

Arkadaşlar, kendi başınıza tekrar yapmanız için ek malzeme olarak hazırladım.
Lütfen bakıp, çalışınız ve anlamadığınız yerleri sorunuz, ek araştırınız.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

The actions continued in the past and finished in the past.

The first action in the past is formed by Past Perfect tense (had V3) ;
and second action in the past is formed Simple Past Tense (V2).

- She had worked here for 3 years before I began.

hadV3 : Past Perfect Tense { First Action in the past }

Examples:

1) I had finished this subject by the time you came.

had V3

V2

2) **By the time** he arrived home, **I had cooked the dinner.**

By the time

V2

had V3

Use of ‘After – Before ‘ in Past Perfect Tense

After + had V₃ : Past Perfect : 1st Action in the Past

Before + V₂ : Simple Past Tense : 2nd Action in the Past

• After + Subject + had V3+ Subject+ V2

• Before + Subj + V2 + Subj + had V3

For Example :

• After I **had completed** my work, I **went** out.

• Before I **went** out, I **had completed** my work.

After the meeting had finished , we worked.

(1st Action, , 2nd Action)

- Before we **started** work , the meeting **had finished**.

(2nd Action) , (1st Action)

- **Explanation :**

We use " Past Perfect Tense "," had V3 " to define **first actions**.(former actions) in the past; and we use " Simple Past Tense " " V2 " to define second actions (latter actions) in the past.

The past perfect tense is most often used for the following:

- For actions that happened before a past event : I had graduated before he graduated from the university.
- In reported speech: -He said he had seen that movie before.
- In if Type III (conditional) sentences

More Example Sentences of Past Perfect in Reported Speech

- John said that he **had** never **eaten** sushi before.
- She told me that she **had finished**, but I knew she **had not**.
- She wondered why he **had been** so unkind to her.
- He told me he **hadn't done** his homework, but he was hoping to finish it on the bus.
- I thought I **had sent** her a birthday card, but I was wrong.

!!!!!!! Test Tekniđi: Cümle past ise, past devam eder. (If Clause Type 2 ve since haricinde)

- This is her first swimming lesson. She is very excited and she doesn't know what to do. She **has never swum** before. (Bugün onun ilk yüzme dersi. Çok heyecanlı ve ne yapacağını bilmiyor. Daha önce hiç yüzmedi.)

- It was her first swimming lesson. She was very excited and she didn't know what to do. **She had never swum** before. (Onun ilk yüzme dersi idi. Çok heyecanlıydı ve ne yapacağını bilmiyordu. Daha önce hiç yüzmemiştir.)

- I had studied a little English when I came to the U.S.

- The woman had died until the doctor arrived. (Doktor varana kadar kadın ölmüştü.)

- I had never seen such a nice beach before I went to Side. (Side'ye gitmeden önce böyle güzel bir sahil görmemiştir.)

- Had you ever visited the U.S. before your trip in 1992? (1992 yılındaki seyahatinden önce hiç Amerika'ya gitmiş miydin?)

- Yes, I had been to the U.S. once before in 1988. (Evet, 1998'den önce Amerika'da bulunmuştum.)

When I got home yesterday, my mother had already cooked the dinner. (Dün eve vardığımda, annem yemeđi yapmıştı.)

- By the time we got to the theatre, the play had already started. (Tiyatroya vardığımızda, oyun başlamıştı.)

- I had read a lot about Scotland before I went there. (İskoçya'ya gitmeden önce hakkında çok şey okumuştum.)

► Geçmişte belirli bir eylem veya zamandan önceki süreci anlatmak için de Past Perfect Tense kullanılır.

EXAMPLES:

We had had that car for ten years before it broke down. (Bu araba bozulmadan önce on yıl bizimdi.)

-By the time Alex finished his studies, he had been in London for over eight years. (Alex çalışmalarını bitirdiğinde sekiz yıldan fazla zamandır Londra'da bulunmaktaydı.)

When Sam was born, I had been a doctor for 10 years. (Sam doğduğunda, ben 10 yıllık doktordum.)

-My son had already learnt how to read by the time he started the primary school. (Oğlum ilkokula başladığında zaten okumayı öğrenmişti.)

► **Past Perfect Tense geçmişte ard arda gerçekleşen iki olaydan daha önce olanını anlatmak için kullanılır.** Bu eylemlerden sonra olan **Simple Past Tense** ile ifade edilir. Aslında birçok durumda **Past Perfect Tense** kullanılmayabilir. Fakat cümlelerin iki anlamlı olmasını engellemek için bu zaman kullanılmaktadır.

- When I came home, my mother had left. **(Eve geldiğimde annem çıkmıştı.)**

Yukarıdaki cümlede eylemlerin oluş sırasına bakalım.

Birinci eylem - My mother left

İkinci eylem - I came home

Yani eylemler ilk önce annem evde çıktı, sonra ben eve geldim şeklinde sıralanabilir.

- When I came home, my mother left. **(Eve geldiğimde, annem çıktı.)**

Şimdi de yukarıdaki cümlelerin oluş sırasına bakalım.

Birinci eylem - I came home

İkinci eylem - My mother left

Yani eylemler ilk önce ben geldim, sonra annem çıktı şeklinde sıralanır. Görüldüğü gibi **simple past tense** ile **past perfect tense** kullanımı arasındaki fark eylemlerin oluş sırası açısından gayet belirgindir.

► **Cümlede before ya da after kullanılıyor ise, hangi eylemin daha önce gerçekleştiği zaten belli olduğu için past perfect tense kullanılmayabilir. Bu cümlelerde past perfect yerine simple past kullanımı anlam farkına neden olmaz.**

- After the meeting (had) finished, everybody went home. **(Toplantı bittikten sonra herkes evine gitti.)**

- Jack (had) left before I got to the office. **(Ben ofise gitmeden önce Jack çıkmıştı.)**

- After the old man (had) died, the doctor came. **(Yaşlı adam öldükten sonra doktor geldi.)**

► **Yapmayı planladığımız veya ümit ettiğimiz ancak yapamadığımız eylemleri anlatmak için de Past Perfect Tense kullanılır.**

- I had wanted to visit the gallery before I left Paris, but it's closed on Sundays.

(Paris'ten ayrılmadan önce galeriyi ziyaret etmek istemiřtim, ama Pazar gnleri kapalıymıř.)

- Jane had hoped to retire at 60, but they persuaded her to stay on for a few more years. (Jane 60 yařında emekli olmayı mit etmiřti ama birkaç yıl daha devam etmesi konusunda ikna ettiler.)

When I came home, *they had already eaten the meal*. (Eve geldiđimde, onlar yemeđi oktan yemiřlerdi.)

Before she had dinner, *she had washed his hands*. (O akřam yemeđini yemeden nce, ellerini yıkamıřtı.)

Ařađıdaki zaman bađlalarıyla birlikte *Past Perfect Tense* kullanılabilir.

After + Past Perfect / Simple Past + Simple Past

After he had taken an aspirin, he felt better. (O, bir aspirin aldıktan sonra, daha iyi hissetti.) (Sınavlarda, yani testlerde, bu forml sorulur.)

After he took an aspirin, he felt better. (O, bir aspirin aldıktan sonra, daha iyi hissetti.)

- He felt better after he had taken an aspirin.

- Before he went to bed, he had brushed his teeth.

- I didn't disturb him until he had finished his job.

- I didn't understand this problem until he had explained it.

- I had always been patient until they made me furious yesterday. (Onlar beni geen hafta kızdırana kadar, hep sabırlı olmuřtum.)

- As soon as I had arrived home, I went to bed. (Eve varır varmaz, yatađa girdim.)

- As soon as the teacher had entered the classroom, I talked to him. (Öğretmen içeri girer girmez, onunla konuştum.)

Zamanlardaki değişiklik, olayların sırasını değiştirir; bu sebeple dikkat edin. Örneği inceleyelim:

-When I arrived home, she washed the dishes. (Eve vardığımda bulaşıkları yıkadı.)

-When I arrived home, she was washing the dishes. (Eve vardığımda bulaşıkları yıkıyordu.)^[L]_[SEP]

-When I arrived home, she had already washed the dishes. (Eve vardığımda bulaşıkları çoktan yıkamıştı.)

More Examples with Past Perfect

Had you **studied** English before you moved to New York?

- I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Marmaris.
- I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.
- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he **had visited** the city several times.
- **Had** Susan ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?
- She only understood the movie because she **had read** the book.
- Kristine **had** never **been** to an opera before last night.
- We were not able to get a hotel room because we **had not booked** in advance.

A: **Had** you ever **visited** the U.S. before your trip in

2006? B: Yes, I **had been** to the U.S. once before.

- We **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down.
- By the time Alex finished his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years.

They felt bad about selling the house because they **had owned** it for more than forty years.

- George **had repaired** many cars before he received his mechanic's license. (*Active Voice*)

Many cars **had been repaired** by George before he received his mechanic's license. (*Passive Voice*)

SIMPLE PAST TENSE İLE PAST PERFECT TENSE ARASINDA BİR KARŞILAŞTIRMA

Simple Past Tense:

When the police **arrived**, the robbers **ran away**. **Polisler gelince, soyguncular kaçtı.**
(*Polislerin gelmesi ve soyguncuların kaçması aynı anda olmuştur. Geçmişte aynı anda olup bitmiş olaylar Simple Past Tense ile anlatılır.*)

Past Perfect Tense:

When the police **arrived**, the robbers **had ran away**. **Polisler geldiğinde soyguncular kaçmıştı.**
(*Polis gelmeden önce soyguncular kaçmıştı, polisler soyguncular kaçtıktan sonra gelmişlerdir.*)

Üstteki örneklerden anlaşılacağı üzere Past Perfect Tense, bize bir işin başka bir işten önce yapıp bittiğini anlatır.

Birkaç örnek daha:

When my father **came** to home, I **finished** my homework: **Babam eve**

gelince, ödevimi bitirdim.

When my father came to home, I had finished my homework: Babam eve geldiğinde ödevimi bitirmiştım.

When bağlacı ile kurulan cümlede olayın biri önce diğeri sonra olmuşsa daha önce olan olay için Past Perfect Tense, daha sonra olan olay için ise Simple Past Tense kullanılır.

- After I had written the letter, I went to the post office.

"When/By the time"

My mom had already prepared the dinner when I arrived home: Eve vardığımda annem akşam yemeğini hazırlamıştı.

The lesson had started by the time I got to class: Ben sınıfa geldiğimde ders başlamıştı.

By the Time kullanıldığı past perfect cümlelerde bir eylemin, geçmişte başka bir eylem gerçekleşmeden önce hali hazırda tamamlanmış olduğunu belirtmek için kullanılır.

Özet olarak Past Perfect geçmişteki biten 2 eylemin ilk hangisinin olduğunu göstermek için kullanılır.

PART B: Join the pairs of sentences, using the conjunctions in brackets. Change one verb into the Past Perfect.

1. I had a bath. I went to bed. (after)
After I'd had a bath, I went to bed.
2. I read the letter. I threw it away. (when)
.....
3. He passed his driving test. He bought a car. (as soon as)
.....
4. I took the book back to the library. I finished reading it. (when)
.....

5. I didn't go to bed. I did my homework. (until)
.....
6. I spent all my money. I went home. (when)
.....
7. I read the book. I saw the film. (before)
.....
8. Her children left home. She started writing. (after)
.....

Answer Key :

1. After I'd had a bath, I went to bed.
2. When I had read the letter, I threw it away.
3. As soon as he had passed his driving test, he bought a car.
4. I took the book back to the library when I had finished reading it.
5. I didn't go to bed until I had done my homework.
6. When I had spent all my money, I went home.
7. I had read the book before I saw the film.
I had seen the film before I read the book.
8. She started writing after her children had left home.

SHOULD VE OUGHT TO KULLANIMI

► Karşı tarafa tavsiye niteliğinde birşey söylerken, yapılması gereken işleri ve vazifeleri hatırlatırken **should** ve **ought to** aynı anlamda kullanılabilir. Böyle durumlarda cümleyi söyleyenin bir zorlaması veya dışardan bir zorlama yoktur. Cümleyi söyleyen sadece bir tavsiyede veya hatırlatmada bulunmaktadır.

- You **ought to / should** drive more carefully than you do. (Şimdiki kullandığından daha dikkatli araba kullanmalısın.)

- The government **should / ought to** solve the traffic problem in Istanbul. (Hükümet İstanbul'daki trafik problemini çözmelidir.) The headline of the today's newspaper is wrong. It **shouldn't / oughtn't to** be like this. (Bugünkü gazetenin başlığı yanlış. Öyle olmamalı.)

- Doctors says that everybody **should / ought to** see a doctor at least once in six months. (Doktorlar herkes en azından altı ayda bir doktora görünmelidir diyorlar.)

Yukarıdaki cümlelerde görüldüğü gibi herhangi bir zorlama söz konusu değildir. Sadece yapılması veya yapılmaması gereken durumlar dile getirilmektedir.

Reported Speech (Dolaylı Anlatım)

İngilizce bir cümleyi dolaylı olarak aktardığımız zaman, cümle içindeki bazı kelimeler değişir. Bu değişim, cümledeki anlamın bozulmaması için yapılır. Aşağıdaki örneği inceleyiniz.

- John said; "I will go to İstanbul **tomorrow**." (John; "**Yarın** İstanbul'a gideceğim," dedi.)

Yukarıdaki cümlelerin 10 Nisan gününde söylendiğini varsayalım. 14 Nisan günü, yukarıdaki cümleyi başka birisine aktaran bir kimse, anlamın bozulmaması için "yarın" kelimesini değiştirmek zorundadır.

- John said that he would go to İstanbul **the next day**. (John, **bir sonraki gün** İstanbul'a gideceğini söyledi.)

- John said; "I like this city." (John, "Bu şehri seviyorum." dedi.)

Yukarıdaki cümleyi kuran kişinin, o anda New York'ta olduğunu varsayalım. Daha sonra İstanbul'da bu cümleyi aktaran kişi;

- John said that he liked that city. (John o şehri sevdiğini söyledi)

şeklinde aktarmak zorundadır. Eğer "**this**" kelimesi değiştirilmezse, dolaylı cümle İstanbul'da kurulduğu için, John'un İstanbul'u sevdiği anlamı çıkar ve cümle bozulur.

Aşağıda zaman zarflarında meydana gelen değişiklikler, bir tablo halinde verilmiştir.

DIRECT SPEECH

He said, "I am coming **today**."

They replied, "we'll leave **tonight**."

We said, "We're going to do it **the day after tomorrow**."

INDIRECT SPEECH

She said she was going **the next day**.

They replied they would leave **that night**.

We said we were going to do it **in two days' time**.

The mayor said the roads would be completed the **following week / following year**.

The mayor said, "These streets will be completed **next week / next year**."

Tuncay said, "We had a very large dinner **yesterday**."

Tuncay said they had had a very large dinner **the day before**."

His father said, "I painted all the walls **the day before yesterday**."

His father said he had painted all the walls **two days before**."

* "Say" ve "tell" bu konuda geçmiş zaman halleriyle en çok kullanılan fiillerdir. Her iki ifadeyi de "dedi", "söyledi" anlamında kullanırız. Fakat "tell" fiilinden sonra zamir gelmelidir.

Bu fark, sınavlarda önemlidir.

	last week —> the previous week
this —> that	
	tomorrow —> the next day / the following day
these —> those	
	next week —> the week after / the following week
here —> there	
	now —> then / at that moment, at once, that time
today —> that day	
	next year —> the year after / the following year
yesterday —> the previous day	
ago —> before	

- "I am trying to finish my homework now", she said. > She said (that) she was trying to finish her homework then.

- "My house is here", he said. > He said that his house was there.

- "They visited their uncle yesterday", she told. > She told us (that) they had visited their uncle the previous day.

'used to', would ve Past Perfect Tense de değişiklik olmaz. Zira geçmiş halleri yoktur.

Relative Clauses

Relative Pronouns

A relative pronoun is used to link one phrase or clause to another word in the sentence. The relative pronouns are: who, whom, that, which, where, when.

Examples:

■ I cannot see **the man** **who** threw the coin.

"who" links this clause to "man"

■ I do have **James Baker**, **who** drove the car, on the screen.

"who" links this clause to "James Baker"

■ Please take **the PC** **that** crashed to the IT Department.

"that" links this clause to "PC"

■ I would like to return to **the time** **when** dinosaurs ruled the Earth.

"when" links this clause to "time"

who	for People: The man who asked you yesterday was my close friend.
which	for Things: The car which I purchased was Ford Fiesta.
that	for People and Things (Virgül varsa, that kullanılmaz. Prepositionlarla da that kullanılmaz. Buna dikkat edin.)

A Correct the definitions by adding *who*, *which* or *that*. Some of the definitions also need a definite article.

Example:

Sudoku is a number puzzle is very popular in UK.

Sudoku is a number puzzle **which** is very popular in **the** UK.

1 A SIM card is a piece of plastic inside a mobile phone contains information about mobile's owner.

.....
2 Scrabble is a board game is played by two or four players. It is probably one of most famous board games.

.....
3 Bling is an informal word means cheap jewellery.

.....
4 A luddite is someone believes that technology is bad.
.....

B Complete the text about the social networking site Facebook with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Facebook, the social networking site, (0) **was founded** (found) in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg and his three roommates, who (5) (be) all computer science students at Harvard University. To start with, the website membership (6) (limit) to students at Harvard, but by 2010 300 million people (7) (join) from all over the world.

People (8) (always / have) strong feelings about Facebook. It (9) (ban) in some countries, and in many workplaces. In addition, Zuckerberg (10) (now / face) a lot of lawsuits from former students at Harvard, claiming that Facebook (11) (be) their idea.

Answer Key:

A

1 A SIM card is a piece of plastic inside a mobile phone **which / that** contains information about **the** mobile's owner. (2)

2 Scrabble is a board game **which / that** is played by two or four players. It is probably one of **the** most famous board games. (2)

3 Bling is an informal word **which / that** means cheap jewellery. (2)

4 A luddite is someone **who** believes that technology is bad. (2)

B

- 5 were (2)
- 6 was limited (2)
- 7 had joined (2)
- 8 have always had (2)
- 9 has been banned (2)
- 10 is now facing (2)
- 11 was / had been (2)

Correlative Conjunctions

1. Both/and

- She won gold medals from both the single and group races.
- Both TV and television are correct words.
- Both İzmir and İstanbul are historical cities.
- For seeking admission in a US university, you should sit for both GRE and TOEFL.

Both is always used with plurals in (+) sentences.

2. Either/or

- I am fine with either Monday or Wednesday.
- You can have either apples or pears.
- I want either of these T-shirts.
- **Either** go to bed early this evening **or** stop complaining about being tired in class.

ya o ya o...Fark etmez, ikisinden birisi manasında kullanılır.

3. Neither/nor

- He enjoys neither drinking nor gambling.
- Neither you nor I will get off early today.
- Neither Afyon nor Uşak is as big as Bursa.
- Neither my family nor my friends helped me when I needed help. I was so unlucky.
- Neither peter nor Andrew has passed the test.

'Ne o, ne de o' manasında kullanılır. İkisini de istemiyor isek, beğenmiyor isek, bu kalıbı kullanırız.

4. Not only/but also

- Not only red but also green looks good on you.
- She got the perfect score in not only English but also math.

Aradaki farka dikkat edin:

Neither + a singular noun

Neither of + a Plural Noun

Neither game was enjoyable. I didn't like them.

Neither of the games were enjoyable.

Connectors for Writing

İki cümleyi birbirine bağlamak için kullanılırlar:

Furthermore, Moreover, What's More, In addition, Also : **Bununla beraber, ilaveten, ek olarak, ayrıca, bir de, bununla birlikte, üstelik**

- He is clever . What's more he is handsome .

- We have welcomed our guests. Furthermore, we sent them back their home at our expenses. **[SEP]** (Misafirlerimizi ağırladık. Ayrıca, masrafı üstlenerek onları evlerine geri gönderdik.)

- He is praised by his friends for the good results he got from the finals. Also, he is expecting to be rewarded by the school administration. (Finallerdeki iyi sonuçlar nedeniyle arkadaşlarından övgü aldı. Ayrıca, okul yönetiminden ödül bekliyor.)

- İki müstakil cümle arasında bir zıtlık ilişkisi kuranlar

However, Nevertheless, Nonetheless, On the contrary, Still :
Buna karşılık, mamafih, tersine, aksine, ancak

- Last Sunday, we were ready to receive company. **However,** no one showed up (Geçen Pazar misafir ağırlamaya hazırдық (istekliydik). Ancak, kimse gözükmedi.)

- Sonuç bildiren birleştiriciler

Therefore, Thus, Hence, As a result, Consequently: Bu nedenle, bu yüzden, bundan dolayı, sonuç olarak, neticede

- There is a hospital in our neighbourhood. **Therefore,** we refrain from making noise. (Semtimizde bir hastane var. Bu nedenle, gürültü yapmaktan kaçınıyoruz.)

- The players were very tired after the match. Therefore, they needed some rest. (Oyuncular maçtan sonar çok yorgunlardı. Bu nedenle, dinlenmeye ihtiyaçları vardı.)

Bir tehlikeye dikkat etmek için ‘or else, ya da Otherwise’ bağlaçları kullanılır:

Or else, Otherwise : Aksi takdirde, yoksa, olmazsa

- You have to attend the class. **Or else,** you will fail in the exam. (Derlere katılmak zorundasın. Yoksa, sınavlardan kalacaksın.)

- Watch your mouth. Otherwise, you will suffer. (Konuşmana dikkat et. Yoksa, zarar göreceksin.)

Correlative Conjunction (Korelatif Bağlaçlar, İlişki Sağlayan Bağlaçlar)

Korelatif bağlaçlar, ikili sözcüklerden oluşurlar ve her iki cümlecikte de bulunurlar.

- **Not onlybut also**, ‘sadece değilaynı zamanda’, ‘hem bu, ayrıca şu da’ manasında kullanılır.

- He is not only a successful manager but also a good father. (O sadece başarılı bir yönetici değil, aynı zamanda iyi bir babadır.)

- **Bothand** = hem.....hem de

- She has both the courage and the will to get rid of difficulties she encounters. (O, karşılaştığı zorlukla baş etmek için hem cesarete hem de iradeye sahiptir.)

- **Eitheror** = yaya da (alternatif,tercih bildirir)

- While shopping, you either need cash or a credit card. (Alışveriş yaparken ya nakit ya da kredi kartına ihtiyacınız olur.)

- **Neithernor** = nene de..

- I love neither flowers nor trees. (Ne çiçekleri ne de ağaçları severim.)

She is **beautiful**. She is **clever**. = She is **both** beautiful and clever.

She isn't tall. She isn't short. = She is **neither** tall nor short.

Neden/ Sonuç Bağlaçları

Neden sonuç bildirirken because ve because of bağlaçlarını çok kullanılır. İkisi arasında gramer kullanım farkı vardır, dikkat edin.

Because she was ill, she couldn't go to school. (Hasta olduğu için okula gidemedi.)

Because of her illness, she couldn't go to school. (Hastalığı yüzünden okula gidemedi.) { **Because + FULL SENTENCE** } [**Because of + Noun**]

I was late for work yesterday **because** the traffic was heavy.

I was late for work yesterday **because** of the heavy traffic.

Bunun dışında, ‘as a result’, ‘therefore’, ‘thus’, ‘so’ gibi diğer neden sonuç bağlaçları da sıklıkla kullanılır.

Due to her negligence of the children, they became disobedient.
Due to the fact that she neglected the children, they became disobedient.
Owing to her not studying regularly, she failed the exam.
Owing to the fact that she didn't study regularly, she failed the exam.

Because of, on account of, due to ve owing to yapılarından sonra **the fact that** kullanırsak devamında isim değil, cümle gelir.

Zıtlık bildiren Bağlaçlar = Contrast Conjunctions

a)

Though,

Even though,

Although,

Despite the fact that,

In spite of the fact that (.....’e rağmen)

- **Despite the fact that** (=In spite of the fact that) **his company was going bankrupt**, he continued his extravagant life. (Şirketinin iflasa gidiyor olmasına rağmen, pahalı yaşamına devam etti.)

!!!!!! **Despite tek başına kullanılırsa, bir isim alır.** Ancak

“Despite the fact that” diye uzun yazılırsa, içinde geçen **“that”** sebebiyle, full cümle alır. Kısaca, **Although bağlacı, Full cümle ile, despite ise bir isimle kullanılır.** Ancak, siz **“ben illaki, “despite” bağlacını, bir cümle ile kullanırım”** diyorsanız, o zaman **“despite the fact that + Full Sentence”** demeniz gerekir sevgili arkadaşlar 😊

b) **Whereas, While (Halbuki , Oysa)**

- Nobody gave him a hand when he was in difficulty, **whereas** (=while) he had been helpful to everybody in past. (Zor zamanında ona kimse yardımcı olmadı, halbuki o geçmişte herkese yardımcı olmuştu.)

- **Although** I was ill, I went to work.

-She took a walk **even though** it was raining heavily.

-**Although** she is quite good at music, she doesn't want to be a musician.

- She doesn't want to be a musician **although** she is quite good at music.
- Though* she was inexperienced, she got the job.
- Despite* her inexperience/her being inexperienced, she got the job.
- Even though* the food we were offered at the party looked wonderful, it tasted awful.
- In spite* of the wonderful look of the food we were offered at the party, it tasted awful.
- Sue rejected the job with the accounting firm *even though* she was offered a big salary.

(Kendisine yüksek bir maaş önerildiği halde Sue muhasebe şirketindeki işi reddetti.)

- Sue rejected the job with the accounting firm *despite* the big salary she was offered.

(Kendisine önerilen yüksek maaşa rağmen Sue muhasebe şirketindeki işi reddetti.)

Despite ve in spite of dan sonra "the fact that" kullanırsak, devamında bir clause gelir.

- Despite her old age*, she still takes long walks every day.
- Despite the fact that she is old*, she still takes long walks every day.

-In spite of practising every day, she is still bad at driving.

-In spite of the fact that she practises every day, she is still bad at driving.

!!!! In spite of: - e rağmen Bir isimle kullanılır. Full cümle almaz.

Ancak dikkat !!!! : In spite of the fact + FULL SENTENCE