

PRIVILEGE

GRAMMAR ZONE

GRADE
11



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SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- I / You / We / They **run**.
- I **do not (don't) run**.
- **Do you run?**
Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

- He / She / It **runs**.
- He **does not (doesn't) run**.
- **Does he run?**
Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.

Use

Kalıcı (değişmez) durumları, tekrarlanan eylemleri ve günlük rutin eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

I **go** to Kaş every summer because I have a summer house there. (*kalıcı durum*)

He **gets up** at seven every morning and **swims** in the pool. (*günlük rutin / tekrarlanan eylemler*)



Doğa kanunlarını ve genel gerçekleri anlatırken kullanılır.

The Sun **rises** in the east.



Birds **travel** to warm places in winter.



Tarifeler (tren, otobüs, vapur, uçağa ait) ve programlar için kullanılır.

The plane to Moscow **takes off** at 6 am tomorrow.

The concert **begins** at 7:30 pm in the Recital Hall.



Spor karşılaşmalarının canlı yayınlarında, film, roman vb. yayınların kritiğinde ve öykü anlatımlarında kullanılır.

Chris **runs** with the ball halfway to the 50-yard line. (*maç yayını*)



Elisabeth Moss **acts** brilliantly in the movie 'The Invisible Man'. (*film kritiği*)

Finally, she **marries** the prince, and they **live** happily ever after. (*öykü anlatımı*)

Haber başlıklarında kullanılır.

A helicopter **crashes** in the French Alps and **kills** five people on board.

Eylem içermeyip durum bildiren fiillerle **-ing** eki kullanmadan oluşturulan şimdiki zaman ifadeleri için kullanılır.

Yuck! This cake **tastes** awful.

Simple Present Tense ile kullanılan zaman ifadeleri:

- always, usually, often, sometimes, ...
- every day, every week, every month, ...
- on Mondays, on Tuesdays, ...
- in the mornings, in the afternoons, in the evenings, ...
- at night, at the weekend, on weekdays
- once in a while, from time to time, now and then, ...
- once/twice ... a month/year ...
- every two days, every three weeks

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ▶ I **am** (I'm) **running**.
- ▶ I **am** ('m) **not running**.
- ▶ **Are you running?**
Yes, I **am**. / No, I'm **not**.
- ▶ He / She / It **is** (He's / She's / It's) **running**.
- ▶ He **is** ('s) **not running**.
- ▶ **Is he running?**
Yes, he **is**. / No, he **is not**.
- ▶ We / You / They **are** (We're / You're / They're) **running**.
- ▶ They **are not** (aren't) **running**.
- ▶ **Are they running?**
Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.

Use

Konuşma anında devam eden ve bugünlerde sürmekte olan geçici eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

*My sister **is taking** piano lessons this semester.
At the moment, Lily **is watching** TV.*



always sıklık zarfı ile birlikte, çok sık yapılan bir eylemden duyulan rahatsızlığı anlatmak için kullanılır.

*She **is always talking** on the phone!*



Yer ve tarihi belirlenmiş ve yakın gelecekte yapılması planlanmış eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

*I **am going** to a concert tomorrow evening.*



Değişmekte veya gelişmekte olan durumlar için kullanılır.

*Computer technology **is improving** very rapidly.*



Look!, Listen!, Watch out! ünlemlerinden sonra kullanılır.

*Look! The cat **is climbing** the tree.*

Present Continuous Tense ile kullanılan zaman ifadeleri:

- (right/just) now
- at the moment
- these days
- nowadays
- at present
- today
- tomorrow
- tonight
- this evening, this week, this month
- still
- currently



SPELLING RULES

Simple Present Tense

Çoğu fiile, üçüncü tekil şahıslar için sadece **-s** eklenir.

I think – he thinks

I work – he works

-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o ile biten fiillere **-es** eklenir.

I pass – he passes

I wish – he wishes

I teach – he teaches

I relax – he relaxes

I go – he goes

sessiz harf + -y ile biten fiillerde, **-y** harfi düşer ve **-ies** takısı getirilir.

I cry – he cries

I study – he studies

sesli harf + -y ile biten fiillere sadece **-s** eklenir.

I buy – he buys

I play – he plays

Present Continuous Tense

Son harfi **-e** olan fiillerde, **-e** harfi atılır ve **-ing** takısı eklenir.

make – making **FAKAT** *see – seeing*

-ie ile biten fiillerde, **-ie** atılır ve **-y + -ing** eklenir.

die – dying

sessiz harf + sesli harf + sessiz harf ile oluşan tek heceli fiillerde, son sessiz harf tekrarlanır ve **-ing** takısı eklenir.

cut – cutting, put – putting, stop – stopping

* Bu kural, vurgulanan son hecesi **sessiz harf + sesli harf + sessiz harf** ile oluşan iki heceli fiiller için de geçerlidir.

begin – beginning, occur – occurring

* Fiilin sonunda bulunan **-w, -x** ve **-y** sessiz harfleri tekrarlanmaz.

snow – snowing, play – playing, fix – fixing

* İki heceli fiillerde, vurgu ilk hecede ise, sondaki sessiz harf tekrarlanmaz.

listen – listening, enjoy – enjoying

Son harfi **-l** olan fiillerde, **-l** tekrarlanır ve **-ing** eklenir.

travel – travelling

1 Put the following verbs into the correct box in their 3rd person singular forms.

~~catch~~, ~~pay~~, ~~fly~~, ~~put~~, stay, do, drop, ban, enjoy, try, complete, mix, apply, hide, watch, say, wash, carry, leave, search

V + -s *puts,*

-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o + -es *catches,*

sesli harf + -y + -s *pays,*

sessiz harf + ~~y~~ + -ies *flies,*

2 Add **-ing** to the following verbs and place them in the correct box.

~~cook~~, ~~tie~~, ~~give~~, ~~sit~~, bring, set, lie, argue, ride, borrow, hit, bury, quarrel, rob, answer

V + -ing *cooking,*

~~-ie~~ + -y + -ing *tying,*

~~-e~~ + -ing *giving,*

tekrarlanan sessiz harf + -ing *sitting,*

Simple Present Tense or Present Continuous Tense

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- Genel durumlar
*She **wears** her coat in the winter.*
- Kalıcı, sürekli durum
*I **live** in İstanbul with my family.*
- Gelecekte yer alacak programlı, tarifeli olaylar
*The train to İzmir **leaves** at 7 pm today.*
- Durum bildirme
*The roses **smell** nice.*

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- Konuşma esnasında olan durumlar
*She **is wearing** her pink shirt today.*
- Geçici durum
*My parents are out of town, so I **am living** with my uncle.*
- Gelecekte yer alacak planlanmış, ayarlanmış olaylar
*I **am going** to the movie theater tonight.*
- Eylem bildirme
*She **is smelling** the roses.*

3 Make true sentences using **simple present tense**.

- ice / melt / at 0°C
*Ice **melts** at 0°C.*
- the Sun / shine / at night
*The Sun **doesn't shine** at night.*
- apples / grow / on trees
.....
- mammals / lay / eggs
.....
- bats / fly / at night
.....
- wheat / grow / in the desert
.....
- alligators / live / in streams and rivers
.....
- snakes / have / arms or legs
.....
- polar bears / live / in warm places
.....
- vegetarians / eat / meat
.....
- the Earth / revolve / around the Sun
.....
- Planet Venus / have / any moons
.....
- ships and boats / travel / on land
.....
- most trees / lose / their leaves in winter
.....
- babies / go / to school
.....

4 Write a sentence for each picture using the given words and **present continuous tense**.

e.g. our planet / get / warmer
*Our planet **is getting** warmer.*

- the world population / grow / at a fast rate
.....
- more people / move / to cities nowadays
.....
- researchers / discover / a new species / every day
.....
- more and more people / use / smartphones and tablets these days
.....
- the number of obese people / increase / each year
.....
- honeybees / face / a great threat nowadays
.....

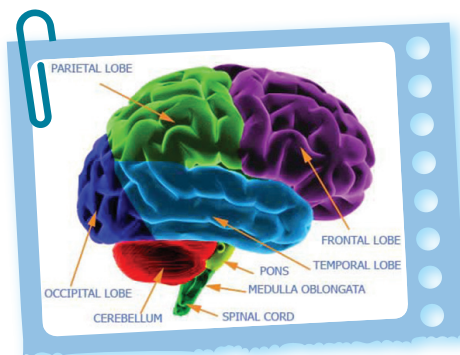
5 Fill in the gaps with the **simple present** or **present continuous** forms of the verbs in brackets.

A

Craig is a young teacher. He ¹ (teach) maths at secondary schools. He ² (like) teaching very much. Look! He ³ (talk) to his students in the garden. His students really ⁴ (love) him. Craig ⁵ (have) two hobbies. He ⁶ (be) interested in sports and photography. Every day, after work, he ⁷ (play) squash at the gym near his home. At weekends, he ⁸ (go) to different parts of the city and ⁹ (take) photos of interesting things or people.



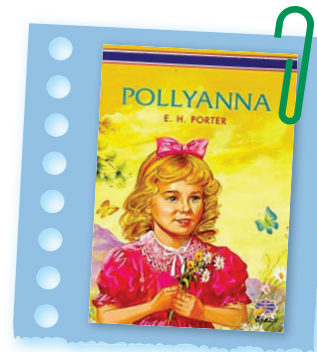
B



The human brain is like a powerful computer. It ¹ (store) our memories and ² (control) our thoughts, movements and decisions. It ³ (allow) us to think, move, feel, see, hear, taste and smell. The brain is the centre of the human nervous system; it ⁴ (contain) billions of nerve cells. These cells ⁵ (send) information from one part of the body to another.

C

Pollyanna is the story of an 11-year-old optimistic girl. She ¹ (play) the 'glad game' all the time; in other words, she always ² (try) to find something good about negative things. She is an orphan, so she ³ (go) to her aunt's house and ⁴ (begin) to live with her. She ⁵ (bring) happiness to her aunt and to the people of the town. Thanks to this little girl, they all ⁶ (learn) to see the good in life, not the sad or the negative.



D



Global warming ¹ (cause) many changes on our planet these days. For example, sea levels ² (rise). Glaciers and ice sheets ³ (melt), and they ⁴ (add) more water into the oceans. Also, the floods after heavy rainfall ⁵ (force) people to leave their homes and move to other places.

Adverbs of Frequency

Simple Present Tense genellikle, *always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, seldom/rarely, never* gibi sıklık ifade eden **adverbs of frequency** ile kullanılır. Bu zarflar, **How often** sorusunu yanıtlar ve bir eylem veya durumun ne sıklıkta meydana geldiğini açıklar.

How often do you drive to work?
I always / sometimes drive to work.

100%

always

75%

usually

50%

often

25%

sometimes

10%

rarely/seldom

0%

never

Adverbs of frequency, ana fiilden önce fakat *to be, do, must, can* gibi yardımcı fiillerden sonra gelir.

* Olumsuz anlam içeren *rarely, seldom* ve *never* zarfları, **not** ile birlikte kullanılamaz.

Tom never works at weekends.

I rarely eat out in the evening.

She seldom goes to the cinema.

* Kısa cevaplarda, sıklık zarfları her zaman yardımcı fiilden önce kullanılır.

Do you watch TV?

Yes, I always do. / No, I never do.

* *Usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes* ve *occasionally* zarfları, cümle başında ya da sonunda yer alabilir. Ancak, *always, never, rarely, seldom* cümle başında ya da sonunda yer almaz.

Usually, I go to school by bus.

I go to school by bus frequently.

NOTE Olumsuz anlam taşıyan zarflar cümle başında yer alırsa cümlelerin devrik yapıya dönüştürülmesi zorunludur.

Seldom / Rarely / Hardly ever does she sleep late because she doesn't like being sleepy.

Never do I eat fish. I don't like its taste.

6 A. Write short answers using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- Do you play video games?
Yes, *I often do* (often).
- Does your father smoke?
No, (never).
- Are you always tired after work?
Yes, (usually).
- Does Jack watch the games on TV?
Yes, (always).
- Do you ever walk to school in the morning?
Yes, (sometimes).

B. Complete the answers using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- Do you sometimes study in the library?
(never) No, I *never study* in the library.
- Do you often drink coffee?
(always) Yes, I after lunch every day.
- Do they often go to Bodrum in the summer?
(sometimes) Yes, but they to Side too.
- Is she always so careless?
(usually) No, she very careful.
- Do you always eat Chinese food?
(never) No, I Chinese food.
- Does Pete often go out at night?
(rarely) No, he at night.

7 Put the **adverbs of frequency** into the correct position in the sentences below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. I watch TV after dinner. (usually)
.....</p> <p>2. She cries at the end of a sad movie. (always)
.....</p> <p>3. My friends are making fun of me. (always)
.....</p> <p>4. Our maths teacher is very helpful. (always)
.....</p> | <p>5. My husband and I go for a walk in the evening. (often)
.....</p> <p>6. My bus doesn't come on time. (always)
.....</p> <p>7. I can sleep with the lights on. (never)
.....</p> <p>8. You must drive carefully. (always)
.....</p> |
|--|---|

8 A. Look at the table. Make sentences about what Mary does on weekdays and Sundays.



Mary

on weekdays

attend classes / until 4 pm
(always)

go shopping / after school
(often)

arrive home / 7 pm
(usually)

on Sundays

get up / before 10 am
(seldom)

take a walk after lunch
(sometimes)

clean / her flat (and)
wash / the clothes
(always / in the afternoon)

- On weekdays, Mary *always attends classes until 4 pm*
- She *often goes shopping after school*
-
- On Sunday mornings,
-
-

B. Now write 5 sentences about how you spend Sundays using **adverbs of frequency.**

e.g. I usually get up at 10. I always have a big breakfast with my family.

-
-
-
-
-

9 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

- Scarcely she (lose) a chess game she plays.
- Hardly ever I (use) my computer for schoolwork.
- Rarely we (have) the chance to read books at home.
- Never he (take) a nap in the middle of the day. He sleeps at night.

10 Fill in the gaps using the **simple present** or **present continuous** forms of the verbs in brackets.



James Hendrik is a businessman in London. He often ¹ (travel) to other cities because he sometimes ² (give) seminars and sometimes ³ (have) meetings in different companies. Unfortunately, he always ⁴ (spend) too much time travelling because of his fear of flying. He usually ⁵ (drive) and sometimes ⁶ (take) the train. He wants to overcome his fear, so at the moment, he ⁷ (attend) "fear of flying" classes. An international airline ⁸ (run) this special course. He ⁹ (finish) the course at the end of next week. A week after that, he ¹⁰ (fly) to Spain with his wife for holiday.

11 Make sentences about the people in the pictures using the information given.

A. Frank is a lawyer.

1. come home from work at 7 pm
2. watch the evening news until dinner (always)
3. have dinner with his wife at 8 o'clock
4. go to bed at around 11 pm (usually)
5. drive home at the moment
6. take Sarah to a concert at 8:30 this evening

1. *He comes home from work at 7 pm.*
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.



B. Sarah is married to Frank.

1. a housewife; not work
2. do the housework in the mornings
3. have coffee with her friends in the afternoons (sometimes)
4. go shopping or watch TV (often)
5. get dressed at the moment
6. go to a concert with Frank this evening

1. She is a housewife; she
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.



State Verbs

Durum bildiren fiillerdir. Eylem bildirmediikleri için süreklilik ifade eden zamanlarla (**continuous tenses**) kullanılmazlar. Bu fiiller, aşağıdaki gibi gruplandırılır:

duygu (beğeni, sevgi, hoşnutsuzluk gibi) bildiren fiiller:

enjoy, like, love, hate, dislike, prefer, desire, wish, envy, care, appreciate, etc.

*I **hate** exams.*

*I **love** holidays.*

duyu bildiren fiiller:

see, hear, feel, smell, taste, look, sound

*This meat **smells** bad.*

*The clown **looks** funny.*

* **Konuşma anında duyulan, hissedilen, görülen vb. şeyleri anlatmak için bu fiiller genellikle **can** ve **could** ile kullanılır.**

*Speak louder, please. I **can't hear** you.*

algı ve düşünce bildiren fiiller:

think, suppose, know, understand, believe, imagine, realize, recognize, seem, doubt, forget, remember, etc.

*I don't **understand** this sentence.*

*She **thinks** football is fun.*

diğer fiiller:

be, have, contain, include, matter, need, belong, cost, owe, mean, own, appear, want, possess, etc.

*I **owe** him fifty dollars.*

*We **want** to go to the park.*

Durum bildiren bazı fiiller, süreklilik ifade eden zamanlar (**continuous tenses**) ile de kullanılabilir. Bu durumda cümleye farklı bir anlam katarlar.

1. I **think** it is a very good book. (*kani, düşünce*)

He **is thinking** about his problems. (*düşünme eylemi*)

2. This steak **tastes** delicious. (*'is' anlamında*)

The chef **is tasting** the soup now. (*tadına bakmak*)

3. We **see** a lot of cars on the roads every day. } (*görmek*)
Can you **see** me in the picture?

I **am seeing** my lawyer at 3 pm. (*meet - buluşmak*)

4. You **look** sleepy. (*görünmek*)

She **is looking** at the screen. (*bakmak*)

5. This fish **smells** bad. (*kokmak*)

The kitchen **smells of** fish. (*Mutfak, balık kokuyor.*)

This chicken **smells like** fish. (*Bu tavuk, balık gibi kokuyor.*)

He **is smelling** the fish. (*koklamak*)

6. She **feels** very tired now. (*She is very tired.*)

This blanket **feels** so soft. (... *is soft - hissini vermek*)

The doctor **is feeling** the patient's injured arm now. (*dokunarak kontrol etmek*)

7. He **is** a rude boy. (*karakter*)

He **is being** rude these days. (*Bugünlerde kaba - geçici durum*)

8. They **have** a big kitchen. (*possess - sahip olmak*)

They **are having** breakfast now. (*eat - yemek*)

* **have** fiili, aşağıdaki kelimelerle birlikte kullanılabilir:

- breakfast / lunch / dinner / a sandwich / a cup of coffee/tea, etc.
- a bath/shower/swim/picnic/party/meeting, etc.
- a(n) operation/accident/experience/dream/problem, etc.
- a baby
- fun / difficulty / trouble, etc.

12 Fill in the gaps with the **simple present** or **present continuous** forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: *Do you like* (you / like) my new dress?
B: Yes, it *looks* (look) very nice.
2. A: Whose car is that?
B: I think it (belong) to John.
3. A: Where is Tom?
B: He is at the cafeteria with his colleagues.
They (have) lunch together.
4. A: This coffee (taste) bitter.
B: Maybe there is no sugar in it.
5. A: Aren't these flowers beautiful?
B: Yes, they are. They (smell) nice too.
6. A: Why are you wearing a suit today?
B: Because I (see) the director at 2 o'clock. I want to look good.
7. A: I like staying at luxurious hotels. What about you?
B: I do too, but it (cost) a lot of money.
8. A: Do you want to come to the cinema with me on Sunday?
B: No. I (prefer) staying at home and watching TV.
9. A: Are you going out with your friends today?
B: No, I am not. I (have) a lot of work to do.
10. A: What is Sue's phone number?
B: I (not / remember) it. I'll check it out.
11. A: Can you please translate this sentence into Turkish?
B: Why?
A: I (not / know) what it means.
12. A: Let's play a game until the teacher comes.
B: I think she (come) now;
I (hear) her footsteps.
13. A: Where is your brother?
B: He (play) a video game in his room.
14. A: You (look) worried. What's the problem?
B: I (think) about my exam tomorrow.
15. A: You (lie) again! Tell me the truth.
B: But it is true. Why (not / you / believe) me?
16. A: (you / recognize) the young man in this photo?
B: I think he is Robert. He (look) like him.
17. A: I (feel) very energetic today. Why don't we go running in the park?
B: Oh, no! I (not / want) to do any outdoor activities right now.
18. A: Why (you / be) such a bad-tempered person nowadays?
B: No reason! Everything (get) on my nerves these days.

Present Perfect Tense

- I / You / We / They **have** ('ve) **walked** to school.
He / She **has** ('s) **walked** to school.
- I **have not** (haven't) **walked** to school.
He **has not** (hasn't) **walked** to school.
- **Have** you / **Has** he **walked** to school?
Yes, I **have**. / **No**, he **hasn't**.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- I / You / We / They **have** ('ve) **been walking**.
He / She / It **has** ('s) **been walking**.
- I **have not** (haven't) **been walking**.
He **has not** (hasn't) **been walking**.
- **Have** you / **Has** he **been walking**?
Yes, I **have**. / **No**, he **hasn't**.

Present Perfect Tense ve **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**, geçmiş ile günümüz arasında bağlantı kurar. Geçmişte başlamış olup günümüze dek süregelen veya geçmişte tamamlanmış fakat sonuçları günümüzü etkilemekte olan eylem ve olayları anlatmak için kullanılır.

Present Perfect Tense ile kurulan cümlelerde **have/has + V₃** yapısı, **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** ile kurulan cümlelerde ise **have/has + been + V_{ing}** yapısı kullanılır. Fiil listesi ve fiillerin üçüncü hâlleri (*past participle - V₃*) için kitabın sonuna bakınız.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Özellikle, **be, have, like, own, know** gibi durum bildiren fiiller (**state verbs**) ile, geçmişten günümüze dek süregelen durumları anlatmak için kullanılır. Bu cümlelerde, genellikle **for** ve **since** kullanılır.

He **has had** this car **for** forty years.
(He bought it 40 years ago, and he still has it.)



Yakın zamanda tamamlanmış ve etkisi şu anda görülen eylemleri belirtmek için kullanılır.

The chef **has made** a big cake. (Eylem sonuçlanmış.)

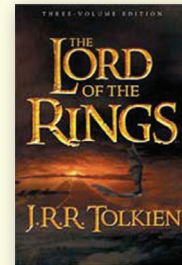


Geçmişte yapılmış olan fakat zamanı belli olmayan veya belirtilmeyen eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır. Eylemin ne zaman olduğu değil, eylemin kendisi önemlidir. Bu nedenle eylemin zamanı belirtilmez.

Our son **has learned** to read and write.
(Çocuğun ne zaman okuma yazma öğrendiği belirtilmiyor. Önemli olan okuma yazmayı öğrenmiş olması.)



I **have read** "The Lord of the Rings" twice.
(Cümle, eylemi vurguluyor. Zaman belirtmiyor.)



today, this morning/week/month gibi konuşma anını içeren, belirli bir süre içinde yapılmış ve bitmiş eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

She **has typed** two reports **this morning**.

(Şu ana kadar 2 rapor yazmış fakat süre (this morning) sona ermediği için yazdığı rapor sayısı artabilir.)

FAKAT

She **typed** two reports **this morning / in the morning**.

(Saat öğleden sonra 4 olduğu için sekreterin sabah iki rapor yazması geçmiş bir eylem olmuş ve cümlede **simple past tense** kullanılmıştır.)



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Geçmişte başlayıp günümüze kadar devam eden bir eylemin veya durumun, özellikle süresini/ne kadar sürdüğünü vurgulamak için kullanılır. Bu cümlelerde, **for, since, all morning/day/week** gibi ifadeler yer alır.

They **have been playing** tennis **for** two hours.
(They began the match two hours ago, and they are still playing.)



Geçmişte başlayıp uzunca bir süre devam etmiş ve bitmiş olan fakat şu an sonucu görülen eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

He is very tired. He **has been studying** for an exam.
(He is not studying at the moment.)
(Şu anda ders çalışmıyor ama çok çalışmış olduğu görülüyor.)



* **Live, feel, work** ve **teach** fiilleriyle **Present Perfect Tense** veya **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** kullanımı arasında anlam farkı yoktur.

She **has felt / has been feeling** tired all day.



Harry **has taught / has been teaching** at our school for ten years.



Bir eylemden/olaydan duyulan öfke, rahatsızlık veya sıkıntıyı ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Have you **been playing** with my phone?
(The father is angry with his son.)



NOTE **always, never, ever, sometimes, once, twice, three times, ...** gibi sıklık bildiren zarflarla birlikte **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** kullanılamaz.

My parents **have never stayed** at a five-star hotel.

NOTE **so far, just, yet, already** ile **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** kullanılamaz.

I **have eaten** three plates of fries **so far**.

Hem **Present Perfect Tense** hem de **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** ile kullanılan zaman ifadeleri (Time Expressions):

* **how long** (Eylemin süresini sormak için kullanılır.)

How long have you had this laptop?

How long have you been using this laptop?

* **since** (Eylemin başladığı zamanı belirtmek için kullanılır.)

She has been ill since last week.

I haven't seen him since yesterday.

He has been working here since 2013.

We have been living here since we got married.

* **for** (Eylemin süresini belirtmek için kullanılır.)

I have had this computer for four years.

She hasn't talked to me for a long time.

* **lately / recently** ("Son zamanlarda/günlerde" anlamında kullanılır.)

I have been working very hard lately / recently.

Have you visited your grandparents lately / recently?

I haven't seen any good films lately / recently.

Present Perfect Tense ile sıkça kullanılan zaman ifadeleri:

* **already** ("Zaten, çoktan" anlamı verir.)

I have already read that book.

Has he paid the bills already?

* **yet** (Henüz gerçekleşmemiş eylemler için kullanılır.)

Have you finished your homework yet?

I haven't done my homework yet.

* **just** (Çok kısa süre önce gerçekleşmiş eylemler için kullanılır.)

The bus has just arrived.

* **always** ("Her zaman" anlamı verir.)

She has always wanted to be a writer.

* **ever** ("Şu ana kadar hiç ... yaptın mı?" ve **never** "Şu ana kadar hiç ... yapmadım." anlamlarını verir.)

A: *Have you ever seen a snake?* **B:** *I have never seen a snake.*

* **still** (Olumsuz cümlelerde "hâlâ" anlamı verir.)

He still hasn't left home.

= *He has still not left home.*

* **so far / up to now / until now** ("Şimdiye kadar" anlamı verir.)

I have answered ten questions so far.

How many pages have you read up to now?

* **once / twice / three times**

* **in the last month / during the last three years**

Commonly Confused Words

since & for

since

Eylemin başladığı zamanı belirtmek için kullanılır.

I have been studying since two o'clock. (saat 2'den beri)

for

Eylemin süresini belirtmek için kullanılır.

I have been studying for two hours. (iki saattir)

13 Fill in the gaps with **for** or **since**.

- Tim has been playing the violin she was 7.
- I haven't seen my uncle several years.
- I haven't worn this dress I went to Jane's party two months ago.
- Joe has been studying in his room eight o'clock.
- They have been married more than ten years.
- I haven't been to the hairdresser's a long time.
- He hasn't eaten anything he got ill.
- He has been chatting online forty minutes.

14 Write questions using the words in brackets and give short answers.

1. A: The room looks very tidy. (clean / it)

Have you cleaned it?

B: *Yes, I have.*

2. A: Your shirt is dirty. (wash / it)

Haven't you washed it?

B: *No, I haven't.*

3. A: Your shirt has got wrinkles. (iron / it)

B: No,

4. A: Your hair is a mess! (comb / it)

B: No,

5. A: The tap is still leaking. (fix / it)

B: No,

6. A: There is no chicken left. (eat / all of it)

B: Yes,

7. A: There are no clean cups. (do / the dishes)

B: No,

8. A: Your score is 100. (make / any mistakes)

B: No,

9. A: Your skin looks bright. (apply / cream on it)

B: Yes,

10. A: I smell something burning. (turn off / the oven)

B: No,

15 Look at the pictures and write sentences.

Mike finished college and got a good job in a big company in 2009. His life has changed since then. Describe the changes in his life and appearance using the given information.



Mike in 2009 - in Kingston

- leave the family house in Kingston
- move to Chelsea
- rent a big house
- buy a car
- adopt a dog
- buy expensive clothes
- gain some weight
- lose some hair



Mike at present - in Chelsea

1. *He has left the family house in Kingston.*
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

16 Read the given situation and write sentences.

The people below work at a big agency. They all came to work at 9. It is 10 now, but their director hasn't arrived yet. So, they are not working. Write down what they have been doing since 9 o'clock.

1. Bill / read the daily paper
Bill has been reading the daily paper since 9 o'clock.
.....
2. Sam and Tom / play a computer game
.....
3. Eva / make calls on her cell phone
.....

4. Emma and Lisa / talk to each other
.....
5. Steve / sleep in his chair
.....
6. Dylan / eat breakfast
.....

17 Fill in the gaps with the **present perfect continuous** forms of the verbs in the boxes.

look

make

iron

cry

~~rain~~

watch

1. The streets are wet.
It *has been raining*
hard all day.



4. She is crying.
She
a sad film.



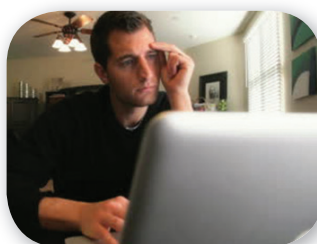
2. She is tired.
She
all morning.



5. She is worried.
The baby
all night.



3. He has a headache.
He
at the computer screen
for hours.



6. He can't sleep.
The neighbours
a lot of
noise since he went to bed.



18 Look at the notes below and write.

How long has each person been working and how much work have they completed so far?

It is 11 o'clock now.

name	started	completed
Martha	10 o'clock / iron the shirts and sheets	7 shirts and 3 sheets
Tom	8 o'clock / paint the walls	2 walls
Helen	9 o'clock / check the test papers	20 papers
Jack	10 o'clock / polish his shoes	5 pairs
Sue	7 o'clock / read her new book	150 pages

- Martha has been ironing the shirts and sheets for an hour.
She has ironed 7 shirts and 3 sheets so far.
- Tom
He
- Helen
She
- Jack
He
- Sue
She

19 Fill in the gaps with the words given in the boxes. Use each only once.

already

always

still

ever

for

how long

just

recently

since

so far

yet

- A:** What is this book about?

B: I don't know. I have started reading it. I haven't finished reading the first ten pages.
- A:** I have a terrible back pain.

B: Have you been carrying heavy things ?
- A:** I'm very hungry. Is dinner ready, Mum?

B: No! I haven't even started cooking
- A:** I must mend the vacuum cleaner today.

B: Don't worry about it. I have mended it. It's working now.
- A:** You have lost some weight, haven't you?

B: Yes, I have. I've been on a diet last month.
- A:** Are you happy in your new flat?

B: Yes, I haven't had any problems
- A:** Have you flown a helicopter?

B: No, I have never done that.
- A:** Oh, you have so many interesting collections!

B: Yes, I have been interested in collecting things.
- A:** My cousin is leaving tomorrow. He says he misses his home.

B: has he been staying with you?
- A:** This plant has grown a lot. I'm surprised!

B: Yes, that's because I've been watering it regularly a month.