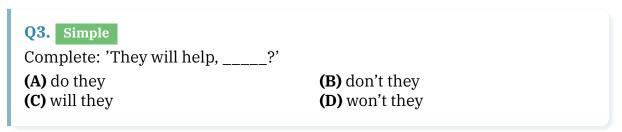
- **Positive/Negative Tags** - Basic question tag formation

- **Negative/Positive Tags** - Less common but important patterns

- **Intonation in Question Tags** - Rising vs falling intonation

13.1

13.1. Positive/Negative Tags

Basic question tag formation

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct question tag: 'You are coming, _____?'

(A) aren't you   **(B)** do you
(C) don't you   **(D)** are you

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct question tag?

(A) She can swim, can she?   **(B)** She can swim, can't she?
(C) She can't swim, can she?   **(D)** She can't swim, can't she?

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'They will help, _____?'

(A) do they   **(B)** don't they
(C) will they   **(D)** won't they

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'You have finished, _____?'

(A) do you   **(B)** don't you
(C) have you   **(D)** haven't you

Q5. Intermediate

Which question tag is correct?

(A) You like coffee, do you?
(B) You don't like coffee, do you?
(C) You don't like coffee, don't you?

(D) You like coffee, don't you?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'She should study, _____?'
(A) does she **(B)** shouldn't she
(C) doesn't she **(D)** should she

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'You must be tired, _____?'
(A) mustn't you **(B)** do you
(C) don't you **(D)** aren't you

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct question tag structure?
(A) They weren't late, weren't they?
(B) They were late, weren't they?
(C) They were late, were they?
(D) They weren't late, were they?

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct question tag: 'Let's go, _____?'
(A) will we **(B)** shall we
(C) don't we **(D)** do we

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

13.2

13.2. Negative/Positive Tags

Less common but important patterns

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct question tag: 'You aren't coming, _____?'

(A) do you **(B)** aren't you
(C) don't you **(D)** are you

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct negative/positive question tag?

(A) She can't swim, can't she? **(B)** She can't swim, can she?
(C) She can swim, can't she? **(D)** She can swim, can she?

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'They won't help, _____?'

(A) will they **(B)** don't they
(C) won't they **(D)** do they

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'You haven't finished, _____?'

(A) do you **(B)** have you
(C) don't you **(D)** haven't you

Q5. Intermediate

Which question tag is correct?

(A) You don't like coffee, do you?
(B) You like coffee, do you?
(C) You don't like coffee, don't you?

(D) You like coffee, don't you?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'She shouldn't study, _____?'
(A) should she   **(B)** shouldn't she
(C) does she   **(D)** doesn't she

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'You mustn't be tired, _____?'
(A) do you   **(B)** don't you
(C) must you   **(D)** mustn't you

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct question tag structure?
(A) They weren't late, were they?
(B) They weren't late, weren't they?
(C) They were late, were they?
(D) They were late, weren't they?

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct question tag: 'Don't go, _____?'
(A) will you   **(B)** do you
(C) won't you   **(D)** don't you

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

13.3

13.3. Intonation in Question Tags

Rising vs falling intonation

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct intonation: 'You're coming, aren't you?' (rising tone = _____)

(A) real question   **(B)** statement
(C) surprise   **(D)** anger

Q2. Simple

Which intonation pattern is correct?

(A) Both are possible depending on context.
(B) Neither is correct.
(C) It's a nice day, isn't it? (falling tone)
(D) It's a nice day, isn't it? (rising tone)

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'You don't like it, do you?' (_____ tone = checking information)

(A) flat   **(B)** high
(C) falling   **(D)** rising

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct intonation: 'That's amazing, isn't it?' (_____ = seeking agreement)

(A) falling   **(B)** rising
(C) flat   **(D)** high

Q5. Intermediate

Which question tag intonation is correct?

(A) You're not serious, are you? (falling tone)
(B) You're not serious, are you? (rising tone)
(C) Both are possible.
(D) Neither is correct.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'We should leave now, _____?' (_____ tone)

(A) should we/rising
(B) should we/falling
(C) shouldn't we/falling
(D) shouldn't we/rising

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'You haven't met him, have you?' (_____ = surprise)

(A) high
(B) flat
(C) rising
(D) falling

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct intonation pattern?

(A) It's quite expensive, isn't it? (falling - seeking agreement)
(B) It's quite expensive, isn't it? (rising - real question)
(C) Both are possible depending on context.
(D) Neither is correct.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct intonation: 'That was fun, _____?' (_____ tone = friendly conversation)

(A) wasn't it/falling
(B) wasn't it/rising
(C) was it/falling
(D) was it/rising

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ Answer Key: Question Tags

Complete answers with detailed explanations

13.1. Positive/Negative Tags

Q1: (A) aren't you `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct question tag: 'You are coming, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumlu ifade + olumsuz kuyruk: 'are' → 'aren't'

Q2: (B) She can swim, can't she? `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct question tag?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumlu ifade olumsuz kuyruk soru kullanır

Q3: (D) won't they `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They will help, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Will' ile olumlu ifade 'won't' olumsuz kuyruk kullanır

Q4: (D) haven't you `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'You have finished, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Perfect olumlu ifade olumsuz kuyruk kullanır

Q5: (D) You like coffee, don't you? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question tag is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumlu ifade olumsuz kuyruk soru kullanır

Q6: (B) shouldn't she `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She should study, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Modal 'should' olumlu ifade olumsuz kuyruk kullanır

Q7: (D) aren't you `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'You must be tired, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çıkarım için 'must' modalı 'aren't you' kuyruğu kullanır

Q8: (B) They were late, weren't they? `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct question tag structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Simple olumlu ifade olumsuz kuyruk kullanır

Q9: (B) shall we `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct question tag: 'Let's go, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Emir kipi 'Let's' 'shall we' kuyruğu kullanır

13.2. Negative/Positive Tags

Q1: (D) are you `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct question tag: 'You aren't coming, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz ifade + olumlu kuyruk: 'aren't' → 'are'

Q2: (B) She can't swim, can she? `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct negative/positive question tag?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz ifade olumlu kuyruk soru kullanır

Q3: (A) will they `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They won't help, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Won't' ile olumsuz ifade 'will' olumlu kuyruk kullanır

Q4: (B) have you `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'You haven't finished, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Perfect olumsuz ifade olumlu kuyruk kullanır

Q5: (A) You don't like coffee, do you? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question tag is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz ifade olumlu kuyruk soru kullanır

Q6: (A) should she `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She shouldn't study, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Modal 'shouldn't' olumsuz ifade olumlu kuyruk kullanır

Q7: (C) must you `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'You mustn't be tired, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yasak için 'mustn't' modalı 'must you' kuyruğu kullanır

Q8: (A) They weren't late, were they? `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct question tag structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Simple olumsuz ifade olumlu kuyruk kullanır

Q9: (A) will you `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct question tag: 'Don't go, _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz emir 'will you' kuyruğu kullanır

13.3. Intonation in Question Tags

Q1: (A) real question `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct intonation: 'You're coming, aren't you?' (rising tone = _____)"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yükselen tonlama (↗) bilgi arayan gerçek bir soruyu belirtir

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Q2: (A) Both are possible depending on context. `Simple`

Question: "Which intonation pattern is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kuyruk soruların farklı tonlama desenleri olabilir

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Q3: (C) falling `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'You don't like it, do you?' (_____ tone = checking information)"

💡 **Açıklama:** Alçalan tonlama (↘) onay aranmasını belirtir

Q4: (A) falling `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct intonation: 'That's amazing, isn't it?' (_____ = seeking agreement)"

💡 **Açıklama:** Alçalan tonlama olumlu ifadeyle anlaşma arar

Q5: (B) You're not serious, are you? (rising tone) `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question tag intonation is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yükselen tonlama şaşırma veya inanmama ifade eder

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Q6: (C) shouldn't we/falling `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'We should leave now, _____?' (_____ tone)"

💡 **Açıklama:** Alçalan tonlama konuşanın görüşünü önerir

Q7: (C) rising `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'You haven't met him, have you?' (_____ = surprise)"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yükselen tonlama şaşırma veya beklenmedik bilgi ifade edebilir

Q8: (C) Both are possible depending on context. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct intonation pattern?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tonlama bir ifade yapmanıza veya gerçek bir soru sormanıza bağlıdır

Q9: (A) wasn't it/falling `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct intonation: 'That was fun, _____?' (_____ tone = friendly conversation)"

💡 **Açıklama:** Alçalan tonlama dostane sohbet akışını korur

Inversion

Reversing subject-verb word order

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Advanced (C1-C2)

Topics Covered:

- **Negative Adverb Inversion** - Inversion after negative adverbs

- **Conditional Inversion** - Inversion in conditional sentences

- **Question Inversion** - Inversion in questions

14.1

14.1. Negative Adverb Inversion

Inversion after negative adverbs

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct inversion: 'Never _____ _____ such a beautiful place.'

(A) have I seen
(B) did I see
(C) I have seen
(D) I saw

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct negative adverb inversion?

(A) I never have been so happy.
(B) Never have I been so happy.
(C) Never I have been so happy.
(D) I have never been so happy.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Not once _____ _____ about the work.'

(A) did she complained
(B) did she complain
(C) she did complain
(D) she complained

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'Seldom _____ _____ out during the week.'

(A) we do go
(B) do we go
(C) did we go
(D) we go

Q5. Intermediate

Which negative adverb inversion is correct?

(A) Rarely he does arrive on time.
(B) He rarely does arrive on time.
(C) Rarely does he arrive on time.

(D) He does rarely arrive on time.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'Little _____ _____ about computers.'

(A) did I know

(B) I knew

(C) did I knew

(D) I did know

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'Not until yesterday _____ _____ the truth.'

(A) did I realized

(B) I did realize

(C) I realized

(D) did I realize

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct negative adverb inversion structure?

(A) I had hardly arrived when the phone rang.

(B) I hardly had arrived when the phone rang.

(C) Hardly I had arrived when the phone rang.

(D) Hardly had I arrived when the phone rang.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct inversion: 'Nowhere _____ _____ such good service.'

(A) I find

(B) can I found

(C) can I find

(D) I can find

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

14.2

14.2. Conditional Inversion

Inversion in conditional sentences

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct conditional inversion: '_____ you need help, call me.'

(A) If **(B)** Should
(C) When **(D)** Unless

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct conditional inversion?

(A) I were rich, I would travel the world.
(B) Were I rich, I would travel the world.
(C) If I were rich, I would travel the world.
(D) Were rich I, I would travel the world.

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ I known, I would have helped.'

(A) When **(B)** Had
(C) Unless **(D)** If

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: '_____ you in my position, what would you do?'

(A) Were **(B)** When
(C) If **(D)** Unless

Q5. Intermediate

Which conditional inversion is correct?

(A) Should change your mind you, let me know.

(B) Should you change your mind, let me know.
(C) You should change your mind, let me know.
(D) If you should change your mind, let me know.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: '_____ it not for your help, I would have failed.'

(A) Were
(B) If
(C) When
(D) Unless

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: '_____ the weather been better, we would have gone swimming.'

(A) When
(B) If
(C) Unless
(D) Had

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct conditional inversion structure?

(A) If I were to win the lottery, I would buy a house.
(B) I were to win the lottery, I would buy a house.
(C) Were I to win the lottery, I would buy a house.
(D) Were to win the lottery I, I would buy a house.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct conditional inversion: '_____ _____ it for the rain, we would have had a picnic.'

(A) If
(B) When
(C) Unless
(D) Were

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

14.3

14.3. Question Inversion

Inversion in questions

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct question inversion: '_____ you coming?'

(A) Are

(B) Does

(C) Do

(D) You

Q2. `Simple`

Which is a correct question inversion?

(A) Do you like coffee?

(B) Like you coffee?

(C) You do like coffee?

(D) You like coffee do?

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: '_____ are you doing?'

(A) Are

(B) Doing

(C) You

(D) What

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct form: '_____ does she live?'

(A) Live

(B) Does

(C) She

(D) Where

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which question inversion is correct?

(A) You finished your homework have?

(B) Have you finished your homework?

(C) You have finished your homework?

(D) Finished you your homework have?

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: '_____ long have you been studying?'

(A) You **(B)** Have

(C) How **(D)** Long

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: '_____ would you say that?'

(A) Would **(B)** Why

(C) You **(D)** Say

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct question inversion structure?

(A) What time the train arrive does?

(B) What time does the train arrive?

(C) What time does arrive the train?

(D) What time the train does arrive?

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct question inversion: '_____ book did you choose?'

(A) You **(B)** Which

(C) Book **(D)** Did

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

> ## ✅ **Answer Key: Inversion**
> Complete answers with detailed explanations

14.1. Negative Adverb Inversion

Q1: **(A) have I seen** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct inversion: 'Never _____ _____ such a beautiful place.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz zarf 'never' yer değiştirmeye neden olur: never + yardımcı fiil + özne

Q2: **(B) Never have I been so happy.** `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct negative adverb inversion?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yer değiştirme yardımcı fiili özneden önce getirir

Q3: **(B) did she complain** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Not once _____ _____ about the work.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz zarf 'not once' 'did' yardımcı fiili ile yer değiştirmeye neden olur

Q4: **(B) do we go** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'Seldom _____ _____ out during the week.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz zarf 'seldom' 'do' yardımcı fiili ile yer değiştirmeye neden olur

Q5: **(C) Rarely does he arrive on time.** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which negative adverb inversion is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Rarely' ile yer değiştirme yardımcı fiili özneden önce getirir

Q6: **(A) did I know** `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Little _____ _____ about computers.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz zarf 'little' 'did' yardımcı fiili ile yer değiştirmeye neden olur

Q7: **(D) did I realize** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'Not until yesterday _____ _____ the truth.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karmaşık olumsuz zarf 'not until' yer değiştirmeye neden olur

Q8: **(D) Hardly had I arrived when the phone rang.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct negative adverb inversion structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz zarf 'hardly' 'had' yardımcı fiili ile yer değiştirmeye neden olur

Q9: **(C) can I find** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct inversion: 'Nowhere _____ _____ such good service.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz zarf 'nowhere' 'can' modalı ile yer değiştirmeye neden olur

14.2. Conditional Inversion

Q1: **(B) Should** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct conditional inversion: '_____ you need help, call me.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Koşul yer değiştirmesi 'if' yerine 'should + özne + fiil' kullanır

Q2: **(B) Were I rich, I would travel the world.** `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct conditional inversion?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İkinci koşul yer değiştirmesi: were + özne + tamamlayıcı

Q3: (B) Had `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ I known, I would have helped.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü koşul yer değiştirmesi: had + özne + past participle

Q4: (A) Were `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: '_____ you in my position, what would you do?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Varsayımsal sorular için ikinci koşul yer değiştirmesi

Q5: (B) Should you change your mind, let me know. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which conditional inversion is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelecek olasılığı için 'should' ile koşul yer değiştirmesi

Q6: (A) Were `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ it not for your help, I would have failed.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İkinci koşul yer değiştirmesi: were + özne + tamamlayıcı

Q7: (D) Had `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ the weather been better, we would have gone swimming.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Pasif yapı ile üçüncü koşul yer değiştirmesi

Q8: (C) Were I to win the lottery, I would buy a house. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct conditional inversion structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'were + özne + to + infinitive' ile ikinci koşul yer değiştirmesi

Q9: (D) Were `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct conditional inversion: '_____ _____ it for the rain, we would have had a picnic.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz yapı ile ikinci koşul yer değiştirmesi

14.3. Question Inversion

Q1: (A) Are `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct question inversion: '_____ you coming?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Soru yer değiştirmesi: yardımcı fiil + özne + fiil

Q2: (A) Do you like coffee? `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct question inversion?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Evet/Hayır soruları özneden önce yardımcı fiil kullanır

Q3: (D) What `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ are you doing?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Wh- soruları: wh-kelimesi + yardımcı fiil + özne + fiil

Q4: (D) Where `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: '_____ does she live?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Wh- soruları yer değiştirme yapısını korur

Q5: (B) Have you finished your homework? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question inversion is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Perfect soruları özneden önce 'have/has' kullanır

Q6: (C) How `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ long have you been studying?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karmaşık wh- soruları yer değiştirmeyi korur

Q7: (B) Why `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ would you say that?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Modal sorular özneden önce modal kullanır

Q8: (B) What time does the train arrive? `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct question inversion structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present Simple ile wh- soruları özneden önce 'do/does' kullanır

Q9: (B) Which `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct question inversion: '_____ book did you choose?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past Simple ile wh- soruları özneden önce 'did' kullanır

Emphasis and Focus

Ways to emphasize information

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Advanced (C1-C2)

Topics Covered:

- **Cleft Sentences** - It is/was...that/who structures

- **Fronting** - Moving elements to the front for emphasis

- **Do/Does/Did for Emphasis** - Using auxiliary verbs for emphasis

15.1

15.1. Cleft Sentences

It is/was...that/who structures

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct cleft sentence: '_____ _____ John _____ called.'

(A) Was it John who   **(B)** It was John who

(C) It was who   **(D)** It John was who

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct cleft sentence?

(A) The red car was it that I bought.

(B) The red car it was that I bought.

(C) It was that the red car I bought.

(D) It was the red car that I bought.

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ _____ my birthday _____ I'm celebrating.'

(A) Is it my birthday that   **(B)** It is my birthday that

(C) It is that   **(D)** It my birthday is that

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: '_____ _____ in London _____ I met her.'

(A) Was it in London where   **(B)** It in London was where

(C) It was where   **(D)** It was in London where

Q5. Intermediate

Which cleft sentence is correct?

(A) It was that yesterday I saw him.

(B) Yesterday it was that I saw him.
(C) It yesterday was that I saw him.
(D) It was yesterday that I saw him.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: '_____ _____ the food _____ made me sick.'

(A) It was that
(B) It the food was that
(C) Was it the food that
(D) It was the food that

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: '_____ _____ only recently _____ I've started learning English.'

(A) It is only recently that
(B) Is it only recently that
(C) It only recently is that
(D) It is that

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct cleft sentence structure?

(A) It was who my friend recommended this restaurant.
(B) My friend it was who recommended this restaurant.
(C) It was my friend who this restaurant recommended.
(D) It was my friend who recommended this restaurant.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct cleft structure: '_____ _____ at the party _____ I lost my phone.'

(A) It at the party was where
(B) Was it at the party where
(C) It was at the party where
(D) It was where

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

15.2

15.2. Fronting

Moving elements to the front for emphasis

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct fronting: '_____ _____ _____ seen such beauty.'

(A) Have I never
(B) I have never
(C) Never have I
(D) I never have

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct fronting structure?

(A) He not once did apologize.
(B) Not once did he apologize.
(C) He did not once apologize.
(D) Not once he did apologize.

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ _____ did I understand.'

(A) Only I then
(B) I only then
(C) Then only
(D) Only then

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: '_____ _____ _____ the garden.'

(A) So beautiful
(B) Beautiful is so
(C) Beautiful so
(D) So is beautiful

Q5. Intermediate

Which fronting structure is correct?

(A) Such a good time did we have!
(B) We did have such a good time!
(C) Did we have such a good time!
(D) We such a good time did have!

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: '_____ _____ I arrived _____ the phone rang.'

(A) Had I hardly

(B) I hardly had

(C) Hardly had

(D) Hardly I had

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: '_____ _____ I was 20 _____ I learn to drive.'

(A) Until not

(B) Not until

(C) I not until

(D) Not I until

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct fronting structure?

(A) He did run so quickly that he won the race.

(B) So quickly did he run that he won the race.

(C) Did he run so quickly that he won the race.

(D) He so quickly did run that he won the race.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct fronting: '_____ _____ you find better service.'

(A) You nowhere can

(B) Nowhere can

(C) Nowhere you can

(D) Can you nowhere

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

15.3

15.3. Do/Does/Did for Emphasis

Using auxiliary verbs for emphasis

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct emphatic form: 'I _____ like chocolate.'

(A) chocolates
(B) do
(C) like
(D) chocolate

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct emphatic structure?

(A) Do I like it!
(B) I do like it!
(C) Like I do it!
(D) I like it do!

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'She _____ work hard.'

(A) works
(B) hard
(C) work
(D) does

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'They _____ go to the party.'

(A) went
(B) go
(C) going
(D) did

Q5. Intermediate

Which emphatic structure is correct?

(A) Work hard does he, you know.
(B) He works hard does, you know.
(C) He does work hard, you know.
(D) Does he work hard, you know.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'We _____ want to help.'

(A) help **(B)** do
(C) want **(D)** helping

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'I _____ tell you the truth.'

(A) did **(B)** told
(C) tell **(D)** telling

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct emphatic structure?

(A) Does she like classical music, even if she doesn't show it.
(B) She does like classical music, even if she doesn't show it.
(C) She likes does classical music, even if she doesn't show it.
(D) Like does she classical music, even if she doesn't show it.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct emphatic form: 'They _____ understand the problem.'

(A) understand **(B)** problem
(C) do **(D)** understanding

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ **Answer Key: Emphasis and Focus**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

15.1. Cleft Sentences

Q1: (B) It was John who `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct cleft sentence: '_____ _____ John _____ called.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cleft sentence yapısı: It + be + odak + relative clause

Q2: (D) It was the red car that I bought. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct cleft sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cleft sentence'lar belirli bilgiyi vurgular

Q3: (B) It is my birthday that `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ _____ my birthday _____ I'm celebrating.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'it is...that' ile şimdiki zaman cleft sentence

Q4: (D) It was in London where `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: '_____ _____ in London _____ I met her.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cleft sentence'lar yerler için 'where' kullanabilir

Q5: (D) It was yesterday that I saw him. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which cleft sentence is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cleft sentence'lar zaman ifadelerini vurgular

Q6: (D) It was the food that `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ _____ the food _____ made me sick.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cleft sentence'lar nedeni vurgular

Q7: (A) It is only recently that `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ _____ only recently _____ I've started learning English.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cleft sentence'lar zarflarla birlikte zaman ifadelerini vurgulayabilir

Q8: (D) It was my friend who recommended this restaurant. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct cleft sentence structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'who' ile cleft sentence'lar insanları vurgular

Q9: (C) It was at the party where `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct cleft structure: '_____ _____ at the party _____ I lost my phone.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cleft sentence'lar 'where' ile lokasyonları vurgulayabilir

15.2. Fronting

Q1: (C) Never have I `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct fronting: '_____ _____ _____ seen such beauty.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Fronting olumsuz zarfları vurgu için başa taşır

Q2: (B) Not once did he apologize. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct fronting structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Fronting olumsuz ifadeleri vurgular

Q3: (D) Only then `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ _____ did I understand.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'only' ile fronting zaman ifadelerini vurgular

Q4: (A) So beautiful `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: '_____ _____ _____ the garden.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'so' ile fronting sıfatları vurgular

Q5: (A) Such a good time did we have! `Intermediate`

Question: "Which fronting structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'such' ile fronting miktar veya dereceyi vurgular

Q6: (C) Hardly had `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ _____ I arrived _____ the phone rang.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz zarflarla fronting inversion yaratır

Q7: (B) Not until `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ _____ I was 20 _____ I learn to drive.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'not until' ile fronting zamanı vurgular

Q8: (B) So quickly did he run that he won the race. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct fronting structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'so' + sıfat ile fronting inversion yaratır

Q9: (B) Nowhere can `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct fronting: '_____ _____ you find better service.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olumsuz zarflarla fronting inversion yaratır

15.3. Do/Does/Did for Emphasis

Q1: (B) do `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct emphatic form: 'I _____ like chocolate.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgulu 'do' olumlu cümlelerde ana fiili vurgular

Q2: (B) I do like it! `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct emphatic structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgulu 'do' vurgu için kullanılır, soru veya olumsuzlarda değil

Q3: (D) does `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She _____ work hard.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgulu 'does' eylemi vurgular

Q4: (D) did `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'They _____ go to the party.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgulu 'did' geçmişte tamamlanan eylemleri vurgular

Q5: (C) He does work hard, you know. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which emphatic structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgulu 'does' ifadenin doğruluğunu vurgular

Q6: (B) do `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'We _____ want to help.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgulu 'do' arzuyu veya niyeti vurgular

Q7: (A) did `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'I _____ tell you the truth.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgulu 'did' eylemin gerçekten olduğunu vurgular

Q8: (B) She does like classical music, even if she doesn't show it. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct emphatic structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgulu 'does' görünüşe rağmen beğeniyi vurgular

Q9: (C) do `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct emphatic form: 'They _____ understand the problem.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgulu 'do' anlayışı vurgular

Punctuation

Correct use of punctuation marks

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4 Subtopics

Difficulty: Beginner (A1-A2)

Topics Covered:

- **Periods and Commas** - Basic sentence and list punctuation

- **Question Marks** - Punctuating questions

- **Apostrophes** - Possession and contractions

- **Quotation Marks** - Direct speech and titles

16.1

16.1. Periods and Commas

Basic sentence and list punctuation

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct punctuation: 'I like apples _____ oranges.'

(A) . and   **(B)** and
(C) , and   **(D)** and.

Q2. `Simple`

Which sentence has correct comma usage?

(A) I bought apples, oranges, and bananas.
(B) I bought apples oranges and bananas.
(C) I bought apples oranges, and bananas.
(D) I bought apples, oranges and bananas.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'She is tall, _____ he is intelligent.'

(A) and.   **(B)** , and
(C) . and   **(D)** and

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct form: 'My brother _____ who lives in London _____ is visiting.'

(A) who.   **(B)** . who
(C) who   **(D)** , who

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which comma usage is correct?

(A) Paris, the capital of France, is beautiful.
(B) Paris the capital of France, is beautiful.
(C) Paris, the capital of France is beautiful.
(D) Paris the capital of France is beautiful.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'However _____ it was too late.'
(A) ;   **(B)** ,
(C) .   **(D)** !

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'The meeting scheduled for 3 PM _____ has been cancelled.'
(A) !   **(B)** .
(C) ;   **(D)** ,

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct comma structure?

(A) To be honest, I don't like the idea,
(B) To be honest, I don't like the idea.
(C) To be honest I don't like the idea,.
(D) To be honest I don't like the idea.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct punctuation: 'The book _____ which I bought yesterday _____ is very interesting.'
(A) , which ... ,   **(B)** which ... ,
(C) which ...   **(D)** , which ...

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

16.2

16.2. Question Marks

Punctuating questions

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct punctuation: 'How are you _____ '

(A) ? **(B)** .
(C) , **(D)** !

Q2. Simple

Which sentence has correct question mark usage?

(A) What time is it. **(B)** What time is it!
(C) What time is it, **(D)** What time is it?

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Do you like coffee _____ '

(A) . **(B)** ?
(C) ! **(D)** ,

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'She asked _____ 'Where are you going?"

(A) ? **(B)** .
(C) ! **(D)** ,

Q5. Intermediate

Which question mark usage is correct?

(A) I wonder where he is. **(B)** I wonder where he is!
(C) I wonder where he is? **(D)** I wonder where he is,

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Could you tell me where the station is _____ '

(A) !   **(B)** ,

(C) .   **(D)** ?

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'What do you think _____ '

(A) .   **(B)** ,

(C) ?   **(D)** !

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct question mark structure?

(A) Would you mind closing the window!

(B) Would you mind closing the window?

(C) Would you mind closing the window,

(D) Would you mind closing the window.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct punctuation: 'Do you know if he's coming _____ '

(A) .   **(B)** ,

(C) ?   **(D)** !

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

16.3

16.3. Apostrophes

Possession and contractions

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct apostrophe: 'This is my _____ book.'

(A) friends'   **(B)** friends
(C) friend's   **(D)** friend

Q2. `Simple`

Which sentence has correct apostrophe usage?

(A) The dog tail is wagging.   **(B)** The dogs' tail is wagging.
(C) The dog's tail is wagging.   **(D)** The dogs tail is wagging.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'The students _____ are on the desk.'

(A) '   **(B)** 's
(C) s's   **(D)** s'

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct form: 'I _____ like coffee.'

(A) dont   **(B)** don't
(C) do'nt   **(D)** do not

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which apostrophe usage is correct?

(A) It is a beautiful day.   **(B)** It's' a beautiful day.
(C) It's a beautiful day.   **(D)** Its a beautiful day.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The children _____ playing.'

(A) ar'e **(B)** a're
(C) are **(D)** 're

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'The company _____ is very strict.'

(A) 's' **(B)** s'
(C) s's **(D)** 's

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct apostrophe structure?

(A) The childrens' toys are everywhere.
(B) The children's toys are everywhere.
(C) The childrens toys are everywhere.
(D) The children's toys are everywheres.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct apostrophe: 'I _____ be there soon.'

(A) 'll **(B)** wi'll
(C) will **(D)** wil'l

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

16.4

16.4. Quotation Marks

Direct speech and titles

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct quotation marks: She said _____ Hello! _____

(A) ,   **(B)** "

(C) '   **(D)** "

Q2. Simple

Which sentence has correct quotation mark usage?

(A) He said "I will help you.",   **(B)** He said "I will help you."

(C) He said, "I will help you."   **(D)** He said, 'I will help you.'

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The book _____ 'Harry Potter' _____ is famous.'

(A) ,   **(B)** "

(C) '   **(D)** "

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: '_____ 'What time is it?' _____ he asked.'

(A) ,"   **(B)** ",

(C) " ,   **(D)** , "

Q5. Intermediate

Which quotation mark usage is correct?

(A) She asked, "Are you coming?",   **(B)** She asked "Are you coming?"

(C) She asked, "Are you coming?"   **(D)** She asked "Are you coming?" ,

Q6. **Intermediate**

Complete: 'I read _____ 'The Great Gatsby' _____ last year.'

(A) '   **(B)** ,

(C) "   **(D)** "

Q7. **Advanced**

Choose the best option: 'He shouted _____ 'Watch out!' _____ '

(A) " ,   **(B)** ' ,

(C) , '   **(D)** , "

Q8. **Advanced**

Which sentence uses the correct quotation mark structure?

(A) I can't believe it, she said.

(B) "I can't believe it", she said.

(C) "I can't believe it," she said,

(D) "I can't believe it," she said.

Q9. **Advanced**

Complete with correct quotation marks: 'The article was titled _____ 'Climate Change Solutions' _____ '

(A) '   **(B)** "

(C) ,   **(D)** "

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ **Answer Key: Punctuation**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

16.1. Periods and Commas

Q1: (C) , and `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct punctuation: 'I like apples _____ oranges.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üç veya daha fazla öğeli listelerde 'and' öncesinde virgül kullanın

Q2: (A) I bought apples, oranges, and bananas. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence has correct comma usage?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Listedeki öğeleri ayırmak için virgül kullanın

Q3: (B) , and `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She is tall, _____ he is intelligent.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bağımsız cümleleri birleştiren bağlayıcı bağlaçlardan önce virgül kullanın

Q4: (D) , who `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'My brother _____ who lives in London _____ is visiting.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ek bilgi veren ilişkili cümlelerden önce virgül kullanın

Q5: (A) Paris, the capital of France, is beautiful. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which comma usage is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Açıklayıcı öbekler etrafında virgül kullanın

Q6: (B) , `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'However _____ it was too late.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'However' gibi giriş kelimelerinden sonra virgül kullanın

Q7: (D) , `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The meeting scheduled for 3 PM _____ has been cancelled.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cümle başındaki sıfat-fiil öbeklerinden sonra virgül kullanın

Q8: (B) To be honest, I don't like the idea. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct comma structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Giriş öbeklerinden sonra virgül kullanın

Q9: (A) , which ... , `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct punctuation: 'The book _____ which I bought yesterday _____ is very interesting.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tanımlayıcı olmayan ilişkili cümleler etrafında virgül kullanın

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16.2. Question Marks

Q1: (A) ? `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct punctuation: 'How are you _____ '"

💡 **Açıklama:** Doğrudan soruların sonunda soru işareti kullanın

Q2: (D) What time is it? `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence has correct question mark usage?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Doğrudan sorular soru işareti ile biter

Q3: (B) ? `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Do you like coffee _____ '"

💡 **Açıklama:** Evet/Hayır soruları soru işareti ile biter

Q4: (A) ? `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'She asked _____ 'Where are you going?''"

💡 **Açıklama:** Doğrudan sorularda soru işareti tırnak işaretlerinin içine girer

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Q5: (A) I wonder where he is. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which question mark usage is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dolaylı sorular soru işareti kullanmaz

Q6: (D) ? `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Could you tell me where the station is _____ '"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dolaylı sorular soru işareti kullanmaz.

Q7: (C) ? `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'What do you think _____ '"

💡 **Açıklama:** Soru etiketleri ile bile soru işareti kullanılır

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Q8: (B) Would you mind closing the window? `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct question mark structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Soru olan kibar istekler soru işareti kullanır

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Q9: (C) ? `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct punctuation: 'Do you know if he's coming _____ '"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'If/whether' cümlecikleri olan sorular soru işareti kullanır

16.3. Apostrophes

Q1: (C) friend's `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct apostrophe: 'This is my _____ book.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tekil sahiplik için apostrof + s kullanın

Q2: (C) The dog's tail is wagging. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence has correct apostrophe usage?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tekil isimler sahiplik için 's ekler

Q3: (A) ' `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The students _____ are on the desk.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** S ile biten çoğul isimler sahiplik için sadece apostrof ekler

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Q4: (B) don't `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I _____ like coffee.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Do not' kısaltmasında apostrof kullanın

Q5: (C) It's a beautiful day. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which apostrophe usage is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'It is' kısaltmasında apostrof kullanın

Q6: (D) 're `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The children _____ playing.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kısaltmalarda kesme işareti kullanın, örneğin 'The children are' için 'The children're'

Q7: (D) 's `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The company _____ is very strict.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** S ile biten tekil isimler sahiplik için 's ekler

Q8: (B) The children's toys are everywhere. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct apostrophe structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Düzensiz çoğul isimler sahiplik için 's ekler

Q9: (A) 'll `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct apostrophe: 'I _____ be there soon.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'I will' kısaltmasında apostrof kullanın

16.4. Quotation Marks

Q1: (B) " `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct quotation marks: She said _____ Hello! _____"

💡 **Açıklama:** Amerikan İngilizcesinde doğrudan konuşma için çift tırnak işareti kullanın

Q2: (C) He said, "I will help you." `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence has correct quotation mark usage?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Açılış tırnak işaretinden önce virgül ve içinde nokta kullanın

Q3: (D) " `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The book _____ 'Harry Potter' _____ is famous.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kitap başlıkları için tırnak işareti kullanın

Q4: (D) , ” `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: '_____ 'What time is it?' _____ he asked.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Aktarılan konuşmada açılış tırnak işaretinden önce virgül kullanın

Q5: (C) She asked, "Are you coming?" `Intermediate`

Question: "Which quotation mark usage is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Soru işaretleri tırnak işaretlerinin içine girer

Q6: (C) ” `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I read _____ 'The Great Gatsby' _____ last year.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Roman başlıkları için tırnak işareti kullanın

Q7: (D) , ” `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'He shouted _____ 'Watch out!' _____ '"

💡 **Açıklama:** Unlem işaretleri tırnak işaretlerinin içine girer

Q8: (D) "I can't believe it," she said. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct quotation mark structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Atfedilen ifadeyi takip eden kapanış tırnak işaretinden sonra virgül kullanın

Q9: (B) ” `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct quotation marks: 'The article was titled _____ 'Climate Change Solutions' _____ '"

💡 **Açıklama:** Makale başlıkları için tırnak işareti kullanın

Formal vs Informal English

Register and appropriate language use

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Intermediate (B1-B2)

Topics Covered:

- **Formal Structures** - Passive voice, complex sentences, formal vocabulary

- **Informal Structures** - Contractions, phrasal verbs, colloquial expressions

- **Register Appropriateness** - Choosing appropriate language for situations

17.1

17.1. Formal Structures

Passive voice, complex sentences, formal vocabulary

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct formal structure: 'I want to _____ you something.'

(A) wonder **(B)** ask
(C) question **(D)** inquire

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct formal structure?

(A) Can you help me?
(B) I would appreciate it if you could help me.
(C) Help me, please.
(D) Give me a hand.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The meeting has been _____.'

(A) delayed **(B)** postponed
(C) held off **(D)** put off

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'We _____ your assistance.'

(A) want **(B)** need
(C) like **(D)** require

Q5. Intermediate

Which formal structure is correct?

(A) We'll sort it out quickly.

(B) No worries, we'll handle it.
(C) The matter will be dealt with promptly.
(D) We'll deal with it soon.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'I am writing to _____ you about the changes.'

(A) inform
(B) let you know
(C) tell
(D) say

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'The results _____ that there is a problem.'

(A) tell
(B) indicate
(C) say
(D) show

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct formal structure?

(A) Check the document, okay?
(B) You should check out the document.
(C) Have a look at the document.
(D) It is recommended that you review the document.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct formal structure: '_____ , the data suggests that...'

(A) Also
(B) Plus
(C) Furthermore
(D) And

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

17.2

17.2. Informal Structures

Contractions, phrasal verbs, colloquial expressions

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct informal structure: 'Can you _____ me?'

(A) assist　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** support
(C) aid　　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** help

Q2. `Simple`

Which is a correct informal structure?

(A) Dear Sir/Madam
(B) Good day, how are you?
(C) I hope this email finds you well.
(D) Hey, what's up?

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'That sounds _____!'

(A) satisfactory　　　　　　　**(B)** excellent
(C) acceptable　　　　　　　　**(D)** good

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct form: 'I'm just _____ to the store.'

(A) gonna　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** intending to
(C) going to　　　　　　　　　**(D)** planning to

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which informal structure is correct?

(A) Would you like to have a coffee?

(B) It would be my pleasure if you could accompany me for coffee.
(C) Wanna grab a coffee?
(D) I would appreciate it if you could join me for coffee.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'That's _____!'

(A) cool | **(B)** superb
(C) magnificent | **(D)** excellent

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'No _____!'

(A) issue | **(B)** problem
(C) difficulty | **(D)** prob

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct informal structure?

(A) Yes, I understand. | **(B)** Yeah, I get it.
(C) Indeed, I fully understand. | **(D)** Certainly, I comprehend.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct informal structure: '_____ you later!'

(A) I shall see | **(B)** See
(C) I look forward to seeing | **(D)** I will see

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

17.3

17.3. Register Appropriateness

Choosing appropriate language for situations

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the appropriate register: '_____ interview'

(A) text message **(B)** slang
(C) formal **(D)** informal

Q2. Simple

Which register is appropriate for a business email?

(A) Yo, what's the deal with that project?
(B) Dear Mr. Smith, I am writing to inquire about...
(C) Hey John, what's up? Can you tell me about...
(D) Sup, need info on that thing

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Text message to friend: _____ you soon!'

(A) See
(B) I look forward to seeing
(C) It will be my pleasure to meet
(D) I anticipate our meeting

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the appropriate register: '_____ lecture'

(A) friendly **(B)** informal
(C) casual **(D)** formal

Q5. Intermediate

Which register is appropriate for talking to your boss?

(A) Sup, need to chat
(B) Excuse me, could I have a word with you?
(C) Yo, got a minute?
(D) Hey, can I talk to you for a sec?

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Social media post: _____ day!'

(A) Excellent
(B) Superb
(C) Awesome
(D) Splendid

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best register for a wedding invitation:

(A) You are cordially invited to celebrate...
(B) Come to our wedding party!
(C) Wanna come to our wedding?
(D) Party at our wedding, you in?

Q8. Advanced

Which register is appropriate for a doctor's appointment?

(A) Not feeling great, doc.
(B) I have been feeling unwell for the past few days.
(C) I'm feeling kinda sick lately.
(D) Feeling crap, fix me up.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with appropriate register: 'Customer service call: _____ your help.'

(A) I would appreciate
(B) Cheers mate
(C) No worries
(D) Thanks for the help

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ **Answer Key: Formal vs Informal English**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

17.1. Formal Structures

Q1: **(D) inquire** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct formal structure: 'I want to _____ you something.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi bağlamlarda 'ask' yerine 'inquire' kullanın

Q2: **(B) I would appreciate it if you could help me.** `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct formal structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi istekler kibarca, dolaylı dil kullanır

Q3: **(B) postponed** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The meeting has been _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İş bağlamlarında resmi passive voice kullanın

Q4: **(D) require** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'We _____ your assistance.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi yazıda 'need' yerine 'require' kullanın

Q5: **(C) The matter will be dealt with promptly.** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which formal structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi dil passive voice ve resmi kelime dağarcığı kullanır

Q6: (A) inform `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I am writing to _____ you about the changes.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi iş mektuplarında 'inform' kullanın

Q7: (B) indicate `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The results _____ that there is a problem.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi akademik yazıda 'indicate' kullanın

Q8: (D) It is recommended that you review the document. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct formal structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi tavsiyeler passive yapılar kullanır

Q9: (C) Furthermore `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct formal structure: '_____ , the data suggests that...'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Fikirlerin resmi bağlanması için 'furthermore' kullanın

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17.2. Informal Structures

Q1: (D) help `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct informal structure: 'Can you _____ me?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gayriresmi bağlamlarda 'help' gibi basit kelimeler kullanın

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Q2: (D) Hey, what's up? `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct informal structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gayriresmi selamlaşmalar rahat ve dostanedir

Q3: (D) good Simple

Question: "Complete: 'That sounds _____!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gayriresmi konuşmada basit sıfatlar kullanın

Q4: (A) gonna Intermediate

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I'm just _____ to the store.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gayriresmi konuşmada kısaltma ve slang kullanın

Q5: (C) Wanna grab a coffee? Intermediate

Question: "Which informal structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gayriresmi davetler doğrudan ve rahattır

Q6: (A) cool Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'That's _____!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gayriresmi bağlamlarda slang kelimeler kullanın

Q7: (D) prob Advanced

Question: "Choose the best option: 'No _____!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çok gayriresmi konuşmada kısaltılmış formlar kullanın

Q8: (B) Yeah, I get it. Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct informal structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gayriresmi cevaplar kısa ve rahattır

Q9: (B) See Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct informal structure: '_____ you later!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gayriresmi durumlarda çok kısa, rahat vedalar kullanın

17.3. Register Appropriateness

Q1: **(C) formal** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the appropriate register: '_____ interview'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İş mülakatları resmi dil gerektirir

Q2: **(B) Dear Mr. Smith, I am writing to inquire about...** `Simple`

Question: "Which register is appropriate for a business email?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İş e-postaları resmi, profesyonel dil gerektirir

Q3: **(A) See** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Text message to friend: _____ you soon!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Arkadaşlara gönderilen mesajlar çok gayriresmi dil kullanır

Q4: **(D) formal** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the appropriate register: '_____ lecture'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Akademik dersler resmi dil gerektirir

Q5: **(B) Excuse me, could I have a word with you?** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which register is appropriate for talking to your boss?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üstlerle konuşmak saygılı, yarı-resmi dil gerektirir

Q6: **(C) Awesome** `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Social media post: _____ day!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sosyal medya gayriresmi, modaya uygun dil kullanır

Q7: **(A) You are cordially invited to celebrate...** Advanced

Question: "Choose the best register for a wedding invitation:"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi davetiyeler zarafetli, sofistike dil kullanır

Q8: **(B) I have been feeling unwell for the past few days.** Advanced

Question: "Which register is appropriate for a doctor's appointment?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tıbbi konsultasyonlar açık, resmi açıklamalar gerektirir

Q9: **(A) I would appreciate** Advanced

Question: "Complete with appropriate register: 'Customer service call: _____ your help.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Müşteri hizmetleri aramaları kibarca, yarı-resmi dil gerektirir

Idioms and Collocations

Fixed expressions and word partnerships

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Advanced (C1-C2)

Topics Covered:

- **Common Idioms** - Fixed expressions with non-literal meanings

- **Collocations** - Words that naturally go together

- **Phrasal Verb Idioms** - Idiomatic phrasal verbs

18.1

18.1. Common Idioms

Fixed expressions with non-literal meanings

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct idiom: 'It's raining cats and _____.'
(A) rain **(B)** animals
(C) weather **(D)** dogs

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct idiom?
(A) Break legs! **(B)** Break your leg!
(C) Break a leg! **(D)** Break the leg!

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Don't count your _____ before they hatch.'
(A) chickens **(B)** birds
(C) animals **(D)** eggs

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'I'm feeling _____ today.'
(A) sad **(B)** happy
(C) blue **(D)** angry

Q5. Intermediate

Which idiom structure is correct?
(A) It's a cake piece. **(B)** It's a piece cake.
(C) It's piece of a cake. **(D)** It's a piece of cake.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'That's the best thing _____ sliced bread.'

(A) when   **(B)** before
(C) after   **(D)** since

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'Don't beat _____ the bush.'

(A) through   **(B)** about
(C) in   **(D)** around

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence uses the correct idiom structure?

(A) He's got bigger fish to fry.
(B) He's got big fish to fry.
(C) He's got bigger fishes to fry.
(D) He's got bigger fish fry.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct idiom: 'It's time to face _____ the music.'

(A) the   **(B)** some
(C) that   **(D)** this

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

18.2

18.2. Collocations

Words that naturally go together

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct collocation: 'Heavy _____.'
(A) sun **(B)** rain
(C) wind **(D)** snow

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct collocation?
(A) Quick food **(B)** Rapid food
(C) Speedy food **(D)** Fast food

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Strong _____.'
(A) water **(B)** juice
(C) tea **(D)** coffee

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'Make _____.'
(A) some **(B)** the
(C) a **(D)** an

Q5. Intermediate

Which collocation structure is correct?
(A) Absolutely wrong **(B)** All are correct
(C) Totally wrong **(D)** Completely wrong

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Blond _____.'

(A) eyes　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** nose
(C) hair　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** skin

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: '_____ nonsense'

(A) Utter　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** Complete
(C) Total　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** Absolute

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct collocation structure?

(A) She has fair skin and black hair.
(B) She has just skin and dark hair.
(C) She has fair skin and dark hairs.
(D) She has fair skin and dark hair.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct collocation: 'A _____ in prices'

(A) speedy　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** quick
(C) fast　　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** sharp

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

18.3

18.3. Phrasal Verb Idioms

Idiomatic phrasal verbs

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct phrasal verb idiom: 'Look _____ your little brother.'

(A) after

(B) at

(C) up

(D) for

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct phrasal verb idiom?

(A) Get above it!

(B) Get over it!

(C) Get under it!

(D) Get around it!

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'I have to get _____ early tomorrow.'

(A) out

(B) in

(C) on

(D) up

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'Don't give _____ on your dreams.'

(A) out

(B) in

(C) up

(D) away

Q5. Intermediate

Which phrasal verb idiom structure is correct?

(A) Calm out!

(B) Calm in!

(C) Calm down!

(D) Calm up!

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'I ran _____ an old friend yesterday.'

(A) into **(B)** through
(C) across **(D)** over

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'She always brings _____ that topic.'

(A) in **(B)** down
(C) out **(D)** up

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct phrasal verb idiom structure?

(A) I look forward seeing you. **(B)** I look forward saw you.
(C) I look forward to seeing you. **(D)** I look forward to see you.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct phrasal verb idiom: 'He has to put _____ his annoying roommate.'

(A) up **(B)** on
(C) out **(D)** in

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ **Answer Key: Idioms and Collocations**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

18.1. Common Idioms

Q1: (D) dogs `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct idiom: 'It's raining cats and _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Çok şiddetli yağmur yağmak' anlamındaki deyim

Q2: (C) Break a leg! `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct idiom?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'İyi şans' anlamındaki deyim (özellikle performanslar için)

Q3: (A) chickens `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Don't count your _____ before they hatch.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Başarı gerçekleşmeden başarılı olduğunu varsaymayın' anlamındaki deyim

Q4: (C) blue `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'I'm feeling _____ today.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Üzülüyor veya depresyonda hissediyor' anlamındaki deyim

Q5: (D) It's a piece of cake. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which idiom structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Çok kolay' anlamındaki deyim

Q6: (D) since `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'That's the best thing _____ sliced bread.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'şimdiye kadar icat edilen en iyi şey' anlamındaki deyim

Q7: (D) around `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'Don't beat _____ the bush.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Ana konudan kaçmayı bırak' anlamındaki deyim

Q8: (A) He's got bigger fish to fry. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct idiom structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Onun yapacak daha önemli işleri var' anlamındaki deyim

Q9: (A) the `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct idiom: 'It's time to face _____ the music.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Eylemlerinizin sorumluluğunu kabul edin' anlamındaki deyim

18.2. Collocations

Q1: (B) rain `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct collocation: 'Heavy _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yaygın collocation: 'heavy rain'

Q2: (D) Fast food `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct collocation?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Hızlı hazırlanan ve servis edilen yemek' için sabit collocation

Q3: (D) coffee `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Strong _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yaygın collocation: 'strong coffee'

Q4: (C) a `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'Make _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Collocation: 'make a decision' (karar vermek)

Q5: (B) All are correct `Intermediate`

Question: "Which collocation structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Birden fazla zarf 'wrong' ile collocation oluşturabilir

Q6: (C) hair `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Blond _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yaygın collocation: 'blond hair' (sarı saç)

Q7: (A) Utter `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ nonsense'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Collocation: 'utter nonsense' (tam safsata)

Q8: (D) She has fair skin and dark hair. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct collocation structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yaygın collocation'lar: 'fair skin' (açık ten), 'dark hair' (koyu saç)

Q9: (D) sharp `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct collocation: 'A _____ in prices'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Collocation: 'sharp drop' (ani düşüş)

18.3. Phrasal Verb Idioms

Q1: (A) after `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct phrasal verb idiom: 'Look _____ your little brother.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Deyimsel anlam: 'bakmak, ilgilenmek'

Q2: (B) Get over it! `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct phrasal verb idiom?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Deyimsel anlam: 'bir şeyden kurtulmak' veya 'bir sorunu atlatmak'

Q3: (D) up `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'I have to get _____ early tomorrow.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Deyimsel anlam: 'uyanmak'

Q4: (C) up `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'Don't give _____ on your dreams.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Deyimsel anlam: 'denemeyi bırakmak' veya 'vazgeçmek'

Q5: (C) Calm down! `Intermediate`

Question: "Which phrasal verb idiom structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Deyimsel anlam: 'rahatlamak' veya 'daha az heyecanlı olmak'

Q6: (A) into `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I ran _____ an old friend yesterday.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Deyimsel anlam: 'beklenmedik şekilde karşılaşmak'

Q7: (D) up `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'She always brings _____ that topic.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Deyimsel anlam: 'bahsetmek' veya 'bir konu açmak'

Q8: (C) I look forward to seeing you. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct phrasal verb idiom structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Deyimsel anlam: 'heyecanla beklemek'

Q9: (A) up `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct phrasal verb idiom: 'He has to put _____ his annoying roommate.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Deyimsel anlam: 'tahammül etmek' veya 'katlanmak'

Academic Writing

Formal writing for educational contexts

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Advanced (C1-C2)

Topics Covered:

- **Formal Tone and Style** - Academic vocabulary and formality

- **Hedging** - Expressing uncertainty and caution

- **Coherence and Cohesion** - Linking ideas and paragraphs

19.1

19.1. Formal Tone and Style

Academic vocabulary and formality

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the most formal alternative: 'The results were really good.'

(A) The results were awesome. **(B)** The results were excellent.
(C) The results were great. **(D)** The results were really good.

Q2. Simple

Which sentence uses formal tone?

(A) The findings suggest a huge connection.
(B) The findings indicate a significant correlation.
(C) The findings show there's a big link.
(D) The findings prove a major relationship.

Q3. Simple

Complete with formal vocabulary: 'The study _____ the relationship between variables.'

(A) looks at **(B)** checks out
(C) has a look at **(D)** examines

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct formal structure: 'It is _____ that the methodology was rigorous.'

(A) apparent **(B)** evident
(C) obvious **(D)** clear

Q5. Intermediate

Which sentence maintains formal tone?

(A) The participants were selected with a few requirements.
(B) The participants were picked using certain rules.
(C) The participants were selected based on specific criteria.
(D) The participants were chosen with some guidelines.

Q6. Intermediate

Identify the error in formal tone: 'The research kinda shows that...'

(A) The research more or less proves that...
(B) The research sort of indicates that...
(C) The research demonstrates that...
(D) The research kinda shows that...

Q7. Advanced

Choose the most appropriate formal phrase: '_____ the aforementioned factors, the results were significant.'

(A) Because of
(C) Thanks to
(B) Owing to
(D) Due to

Q8. Advanced

Which shows sophisticated formal style?

(A) The investigation revealed noteworthy discrepancies in the data.
(B) The research showed big problems with the numbers.
(C) The study found some differences in the information.
(D) The work discovered issues in the statistics.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with advanced formal vocabulary: 'The _____ revealed several _____ for future research.'

(A) analysis...implications
(C) work...results
(B) study...effects
(D) research...outcomes

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

19.2

19.2. Hedging

Expressing uncertainty and caution

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct hedging expression: 'The results _____ that...'

(A) prove   **(B)** confirm
(C) show   **(D)** suggest

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct hedging expression?

(A) The data definitely supports this hypothesis.
(B) The data obviously supports this hypothesis.
(C) It appears that the data supports this hypothesis.
(D) The data totally supports this hypothesis.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'This _____ to be the case.'

(A) must be   **(B)** is
(C) seems   **(D)** definitely is

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'The findings _____ a possible relationship.'

(A) indicate   **(B)** confirm
(C) establish   **(D)** prove

Q5. Intermediate

Which hedging structure is correct?

(A) There may be several reasons for this phenomenon.

(B) There are definitely several reasons for this phenomenon.
(C) There are obviously several reasons for this phenomenon.
(D) There are totally several reasons for this phenomenon.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'This could _____ explained by...'

(A) is   **(B)** be
(C) definitely is   **(D)** must be

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'The evidence _____ to support this view.'

(A) definitely supports   **(B)** tends
(C) clearly supports   **(D)** obviously supports

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence uses the correct hedging structure?

(A) These results are definitely not representative of the general population.
(B) These results are totally not representative of the general population.
(C) It is possible that these results are not representative of the general population.
(D) These results are obviously not representative of the general population.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct hedging expression: 'The study _____ some evidence for this theory.'

(A) definitely provides   **(B)** clearly provides
(C) obviously provides   **(D)** provides

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

19.3

19.3. Coherence and Cohesion

Linking ideas and paragraphs

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct cohesive device: 'The study was conducted. _____ , the results were analyzed.'

(A) Later **(B)** Then
(C) After that **(D)** Next

Q2. Simple

Which sentence shows good coherence?

(A) The methodology was sound. Therefore, the results are reliable.
(B) The methodology was sound. But the results are reliable.
(C) The methodology was sound. The results are reliable.
(D) The methodology was sound. So the results are reliable.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The participants were selected randomly. _____ , the control group was chosen using the same criteria.'

(A) Too **(B)** Same
(C) Also **(D)** Similarly

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct reference word: 'The researchers used a new method. _____ method proved effective.'

(A) Those **(B)** That
(C) These **(D)** This

Q5. Intermediate

Which paragraph shows good cohesion?

(A) Previous studies have limitations. The validity is affected. So this study addresses gaps.
(B) Previous studies have limitations. This affects validity. This study addresses gaps.
(C) Previous studies have limitations. These limitations affect their validity. Therefore, this study addresses these gaps.
(D) Previous studies have limitations. They affect validity. This study addresses gaps.

Q6. Intermediate

Identify the error: 'The data was collected. It was analyzed. The results were significant.'

(A) The data was collected. Subsequently, it was analyzed. Consequently, the results were significant.
(B) The data was collected. It was analyzed. The results were significant.
(C) The data was collected. After that it was analyzed. The results were significant.
(D) The data was collected. Then it was analyzed. So the results were significant.

Q7. Advanced

Choose the most appropriate cohesive structure: 'The theory has been widely accepted. _____ , recent evidence challenges this view.'
(A) However   **(B)** Notwithstanding
(C) But   **(D)** Although

Q8. Advanced

Which shows sophisticated paragraph cohesion?

(A) The literature review revealed significant gaps in current research. These gaps necessitated a new approach. This approach was adopted in the present study. The aforementioned approach proved effective.
(B) The literature review had gaps. We needed a new approach. This approach was used. It was effective.
(C) The literature review revealed gaps. A new approach was needed. This approach was adopted. It proved effective.
(D) The literature review showed gaps. So we needed a new approach. We used this approach. It worked well.

Q9. **Advanced**

Complete with correct cohesive device: 'The findings were unexpected. _____ , the interpretation required careful consideration.'

(A) So

(B) Thus

(C) Therefore

(D) Correspondingly

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✔ Answer Key: Academic Writing

Complete answers with detailed explanations

19.1. Formal Tone and Style

Q1: (B) The results were excellent. `Simple`

Question: "Choose the most formal alternative: 'The results were really good.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Akademik yazımda kesin, resmi kelime dağarcığı kullanın

Q2: (B) The findings indicate a significant correlation. `Simple`

Question: "Which sentence uses formal tone?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi üslup kesin akademik kelime dağarcığı kullanır

Q3: (D) examines `Simple`

Question: "Complete with formal vocabulary: 'The study _____ the relationship between variables.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Phrasal fiiller yerine 'examines' gibi resmi fiiller kullanın

Q4: (B) evident `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct formal structure: 'It is _____ that the methodology was rigorous.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Akademik yazımda 'evident' gibi resmi sıfatlar kullanın

Q5: (C) The participants were selected based on specific criteria. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence maintains formal tone?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi üslup kesin, akademik dil kullanır

Q6: (C) The research demonstrates that... `Intermediate`

Question: "Identify the error in formal tone: 'The research kinda shows that...'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi yazımda 'kinda' gibi gayri resmi niteleyicilerden kaçının

Q7: (B) Owing to `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the most appropriate formal phrase: '_____ the aforementioned factors, the results were significant.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Akademik yazımda sofistike resmi bağlaçlar kullanın

Q8: (A) The investigation revealed noteworthy discrepancies in the data. `Advanced`

Question: "Which shows sophisticated formal style?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gelişmiş resmi üslup kesin, akademik kelime dağarcığı kullanır

Q9: (A) analysis...implications `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with advanced formal vocabulary: 'The _____ revealed several _____ for future research.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sofistike akademik kelime dağarcığını tutarlı bir şekilde kullanın

19.2. Hedging

Q1: (D) suggest `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct hedging expression: 'The results _____ that...'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çekingen sonuçlar ifade etmek için 'suggest' kullanın

Q2: (C) It appears that the data supports this hypothesis. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct hedging expression?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Belirsizlik ifade etmek için 'it appears that' kullanın

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Q3: (C) seems `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'This _____ to be the case.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çekingen görüş ifade etmek için 'seems' kullanın

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Q4: (A) indicate `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'The findings _____ a possible relationship.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çekingen öneriler için 'indicate' kullanın

Q5: (A) There may be several reasons for this phenomenon. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which hedging structure is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Olasılık ifade etmek için 'may' kullanın

Q6: (B) be `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'This could _____ explained by...'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çekingen açıklamalar için 'could' kullanın

Q7: (B) tends `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The evidence _____ to support this view.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çekingen destek için 'tends to' kullanın

Q8: **(C) It is possible that these results are not representative of the general population.** Advanced

Question: "Which sentence uses the correct hedging structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Belirsizlik ifade etmek için 'it is possible that' kullanın

Q9: (D) provides Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct hedging expression: 'The study _____ some evidence for this theory.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Aşırı ifadelerden kaçınmak için tarafsız dil kullanın

19.3. Coherence and Cohesion

Q1: (D) Next Simple

Question: "Choose the correct cohesive device: 'The study was conducted. _____ , the results were analyzed.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Akademik yazımda sıra göstermek için 'next' kullanın

Q2: (A) The methodology was sound. Therefore, the results are reliable. Simple

Question: "Which sentence shows good coherence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Mantıksal ilişkileri göstermek için bağlaçlar kullanın

Q3: (D) Similarly Simple

Question: "Complete: 'The participants were selected randomly. _____ , the control group was chosen using the same criteria.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Fikirler arasında karşılaştırma göstermek için 'similarly' kullanın

Q4: (D) This `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct reference word: 'The researchers used a new method. _____ method proved effective.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Hemen önce belirtilen tekil isimlere atıfta bulunmak için 'this' kullanın

Q5: (C) Previous studies have limitations. These limitations affect their validity. Therefore, this study addresses these gaps. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which paragraph shows good cohesion?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Fikirleri bağlamak için bağlaçlar ve referans kelimeler kullanın

Q6: (A) The data was collected. Subsequently, it was analyzed. Consequently, the results were significant. `Intermediate`

Question: "Identify the error: 'The data was collected. It was analyzed. The results were significant.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Mantıksal akışı iyileştirmek için bağlaçlar ekleyin

Q7: (B) Notwithstanding `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the most appropriate cohesive structure: 'The theory has been widely accepted. _____ , recent evidence challenges this view.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zıtlık için 'notwithstanding' gibi sofistike bağlaçlar kullanın

Q8: (A) The literature review revealed significant gaps in current research. These gaps necessitated a new approach. This approach was adopted in the present study. The aforementioned approach proved effective. `Advanced`

Question: "Which shows sophisticated paragraph cohesion?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Paragraflar boyunca resmi referans kelimeler ve bağlayıcı araçlar kullanın

Q9: (D) Correspondingly `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct cohesive device: 'The findings were unexpected. _____ , the interpretation required careful consideration.'"

💡 **Açıklama:**　　Fikirler　arasında　paralel　ilişki　göstermek　için 'correspondingly' kullanın

Spelling Patterns

Common spelling rules and patterns

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4 Subtopics

Difficulty: Beginner (A1-A2)

Topics Covered:

- **I before E except after C** - Common spelling rule patterns
- **Doubling Consonants** - When to double final consonants
- **Silent Letters** - Letters that are not pronounced
- **American vs British Spelling** - Different spelling conventions

20.1

20.1. I before E except after C

Common spelling rule patterns

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct spelling: 'b_l_e_v_'

(A) belive **(B)** beleve
(C) believe **(D)** beleive

Q2. Simple

Which follows the I before E rule?

(A) receve **(B)** recive
(C) recieve **(D)** receive

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'th___f'

(A) thef **(B)** theif
(C) thif **(D)** thief

Q4. Intermediate

Complete with correct spelling: 'p___c_'

(A) piece **(B)** peice
(C) piese **(D)** peese

Q5. Intermediate

Which spelling follows the rule correctly?

(A) freend **(B)** friend
(C) freind **(D)** frind

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'f___l_'

(A) feeld   **(B)** feild
(C) fild   **(D)** field

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: 'c___l___g'

(A) ceiling   **(B)** cieling
(C) ceilng   **(D)** cieiling

Q8. `Advanced`

Which word follows the I before E rule?

(A) achive   **(B)** acheve
(C) achieve   **(D)** acheive

Q9. `Advanced`

Which word breaks the I before E rule (exception)?

(A) grief   **(B)** weird
(C) relief   **(D)** brief

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

20.2

20.2. Doubling Consonants

When to double final consonants

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct spelling: 'sto_____ + ing'

(A) stoping **(B)** stopping
(C) stoping **(D)** stopping

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct spelling with doubled consonant?

(A) begning **(B)** beginnig
(C) beginning **(D)** begining

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'ru_____ + ing'

(A) runin g **(B)** runing
(C) running **(D)** run ning

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'be_____ + er'

(A) beginnerr **(B)** beginner
(C) beginer **(D)** beginerr

Q5. Intermediate

Which spelling follows the doubling rule correctly?

(A) forgotten **(B)** forgoten
(C) forgottn **(D)** forgotton

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'confe_____ + ed'

(A) confessd **(B)** confessed
(C) confesed **(D)** confessed

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'pre_____ + ed'

(A) preferred **(B)** preferd
(C) prefered **(D)** preferrd

Q8. Advanced

Which word follows the doubling consonant rule?

(A) occurring **(B)** occuring
(C) occuring **(D)** ocurring

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct spelling: 'transfe_____ + ed'

(A) transferrd **(B)** transfered
(C) transferd **(D)** transferred

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

20.3

20.3. Silent Letters

Letters that are not pronounced

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct spelling: '_____'
(A) knee **(B)** kne
(C) kene **(D)** nee

Q2. Simple

Which word has a silent letter?
(A) rite **(B)** write
(C) writ **(D)** right

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____'
(A) onest **(B)** honst
(C) honest **(D)** honet

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: '_____'
(A) castle **(B)** casle
(C) castl **(D)** castel

Q5. Intermediate

Which spelling includes a silent letter?
(A) psycology **(B)** psichology
(C) psychology **(D)** psycology

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: '_____'

(A) doubt   **(B)** dbout
(C) dobut   **(D)** dout

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: '_____'

(A) subtel   **(B)** subtle
(C) subtl   **(D)** suttle

Q8. `Advanced`

Which word has the correct silent letter?

(A) foreign   **(B)** foriegn
(C) forign   **(D)** foregin

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct spelling: '_____'

(A) rythym   **(B)** rithm
(C) rythm   **(D)** rhythm

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

20.4

20.4. American vs British Spelling

Different spelling conventions

Difficulty: `Intermediate`

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct American spelling: 'c_l_r vs British 'colour"

(A) colour **(B)** colur
(C) color **(D)** coler

Q2. `Simple`

Which is the British spelling?

(A) senter **(B)** centar
(C) center **(D)** centre

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'American: 'th___r' vs British: 'theatre"

(A) theater **(B)** theatre
(C) teater **(D)** theata

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct British spelling: 'tr_v_ll___g vs American 'traveling"

(A) traveling **(B)** travling
(C) travelling **(D)** traveleing

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which American spelling is correct?

(A) realise **(B)** relize
(C) reallise **(D)** realize

Q6. **Intermediate**

Complete: 'British: 'an_l_s_d' vs American: 'analyzed"

(A) analysd
(B) analysed
(C) analyzed
(D) analized

Q7. **Advanced**

Complete with correct British spelling: 'pr_gr_mm_ vs American: 'program"

(A) program
(B) progam
(C) programme
(D) programe

Q8. **Advanced**

Which is the British spelling?

(A) jujment
(B) judgmant
(C) judgment
(D) judgement

Q9. **Advanced**

Choose the correct American spelling: 'def_n_e vs British 'defence"

(A) defence
(B) defense
(C) defens
(D) defance

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

> # ✅ Answer Key: Spelling Patterns
>
> Complete answers with detailed explanations

20.1. I before E except after C

Q1: (C) believe `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct spelling: 'b_l_e_v_'"

💡 **Açıklama:** I before E kuralı: believe

Q2: (D) receive `Simple`

Question: "Which follows the I before E rule?"

💡 **Açıklama:** C'den sonra hariç I before E: receive

Q3: (D) thief `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'th___f'"

💡 **Açıklama:** I before E kuralı: thief

Q4: (A) piece `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete with correct spelling: 'p___c_'"

💡 **Açıklama:** I before E kuralı: piece

Q5: (B) friend `Intermediate`

Question: "Which spelling follows the rule correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** C'den sonra hariç I before E: friend

Q6: (D) field Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'f___l_'"

💡 **Açıklama:** I before E kuralı: field

Q7: (A) ceiling Advanced

Question: "Choose the best option: 'c___l___g'"

💡 **Açıklama:** C'den sonra hariç I before E: ceiling

Q8: (C) achieve Advanced

Question: "Which word follows the I before E rule?"

💡 **Açıklama:** C'den sonra hariç I before E: achieve

Q9: (B) weird Advanced

Question: "Which word breaks the I before E rule (exception)?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Weird I before E kuralının istisnasıdır - E before I kullanır

20.2. Doubling Consonants

Q1: (B) stopping Simple

Question: "Choose the correct spelling: 'sto_____ + ing'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ünsüz + vurgulu ünlü + ünsüz ile biten kelimelere -ing eklerken son ünsüzü ikiye katlayın

Q2: (C) beginning Simple

Question: "Which is a correct spelling with doubled consonant?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Begin' kelimesine -ing eklerken son n'yi ikiye katlayın

Q3: (C) running `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'ru_____ + ing'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Run' kelimesine -ing eklerken son n'yi ikiye katlayın

Q4: (B) beginner `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'be_____ + er'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Begin' kelimesine -er eklerken son n'yi ikiye katlayın

Q5: (A) forgotten `Intermediate`

Question: "Which spelling follows the doubling rule correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Forget' kelimesine -en eklerken son t'yi ikiye katlayın

Q6: (B) confessed `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'confe_____ + ed'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Confess' kelimesine -ed eklerken son s'yi ikiye katlayın

Q7: (A) preferred `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'pre_____ + ed'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Prefer' kelimesine -ed eklerken son r'yi ikiye katlayın

Q8: (A) occurring `Advanced`

Question: "Which word follows the doubling consonant rule?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Occur' kelimesine -ing eklerken son r'yi ikiye katlayın

Q9: (D) transferred `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct spelling: 'transfe_____ + ed'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Transfer' kelimesine -ed eklerken son r'yi ikiye katlayın

20.3. Silent Letters

Q1: (A) knee Simple

Question: "Choose the correct spelling: '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Knee' kelimesinde sessiz k harfi

Q2: (B) write Simple

Question: "Which word has a silent letter?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Write' kelimesinde sessiz w harfi

Q3: (C) honest Simple

Question: "Complete: '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Honest' kelimesinde sessiz h harfi

Q4: (A) castle Intermediate

Question: "Choose the correct form: '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Castle' kelimesinde sessiz t harfi

Q5: (C) psychology Intermediate

Question: "Which spelling includes a silent letter?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Psychology' kelimesinde sessiz p harfi

Q6: (A) doubt Intermediate

Question: "Complete: '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Doubt' kelimesinde sessiz b harfi

Q7: (B) subtle `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Subtle' kelimesinde sessiz b harfi

Q8: (A) foreign `Advanced`

Question: "Which word has the correct silent letter?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Foreign' kelimesinde sessiz g harfi

Q9: (D) rhythm `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct spelling: '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Rhythm' kelimesinde sessiz h harfi

20.4. American vs British Spelling

Q1: (C) color `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct American spelling: 'c_l_r vs British 'colour'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Amerikan İngilizcesi color/colour gibi kelimelerde 'u' harfini atar

Q2: (D) centre `Simple`

Question: "Which is the British spelling?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İngiliz İngilizcesi 'centre' kullanırken Amerikan İngilizcesi 'center' kullanır

Q3: (A) theater `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'American: 'th___r' vs British: 'theatre'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Amerikan İngilizcesi theater/theatre kelimelerinde 're'yi atar

Q4: (C) travelling `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct British spelling: 'tr_v_ll___g vs American 'traveling'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İngiliz İngilizcesi travelling/traveling kelimelerinde 'l' harfini ikiye katlar

Q5: (D) realize `Intermediate`

Question: "Which American spelling is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Amerikan İngilizcesi 'realize' kullanırken İngiliz İngilizcesi 'realise' kullanır

Q6: (B) analysed `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'British: 'an_l_s_d' vs American: 'analyzed'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İngiliz İngilizcesi 's' ile 'analysed' kullanırken Amerikan İngilizcesi 'z' ile 'analyzed' kullanır

Q7: (C) programme `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct British spelling: 'pr_gr_mm_ vs American: 'program'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İngiliz İngilizcesi çift 'm' ile 'programme' kullanırken Amerikan İngilizcesi 'program' kullanır

Q8: (D) judgement `Advanced`

Question: "Which is the British spelling?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İngiliz İngilizcesi 'judgement' kullanırken Amerikan İngilizcesi 'judgment' kullanır

Q9: (B) defense `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the correct American spelling: 'def_n_e vs British 'defence'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Amerikan İngilizcesi 's' ile 'defense' kullanırken İngiliz İngilizcesi 'c' ile 'defence' kullanır

Pronunciation

Sound patterns and stress

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5 Subtopics

Difficulty: Beginner (A1-A2)

Topics Covered:

- **Word Stress** - Which syllable to emphasize

- **Sentence Stress** - Emphasizing important words in sentences

- **Connected Speech** - How words connect in natural speech

- **Vowel Sounds** - Different vowel pronunciations

- **Consonant Sounds** - Different consonant pronunciations

21.1

21.1. Word Stress

Which syllable to emphasize

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct stress pattern: 'photograph'

(A) photoGRAPH **(B)** PHOtograph
(C) photograph **(D)** phoTOGraph

Q2. Simple

Which word has stress on the first syllable?

(A) TABle **(B)** table
(C) TAble **(D)** taBLE

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'computer'

(A) computer **(B)** COMputer
(C) compuTER **(D)** comPUter

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct stress: 'information'

(A) informatION **(B)** INformation
(C) information **(D)** inforMAtion

Q5. Intermediate

Which word has stress on the second syllable?

(A) beGIN **(B)** beGIN
(C) BEGin **(D)** begin

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'phoTOGraphy'

(A) PHOtography   **(B)** photoGRAphy
(C) photograPHY   **(D)** phoTOGraphy

Q7. Advanced

Choose the correct stress pattern: 'unDERstand'

(A) UNderstand   **(B)** understanD
(C) underSTAND   **(D)** understand

Q8. Advanced

Which word has the stress on the first syllable?

(A) hapPIness   **(B)** happiNESS
(C) HAPPiness   **(D)** happiness

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct stress: 'psyCHOLogy'

(A) PSYchology   **(B)** psychoLOGY
(C) psycholoGY   **(D)** psyCHOLogy

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

21.2

21.2. Sentence Stress

Emphasizing important words in sentences

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct sentence stress: 'I DON'T like coffee.'
(A) I DON'T like coffee
(B) I don't like COFFEE
(C) I don't like coffee
(D) I don't LIKE coffee

Q2. Simple

Which sentence has correct stress for emphasis?
(A) I saw HER, not him.
(B) I saw her, not HIM.
(C) I SAW her, not him.
(D) I saw her, not him.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'What do YOU want?'
(A) What do YOU want?
(B) What do you want?
(C) What do you WANT?
(D) WHAT do you want?

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct stress: 'I TOLD you, not asked.'
(A) I TOLD you, not asked
(B) I told you, NOT asked
(C) I told YOU, not asked
(D) I told you, not ASKED

Q5. Intermediate

Which sentence has correct contrastive stress?
(A) I like TEA, not coffee.
(B) I like tea, not coffee.
(C) I like tea, not COFFEE.
(D) I LIKE tea, not coffee.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Did YOU see it?'

(A) Did you SEE it?   **(B)** Did YOU see it?
(C) DID you see it?   **(D)** Did you see IT?

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best stress pattern: 'I'M going, not you.'

(A) I'm going, not YOU   **(B)** I'm GOING, not you
(C) I'm going, NOT you   **(D)** I'M going, not you

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence has correct emphatic stress?

(A) I do like IT!   **(B)** I DO like it!
(C) I do LIKE it!   **(D)** I do like it!

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct stress: 'NO ONE came, not even him.'

(A) No one CAME, not even him   **(B)** No one came, not even HIM
(C) NO ONE came, not even him   **(D)** No one came, NOT even him

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

21.3

21.3. Connected Speech

How words connect in natural speech

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct connected speech: 'want to' → '_____'

(A) want to   **(B)** wan to
(C) wanna   **(D)** want tu

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct connected speech pattern?

(A) going to → goingtu   **(B)** going to → gonna
(C) going to → goin to   **(D)** going to → gointa

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'did you' → '_____'

(A) did you   **(B)** diyou
(C) d'ya   **(D)** didya

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct form: 'what are you' → '_____'

(A) what ya   **(B)** what are you
(C) whatareya   **(D)** whatcha

Q5. Intermediate

Which connected speech pattern is correct?

(A) I have to → I have to   **(B)** I have to → I have ta
(C) I have to → I hafta   **(D)** I have to → I havta

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'got to' → '_____'

(A) gota

(B) got tu

(C) gotta

(D) got to

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'sort of' → '_____'

(A) sort of

(B) sortof

(C) sorta

(D) sor of

Q8. Advanced

Which is a correct connected speech pattern?

(A) kind of → kind a

(B) kind of → kin of

(C) kind of → kinda

(D) kind of → kindof

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct connected speech: 'what do you' → '_____'

(A) whaddya

(B) whatdya

(C) whado ya

(D) what do you

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

21.4

21.4. Vowel Sounds

Different vowel pronunciations

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the word with the /i:/ sound (long i): '/ɪ/ in 'sit' vs '/i:/ in _____

(A) set   **(B)** seat
(C) sit   **(D)** sat

Q2. Simple

Which word has the /æ/ sound?

(A) cat   **(B)** caught
(C) cut   **(D)** cot

Q3. Simple

Complete: '/ʌ/ sound in '_____'

(A) cop   **(B)** cup
(C) cope   **(D)** cap

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct vowel sound: '/ɒ/ in '_____'

(A) late   **(B)** let
(C) lit   **(D)** lot

Q5. Intermediate

Which word has the /ɔ:/ sound?

(A) law   **(B)** lay
(C) low   **(D)** lie

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: '/e/ sound in '_____'

(A) bad   **(B)** bud
(C) bid   **(D)** bed

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: '/ʊ/ sound in '_____'

(A) pet   **(B)** pot
(C) pat   **(D)** put

Q8. `Advanced`

Which word has the /aɪ/ sound?

(A) tom   **(B)** tum
(C) team   **(D)** time

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct vowel sound: '/aʊ/ in '_____'

(A) house   **(B)** has
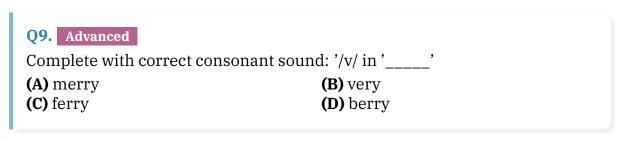**(C)** hose   **(D)** his

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

21.5

21.5. Consonant Sounds

Different consonant pronunciations

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct consonant sound: '/θ/ in '_____'
- **(A)** think
- **(B)** link
- **(C)** sink
- **(D)** pink

Q2. `Simple`

Which word has the /ð/ sound?
- **(A)** think
- **(B)** sink
- **(C)** pink
- **(D)** this

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: '/ʃ/ sound in '_____'
- **(A)** si
- **(B)** see
- **(C)** she
- **(D)** sea

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct consonant sound: '/ʒ/ in '_____'
- **(A)** pleasur
- **(B)** pleasure
- **(C)** pleaser
- **(D)** pressure

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which word has the /tʃ/ sound?
- **(A)** church
- **(B)** much
- **(C)** match
- **(D)** catch

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: '/dʒ/ sound in '_____'

(A) jump   **(B)** just

(C) judge   **(D)** june

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: '/ŋ/ sound in '_____'

(A) sing   **(B)** sign

(C) sin   **(D)** sine

Q8. `Advanced`

Which word has the /r/ sound?

(A) right   **(B)** sight

(C) light   **(D)** fight

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct consonant sound: '/v/ in '_____'

(A) merry   **(B)** very

(C) ferry   **(D)** berry

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ Answer Key: Pronunciation

Complete answers with detailed explanations

21.1. Word Stress

Q1: (B) PHOtograph `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct stress pattern: 'photograph'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Photograph' (isim) kelimesinde vurgu birinci hecede: PHO-to-graph

Q2: (C) TAble `Simple`

Question: "Which word has stress on the first syllable?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İki heceli isimler genellikle birinci hecede vurguya sahiptir: TA-ble

Q3: (D) comPUter `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'computer'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Computer' için ikinci hecede vurgu

Q4: (D) inforMAtion `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct stress: 'information'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Information' için üçüncü hecede vurgu

Q5: (A) beGIN `Intermediate`

Question: "Which word has stress on the second syllable?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İki heceli fiiller genellikle ikinci hecede vurguya sahiptir

Q6: (D) phoTOGraphy Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'phoTOGraphy'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Photography' için ikinci hecede vurgu

Q7: (C) underSTAND Advanced

Question: "Choose the correct stress pattern: 'unDERstand'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Understand' için ikinci hecede vurgu

Q8: (C) HAPPiness Advanced

Question: "Which word has the stress on the first syllable?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Happiness' için birinci hecede vurgu

Q9: (D) psyCHOLogy Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct stress: 'psyCHOLogy'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Psychology' için ikinci hecede vurgu

21.2. Sentence Stress

Q1: (A) I DON'T like coffee Simple

Question: "Choose the correct sentence stress: 'I DON'T like coffee.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karşıtlık için olumsuz yardımcı fiili vurgulayın

Q2: (A) I saw HER, not him. Simple

Question: "Which sentence has correct stress for emphasis?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karşıtlık gösteren kelimeyi vurgulayın

Q3: (A) What do YOU want? `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'What do YOU want?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgu için sorularda zamiri vurgulayın

Q4: (A) I TOLD you, not asked `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct stress: 'I TOLD you, not asked.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Eylemi gösteren fiili vurgulayın

Q5: (A) I like TEA, not coffee. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence has correct contrastive stress?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tercihi gösteren kelimeyi vurgulayın

Q6: (B) Did YOU see it? `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Did YOU see it?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sorularda vurgu için özneyi vurgulayın

Q7: (D) I'M going, not you `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best stress pattern: 'I'M going, not you.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgu için yardımcı fiili vurgulayın

Q8: (B) I DO like it! `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence has correct emphatic stress?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Güçlü vurgu için 'do' yardımcı fiilini vurgulayın

Q9: (C) NO ONE came, not even him `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct stress: 'NO ONE came, not even him.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Vurgu için niceleyiciyi vurgulayın

21.3. Connected Speech

Q1: (C) wanna `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct connected speech: 'want to' → '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Connected speech'te 'want to'nun kısaltması

Q2: (B) going to → gonna `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct connected speech pattern?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Connected speech'te yaygın kısaltma

Q3: (C) d'ya `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'did you' → '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Connected speech'te 'did you'nun kısaltması

Q4: (D) whatcha `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'what are you' → '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Günlük konuşmada 'what are you'nun kısaltması

Q5: (C) I have to → I hafta `Intermediate`

Question: "Which connected speech pattern is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Connected speech'te yaygın indirgeme

Q6: (C) gotta `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'got to' → '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Connected speech'te 'got to'nun kısaltması

Q7: (C) sorta `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'sort of' → '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Connected speech'te 'sort of'un indirgemesi

Q8: (C) kind of → kinda `Advanced`

Question: "Which is a correct connected speech pattern?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Günlük konuşmada yaygın indirgeme

Q9: (A) whaddya `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct connected speech: 'what do you' → '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Günlük konuşmada 'what do you'nun kısaltması

21.4. Vowel Sounds

Q1: (B) seat `Simple`

Question: "Choose the word with the /iː/ sound (long i): '/ɪ/ in 'sit' vs '/iː/ in _____"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'sit'te kısa i /ɪ/, 'seat'te uzun i /iː/ sesi

Q2: (A) cat `Simple`

Question: "Which word has the /æ/ sound?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'cat' kelimesinde /æ/ sesi

Q3: (B) cup `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '/ʌ/ sound in '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'cup' kelimesinde /ʌ/ sesi

Q4: (D) lot `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct vowel sound: '/ɒ/ in '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'lot' kelimesinde /ɒ/ sesi

Q5: (A) law `Intermediate`

Question: "Which word has the /ɔ:/ sound?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'law' kelimesinde /ɔ:/ sesi

Q6: (D) bed `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '/e/ sound in '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'bed' kelimesinde /e/ sesi

Q7: (D) put `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '/ʊ/ sound in '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'put' kelimesinde /ʊ/ sesi

Q8: (D) time `Advanced`

Question: "Which word has the /aɪ/ sound?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'time' kelimesinde /aɪ/ sesi

Q9: (A) house `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct vowel sound: '/aʊ/ in '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'house' kelimesinde /aʊ/ sesi

21.5. Consonant Sounds

Q1: (A) think `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct consonant sound: '/θ/ in '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** /θ/ 'think' kelimesindeki sessiz th sesidir

Q2: (D) this `Simple`

Question: "Which word has the /ð/ sound?"

💡 **Açıklama:** /ð/ 'this' kelimesindeki sesli th sesidir

Q3: (C) she `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '/ʃ/ sound in '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** /ʃ/ 'she' kelimesindeki sh sesidir

Q4: (B) pleasure `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct consonant sound: '/ʒ/ in '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** /ʒ/ 'pleasure' kelimesindeki zh sesidir

Q5: (A) church `Intermediate`

Question: "Which word has the /tʃ/ sound?"

💡 **Açıklama:** /tʃ/ 'church' kelimesindeki ch sesidir

Q6: (C) judge `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '/dʒ/ sound in '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** /dʒ/ 'judge' kelimesindeki j sesidir

Q7: (A) sing `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '/ŋ/ sound in '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** /ŋ/ 'sing' kelimesindeki ng sesidir

Q8: (A) right `Advanced`

Question: "Which word has the /r/ sound?"

💡 **Açıklama:** /r/ 'right' kelimesindeki r sesidir

Q9: (B) very `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct consonant sound: '/v/ in '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** /v/ 'very' kelimesindeki v sesidir

Common Errors

Frequent mistakes made by ESL learners

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5 Subtopics

Difficulty: Beginner (A1-A2)

Topics Covered:

- **Verb Form Errors** - Incorrect verb forms and tenses

- **Word Choice Errors** - Incorrect word selection

- **Preposition Errors** - Wrong preposition usage

- **Article Errors** - Missing or incorrect articles

- **Spelling Errors** - Common spelling mistakes

22.1

22.1. Verb Form Errors

Incorrect verb forms and tenses

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct verb form: 'I _____ to school every day.'

(A) gone **(B)** went
(C) going **(D)** go

Q2. `Simple`

Which is the correct verb form?
(A) She not like coffee. **(B)** She doesn't like coffee.
(C) She doesn't likes coffee. **(D)** She don't like coffee.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'They _____ students.'

(A) is **(B)** am
(C) be **(D)** are

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct form: 'If I _____ harder, I will pass.'

(A) study **(B)** studied
(C) would study **(D)** will study

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which verb form is correct?

(A) I have been work here since 2010.
(B) I have been working here for 2010.
(C) I have been working here since 2010.

(D) I am working here since 2010.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'She _____ _____ to the party.'

(A) isn't come   **(B)** didn't come
(C) doesn't come   **(D)** hasn't come

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'I wish I _____ help you.'

(A) would   **(B)** can
(C) could   **(D)** will

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence has the correct verb form?

(A) If I had known, I would came.
(B) If I had known, I would come.
(C) If I had known, I would have come.
(D) If I had known, I would have came.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct verb form: 'I _____ for 2 hours when he finally arrived.'

(A) had been waiting   **(B)** had waited
(C) waited   **(D)** was waiting

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

22.2

22.2. Word Choice Errors

Incorrect word selection

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct word: 'I _____ my decision.'

(A) effected **(B)** effected
(C) affected **(D)** affected

Q2. Simple

Which is the correct word choice?
(A) I did a big mistake. **(B)** I made a big error.
(C) I made a big mistake. **(D)** I did a big error.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'She _____ her umbrella.'

(A) take **(B)** bring
(C) took **(D)** brought

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct word: 'I _____ you my pen.'

(A) lend **(B)** borrow
(C) lend **(D)** borrow

Q5. Intermediate

Which word choice is correct?

(A) I'm interested in learning English.
(B) I'm interesting in learning English.
(C) I'm interested on learning English.

(D) I'm interesting on learning English.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'She _____ me to be quiet.'

(A) said   **(B)** told
(C) say   **(D)** tell

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'The train _____ at the station.'

(A) reach   **(B)** come
(C) arrived   **(D)** got

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence has the correct word choice?

(A) Both are correct depending on region.
(B) I live in a small apartment.
(C) I live in a small flat.
(D) Neither is correct.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct word choice: 'She _____ away last year.'

(A) pass   **(B)** died
(C) die   **(D)** passed

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

22.3

22.3. Preposition Errors

Wrong preposition usage

Difficulty: `Intermediate`

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. `Simple`

Choose the correct preposition: 'I live _____ London.'

(A) by **(B)** on
(C) in **(D)** at

Q2. `Simple`

Which preposition is correct?

(A) I'm interested in learning English.
(B) I'm interested for learning English.
(C) I'm interested at learning English.
(D) I'm interested on learning English.

Q3. `Simple`

Complete: 'The book is _____ the table.'

(A) on **(B)** in
(C) by **(D)** at

Q4. `Intermediate`

Choose the correct preposition: 'She arrived _____ time.'

(A) in **(B)** at
(C) on **(D)** by

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which preposition error is common?

(A) I arrived in 3 PM.　　　　　　**(B)** I arrived by 3 PM.
(C) I arrived on 3 PM.　　　　　　**(D)** I arrived at 3 PM.

Q6. **Intermediate**

Complete: 'I'm afraid _____ spiders.'

(A) from　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** with
(C) by　　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** of

Q7. **Advanced**

Choose the best option: 'She succeeded _____ her exam.'

(A) in　　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** at
(C) for　　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** on

Q8. **Advanced**

Which sentence has the correct preposition?

(A) I prefer tea from coffee.　　　**(B)** I prefer tea over coffee.
(C) I prefer tea to coffee.　　　　**(D)** I prefer tea than coffee.

Q9. **Advanced**

Complete with correct preposition: 'The plane took off _____ 8 PM.'

(A) by　　　　　　　　　　　**(B)** on
(C) at　　　　　　　　　　　**(D)** in

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

22.4

22.4. Article Errors

Missing or incorrect articles

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct article: 'I need _____ apple.'

(A) an
(B) a
(C) no article
(D) the

Q2. Simple

Which article usage is correct?

(A) She is teacher.
(B) She is the teacher.
(C) She is an teacher.
(D) She is a teacher.

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ sun rises in the east.'

(A) An
(B) A
(C) The
(D) no article

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct article: 'I go to _____ every day.'

(A) the school
(B) an school
(C) a school
(D) school

Q5. Intermediate

Which article error is common?

(A) I like a music.
(B) I like music.
(C) I like an music.
(D) I like the music.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'She is _____ best student in the class.'

(A) an **(B)** no article
(C) a **(D)** the

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best option: '_____ university education is important.'

(A) An **(B)** A
(C) no article **(D)** The

Q8. `Advanced`

Which sentence has the correct article usage?

(A) Education is important. **(B)** An education is important.
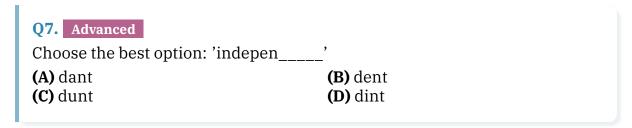**(C)** The education is important. **(D)** A education is important.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct article: 'I saw _____ accident on the way to work.'

(A) an **(B)** no article
(C) the **(D)** a

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

22.5

22.5. Spelling Errors

Common spelling mistakes

Difficulty: Beginner

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct spelling: 'rec_____'

(A) eive   **(B)** ive

(C) eve   **(D)** ieve

Q2. Simple

Which is the correct spelling?

(A) necessary   **(B)** necesary

(C) neccessary   **(D)** necessery

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'be_____ + ing'

(A) ginning   **(B)** ginng

(C) gining   **(D)** ginnig

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct spelling: 'accommo_____'

(A) date   **(B)** dete

(C) dation   **(D)** dat

Q5. Intermediate

Which spelling is correct?

(A) embarras   **(B)** embarass

(C) embarrass   **(D)** embarass

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'confe_____ + ed'

(A) ss **(B)** ssed
(C) sed **(D)** s

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best option: 'indepen_____'

(A) dant **(B)** dent
(C) dunt **(D)** dint

Q8. Advanced

Which word is spelled correctly?

(A) hierarchy **(B)** hierarchie
(C) heiarachy **(D)** hierachy

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct spelling: 'pronoun_____'

(A) siaton **(B)** siation
(C) ciaton **(D)** ciation

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ **Answer Key: Common Errors**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

22.1. Verb Form Errors

Q1: (D) go `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct verb form: 'I _____ to school every day.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present simple temel form kullanır, geçmiş formu değil

Q2: (B) She doesn't like coffee. `Simple`

Question: "Which is the correct verb form?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü şahıs tekil 'doesn't' + temel form kullanır

Q3: (D) are `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'They _____ students.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çoğul özne 'are' kullanır, 'is' değil

Q4: (A) study `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct form: 'If I _____ harder, I will pass.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Birinci koşul cümlesi if-yan cümlesinde present simple kullanır

Q5: (C) I have been working here since 2010. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which verb form is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Present perfect continuous 'have been + fiil-ing' kullanır

Q6: **(B) didn't come** Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'She _____ _____ to the party.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past simple olumsuz 'didn't + temel form' kullanır

Q7: **(C) could** Advanced

Question: "Choose the best option: 'I wish I _____ help you.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Wish'ten sonra 'can' yerine geçmiş form 'could' kullanın

Q8: **(C) If I had known, I would have come.** Advanced

Question: "Which sentence has the correct verb form?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üçüncü koşul 'would have + geçmiş ortacı' kullanır

Q9: **(A) had been waiting** Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct verb form: 'I _____ for 2 hours when he finally arrived.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Past perfect continuous başka bir geçmiş eylemden önceki süreyi gösterir

22.2. Word Choice Errors

Q1: **(C) affected** Simple

Question: "Choose the correct word: 'I _____ my decision.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'affect' fiil olarak, 'effect' isim olarak kullanın

Q2: **(C) I made a big mistake.** Simple

Question: "Which is the correct word choice?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'make a mistake' kullanın, 'do a mistake' değil

Q3: (D) brought `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She _____ her umbrella.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bir yere gelirken 'bring', bir yerden giderken 'take' kullanın

Q4: (A) lend `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct word: 'I _____ you my pen.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bir şey vermek için 'lend', almak için 'borrow' kullanın

Q5: (A) I'm interested in learning English. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which word choice is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'interested in' + isim/gerund kullanın

Q6: (B) told `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She _____ me to be quiet.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dolaysız nesneyle 'tell', olmadan 'say' kullanın

Q7: (C) arrived `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'The train _____ at the station.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Planlı varış için 'arrive', gayri resmi varış için 'get' kullanın

Q8: (A) Both are correct depending on region. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence has the correct word choice?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Amerikan İngilizcesi: apartment, İngiliz İngilizcesi: flat

Q9: (D) passed `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct word choice: 'She _____ away last year.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Ölmek' için örtülü anlatım olarak 'pass away' kullanın

22.3. Preposition Errors

Q1: (C) in `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct preposition: 'I live _____ London.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Şehirler ve ülkeler için 'in' kullanın

Q2: (A) I'm interested in learning English. `Simple`

Question: "Which preposition is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'interested in' + isim/gerund kullanın

Q3: (A) on `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The book is _____ the table.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yüzeyler için 'on' kullanın

Q4: (C) on `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct preposition: 'She arrived _____ time.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dakiklik için 'on time' kullanın

Q5: (D) I arrived at 3 PM. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which preposition error is common?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Belirli saatler için 'at' kullanın

Q6: (D) of `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'I'm afraid _____ spiders.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Korkular ve fobiler için 'afraid of' kullanın

Q7: (A) in `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'She succeeded _____ her exam.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'succeed in' + isim kullanın

Q8: (C) I prefer tea to coffee. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence has the correct preposition?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karşılaştırma için 'prefer A to B' kullanın

Q9: (C) at `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct preposition: 'The plane took off _____ 8 PM.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Belirli saatler için 'at' kullanın

22.4. Article Errors

Q1: (A) an `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct article: 'I need _____ apple.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sesli harf sesleri önce 'an' kullanın

Q2: (D) She is a teacher. `Simple`

Question: "Which article usage is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ünsüz sesler önce ilk bahsette 'a' kullanın

Q3: (C) The `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ sun rises in the east.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Benzersiz isimler için 'the' kullanın

Q4: (D) school `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct article: 'I go to _____ every day.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel olarak eğitimden bahsederken 'school' için artikel kullanmayın

Q5: (B) I like music. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which article error is common?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel ifadelerde sayılamayan isimlerle artikel kullanmayın

Q6: (D) the `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She is _____ best student in the class.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Üstünlük dereceleriyle 'the' kullanın

Q7: (B) A `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: '_____ university education is important.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel ifadelerde tekil sayılabilir isimler için 'a' kullanın

Q8: (A) Education is important. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence has the correct article usage?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Genel ifadelerde sayılamayan isimlerle artikel kullanmayın

Q9: (A) an `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct article: 'I saw _____ accident on the way to work.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sesli harf sesi öncesinde 'an' kullanın

22.5. Spelling Errors

Q1: (A) eive `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct spelling: 'rec_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** C'den sonra hariç E'den önce I: receive

Q2: (A) necessary `Simple`

Question: "Which is the correct spelling?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'necessary' kelimesinde çift c, çift s

Q3: (A) ginning `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'be_____ + ing'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'begin' kelimesine -ing eklerken son n'yi ikiye katlayın

Q4: (A) date `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct spelling: 'accommo_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'accommodate' kelimesinde çift m, çift d

Q5: (C) embarrass `Intermediate`

Question: "Which spelling is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'embarrass' kelimesinde çift r, çift s

Q6: (B) ssed `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'confe_____ + ed'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'confess' kelimesine -ed eklerken son s'yi ikiye katlayın

Q7: (B) dent `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best option: 'indepen_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'independent' kelimesinde N'den önce E

Q8: (A) hierarchy `Advanced`

Question: "Which word is spelled correctly?"

💡 **Açıklama:** C'den sonra hariç E'den önce I: hierarchy

Q9: (D) ciation `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct spelling: 'pronoun_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'pronunciation' kelimesinde I'dan önce C

Business English

English for professional and workplace contexts

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4 Subtopics

Difficulty: Advanced (C1-C2)

Topics Covered:

- **Meeting Language** - Language for conducting meetings

- **Business Emails** - Formal email writing

- **Negotiation Language** - Language for business negotiations

- **Presentation Skills** - Giving effective presentations

23.1

23.1. Meeting Language

Language for conducting meetings

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct meeting opening: '_____ everyone to today's meeting.'

(A) Welcome   **(B)** Hey
(C) Hello   **(D)** Hi

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct way to start a meeting?

(A) Good morning, everyone. Shall we begin?
(B) Okay, let's do this thing.
(C) Hey guys, let's start this meeting.
(D) Alright, time to get this show on the road.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The purpose of this meeting is to _____ the new project.'

(A) go over   **(B)** chat about
(C) talk about   **(D)** discuss

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct phrase: '_____ on to the next item on the agenda.'

(A) Moving   **(B)** So
(C) Okay   **(D)** Next

Q5. Intermediate

Which sentence uses correct meeting language?

(A) I would like to propose a new approach to this issue.

(B) Let's try something else.
(C) I think we should try a different way of doing this.
(D) Maybe we could do this differently.

Q6. Intermediate

Identify the error: 'Any questions or comments?'

(A) Does anyone have any questions or comments?
(B) Any questions or comments?
(C) Got any questions?
(D) Questions anyone?

Q7. Advanced

Choose the most appropriate meeting phrase: '_____ , I believe this strategy will be effective.'
(A) Also
(B) And
(C) Furthermore
(D) Plus

Q8. Advanced

Which shows sophisticated meeting language?

(A) Save this for later.
(B) I would like to table this discussion for the next meeting.
(C) We can discuss this next time.
(D) Let's talk about this later.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct meeting phrase: 'To _____ , we have agreed on the following action points.'
(A) wrap up
(B) summarize
(C) sum up
(D) finish

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

23.2

23.2. Business Emails
Formal email writing

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Which is the most appropriate email opening for a formal business email?

(A) Dear Mr. Smith,   **(B)** Hi there!
(C) What's up?   **(D)** Hey John,

Q2. Simple

Choose the best subject line for requesting a meeting:

(A) Quick chat?
(B) Meeting Request - Project Discussion for Q4 Planning
(C) URGENT!!!
(D) Meeting

Q3. Simple

Complete the professional email closing: 'I look forward to _____ from you soon.'

(A) hearing   **(B)** heard
(C) to hear   **(D)** hear

Q4. Intermediate

Which phrase is most appropriate for requesting information in a business email?

(A) Tell me everything about...
(B) I want to know about...
(C) Give me the info about...
(D) I would be grateful if you could provide me with...

Q5. Intermediate

What is the correct way to apologize for a delay in a business email?

(A) My bad for taking so long.
(B) I was busy, that's why I'm late.
(C) I apologize for the delay in responding to your email.
(D) Sorry for being slow.

Q6. Intermediate

Identify the error in this email sentence: 'I am writing to enquire about the possibility of organizing a training session for our team next month.'

(A) 'next month' should be 'the next month'
(B) No error - the sentence is correct
(C) 'enquire' should be 'inquire'
(D) 'possibility of organizing' is wrong

Q7. Advanced

Which closing is most appropriate for a formal business email to someone you haven't met?

(A) Yours sincerely,   **(B)** Cheers,
(C) Best regards,   **(D)** Love,

Q8. Advanced

Which sentence demonstrates sophisticated business email language for declining a proposal?

(A) We don't like your idea.
(B) We're going to pass on this one.
(C) Your proposal is not good enough.
(D) After careful consideration, we regret to inform you that we will not be proceeding with your proposal at this time.

Q9. Advanced

Complete this advanced business email phrase: 'I would be remiss if I _____ to mention the exceptional work your team has done.'

(A) didn't   **(B)** won't
(C) failed   **(D)** forget

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

🎓 Hüseyin Demirtaş ile İngilizce

23.3

23.3. Negotiation Language

Language for business negotiations

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the most polite way to make an opening offer: 'I _____ to suggest...'

(A) need
(B) want
(C) must
(D) would like

Q2. Simple

Which phrase is best for expressing flexibility in negotiations?

(A) Take it or leave it.
(B) We might be able to consider...
(C) This is absolutely final.
(D) We will never accept...

Q3. Simple

Complete the diplomatic rejection: 'I'm afraid that _____ be possible.'

(A) won't
(B) can't
(C) isn't
(D) wouldn't

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the best way to ask for a concession: 'If we agree to _____, would you consider _____?'

(A) this deal; another deal
(B) your terms; reducing the price
(C) our demands; your demands
(D) nothing; everything

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which phrase best expresses a counter-offer?

(A) This is our final offer.   **(B)** You must accept...
(C) What if we proposed...?   **(D)** We demand that...

Q6. `Intermediate`

Identify the most professional way to express disagreement: 'I _____ see it differently.'

(A) completely   **(B)** tend to
(C) absolutely   **(D)** totally

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the most sophisticated way to summarize agreement: 'So, if I understand correctly...'

(A) you finally agree with us.
(B) this negotiation is over.
(C) we win and you lose.
(D) we've reached a mutual understanding on the key points.

Q8. `Advanced`

Which shows the most professional way to handle an impasse?

(A) Let's just forget the whole thing.
(B) Perhaps we could explore some alternative approaches to this issue.
(C) You're being unreasonable.
(D) This is going nowhere.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete the sophisticated closing statement: 'Assuming we can finalize these details, I believe we have the foundation for a _____ partnership.'

(A) good enough   **(B)** mutually beneficial
(C) temporary   **(D)** acceptable

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

23.4

23.4. Presentation Skills

Giving effective presentations

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct presentation opening: 'Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Today I will _____ our quarterly results.'

(A) present
(B) show
(C) tell
(D) give

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct way to start a presentation?

(A) Okay, so marketing, right?
(B) So, um, I guess I should start talking about marketing.
(C) Today, I would like to discuss our new marketing strategy.
(D) Alright, let's talk about this marketing thing.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'First, I will outline the main points. _____ , I will provide detailed analysis.'

(A) After
(B) Then
(C) Later
(D) Next

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct transition phrase: 'Now that we've seen the data, let's _____ the implications.'

(A) check out
(B) examine
(C) see
(D) look at

Q5. Intermediate

Which sentence uses correct presentation language?

(A) Check out this chart, sales are way up.
(B) Look at this chart, sales went up a lot.
(C) This chart shows sales are up big time.
(D) As you can see from this chart, sales have increased significantly.

Q6. Intermediate

Identify the error: 'So, um, the results were, like, really good.'

(A) The results were very positive.
(B) The results were kinda good, I think.
(C) So, um, the results were, like, really good.
(D) The results were, you know, pretty good.

Q7. Advanced

Choose the most appropriate presentation phrase: '_____ , I would like to thank you for your attention.'

(A) Well
(B) In conclusion
(C) Anyway
(D) So yeah

Q8. Advanced

Which shows sophisticated presentation language?

(A) We figured out three important strategies.
(B) To summarize the key points, we have identified three main strategies.
(C) So, basically, we found three main things to do.
(D) There are three main strategies we came up with.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct presentation phrase: 'I will now _____ on the methodology used in this study.'

(A) tell you more
(B) elaborate
(C) explain more
(D) go into detail

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ **Answer Key: Business English**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

23.1. Meeting Language

Q1: **(A) Welcome** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct meeting opening: '_____ everyone to today's meeting.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi toplantı açılışları için 'welcome' kullanın

Q2: **(A) Good morning, everyone. Shall we begin?** `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct way to start a meeting?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Toplantılarda resmi selamlaşmalar ve kibar dil kullanın

Q3: **(D) discuss** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The purpose of this meeting is to _____ the new project.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi toplantı amaçları için 'discuss' kullanın

Q4: **(A) Moving** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct phrase: '_____ on to the next item on the agenda.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gündem maddeleri arasında geçiş yapmak için 'moving on' kullanın

Q5: **(A) I would like to propose a new approach to this issue.** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which sentence uses correct meeting language?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Toplantılarda önerilerde bulunmak için resmi dil kullanın

Q6: (A) Does anyone have any questions or comments? Intermediate

Question: "Identify the error: 'Any questions or comments?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Toplantılarda tam cümleler ve kibar formlar kullanın

Q7: (C) Furthermore Advanced

Question: "Choose the most appropriate meeting phrase: '_____ , I believe this strategy will be effective.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi toplantılarda 'furthermore' gibi sofistike bağlaçlar kullanın

Q8: (B) I would like to table this discussion for the next meeting. Advanced

Question: "Which shows sophisticated meeting language?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Table a discussion' gibi resmi toplantı terminolojisi kullanın

Q9: (B) summarize Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct meeting phrase: 'To _____ , we have agreed on the following action points.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi toplantı sonuçları için 'summarize' kullanın

23.2. Business Emails

Q1: (A) Dear Mr. Smith, Simple

Question: "Which is the most appropriate email opening for a formal business email?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi iş e-postalarında profesyonel yazışma için 'Dear' kelimesini ve ardından unvan ve soyadı kullanmalısınız.

Q2: (B) Meeting Request - Project Discussion for Q4 Planning `Simple`

Question: "Choose the best subject line for requesting a meeting:"

💡 **Açıklama:** Konu satırları e-postanın amacı hakkında açık, spesifik ve bilgilendirici olmalıdır.

Q3: (A) hearing `Simple`

Question: "Complete the professional email closing: 'I look forward to _____ from you soon.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Look forward to' yapısından sonra gerund (fiil + -ing) gelir, bu yüzden 'hearing' doğrudur.

Q4: (D) I would be grateful if you could provide me with... `Intermediate`

Question: "Which phrase is most appropriate for requesting information in a business email?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu ifade iş yazışmaları için uygun olan kibar, resmi dil kullanır.

Q5: (C) I apologize for the delay in responding to your email. `Intermediate`

Question: "What is the correct way to apologize for a delay in a business email?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Profesyonel özürler resmi, spesifik olmalı ve bahane üretmeden sorumluluk almalıdır.

Q6: (B) No error - the sentence is correct `Intermediate`

Question: "Identify the error in this email sentence: 'I am writing to enquire about the possibility of organizing a training session for our team next month.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu cümle dilbilgisi açısından doğrudur ve uygun resmi iş dili kullanır.

Q7: (A) Yours sincerely, `Advanced`

Question: "Which closing is most appropriate for a formal business email to someone you haven't met?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Yours sincerely' en resmi kapanış ifadesidir, alıcının adını bildiğinizde ancak kişisel olarak tanışmadığınızda uygundur.

Q8: (D) After careful consideration, we regret to inform you that we will not be proceeding with your proposal at this time. `Advanced`

Question: "Which sentence demonstrates sophisticated business email language for declining a proposal?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu yanıt diplomatik, profesyonel olup reddi yumuşatırken karar konusunda net bir tutum sergiler.

Q9: (C) failed `Advanced`

Question: "Complete this advanced business email phrase: 'I would be remiss if I _____ to mention the exceptional work your team has done.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'I would be remiss if I failed to...' resmi yazışmalarda önemli bir şeyi kabul ettiğinizden emin olmak için sofistike bir yoldur.

23.3. Negotiation Language

Q1: (D) would like `Simple`

Question: "Choose the most polite way to make an opening offer: 'I _____ to suggest...'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Would like' iş müzakerelerinde 'want'tan daha kibar ve profesyoneldir.

Q2: (B) We might be able to consider... `Simple`

Question: "Which phrase is best for expressing flexibility in negotiations?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu ifade müzakere pozisyonunu korurken açıklık gösterir

Q3: **(D) wouldn't** `Simple`

Question: "Complete the diplomatic rejection: 'I'm afraid that _____ be possible.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Wouldn't' şartlı yapısını kullanmak reddi yumuşatır ve kibarlığı korur

Q4: **(B) your terms; reducing the price** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the best way to ask for a concession: 'If we agree to _____, would you consider _____?'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu yapı bir taviz karşılığında uzlaşma istekliliği gösterir

Q5: **(C) What if we proposed...?** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which phrase best expresses a counter-offer?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu çekingen dil çatışma yaratmak yerine tartışmaya davet eder

Q6: **(B) tend to** `Intermediate`

Question: "Identify the most professional way to express disagreement: 'I _____ see it differently.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Tend to' 'totally' veya 'completely' gibi mutlak terimlerden daha diplomatiktir

Q7: **(D) we've reached a mutual understanding on the key points.** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the most sophisticated way to summarize agreement: 'So, if I understand correctly...'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu ifade işbirliğini vurgular ve sonuçlandırmadan önce açıklığı sağlar

Q8: **(B) Perhaps we could explore some alternative approaches to this issue.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which shows the most professional way to handle an impasse?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu zorlukları kabul ederken çözüm odaklı yaklaşımı korur

Q9: **(B) mutually beneficial** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete the sophisticated closing statement: 'Assuming we can finalize these details, I believe we have the foundation for a _____ partnership.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bu ifade her iki taraf için uzun vadeli değeri vurgular, bu profesyonel müzakerelerde anahtar faktördür

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23.4. Presentation Skills

Q1: **(A) present** `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct presentation opening: 'Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Today I will _____ our quarterly results.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi sunum açılışları için 'present' kullanın

Q2: **(C) Today, I would like to discuss our new marketing strategy.** `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct way to start a presentation?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sunum açılışları için açık, resmi dil kullanın

Q3: **(B) Then** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'First, I will outline the main points. _____ , I will provide detailed analysis.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sunumlarda sıra göstermek için 'then' kullanın

Q4: **(B) examine** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct transition phrase: 'Now that we've seen the data, let's _____ the implications.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sunumlarda resmi analiz için 'examine' kullanın

Q5: (D) As you can see from this chart, sales have increased significantly.
Intermediate

Question: "Which sentence uses correct presentation language?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Görsel yardımcılara atıfta bulunurken resmi dil kullanın

Q6: (A) The results were very positive. **Intermediate**

Question: "Identify the error: 'So, um, the results were, like, really good.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sunumlarda dolgu kelimeler ve gayri resmi dilden kaçının

Q7: (B) In conclusion **Advanced**

Question: "Choose the most appropriate presentation phrase: '_____ , I would like to thank you for your attention.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'In conclusion' gibi sofistike kapanış ifadeleri kullanın

Q8: (B) To summarize the key points, we have identified three main strategies. **Advanced**

Question: "Which shows sophisticated presentation language?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sunumlarda resmi özetleme dili kullanın

Q9: (B) elaborate **Advanced**

Question: "Complete with correct presentation phrase: 'I will now _____ on the methodology used in this study.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sofistike sunum geçişleri için 'elaborate' kullanın

Listening Comprehension

Understanding spoken English

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Beginner (A1-A2)

Topics Covered:

- **Note Taking** - Taking effective notes while listening

- **Making Inferences** - Understanding implied meaning

- **Different Accents** - Understanding various English accents

24.1

24.1. Note Taking

Taking effective notes while listening

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct note-taking strategy: 'Write down _____ words and phrases.'

(A) every   **(B)** main
(C) key   **(D)** all

Q2. Simple

Which is an effective note-taking technique?

(A) Write complete sentences.
(B) Use abbreviations and symbols.
(C) Don't take notes, just listen.
(D) Copy everything word for word.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Listen for _____ ideas first.'

(A) all   **(B)** small
(C) main   **(D)** every

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct note-taking tip: 'Use _____ like + for 'and''

(A) symbols   **(B)** sentences
(C) words   **(D)** paragraphs

Q5. Intermediate

Which abbreviation is commonly used in note-taking?

(A) such as   **(B)** example
(C) for example   **(D)** e.g. (for example)

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'Leave spaces for _____ information.'
(A) every   **(B)** important
(C) all   **(D)** small

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best note-taking strategy: '_____ your notes with headings.'
(A) Do   **(B)** Make
(C) Write   **(D)** Organize

Q8. `Advanced`

Which is an effective note-taking method?

(A) Write everything in paragraphs.
(B) Don't use any structure.
(C) Only write what you understand completely.
(D) Use mind maps for complex information.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct note-taking technique: '_____ your notes after listening.'
(A) Look   **(B)** Review
(C) Read   **(D)** Check

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

24.2

24.2. Making Inferences

Understanding implied meaning

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct inference: 'The speaker says 'I'm so tired.' This means _____ rest.'
(A) likes **(B)** is
(C) wants **(D)** needs

Q2. Simple

Which is an example of making an inference?

(A) Only listening to familiar words.
(B) Asking the speaker to repeat everything.
(C) Understanding that 'It's freezing in here' means the speaker wants the heat turned up.
(D) Writing down every word the speaker says.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The speaker says 'Maybe another time.' This suggests _____ interested.'
(A) not **(B)** really
(C) very **(D)** quite

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct inference: 'The boss says 'We need to talk.' This probably means _____.'
(A) discussion **(B)** meeting
(C) chat **(D)** problem

Q5. Intermediate

Which inference is correct?

(A) When someone says 'That's interesting,' they are confused.
(B) When someone says 'That's interesting,' they definitely like it.
(C) When someone says 'That's interesting,' they want to buy it.
(D) When someone says 'That's interesting,' they might actually think it's boring.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The speaker says 'I suppose so.' This suggests _____ sure.'

(A) not
(B) very
(C) really
(D) quite

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best inference: 'The customer says 'The service was adequate.' This implies _____ impressed.'

(A) very
(B) not
(C) really
(D) quite

Q8. Advanced

Which is an example of reading between the lines?

(A) Asking for clarification on every sentence.
(B) Understanding that 'We can try that approach' means the speaker is not enthusiastic.
(C) Writing down exactly what the speaker says.
(D) Only focusing on literal meanings.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct inference: 'The speaker says 'That's one way to look at it.' This suggests _____.'

(A) agreement
(B) interest
(C) confusion
(D) disagreement

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

24.3

24.3. Different Accents

Understanding various English accents

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct accent characteristic: 'American English often _____ the 'r' sound.'

(A) emphasizes   **(B)** changes

(C) drops   **(D)** ignores

Q2. Simple

Which is a characteristic of British English?

(A) Pronounces 'dance' as 'dæns'
(B) Pronounces 'dance' as 'dahnce'
(C) Pronounces 'dance' as 'dants'
(D) Pronounces 'dance' as 'dantse'

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Australian English has a _____ accent.'

(A) drawling   **(B)** fast

(C) clear   **(D)** sharp

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct accent feature: 'Indian English often _____ all letters clearly.'

(A) pronounces   **(B)** drops

(C) changes   **(D)** adds

Q5. **Intermediate**

Which accent characteristic is correct?

(A) Scottish English has no 'r' sound.
(B) Scottish English has a rolling 'r' sound.
(C) Scottish English has a silent 'r'.
(D) Scottish English drops the 'r' sound.

Q6. **Intermediate**

Complete: 'Canadian English often uses _____ at the end of sentences.'

(A) right   **(B)** huh
(C) eh   **(D)** okay

Q7. **Advanced**

Choose the best accent description: 'Traditional Boston English is known for _____ the 'r' sound.'

(A) rolling   **(B)** emphasizing
(C) dropping   **(D)** adding

Q8. **Advanced**

Which is a characteristic of Southern American English?

(A) Very fast speech with dropped consonants.
(B) Sharp, clear pronunciation of all sounds.
(C) British-style pronunciation.
(D) Slower speech rate and drawn-out vowels.

Q9. **Advanced**

Complete with correct accent feature: 'Irish English often has a _____ quality to vowel sounds.'

(A) nasal   **(B)** harsh
(C) flat   **(D)** lilting

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

> ✅ **Answer Key: Listening Comprehension**
> Complete answers with detailed explanations

24.1. Note Taking

Q1: (C) key `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct note-taking strategy: 'Write down _____ words and phrases.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Not alırken her kelimeye değil, anahtar kelimelere odaklanın

Q2: (B) Use abbreviations and symbols. `Simple`

Question: "Which is an effective note-taking technique?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kısaltmalar sözlü İngilizce'ye yetişmenize yardımcı olur

Q3: (C) main `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Listen for _____ ideas first.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Not alırken ana fikirlere odaklanın

Q4: (A) symbols `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct note-taking tip: 'Use _____ like + for 'and''"

💡 **Açıklama:** Semboller tam kelimelerden daha hızlı yazmanıza yardımcı olur

Q5: (D) e.g. (for example) `Intermediate`

Question: "Which abbreviation is commonly used in note-taking?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yaygın kısaltmalar: e.g., i.e., etc., vs.

Q6: (B) important `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Leave spaces for _____ information.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sonradan önemli detaylar eklemek için yer bırakın

Q7: (D) Organize `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best note-taking strategy: '_____ your notes with headings.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Notları düzenlemek için başlık ve alt başlıklar kullanın

Q8: (D) Use mind maps for complex information. `Advanced`

Question: "Which is an effective note-taking method?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zihin haritası karmaşık bilgileri görsel olarak düzenlemeye yardımcı olur

Q9: (B) Review `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct note-taking technique: '_____ your notes after listening.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Dinleme hemen sonrasında notları gözden geçirin ve düzenleyin

24.2. Making Inferences

Q1: (D) needs `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct inference: 'The speaker says 'I'm so tired.' This means _____ rest.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bağlam ve tondan anlam çıkarın

Q2: (C) Understanding that 'It's freezing in here' means the speaker wants the heat turned up. `Simple`

Question: "Which is an example of making an inference?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Inference'lar üstkapalı anlamı anlamaya yardımcı olur

Q3: (A) not `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The speaker says 'Maybe another time.' This suggests _____ interested.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kibarca reddedilen cevaplardan anlam çıkarın

Q4: (D) problem `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct inference: 'The boss says 'We need to talk.' This probably means _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bağlam ve tondan ciddiyet çıkarın

Q5: (D) When someone says 'That's interesting,' they might actually think it's boring. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which inference is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Alaylı konuşmayı ve üstkapalı anlamları anlayın

Q6: (A) not `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The speaker says 'I suppose so.' This suggests _____ sure.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tereddütlü dilden belirsizlik çıkarın

Q7: (B) not `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best inference: 'The customer says 'The service was adequate.' This implies _____ impressed.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'adequate' kelimesinin sık sık 'zar zor kabul edilebilir' anlamına geldiğini anlayın

Q8: (B) Understanding that 'We can try that approach' means the speaker is not enthusiastic. `Advanced`

Question: "Which is an example of reading between the lines?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gerçek hisleri anlamak için satır aralarını okuyun

Q9: (D) disagreement `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct inference: 'The speaker says 'That's one way to look at it.' This suggests _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Diplomatik dilden anlaşmazlık çıkarın

24.3. Different Accents

Q1: (A) emphasizes `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct accent characteristic: 'American English often _____ the 'r' sound.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** American English rhotic'dır ve 'car' ve 'better' gibi kelimelerde 'r' sesini vurgular

Q2: (B) Pronounces 'dance' as 'dahnce' `Simple`

Question: "Which is a characteristic of British English?"

💡 **Açıklama:** British English genellikle daha uzun ünlü seslere sahiptir

Q3: (A) drawling `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Australian English has a _____ accent.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Australian English sık sık yavaş konuşma olarak tanımlanır

Q4: (A) pronounces `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct accent feature: 'Indian English often _____ all letters clearly.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Indian English ünsüzleri sık sık daha net telaffuz eder

Q5: (B) Scottish English has a rolling 'r' sound. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which accent characteristic is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Scottish English titrek 'r' sesleriyle bilinir

Q6: (C) eh `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Canadian English often uses _____ at the end of sentences.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Canadian English question tag olarak 'eh' kullanılır

Q7: (C) dropping `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best accent description: 'Traditional Boston English is known for _____ the 'r' sound.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Geleneksel Boston English'i (ve diğer bazı New England aksanları) non-rhotic'tır ve 'r' seslerini düşürür

Q8: (D) Slower speech rate and drawn-out vowels. `Advanced`

Question: "Which is a characteristic of Southern American English?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Güney Amerika İngilizce'si daha yavaş, daha melodik konuşmayla bilinir

Q9: (D) lilting `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct accent feature: 'Irish English often has a _____ quality to vowel sounds.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Irish English ayırt edici melodik tonlaması ve müzikal ünlü desenleriyle bilinir

Reading Comprehension

Understanding written English

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Beginner (A1-A2)

Topics Covered:

- **Skimming and Scanning** - Quick reading techniques

- **Different Text Types** - Understanding various reading materials

- **Vocabulary in Context** - Understanding word meaning from context

25.1

25.1. Skimming and Scanning

Quick reading techniques

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct reading technique: '_____ is reading quickly to get the main idea.'
(A) Reading **(B)** Scanning
(C) Skimming **(D)** Studying

Q2. Simple

Which is an example of scanning?

(A) Reading a magazine article carefully.
(B) Reading a novel from beginning to end.
(C) Looking for a specific name in a phone book.
(D) Studying a textbook chapter.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Use _____ and subheadings when skimming.'
(A) words **(B)** sentences
(C) headings **(D)** paragraphs

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct technique: '_____ for dates and numbers in a text.'
(A) Study **(B)** Read
(C) Scan **(D)** Skim

Q5. Intermediate
Which skimming technique is correct?

(A) Read the first and last paragraphs carefully.
(B) Only read the middle of the text.
(C) Ignore the introduction and conclusion.
(D) Read every word in the middle paragraphs.

Q6. **Intermediate**

Complete: '_____ words can help you understand the main topic.'
(A) Underlined   **(B)** Small
(C) Bold   **(D)** Italic

Q7. **Advanced**

Choose the best skimming strategy: '_____ the content from the title and headings.'
(A) Assume   **(B)** Guess
(C) Predict   **(D)** Think

Q8. **Advanced**

Which is an effective scanning technique?
(A) Only look at pictures and ignore the text.
(B) Close your eyes and try to remember the text.
(C) Use your finger to guide your eyes across the page.
(D) Read every word slowly and carefully.

Q9. **Advanced**

Complete with correct technique: '_____ the text before detailed reading.'
(A) Ignore   **(B)** Avoid
(C) Preview   **(D)** Skip

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

25.2

25.2. Different Text Types

Understanding various reading materials

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Complete with correct text type: '_____ give opinions about books, movies, or products.'

(A) Reports **(B)** Maps
(C) Reviews **(D)** Lists

Q2. Simple

Which is a characteristic of academic texts?

(A) They use lots of slang and idioms.
(B) They are written like conversations.
(C) They use formal language and complex vocabulary.
(D) They use simple, everyday language.

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ books tell made-up stories.'
(A) Academic **(B)** Fiction
(C) News **(D)** Non-fiction

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct text type: '_____ tell you how to do something.'
(A) Instructions **(B)** Jokes
(C) Stories **(D)** Poems

Q5. Intermediate

Which text type uses persuasive language?

(A) News reports and weather forecasts.
(B) Recipes and instruction manuals.
(C) Advertisements and opinion articles.
(D) Timetables and schedules.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: '_____ tell the life story of a person.'

(A) Recipes   **(B)** Biographies
(C) Maps   **(D)** Menus

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best text type description: '_____ texts explain how things work.'

(A) Humorous   **(B)** Technical
(C) Emotional   **(D)** Creative

Q8. Advanced

Which is a characteristic of literary texts?

(A) They use figurative language and imagery.
(B) They focus only on current events.
(C) They use only factual information.
(D) They avoid descriptive language.

Q9. Advanced

Complete: '_____ texts provide factual information about real events or topics.'

(A) Poetry   **(B)** Non-fiction
(C) Drama   **(D)** Fiction

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

25.3

25.3. Vocabulary in Context

Understanding word meaning from context

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct context clue: 'The word 'rapid' in 'rapid river' means _____.'

(A) slow
(B) deep
(C) fast
(D) wide

Q2. Simple

Which is an example of using context clues?

(A) Only reading words you already know.
(B) Skipping words you don't understand.
(C) Looking up every unknown word in a dictionary.
(D) Reading 'The athlete was exhausted after the marathon' to understand 'exhausted' means very tired.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Use _____ and antonyms as context clues.'

(A) titles
(B) definitions
(C) synonyms
(D) pictures

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct context strategy: 'Read the _____ before and after the unknown word.'

(A) sentence
(B) page
(C) word
(D) letter

Q5. Intermediate

Which context clue type is this: 'The word 'frugal' means economical, unlike 'wasteful"

(A) Example   **(B)** Antonym
(C) Synonym   **(D)** Definition

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: '_____ in the text can help explain difficult words.'

(A) Titles   **(B)** Examples
(C) Headings   **(D)** Pictures

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best context strategy: '_____ meaning from word parts like prefixes and suffixes.'

(A) Guess   **(B)** Think
(C) Assume   **(D)** Predict

Q8. Advanced

Which is an effective context clue technique?

(A) Only read familiar words.
(B) Ignore all unfamiliar words.
(C) Stop reading when you encounter unknown words.
(D) Look for signal words like 'such as', 'for example', 'including'.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct context technique: '_____ the paragraph to understand the word's meaning.'

(A) Skip   **(B)** Ignore
(C) Reread   **(D)** Delete

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ Answer Key: Reading Comprehension

Complete answers with detailed explanations

25.1. Skimming and Scanning

Q1: (C) Skimming `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct reading technique: '_____ is reading quickly to get the main idea.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Skimming bir metnin genel fikrini anlamak içindir

Q2: (C) Looking for a specific name in a phone book. `Simple`

Question: "Which is an example of scanning?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Scanning belirli bilgiyi hızlıca bulmak içindir

Q3: (C) headings `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Use _____ and subheadings when skimming.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Başlıklar skimming yaparken yapıyı anlamaya yardımcı olur

Q4: (C) Scan `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct technique: '_____ for dates and numbers in a text.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tarihler ve sayılar gibi belirli gerçekler için scan yapın

Q5: (A) Read the first and last paragraphs carefully. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which skimming technique is correct?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İlk ve son paragraflar genellikle ana fikirleri içerir

Q6: (C) Bold `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ words can help you understand the main topic.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kalın yazılı kelimeler genellikle önemli kavramları vurgular

Q7: (C) Predict `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best skimming strategy: '_____ the content from the title and headings.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Metnin ne hakkında olacağını anlamak için tahmin kullanın

Q8: (C) Use your finger to guide your eyes across the page. `Advanced`

Question: "Which is an effective scanning technique?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Parmakla rehberlik etmek scanning yaparken dikkati odaklamaya yardımcı olur

Q9: (C) Preview `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct technique: '_____ the text before detailed reading.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Önizleme genel yapıyı anlamaya yardımcı olur

25.2. Different Text Types

Q1: (C) Reviews `Simple`

Question: "Complete with correct text type: '_____ give opinions about books, movies, or products.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Reviews kişisel görüşler ve değerlendirmeler sağlar

Q2: (C) They use formal language and complex vocabulary. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a characteristic of academic texts?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Akademik metinler resmidir ve uzmanlaşmış kelime hazinesi kullanır

Q3: (B) Fiction `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ books tell made-up stories.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Fiction romanlar, kısa hikayeler ve kurgu içeriği içerir

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Q4: (A) Instructions `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct text type: '_____ tell you how to do something.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Talimatlar adım adım rehberlik sağlar

Q5: (C) Advertisements and opinion articles. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which text type uses persuasive language?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İkna edici metinler okuyucuyu bir şeye ikna etmeye çalışır

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Q6: (B) Biographies `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ tell the life story of a person.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Biyografiler gerçek insanların yaşam hikayeleridir

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Q7: (B) Technical `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best text type description: '_____ texts explain how things work.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Teknik metinler süreçlerin ayrıntılı açıklamalarını sağlar

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Q8: (A) They use figurative language and imagery. `Advanced`

Question: "Which is a characteristic of literary texts?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Edebi metinler yaratıcı dil ve edebi araçlar kullanır

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Q9: (B) Non-fiction `Advanced`

Question: "Complete: '_____ texts provide factual information about real events or topics.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kurgu dışı metinler gerçek olaylar, olgular ve bilgilerle ilgilenir

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25.3. Vocabulary in Context

Q1: (C) fast `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct context clue: 'The word 'rapid' in 'rapid river' means _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bağlam ipuçları çevredeki kelimelerden kelime anlamını belirlemeye yardımcı olur

Q2: (D) Reading 'The athlete was exhausted after the marathon' to understand 'exhausted' means very tired. `Simple`

Question: "Which is an example of using context clues?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bağlam ipuçları sözlük kullanmadan anlam tahmin etmeye yardımcı olur

Q3: (C) synonyms `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Use _____ and antonyms as context clues.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Eşanlamlı ve zıt anlamlı kelimeler anlamı netleyştirmeye yardımcı olur

Q4: (A) sentence `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct context strategy: 'Read the _____ before and after the unknown word.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çevredeki cümleleri okumak bağlam sağlar

Q5: (B) Antonym `Intermediate`

Question: "Which context clue type is this: 'The word 'frugal' means economical, unlike 'wasteful''"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zıt anlamlı kelimeler bağlam ipucu olarak karşıt anlamlar sağlar

Q6: (B) Examples `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ in the text can help explain difficult words.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Örnekler kelime anlamlarını açıklar ve netleyştirir

Q7: (D) Predict `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best context strategy: '_____ meaning from word parts like prefixes and suffixes.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kelime parçaları bağlamda anlam tahmin etmeye yardımcı olabilir

Q8: (D) Look for signal words like 'such as', 'for example', 'including'. `Advanced`

Question: "Which is an effective context clue technique?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sinyal kelimeler genellikle anlamları netleyştiren örnekleri tanıtır

Q9: (C) Reread `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct context technique: '_____ the paragraph to understand the word's meaning.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Yeniden okuma anlama için daha iyi bağlam sağlar

Writing Skills

Effective written communication

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Beginner (A1-A2)

Topics Covered:

- **Paragraph Structure** - Topic sentences, supporting details, conclusions

- **Essay Writing** - Structured essay composition

- **Coherence and Cohesion** - Linking ideas in writing

26.1

26.1. Paragraph Structure

Topic sentences, supporting details, conclusions

Difficulty: Beginner

🗒 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct paragraph element: '_____ sentence introduces the main idea.'

(A) Detail **(B)** Concluding
(C) Topic **(D)** Supporting

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct paragraph structure?

(A) No specific structure needed
(B) Topic sentence → Supporting details → Concluding sentence
(C) Concluding sentence → Topic sentence → Supporting details
(D) Supporting details → Concluding sentence → Topic sentence

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ details explain the topic sentence.'

(A) Concluding **(B)** Main
(C) Topic **(D)** Supporting

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct paragraph element: '_____ sentence summarizes the paragraph.'

(A) Detail **(B)** Concluding
(C) Topic **(D)** Supporting

Q5. Intermediate

Which is an effective topic sentence?

(A) Exercise is good.
(B) I like exercise.
(C) People exercise.
(D) There are many reasons why people exercise.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Use _____ to support your main idea.'

(A) examples
(B) words
(C) sentences
(D) paragraphs

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best paragraph strategy: '_____ means all sentences relate to the topic.'

(A) Style
(B) Unity
(C) Format
(D) Length

Q8. Advanced

Which is an effective concluding sentence?

(A) Exercise is important.
(B) That's why exercise matters.
(C) In conclusion, regular exercise improves both physical and mental health.
(D) People should exercise.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct paragraph element: '_____ connect ideas between sentences.'

(A) Sentences
(B) Transitions
(C) Ideas
(D) Words

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

26.2

26.2. Essay Writing

Structured essay composition

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct essay structure: '_____ comes first.'

(A) Introduction **(B)** Conclusion
(C) Body **(D)** Title

Q2. Simple

Which is a correct essay structure?

(A) Body paragraphs → Conclusion → Introduction
(B) Conclusion → Introduction → Body paragraphs
(C) No specific structure needed
(D) Introduction → Body paragraphs → Conclusion

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The _____ paragraphs develop the main ideas.'

(A) body **(B)** main
(C) supporting **(D)** detail

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct essay element: '_____ statement expresses the main argument.'

(A) Topic **(B)** Supporting
(C) Detail **(D)** Thesis

Q5. Intermediate

Which is an effective introduction strategy?

(A) Start with the conclusion.
(B) Start with detailed examples.
(C) Start with the thesis statement immediately.
(D) Start with a general statement, then become more specific.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Use _____ to support your arguments.'
(A) evidence   **(B)** words
(C) paragraphs   **(D)** sentences

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best essay strategy: '_____ your essay before writing.'
(A) Write   **(B)** Edit
(C) Outline   **(D)** Read

Q8. Advanced

Which is an effective conclusion strategy?

(A) Start with 'In conclusion' and repeat the introduction.
(B) Restate the thesis in different words and summarize main points.
(C) Introduce new arguments.
(D) End abruptly without summarizing.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct essay element: '_____ can make your essay stronger.'
(A) Counterarguments   **(B)** Opinions
(C) Examples   **(D)** Facts

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

26.3

26.3. Coherence and Cohesion

Linking ideas in writing

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct cohesive device: 'The study was conducted. _____ , the results were analyzed.'

(A) Later
(B) Then
(C) After that
(D) Next

Q2. Simple

Which sentence shows good coherence?

(A) The methodology was sound. Therefore, the results are reliable.
(B) The methodology was sound. But the results are reliable.
(C) The methodology was sound. The results are reliable.
(D) The methodology was sound. So the results are reliable.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The participants were selected randomly. _____ , the control group was chosen using the same criteria.'

(A) Too
(B) Same
(C) Also
(D) Similarly

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct reference word: 'The researchers used a new method. _____ method proved effective.'

(A) Those
(B) That
(C) These
(D) This

Q5. Intermediate

Which paragraph shows good cohesion?

(A) Previous studies have limitations. The validity is affected. So this study addresses gaps.
(B) Previous studies have limitations. This affects validity. This study addresses gaps.
(C) Previous studies have limitations. These limitations affect their validity. Therefore, this study addresses these gaps.
(D) Previous studies have limitations. They affect validity. This study addresses gaps.

Q6. Intermediate

Identify the error: 'The data was collected. It was analyzed. The results were significant.'

(A) The data was collected. Subsequently, it was analyzed. Consequently, the results were significant.
(B) The data was collected. It was analyzed. The results were significant.
(C) The data was collected. After that it was analyzed. The results were significant.
(D) The data was collected. Then it was analyzed. So the results were significant.

Q7. Advanced

Choose the most appropriate cohesive structure: 'The theory has been widely accepted. _____ , recent evidence challenges this view.'
(A) However   **(B)** Notwithstanding
(C) But   **(D)** Although

Q8. Advanced

Which shows sophisticated paragraph cohesion?

(A) The literature review revealed significant gaps in current research. These gaps necessitated a new approach. This approach was adopted in the present study. The aforementioned approach proved effective.
(B) The literature review had gaps. We needed a new approach. This approach was used. It was effective.
(C) The literature review revealed gaps. A new approach was needed. This approach was adopted. It proved effective.
(D) The literature review showed gaps. So we needed a new approach. We used this approach. It worked well.

Q9. **Advanced**

Complete with correct cohesive device: 'The findings were unexpected. _____ , the interpretation required careful consideration.'

(A) So
(B) Thus
(C) Therefore
(D) Correspondingly

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

> ## ✅ Answer Key: Writing Skills
> Complete answers with detailed explanations

26.1. Paragraph Structure

Q1: (C) Topic `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct paragraph element: '_____ sentence introduces the main idea.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Konu cümlesi paragrafın ana fikrini belirtir

Q2: (B) Topic sentence → Supporting details → Concluding sentence `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct paragraph structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İyi paragrafların net bir yapısı vardır

Q3: (D) Supporting `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ details explain the topic sentence.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Destekleyici ayrıntılar kanıt ve örnekler sağlar

---

Q4: (B) Concluding `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct paragraph element: '_____ sentence summarizes the paragraph.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sonuç cümlesi paragrafın ana fikrini özetler

Q5: (D) There are many reasons why people exercise. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is an effective topic sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İyi konu cümleleri spesifiktir ve paragrafın neyi kapsayacağını belirtir

---

Q6: (A) examples `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Use _____ to support your main idea.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Örnekler yazınızı daha ikna edici ve anlaşılır kılar

Q7: (B) Unity `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best paragraph strategy: '_____ means all sentences relate to the topic.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Paragraf birliği tüm cümlelerin ana fikri desteklemesini sağlar

Q8: (C) In conclusion, regular exercise improves both physical and mental health. `Advanced`

Question: "Which is an effective concluding sentence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İyi sonuç cümleleri ana fikri farklı kelimelerle yeniden ifade eder

Q9: (B) Transitions `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct paragraph element: '_____ connect ideas between sentences.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'However', 'therefore', 'in addition' gibi geçiş kelimeleri fikirleri bağlar

26.2. Essay Writing

Q1: (A) Introduction `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct essay structure: '_____ comes first.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Makaleler genellikle giriş ile başlar

Q2: (D) Introduction → Body paragraphs → Conclusion `Simple`

Question: "Which is a correct essay structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Standart makale yapısının üç ana bölümü vardır

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Q3: (A) body `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The _____ paragraphs develop the main ideas.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Gövde paragrafları ana içeriği ve argümanları içerir

---

Q4: (D) Thesis `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct essay element: '_____ statement expresses the main argument.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tez cümlesi makalenin ana argümanını sunar

Q5: (D) Start with a general statement, then become more specific. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is an effective introduction strategy?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İyi girişler genelden özele doğru ilerler

Q6: (A) evidence `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Use _____ to support your arguments.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kanıtlar argümanları daha ikna edici kılar

Q7: (C) Outline `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best essay strategy: '_____ your essay before writing.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ana hatlarla planlama makale organizasyonunu iyileştirir

---

Q8: **(B) Restate the thesis in different words and summarize main points.**
Advanced

Question: "Which is an effective conclusion strategy?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İyi sonuçlar ana argümanı güçlendirir

Q9: **(A) Counterarguments** **Advanced**

Question: "Complete with correct essay element: '_____ can make your essay stronger.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karşı argümanları ele almak düşünceli analiz gösterir

26.3. Coherence and Cohesion

Q1: **(D) Next** **Simple**

Question: "Choose the correct cohesive device: 'The study was conducted. _____ , the results were analyzed.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Akademik yazımda sıra göstermek için 'next' kullanın

Q2: **(A) The methodology was sound. Therefore, the results are reliable.**
Simple

Question: "Which sentence shows good coherence?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Mantıksal ilişkileri göstermek için bağlaçlar kullanın

Q3: **(D) Similarly** **Simple**

Question: "Complete: 'The participants were selected randomly. _____ , the control group was chosen using the same criteria.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Fikirler arasında karşılaştırma göstermek için 'similarly' kullanın

Q4: (D) This `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct reference word: 'The researchers used a new method. _____ method proved effective.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Hemen önce belirtilen tekil isimlere atıfta bulunmak için 'this' kullanın

Q5: (C) Previous studies have limitations. These limitations affect their validity. Therefore, this study addresses these gaps. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which paragraph shows good cohesion?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Fikirleri bağlamak için bağlaçlar ve referans kelimeler kullanın

Q6: (A) The data was collected. Subsequently, it was analyzed. Consequently, the results were significant. `Intermediate`

Question: "Identify the error: 'The data was collected. It was analyzed. The results were significant.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Mantıksal akışı iyileştirmek için bağlaçlar ekleyin

Q7: (B) Notwithstanding `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the most appropriate cohesive structure: 'The theory has been widely accepted. _____ , recent evidence challenges this view.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zıtlık için 'notwithstanding' gibi sofistike bağlaçlar kullanın

Q8: (A) The literature review revealed significant gaps in current research. These gaps necessitated a new approach. This approach was adopted in the present study. The aforementioned approach proved effective. `Advanced`

Question: "Which shows sophisticated paragraph cohesion?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Paragraflar boyunca resmi referans kelimeler ve bağlayıcı araçlar kullanın

Q9: (D) Correspondingly `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct cohesive device: 'The findings were unexpected. _____ , the interpretation required careful consideration.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Fikirler arasında paralel ilişki göstermek için 'correspondingly' kullanın

Word Formation

How English builds new words using prefixes, suffixes, and other processes

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4 Subtopics

Difficulty: Intermediate (B1-B2)

Topics Covered:

- **Prefixes** - Common prefixes and their meanings

- **Suffixes** - Common suffixes and their meanings

- **Compound Words** - Words formed by combining two or more words

- **Conversion** - Changing word class without changing form

27.1

27.1. Prefixes

Common prefixes and their meanings

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct prefix: '_____ + happy = unhappy'

(A) dis **(B)** in
(C) mis **(D)** un

Q2. Simple

Which prefix means 'not'?

(A) re- (rewrite, redo) **(B)** in- (invisible, incapable)
(C) pre- (preview, predict) **(D)** sub- (subway, submarine)

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ + do = redo'

(A) dis **(B)** pre
(C) re **(D)** un

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct prefix: '_____ + agree = disagree'

(A) un **(B)** dis
(C) mis **(D)** in

Q5. Intermediate

Which prefix means 'before'?

(A) inter- (international, interact)
(B) trans- (transport, translate)
(C) post- (postpone, postgraduate)

(D) pre- (preview, predict, prepare)

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: '_____ + understand = misunderstand'

(A) mis   **(B)** dis
(C) in   **(D)** un

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best prefix: '_____ + cook = overcook'

(A) super   **(B)** over
(C) hyper   **(D)** under

Q8. Advanced

Which prefix means 'between' or 'among'?

(A) intra- (intranet, intravenous)
(B) inter- (international, interact, internet)
(C) extra- (extraordinary, extraterrestrial)
(D) ultra- (ultrasound, ultraviolet)

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct prefix: '_____ + clockwise = anticlockwise'

(A) anti   **(B)** contra
(C) counter   **(D)** de

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

27.2

27.2. Suffixes

Common suffixes and their meanings

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct suffix: 'act _____ = actor'

(A) er
(B) or
(C) ist
(D) ian

Q2. Simple

Which suffix makes adjectives meaning 'full of'?

(A) -less (careless, useless, hopeless)
(B) -ous (dangerous, famous, nervous)
(C) -ful (careful, beautiful, helpful)
(D) -able (comfortable, suitable, reliable)

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'create _____ = creation'

(A) ment
(B) ness
(C) ity
(D) ion

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct suffix: 'develop _____ = development'

(A) ment
(B) ence
(C) ation
(D) ion

Q5. Intermediate

Which suffix makes nouns meaning 'state of being'?

(A) -ship (friendship, leadership, membership)

(B) -dom (freedom, kingdom, wisdom)
(C) -hood (childhood, neighborhood, brotherhood)
(D) -ness (happiness, kindness, sickness)

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'real _____ = realize'

(A) ize   **(B)** ify
(C) ate   **(D)** ise

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best suffix: 'electric _____ = electricity'

(A) ation   **(B)** ity
(C) ment   **(D)** ness

Q8. Advanced

Which suffix makes verbs meaning 'to make'?

(A) -ate (activate, motivate, concentrate)
(B) -ify (simplify, clarify, identify)
(C) -ize (modernize, realize, criticize)
(D) -en (strengthen, soften, shorten)

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct suffix: 'child _____ = childhood'

(A) hood   **(B)** dom
(C) ship   **(D)** ness

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

27.3

27.3. Compound Words

Words formed by combining two or more words

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct compound word: '_____ + _____ = blackboard'

(A) blackboard **(B)** black board
(C) boardblack **(D)** black-board

Q2. Simple

Which is a compound noun?

(A) peanut butter (peanut + butter)
(B) swimming pool (swimming + pool)
(C) toothbrush (tooth + brush)
(D) All of the above

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ + _____ = homework'

(A) home-work **(B)** homework
(C) workhome **(D)** home work

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct compound adjective: '_____ + _____ = well-known'

(A) known-well **(B)** known well
(C) well known **(D)** well-known

Q5. Intermediate

Which is a compound verb?

(A) babysit (baby + sit)   **(B)** understand (under + stand)
(C) All of the above   **(D)** overlook (over + look)

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: '_____ + _____ = part-time'

(A) time part   **(B)** part time
(C) time-part   **(D)** part-time

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best compound word: '_____ + _____ + _____ = mother-in-law'

(A) law mother in   **(B)** mother-in-law
(C) motherinlaw   **(D)** mother in law

Q8. Advanced

Which is a compound preposition?

(A) All of the above   **(B)** according to (according + to)
(C) because of (because + of)   **(D)** in front of (in + front + of)

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct compound word: '_____ + _____ = self-confident'

(A) self-confident   **(B)** self confident
(C) confident-self   **(D)** confident self

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

27.4

27.4. Conversion

Changing word class without changing form

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct conversion: '_____ bottle → _____ bottle'

(A) bottle (verb) → bottle (noun)　　**(B)** same word
(C) bottle (noun) → bottle (verb)　　**(D)** different words

Q2. Simple

Which is an example of conversion?

(A) teach (verb) → teacher (noun)
(B) happy (adjective) → happiness (noun)
(C) quick (adjective) → quickly (adverb)
(D) email (noun) → email (verb)

Q3. Simple

Complete: '_____ butter → _____ butter'

(A) butter (noun) → butter (verb)　　**(B)** butter (verb) → butter (noun)
(C) same meaning　　**(D)** different meaning

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct conversion: '_____ empty → _____ empty'

(A) same form
(B) empty (verb) → empty (adjective)
(C) different form
(D) empty (adjective) → empty (verb)

Q5. `Intermediate`

Which is a common conversion pattern?

(A) Noun → Verb (bottle, email, google)
(B) Verb → Adjective (run → running)
(C) Adjective → Adverb (quick → quickly)
(D) Adverb → Noun (quickly → quickness)

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: '_____ walk → _____ walk'

(A) walk (noun) → walk (verb)   **(B)** different word
(C) walk (verb) → walk (noun)   **(D)** same word

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best conversion: '_____ text → _____ text'

(A) different meaning   **(B)** text (verb) → text (noun)
(C) text (noun) → text (verb)   **(D)** same meaning

Q8. `Advanced`

Which is an example of adjective to noun conversion?

(A) quick (adjective) → quick (noun)
(B) tall (adjective) → tall (noun)
(C) happy (adjective) → happy (noun)
(D) daily (adjective) → daily (noun)

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct conversion: '_____ down → _____ down'

(A) down (adverb) → down (adjective)
(B) down (adjective) → down (adverb)
(C) same word
(D) different word

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ Answer Key: Word Formation

Complete answers with detailed explanations

27.1. Prefixes

Q1: (D) un `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct prefix: '_____ + happy = unhappy'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Un-' ön eki 'değil' anlamına gelir ve sıfatlarla kullanılır

Q2: (B) in- (invisible, incapable) `Simple`

Question: "Which prefix means 'not'?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'In-' ön eki 'değil' anlamına gelir ve takip eden harfe göre 'im-', 'il-', 'ir-' şeklinde değişebilir

Q3: (C) re `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ + do = redo'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Re-' ön eki 'tekrar' veya 'geri' anlamına gelir

Q4: (B) dis `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct prefix: '_____ + agree = disagree'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Dis-' ön eki 'değil' veya 'zıttı' anlamına gelir

Q5: (D) pre- (preview, predict, prepare) `Intermediate`

Question: "Which prefix means 'before'?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Pre-' ön eki zaman veya sıralama bakımından 'önce' anlamına gelir

Q6: (A) mis `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ + understand = misunderstand'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Mis-' ön eki 'yanlış' veya 'kötü' anlamına gelir

Q7: (B) over `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best prefix: '_____ + cook = overcook'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Over-' ön eki 'fazla' veya 'aşırı' anlamına gelir

Q8: (B) inter- (international, interact, internet) `Advanced`

Question: "Which prefix means 'between' or 'among'?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Inter-' ön eki 'arası' veya 'arasında' anlamına gelir

Q9: (A) anti `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct prefix: '_____ + clockwise = anticlockwise'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Anti-' ön eki 'karşı' veya 'zıt' anlamına gelir

27.2. Suffixes

Q1: (B) or `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct suffix: 'act _____ = actor'"

💡 **Açıklama:** '-or' son eki 'bir şeyi yapan kişi' anlamında isimler türetir

Q2: (C) -ful (careful, beautiful, helpful) `Simple`

Question: "Which suffix makes adjectives meaning 'full of'?"

💡 **Açıklama:** '-ful' son eki 'dolu' veya 'özelliğine sahip' anlamına gelir

Q3: (D) ion `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'create _____ = creation'"

💡 **Açıklama:** '-ion' son eki fiillerden isim türetir, genellikle Latince köklerden gelir

Q4: (A) ment `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct suffix: 'develop _____ = development'"

💡 **Açıklama:** '-ment' son eki 'eylem' veya 'eylemin sonucu' anlamında isimler türetir

Q5: (D) -ness (happiness, kindness, sickness) `Intermediate`

Question: "Which suffix makes nouns meaning 'state of being'?"

💡 **Açıklama:** '-ness' son eki sıfatlardan soyut isimler türetir

Q6: (A) ize `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'real _____ = realize'"

💡 **Açıklama:** '-ize' son eki 'yapmak' veya 'olmak' anlamında fiiller türetir

Q7: (B) ity `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best suffix: 'electric _____ = electricity'"

💡 **Açıklama:** '-ity' son eki sıfatlardan isim türetir, genellikle Latince köklerden gelir

Q8: (B) -ify (simplify, clarify, identify) `Advanced`

Question: "Which suffix makes verbs meaning 'to make'?"

💡 **Açıklama:** '-ify' son eki 'yapmak' veya 'olmaya neden olmak' anlamına gelir

Q9: (A) hood `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct suffix: 'child _____ = childhood'"

💡 **Açıklama:** '-hood' son eki 'durum' veya 'zaman dilimi' anlamında isimler türetir

27.3. Compound Words

Q1: (A) blackboard `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct compound word: '_____ + _____ = blackboard'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Birleşik kelimeler, iki kelimenin birleşerek yeni bir anlam oluşturmasıdır

Q2: (D) All of the above `Simple`

Question: "Which is a compound noun?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Birleşik isimler tek kelime, iki kelime veya tire ile yazılabilir

Q3: (B) homework `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ + _____ = homework'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Bazı birleşik kelimeler tek kelime olarak yazılır

Q4: (D) well-known `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct compound adjective: '_____ + _____ = well-known'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Birleşik sıfatlar genellikle tire ile yazılır

Q5: (C) All of the above `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a compound verb?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Birleşik fiiller, kelimeleri birleştirerek yeni fiil anlamları oluşturur

Q6: (D) part-time `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ + _____ = part-time'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İş veya zamanı tanımlayan birleşik sıfatlar tire ile yazılır

Q7: (B) mother-in-law `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best compound word: '_____ + _____ + _____ = mother-in-law'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tire ile yazılan karmaşık birleşik kelimeler

Q8: (A) All of the above `Advanced`

Question: "Which is a compound preposition?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Birleşik edatlar kelimelerin birleşmesiyle oluşur

Q9: (A) self-confident `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct compound word: '_____ + _____ = self-confident'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Self' ile başlayan birleşik kelimeler tire ile yazılır

27.4. Conversion

Q1: (C) bottle (noun) → bottle (verb) `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct conversion: '_____ bottle → _____ bottle'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Conversion yazımı değiştirmeden kelime türünü değiştirir

Q2: (D) email (noun) → email (verb) `Simple`

Question: "Which is an example of conversion?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Conversion aynı kelime şeklini farklı dilbilgisi işlevleri için kullanır

Q3: **(A) butter (noun) → butter (verb)** `Simple`

Question: "Complete: '_____ butter → _____ butter'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Birçok yiyecek ismi 'bir şeyin üzerine yiyecek koymak' anlamında fiil olabilir

Q4: **(D) empty (adjective) → empty (verb)** `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct conversion: '_____ empty → _____ empty'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfatlar 'sıfat yapmak' anlamında fiillere dönüşebilir

Q5: **(A) Noun → Verb (bottle, email, google)** `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a common conversion pattern?"

💡 **Açıklama:** İsimden file dönüşümü modern İngilizcede çok yaygındır

Q6: **(C) walk (verb) → walk (noun)** `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: '_____ walk → _____ walk'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Fiiller 'fiili yapma eylemi' anlamında isimlere dönüşebilir

Q7: **(C) text (noun) → text (verb)** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best conversion: '_____ text → _____ text'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Modern teknoloji isimlerden yeni fiil dönüşümleri yaratır

Q8: **(D) daily (adjective) → daily (noun)** `Advanced`

Question: "Which is an example of adjective to noun conversion?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sıfatlar özellikle 'the' ile isimlere dönüşebilir (the daily, the weekly)

Q9: **(A) down (adverb) → down (adjective)** **Advanced**

Question: "Complete with correct conversion: '_____ down → _____ down'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zarflar birleşik kelimelerde sıfatlara dönüşebilir (down payment, down time)

Discourse Grammar

How grammar works across longer texts and conversations

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Advanced (C1-C2)

Topics Covered:

- **Reference and Substitution** - How words refer to other words in discourse

- **Ellipsis** - Omission of words that are understood from context

- **Conjunction in Discourse** - How conjunctions connect ideas across longer texts

28.1

28.1. Reference and Substitution

How words refer to other words in discourse

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct reference word: 'I saw a dog. _____ was very big.'

(A) He **(B)** They
(C) She **(D)** It

Q2. Simple

Which is an example of reference?

(A) Tall man basketball plays.
(B) He tall plays basketball.
(C) The man is tall. The basketball is round.
(D) The man is tall. He plays basketball.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Mary bought a car. _____ loves it.'

(A) Her **(B)** They
(C) She **(D)** It

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct demonstrative reference: 'Look at _____ birds!'

(A) that **(B)** these
(C) this **(D)** those

Q5. Intermediate

Which is an example of substitution?

(A) I like apples. She doesn't like them.

(B) I like apples. So does she. (replaces 'likes apples')
(C) I like apples. She likes them too.
(D) I like apples. She likes oranges.

Q6. `Intermediate`

Complete: 'The books are expensive. _____ cost too much.'

(A) They   **(B)** Their
(C) Them   **(D)** It

Q7. `Advanced`

Choose the best reference word: 'The company launched a new product. _____ was very successful.'

(A) It   **(B)** They
(C) Them   **(D)** Their

Q8. `Advanced`

Which is an example of ellipsis (substitution by omission)?

(A) A: Do you like coffee? B: Yes, I like coffee too.
(B) A: Do you like coffee? B: Yes, I do. (omits 'like coffee')
(C) A: Do you like coffee? B: Yes, I like it.
(D) A: Do you like coffee? B: Yes, I like coffee.

Q9. `Advanced`

Complete with correct reference: 'John and Mary are coming. _____ will arrive soon.'

(A) They   **(B)** She
(C) It   **(D)** He

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

28.2

28.2. Ellipsis

Omission of words that are understood from context

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

What is ellipsis in grammar?

(A) Repeating words for clarity
(B) Adding extra words for emphasis
(C) Omitting words that are understood from context
(D) Using complex sentence structures

Q2. Simple

Which is an example of ellipsis?

(A) A: Where are you going? B: To the store.
(B) A: Where are you going? B: I going to the store.
(C) A: Where are you going? B: Going to the store.
(D) A: Where are you going? B: I am going to the store.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'A: Are you coming? B: _____.

(A) Hope so
(B) Yes, I hope so
(C) Yes, I am
(D) I hope so

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct ellipsis: 'She can sing, and _____.

(A) so I can
(B) I can so
(C) can I so
(D) so can I

Q5. Intermediate

Which is an example of ellipsis in writing?

(A) He likes tea, but coffee he doesn't like.
(B) He likes tea, but he doesn't like coffee.
(C) He likes tea, but not coffee.
(D) He likes tea, but he does not like coffee.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'A: Will you help? B: _____.

(A) Course I will
(B) I will
(C) Of course I will
(D) Of course

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best ellipsis: 'John can play tennis, and _____.

(A) so his brother can
(B) his brother can so
(C) so can his brother
(D) can his brother so

Q8. Advanced

Which is an example of ellipsis in headlines?

(A) Man Bites Dog (omits 'a')
(B) The Man Bites the Dog
(C) Man Who Bites Dog
(D) A Man Bites a Dog

Q9. Intermediate

Complete with ellipsis: 'A: Did you finish your homework? B: _____.'

(A) I did not finish yet
(B) Not yet
(C) I have not finished yet
(D) No, I did not finish

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

28.3

28.3. Conjunction in Discourse

How conjunctions connect ideas across longer texts

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct discourse conjunction: '_____ , there are some problems.'

(A) So
(B) But
(C) However
(D) And

Q2. Simple

Which is a discourse conjunction?

(A) But the results show...
(B) So the results show...
(C) And the results show...
(D) Furthermore, the results show...

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'The experiment failed. _____ , we need to try again.'

(A) So
(B) Therefore
(C) And
(D) But

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct conjunction: '_____ , the data supports our hypothesis.'

(A) Also
(B) And
(C) Moreover
(D) Plus

Q5. Intermediate

Which conjunction shows contrast in discourse?

(A) Nevertheless, the findings are important.

(B) Moreover, the findings are important.
(C) Therefore, the findings are important.
(D) Furthermore, the findings are important.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The study has limitations. _____ , the results should be interpreted carefully.'

(A) And
(B) So
(C) But
(D) Consequently

Q7. Advanced

Choose the conjunction that shows summary: 'The evidence is clear. _____ , we can conclude the hypothesis is correct.'

(A) Furthermore
(B) Nevertheless
(C) In conclusion
(D) However

Q8. Advanced

Which conjunction shows addition in academic writing?

(A) Additionally, several studies support this view.
(B) However, several studies support this view.
(C) Nevertheless, several studies support this view.
(D) Therefore, several studies support this view.

Q9. Advanced

Which conjunction best shows emphasis in academic discourse?

(A) However, the findings confirm our theory.
(B) Nevertheless, the findings confirm our theory.
(C) Therefore, the findings confirm our theory.
(D) Indeed, the findings confirm our theory.

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ **Answer Key: Discourse Grammar**

Complete answers with detailed explanations

28.1. Reference and Substitution

Q1: (D) It `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct reference word: 'I saw a dog. _____ was very big.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zamirler daha önce söz edilen isimlere geri atıfta bulunur

Q2: (D) The man is tall. He plays basketball. `Simple`

Question: "Which is an example of reference?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Reference kelimeler cümleler arasında fikirleri bağlar

Q3: (C) She `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Mary bought a car. _____ loves it.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kişi zamirleri insanlara atıfta bulunur

Q4: (D) those `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct demonstrative reference: 'Look at _____ birds!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** İşaret zamirleri uzaklığa atıfta bulunur (those = uzak)

Q5: (B) I like apples. So does she. (replaces 'likes apples') `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is an example of substitution?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Substitution uzun ifadeleri daha kısa kelimelerle değiştirir

Q6: **(A) They** `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The books are expensive. _____ cost too much.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Zamirler cümleler arasında referansı korur

Q7: **(A) It** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best reference word: 'The company launched a new product. _____ was very successful.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Tekil kuruluşlar veya ürünler için 'it' kullanın

Q8: **(B) A: Do you like coffee? B: Yes, I do. (omits 'like coffee')** `Advanced`

Question: "Which is an example of ellipsis (substitution by omission)?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ellipsis bağlamdan anlaşılan kelimeleri atıyor

Q9: **(A) They** `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct reference: 'John and Mary are coming. _____ will arrive soon.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çoğul zamirler çoğul isim tamlamalarına atıfta bulunur

28.2. Ellipsis

Q1: **(C) Omitting words that are understood from context** `Simple`

Question: "What is ellipsis in grammar?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ellipsis bağlamdan anlaşılabilecek kelimelerin kasten atılmasıdır

Q2: **(A) A: Where are you going? B: To the store.** `Simple`

Question: "Which is an example of ellipsis?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ellipsis anlaşılan özne ve yardımcı fiili atıyor

Q3: (A) Hope so `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'A: Are you coming? B: _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cevaplarda ellipsis: 'Hope so' = '(Ben) öyle umuyorum'

Q4: (D) so can I `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct ellipsis: 'She can sing, and _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Karşılaştırmalarda ellipsis: 'so can I' = 'so (can) I (sing)'

Q5: (C) He likes tea, but not coffee. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is an example of ellipsis in writing?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ellipsis tekrarlanan kelimeleri atıyor: 'but (he does) not (like) coffee'

Q6: (C) Of course I will `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'A: Will you help? B: _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Cevaplarda ellipsis anlaşılan kelimeleri atabilir

Q7: (C) so can his brother `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best ellipsis: 'John can play tennis, and _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ellipsis yapıyı korur: 'so (can) (play tennis) his brother'

Q8: (A) Man Bites Dog (omits 'a') `Advanced`

Question: "Which is an example of ellipsis in headlines?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Başlıklar yer tasarrufu için sık sık ellipsis kullanır

Q9: (B) Not yet `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete with ellipsis: 'A: Did you finish your homework? B: _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Ellipsis tekrarlanan öğelerin atılmasına izin verir: 'Not yet' = 'I have not finished yet'

28.3. Conjunction in Discourse

Q1: (C) However `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct discourse conjunction: '_____ , there are some problems.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** However resmi yazıda fikirler arasındaki karşıtlığı gösterir

Q2: (D) Furthermore, the results show... `Simple`

Question: "Which is a discourse conjunction?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Discourse conjunction'lar cümleler ve paragraflar arasındaki fikirleri bağlar

Q3: (B) Therefore `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The experiment failed. _____ , we need to try again.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Therefore resmi discourse'da sebep-sonuç ilişkisini gösterir

Q4: (C) Moreover `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct conjunction: '_____ , the data supports our hypothesis.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Moreover resmi yazıda ek bilgi ekler

Q5: (A) Nevertheless, the findings are important. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which conjunction shows contrast in discourse?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Nevertheless önceki bilgiye rağmen karşıtlık gösterir

Q6: **(D) Consequently** `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The study has limitations. _____ , the results should be interpreted carefully.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Consequently resmi discourse'da sonuç veya neticeyi gösterir

Q7: **(C) In conclusion** `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the conjunction that shows summary: 'The evidence is clear. _____ , we can conclude the hypothesis is correct.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** In conclusion discourse'da özet veya son ifadeyi işaret eder

Q8: **(A) Additionally, several studies support this view.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which conjunction shows addition in academic writing?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Additionally ek destekleyici bilgi sunar

Q9: **(D) Indeed, the findings confirm our theory.** `Advanced`

Question: "Which conjunction best shows emphasis in academic discourse?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Indeed yapılan noktayı vurgular ve güçlendirir

Register and Style

How language varies in different situations and contexts

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Intermediate (B1-B2)

Topics Covered:

- **Slang and Colloquialisms** - Informal language, slang, and colloquial expressions

- **Jargon and Technical Language** - Specialized vocabulary used in specific fields

- **Euphemisms** - Mild or indirect expressions for unpleasant truths

29.1

29.1. Slang and Colloquialisms

Informal language, slang, and colloquial expressions

Difficulty: Intermediate

📋 **Practice Questions**

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct slang: 'That movie was _____!'
(A) interesting **(B)** good
(C) awesome **(D)** nice

Q2. Simple

Which is a colloquial expression?
(A) How do you do? **(B)** How's it going?
(C) How are you feeling today? **(D)** How are you?

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'I'm _____ go to the store.'
(A) going to **(B)** gonna
(C) will go **(D)** am going

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct slang: 'That's _____!'
(A) nice **(B)** cold
(C) cool **(D)** good

Q5. Intermediate

Which is an example of colloquial language?

(A) I would appreciate it if you could join me for coffee.
(B) Wanna grab a coffee?
(C) Would you like to have a coffee?

(D) It would be my pleasure if you could accompany me for coffee.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'He's _____ tired today.'
(A) rather   **(B)** somewhat
(C) kind of   **(D)** kinda

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best slang: 'That test was _____!'
(A) tough   **(B)** difficult
(C) hard   **(D)** challenging

Q8. Advanced

Which is an example of modern slang?
(A) That's excellent!   **(B)** That's lit!
(C) That's superb!   **(D)** That's wonderful!

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct colloquial expression: '_____!'
(A) No worries   **(B)** That's fine
(C) Don't worry   **(D)** It's okay

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

29.2

29.2. Jargon and Technical Language

Specialized vocabulary used in specific fields

Difficulty: **Advanced**

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. **Simple**

Choose the correct technical term: 'The _____ is the brain of the computer.'
(A) brain   **(B)** CPU
(C) processor   **(D)** computer

Q2. **Simple**

Which is an example of jargon?
(A) The two companies will become one.
(B) The merger will create synergies.
(C) The companies will join together.
(D) The companies will work together.

Q3. **Simple**

Complete: 'The patient has _____.'
(A) high blood pressure   **(B)** hypertension
(C) pressure   **(D)** blood pressure

Q4. **Intermediate**

Choose the correct technical term: 'The _____ solves the problem efficiently.'
(A) way   **(B)** method
(C) solution   **(D)** algorithm

Q5. **Intermediate**

Which is an example of legal jargon?
(A) The person had a legal problem.

(B) The person started a court case.
(C) The plaintiff filed a lawsuit.
(D) The person went to court.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'The _____ in the budget is concerning.'

(A) problem   **(B)** deficit
(C) shortage   **(D)** lack

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best technical term: 'The _____ was tested experimentally.'

(A) guess   **(B)** thought
(C) hypothesis   **(D)** idea

Q8. Advanced

Which is an example of academic jargon?

(A) The way was good and planned.
(B) The approach was nice and structured.
(C) The methodology was rigorous and systematic.
(D) The method was careful and organized.
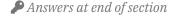

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct jargon: 'The _____ need to be consulted.'

(A) stakeholders   **(B)** interested parties
(C) people   **(D)** everyone

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

29.3

29.3. Euphemisms

Mild or indirect expressions for unpleasant truths

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct euphemism: 'He _____ yesterday.'

(A) gone   **(B)** passed away
(C) died   **(D)** left

Q2. Simple

Which is a euphemism?

(A) He has no job.   **(B)** He's between jobs.
(C) He's jobless.   **(D)** He's unemployed.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'She's _____ a baby.'

(A) expecting   **(B)** having
(C) getting   **(D)** pregnant

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct euphemism: 'The company had to _____.'

(A) fire people   **(B)** cut jobs
(C) lay off   **(D)** downsize

Q5. Intermediate

Which is a euphemism for being overweight?

(A) He's fat.   **(B)** He's big.
(C) He's a bit heavy.   **(D)** He's overweight.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'She's in a _____.'

(A) pregnant   **(B)** delicate condition
(C) having baby   **(D)** expecting

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best euphemism: 'He _____ in the bathroom.'

(A) had problem   **(B)** fell
(C) had an accident   **(D)** slipped

Q8. Advanced

Which is a euphemism for death?

(A) He went to a better place.   **(B)** He died.
(C) He passed away.   **(D)** He is no more.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct euphemism: 'The product is _____.'

(A) discontinued   **(B)** ended
(C) no longer made   **(D)** stopped

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ Answer Key: Register and Style

Complete answers with detailed explanations

29.1. Slang and Colloquialisms

Q1: (C) awesome `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct slang: 'That movie was _____!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Awesome' çok iyi anlamında gayri resmi argodur

Q2: (B) How's it going? `Simple`

Question: "Which is a colloquial expression?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Konuşma ifadeleri gayri resmi, gündelik dildir

Q3: (B) gonna `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'I'm _____ go to the store.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Gonna' 'going to'nun gayri resmi kısaltmasıdır

Q4: (C) cool `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct slang: 'That's _____!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Cool' iyi, mükemmel veya kabul edilebilir anlamında argodur

Q5: (B) Wanna grab a coffee? `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is an example of colloquial language?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Konuşma dili rahat ve gayri resmidir

Q6: (D) kinda `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'He's _____ tired today.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Kinda' 'kind of'un gayri resmi versiyonudur

Q7: (A) tough `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best slang: 'That test was _____!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Tough' zor veya haksız anlamında argo olabilir

Q8: (B) That's lit! `Advanced`

Question: "Which is an example of modern slang?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Lit' heyecan verici veya mükemmel anlamında modern argodur

Q9: (A) No worries `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct colloquial expression: '_____!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'No worries' yaygın bir konuşma yanıtıdır

29.2. Jargon and Technical Language

Q1: (B) CPU `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct technical term: 'The _____ is the brain of the computer.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** CPU, Central Processing Unit için teknik jargondur

Q2: (B) The merger will create synergies. `Simple`

Question: "Which is an example of jargon?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Synergies' birleşik faydalar için kullanılan iş jargonudur

Q3: (B) hypertension `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'The patient has _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Hypertension' yüksek tansiyon için kullanılan tıbbi jargondur

Q4: (D) algorithm `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct technical term: 'The _____ solves the problem efficiently.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Algorithm' bilgisayar bilimleri jargonudur

Q5: (C) The plaintiff filed a lawsuit. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is an example of legal jargon?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Plaintiff' ve 'lawsuit' hukuki teknik terimlerdir

Q6: (B) deficit `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'The _____ in the budget is concerning.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Deficit' açık için kullanılan finansal jargondur

Q7: (C) hypothesis `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best technical term: 'The _____ was tested experimentally.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Hypothesis' test edilebilir öngörü için bilimsel jargondur

Q8: (C) The methodology was rigorous and systematic. `Advanced`

Question: "Which is an example of academic jargon?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Methodology' ve 'rigorous' akademik teknik terimlerdir

Q9: (A) stakeholders `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct jargon: 'The _____ need to be consulted.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Stakeholders' bir projede çıkarı olan kişiler için iş jargonudur

29.3. Euphemisms

Q1: (B) passed away `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct euphemism: 'He _____ yesterday.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Passed away' ölmek için kullanılan bir örtmecedir

Q2: (B) He's between jobs. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a euphemism?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Between jobs' işsiz olma durumu için kullanılan bir örtmecedir

Q3: (A) expecting `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'She's _____ a baby.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Expecting' hamile olmak için kullanılan bir örtmecedir

Q4: (D) downsize `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct euphemism: 'The company had to _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Downsize' personel azaltma için kullanılan bir örtmecedir

Q5: (C) He's a bit heavy. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a euphemism for being overweight?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'A bit heavy' kibar bir örtmecedir

Q6: (B) delicate condition `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'She's in a _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Delicate condition' hamilelik için eski usul bir örtmecedir

Q7: (C) had an accident `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best euphemism: 'He _____ in the bathroom.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Had an accident' tuvalet kazası için kullanılan bir örtmecedir

Q8: (A) He went to a better place. `Advanced`

Question: "Which is a euphemism for death?"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Went to a better place' ölmek için kullanılan dini bir örtmecedir

Q9: (A) discontinued `Advanced`

Question: "Complete with correct euphemism: 'The product is _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** 'Discontinued' üretimi durdurma için kullanılan iş dünyası örtmecesidir

Grammar in Context

How grammar varies based on situation, culture, and medium

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3 Subtopics

Difficulty: Advanced (C1-C2)

Topics Covered:

- **Situational Grammar** - Grammar variations in social contexts

- **Cultural Grammar Variations** - How grammar varies across different English-speaking cultures

- **Digital Communication Grammar** - How grammar adapts in digital and online communication

30.1

30.1. Situational Grammar

Grammar variations in social contexts

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct situational grammar: 'Boss: 'Could you _____ this report?' Employee: 'Yes, _____.'

(A) finishing/I do
(B) finish/I will
(C) finished/I am
(D) finishes/I can

Q2. Simple

Which grammar is appropriate for a job interview?

(A) I have five years of experience in marketing.
(B) I've got five years of experience in marketing.
(C) I have five years experience in marketing.
(D) I got five years of experience in marketing.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Friend: 'What are you doing?' You: '_____.'

(A) Nothing much I am doing
(B) I am doing nothing much
(C) I do nothing much
(D) Nothing much

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct situational grammar: 'Doctor: 'How are you feeling?' Patient: '_____, I'm afraid.'

(A) Not very well
(B) Not good
(C) Bad
(D) Terrible

Q5. Intermediate

Which grammar is appropriate for academic writing?

(A) The research shows there's a connection.
(B) The research proves there's a link.
(C) The research indicates that there is a correlation.
(D) The research says there's a relationship.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Customer: 'This isn't what I ordered.' Waiter: '_____ for the mistake.'
(A) I apologize   **(B)** Sorry
(C) My bad   **(D)** Oops

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best situational grammar: 'Parent to child: '_____ that!'
(A) Do not do   **(B)** Don't be doing
(C) Don't do   **(D)** Not do

Q8. Advanced

Which grammar is appropriate for a formal presentation?

(A) Today, let's chat about our results.
(B) Today, I want to talk about what we discovered.
(C) Today, I would like to discuss the implications of our findings.
(D) So, today I wanna talk about what we found.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct situational grammar: 'Text to friend: '_____ later!'
(A) CU   **(B)** See you
(C) I will see you   **(D)** I look forward to seeing you

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

30.2

30.2. Cultural Grammar Variations

How grammar varies across different English-speaking cultures

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct cultural variation: 'American: 'on vacation' vs British: '_____'

(A) on a holiday   **(B)** on holidays
(C) on holiday   **(D)** on vacation

Q2. Simple

Which is a British English structure?

(A) I have just finished my work.
(B) I just finished my work.
(C) I finished my work just.
(D) I have just finished my work now.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'American: 'truck' vs British: '_____'

(A) car   **(B)** van
(C) lorry   **(D)** truck

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct cultural variation: 'Australian: 'G'day mate!' vs American: '_____'

(A) Hi there!   **(B)** Good day, friend!
(C) Hello, friend!   **(D)** G'day mate!

Q5. Intermediate

Which is a Canadian English feature?

(A) Using 'eh' at the end of sentences.
(B) Using 'bloody' as an intensifier.
(C) Using 'y'all' for 'you all'.
(D) Using 'mate' in greetings.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Indian English often uses _____ for future actions.'

(A) present continuous
(B) going to
(C) will
(D) shall

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best cultural variation: 'British: 'flat' vs American: '_____'

(A) home
(B) house
(C) flat
(D) apartment

Q8. Advanced

Which is a feature of Scottish English?

(A) Using 'yep' for 'yes'.
(B) Using 'sure' for 'yes'.
(C) Using 'aye' for 'yes'.
(D) Using 'yeah' for 'yes'.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct cultural variation: 'New Zealand English: 'jandals' vs American: '_____'

(A) sandals
(B) flip-flops
(C) thongs
(D) shoes

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

30.3

30.3. Digital Communication Grammar

How grammar adapts in digital and online communication

Difficulty: Advanced

📋 Practice Questions

Q1. Simple

Choose the correct digital grammar: 'Text: '_____ l8r!"

(A) See you
(B) CU
(C) Looking forward to seeing you
(D) I will see you

Q2. Simple

Which is appropriate for email?

(A) Yo, what's good?
(B) Dear Mr. Smith, I hope this email finds you well.
(C) Sup, you ok?
(D) Hey John, hope you're good.

Q3. Simple

Complete: 'Tweet: 'Just had the best coffee! _____, it's raining outside"

(A) Nevertheless
(B) By the way
(C) However
(D) Btw

Q4. Intermediate

Choose the correct digital grammar: 'Forum post: '_____, this is the best option.'

(A) In my opinion
(B) IMO
(C) Personally
(D) I think

Q5. Intermediate

Which is appropriate for a professional LinkedIn message?

(A) Sarah, your marketing post. Connect?
(B) Yo Sarah, your marketing post was cool. Hit me up!
(C) Hey Sarah, saw your post about marketing. Let's connect!
(D) Hi Sarah, I noticed your post about digital marketing. I'd love to connect.

Q6. Intermediate

Complete: 'Chat: 'That sounds great! _____'

(A) Goodbye   **(B)** See you soon
(C) Talk to you later   **(D)** Ttyl

Q7. Advanced

Choose the best digital grammar: 'Blog comment: '_____, I disagree with this post.'

(A) Honestly   **(B)** To be honest
(C) TBH   **(D)** Frankly

Q8. Advanced

Which is appropriate for a formal online form?

(A) Please enter your full name and date of birth.
(B) Name and DOB plz.
(C) Name + bday?
(D) Put your name and birthday here.

Q9. Advanced

Complete with correct digital grammar: 'Instagram caption: 'Best day ever! _____ with my besties"

(A) Outfit of the day   **(B)** My outfit today
(C) OOTD   **(D)** Wearing this today

🔑 *Answers at end of section*

✅ Answer Key: Grammar in Context

Complete answers with detailed explanations

30.1. Situational Grammar

Q1: (B) finish/I will `Simple`

Question: "Choose the correct situational grammar: 'Boss: 'Could you _____ this report?' Employee: 'Yes, _____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Profesyonel durumlarda kibarca modal'lar ve gelecek zamanlar kullanın

Q2: (A) I have five years of experience in marketing. `Simple`

Question: "Which grammar is appropriate for a job interview?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Resmi durumlar tam formlar ve artikeller gerektirir

Q3: (D) Nothing much `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'Friend: 'What are you doing?' You: '_____.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Günlük konuşmalar ellipsis ve gayriresmi yapılara izin verir

Q4: (A) Not very well `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct situational grammar: 'Doctor: 'How are you feeling?' Patient: '_____, I'm afraid.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Otorite figürleriyle kibarca, dolaylı dil kullanın

Q5: (C) The research indicates that there is a correlation. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which grammar is appropriate for academic writing?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Akademik yazı resmi kelime dağarcığı ve yapılar kullanır

Q6: (A) I apologize Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'Customer: 'This isn't what I ordered.' Waiter: '_____ for the mistake.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Hizmet durumları kibarca, resmi özür gerektirir

---

Q7: (C) Don't do Advanced

Question: "Choose the best situational grammar: 'Parent to child: '_____ that!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Doğrudan emir kipi ebeveyn-çocuk etkileşimlerinde yaygındır

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Q8: (C) Today, I would like to discuss the implications of our findings. Advanced

Question: "Which grammar is appropriate for a formal presentation?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sunumlar resmi dil ve karmaşık yapılar gerektirir

---

Q9: (A) CU Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct situational grammar: 'Text to friend: '_____ later!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Metin mesajları kısaltmalar ve çok gayriresmi gramer kullanır

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30.2. Cultural Grammar Variations

Q1: (C) on holiday Simple

Question: "Choose the correct cultural variation: 'American: 'on vacation' vs British: '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** British English 'holiday' kullanırken American English 'vacation' kullanır

Q2: (A) I have just finished my work. `Simple`

Question: "Which is a British English structure?"

💡 **Açıklama:** British English yakın zamandaki eylemler için sık sık present perfect kullanır

Q3: (C) lorry `Simple`

Question: "Complete: 'American: 'truck' vs British: '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Aynı nesne için farklı kelime dağarcığı

Q4: (A) Hi there! `Intermediate`

Question: "Choose the correct cultural variation: 'Australian: 'G'day mate!' vs American: '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Kültürler arasında farklı selamlaşma tarzları

Q5: (A) Using 'eh' at the end of sentences. `Intermediate`

Question: "Which is a Canadian English feature?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Canadian English question tag olarak 'eh' kullanır

Q6: (A) present continuous `Intermediate`

Question: "Complete: 'Indian English often uses _____ for future actions.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Indian English gelecek planlar için yaygın olarak present continuous kullanır

Q7: (D) apartment `Advanced`

Question: "Choose the best cultural variation: 'British: 'flat' vs American: '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Aynı konut tipi için farklı terimler

Q8: **(C) Using 'aye' for 'yes'.** Advanced

Question: "Which is a feature of Scottish English?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Scottish English olumlu cevap olarak 'aye' kullanır

Q9: **(B) flip-flops** Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct cultural variation: 'New Zealand English: 'jandals' vs American: '_____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Aynı ayakkabı tipi için farklı kelime dağarcığı

30.3. Digital Communication Grammar

Q1: **(B) CU** Simple

Question: "Choose the correct digital grammar: 'Text: '_____ l8r!'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Metin mesajları zaman kazanmak için kısaltmalar kullanır

Q2: **(B) Dear Mr. Smith, I hope this email finds you well.** Simple

Question: "Which is appropriate for email?"

💡 **Açıklama:** E-postalar metin mesajlarından daha resmi gramer gerektirir

Q3: **(D) Btw** Simple

Question: "Complete: 'Tweet: 'Just had the best coffee! _____, it's raining outside'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sosyal medya kısaltmalar ve gayriresmi dil kullanır

Q4: **(B) IMO** Intermediate

Question: "Choose the correct digital grammar: 'Forum post: '_____, this is the best option.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çevrimiçi forumlar yaygın ifadeler için kısaltmalar kullanır

Q5: (D) Hi Sarah, I noticed your post about digital marketing. I'd love to connect. Intermediate

Question: "Which is appropriate for a professional LinkedIn message?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Profesyonel ağ kurma yarı-resmi gramer gerektirir

Q6: (D) Ttyl Intermediate

Question: "Complete: 'Chat: 'That sounds great! _____'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çevrimiçi sohbet hızlı kısaltmalar kullanır

Q7: (C) TBH Advanced

Question: "Choose the best digital grammar: 'Blog comment: '_____, I disagree with this post.'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Blog yorumları sık sık internet kısaltmaları kullanır

Q8: (A) Please enter your full name and date of birth. Advanced

Question: "Which is appropriate for a formal online form?"

💡 **Açıklama:** Çevrimiçi formlar açık, resmi talimatlar gerektirir

Q9: (C) OOTD Advanced

Question: "Complete with correct digital grammar: 'Instagram caption: 'Best day ever! _____ with my besties'"

💡 **Açıklama:** Sosyal medya altyazıları popüler kısaltmalar kullanır

🏆 Tebrikler!

İngilizce Gramer Testleri Kitabını Tamamladınız

📖 **28** Ana Konu	☰ **132** Alt Başlık	✅ **1000+** Soru	⭐ **3** Seviye

🚀 Sonraki Adımlar

↻ **Tekrar Edin:** Zorlandığınız konuları düzenli olarak tekrar edin

✏ **Uygulayın:** Öğrendiğiniz kuralları yazı ve konuşmalarınızda kullanın

📖 **Okuyun:** İngilizce metinler okuyarak gramer yapılarını pekiştirin

💬 **Konuşun:** Günlük konuşmalarınızda yeni öğrendiğiniz yapıları deneyin

🎓 **İlerleyin:** Daha ileri seviye kaynaklarla çalışmaya devam edin

💡 Öğrenme İpuçları

İngilizce gramerinizi geliştirmek için etkili stratejiler

✅ Doğru Yaklaşımlar

- Haftada bir konu tamamlayın
- Cevapları ve açıklamaları dikkatlice inceleyin
- Gerçek konuşmalarda gramer kurallarını uygulayın
- Yeni yapıları kullanarak cümleler yazın
- İngilizce metinler okuyup gramer kalıplarını not edin
- Düzenli tekrar yapın
- Farklı konuları karıştırarak pratik yapın

⚠️ Kaçınılması Gerekenler

- Pratik yapmadan sadece kural ezberlemek
- Yanlış cevaplarda açıklamaları görmezden gelmek
- Aynı anda sadece bir konuya odaklanmak
- Düzenli tekrar yapmayı unutmak
- Öğrendiklerinizi kullanmamak
- Çok hızlı ilerlemeye çalışmak
- Zorlandığınız konuları atlamak

> ❝
>
> *The limits of my language mean the limits of my world.*
>
> — Ludwig Wittgenstein
>
> ❞

İngilizce Öğrenme Yolculuğunuzda
Başarılar Dileriz!

♥ Hüseyin Demirtaş ile İngilizce

🌐 huseyindemirtas.com