

# MARVEL

GRADE 11

GRAMMAR  
BOOK



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# BOOK

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# 1 SIMPLE TENSES



**Teacher:** Conjugate the verb "to walk" in simple present.

**Suzy** : I walk. You walk. He walks...

**Teacher:** Quicker please.

**Suzy** : I run. You run. He runs...

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

### THE VERB "BE"

- Bir durum belirten "be" fiili, geniş zamanda özneye göre değişerek "am / is / are" şeklini alır. Konuşma dilinde ve resmi olmayan yazılarda "be" fiilinin kısaltılmış biçimi kullanılır.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I am busy now. You are very tired. He is a pilot. She is friendly. It is a domestic cat. We are at a meeting. You are tourists. They are late.	I am not busy now. You are not very tired. He is not a pilot. She is not friendly. It is not a domestic cat. We are not at a meeting. You are not tourists. They are not late.	Am I busy now? Are you very tired? Is he a pilot? Is she friendly? Is it a domestic cat? Are we at a meeting? Are you tourists? Are they late?
Short answers		
Yes, I am. / No, I am not. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. Yes, we are. / No, we aren't. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.		



Olumlu kısa cevaplarda "be" fiilinin kısaltılmış biçimi kullanılmaz.

Sean: Are you here on business?

Ben: Yes, I **am**.

- Soru sözcükleriyle oluşturulan sorularda soru sözcüğü "be" fiilinden önce, cümlelerin en başında yer alır.

Who **is** your science teacher?

What **is** the date today?

When **are** you free?

How old **is** Kenan Doğulu?

- "Be" fiili cümlede isim, sıfat ve yer belirten ilgeçlerle kullanılır.

### be + noun

I **am** a basketballer.

She **is** a professor.

Today **is** the first day of April.

**Are** they computer engineers?

**Are** those boys your cousins?

## be + adjective

*I **am not** sleepy, I **am** just very tired.  
The world **isn't** flat, it **is** round.  
Why **is** she so anxious?  
It **is** very hot today.*

## be + prepositional phrase

*The Smiths **aren't** at home.  
**Are** the musicians on the stage now?  
What **is** on that shelf?  
**Is** he from Italy?  
The spectators **are** in front of the stadium.  
Who **is** the girl with the blue umbrella?*

## PRACTICE 1

### PRACTICE 1

Fill in the blanks with “am (not)”, “is (not)” or “are (not)”.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a number of reporters outside.
2. Knowledge \_\_\_\_\_ power.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Maths your favourite subject?
4. Billiards \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most popular sports in Turkey.
5. Communicating with kids \_\_\_\_\_ very easy and enjoyable for me.
6. Ten liras \_\_\_\_\_ too much for that awful hat.
7. My friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ pleased with our new class teacher.
8. One of our neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ a surgeon.
9. Have a look at that book. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of useful information in it.
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ the latest news about your uncle?
11. There \_\_\_\_\_ an accident on the bridge, but the police \_\_\_\_\_ there yet.
12. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ happy to see you here.
13. The furniture \_\_\_\_\_ cheap enough for us to buy, so let's have a look at the other one.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ your trousers in the closet?
15. All the people in the factory \_\_\_\_\_ angry with the boss.

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I go camping every summer. You speak Spanish well. He drinks milk every day. She draws pictures. It eats bones. We like classical music. You have a car. They travel abroad.	I don't go camping every summer. You don't speak Spanish well. He doesn't drink milk every day. She doesn't draw pictures. It doesn't eat bones. We don't like classical music. You don't have a car. They don't travel abroad.	Do I go camping every summer? Do you speak Spanish well? Does he drink milk every day? Does she draw pictures? Does it eat bones? Do we like classical music? Do you have a car? Do they travel abroad?

### Short answers

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.  
Yes, you do. / No, you don't.  
Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.  
Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.  
Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.  
Yes, we do. / No, we don't.  
Yes, you do. / No, you don't.  
Yes, they do. / No, they don't.



## SPELLING OF THE VERBS WITH THE 3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON SINGULAR

- Üçüncü tekil şahıslarda çoğu fiil -s takısı alır.

He **lives** in an old house.  
She **takes** the train every morning.

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

He **catches** fish on the Galata Bridge.  
My mother **washes** the dog in the garden.  
That lady **passes** by my house every morning.  
The little boy **goes** to the playground with his mother.

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

She **fries** potatoes for the kids.  
He **carries** the boxes upstairs.

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

She **stays** in a hotel in Datça during summer.



“Have” fiili üçüncü tekil şahısla kullanımında “has” olur, ancak olumsuz yapıda ve soru cümlesinde fiilin yalın hâli olan “have” kullanılır.

Do you **have** breakfast every morning?  
Does your husband **have** a car?  
Beril **has** curly hair.  
Gözde **doesn't have** any money.

## PRACTICE 2

### PRACTICE 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets using “Simple Present”.

1. The river \_\_\_\_\_ (wind) like a snake through the rain forest.
2. Eric \_\_\_\_\_ (love) Turkish food, and one of his favourite meals \_\_\_\_\_ (be) kebab.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a lot of flowers in my balcony.
4. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) very well, but Mum \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) good at it.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / want) a hamburger or a salad?
6. Janice and I often \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) at Café Joy in the city centre.
7. When \_\_\_\_\_ (the gardener / water) the plants?
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) your name, Mira. What \_\_\_\_\_ (it / mean)?
9. Tina sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk after dinner.
10. The tablecloth \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very old. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you / not buy) a new one?

## USE OF SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- Günlük alışkanlıklar, yinelenen eylemler

I usually **leave** for school at 8 o'clock.  
They **play** tennis every weekend.

- Genel doğrular ve bilimsel gerçekler

The sun **sets** in the west.  
Po, the largest river in northern Italy, **flows** into the Adriatic Sea.

- Sürekli ve kalıcı durumlar

Tom **lives** in London.  
I **work** as a secretary in a big company.

- **Duygu ifade eden fiiller**

*I like chocolate, but I **hate** ice-cream.  
She **loves** her new job.*

- **Non-progressive (-ing almayan) fiillerle şimdiki zamanı ifade etmek için**

*She has a headache. She **wants** a glass of water and an aspirin.  
I know you, but I **don't remember** your name right now.  
I **don't understand** what you mean.  
She **needs** a dictionary now.  
He **doesn't have** any children.*

- **Gelecek zaman anlamı içeren belli bir programa ya da tarifeye bağlı eylemler**

*What time **does** the next train **leave**?  
The match **begins** at 5 o'clock. Hurry up!  
The bus **arrives** in Ankara at 6 p.m.*



Bu anlamda “be, arrive, leave, start, begin, end, finish, open, close” fiilleri sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır.

- **Emir kipi yerine kullanılan, tarif veya talimat anlamı içeren ifadeler**

*When you see the bank, you **turn** left and **go** straight ahead.  
You **stir** the soup until it boils.*

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS USED IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

FREQUENCY ADVERBS	TIME PHRASES
always almost always usually generally often sometimes occasionally seldom rarely scarcely hardly ever never	every day/week/month/year at weekends on weekdays on Sundays in the evening once/twice/three times a day/week/month/year after before as soon as when until

#### FREQUENCY ADVERBS

- **Bir eylemin hangi sıklıkta yapıldığını ifade eden zarflar, genellikle “how often” sorusuna yanıt verir. Bu zarflar, cümlede özne ile temel fiil arasında yer alır, ancak “be” fiilinden sonra kullanılır.**

*There is **always** a lot of work in the office during summer.  
I **sometimes** go to Café Spice for lunch.  
Seagulls **seldom** fly around here.  
Do you **generally** sleep late?  
She doesn't **usually** take the bus.  
He is **never** kind to others.  
They are **often** at home on Sundays.  
We are **scarcely** busy early in the morning.*

- “Never, seldom, rarely, hardly ever” gibi zarflar olumsuz anlam taşır. Bu zarflar, olumlu fiil yapısıyla kullanılır fakat cümleye olumsuz anlam katar.

*I **hardly ever** eat sushi.  
She **never** arrives home early.  
They **rarely** watch a horror film.  
We **seldom** play football at school.*

- Olumsuz cümlelerde sıklık zarflarının yeri değişebilir. “Frequently, sometimes, occasionally” cümle içinde olumsuz yardımcı fiilden önce gelir.

*I **sometimes** don't understand people.  
**Sometimes** I don't understand people.*

*Ben goes out every weekend and **frequently** doesn't come home until midnight.*

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

*Women **usually** don't like to talk about football.  
Women don't **usually** like to talk about football.*

- “Occasionally” ve “sometimes” cümle sonunda da yer alabilir.

*He is a bit lazy **sometimes**.  
They go on a picnic **occasionally**.*

- “Always” daima olumsuz yardımcı fiilden sonra gelir.

*Money doesn't **always** make people happy.  
It isn't **always** necessary to add spices to this dish.*

### ■ PRACTICE 3

#### PRACTICE 3

Put the “frequency adverbs” in brackets in the correct place in the sentences.

1. I take the dog for a walk twice a day. (usually)

---

2. Our neighbour complains about the noise in the street. (always)

---

3. They don't pay their bills on time. (often)

---

4. The train that goes to Edinburgh is crowded. (seldom)

---

5. I go out with my friends at night. (hardly ever)

---

6. Ahu doesn't come up with new ideas. (generally)

---

7. Dishonest people can gain others' trust. (never)

---

8. Utku doesn't use her laptop at weekends. (always)

---

## ■ PRACTICE 4

### PRACTICE 4

Ask questions for the underlined parts.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Southern Egypt's landscape contains low mountains.
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Adélie penguins gather on the rocky Antarctic shoreline.
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
There are over 1500 tree species in Panama.
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
My next-door neighbour hates animals.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
No, I never have a holiday in September.

### TIME CLAUSES USED WITH SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

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

TIME CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
When As soon as After + Simple Present Before Until	Simple Present

**When** he comes home from work, he immediately takes a shower.

**As soon as** the baby wakes up, she smiles.

My cat sleeps under the sofa **after** it eats its dinner.

They don't close the café **until** the last customer leaves.

**Before** I understand the details of a subject, I never comment on it.

## ■ PRACTICE 5

### PRACTICE 5

Underline the correct choice.

1. They never buy anything **before / after** they compare the prices.
2. **As soon as / Until** the bus arrives at the bus stop, people rush towards it.
3. My sister sometimes cries **when / before** she gets furious.
4. I always leave a message **when / as soon as** I don't reach the person I call.
5. He is such a troublemaker that **as soon as / before** I see him, I feel tense.
6. She never finishes her homework **before / as soon as** her mother comes home.
7. Do you always go shopping **until / as soon as** you hear about special sales at shops?
8. **Until / When** you recover, you aren't allowed to go out.

## ■ PRACTICE 6

### PRACTICE 6

Fill in the blanks with a suitable verb from the list using "Simple Present Tense". Use each one only once.

**fall - jump - approach - persuade - gain - present - belong - be - dispose - lament - tell - attain - request - let - open - enjoy - continue - run - display**

### PUSS IN BOOTS

The tale (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with the third and youngest son of a miller receiving his inheritance—a cat. At first, the youngest son (2) \_\_\_\_\_, as the eldest brother (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the mill and the middle brother (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the mules. The feline is no ordinary cat, however, but one who (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and receives a pair of boots. Determined to make his master's fortune, the cat bags a rabbit in the forest and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it to the king as a gift from his master, the fictional Marquis of Carabas. The cat (7) \_\_\_\_\_ making gifts of game to the king for several months. One day, knowing the king and his daughter are travelling by coach along the riverside, the cat (8) \_\_\_\_\_ his master to remove his clothes and enter the river. The cat (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of his master's clothing beneath a rock. As the royal coach (10) \_\_\_\_\_, the cat starts calling for help in great distress, and, when the king stops to investigate, the cat (11) \_\_\_\_\_ him that his master, the Marquis, has been bathing in the river and robbed of his clothing. The king has the young man brought from the river, dressed in a splendid suit of clothes and seated in the coach with his daughter, who (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in love with him at once.

The cat hurries ahead of the coach, ordering the country folk along the road to tell the king that the land (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to the "Marquis of Carabas", saying that if they do not, he will cut them into mincemeat. The cat then happens upon a castle inhabited by an ogre who (14) \_\_\_\_\_ capable of transforming himself into a number of creatures. The ogre (15) \_\_\_\_\_ his ability by changing into a lion, frightening the cat, who then tricks the ogre into changing into a mouse. Once that change is complete, the cat (16) \_\_\_\_\_ on the mouse and devours it. The king arrives at the castle which formerly belonged to the ogre, and, impressed with the bogus Marquis and his estate, so the king (17) \_\_\_\_\_ the young guy marry her daughter. Thereafter, the cat (18) \_\_\_\_\_ life as a great lord who (19) \_\_\_\_\_ after mice only for his own amusement.

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I am making a cake. You are getting old. He is writing a report. She is knitting. It is drinking milk. We are doing a puzzle. You are working hard. They are planting trees.	I am not making a cake. You are not getting old. He is not writing a report. She is not knitting. It is not drinking milk. We are not doing a puzzle. You are not working hard. They are not planting trees.	Am I making a cake? Are you getting old? Is he writing a report? Is she knitting? Is it drinking milk? Are we doing a puzzle? Are you working hard? Are they planting trees?
Short answers		
Yes, I am. / No, I am not. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. Yes, we are. / No, we aren't. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.		

## SPELLING RULES FOR "-ING"

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

*write - writing*  
*leave - leaving*

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

*sit - sitting*  
*swim - swimming*

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

*lie - lying*  
*die - dying*

d) **Yukarıdaki grupların dışında kalan fiillere yalnızca -ing takısı eklenir.**

*study - studying*  
*go - going*  
*stand - standing*

## ■ PRACTICE 7

### PRACTICE 7

Write the “-ing” forms of the verbs.

move : _____	live : _____	worry: _____
carry : _____	put : _____	shop : _____
skip : _____	dye : _____	skate: _____
rescue : _____	knit : _____	ski : _____
explore: _____	fly : _____	bite : _____

## TIME EXPRESSIONS USED IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

now  
right now  
just now  
at present  
at the moment  
these days  
for the time being  
nowadays  
still

## USE OF PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### • Konuşma anında devam eden eylemler

People **are waiting** at the bus stop now.  
Look out! The train **is coming**!  
Don't disturb him. He **is working** on an important project at the moment.

### • Geçici olarak yapılan eylemler

The students **are working** for their final exams nowadays.  
Environmentalists **are looking** for some solutions for global warming.  
My computer doesn't work, so I **'m using** my sister's to finish my thesis.  
She is a student, but she **is working** as a receptionist this summer.

### • Değişmekte olan durum ve olaylar

The world **is getting** more and more polluted.  
As Murat's grades **are getting** worse, his parents **are becoming** more and more worried.

### • Yapılması planlanmış, ayarlanmış eylemler

They **are flying** to New York tomorrow morning.  
The writer **is giving** a conference next Saturday.

### • “Listen!”, “Look!”, “Watch out!” ünlemlerinden sonra kurulan cümlelerde

**Listen!** Somebody **is crying**.



“Wear” fiili şimdiki zamanda kullanıldığında “giymek” anlamını vermez, üzerimizdeki giysileri anlatmak için kullanılır.

A: Do you know the man over there?  
B: Which one? The one with white shoes?  
A: No! He **is wearing** a blue jacket and black trousers.

Mary is so stunning tonight. She **is wearing** a chic red dress.

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
<b>genel durumlar</b> <i>Alfred often <b>drinks</b> coffee in the morning.</i>	<b>konuşma esnasında</b> <i>Alfred <b>is drinking</b> coffee at the moment.</i>
<b>kalıcı, sürekli durumlar</b> <i>I usually <b>eat</b> dinner at home.</i>	<b>geçici durumlar</b> <i>I <b>am eating</b> out these days as my mother is on holiday.</i>
<b>gelecekte, programlı, tarifeli olaylar</b> <i>The ship <b>sets</b> sail early tomorrow morning.</i>	<b>gelecekte, planlanmış, ayarlanmış olaylar</b> <i>We <b>are going</b> on a cruise next week.</i>
<b>durum bildirme</b> <i>I <b>have</b> a question.</i>	<b>eylem bildirme</b> <i>I <b>am having</b> a test at the moment.</i>

## PRACTICE 8

### PRACTICE 8

Underline the correct choice.

- A: What **are you doing** / **do you do** in the kitchen?  
B: I **am preparing** / **prepare** the sandwiches for the picnic tomorrow.
- Prices **are rising** / **rise** so quickly nowadays that we **are planning** / **plan** to cut down on our expenses.
- What's wrong? Why **are you whispering** / **do you whisper**?
- I'm afraid I can't talk to you at the moment. I **am getting dressed** / **get dressed** for the party.
- Excuse me, **do you read** / **are you reading** that newspaper?
- Follow this road. Then, you **take** / **are taking** the first turning on the right.
- There's nobody here. Who **are you waiting** / **do you wait** for?
- I **am writing** / **write** in reply to your advertisement in today's newspaper.
- Which hotel **are you staying** / **do you stay** in when you **are going** / **go** to Ayvalık?
- Wait for me here until I **am getting** / **get** back.

“Having an exciting destination is  
like setting a needle in your compass.  
From then on, the compass knows  
only one point—its ideal.  
And it will faithfully guide you there  
through the darkest nights and fiercest storms.”

Daniel Boone



## NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS (-ING TAKISI ALMAYAN FİİLLER)

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

Duyularla ilgili fiiller	Duygularla ilgili fiiller	Zihinsel faaliyetlerle ilgili fiiller	Sahiplik gösteren fiiller	Diğer fiiller
feel* hear see* smell* taste*	dislike hate like love mind wish appreciate care	believe feel* forget imagine know mean realize remember suppose think* understand want know need prefer	belong have* own possess	be* consist contain cost exist include weigh* sound appear* seem look* agree refuse

( \* ) işaretli fiiller hem “-ing” takısı ile hem de “-ing” takısı almadan kullanılabilir, ancak anlamları farklıdır.

## ■ PRACTICE 9

**PRACTICE 9** Fill in the blanks with “Simple Present” or “Present Continuous” form of the verbs in brackets.

- I have to go to bed early tonight because my train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 6 a.m. tomorrow morning.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / travel) to the mountains, but this summer, they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a village by the sea.
- Becky \_\_\_\_\_ (live) with some friends until she \_\_\_\_\_ (find) her own apartment.
- Usually, Greg \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) everything he \_\_\_\_\_ (want) and \_\_\_\_\_ (not worry) about how many calories it \_\_\_\_\_ (consist) of. However, now, as he \_\_\_\_\_ (compete) in the swimming tournament, he has to change his eating habits.
- What's the matter? Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you / stare) at me like that?
- What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / think) about? You look so unhappy.
- Don't worry about the bill. It \_\_\_\_\_ (include) bed and breakfast.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) this book is exactly for your taste. It \_\_\_\_\_ (contain) many interesting facts about the universe.

## NON-PROGRESSIVE or PROGRESSIVE

NON-PROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
<b>think</b> (fikir beyanı) <i>I don't <b>think</b> he is an honest man.</i>	<b>think</b> (düşünmek) <i>I <b>am thinking</b> about moving my office.</i>
<b>see</b> (görmek) <i>I <b>see</b> a lot of beautiful flowers in the garden.</i>	<b>see</b> (buluşmak, randevusu olmak) <i>She <b>is seeing</b> her old friends tomorrow.</i>
<b>smell</b> (kokmak) <i>The room <b>smells</b> awful, I'm leaving!</i>	<b>smell</b> (koklamak) <i>Why <b>are you smelling</b> the food?</i>
<b>taste</b> (tadını vermek, tadında olmak) <i>You are a great cook! The cake <b>tastes</b> delicious.</i>	<b>taste</b> (tatmak) <i>She <b>is tasting</b> the potato to see if it is cooked.</i>
<b>feel</b> (bir nesnenin dokunulduğunda verdiği his anlatılırken) <i>This cushion <b>feels</b> very soft.</i>  (sezinlemek) <i>I <b>feel</b> we will win the match.</i>	<b>feel</b> (dokunarak hissetmek) <i>She <b>is feeling</b> the kid's forehead to see if he has a high temperature or not.</i>  (hissetmek) <i>I <b>am feeling</b> excited now because I have an exam.</i>
<b>appear</b> (gibi görünmek) <i>He <b>appears</b> to be nervous today.</i>	<b>appear</b> (sahneye çıkmak) <i>My favourite singer <b>is appearing</b> in the concert hall tomorrow.</i>
<b>look</b> (görünmek) <i>He <b>looks</b> handsome in his new suit.</i>	<b>look</b> (bakmak) <i>My father <b>is looking</b> at the old photos.</i>
<b>weigh</b> (ağırlığında olmak) <i>My mobile phone <b>weighs</b> only 50 grams.</i>	<b>weigh</b> (tartmak) <i>The porter <b>is weighing</b> the suitcase to see if it is heavy or not.</i>
<b>be</b> (olmak) <i>You <b>are</b> really kind and helpful.</i>	<b>be</b> (bir süreliğine olmak) <i>I don't understand why he <b>is being</b> so angry these days.</i>
<b>have</b> (sahip olmak) <i>They <b>have</b> three sports cars.</i>	<b>have</b> (have'in diğer tüm anlamları) <i>The director <b>is having</b> a meeting with the staff right now.</i>

### ■ PRACTICE 10

#### PRACTICE 10

Underline the correct alternative.

- a) Patrick **thinks of / is not thinking of** leaving Germany despite the difficulties he has had there.  
 b) I **think / am thinking** I will fall asleep soon because I slept only three hours last night.
- a) Next Friday, I **am seeing / see** the manager of the company.  
 b) **Do you see / Are you seeing** the object that floats on the river?
- a) How **does my perfume smell / is my perfume smelling?**  
 b) Why **do you smell / are you smelling** everything before you eat them?

4. a) The meatballs that my mother makes **are tasting / taste** really delicious.  
b) Vanessa **tastes / is tasting** the pudding to see if it has a creamy texture.
5. a) Hillary **is feeling / feels** the scarf to see if it is genuine silk.  
b) In winter, my hands **are feeling / feel** rough due to the cold weather.
6. a) This summer, world famous singers **are appearing / appear** at Harbiye Open-Air Theatre.  
b) It **appears / is appearing** to me that the book doesn't require to be revised once more.
7. a) Why **do you look / are you looking** terrified? Is there something wrong?  
b) Who is the boy over there? He **is looking / looks** at us.
8. a) My niece is just four years old, but she **weighs / is weighing** only 10 kilos. She has to eat a lot more.  
b) The grocer **weighs / is weighing** the tomatoes for the old lady.
9. a) I **am usually / am usually being** a calm person, and I don't react aggressively.  
b) Miguel is usually an easy-going person, but nowadays, he **is being / is** stubborn.
10. a) Many people **are having / have** a shower twice or three times during a scorching day in summer.  
b) Two of my friends **have / are having** pets. One **is having / has** a cat, and the other **has / is having** a dog.

## PRACTICE 11 **PRACTICE 11**

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

1. What a lovely pullover it is! It \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) extremely soft.
2. Don't worry about your daughter. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) her arm to see if it is broken or not.
3. Wow! What a nice perfume! It \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) like spring flowers.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) what you mean, but I insist that you are wrong this time.
5. I'm very excited. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my high school friends tonight.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (weigh) myself every morning.
7. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) on stage for the first time on Sunday.
8. She is generally very kind and considerate, but nowadays, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very rude and selfish.
9. Would you like a piece of cake? It \_\_\_\_\_ (not look) nice, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) delicious.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand) why you \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) Steve. He \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to be a nice man.
11. I'm sure we have met before, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not remember) your name.
12. We have to wait for another ten minutes. The dean \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting with the head of the department.

*"When you're really happy, the birds chirp and the sun shines even on cold dark winter nights, and flowers will bloom on a barren land. "*

Grey Livingston

## PRACTICE 12

Underline the correct alternative.

1. Look! A cricket **is crawling / crawls** toward the leaves of the red flower.
2. In the film *The Karate Kid*, Jaden **moves / is moving** to China **after / until** his mother **gets / is getting** a job there.
3. **When / Before** coral **is dying / dies**, it **leaves / is leaving** its skeleton behind, and new coral **builds / is building** on top.
4. Scientists **are trying / try** to protect the saiga antelope in Mongolia's Gobi Desert these days.
5. **Before / Until** I **translate / am translating** a text, I **am reading / read** the whole of it to give it the sense of original.
6. Ice sheet that covers much of Greenland **becomes / is becoming** thinner because of global warming.
7. Do you know that the metal called caesium **explodes / is exploding** as soon as it **contacts / is contacting** with water?
8. Meat eater plants usually **grow / are growing** in places with soil that doesn't offer much food value.
9. In this photograph, I **am holding / hold** a koala during our trip to Australia.
10. We always unpack our bags and rush to the seaside **before / as soon as** we arrive at the holiday resort.
11. Bacterium **wait / are waiting** until there are enough of them **before / until** they invade our cells.
12. While I **am going / go** to school, I **am taking / take** the bus every morning.
13. The baby **cries / is crying** because her four-year-old cousin **is trying / tries** to take her doll.
14. Every day, I **am taking / take** my dog to the park, and what he **enjoys / is enjoying** the most is running after its plastic ball.
15. William **hates / is hating** eating meat, and he **thinks / is thinking** he gets the necessary nutrients from mushrooms and vegetables.
16. The lion at the zoo **roars / is roaring** to the visitors as it feels a little bit tense today.

## PRACTICE 13

Complete the sentences using "Simple Present" or "Present Continuous".

1. When my father gets angry, he \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ every day after she has dinner.
3. Because she always complains about her life, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, but he isn't listening to them.
5. As soon as the teacher enters the classroom, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_, but she doesn't spend much.
7. He cannot answer the phone now as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Until I finish my work, \_\_\_\_\_.