**THEME 1 FUTURE JOBS**

**The Future Tenses (Gelecek Zamanlar)**

1. **BE GOING TO**

• We use “be going to” for our plans. ( planlarımız için kullanırız.)

*I booked a table for two for this evening. I am going to take my wife to one of the best restaurants in the city.*

• We use “be going to” for intentions. (Niyetler için kullanırız.)

*I’m going to study hard and pass the exam.*

• We use “be going to” for predictions based on what we see. ( Gördüklerimize dayanan tahminlerde kullanırız- sağlam deliller ışığında tahmin yaparız)

*Look at these black clouds. It’s going to rain.*

**Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)**

**Subject am / is / are going to Verb (Özne+am/is/are + going to+ fiil.)**

I am

He / She / It is going to paint the walls.

We / You / They are

**Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)**

**Subject am / is / are not going to Verb ( Özne+am/is/are +not+ going to + fiil)**

I am not

He / She / It is not (isn’t) going to paint the walls.

We / You / They are not (aren’t)

**Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi)**

**Am / Is / Are Subject going to Verb (Am/Is/Are + Özne + going to + fiil)**

Am I

Is he / she / it going to paint the walls?

Are we / you / they

1. **SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE**

**We use “will future”**

• for the decisions made at the time of speaking. ( “Will” kalıbını konuşma anında verilen kararlarda kullanırız.)

*A: What would you like to have, coffee or tea?*

*B: I will have tea please. (The speaker decides at the moment of speaking.)*

• for predictions with no evidence. (Kanıt olmayan tahminlerde kullanırız)

*I don’t know what I’ll do tomorrow. I think I’II stay at home.*

• for promises or threats. (sözlerde ya da tehtidlerde kullanırız)

*Take your umbrella with you; otherwise, you will get soaked.*

*Don’t worry mum, I will let you know when I arrive.*

• for requests and offers. (İstek ve önerilerde kullanırız)

*Will you please help me to tidy my room?*

• with be sure, think, hope, be afraid, expect, believe, promise, guess maybe and perhaps. ( yandaki kelimelerle kullanılır.)

*I hope I’ll win the game.*

*I’m afraid she won’t come to your party.*

**Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)**

**Subject Will Verb**

I / He / She / It will open the door for you.

We / You / They will open the door for you.

**Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)**

**Subject Will not (Won’t) Verb**

I / He / She / It will not (won’t) open the door for you.

We / You / They will not (won’t) open the door for you.

**Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi)**

**Will Subject Verb**

Will I / he / she / it / we / you / they open the door for you?

**Time expressions often used with the future tenses “Will” and “Be going to”: ( “Will” ve “Be going to” ile kullanılan zaman ifadeleri)**

Tomorrow, tomorrow morning/afternoon/evening, next Monday/April/week/weekend/month/year, soon, in 2025.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE MEANING (Şimdiki zamanın gelecek zaman anlamında kullanılması.)**

**We use the present continuous tense for future**

• personal future arrangements (Kişisel gelecek planlamalar)

*I am seeing Mary tomorrow.*

*He is taking Sue out for dinner on Sunday.*

**NOTE :** With this tense, we usually give future time expressions such as tomorrow, this evening, on Tuesday, nextweekend, etc…( Not: Bu zamanla biz genellikle tomorrow, this evening .. gibi zaman ifadelerini kullanırız.)

This tense is also common with verbs such as go, come, see, meet, visit, have, leave, etc… ( Bu zaman ayrıca go, come, see, meet gibi fiillerle ortaklaşadır.)

*A: What are you doing this evening?*

*B: I am having dinner with Jamie.*

1. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**We use the future continuous tense**

• to describe an unfinished action which will be in progress at a time in the future. ( Gelecekte belirlenen zamanda devam eden bir olayı anlatırken kullanırız.)

*We will be travelling across Europe by train in June. ( Haziranda trenle Avrupayı geziyor olacağız)*

*I can’t come with you at 9 p.m. I will be watching the match at that time.*

*I’ll be writing the articles for a tabloid newspaper next month.*

• to indicate that the longer action (the future continuous tense) will be interrupted by a shorter action in the

future. (Gelecekte uzun bir eylemin yarıda kesileceği durumlarda kullanırız.)

*When the guests arrive, we will be having dinner.( Misafirler geldiğinde biz yemek yiyor olacağız.)*

**Attention:** We use the simple present tense for interruptions. Because, the interruptions are in time clauses

and we cannot use future tenses in time clauses. Dikkat: Geniş zamanı bölünmelerde kullanırız çünkü bölünmeler zaman cümleciklerinin( When/While/by the time …..) içerisindedir ve biz gelecek zamanları zaman cümleciklerinde kullanamayız.)

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

**Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle )**

**Subject Will be Verb (+ing) (Özne + will + be fill(+ing) .)**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They will be waiting for the 7 a.m. train.

**Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)**

**Subject Will not (Won’t) be Verb (+ing) (Özne + will not + be fiil(+ing).)**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They will not (won’t) be waiting for the 7 a.m. train.

**Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi)**

**Will Subject be Verb (+ing) (Will + Özne + be fill(+ing).)**

Will I / he / she / it / we / you / they be waiting for the 7 a.m. train?

**THEME 2 HOBBIES AND SKILLS**

**GERUND-INFINITIVE**

**INFINITIVE**

We use” the infinitive”(to)

**1. after some verbs such as ( aşağıda verilen fiillerden sonra kullanırız)**

advise decide invite pretend tend

afford expect intend promise threaten

agree fail learn recommend wait

allow forget manage remember want

appear get need refuse warn

arrange happen offer say wish

ask help plan seem would like

come hope prepare teach dare

*They couldn’t afford* ***to go*** *on holiday last summer*

*You need* ***to be*** *a good swimmer with good balance to be an expert surfer.*

*You mustn’t forget* ***to wear*** *your helmed when you go rock-climbing.*

**2. to express purpose (amaç belirtmek için kullanırız)**

I went to England **to improve** my English.

I studied all night **to get** a good mark.

**3. after certain adjectives such as (aşağıda verilen sıfatlardan sonra kullanırız)**

glad sad proud happy pleased reluctant

stupid disappointed ashamed clever surprised

good afraid difficult nice kind sorry

*Sometimes it is difficult* ***to persuade*** *old people to think in a different way.*

*I was surprised* ***to see*** *Celine at the party.*

*She was proud* ***to be*** *the best player in the team.*

**4. to express a specific preference** (after would like / would love / would prefer) (özel bir tercihi ifade ederken kullanırız)

I am really tired. I would like **to go** to bed a bit earlier tonight.

**5. after “too-enough” constructions (too- enough yapılarında sonra kullanırız)**

*He is too young* ***to have*** *a driving licence.*

*You aren’t strong enough* ***to lift*** *the table.*

**GERUND**

We use “the gerund”(-ing)

**1. after some verbs such as (aşağıda verilen fiillerden sonra kullanırız)**

admit enjoy mention suggest

appreciate fancy miss worth

avoid finish mind

can’t bear forgive postpone

can’t stand go practice

confess give up quit

consider hate regret

delay imagine risk

deny involve stand

dislike keep stop

*Most surfers enjoy* ***riding*** *the waves in Hawaii.*

*We had to postpone* ***going*** *on a picnic because of bad weather conditions.*

*While you are surfing the Net, you should avoid* ***getting*** *too close to the screen.*

*You had better quit* ***eating*** *too much chocolate otherwise you will put on weight.*

**2. after verbs of likes and dislikes (**like, enjoy, love, hate, don’t mind….etc.) (like , dislike ve parantez içinde verilen diğer fiillerden sonra kullanırız)

*I don’t mind* ***sleepin****g late because I don’t have to get up early in the mornings.*

**3. as a subject (özne olarak kullanırız)**

***Riding*** *the waves is the thrill of a lifetime.*

***Drinkin****g too much coffee fastens your heartbeat.*

**4. after prepositions such as (aşağıda verilen edatlardan sonra kullanırız)**

talk about object to insist on instead of thank for

good/bad at tired of succeed in be gifted in afraid of

interested in fond of apologize for feel like rely on

keen on crazy about complain about accustomed to responsible for

use for blame for worry about happy about think about

believe in be into look forward to think of

Eskil is interested in **balancing** when he was five years old.

*All the students are responsible for* ***obeying*** *the school rules.*

*We are interested in* ***collecting*** *stamps*

**CAN / CAN’T / COULD / COULDN’T / WAS ABLE TO**

**Can/ Can’t**

• We use can to talk about ability. ( Yeteklerimizi ve yapabildiklerimizi ifade ederken kullanırız. -e bilmek anlamına gelir.)

She can speak English fluently. (İnglizceyi akıcı bir şekilde konuşabilir.)

Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)

I / He / She / It / We / You / They can play chess. (Özne + can + fiil+ nesne)

Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)

I / He / She / It / We / You / They can’t (cannot) ski (Özne + can not(can’t) + fiil + nesne )

Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi)

Can I / he / she / it /we / you / they do ice skating? (Can + Özne + fiil+ nesne ?)

**Could / Couldn’t**

• Could / couldn’t are the past tense forms of can (ability). (Geçmişteki yeteneklerimizi ve yapabildiklerimizi ifade ederken kullanırız. -e bilirdi anlamına gelir.) ( couldn’t ta tam tersi yapamadıklarımızı anlatırken kullanılır. – e mezdi/mazdı anlamına gelir)

I could run fast when I was young. (Gençken hızlı koşabilirdim.)

My sister couldn’t read when she was 3. ( Kız kardeşim üç yaşındayken okuyamazdı.)

Could you play the flute when you were 10?

**Was/Were Able to**

**(Could ile aynı anlamda kullanılır)**

• We use “could” for general statements. (Could’u genel ifadelerde kullanırız)

• We use “was/were able to” for specific events or when something was difficult, but you manage to do it. (Was/were able to kalıbını belirli olaylarda ya da zor olan birşeyi yapmayı başardığımızda kullanırız.)

*My brother is a real intelligent boy. He could play chess when he was only five.*

*The other team played very well, but we were able to win.*

*Our goalkeeper was great, so the other team couldn’t score a goal.*

*He could run very fast when he was a young boy, but now he’s very old, and it’s very difficult for him to do sports.*

*She is a very talented girl. She can draw amazing pictures.*

**EXPRESSING PREFERENCES (Tercihleri İfade Etme)**

**1. WOULD LIKE**

**We use “would like”**

• to talk about what we want to do. (Ne yapmak istediğimizi belirtirken kullanırız)

After would like we use the infinitive with to. (Would like’tan sonra to ekleyerek fiili yalın halde kullanırız.)

*Do you have any time? I would like to talk to you about something.*

*I wouldn’t like to go on holiday alone. It must be really boring.*

Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)

I / He / She / It / We / You / They would like to have a cup of coffee. (Özne + would like + to + fiil +nesne)

Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)

I / He / She / It / We / You / They wouldn’t like to have a cup of coffee. (Özne + would +not+ like + to + fiil +nesne )

Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi)

Would I / he / she / it / we / you / they like to have a cup of coffee? (Would + özne + like + to + fiil+ nesne ?)

**NOTE : “*would like*” has the same meaning with “want” but would like is more polite than want. (Not: “would like” “want” ile aynı anlamdadır ancak “would like” “want”’tan daha kibardır.)**

**2. PREFER**

We use “prefer”

• to state general preferences. (genel ifadelerde kullanırız)

*I don’t like big cities. I prefer living in the countryside. / My little daughter prefers wearing pink clothes instead of yellow or green ones.*

(Prefer den sonra isim ve fiil kullanabiliriz. Fiil kullandığımızda eğer “prefer”den sonnra “to” kullanmazsak fiile -ing ekini ekleriz)

Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)

I / You / We / They prefer visiting historical places. (Özne + prefer + fiil(+ing)+ nesne

He / She / It prefers tea to caffee. (Özne + prefer + isim)

Negative (Olumsu Cümle)

I / You / We / They don’t prefer visiting historical places. (Özne + don’t/doen’t prefer + fiil+ nesne)

He / She / It doesn’t prefer winter. (Özne+ don’t/doesn’t + prefer + isim.)

Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi)

Do I / you / we / they prefer visiting historical places? (Do/Does + özne + prefer + fiil(+ing)+ nesne )

 (Do/Does + özne + prefer + to + fiil + nesne)

Does he / she / it prefer cars. (Do/Does + özne + prefer + isim.)

*I prefer a full-time job to a part-time one.*

*My son prefers playing computer games to playing an instrument.*

*Turkish people prefer to go on a beach holiday rather than go on an adventure holiday.*

**3. WOULD RATHER**

We use “would rather”

• to state specific preferences. (özel tercihlerimizi belirtirken kullanırız)

(Would rather dan sonra isim kullanamayız sadece fiil kullanabiliriz)

*I would rather visit Aquarium when I go to İstanbul this summer.*

*I would rather stay at home and watch a movie with my friends tonight.*

Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)

I / He / She / It We / You / They would rather (‘d rather) eat out. (Özne + would rather + fiil + nesne.)

Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)

I / He / She / It / We / You / They would rather not eat out. (Özne + would rather + not + fiil + nesne)

Interrogative ( Soru Cümlesi)

Would I / he / she / it / we / you / they rather eat out? (Would + Özne + rather + fiil + nesne)

**4. WOULD PREFER**

We use “would prefer”

• to say what someone wants in a specific situation not in general. ( Genel olmayan özel bir durumda birine ne istediğimizi söylerken kullanırız)

A: *Shall we meet in front of the theatre?*

B: *No, I would prefer to meet in front of the City Hall. It is nearer.*

Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)

I /He / She / It / We / You / They would prefer to go there by train. (Özne + would prefer + fiil(+ing)+ nesne)

 (Özne + would prefer + to + fiil + nesne)

Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)

I / He / She / It / We / You / They wouldn’t prefer to go there by train. (Özne + would + not + prefer + fiil(+ing)+ nesne)

(Özne + would + not + prefer + to + fiil + nesne)

Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi)

Would I /he / she/ it / we / you / they prefer to go there by train? (Would + Özne + prefer + fiil(+ing) + nesne)

 (Would + Özne + prefer + to + fiil + nesne)

\*\*\* Would rather and would prefer have the same meaning but; “would rather ve would prefer aynı anlama sahiptir ancak:

We use **Subject + *would rather* + verb + *than* + verb (“Would rather”’ı Özne + would rather + fiil + than + verb şeklinde kullanırız)**

*The sun is shining outside. I would rather sit in the garden than play chess here.*

We use **Subject + would prefer + to + verb + rather than + verb “Would prefer”’i Özne + would prefer + to + verb + rather than + verb şeklinde kullanırız.)**

The match on TV is very exciting. I would prefer to watch it rather than chat with my parents.

**THEME 3 HARD TIMES**

**PAST SIMPLE TENSE (Geçmiş Zaman)**

We use past simple tense

**• to talk about states that happened and finished at a specific time in the past. ( Geçmişte belirli bir zamanda gerçekleşen ve biten eylemleri belirtirken kullanırız.)**

*Last week we were in İstanbul and visited İstanbul Toy Museum with my grandmother.*

**• to list a series of completed actions in the past. These events follow each other. ( Geçmişte tamamlanmış bir dizi eylemi listelemek için kullanabiliriz. Bu olaylar birbirini takip ederler)**

*I put my mother’s all jewellery in a drawer. Then I went outside to play ‘museum game’ with my friends*

*First I finished my homework and then I went out to get some fresh air.*

**• to describe habits which stopped in the past. (Geçmişte bırakılan alışkanlıklarda kullanılır.)**

*She worked part-time after school when she was younger.*

**Attention:** Here it can have the same meaning with “used to”. Therefore, when we are talking about a past habit by using the simple past tense, we usually add expressions such as always, usually, never, when I was a child or when I was younger, etc. (Dikkat: “used to” kalıbıylada aynı anlamı verbiliriz. Bu nedenle geçmişteki bir alışkanlıktan bahsederken genellikle always, usually, never zaman ifadelerini ekleriz.)

*I never walked to school when I was a child. My father always took me to school.*

**Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)**

I / He / She / It watched a film yesterday. (Özne+ fiil(ikinci hali) + nesne)

We / You / They heard a terrible noise last night.

**Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)**

I / He / She / It didn’t watch a film yesterday. (Özne + did not(didn’t) + fiil + nesne)

We / You / They didn’t hear a terrible noise last night.

**Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi)**

Did I / he / she / it watch a film yesterday? (Did + +Özne + fiil + nesne ?)

Did we / you / they hear a terrible noise last night?

**PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (Sürekli Geçmiş Zaman)**

**We use the past continuous**

• to state an action happening at a particular time in the past. ( geçmişte belirli bir zamanda gerçekleşen bir eylemi belirtmek için kullanırız.)

*We were watching an important match on TV at this time yesterday.*

• to talk about two events in progress at the same time in the past. ( geçmişte aynı anda gerçekleşen iki eylemden bahsederken kullanırız.)

*While my mother was watching a soap opera on TV, I was trying to finish my school project.*

• to express a past action in progress interrupted by another past action. (geçmişte devam etmekte olan bir eylemin başka bir geçmiş eylem tarafından kesintiye uğramasında kullanırız.)

*When the electricity went off, I was vacuuming the living room.*

• to describe the atmosphere at a particular time in the past. (geçmişteki belirli bir zamandaki ortamı tanımlamak için kullanırız.)

*As I was passing through the park, the children were playing and their mothers were chatting.*

**Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)**

**Subject was / were Verb (+ing) (Özne + was/were + fiil(+ing)+ nesne )**

I / He / She / It was watching a film when you called me.

We / You / They were watching a film when you called me.

**Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)**

**Subject was not (wasn’t were not (weren’t) Verb (+ing) (Özne + was not(wasn’t/ were not(weren’t) + fiil(+ing) + nesne )**

I / He / She / It wasn’t watching a film when you called me.

We / You / They weren’t watching a film when you called me.

**Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi)**

**Was / Were Subject Verb (+ing) (Was/Were + özne + fiil(+ing) + nesne?)**

Was I / he / she / it watching a film when you called me?

Were we / you / they watching a film when you called me.

**PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**

• We often use the simple past tense and the past continuous tense together in a sentence. (Biz sıklıkla geçmiş zaman ile sürekli geçmiş zamanı cümlede birlikte kullanırız.)

• We use the past continuous tense for the longer, unfinished action and the simple past tense for the shorter, interrupting action. ( Sürekli geçmiş zamanı uzun, bitmemiş eylemlerde ve geçmiş zamanı kısa , bölen eylemlerde kullanırız)

• We use *when*, *while*, *as*, *just* as to join the sentences. (When, While , as, just as’i cümleleri birleştirmek için kullanırız)

when = at that time (-dığında, -diğinde)

while / as = during that time (-iken)

**While / as + past continuous, past simple (While/as + sürekli geçmiş zaman, geçmiş zaman)**

While I was trying to put my baby to sleep, the doorbell rang.

As I was walking along the street, it suddenly started to rain.

Someone knocked the door while the teacher was checking our exam papers.

**when + past simple, past continuous (When + geçmiş zaman, sürekli geçmiş zaman)**

When I saw Sue, I was waiting for the bus.

• **We also use the past continuous with “*while*” to talk about two actions in progress at the same time in the past. (Ayrıca sürekli geçmiş zamanı “while” ile birlikte geçmişte aynı anda gerçekleşen eylemleri belirtmek için kullanırız.)**

My mother was chopping the meat while I was peeling the potatoes.

• **We use the simple past tense with “*when*” to say that one thing happened after another. (Geçmiş zamanı “when” ile birlikte arka arkaya gerçekleşen şeyleri belirtmek için kullanırız.)**

When my father arrived, we had our dinner. (First my father arrived and then we started to have our dinner).

**Attention:** We don’t use the past continuous tense with stative verbs (know, want, love etc…) (Dikkat: Sürekli geçmiş zamanı durum bildiren fiillerle kullanamayız.)

*They were good friends. They knew each other well.*

**Attention:** “***Just as***” has similar meaning with ***while*** and ***as***, but if the interrupting, shorter event happens right after the longer one, we prefer ***just as*** instead of ***as*** or ***while***. (Dikkat: “Just as” “while ve as” ile benzer bir anlama sahiptir ancak bölünme kısmında eğer kısa olay uzun olayın hemen arkasından gerçekleşirse, “as” ya da “while” yerine “just as”‘i kullanırız.)

*Just as I was leaving home, I realised that I had forgotten my car key.*

**EXERCISES**

**USED TO**

**We use “used to”**

**• to talk about our past habits. (geçmiş alışkanlıklarımız hakkında konuşurken kullanırız.)**

*Sharon used to spend a lot of money on clothes but these days she doesn’t.*

*Mary used to go to England but these days she doesn’t.*

**• for things that were true in the past but are not true anymore. ( geçmişte doğru olan ama şuan doğru olmayan şeyler hakkında konuşurken kullanırız.)**

*This building used to be a bookstore in the past but now it is a florist’s.*

*It used to be used as a school in the past but now it is a hospital.*

**Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)**

**Subject + Used to + Verb (Özne + used to + fiil )**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They used to be shy in the past.

**Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)**

**Subject + Did not use to + Verb (Özne + did not use to + fiil)**

I / He / She / It / We / You / They didn’t use to be shy in the past.

**Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi)**

**Did + Subject + Use to + Verb (Did + Özne + use to + fiil)**

Did I / he / she / it / we / you / they use to be shy in the past?

**(Geçmiş zamanda fiiller düzenli ve düzensiz olarak ikiye ayırılırlar. Düzenli fiillere “-ed” eki gelirken, düzensiz fiiller şekil değişikliğine uğrarlar. Aşağıdaki liste düzensiz fiillerin listesidir.)**

**ISES**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INFINITIVE (PRESENT)(Yalın)**  | **PAST(2.hali)** | **PAST****PARTICIPLE(3.hali)** |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **1st Group: IMPORTANT VERBS (Önemli Fiiller)** |
| BE (AM-IS-ARE) | WAS / WERE | BEEN |  |
| DO (DOES) | DID | DONE |  |
| HAVE (HAS) | HAD | HAD |  |
| COME (COMES) | CAME | COME |  |
| GET (GETS) | GOT | GOT |  |
| GO (GOES) | WENT | GONE |  |
| MAKE (MAKES) | MADE | MADE |  |
| SAY (SAYS) | SAID | SAID |  |
| TELL (TELLS) | TOLD | TOLD |  |
| **2nd Group: PERCEPTION VERBS (Algı Fiilleri)** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HEAR (HEARS) | HEARD | HEARD |  |
| SEE (SEES) | SAW | SEEN |  |
| SMELL (SMELLS) | SMELT | SMELT |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **3rd Group: NO CHANGE (Değişmeyenler)** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| COST (COSTS) | COST | COST |  |
| CUT (CUTS) | CUT | CUT |  |
| HIT (HITS) | HIT | HIT |  |
| HURT (HURTS) | HURT | HURT |  |
| LET (LETS) | LET | LET |  |
| PUT (PUTS) | PUT | PUT |  |
| READ\* (READS) | READ\* | READ\* |  |
| SHUT (SHUTS) | SHUT | SHUT |  |
| **4TH Group: I – E / O – E / I – EN and others** |
| BITE (BITES) | BIT\* | BITTEN |  |
| BREAK (BREAKS)\* | BROKE | BROKEN |  |
| CHOOSE (chooses)\* | CHOSE | CHOSEN |  |
| DRIVE (DRIVES) | DROVE | DRIVEN |  |
| EAT (EATS)\* | ATE\* | EATEN |  |
| FALL (FALLS)\* | FELL\* | FALLEN |  |
| GIVE (GIVES) | GAVE\* | GIVEN |  |
| FORGET (forgets)\* | FORGOT\* | FORGOTTEN |  |
| FORGIVE (forgives) | FORGAVE\* | FORGIVEN |  |
| FREEZE (FREEZES)\* | FROZE | FROZEN |  |
| HIDE (HIDES) | HID\*  | HIDDEN |  |
| RIDE (RIDES) | RODE | RIDDEN |  |
| RISE (RISES) | ROSE | RISEN |  |
| SHAKE (SHAKES)\* | SHOOK\* | SHAKEN |  |
| SPEAK (SPEAKS)\* | SPOKE | SPOKEN |  |
| STEAL (STEALS)\* | STOLE | STOLEN |  |
| TAKE (TAKES)\* | TOOK\* | TAKEN |  |
| WAKE(UP) (WAKES)\* | WOKE | WOKEN |  |
| WRITE (WRITES) | WROTE | WRITTEN |  |
| **5th Group : I / U\*-A / U** |
| BEGIN (BEGINS) | BEGAN | BEGUN |  |
| DRINK (DRINKS) | DRANK | DRUNK |  |
| RING (RINGS) | RANG | RUNG |  |
| SING (SINGS) | SANG | SUNG |  |
| SWING (SWINGS) | SWUNG\* | SWUNG |  |
| SWIM (SWIMS) | SWAM | SWUM |  |
| **6th Group: AW-OW / EW / OWN** |
| BLOW (BLOWS) | BLEW | BLOWN |  |
| DRAW (DRAWS) | DREW | DRAWN |  |
| FLY\* (FLIES) | FLEW | FLOWN |  |
| GROW (GROWS) | GREW | GROWN |  |
| KNOW (KNOWS) | KNEW | KNOWN |  |
| THROW (THROWS) | THREW | THROWN |  |

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| **7th Group: -AUGHT / -OUGHT** |

|  |  |  |  |
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| BRING (BRINGS) | BROUGHT | BROUGHT |  |
| BUY (BUYS) | BOUGHT | BOUGHT |  |
| CATCH (CATCHES) | CAUGHT | CAUGHT |  |
| FIGHT | FOUGHT | FOUGHT |  |
| TEACH (TEACHES) | TAUGHT | TAUGHT |  |
| THINK (THINKS) | THOUGHT | THOUGHT |  |

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| **8TH Group: -STAND / -STOOD / -STOOD** |
| STAND (STOODS) | STOOD | STOOD |  |
| UNDERSTAND(UNDERSTANDS) | UNDERSTOOD | UNDERSTOOD |  |
| **9th Group: -EE- / -E- / -E- /** |
| BLEED (BLEEDS) | BLED | BLED |  |
| FEED (FEEDS) | FED | FED |  |
| FEEL (FEELS) | FELT | FELT |  |
| KEEP (KEEPS) | KEPT | KEPT |  |
| MEET (MEETS) | MET | MET |  |
| SLEEP (SLEEPS) | SLEPT | SLEPT |  |
| SWEEP (SWEEPS) | SWEPT | SWEPT |  |
| **10th Group : -D / -T / -T** |
| BUILD (BUILDS) | BUILT | BUILT |  |
| LEND (LENDS) | LENT | LENT |  |
| SEND (SENDS) | SENT | SENT |  |
| SPEND (SPENDS) | SPENT | SPENT |  |
| **11th Group : -T / -T** |
| BURN (BURNS) | BURNT | BURNT |  |
| DREAM (DREAMS) | DREAMT | DREAMT |  |
| LEARN (LESRNS) | LEARNT | LEARNT |  |
| LEAVE (LEAVES) | LEFT | LEFT |  |
| LIGHT (LIGHTS) | LIT | LIT |  |
| LOSE (LOSES) | LOST | LOST |  |
| MEAN (MEANS) | MEANT | MEANT |  |
| SHOOT (SHOOTS) | SHOT | SHOT |  |
| SIT (SITS) | SAT | SAT |  |
| SPELL (SPELLS) | SPELT | SPELT |  |
| **12th Group : MISCELLANEOUS (Çeşitli Fiiller)** |
| BECOME (BECOMES) | BECAME | BECOME |  |
| FIND (FINDS) | FOUND | FOUND |  |
| HANG (HANGS) | HUNG | HUNG |  |
| HOLD (HOLDS) | HELD | HELD |  |
| LAY (LAYS) | LAID | LAID |  |
| LIE (LIES) | LAY | LAIN |  |
| PAY (PAYS) | PAID | PAID |  |
| RUN (RUNS) | RAN | RUN |  |
| SELL (SELLS) | SOLD | SOLD |  |
| SHINE (SHINES) | SHONE | SHONE |  |
| SHOW (SHOWS) | SHOWED | SHOWN |  |
| WEAR (WEARS) | WORE | WORN |  |
| WIN (WINS) | WON | WON |  |

 **THEME 4 WHAT A LIFE !**

**The Past Perfect Tense**

We use the past perfect tense

• to describe a past action which happened before another past action. We use the past perfect tense for the first action and the simple past tense for the second action. ( Past perfect tense’i geçmişteki başka bir eylemden önce gerçekleşmiş bir eylemi tanımlarken kullanırız.). Past perfect tense’i ilk eylem olarak simple past tense’I ise ikinci eylem olarak kullanırız.

*By the time I went out at the museum I had felt like a time traveller in the large archives of life.*

*I had never seen so many animal fossils and plants from all around the world.*

**Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)**

Subject +Had+ Verb3 (Özne + had + fiil(3.hali))

I / He / She / It / We / You / They had slept when the film ended.

**Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)**

Subject +had not (hadn’t) + Verb3 (Özne + had + not + fiil(3.hali))

I / He / She / It / We / You / They hadn’t slept when the film ended.

**Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi )**

Had +Subject+ Verb3….? (Had + özne + fiil(3.hali))

Had I / he / she / it / we / you / they slept when the film ended?

**NOTE: We usually use the past perfect tense with the simple past together with these common conjunctions: (Not: Biz genellikle past perfect tense’i simple past ile birlikte aşağıda verilen ortak bağlaçlarla kullanırız.)**

**WHEN + simple past, past perfect**

*When our guests came, my mother had already laid the table.*

**Simple past, BECAUSE + past perfect**

*I went straight to bed, because I had been really tired*

**AFTER + past perfect, simple past**

*After Karen had had her breakfast, she left home for school.*

**BEFORE + simple past, past perfect**

*Before the police arrived the crime scene, the thief had run away.*

**AS SOON AS + past perfect, simple past**

*As soon as she had opened the door, she went straight to the kitchen and prepared something to eat.*

**BY THE TIME + simple past, past perfect**

*By the time the fire brigade arrived, a large part of the building had burnt.*

 **THEME 5 BACK TO PAST**

**IF CLAUSE (TYPE 3)**

* Indicates an impossible condition in the past and the possible outcome of that condition.

(geçmişteki imkansız bir şartı ve bu şartın olası sonucunu belirtir.)

* These sentences are utterly hypothetical and unrealistic because it is too late for this condition or its consequence to exist. (Bu cümleler tamamen varsayımsaldır ve gerçek dışıdır, çünkü bu şartın veya sonucunun varolması için artık çok geçtir.)
* These sentences always have an implication of regret. ( Bu cümlelerde her zaman bir pişmanlık iması bulunur.)
* The truth is the opposite of what the sentence is expressing. ( Gerçek, cümlenin ifade ettiğinin tersidir.)
* In type 3 sentences, the time is past and the situation are hypothetical. ( Type 3 cümlelerinde, zaman geçmiştir ve durum varsayımsaldır.)

**E.g.** If I had worked harder I would have passed the exam. (But I didn't work hard, and I didn't pass the exam.) (Örnek. Eğer çok çalışsaydım, sınavı geçebilirdim. (Ama çok çalışmadım ve sınavı geçemedim.).)

**Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)**

**If + subject + had+ V3+ object, subject + past forms of the modals(would, could, might..etc.) + have + V3. (If + Özne + had + fiil(3.hali) + nesne, özne + modalların geçmiş hali(would, could,might,.. etc.) + have + fiil(3.hali)**

If I had known you were coming, I would have baked a cake.

**Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)**

**If+ subject + had not(hadn’t) + V3 + object , subject + past forms of the modals + have + V3. . (If + Özne + had +not + fiil(3.hali) + nesne, özne + modalların geçmiş hali(would, could,might,.. etc.) + have + fiil(3.hali)**

You could have been on time if you had not missed the bus.

**If+ subject + had not(hadn’t) + V3 + object , subject + past forms of the modals +not + have + V3. (If + Özne + had +not + fiil(3.hali) + nesne, özne + modalların geçmiş hali(would, could,might,.. etc.) + not+ have + fiil(3.hali)**

You couldn’t have been late if you hadn’t missed the bus.

**Interrogative(Soru Cümlesi)**

**Past forms of the modals + subject + have + v3, if + subject + had + v3+ object.(Modalların geçmiş hali + özne + have +fiil(3.hali), if + özne + had + fiil(3.hali) + nesne.**

**Would you have been in Ankara? if you had cought the plane**

**WISH + PAST PERFECT TENSE**

Geçmişteki durum ve eylemlerle ilgili pişmanlık, yakınma ifade eder.

**Affirmative(Olumlu Cümle)**

**Subject + wish , subject + had + V3+ object. (Özne + wish , Özne + had + fiil(3.hali) + nesne.**

I wish I had known that Gary was ill. I would have gone to see him.

**Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)**

**Subject + wish + subject + had +not + V3+ object. (Özne + wish, Özne + had + not + fiil(3.hali) + nesne.**

I feel sick. I wish I hadn’t eaten so much cake yesterday

**Interrogative (Soru Cümlesi)**

**Do/does + subject + wish , subject + had + V3+ object? (Do/Does + özne + wish, Özne + had + fiil(3.hali) + nesne?**

Do you wish you had studied language instead of science?