

e.g. **It is claimed that she will marry Hasan soon.**
V₃ Noun Clause (Özne)
(= That she will marry Hasan soon is claimed.)

d) THAT isim cümlecığı, bir soyut isimden (fact, fear, belief, idea, opinion, thought, assumption, observation, allegation, theory, claim, miracle, impression etc.) sonra gelerek onu niteleyebilir / açıklayabilir. Yani, bir isim nasıl bir başka bir ismi niteleyerek **isim tamlaması** (NOUN COMPLEMENT) oluşturabiliyorsa (e.g. *glass industry, tomato soup, employment agency*), isim cümlecikleri de soyut bir ismi niteleyerek bir çeşit isim tamlaması oluşturur.

soyut isim + “That” İsim Cümlecığı

- e.g. He supports **the assumption** THAT an earthquake will hit Athens in 2023.
e.g. He supports **the idea** THAT they will be happy during their marriage.
e.g. I don't agree about **the theory** that mankind evolved from monkeys.
e.g. **The allegation** that life on the Earth will end in 2080 is ridiculous.
e.g. **The idea** that today's event in Bitlis is successful is not true.
e.g. **The fact** that the world is round can't be refuted

** Bu kullanım, sıfat cümlecığı zamiri that ile karıştırılmamalıdır. Sıfat cümlecığı zamiri olan **that/which**'ten sonra tam cümle gelemmez iken, isim cümlecığı yapan that'ten sonra tam cümle gelir.

e) THAT isim cümlecığı, bir sıfattan sonra gelerek onu açıklayabilir.

- e.g. I am **glad** that Doğa has started studying effectively again. (*Doğa'nın tekrar etkili biçimde ders çalışmaya başlamasından mutluyum.*)
e.g. She is **sure** that she will succeed in the following test.

f) “be (is/was)” fiilinden sonra gelerek özne konumundaki bir ismi açıklar. Bu isim ile “that isim cümlecığı” yer değiştirdiğinde anlam bozulmaz.

- e.g. Mr Al's thought **is** that Melis should study at least six hours a day.
(= That Melis should study at least six hours a day is Mr Al's thought.)
e.g. Her impression **is** that cryptocurrency is an indispensable part of today's business life.
(= That cryptocurrency is an indispensable part of today's business life is her impression.)
e.g. The problem **is** that your mother and brother are egocentric/self-centred.

B) WHAT, HOW, WHY, WHO, WHEN gibi soru kelimeleriyle yapılan “isim cümlecikleri”:

** Soru kelimeleriyle yapılan isim cümleciklerinde, soru kelimesinden sonra **düz cümle** (*Subject + Verb*) gelir.

- e.g. How old are you? A question
How old you are is not important.
e.g. Why **did Ali** cry yesterday morning?
Why Ali cried yesterday morning was his boss.
e.g. I wonder **what they will do tomorrow**. **Correct**
I wonder **what will they** do tomorrow. **Incorrect**
e.g. I need to know **who she is**. e.g. I can't remember **how much it costs**.
e.g. **When the train arrived** is not known. e.g. **How Ali feels** depends on the weather.

** “What”, “who”, “which/what + noun” soru kelimeleri, **isim cümlecği içinde** ya **özne** ya da **nesne** işlevi görürler. Bunlar, özne pozisyonunda olduklarında kendilerinden sonra VERB gelir.

- e.g. What you believe (nesne) (özne) (yüklem/geçişli fiil) (= İnandığın şey(i) / Neye inandığın(i))
what, ‘inanmak’ fiilinin nesnesi görevindedir.
- e.g. What we are doing in the class (nesne) (özne) (yüklem) (= Sınıfta yapmakta olduğun şey(i))
what, ‘yapmak’ fiilinin nesnesi işlevindedir.
- e.g. Who/Whom you love (nesne) (özne) (yüklem) (= Sevdiğin kişi(yi))
who, ‘sevmek’ fiilinin nesnesi işlevindedir.
- Who/Whom Ali lives with (nesne) (özne) (yüklem) (= Ali’nin kim ile yaşadığı(nı) / Ali’nin birlikte yaşadığı kişi(yi))
- Who/Whom you can stay without (nesne) (özne) (yüklem) (= Onsuz kalabileceğin kişi(yi))
- e.g. Which team you support (nesne) (özne) (yüklem) (= Hangi takımı desteklediğin(i))
which team, ‘desteklemek’ fiilinin nesnesidir.
- e.g. What dress you’ll prefer on your birthday (nesne) (özne) (yüklem) (= Doğum gününde hangi elbiseyi tercih edeceğin(i))
- e.g. What happened to him yesterday... (Özne) (Yüklem) (= Dün onun başına gelen şey(i))
what, ‘başına gelmek’ fiilinin öznesidir.
- e.g. What was claimed yesterday... (Özne) (Yüklem) (= Dün iddia edilen şey(i))
- e.g. What caused you to fail in the test... (Özne) (Yüklem) (= Sınavda seni başarısız kılan şey(i))
- e.g. Who kidnapped Ayşe last week... (Özne) (Yüklem) (= Geçen hafta Ayşe’yi kaçıran kişi(yi))
- e.g. Who was killed last night... (Özne) (Yüklem) (= Dün gece öldürülen kişi(yi))
- e.g. Which car is the best... (özne) (yüklem) (= Hangi arabanın en iyi olduğu(nu))
‘which car’, ‘olmak’(is) fiilinin öznesidir.
- e.g. What colour reflects your mood in general (özne) (yüklem)

** Soru kelimesiyle oluşturulan isim cümlecikleri de **ana cümledeki yüklem**in **öznesi** yada **nesnesi** olabilirler.

e.g. I don’t **understand** what caused you to fail in the test.
Object

e.g. What caused you to fail in the test **is** excessive anxiety.
Subject

e.g. What they should do **seems** obvious.

e.g. Why they left the country **is** a secret.

e.g. Where she went **is** none of your business.

e.g. How you treat others **shows** your trait.

e.g. I don’t **remember** how many letters there are in English alphabet.

e.g. Please **tell** me what happened last Friday.

e.g. Mary wants to **know** why that man is smiling.

e.g. The boss often asks us when we will hand in the project. (*Note: Zarf bağlacı olan when’den sonra will/would kullanılmaz. Ancak, “when ile yapılmış isim cümlecğinde” will/would gelebilir.*)

**** Note:** Ana cümle soru kalıbında olduğunda, cümlelerin sonuna soru işareti gelir. Bu durumda nesne konumundaki isim cümlecikliğini de soruya çevirme hatasına düşme. Çünkü bir isim cümlecikliği her zaman düz cümle halindedir.

e.g. **Do you know** when they arrive? (correct)
Do you know when DO THEY arrive?

e.g. **Could you tell me** where the nearest bank is? (correct)
Could you tell me where IS the nearest bank?

**** isim + OF + “Soru kelimeleriyle yapılan isim cümlecikliği**

(Bu kısım, kendinden önce gelen ismi niteler, yani bir çeşit isim tamlaması kurar.)

e.g. **The truth of** what you claimed yesterday is open to dispute.
(Dün iddia ettiği şeyin doğruluğu, tartışmaya açıktır.)

e.g. **The complexity of** how Ali solved that problem aroused our interest.
(= Ali'nin o problemi çözmeye yolunun/biçiminin karmaşıklığı, ilgimizi uyandırdı/çektir.)

***** “What is now (called)...”** (= *Şu an olan yer/şey* veya *Şu an ... diye isimlendirilen yer/şey*) sorularda ve okuma parçalarında sıklıkla karşılaşırlar. Bu isim cümlecikliği kalıbı, genellikle bir yer ismi ile birlikte kullanılabilir.

e.g. The bridge connected Siberia and what is now (called) Alaska 10,000 years ago.
(Köprü, 10,000 yıl önce, bugün Alaska olan (olarak isimlendirilen) yer ile Sibiryayı birleştirdi.)

e.g. The first people to live in what is now (called) Hawaii were the Polynesians.

e.g. Algonkian-speaking Indians settled on **the eastern shores of** what is now New England.

e.g. Forests covered about **40 percent of** what is now the state of Illinois.

C- Noun clauses with “WHETHER/ IF (or not)” --ıp.....--madığı(nı)

1) İsim cümlecikliği ana cümlelerin NESNESi konumunda ise hem “whether (or not) hem de if ... (or not) kullanılabilir. Üç farklı biçimde kullanılabilirler:

e.g. No one knows **whether or not** they will pass the exam next week. **Note:** ~~if or not~~

e.g. No one knows **whether / if** they will pass the exam next week **or not.**

e.g. No one knows **whether / if** they will pass the exam next week.

(Gelecek hafta sınavı geçip geçemeyeceklerini kimse bilmiyor.)

2) İsim cümlecikliği, anacümlelerin ÖZNESi konumunda ise **sadece** “whether (or not) kullanılabilir.

e.g. **Whether** they will pass the exam next week doesn't concern me.

e.g. **Whether or not** Turkey will be able to join the EU is still vague (= unclear).

e.g. **Whether** Turkey will be able to join the EU **or not** is still vague.

Note: “whether/if”, cümle başındaki **boş özne “it”**i açıklayabilir.

e.g. **It** is still unclear **whether /if** Turkey will be affected by the global economic crisis.

e.g. **It** is wondered **whether/if** they are twins (or not).

(İkiz olup olmadıkları merak ediliyor.)

3) **Bir edattan** (about, to, with, etc.) sonra “**that** isim cümlecikliği” ya da “**if** isim cümlecikliği” gelemez. Sadece **whether** ile ya da bir soru kelimesi ile yapılmış isim cümlecikleri veya “**the fact that...**”, “**the fear that...**”, “**the opinion that...**” şeklindeki isim tamlaması gelebilir.

- e.g. We wonder **about** whether Orhan Pamuk deserves this prize.
 e.g. It is related **to** whom/who we will choose our team leader.
 e.g. I disagree **about** the theory that human beings evolved from monkeys.
 e.g. They are in favor **of** the belief that wearing yellow hats bring luck.

REDUCTION OF NOUN CLAUSES

İsim cümlecikleri INFINITIVE biçiminde kısaltılabilir. Bu tür bir kısaltmanın yapılabilmesi için gerekli koşullar ise şunlardır:

1. Ana cümlelerin öznesi ile isim cümlecığının öznesi aynı kişi ise;

- e.g. **I** haven't yet decided when I will go to London. ⇨ I haven't yet decided **when to go** to London.
 e.g. **Ali** doesn't know where he will stay tomorrow. ⇨ Ali doesn't know **where to stay** tomorrow.
 e.g. **You** will gradually learn how you can solve that problem.
 You will gradually learn **how to solve** that problem.

2. Ana cümlelerin nesnesi ile isim cümlecığının öznesi aynı kişi ise;

- e.g. Will you please tell **me** where I should meet you? ⇨ Will you please tell me **where to meet** you?
 e.g. Can your sister show **my son** how he can start that machine?
 Can your sister show my son **how to start** that machine?

“-ever WORDS” in NOUN CLAUSES

** “-ever WORDS” denilen yapı, -ever takısını alan soru kelimelerini (whoever, wherever, etc.) ifade eder. -ever takısı, soru kelimesine “**any**” yani “**her/herhangi**” anlamı katar.

** Bu yapı, hem **isim cümlecığında** hem **de zarf cümlecığında** (adverb clause) kullanılır ve anlamları da farklıdır. Aradaki kullanım farkı ise şudur: Bu yapı, isim cümlecığında, ana cümlelerin öznesi ya da nesnesi konumunda iken, adverb clause’da ise kendisi ayrı bir yan cümleciktir ve ana cümlelerin yüklemine “farketmezlik” açısından niteler.

e.g. Wherever I move, I have noisy neighbours. (**adverb cl.**) (Her nereye taşınırsam / Taşındığım her yerde, gürültücü komşularım oluyor.)
 Yan cümlecik Ana cümle

e.g. Wherever I move **brings** me bad luck. (**noun cl.**) (Taşındığım her yer, bana kötü şans getirir.)
 özne ana yüklem

** **-ever words** ile yapılmış isim cümlecikleri, **ana cümlelerin öznesi** ya da **nesnesi** olabilecekleri gibi **bir edattan sonra** da kullanılabilirler.

e.g. I have never exerted (put) pressure on you **about** whenever you should study. (Her ne zaman çalışman gerektiği konusunda sana asla baskı yapmadım.)

e.g. You can get help with the project **from** whomever/whoever you know. (Tanıdığın her hangi birinden proje konusunda yardım alabilirsin.)

** İsim cümleciklerinde kullanılan “-ever WORDS” ve anlamları şunlardır:

Whoever : any (=herhangi bir) person (kim olursa) **Whichever**: any thing (ne/hangisi olursa)
Whoever: any person (kim olursa) **Whatever**: any thing (ne/hangisi olursa)
Wherever: any place (neresi olursa) **However**: any way (nasıl olursa)
Whenever: any time (ne zaman olursa)

➤ **Whoever**, sadece isim cümlecğinde NESNE konumunda kullanılabilir.

Whoever + **özne** + **geçişli fiil**

e.g. **Whoever my mother admires** turns out to be a liar in a week. (*Whomever, “admire” fiilinin nesnesidir.*)
(Annemin takdir ettiği herkes, bir hafta içinde bir yalancı olarak ortaya çıkıyor.)

e.g. I generally respect **whomever I work with** in the office.
(Ofiste birlikte çalıştığım herkese genellikle saygı duyarım.)

e.g. **Whomever I spoke to** told me that they didn’t like the event held in Bitlis last Saturday.

e.g. I am jealous of my boyfriend. He cannot make friends with **whomever he wants**.

➤ **Whoever**, isim cümlecğinde hem ÖZNE hem de NESNE konumunda iken kullanılabilir.

Whoever + verb(s) (özne konumunda)

Whoever/Whomever + **özne** + **geçişli fiil** (nesne konumunda)

e.g. Cüneyt: Who should we give this money to?

Doğa: It doesn’t matter to me. You can give it to **whoever needs it**. (*Whoever, isim cümlecğinin yani “need” fiilinin öznesidir.*)

e.g. Cüneyt: Who should I give this jacket to?

Doğa: It doesn’t matter to me. You can give it to **whoever you meet**. (*Whoever, isim cümlecğinin yani “meet” fiilinin nesnesidir.*)

e.g. **Whoever comes to our party** is of great significance for us. (*Whoever, “come” fiilinin öznesidir.*)
(Partimize gelen herkes, bizim için büyük öneme sahiptir.)

e.g. **Whoever I love** forsakes me after a while. (*Whoever, “love” fiilinin nesnesidir.*)
(Sevdiğim herkes, kısa bir süre sonra beni terk ediyor.)

e.g. Mr Zulphcar compliments **whoever he sees in the office**. (*Bay Zulphcar, ofiste gördüğü herkese iltifat eder.*)

e.g. Mr Zulphcar compliments **whoever wears** a suit in the office. (*Bay Zulphcar, ofiste takım elbise giyen herkese iltifat eder.*)

e.g. **Whoever is thinking about starting a family** should first determine what kind of moral values they want to pass on to their children. (*Aile kurmayı düşünen her bir kişi, ilk önce çocuklarına ne tür ahlaki değerleri aktarmak istediğini belirlese iyi olur.*)

➤ “**Whatever**” ve “**whichever**” aynı anlama gelseler de günlük kullanımda aralarında ufak bir fark vardır. Aynı fark “**what**” ve “**which**” arasında da vardır. **Aradaki fark şudur:** “**whichever**” ve “**which**”, sınırlı bir grup/liste içinde tercih yaparken kullanılır; “**whatever**” ve “**what**” için ise bir sınır yoktur.

e.g. **What football team** do you sport? (*Dünyadaki tüm futbol takımları içinde-bir sınırlama yok*)
Which football team do you sport in Turkish Super League? (*Türkiye’deki 18 takımdan biri- yani bir sınır söz konusu*)

e.g. What should I wear to the party?
Which of my outfits should I wear to the party?

e.g. There are five cars for sale left. You can buy whichever you wish.

e.g. Here is the box of pens. You can borrow whichever one (pen) suits your requirement.

e.g. Whichever subject you prefer to study at university isn't important to us.

e.g. Some parents try to encourage their children to pursue (*follow*) a particular career path, but others allow them to choose whichever profession appeals to their interests.

e.g. Think over your words. You shouldn't tell me whatever comes into your mind.

e.g. I'll do whatever is needed for your happiness and peace.

e.g. Whatever you say sounds ridiculous. (*Söylediğin herşey kulağa gülünç geliyor*)

e.g. I have no doubt that Doğa will do whatever is necessary to achieve her goals.

➤ **Wherever**

e.g. I need to talk to Ali *at once (derhal)*. Find and tell me wherever he is.

e.g. Wherever my sister works turns her life into hell.

e.g. Have you decided on wherever you would like to go this summer?

➤ **However**

e.g. However you design the house before our marriage is up to you. (*Evliliğimizin öncesinde evi her nasıl dizayn edeceğin sana bağlı*)

e.g. However you cook the melemen is okay with me.

➤ **Whenever**

e.g. Whenever you wish to phone me is convenient for me. (*Beni aramayı dileğın her vakit bana uyar.*)

e.g. Our director complains about whenever I come to the office.
(*Müdürümüz, ofise geldiğim her vakit hakkında şikayet ediyor.*)

THE SUBJUNCTIVES IN NOUN CLAUSES

Eğer ana cümlede **gereklilik, zorunluluk** veya **öneri** bildiren **bir fiil, sıfat** ya da **isim** kullanılmışsa, bu cümlenin nesnesi konumundaki **“that” isim cümlecığı**ndeki **fiil yalnız halde olur**. Yani farklı tense'lere göre çekimlenmez ve öznenin tekil oluşundan etkilenmez. Örneğin, “be” fiili, ‘am’, ‘is’, ‘are’, ‘was’ ya da ‘were’ e dönüşmez; yani **etken bir cümlede ise ‘be’ olarak; passive bir cümle ise ‘be V3’ olarak kalır**. (Bunun altında yatan sebep ise bu tür “that isim cümlecığı”nde gizli bir **should** edatının oluşudur.)

Arkasından *subjunctive* yapı gelen **gereklilik, zorunluluk** veya **öneri** bildiren **fiil, sıfat** ve **isimler** başlıca şunlardır:

Fiiller: suggest/propose, demand/require, advise/recommend/urge, insist, command/order, ask, beg, prefer

Sıfatlar: important/significant, vital/crucial, necessary/essential, urgent, advisable/recommendable, imperative/mandatory/obligatory (=zorunlu)

İsimler: suggestion/proposal, advice/recommendation, demand, insistence, order

e.g. It is necessary that he (should) be on time. (*gizli bir should olduğu için “be” yalnız haldedir.*)

e.g. It is Mr Al's suggestion that the contract be signed before Saturday. (*passive yapı*)

e.g. I always **recommend** that Doğa **go** to bed before 1 a.m. (*Öznenin tekiliğinden etkilenip fiil ana cümle isim cümleciği 'goes' olmadı.*)

e.g. Two days ago, I **recommended** that Doğa **go** to bed before 1 a.m. (*Tense'den etkilenip 'went' olmadı*)

e.g. He **insisted** that his staff **be** on time last week.

INDIRECT (REPORTED / QUOTED) SPEECH IN NOUN CLAUSES

Birinin söylediği bir sözü, başka birine iki şekilde aktarabiliriz: Ya o kişinin söylediği cümleyi aynen kullanırız (**Direct speech**) ya da o kişinin söylediği cümlenin özne/nesne zamirlerinde, tense'inde, zaman ifadelerinde bazı değişiklikler yaparak aktarırız (**Indirect Speech**). Örneğin, aktarma fiili V₂ ise, direct speech'te tense'in bir tense geçmişini (**one tense back**) olarak aktarırız.

e.g. Ayşe said, "I saw him yesterday." → Ayşe said that she had seen him the previous day.
Direct speech *Indirect speech*

1) Tense changes:

TENSE in the DIRECT SPEECH	One Tense Back in the INDIRECT SPEECH
Present Tense	Simple Past Tense
Present Continuous Tense	Past Continuous Tense
Present perfect Tense Simple past Tense Past perfect Tense	Past Perfect Tense
simple future (will)	would
future (be going to)	was/were going to
MODALS can may (possibility) may (permission) will might must have to should ought to	One MODAL back could might could would might had to had to should ought to

** If the reporting verb (the main verb of the sentences) is in the past (i.e. *said, told, asked, etc.*) the verb in the noun clause will usually be **one tense back**.

e.g. "I will help you tomorrow." Canan **told** me. → Canan told me that she would help me the next day.
Direct speech *Indirect speech*

Exceptions:

- If the reported sentence deals with a fact or general truth, the present tense is (can be) retained.
e.g. She **said** that the moon causes the tides.
- If the speaker reports something immediately or soon after it was said, the noun clause verb often remains as spoken.
A: *What did the conductor say?*
B: *He said that the next stop is Northgate.*

** If the reporting verb is **simple present, present perfect, or future**, the noun clause verb is not changed.

- e.g. She says, "I wash my hair every day." She says she washes her hair every day.
- e.g. She has said, "I wash my hair every day." She has said that she washes her hair every day.
- e.g. She will say, "I wash my hair every day." She will say that she washes her hair every day.

2) *Changes in time and place words*

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
now	then, at that time
today	that day
tomorrow	the following day, the next day, a day later
yesterday	the previous day, the day before
next month	the following month, a month later
next year	the following year, a year later
last month	the month before, the previous month, the preceding month
last year	the year before, the previous year, the preceding year
in two days/weeks	two days from then, two weeks from then
five days ago	five days before, five days earlier
five weeks ago	five weeks before, five weeks earlier
here	there
come	go

Direct Speech

Direct speech repeats, or quotes, the exact words spoken. When we use direct speech in writing, we place the words spoken between inverted commas ("....") and there is no change in these words.

- e.g. "There's a fly in my soup!" Melis screamed.
e.g. "Do you smoke?" Ali asked Ayşe.
e.g. Berkay said, "There's a pigeon outside the window."
e.g. She asked, "What time will you be home?" and I said, "I don't know!"

Indirect Speech

Indirect speech is usually used to talk about the past, so we normally change the tense of the words spoken. We use reporting verbs like '*say*', '*tell*', '*ask*', and we may use the word '*that*', "*whether/if*" to introduce the reported words. Inverted commas ("....") are not used.

- e.g. Ayşe said, "I saw him." → Ayşe said **that she had seen him.**

1) Reporting Statements (Düz cümlelerin aktarılması)

e.g. Canan said, “**I am** not willing to see this movie” (*direct speech*)
Canan said (**that**) **she was** not willing to see that movie. (*indirect speech*)

e.g. “We **must** meet the director next week.” Alişan told me.
Alişan told me (**that**) we **had to** meet the director **a week later**.

2) Reporting Questions (Soruların aktarılması)

a) **Yes/No Questions:** Soru cümlesi, düz cümleye haline getirilir ve başına **whether/if** getirilir.

e.g. “Are you coming with us?” Ali asked me. (*direct speech*)
Ali asked me **whether/if I was going** with them. (*indirect speech*)

e.g. “Can you speak French?” my neighbor asked.
My neighbor asked **whether/if I could** speak French.

b) **Wh- Questions:** Soru cümlesi, düz cümleye haline getirilir

e.g. “Why did you refuse my offer?” Doğa asked Tarık.
Doğa asked Tarık why **he had refused** her offer.

3- Reporting imperatives (Emir cümlelerinin aktarılması): Emir cümleleri, **infinitive** (to’lu fiil) olarak aktarılır.

e.g. “Start work at ten o’clock tomorrow!” (*Direct Speech*)
He told/ordered me **to start** work at ten o’clock the next day. (*Indirect Speech*)

e.g. “Don’t cheat during the exam!” the teacher told me.
The teacher told/warned me **not to cheat** during the exam.

İSİM CÜMLECİĞİNİ, DİĞER CÜMLECİK TÜRLERİNDEN AYIRT EDEBİLME

A- Altı çizili cümlecğin türünü türünü karşısına yazınız.

1. I know where she lives.
2. Where she lives is beautiful.
3. She doesn’t feel secure where she lives.
4. I know the place where she lives.
5. I remember the day when he was born.
6. I remember when he was born.
7. We had been married for three years when he was born.
8. I wonder why he left early.
9. I don’t know the reason why he left early.
10. Why he left early is not known.
11. I don’t know whether it is true or not.
12. It is not clear whether it is true or not.
13. Whether it is true (or not) is not known.
14. Whether it is true or not, we must take it seriously.
15. We must obey the rules whether we are noble people or not.

B- Change the given sentences into a noun clause.

- 1- Drug abuse can ruin one's health. It is true.
.....
- 2- Tim hasn't been able to make any friends. It is unfortunate
.....
- 3- Some women do not earn equal pay for equal work. It is unfair.
.....
- 4- The Earth revolves around the sun. It is a fact.
.....
- 5- Irem failed her entrance examination. It is a pity.
.....
- 6- Smoking can cause lung cancer. It is obvious.
.....

C- Complete the following sentences.

- 1. Where does he come from? I do not know _____ .
- 2. What country is Jeremy from? I do not know _____ .
- 3. How long has he been living there? I do not know _____ .
- 4. What is her telephone number? I do not know _____ .
- 5. Where is the post office? I do not know _____ .
- 6. What kind of watch does your friend have? I do not know _____ .
- 7. How many questions have I asked in this exercise? I do not know _____ .
- 8. How much did that book cost? I do not know _____ .
- 9. Why are we doing this silly exercise? I really do not know _____ .
- 10. [I ASK] Where is your best friend? [YOU ANSWER] I do not know _____ .
- 11. [I ASK] Should you wait for him? [YOU ANSWER] I do not know _____ .
- 12. [I ASK] Did he borrow your dictionary? [YOU ANSWER] I do not know _____ .
- 13. Is he having trouble? I do not know _____ .
- 14. Is there life on other planets? We do not know _____ .

D- Choose the best way to complete the sentences below:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) I asked her ____ .
a) what is the answer
b) what the answer
c) what was the answer
d) what the answer was | 4) I told them ____ .
a) what he mean
b) not to go there
c) they not go there
d) they not to go there |
| 2) Can you tell me ____ ?
a) what that is
b) what that be
c) what it is that
d) what is that | 5) He asked me ____ .
a) what is my name
b) what was my name
c) what my name was
d) what my name be |
| 3) Do you remember ____ ?
a) when is her birthday
b) when her birthday is
c) when her birthday
d) when be her birthday | 6) I warned him ____ .
a) to be not late
b) don't be late
c) not to be late
d) he is not late |

- 7) I asked her ____ .
 a) was she sure
 b) she was sure or not
 c) if she sure
 d) if she was sure
- 8) He said ____ .
 a) he will study for the exam
 b) he would study for the exam
 c) he had study for the exam
 d) he study for the exam
- 9) Joan asked ____ .
 a) if there was coffee
 b) there was coffee
 c) was there coffee
 d) where was the coffee
- 10) Please tell me ____ .
 a) where is the bus stop
 b) where the bus stop be
 c) where stops the bus
 d) where the bus stop is
- 11) I told him ____ .
 a) what the homework was
 b) what was the homework
 c) what was to be the homework
 d) what is the homework
- 12) I think ____ .
 a) will be the plane on time
 b) the plane will be on time
 c) the plane to be on time
 d) it will be on time the plane
- 13- Do you know ____ ?
 a) where did he gone
 b) where he went
 c) where he gone
 d) where did he go
- 14) She said "I watch TV every day."
 a) She said she had watched TV every day.
 b) She said she watches TV every day.
 c) She said she watched TV every day.
- 15) Jack said, "I watched TV."
 a) He said he was watching TV.
 b) He said he had watched TV.
 c) He said he watched TV.
- 16) I said, "I must watch TV."
 a) I said I had to watch TV.
 b) I said I should watch TV.
 c) I said I have to watch TV.
- 17) Lorella said, "I 'm watching TV."
 a) She said she was to watch TV.
 b) She said she watched TV.
 c) She said she was watching TV.
- 18) "Please take care of this problem!" I told my lawyer ____ .
 a) to take care of that problem
 b) to take care of this problem
 c) taking care of this problem
- 19) "Don' t tease the cat !" I told my brother ____ .
 a) to not tease the cat
 b) teasing the cat
 c) not to tease the cat
- 20) "I have committed a mortal sin," Mary confessed to the priest.
 a) She confessed that she committed a mortal sin.
 b) She confessed that she had committed a mortal sin.
 c) She confessed that she has committed a mortal sin.
- 21) "I had a hangover because I drank too much," Dick said.
 a) He said that he had had a hangover because he had drunk too much.
 b) He said that he has had a hangover because he has drunk too much.
 c) He said that he has had a hangover because he drinks too much.
- 22) "There may be a new war in Bosnia," the radio said.
 a) The radio said that there would be a new war in Bosnia.
 b) The radio said that there might have been a new war in Bosnia.
 c) The radio said that there might be a new war in Bosnia.
- 23) "Why are you angry at me?" She asked me ____ .
 a) why I was angry at her
 b) why was I angry at her
 c) why am I angry at her
- 24) Please tell me ____ .
 a) where is the bus stop
 b) where the bus stop be
 c) where stops the bus
 d) where the bus stop is
- 25) I didn't know ____ .
 a) what he mean
 b) what did he mean
 c) what did he meant
 d) what he meant
- 26) He said ____ .
 a) that the weather colder than usual
 b) the weather be colder than usual
 c) the weather was colder than usual
 d) the weather it is colder than usual

- 27) I think ____ .
a) today it is Wednesday
b) that is today Wednesday
c) today is Wednesday
d) today that is Wednesday
- 28) He said
a) that yesterday he gone downtown
b) he goes downtown yesterday
c) he go downtown yesterday
d) he went downtown yesterday
- 29) I believe
a) him he is right
b) he is right
c) he be right
d) that he right
- 30) She said
a) that she was hungry
b) she hungry
c) she be hungry
d) her was hungry
- 31) He told us
a) that he enjoy the movie
b) he enjoyed the movie
c) he be enjoying the movie
d) that enjoyed the movie
- 32) "Are you happy about her decision ?" "I didn't know ____ ."
a) whether you are happy about her decision or not
b) if you are happy about her decision
c) whether or not you were happy about her decision
- 33) "Are you going to the meeting tomorrow ?" "I don't know ____ ."
a) whether I would go to the meeting the next day
b) if I was going to the meeting tomorrow
c) whether I am going to the meeting the following day
- 34) "Did you make the right decision ?" "I didn't know ____ ."
a) whether you made the right decision.
b) whether you did made the right decision.
c) whether you had made the right decision.
- 35) "Did you pay the phone bill ?" "I couldn't remember ____ ."
a) whether I had the phone bill paid
b) if I had paid the phone bill
c) whether I would pay the phone bill
- 36) "Did you marry her?" "I do not want to talk about ____."
a) whether I married her
b) if I would marry her
c) whether I had married her or not
- 37) "Where do you live?"
a) Do you know where do you live?
b) Could you tell me where you live?
c) Pardon me, I wonder if you live here.
- 38) "When was the building constructed?"
a) I wonder when the building was constructed.
b) Could you tell me when was the building constructed?
c) Do you know if the building was constructed?
- 39) "Is there a bank near here?"
a) Could you tell me where the bank is near here?
b) I wonder where is the bank.
c) Excuse me, do you know if there is a bank near here?
- 40) "How often does he arrive late for work?"
a) I wonder how often he arrives late for work
b) Do you happen to know how often he arrived late for work?
c) I don't know if he arrives late for work.
- 41) "What type of car have you got?"
a) I wonder what type of car have you got.
b) Can you tell me what type of car you've got?
c) Would you mind telling me if you've got a car?
- 42) "How much time do you spend watching TV?"
a) Could you tell me how much time are you watching TV?
b) Do you know how much time you do spend watching TV?
c) I wonder how much time you spend watching TV.
- 43) "Which football team do you support?"
a) Would you mind telling me which football team you support?
b) I wonder which football team you supports.
c) Can you tell me which football team you do support?
- 44) "What time is it?"
a) Pardon me, what time it is?
b) Pardon me, could you tell me what time it is?
c) Would you mind telling me what time it was?
- 45) "When are you going to finish the project?"
a) I have no idea when are you going to finish the project.
b) I want to know when you are going to finish the project.
c) Can you tell me if you are going to finish the project?

- 46) "How old is John?"
 a) I have no idea how old is John.
 b) Do you know when John born was?
 c) I wonder how old John is.
- 47) "When did you move here?"
 a) I wonder when you did move here.
 b) Could you tell me when you moved here?
 c) Would you mind telling me if you moved here?
- 48) "Who should I speak to about this problem?"
 a) I have no idea who should I speak to about this problem.
 b) Can you tell me where I should speak to about this problem?
 c) Do you know who I should speak to about this problem?
- 49) "Why do I have to arrive so early?"
 a) I wonder why I have to arrive so early.
 b) I have no idea why have I to arrive so early.
 c) I don't know why I do have to arrive early.

CEVAPLAR

A- 1- Noun clause 2- Noun clause 3- Adverb clause 4- Adjective clause 5- Adjective clause 6- Noun clause 7- Adverb clause 8- Noun clause 9- Adjective clause 10- Noun clause 11- Noun clause 12- Noun clause 13- Noun clause 14- Adverb clause 15- Adverb clause

B-

1- It is true that drug abuse can ruin one's health. OR That drug abuse can ruin one's health is true.
 2- That Tim hasn't been able to make any friends is unfortunate. OR It is unfortunate that Tim hasn't been able to make any friends.

- 3- That some women do not earn equal pay for equal work is unfair. OR It is unfair that some women do not earn equal pay for equal work.
 4- That the Earth revolves around the sun is a fact. OR It is fact that the Earth revolves around the sun is a fact.
 5- That Irem failed her entrance examination is a pity. OR It is a pity that Irem failed her entrance examination.
 6- That smoking can cause lung cancer is obvious. OR It is obvious that smoking can cause lung cancer.

- C-** 1- ...where he comes from.
 2- ...what country Jeremy is from.
 3- ...how long he has been living there.
 4- ...what her telephone number is.
 5- ...where the post office is.
 6- ... what kind of watch your friend has.
 7- ... how many questions I have asked in this exercise.
 8- how much that book cost.
 9- ... why we are doing this silly exercise.
 10- ...where my best friend is.
 11- ...if/whether I should wait for him.
 12-...if/whether he borrowed my dictionary.
 13. ... if/whether he is having trouble.
 14- ... if/whether there is life on other planets.

- D-** 1.D 2.A 3.B 4.B 5.C 6.C 7.D 8.B 9.A. 10.D
 11.A 12.B 13.B 14.C 15.B 16.A 17.C 18.A
 19.C 20.B 21.A 22.C 23.A 24.D 25.D 26.C 27.C
 28.D 29.B 30.A 31.B 32.C 33.A 34.C 35.B
 36.A 37.B 38.A 39.C 40.A 41.B 42.C 43.A 44.B
 45.B 46.C 47.B 48.C 49.A

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