

B1 / BOOKLET 1

Tense Review: Meaning-Based Grammar Choice

Part A: 25 Questions

1. Scientists ___ many new planets in the last five years, but they ___ any signs of life yet.

- A) discovered / aren't finding
- B) have discovered / haven't found
- C) discover / didn't find
- D) are discovering / don't find

2. The global warming ___ rapidly these days, which ___ many environmentalists.

- A) is increasing / worries
- B) increases / is worrying
- C) increased / worried
- D) has increased / worry

3. While the researchers ___ the statistics, they ___ a significant error in the software.

- A) analyzed / were finding
- B) have analyzed / found
- C) were analyzing / found
- D) analyse / find

4. I ___ online programming courses for six months, and I ___ a lot of things about artificial intelligence so far.

- A) am taking / learn
- B) took / was learning
- C) have been taking / have learned
- D) take / learned

5. The universe ___ roughly 13.7 billion years ago, and it ___ ever since.

- A) formed / is expanding
- B) has formed / expands
- C) formed / has been expanding
- D) was forming / expanded

6. Artificial Intelligence ___ our communication completely. People hardly ___ their own messages nowadays.

- A) changed / are writing
- B) has changed / write
- C) are changing / wrote
- D) change / have written

7. By the time the software developers ___ the new update, the hackers ___ into the system.

- A) released / had broken
- B) release / broke
- C) had released / broke
- D) were releasing / break

8. Generally, she ___ first edition books, but this week she ___ an e-book reader.

- A) reads / is using
- B) is reading / uses
- C) read / has used
- D) has read / uses

9. If the global climate ___ changing rapidly, sea levels ___ drastically in the next century.

- A) keeps / will rise
- B) will keep / rise
- C) kept / are rising
- D) is keeping / rise

10. The university ___ its classrooms right now, so it ___ to open the new faculty next year.

- A) renovates / planned
- B) is renovating / is planning
- C) has renovated / is planning
- D) renovated / plan

11. I ___ my e-mail password yesterday, and now I ___ access to my account.

- A) forget / don't have
- B) forgot / didn't have
- C) forgot / don't have
- D) have forgotten / haven't had

12. They ___ on the coding project when the power suddenly ___ out.

- A) worked / went
- B) were working / went
- C) had worked / was going
- D) are working / goes

13. My brother ___ three programming languages so far, and he ___ to learn Java next.

- A) learned / is planning
- B) learns / plans
- C) has learned / is planning
- D) was learning / planned

14. Look at those dark clouds! It ___ heavily in five minutes.

- A) will rain
- B) is going to rain
- C) rains
- D) is raining

15. We ___ solar panels on our roof four months ago, and our electricity bill ___ considerably since then.

- A) installed / has decreased
- B) have installed / decreased
- C) install / is decreasing
- D) were installing / decreases

16. While the oceans ___ warmer, many fish species ___ to survive.

- A) get / struggled
- B) got / struggle
- C) are getting / are struggling
- D) have got / struggle

17. I ___ the documentary about gastronomy and culinary arts yet, but I ___ it tonight.

- A) didn't watch / watch
- B) haven't watched / am going to watch
- C) don't watch / will watch
- D) haven't watched / watched

18. The Internet ___ a military project in the 1960s, but today everyone ___ it.

- A) was / uses
- B) has been / is using
- C) is / used
- D) had been / use

19. She ___ German grammar for years, but she still ___ mistakes from time to time.

- A) studied / made
- B) has been studying / makes
- C) is studying / is making
- D) studies / made

20. When my baby ___ up this morning, the pigeons ___ outside her window.

- A) wake / sing
- B) woke / were singing
- C) was waking / sang
- D) have woken / sing

21. Artificial intelligence ___ faster than anyone ___ in the scientific community.

- A) develops / expects
- B) developed / is expecting
- C) is developing / expected
- D) has developed / expect

22. Zoologists___ the Amazon rainforest for months when they finally ___ the new species.

- A) explored / discover
- B) were exploring / have discovered
- C) had been exploring / discovered
- D) explore / discovered

23. Next year, my daughter___ at a university in Boston. She ___ her acceptance letter yesterday.

- A) is going to study / received
- B) will study / has received
- C) studies / receives
- D) was studying / received

24. The Earth ___ around the Sun. This ___ a major scientific fact.

- A) orbits / is
- B) is orbiting / is
- C) orbited / was
- D) has orbited / has been

25. I ___ my homework when the laptop battery ___.

- A) have finished / dies
- B) was just finishing / died
- C) finish / is dying
- D) finished / died

26. Online learning ___ very popular during the pandemic, and it ___ its importance today.

- A) became / has maintained
- B) has become / maintained
- C) becomes / is maintaining
- D) was becoming / maintain

27. Deforestation ___ the habitat of thousands of species every year. If we don't stop it, many animals ___ extinct.

- A) destroyed / will go
- B) destroys / will go
- C) is destroying / went
- D) has destroyed / go

28. As soon as the teacher ___ the classroom, the students ___ their seats.

- A) enters / took
- B) entered / had took
- C) entered / took
- D) was entering / take

29. The garment factory ____ toxic chemical substance into the river before the government ____ it down.

- A) has pumped / shut
- B) had been pumping / shut
- C) pumped / shuts
- D) pumps / is shutting

30. I ____ this geography textbook for twenty minutes, but I ____ anything yet.

- A) am reading / don't understand
- B) have been reading / haven't understood
- C) read / didn't understand
- D) was reading / haven't understood

Part B: 10 Questions

31. Before the Google Maps app _____ (invent), people _____ (use) physical maps to navigate.

32. Look! The scientists _____ (test) the new 3D modelling system. It _____ (look) highly innovative.

33. While the students _____ (do) the experiment, they _____ (cause) a small fire.

34. I _____ (always / want) to study astronomy since I _____ (see) Neil Armstrong land and walk on the moon.

35. By 2050, experts believe that renewable energy _____ (replace) fossil fuels entirely.

36. When he _____ (arrive) at the lecture hall, the department chair _____ (already / start) his speech.

37. CERN _____ (carry out) a new experiment about nuclear energy these days, but it _____ (need) more funding.

38. We _____ (visit) the natural history museum in London last week, and we _____ (see) dinosaur fossils.

40. The earth _____ (get) warmer every decade, and glaciers _____ (melt) faster than ever before.

B1 / Booklet 1 — Answer Key & Explanations (Cevap Anahtarı ve Açıklamalar)

1. B — 'in the last decade' ve 'yet' ifadeleri sürecin devam ettiğini gösterir (Present Perfect).
2. A — 'these days' şu anki değişimi (Continuous), 'increases' ise genel bir gerçeği (Simple) ifade eder.
3. C — Geçmişte devam eden bir eylem (were analyzing) anlık bir eylemle (found) bölünmüştür.
4. C — 'for two months' devam eden süreci (Present Perf. Cont.), 'so far' ise elde edilen sonucu (Present Perf.) gösterir.
5. C — Başlangıç noktası belli ve bittiği için Past Simple, o zamandan beri süregelen durum için Present Perfect Continuous.
6. B — Geçmişte başlayıp etkisi süren değişim (Present Perfect), günümüzdeki genel alışkanlık (Present Simple).
7. A — Geçmişteki iki olaydan daha önce olanı 'had broken' (Past Perfect), diğeri ise 'released' (Past Simple) ile anlatılır.
8. A — Genel alışkanlık (reads), geçici durum (is using).
9. A — Gelecekle ilgili olası bir durum (First Conditional).
10. B — Şu an devam eden eylem (is renovating), geleceğe yönelik bir plan durumu (plan).
11. C — Geçmişte olan eylem (forgot), şu anki sonuç (don't have).
12. B — Geçmişte süregelen eylemin (were working) kesilmesi (went out).
13. C — 'So far' (şimdiye kadar) Present Perfect gerektirir; şu anki niyet ise Present Continuous ile ifade edilir.
14. B — Mevcut belirtilere (kara bulutlar) dayanarak yapılan tahminlerde 'going to' kullanılır.
15. A — 'Last year' Past Simple gerektirir, 'since then' ise Present Perfect.
16. C — Günümüzde eşzamanlı olarak devam eden iki değişim/gelişim durumu (Present Continuous).
17. B — 'Yet' Present Perfect gerektirir; planlanmış gelecek eylemi 'going to' ile ifade edilir.
18. A — Tarihi bir gerçek (Past Simple) ve günümüzdeki genel durum (Present Simple).
19. B — 'For years' süreci vurgular (Present Perf. Cont.), 'sometimes' ise genel bir gerçeği (Present Simple) vurgular.
20. B — Uyanma anlık bir eylemdir (woke); o sırada devam etmekte olan eylem ise (were singing).
21. C — Şu anki hızlı gelişim (is developing), geçmişteki genel beklenti (expected).
22. C — Geçmişteki bir eylemden (discovered) daha önce belli bir süre devam etmiş olan eylem (had been exploring).
23. A — Gelecek planı (is going to study) ve geçmişte tamamlanmış eylem (received).
24. A — Doğa kanunları ve bilimsel gerçekler her zaman Present Simple ile ifade edilir.
25. B — Geçmişte bitmek üzere olan/devam eden eylemin (was finishing) kesilmesi (died).

26. A — Geçmişte belirli bir dönemde (pandemide) ani bir patlama yaşayan durumu (Simple Past), o zamandan bugüne kadar etkisini sürdüren kalıcı bir gerçeklikle (Present Perfect) birleştirir.
27. B — 'Every year' genel bir gerçeği (destroys), koşul cümlesinin ana kısmı geleceği (will go) ifade eder.
28. C — Geçmişte birbirini hemen takip eden iki eylem (Past Simple).
29. B — Kapatılmadan (shut) önceki bir süreci vurgular (had been pumping - Past Perfect Continuous).
30. B — 'For twenty minutes' sürecin devam ettiğini (Present Perf. Cont.), 'yet' ise henüz sonucun olmadığını (Present Perfect) gösterir.
31. invented / used — Akıllı telefonların icat edilmesi geçmişte belirli bir andır (invented); fiziksel harita kullanmak ise geçmişte alışkanlıktır (used).
32. are testing / looks — 'Look!' (Bak!) Anlık bir eylemi işaret eder (are testing). 'Look' (görünmek) durum fiili olduğu için Present Simple (looks) alır.
33. hasn't written / broke — 'Yet' Present Perfect gerektirir. 'Yesterday' ise kesin geçmiş zamandır (Past Simple).
34. were doing / caused — Geçmişte deney yapma süreci (were doing) anlık bir olayla (caused) kesilmiştir.
35. have always wanted / saw — 'Since' yapısı; geçmişten bugüne devam eden bir isteği (Present Perfect) ve başlangıç noktasını (Past Simple) birleştirir.
36. will have replaced — Gelecekte belirli bir tarihe (By 2050) kadar tamamen tamamlanmış ve bitmiş olacak bir gelecekteki durumu (Future Perfect) ifade eder.
37. arrived / had already started — Salona varmasından (arrived) önce bölüm başkanı konuşmaya çoktan başlamıştı (had started - Past Perfect).
38. is carrying out/ needs — 'These days' devam eden süreci (is carrying out) anlatır. 'Need' (ihtiyaç duymak) durum fiili olduğu için Present Simple (needs) kalır.
39. visited / saw — 'Last week' olduğu için her iki eylem de geçmişte bittiğinden Past Simple (visited / saw) kullanılır.
40. is getting / are melting — Her 10 yılda olan bir değişim için (is getting), 'faster than ever' ise şu anki hızlı süreci (are melting) ifade eder.