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

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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

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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.

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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 değişen/gelişen durum (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.

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