

DILKO

# GRAMMAR

## start up

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# İÇİNDEKİLER

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## PRONOUNS

### İngilizcedeki Cümle Yapısı

#### A. SUBJECT PRONOUNS

(Özne Zamirleri) ..... 17

- I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

#### B. OBJECT PRONOUNS

(Nesne Zamirleri) ..... 19

- me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

▶ Verb + Object Pronoun

▶ Preposition + Object Pronoun

#### C. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

(İyelik Sıfatları) ..... 21

- my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their

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- mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs

▶ Double Possessive

#### E. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

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- myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

▶ By + Reflexive Pronoun

- by myself, by himself, on my own, on his own

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- someone, everyone, no one, anyone
- something, everything, nothing, anything
- somewhere, everywhere, nowhere, anywhere

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- each other, one another

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we / you / they are going to study
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- I / you / we / they have worked,  
he / she / it has worked
- up to now, up until now, until now, by now, up to present, so far, lately, recently, in recent years, ever since, since, since then, for, ever, never
- been to, gone to, been in
- just, already, yet
- since / for  
since, ever since, since then
- simple past & present perfect
- superlatives + present perfect

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he / she / it has been cleaning
- how much, how many,  
how long

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- before, just as, as long as, every time, (ever) since, as soon as, by the time, so long as, (the) first time
- Present, bağlaç + present  
Bağlaç + present, present
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- would sooner +  $V_1$
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- would sooner + somebody + simple past / past perfect tense
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- would prefer to do something rather than do something else
- would rather be doing
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- What about +  $V_{ing}$
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- It + Passive reporting verb + (that) + Clause
- Subject + Passive reporting verb + to infinitive

- Present verb - Present reference
- Past verb - Past reference
- Past verb - Past Perfect reference
- Continuous Infinitive Forms
- Present Continuous Infinitive (to be V<sub>ing</sub>)
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10. Due to
11. Owing to
12. On account of
13. Thanks to
14. On the grounds (of / that)
15. As a result (of)
16. So
17. Therefore
18. Consequently
19. That's why
20. Hence
21. Thus
22. As a consequence (of)
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47. However
48. Nevertheless (= Nonetheless)
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50. Even so
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Adjective + though
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92. But for
93. Except for
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95. Like
96. Unlike
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(= In the meantime)
98. Regardless of

99. Apart from (Aside from)	
100. Likewise (= Similarly)	
101. Such as	
102. Rather than	
103. Nor	
104. On the whole (= Generally)	
105. In fact (= As a matter of fact)	
106. In particular (= Especially)	
107. After all	
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  - Adjective + Preposition + Gerund
  - Verb + Preposition + Gerund
  - Verb + Object + Preposition + Gerund
- Gerund'ların Niteleyici Sözcüklerle ve Zamirlerle Kullanımı
- Gerund'ların 'to' ile Kullanımı
  - Look forward to
  - Prefer something to doing something
  - Be accustomed to
  - Be opposed to
  - Be used to
  - Be addicted to
  - etc.
- Gerund'ların Belirli Yapılardan Sonra Kullanımı
  - a waste of money / energy +  $V_{ing}$
  - busy +  $V_{ing}$  something
  - catch / find somebody +  $V_{ing}$  something
  - etc.
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- 'Too' ve 'Enough' ile Kullanılan 'To Infinitive'
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  - enough
- Amaç Belirten 'To Infinitive'
- Soru Kelimelerinden Sonra Kullanılan 'To Infinitive'
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- Verbs Followed by an Infinitive or Gerund with a Change in Meaning
  - forget, go on, mean, propose, regret, etc.

- ▶ The use of Verbs 'need, require' and 'want' with gerund or infinitive
  - ▶ Verbs of Perception
    - catch, feel, find, etc.
  - ▶ The use of 'make, let' and 'help' with infinitives
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    - be made to do something
    - let somebody do something
    - help somebody (to) do something
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- ▶▶ First Conditional
- ▶▶ Second Conditional
- ▶▶ Third Conditional
- ▶▶ Mixed Conditional
- If + Type 3 + Type 2
- If + Type 2 + Type 3
- ▶▶ If it wasn't / weren't for ...
- If it hadn't been for ...
- But for ...
- ▶▶ Inverted Conditional Sentences
- Type 1
- Type 2 / Mixed Type 2 + 3
- Type 3 / Mixed Type 3 + 2
- ▶▶ Implied Conditional Sentences
- ▶▶ Other Conditional Structures
- As / so long as
- As if
- As though
- Even if
- If not
- If so
- Imagine (that)
- In case
- In case of + noun
- In the event of + noun
- In the event that
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- Only if
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- Much
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- A little
- Several
- A number of
- All
- Whole
- No
- None
- Each
- Every
- Either
- Neither
- Both
- A good / great deal of
- Most

## ▶ Miktar Belirten Kelimelerin 'of' ve Fiillerle Kullanımı

- Kendisinden sonra 'of + tekil isim + tekil fiil' alan yapılar
- Kendisinden sonra 'of + çoğul isim + tekil fiil' alan yapılar
- Kendisinden sonra 'of + çoğul isim + çoğul fiil' alan yapılar
- Kendisinden sonra 'of + çoğul isim + tekil / çoğul fiil' alan yapılar
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- At
- For
- Since
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- During
- Toward(s)
- After
- Before
- Throughout
- Until / Till
- By
- Between ... and ...
- Within

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- At
- To
- From
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- (A)round
- Beyond
- By
- Past
- Through
- Across
- Along
- Among(st)
- Between
- Up
- Down
- Above
- Over
- Below

- Under / Underneath
- Beneath
- Against
- Opposite
- In front of
- Behind
- Beside
- Next to
- Near
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- Hardly ...
- In no way ...
- Little ...
- Never ...
- No sooner ... than ...
- Nowhere ...
- On no account ...
- Only later ...
- Only then ...
- Rarely ...
- Scarcely ... when ...
- Seldom ...
- ... nor ...
- ... as ...
- So ... that ...
- Such ... that ...

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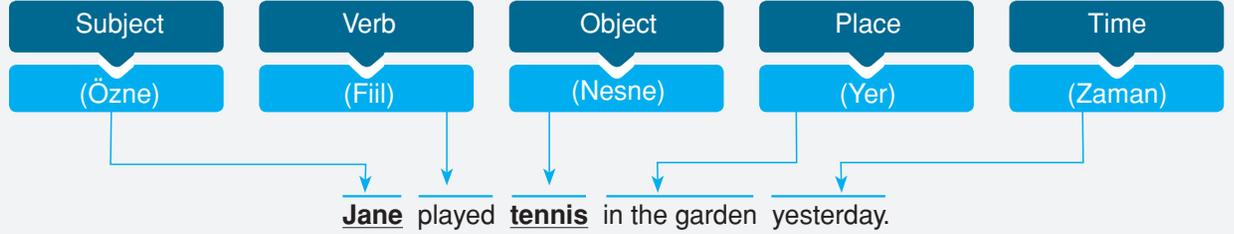


# PRONOUNS





## İngilizcedeki Cümle Yapısı:



'Jane' cümle içinde özne konumundadır ve 'tennis' de nesne konumundadır. Her ikisi de isimdir. **Zamirler ismin yerini tutan kelimelerdir.** Bu durumda hem özne hem de nesne bir zamirle yer değiştirebilir. 'Jane' özne olduğundan 'subject pronoun' ile; 'tennis' ise nesne olduğundan 'object pronoun' ile yer değiştirecektir. Aşağıdaki tabloda zamirler kullanım yerlerine göre verilmiştir.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Aşağıdaki cümle için tablodan kullanım yerlerine uygun zamir seçildiğinde cümle şu şekilde değiştirilebilir:

- ▶ Jane played tennis in the garden yesterday.  
**She** played **it** in the garden yesterday.

Aşağıdaki benzer örnekleri inceleyiniz:

- ▶ My dog ran after the cats on the street today.  
**It** ran after **them** on the street today.
- ▶ Nicole and I have been good friends since high school.  
**We** have been good friends since high school.
- ▶ Nayman and Leo acted on the film together but only Leo became a celebrity.  
**They** acted on **it** together but only **he** became a celebrity.

# A

## SUBJECT PRONOUNS (Özne Zamirleri)

### 1

Cümlede özne konumunda olan isimlerin yerini tutarlar. Bu zamirlerin kullanımına aşağıdaki örnekler verilebilir.

I	Cümleyi kuran kişinin isminin yerini tutar.
He	John, Mr Snow, policeman, husband, boy, uncle, actor, the King, etc.
She	Julia, Miss / Mrs Snow, policewoman, wife, girl, aunt, actress, the Queen, etc.
It	Dog, house, flower, city, Italy, Manchester, building, concept, idea , etc.
We	You and I, my family and I, Mary and I
You	Cümlede hitap edilen kişi veya kişilerin isminin yerini tutar.
They	John and Julia, houses, my parents, diseases, policemen, children, geese, etc.

iki kişi

- ▶ Cold blooded animals have to sit in the sun in order to get the warmth **they** need.  
(they - Cold blooded animals)
- ▶ Steven woke up too early, so **he** went back to sleep.  
(he - Steven)
- ▶ Albert Einstein was only in his twenties when **he** came up with his famous theory.  
(he - Albert Einstein)
- ▶ It is important that the boss of a small company should know all his employees, so **he** can talk to them about their work.  
(he - the boss of a small company)
- ▶ Many fires broke out in the city after **it** was shaken by the earthquake.  
(it - the city)
- ▶ When Susan found out that she had been accepted into Harvard, **she** threw a big party.  
(she - Susan)
- ▶ Simon thought that **he** would be the only American in the language class.  
(he - Simon)
- ▶ Florida suffered from many floods and power cuts after **it** was hit by the hurricane.  
(it - Florida)

### 2

Ülke, bayrak, gemi ve araba gibi nesnelere koruyucu özelliklerinden dolayı 'it' yerine 'she' zamiriyle birlikte de kullanılabilir.

- ▶ When they finished building the boat, they launched **her** into the water by the docks.
- ▶ According to legend, Rome got **her** start with the two brothers: Romulus and Remus.
- ▶ During World War Two, Britain suffered great damage when **her** cities were bombed.
- ▶ New Zealand doesn't have much history, but **she** is beautiful and green.
- ▶ The nation sent **her** great armies over the border and towards the enemy.
- ▶ The famous ship, Titanic, was sunk when **she** hit an iceberg.
- ▶ My car sometimes has trouble getting started but **she** always makes it in the end.
- ▶ Sarah owned a beautiful sports car. **She** could take 200 kilometres per hour.

## 3

'It' zamiri özne olarak pek çok şeyin yerine kullanılabilir. Neyin yerini tuttuğunu cümlenin geri kalan kısmından ya da içeriğinden anlarız.

- ▶ I had no idea what was inside the box. When I opened **it**, I found that **it** was empty. (Bir ismin yerine)
- ▶ I wish I hadn't answered the phone because **it** was my boss who was calling. (Görülemeyen ya da bilinmeyen kişi)
- ▶ **It** is supposed to snow tomorrow, so we will probably have to stay at home. (Hava durumu)
- ▶ Sometimes a cat wanders into our backyard and sometimes **it** comes into the house. (Hayvan isimlerinin yerine)
- ▶ **It** is getting late, so I should probably pack up and try to finish my project tomorrow. (Zaman)
- ▶ Every year Michelle's birthday party gets bigger. This year **it** should be really fun! (Cümlede nesnenin yerine)
- ▶ **It** was never a problem **when we came into work late**, but the new boss doesn't like it. (Bir isim cümlecığının yerine)
- ▶ **It** was my friend, Tim, who got me into skiing and snowboarding. (Vurgulu anlatım-cleft sentence)
- ▶ **It's** almost a two-day walk from the mountains back to the little village. (Mesafe)

## 4

Bir hayvanın cinsiyetini biliyorsak ya da bir taşıta cinsiyet yüklediyssek, zamir olarak 'it' yerine 'he' veya 'she' kullanabiliriz.

- ▶ Kitty, our cat, is a member of our family and **she** is always so curious.
- ▶ Roger is a good dog. **He** is my best friend.
- ▶ My truck is the fastest one in the market. **She** always gets me wherever I want in time.

## 5

Yeni doğmuş bebeklerin cinsiyetini bilmiyorsak 'it' kullanılabilir.

- ▶ **Susan** : Sandra has had a baby.  
**Damien** : Oh, really? Is **it** a boy or a girl?
- ▶ Somebody left a baby in the garden of the mosque. **It** is crying. I think **it** is hungry.

## 6

'They' ve 'you' zamirleri genelleme yapmak için kullanılabilir.

- ▶ **You** should always be respectful to elderly people.
- ▶ **You** should always try and do your best in high school so that **you** can get into a good university.
- ▶ If you don't like your job, **you** can always look for a new one.
- ▶ **You** are the only one to blame if **you** end up getting fat.
- ▶ **They** say that if **you** want to succeed in life, **you** need to work hard.
- ▶ **They** say that in order to start a new business, **you** should do something differently from everyone else.
- ▶ 'Bad news flies fast.', **they** say.

7

'We' öznesi 'hepimiz' anlamında genelleme yaparken kullanılır. 'They' ve 'you' zamirleriyle yapılan genellemeden farklı olarak bu kullanımda konuşmacı gruba kendisini de dahil etmektedir.

- ▶ As responsible citizens, **we** should vote in the elections.
- ▶ What **we** must do as human beings is to protect the environment and leave a better world to the next generations.

8

'I' ile başka bir özne kullanılıyorsa, 'I' ikinci sırada kullanılır.

- ▶ **Ashton and I** both liked the meal we had at the restaurant last night.
- ▶ **Jeremiah, Tony and I** are in the same school. We study together after school.

B

## OBJECT PRONOUNS (Nesne Zamirleri)

1

Cümlede nesne konumunda olan isimlerin yerine kullanılırlar. Bu zamirler, genellikle fiillerden ve edatlardan (prepositions) sonra kullanılır.

I	me
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
You	you
They	them

2

### Verb + Object Pronoun

- ▶ I gave Deborah a map to help **her** find the hotel that I had recommended.  
(her = Deborah)
- ▶ My friend asked me about the exam and I was able to give **him** some advice since I had taken **it** last year.  
(him = my friend) (it = the exam)
- ▶ Some people came to my door asking for some money for charity, so I gave **them** five dollars.  
(them = some people)
- ▶ There is a new student at our school and today the principal put **her** into our class.  
(her = the new student)
- ▶ Some animals can grow whiskers which help **them** to move around in the world.  
(them = some animals)
- ▶ When we are stressed out, our friends can help **us** and make **us** feel better.  
(us = we)
- ▶ The boss wants **us** all to finish working on our project before the end of the week.  
(us = we, the employees)





## EXERCISE:

Fill in the blanks with **subject pronouns** or **object pronouns**.

1. My mother bought a lot of groceries from the supermarket, so I had to go out to the car and help **her** to carry them into the house.
2. I am extra tired this morning because I spent five minutes looking for my keys before realizing I already had **them** in my pocket.
3. If **you** want to find a cheap flight for your holiday, then you should book it at least a few months before you go.
4. I didn't tell my family that I was coming home for the holidays, so **they** were all surprised when I showed up at the house.
5. James wasn't doing very well in his chemistry class, so he was grateful when the teacher asked **him** if he needed extra help.
6. The history of the United States is not very long compared to many countries as **it** is a relatively new country.
7. When **she** won the award for the most creative art work, Lindsay decided that she wanted to be an artist.
8. Jamie didn't like the birthday present that his grandparents had given him, so he got rid of **it**.
9. Sally wanted to buy another pair of shoes like the ones she already had but she couldn't remember where she had bought **them**.
10. My friend, John, always struggles at school, so I often have to help **him** to study for tests and exams.



## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (İyelik Sıfatları)



İyelik sıfatları tek başına kullanılamaz. Çünkü bütün sıfatlar gibi bir ismi tanımlamaları gerekir. Bu yüzden bir ismin önünde kullanılırlar. Anlamları gereği ismin önüne geldiklerinde sahiplik belirtirler.

I	my
He	his
She	her
It	its
We	our
You	your
They	their



**Possessive adjective + noun:** my car, your thoughts, their name, its tail, etc.

- ▶ The police used **their** loudspeakers to tell everyone in the crowd that if they didn't go home, they would be arrested.  
(their - the police's)
- ▶ Sometimes when you have stocks in a company and that company starts to do badly, **your** best option is to sell **your** stocks.  
(your - people's)
- ▶ Travelling around the world and learning the customs of other cultures can help us to improve **our** understanding of other people.  
(our - people's)
- ▶ Wendy looked everywhere for **her** bicycle but she couldn't remember where she had left it and couldn't find it.  
(her - Wendy's)
- ▶ When a computer was first designed to be used by normal people at home, most people didn't understand **its** purpose.  
(its - the computer's)
- ▶ We all have to find **our** own way in life and figure out what we want to do and what will make us happy.  
(our - people's)
- ▶ Richard ran down the street as fast as **his** legs could carry him but it wasn't enough and he missed the bus.  
(his - Richard's)
- ▶ The students in the class started to become louder and louder until **their** teacher finally had to shout at them to be quiet.  
(their - the students')
- ▶ Rachel decided that it would be too much trouble to take **her** dog on holiday with her, so she left it at her mother's house.  
(her - Rachel's)



'Possessive -'s' yapısı aitlik belirtmek için kullanılır. Bu yüzden 'possessive adjective'ler ile aynı anlama gelmektedir. Sadece insanlar için kullanılır. Nesnelere ve hayvanlar için 'of' kullanılır.

- ▶ **The reputation of their name** is at stake, so they must do something now.
- ▶ **Sarah's baby** is just ten months old, yet she has to go back to work.
- ▶ **One of my friends' dog** bit me and I had to get two shots to make sure I wouldn't get rabies.
- ▶ **Hazel and Matt's car** is broken, so I will have to take them to the airport.
- ▶ **The mane of a lion** indicates that it is a male.
- ▶ When **Paul's mother** found out that he had failed his math test, she made him stay in his room all weekend and study.

## Sample Questions

2

1. There was a time when city residents didn't have to worry about locking ---- doors.

- A) his  
B) her  
C) them  
D) their  
E) us

- Yukarıdaki örnekte 'locking ---- doors' öbeğine baktığımızda, boşluğun bir fiilden sonra ve bir isimden önce geldiğini görmekteyiz. Fiili görüp boşluğa sadece 'object pronoun' geleceğini düşünmek yanlıştır. Bu şekilde düşünmeyip boşluktan sonrasına da bakmamız gerekir. Boşluktan sonra isim varsa, oraya 'possessive adjective' gelir. 'Residents' çoğul olduğu için doğru cevap D seçeneğidir.

2. In the latter part of ---- life, Einstein spent most of ---- time working for peace.

- A) his / his  
B) him / himself  
C) his / him  
D) himself / his  
E) him / him

- Her iki boşluktan sonra da isim gelmektedir. Doğal olarak boşluğa gelecek yapının ismi tanınıyor olması gerekmektedir. Bahsedilen şahıs Einstein olduğundan, 'onun' anlamına gelen 'his' her iki boşluk için de doğru cevaptır.

## 4

'Possessive adjective'ler ile 'a, an, the, these' gibi niteleyiciler kullanılmaz.

- ▶ I have **a my desk** at work and it is separated from everyone's, so I can work alone.  
↳ (my desk)
- ▶ We have decided to open **the our restaurant** because we are very experienced and **an our boss** is not paying us enough.  
↳ (our restaurant)      ↳ (our boss)

## 5

Vurguyu artırmak için, 'possessive adjective'ler ile isim arasına 'own' yapısı getiririz. 'Own' yapısı 'of' ile de kullanılır.

'Possessive adjective'lerden sonra 'own' getirildiğinde var olan sahiplik anlamını pekiştirmiş oluruz.

- **possessive adjective + own + noun:** his own room, her own house, our own shop, etc.
- ▶ **A few of my own friends** betrayed me. You can imagine my disappointment.
- ▶ **Some of their own products' sales** are only done on the Internet. Even they buy them online.
- ▶ **Many of my own designs** will be shown on this exhibit, so please come.

## D

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (İyelik Zamirleri)

1

'Possessive adjective'ler sıfat oldukları için bir ismi nitelemek amacıyla kesinlikle bir isimden önce kullanılırlar. 'Possessive pronoun'lar ise zamir olduklarından zaten hem ismin hem de 'possessive adjective'in yerini tutarlar. Doğal olarak arkalarından bir isim gelmez.

Her ikisinin yerine de kullanıldıklarından dolayı sahiplik belirtirler ve bir şeyin kime, neye ait olduğunu belirtirler.

My	mine
His	his
Her	hers
Its	its*
Our	ours
Your	yours
Their	theirs

2

## Possessive adjective + noun = possessive pronoun

my car = **mine**

your pen = **yours**

their house = **theirs**

**Not**

\* 'Possessive Pronouns' olarak 'its' genelde kullanılmaz. Daha çok 'own' ile birlikte kullanılır.



*I love this book. It has a great style of its own.*

**Not**

*Kullanıma dikkat ediniz!*

*its: onun,*

*it's: it is / it has*

- ▶ This week some new people who seem quite nice moved into the big old house that is next to **mine**.  
(mine - my house)
- ▶ My country has many economic problems and nobody really likes our present situation. **Yours** seems to be a lot better.  
(yours - your present situation)
- ▶ Debbie's bike had a flat tire and she was in a hurry to get to work, so she asked Jeanne if she could borrow **hers**.  
(hers - Jeanne's bike)
- ▶ The other company has released a new product which is cheap, but **ours** has higher quality.  
(ours - our product)

- ▶ Jimmie didn't have enough sauce for his pasta, so he asked his roommate if he could use some of **his** and replace it later.  
(his - his roommate's sauce)
- ▶ **Mine** is a very noisy and crowded city which can be fun, but I think I would rather live in the countryside.  
(Mine - my city)
- ▶ We thought that we had done a really good job on our project but when we saw the other team, we realized that **theirs** was much better.  
(theirs - the other team's project)
- ▶ My job is a really good one because I am paid well and have many holidays. **Yours** doesn't seem to be as good.  
(Yours - your job)

## 3

'Possessive pronoun'lar bir cümlelinin öznesi olarak kullanılabilirler. Yani 'Subject + Verb + Object' dizilimini düşündüğümüzde, 'Possessive pronoun'lardan sonra fiil gelebilir. 'Possessive pronoun'un yerine kullanıldığı isim tekil ise 'tekil fiil', çoğul ise 'çoğul fiil' kullanılır.

- ▶ Her eyes are beautiful but **mine** are better than hers.
- ▶ They have received my package but **theirs** hasn't reached me yet.
- ▶ Amanda rejected my offer saying **hers** was more appropriate.

## 4

'Possessive pronoun'lar 'preposition'lerden sonra da kullanılabilirler.

- ▶ If you don't know how to do your homework, you can look at **mine**.
- ▶ Sheila couldn't fit into her dress, so she put on **mine** to see if it fits.
- ▶ I am responsible for my actions and you are responsible for **yours**.

## 5

**Double Possessive:** a ... (kişi / nesne) ... of ... (possessive pronoun)...

Belirli bir kelime sırası gerektiren 'double possessive' yapısında, 'possessive pronoun' veya iyelik bildiren '-s' eki almış bir isim kullanılır.

- ▶ **a friend of mine** = one of my friends  
(bir arkadaşım, arkadaşlarımdan biri)
- ▶ **a customer of ours** = one of our customers  
(bir müşterimiz, müşterilerimizden biri)
- ▶ **a student of theirs** = one of their students  
(onların öğrencilerinden biri)
  - Bu yapı iyelik bildiren '-s' ile de kullanılabilir.
    - ▶ **a patient of Jane's** = one of Jane's patients  
(Jane'in bir hastası)





## EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with **possessive adjectives** or **possessive pronouns**.

1. Building model planes is a hobby of mine that I started doing when I was just a little child.
2. If you think that your job is just too stressful, it may be a good idea for you to start looking for a new one.
3. When his plane crashed in the middle of nowhere, Tommy knew that his best chance of being found was to build a big fire.
4. The restaurant had only been open for a few weeks but its tables were already fully booked each night.
5. I hope that our presentation goes much better than theirs, since only one group can receive top grades.
6. When Brittany's mother fell and broke her hip, Brittany decided that it was time to move her into a retirement home.
7. My favourite hobbies are playing video games and also drawing pictures. What are yours?
8. My friends and I sat at our favourite table in the park, playing cards, talking, joking and eating sandwiches.
9. When my sister Sandra's house burned down in a fire, I told her she could stay at mine until she found somewhere new to live.
10. David had been so busy at work that he had almost forgotten that his birthday was coming up in just a few days.



## EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with **possessive adjectives** or **possessive pronouns**.

1. Their office is located on the east side of the city. Ours can be found on the opposite side in the western part.
2. When Judy's phone died at the end of the night, she asked Simon if she could borrow his to make a quick phone call.
3. The clothes store advertised their special weekend deal on several billboards around town as well as on the radio.
4. Ben's Rolex watch, which his father had given him, was the most valuable thing that he owned.
5. Ashley drove a small, cheap car which she had never worried about. Her husband, however, made sure that his was expensive.
6. Sheila and her husband, Dustin, each had their offices in the same building, though they worked for different companies.
7. Every weekend, Kirsten would take her bike out of the shed and go riding on the bike trails by the sea.
8. Our family don't see each other much during the year, but we always meet for a big party around Christmas.
9. When their country fell into a civil war, the Murphy family decided that it was the right time to move somewhere else.
10. I noticed that Tom forgot to bring a computer today, so I told him he could borrow mine since I didn't need to use it anyway.



## EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with **object pronouns**, **possessive adjectives** or **possessive pronouns**.

1. Yesterday my daughter introduced me to a new friend of hers that she met at school.
2. If you let me borrow your computer today, I will let you borrow mine whenever you need it.
3. Last weekend John let us go and stay in his holiday house by the beach.
4. The doctor gave me a new type of medicine for my headaches but he told me not to take them too often.
5. Usually when we all clean the house, at least one of us will be lazy and not do a good job.
6. The famous singer told his fans on Twitter that he would be releasing his new album in two days.
7. Sometimes my wife's car doesn't start in the mornings, so she takes mine and I take the train to work.
8. 'Show me what cards you are holding and I will show you mine,' said the player.
9. Although his art really isn't very good, we still like to hang it on the walls in our house.
10. A friend of mine started a new job today and I hope it goes really well for her.

## E

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (Dönüşlü Zamirler)

I	myself	<i>kendim</i>
You	yourself	<i>kendin</i>
He	himself	<i>kendisi</i>
She	herself	<i>kendisi</i>
It	itself	<i>kendisi</i>
We	ourselves	<i>kendimiz</i>
You	yourselves	<i>kendiniz</i>
They	themselves	<i>kendileri</i>

## 1

Dönüşlü zamirler (**reflexive pronouns**), eylemi yapanın da eylemden etkilenenin de aynı kişi veya nesne olduğu durumlarda kullanılır.

- ▶ Janice decided that over the weekend she would take a really good look at **herself** and her life and decide what changes she should make.
- ▶ The last two times my co-workers tried to plan a surprise party, they messed it up, so this time I will plan it **myself**.
- ▶ Sometimes, if you have a personal problem in your life, it is best to deal with it **yourself** rather than involving others.
- ▶ I thought Jason was doing his assignment as part of a group but it looks like he is doing it **himself**.
- ▶ Some people are good at helping others and giving good advice but are unable to help **themselves**.
- ▶ When we arrived at the breakfast buffet, the waiter informed us that we could help **ourselves** to any of the food on the tables.
- ▶ When climbing tall mountains, it is often not just the difficulty of the climbing **itself**, but the low oxygen levels that make it so tiring.
- ▶ Jessica decided that she would just do the entire project **herself** rather than relying on her group members who seemed a bit useless.
- ▶ Some animals are brightly coloured to let other animals know they are poisonous, which is a kind of protection for **themselves**.
- ▶ Our boss told us that a team of engineers as good as **ourselves** were going to join us on the next project.

## 2

Bir özneyi veya nesneyi vurgulamak için dönüşlü zamiri öznedenden veya nesnedenden hemen sonra kullanabiliriz.

- ▶ We decided that it would be better if the group members **themselves** asked the teacher for an extension.
- ▶ I **myself** thought that it would be a good idea, so I was shocked when the plan failed totally.
- ▶ It was the general **himself** who fought at the front line with the soldiers and helped them push into the enemy city.
- ▶ David decided he would simply focus on the work **itself** and ignore all the gossip and drama from his co-workers.
- ▶ Even though she told us that she is scared of heights, Sandra **herself** has volunteered to be the first one to jump off the bridge into the river.
- ▶ Humans **themselves** are in fact animals, despite many people viewing them as being separate from nature.
- ▶ I decided to speak to the boss **himself** about giving us all an extra day off after the weekend.
- ▶ A good archer will focus only on the target **itself** and not on the bow he is holding or his own body.

## 3

**By myself (= on my own):** Bu yapı öznenin bir işi kendi başına, kimsenin yardımı olmadan yaptığını anlatmak için kullanılır. (by yourself = on your own, by himself = on his own, etc.)

- ▶ Elaine saw a young girl sitting **by herself** at the bus stop and crying, so she went to see if the girl was alright.  
(by herself - alone)
- ▶ Stephanie decided that she would rather do the work **by herself** than have to deal with another bad group.  
(by herself - on her own)
- ▶ Howard swam **by himself** in the river. It was his favourite place to swim as nobody else was around.  
(by himself - alone)
- ▶ Ever since his parents died, the boy has felt that he is totally **by himself** in the world.  
(by himself - alone)
- ▶ At first Hamish thought that he would need help putting together the furniture, but he soon found that he could do it **by himself**.  
(by himself - on his own)
- ▶ Lindsay stayed at the office all night so that she could finish the report **by herself** and impress her boss.  
(by herself - on her own)
- ▶ Jane watched the birds in the sky and noticed that one of them had flown away from the group and was heading in the opposite direction **by itself**.  
(by itself - alone)
- ▶ As Leroy continued to watch, all the rest of the birds flew over the hill and the other single bird was left **by itself** in the sky.  
(by itself - alone)

## 4

Bazı fiiller kendilerinden sonra sıklıkla dönüşlü zamir alır. Bu fiiller şunlardır:

amuse	enjoy	kill	blame	help	prepare	cut
hurt	satisfy	dedicate	introduce	teach	busy	dry

- ▶ She hurt **herself** while she was playing tennis with her father the other day.
- ▶ Let me introduce **myself** and tell you a little about who I am.
- ▶ Enjoy **yourself** and make yourself at home.

## 5

Bazı fiiller dönüşlü zamirlerle kullanıldığında anlamı değişebilir.

- ▶ Do you want to **help yourself** to another drink? (*help yourself: buyurmak, almak*)
- ▶ I wish the children would **behave themselves**. (*behave themselves: uslu durmak*)

6

İnsanların kendisi için ve kendilerine yaptığı bilinen bazı eylemlerden sonra (*wash, dress, shave, etc.*) dönüşlü zamir kullanılmaz fakat 'dry' ve 'enjoy'dan sonra kullanılır.

- ▶ He always **shaves himself** in cold water.
- ▶ She got out of the pool and **dried herself**. (✓)
- ▶ I **enjoyed myself** a lot while I was on holiday. (✓)

**Not**

*Kişinin özel bir durumu varsa yukarıdaki maddede bahsedilen fiiller dönüşlü zamirlerle de kullanılabilir.*

- ▶ *He **dressed himself** despite his injuries.* (✓)
- ▶ *Your child is old enough to **wash himself**.* (✓)

7

Dönüşlü zamirler edatlardan sonra kullanılabilir, fakat yer belirten edatlar (*prepositions of place*) ve 'ile' anlamındaki 'with' edatından sonra dönüşlü zamir kullanılmaz. Bunun yerine nesne zamiri kullanılır.

- ▶ He was feeling very sorry for himself. (✓ - yer belirtmiyor)
- ▶ I didn't have my phone on me / myself, so I had to ask a stranger if I could use theirs. ('Myself' yerine 'me' kullanmamız gerekir, çünkü 'on' yer belirtiyor.)
- ▶ She dropped the pen behind her / herself as she walked.
- ▶ He threw the ball far in front of him / himself.

**Not**

*Özneyi vurgulayan dönüşlü zamirler her zaman özneyi takip etmek zorunda değildir.*

- ▶ *I think you should talk to the teacher **yourself**.* (bizzat sen, kendin)
- ▶ *Me needs to learn how to do her homework **herself**. I can't be there to help her all the time.*

**Not**

*'On one's own' ve 'of one's own' yapıları birbirleriyle karıştırılmamalıdır. 'On my own' yapısı 'kendi başıma' anlamına gelirken, 'of my own' yapısı 'kendime ait' demektir.*

- ▶ *She lives **on her own**. (= by herself - kendi başına)*
- ▶ *She had never had a room **of her own** before she herself rented a small house near her school. (= that belongs to her - kendisine ait)*



## 5

## EXERCISE:

Fill in the blanks with a suitable reflexive pronoun or by + reflexive pronoun.

- If you want to be successful in life, it is important that you learn how to do things by yourself.
- The boss complained about all the employees and how lazy they were, but he himself didn't come to work at least once a week.
- Theo liked to tell people that he had built his house all by himself, but the truth was he had hired some people to help him.
- The teacher told the students that for this assignment, there would be no groups and they would have to work by themselves.
- A bridge usually needs to be checked and maintained often because if it is left by itself, it may become weak and collapse.
- Sarah had always thought of herself as a hardworking, intelligent person, so she was not worried about going to university.
- The young boy walked through the park by himself, looking for his mother whom he had lost.
- When I don't understand a foreign word, I always try to work out the meaning myself before asking someone else.
- The nanny was fired after it was discovered that she had left the children by themselves for several hours.
- Sometimes Elaine talked to herself while she worked at her desk, or when she was walking alone.

## 6

## EXERCISE:

Fill in the blanks with a suitable reflexive pronoun or by + reflexive pronoun.

- The idea of starting a business by yourself may sound like a great idea, but in reality it is very hard to do successfully.
- The Miller family tried to rebuild their burnt shed by themselves, but they soon realised they needed professionals to do it.
- The tourists were given an hour at lunchtime to eat and enjoy themselves before they had to be back on the bus.
- It is hard work for many people to lose weight. I myself like to eat candy bars and chips, and don't like exercise very much.
- Henry didn't like to leave his dog by itself when he went away for the weekend, so he usually left it at a pet hotel.
- Benjamin knew many people who loved to travel. He himself preferred to stay at home in his own town.
- You can learn a new language by yourself with the right tools, lots of hard work, and practice.
- Richard liked to walk down by the lake early on Sunday mornings when nobody else was around and he could have it all to himself.
- Mary decided that she would call the company by herself instead of waiting for a co-worker to do it.
- My older brothers always help me out when I need money even if they themselves are having money problems.

## F

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS (Belgisiz Zamirler)

-one	-body	-thing	-where
someone (Birisi)	somebody (Birisi)	something (Bir şey)	somewhere (Bir yer)
anyone (Hiç kimse; herhangi biri)	anybody (Hiç kimse; herhangi biri)	anything (Hiçbir şey; herhangi bir şey)	anywhere (Hiçbir yer; herhangi bir yer)
no one (Hiç kimse)	nobody (Hiç kimse)	nothing (Hiçbir şey)	nowhere (Hiçbir yer)
everyone (Herkes)	everybody (Herkes)	everything (Her şey)	everywhere (Her yer)

## 1

**Some:** (+) Olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.

(?) İstek, rica veya teklif belirten soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.

**No:** (+) Sadece olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır. Olumsuz anlama gelir.

**Any:** (+) Olumlu cümlelerde 'herhangi' anlamında,

(-) / (?) Olumsuz cümleler ve soru cümlelerinde 'hiç' anlamında kullanılır.



**Not**

'Every' bütün cümle yapılarıyla kullanılır. Olumsuz cümlelerde anlama dikkat edilmelidir. Olumlu cümlelerin zıttı değildir.

- ▶ I don't like **everything** about Joseph. I only like certain things.
- ▶ **Everybody** wanted to speak but only James was given the chance.
- ▶ He travelled **everywhere** in the world.
- ▶ They wanted to eat **everything**, so they thought the food wasn't enough.

## 2

Sonu 'body' ve 'one' ile bitenler insanlar için, 'thing' ile bitenler nesnelere için, 'where' ile bitenler ise yer belirtmek için kullanılır.

- ▶ It seemed that Anita could see people laughing and having a good time **everywhere** she looked.
- ▶ King Midas was a character from Greek mythology who turned **everything** that he touched into gold.
- ▶ Jane saw blue cars like her own **everywhere** she looked in the parking lot.
- ▶ Jason always tried his best but it seemed that **everything** he did always went wrong one way or another.
- ▶ Sometimes it seems that **everyone** in my apartment likes to make as much noise as they can when I'm trying to get to sleep.
- ▶ When Jenny missed a week of school, she thought that **everybody** would be talking about it but they weren't.

3

Bir belgisiz zamir özne olarak kullanıldığında ardından her zaman tekil bir fiil gelir. (*is, has, was, goes, makes, flies*)

- ▶ There **is somebody** in my class who always **wants** to tell the teacher some useless story and interrupt the lesson.
- ▶ '**Anyone** who **is** flying on first class can board the plane now,' said the woman.
- ▶ It looks like **someone has** forgotten to lock the front door of the house again.
- ▶ **Nowhere** in this city **is** there a park that is not full of people.
- ▶ **Everyone is** waiting outside of the doors for the professor to come and start the class.
- ▶ It seems that **somebody has** asked the bus driver to stop to be able to use the bathroom.

4

Belgisiz zamirleri kullandıktan sonra, bu zamirleri kastederek yerlerine kullanacağımız zamirler genellikle çoğul olur. (*they, their, them, theirs*) Fakat bazen '*he*' ve türevleri de kullanılabilir. (*he, his, him*)

- ▶ **Everybody** was too scared of the teacher to ask what would happen to **him** if **he** didn't hand in **his** homework.  
**Everybody** was too scared of the teacher to ask what would happen to **them** if **they** didn't hand in **their** homework.
- ▶ **Everybody** has to make **their** own choice about what **they** want to study at university.
- ▶ **Nobody** had bothered to ask where the tour guide was taking **him / them**.
- ▶ **Everybody** who believes in karma thinks that if **they** are good then the universe will reward **them**.
- ▶ **Nobody** should have to die alone in hospital without anyone coming to visit **him / them**.
- ▶ **Nobody** wants to go out tomorrow because **they** all have a lot of work to do.

5

Bir önceki kural, sonu '*thing*' ve '*where*' ile biten zamirler için geçerli değildir. Bu zamirlerle '*it*' kullanılır. Bu kural '*Question Tags*' yapısı için önemlidir.

- ▶ **Everything** went wrong, didn't **it**?
- ▶ **Something** is burning in the kitchen. Put **it** out.
- ▶ **Something** hit my car as I was driving but I have no idea what **it** was.
- ▶ There is **something** in my eye. Could you take **it** out, please?

6

Kişiler için kullanılan belgisiz zamirlere aitlik anlamı katmak için '*s*' eklenir; yer ve nesne belirtenlerle ise '*the ... of ...*' yapısı kullanılır.

- ▶ We were staying in **somebody's** house during our holiday.
- ▶ We don't want to waste **anybody's** time, so we'll cut it short.
- ▶ The clerk at the desk reported that **someone's** identity card had been stolen.
- ▶ The real value of **something** lies in the hardships you bear while trying to get it.
- ▶ The map of **somewhere** shows where it is in the world.



'Some' ile başlayan belgisiz zamirlerin kullanım yerleri aşağıdaki gibidir:

**a Olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.**

- ▶ **Somebody** once told me that the point of life is to find out the meaning of life for you.
- ▶ I know that I left my keys **somewhere** around the house but I just can't find them.
- ▶ When James saw his friend collapse onto the floor, he knew that he should do **something**.
- ▶ Sam hoped that **someone** would come and explain to him what he was supposed to be doing at his new job.

**b Teklif, rica ve öneri belirten soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.**

- ▶ You look thirsty. Would you like to drink **something** cold?
- ▶ We are starving, so could you give us **something** to eat?
- ▶ Shall we go **somewhere** quiet to talk about this matter?



'Any' ile başlayan belgisiz zamirlerin kullanım yerleri aşağıdaki gibidir:

**a 'Herhangi' anlamında olumlu cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.**

- ▶ Is there **anything** I can do to help you, madam? (*Size yardım etmek için yapabileceğim herhangi bir şey var mı hanımefendi?*)
- ▶ Thomas decided that he didn't care where he went on vacation as long as it was **anywhere** away from his city.
- ▶ David asked all his friends if they knew **anybody** who could help him get tickets to the concert.
- ▶ A remote control always seems to be in the last place **anyone** would think to look.
- ▶ Our teacher told us that if we didn't come to class, he wouldn't do **anything** to help us with our assignments.
- ▶ Rob told his wife that he was happy eating **anywhere** that she wanted to go.
- ▶ **Anybody** can learn to cook if they start with the basics.
- ▶ Some people will happily chat with **anyone** they meet on the street.

**b 'Hiç' anlamında olumsuz cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.**

- ▶ Has **anyone** seen you on your way home? (*Eve giderken seni hiç kimse gördü mü?*)
- ▶ When I was a young child, I thought that there wasn't **anyone** I could trust.



**Not**

'Any' ile başlayan zamirler olumsuz cümlelerde özne olarak kullanılamaz. Onun yerine 'no' ile başlayan zamirler kullanılır.

- ▶ *Anything can't be done to get over the problem.*  
*Bu cümle ile verilmek istenen anlam şu şekilde belirtilebilir:*
- ▶ *Nothing can be done to get over the problem.*

**! Not**

'Any' ile başlayan cümleler olumlu cümlelerde kullanıldıklarında olumsuzluk belirtmez; 'herhangi biri, herhangi bir yer' ve 'herhangi bir şey' anlamına gelir.

- ▶ I told my kids that we could go **anywhere** they wanted for vacation, so now we are going to Disneyland.
- ▶ I don't know if there is **anything** more relaxing in the world than sleeping on a Saturday morning.

## 9

**'No' ile başlayan belgisiz zamirler:**

Kendi içlerinde olumsuz anlam barındırdıkları için sadece olumlu düz cümlelerde kullanılırlar, çünkü İngilizcede bir cümlede iki olumsuz yapı bulunamaz. 'No' ile başlayan bu zamirler cümleyi olumsuz yapar.

- ▶ **Nobody** wasn't paying any attention to what Louis was doing, so he decided to sneak out of work twenty minutes early. (X)  
**Nobody** was paying any attention to what Louis was doing, so he decided to sneak out of work twenty minutes early. (✓)
- ▶ **Nobody** in Harold's life wasn't as important to him as were his father and mother. (X)  
**Nobody** in Harold's life was as important to him as were his father and mother. (✓)

**! Not**

'No' ile başlayan bir yapıyı ya da olumsuz anlam taşıyan herhangi bir yapıyı 'any' ile oluşturulan belgisiz zamirler takip eder.

- ▶ As I moved here two days ago, I barely know **anyone** in town.
- ▶ It seems that nobody knows **anything** about the robbery.
- ▶ He must have entered the house without **anybody** seeing him.
- ▶ She slammed the door and left home without saying **anything**.

## 10

Belgisiz zamirlerden sonra 'else' kelimesini daha önce söylediğimiz kişi veya nesnelere ekleme yapmak amacıyla kullanabiliriz. 'Else' cümleye 'başka' anlamı katmaktadır.

- ▶ It seemed that **nobody else** wanted any more food, so Monica ate the rest. (başka hiç kimse...)
- ▶ We are sick of our gardener doing a bad job in the garden, so we have started to look for **someone else** to replace him. (... başka biri ...)
- ▶ There is **nowhere else** in the world that is as high above sea level as the top of Mount Everest.
- ▶ If you want to invest in the stock market, it is a good idea to ignore what **everyone else** is doing and do your own research.
- ▶ Jonathan always preferred to let **someone else** take charge during group projects.
- ▶ Michelle made sure that **nobody else** could see her behind the bushes before she changed into her swimwear.
- ▶ After Bill cleaned up his room, he asked his mother if there was **anything else** he should do.
- ▶ I didn't think that movie was very good but **everybody else** seemed to have enjoyed it.

11

Belgisiz zamirleri niteleyen sıfatlar bu zamirlerden sonra kullanılır. Aslında burada sıfat cümlecığı kısaltması (reduction) vardır.

- ▶ Lea said that we should go **somewhere quiet** so that we can talk about it without anyone hearing us.  
(= somewhere that is quiet)
- ▶ Billy liked talking about trains to **anyone interested**, which was usually no one.  
(= anyone who is interested)
- ▶ I'm trying to find **somewhere cheap** to stay when I go on my vacation to Thailand.  
(= somewhere that is cheap)
- ▶ I couldn't see **anywhere nice** to stop and have lunch, so I just drove through the town without stopping.  
(= anywhere that was nice)
- ▶ I would like to find **something pretty** to buy for my wife for her birthday, maybe a necklace.  
(= something that is pretty)
- ▶ Timothy said **something rude** under his breath, but luckily, his boss didn't hear it.  
(= something that was rude)
- ▶ **Someone tall and overweight** stood in front of James at the concert, so he could hardly see what was going on.  
(= someone who was tall and overweight)
- ▶ I looked around on the website to see if there would be **anything fun** to do at the hotel we were going to stay in.  
(= anything that was fun)

## Sample Questions

5

1. I went to the Bakers' house but there was ---- to help me.  
A) nobody                      B) nothing
2. The fridge is empty. We need to buy ---- for dinner.  
A) someone                      B) something
3. I don't want to talk to Loreen. I barely have ---- to say to her.  
A) nothing                      B) anything
4. Mike is a huge fan of Jennifer Lawrence. He knows ---- about her.  
A) everything                      B) nothing
5. I want to travel ----, see the whole world and meet new people.  
A) somewhere                      B) everywhere
6. ---- in the entire world can make me as happy as my children. They are the light of my life.  
A) Someone                      B) Nobody
7. Luke never speaks his mind even when ---- pushes him to his limits. He is the definition of 'shy'.  
A) someone                      B) anyone
8. I lost my keys last night but they can be ---- I was yesterday, so I will wait for someone to find them and bring them to me.  
A) nowhere                      B) anywhere



## EXERCISE:

Fill in the blanks with **indefinite pronouns**.

1. Like most young children, Jimmy was afraid of dark caves. He felt that there must be something bad inside.
2. I don't think that making videos of your cat playing all day is anything special, most children can do that.
3. Nobody volunteered when the teacher asked for the answer to a hard question on the whiteboard.
4. The house was messy after the dinner party. I am sure somebody will have to put things back in order.
5. I can tell he was unprepared because he didn't have anything to say during the job interview with my boss.
6. I am sure there's nobody at home because I rang the bell and they didn't come and open the door.
7. Somebody once told me that it is difficult to drive in the rain because of the slippery conditions.
8. One of the most important pieces of advice that my parents gave me was that nothing is impossible with hard work.
9. It is my belief that anything is possible with lots of hard work and dedication.
10. One key aspect of really successful people is their ability to see something that others cannot see.



## EXERCISE:

Fill in the blanks with **indefinite pronouns**.

1. It is always important to hire someone professional, so you can guarantee that they are going to do the job properly.
2. Charles Dickens is my favourite author of all times. I have already read anything that he wrote.
3. I was so embarrassed when I arrived at the picnic because I forgot to bring something to share with the others.
4. When I heard the noise, I opened the window but there was nobody out there. It must have been a cat.
5. After coming back home from my long journey, I can truthfully say, there's nowhere else like home.
6. It is always difficult for anyone, especially for children, to move to a new place where they don't know anyone.
7. After getting my dream job in the city, I didn't feel like going anywhere else in the world.
8. When people are depressed, they feel that they do not have anyone to talk to or listen to their problems.
9. The city centre was full during the parade. There were people everywhere you looked.
10. The lesson was very easy in my opinion. I believe anybody could have passed it.

## G

## RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS (İşteş Zamirler)

**each other**  
**one another**

} ‘Birbirlerini’, ‘birbirlerine’ anlamına gelir. Eylemlerden her iki özne de etkilenir.

## 1

Bu zamirleri kullanabilmek için özne mutlaka çoğul olmalıdır ve iki öznenin de aynı eylemi yapıyor olması gerekir.

- ▶ Janice and Michael seem to like **each other** / **one another**. (= Janice seems to like Michael and Michael seems to like Janice.)
- ▶ Ricky and Troy seem to enjoy working with **each other** as they always sit together in class.
- ▶ The students relied on **one another** to tell them what the homework was when they missed class.
- ▶ Eugene and Carlos worked in office and they helped **each other** when the workload was heavy.
- ▶ My uncles and aunts always blame **one another** for not looking after my grandparents properly.
- ▶ Tom and his sister, Leila, had never liked **each other** very much.
- ▶ The doctors and the nurses worked as a team to help **one another** during the surgery.
- ▶ The two dogs raced around the field, chasing **each other** and playing.

## ⚠ Not

*Ashnda ‘each other’ iki, ‘one another’ üç veya daha fazla kişi için kullanılıyor olsa da kişi sayısı gözetmeksizin birbirlerinin yerine de kullanılabilirler. Fakat ikisi arasında ayırım yapmamız istenirse bu kuralı göz önünde bulundurmak gerekir.*

## 2

İyelik belirtmek için işteş zamirlerin sonuna ‘-s’ yapısı getirilebilir. Bu durumda tıpkı ‘possessive adjective’lerde olduğu gibi kendilerinden sonra isim gelmesi gerekir.

- ▶ Marilyn and Whitney used to look after **each other’s** children.
- ▶ Daisy and I often stay in **one another’s** house.

## H

## IMPERSONAL PRONOUN - ONE

## TEKİL

(the) one  
(the) one's

## ÇOĞUL

(the) ones  
(the) ones'

## 1

Cümledeki bir ismi gereksiz tekrar etmekten kaçınmak için kullanılır. Önceden belirtilmiş olan bir ismin yerini tutar.

- ▶ 'Do you see **the big green one** among the three paintings on the wall? That's my painting,' said Joel proudly to his parents.
- ▶ I have always wanted to get a motorbike of my own but I can't afford **one**.
- ▶ **Billy** : What restaurant do you want to go to tonight?  
**Sandra** : **The one** that is right next to our house.
- ▶ **Jo** : What kind of T-shirts did you buy?  
**Sam** : I got **the ones** that have funny pictures of monkeys on them.
- ▶ **Shop Assistant** : **Which ones** would you like, sir?  
**Customer** : The **red ones**, please.
- ▶ Mandy told me that her apartment is **the one** on the top floor of the building.



## Not

Belli bir şeyden bahsederken 'one', 'the' ile kullanılır. Yukarıdaki ilk örnekte üç tablo içinde yeşil olandan bahsettiği için 'the green one' denilmektedir. İkinci örnekte ise belirli bir motosikletten bahsedilmemiş ve bu yüzden 'the' kullanılmamıştır.

## 2

'One' zamiri kullanılırken '-s' ve '' iyelik belirtmek için kullanılabilir. Tıpkı isimlerde olduğu gibi kesme işareti '-s' harfinden önce geliyorsa tekil, '-s' harfinden sonra geliyorsa çoğul olur. ('student's' -öğrencinin- / 'students' -öğrencilerin)

## 3

'One' genelleme yapmak amacıyla da kullanılabilir. Bu şekilde Türkçeye 'kişi' ya da 'insan' anlamında çevrilebilir.

- ▶ **One** has to be at least 18 years old to get a driving licence.
- ▶ The number of calories **one** should consume per day ranges from 1800 to 3000.
- ▶ **One** never knows what to say under pressure.

4

'One' zamirini kastederek cümlede daha sonra kullanacağımız zamirler yine 'one' olabilir ya da bunun yerine 'he' kullanılabilir. (one, one's, oneself / he, him, his, himself)

- ▶ One should always lock **his or her** house up carefully when going away on vacation.
- ▶ One should always think carefully before **he or she** asks for a promotion or a raise.
- ▶ One must learn about other people's cultures before **he or she** travels to a different country.
- ▶ One always tries to visit **one's** parents at the weekend and make sure that they are alright.
- ▶ One should always make sure **his or her** car is running smoothly without problems for safety.
- ▶ One must protect **oneself / himself** in dangerous situations.
- ▶ What do you think is the easiest way to teach **oneself** a new language?
- ▶ One must push **oneself** to diet and exercise in order to stay in good shape.

5

'One' zamininin çoğulu olan 'ones' genellikle insan isimlerinin yerine kullanılmaz fakat genel olarak bir insan grubundan bahsederken kullanılabilir.

- ▶ Older students seem to study harder than the younger **ones**.
- ▶ People with any allergies seem to be more sensitive towards antibiotics than **the ones** with no allergic reactions to anything.

**! Not**

Sayılamayan isimlerin yerine 'one' ve türevlerini kullanamayız. Bunun yerine daha çok miktar belirten kelimeler (quantifiers) tercih edilir.

- ▶ *If you need more paper, I can bring you **some**.*
- ▶ *Linda needs to work overtime tonight and I cannot eat this food without her, so I should take her **some**.*

6

Üstteki not bölümünden de anlaşılacağı gibi miktar belirten kelimeler (quantifiers) ismin yerini tutabilir; diğer bir deyişle zamir olarak kullanılabilir.

- ▶ My friend asked me if she could borrow a pencil, but unfortunately I had **none**.  
(none - no pencils)
- ▶ I thought all the students in our class would come on the trip but **only a few** did.  
(only a few - only a few students)
- ▶ Out of all the people who had come out of the building when the fire alarm went off, only **two** had thought to bring flashlights.  
(two - only two people from the building)
- ▶ When the police told the people in the crowd to go home, **some** left but others stayed.  
(some - some people in the crowd)

- ▶ I lay on my back and watched the birds flying in the sky. **Most of them** were flying east.  
(Most - most of the birds in the sky)
- ▶ There were at least twenty different dishes on the table from all over the world. **Two of them** were Chinese.  
(two - two of the dishes)
- ▶ When the bull ran towards the people, they **all** jumped into the water to escape.  
(all - all the people)
- ▶ Once I had a collection of many different cars but now only **some** are left.  
(some - some of the cars)

## Sample Questions

6

1. True stories are a lot better than ---- that are made up.  
A) the one                      B) one  
C) the ones                      D) one's  
E) ones'
2. The best passwords are ---- that are hardest to guess.  
A) the one                      B) ones  
C) one                              D) the one's  
E) the ones
3. Positive thoughts help you move towards your goals while negative ---- move you further away from ----.  
A) the one / it                      B) ones / them  
C) the ones / they                      D) one / they  
E) one / it
4. I have made up my mind about what to do for next year. I believe the idea I have chosen is the best ---- for me.  
A) ones                              B) the one  
C) one                                D) it  
E) the ones
5. When the alarm rang, all the residents of the apartment gathered in the park nearby and ---- of them were in their pyjamas. It was two in the morning.  
A) most                              B) none  
C) little                              D) ones  
E) every
6. Kevin tried really hard to finish his work before leaving but he was able to finish ----; he will do the rest of it tomorrow.  
A) ones                              B) most  
C) some of                              D) the first two  
E) none of

**Uyarı**

'One' zamirinden önce bir sıfat gelmişse, bu sıfat ve zamir olan 'one'ın arasında asla 'the' bulunmaz. 'Cheap the ones' şeklinde bir kullanım olmaz.

## DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES & DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (İşaret Sıfatları & İşaret Zamirleri)

1

'This, that, these' ve 'those' sözcükleri sıfat veya zamir olarak kullanılabilirler.

## TEKİL

this  
that

## ÇOĞUL

these  
those

2

Bu sıfat / zamirlerden 'this' ve 'these' yakındaki, 'that' ve 'those' ise uzaktaki şeyleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

Sıfat olarak kullanıldıklarında 'this' ve 'that' tekil isimleri, 'these' ve 'those' çoğul isimleri tanımlar. Zamir olarak kullanıldıklarında da 'this / that' tekil isim veya nesnelerin yerine; 'these / those' çoğul isim veya nesnelerin yerine kullanılır.

- **this + tekil isim** → **this** book
- **that + tekil isim** → **that** book

- **these + çoğul isim** → **these** books
- **those + çoğul isim** → **those** books

## SIFAT

**This** pen is blue.  
**These** methods are new.  
**That** bike is my father's.  
**Those** cars are expensive.

## ZAMİR

**This** is my pen.  
**These** are new methods.  
**That** is my father's bike.  
**Those** are expensive cars.

- ▶ The boss said that he wanted us to make a second one like **this presentation / this** to be prepared for our other project.
- ▶ I told my friend that I already had a lot of **those air miles / those**, so he didn't need to give me any.
- ▶ **These days** it is dangerous to travel to some parts of Syria because of the ongoing civil war.
- ▶ '**That** last pay rise which you gave me wasn't very high,' I complained to my boss.
- ▶ **This** is the second type of soup I have tried at this restaurant and I definitely prefer it.

3

'That' birisinin daha önce yapmış ya da söylemiş olduğu bir şeyden bahsederken kullanılır.

- ▶ **Jen** : Shall we go to the cinema?  
**Sophia** : Yes, **that** is a good idea.
- ▶ **Duncan** : I have got a new job.  
**Lara** : **That** is great.
- ▶ **Dave** : I'm very tired.  
**Angela** : Why is **that**?



'This' ve 'these' genellikle şimdiki veya gelecek zaman, 'that' ve 'those' ise geçmiş zaman ifadelerinde kullanılır.

- ▶ You can't make a fool out of me **this time**. (*bu sefer*)
- ▶ Children are suffering from vitamin D deficiency **these days**. (*bu günlerde*)
- ▶ The battle having taken place **that day** was extremely fierce. (*o gün*)
- ▶ In **those years**, the schools weren't under the control of the government. (*o yıllarda*)



Sayılamayan isimlerle birlikte sadece 'this' ve 'that' kullanılır.

- ▶ **This** luggage is really heavy; I can't carry it.
- ▶ **Ashley** : I've heard that the minister is on vacation for a month.  
**Sam** : No, **that** information is false.
- ▶ **Tom** : We have very little jam left.  
**Jane** : Oh, no. **That** is not enough for breakfast.



'Those' kelimesi genelleme yaparken 'insanlar' ve 'kişiler' anlamında kullanılabilir. Bu şekilde 'those'dan sonra relative clause (sıfat cümlecığı - 'that / who' ya da bunların kısaltılmış hali -reduction-) gelebilir.

- ▶ In my opinion, **those** who have a sibling are really lucky.
- ▶ **Those** who can speak a language well can learn another easily.
- ▶ The nurse came out into the waiting room and said that **those** of us who wanted to see the doctor had to fill out a form first.
- ▶ '**Those of you** who have a complaint to make, please fill out the blue form,' said the man.
- ▶ The people living on this side of the city tend to be poorer than **those** living on the other side.
- ▶ People who live in the countryside seem to live much slower paced lives than **those** in the city.
- ▶ The students in my classroom seem to be much quieter than **those** in yours.



**That of / those of:** Bu yapılar her zamir gibi cümlede önceden kullanılmış bir ismi tekrar etmemek için kullanılır ve o ismin yerini tutarlar. İçinde buldukları cümle de genellikle 'the ... of ...' (isim tamlaması) ile başlar ve cümlede bir karşılaştırma yapısı bulunur. 'That of' tekil, 'those of' çoğul isimlerden önce kullanılır. Bu anlamıyla sadece 'that of' ve 'those of' yapıları kullanılır. 'This of' ya da 'these of' şeklinde bir kullanım yoktur.

- ▶ The mass of the Earth is much greater than **that of the Moon**.  
(*Ay'ın kütesinden / Ay'inkinden*)
- ▶ The Pacific Ocean almost double the volume of water than **that of the Atlantic Ocean**.
- ▶ This restaurant has many more customers than **that of the one across the street**.
- ▶ The nutritional benefits of a salad is usually much higher than **those of a burger**.
- ▶ The salary of a teacher is higher than **that of a bus driver**.



'This', 'that', 'these' ve 'those' sıfat olarak kullanıldıklarında 'one' zamirinden önce kullanılabilirler.

- ▶ Which skirt is yours? **This one** or **that one**?  
(= *This skirt or that skirt?*)
- ▶ Which cookies do you want? **These ones** or **those ones**?  
(= *These cookies or those cookies?*)
- ▶ I don't want a chocolate bar. I want the biscuit over there. **That one** with the yellow package.
- ▶ I have lived in three different cities in my life and **this one** is definitely the most exciting.



### EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with **that**, **those**, **this**, **these**, **that of** or **those of**.

1. The students in our grade seem to be much more mature than **those of** the grade below us.
2. Sometimes I miss **those** days when I was young and would spend my free time climbing trees and playing in the garden.
3. I think **this** is the cheapest restaurant around here, so it's usually where I come for lunch.
4. We walked up to look at the strange statue **that** was sitting in the middle of the field.
5. **This** beach seems really nice; the one we went to yesterday wasn't very clean.
6. When I was ten years old, I lived in China, and before **that** I lived in Japan.
7. British people usually have lighter skin than **that of** Spanish people.
8. My brother asked me to help him get out of trouble but he punched his teacher and I have no idea what I can do about **that**.
9. The women pointed to a collection of plates and said 'I would like to buy **those**.'
10. **Those** who like to travel a lot often know how to get the best deals for plane tickets.

## J FORMS OF OTHER



'Other' ve türevleri hem sıfat hem de zamir olarak kullanılabilir.

SIFAT		ZAMİR	
tekil - genel çoğul - genel	another book (is) other books (are)	another (is) others (are)	'Others' ve 'the others' çoğul ismin yerini tutarlar.
tekil - belirli çoğul - belirli	the other book (is) the other books (are)	the other (is) the others (are)	

(Bahsedilen kişiler ve kaç kişi olduğu net değil.)



some students

**Some** students came to school.



other students / others

**Others** preferred to stay at home.

(Üç şeyden bahsediliyor; kişiler ve sayı belli.)



one

**One** is here.



another

**Another** is there.



the other

**The other** is lost.

(Dört şeyden bahsediliyor; üçü söylendi ve geriye kalan bir tane belli.)



three students

**Three students** are in the garden.



the other student / the other

**The other student** is sitting in the class.

(Dört şeyden bahsediliyor; biri söylendi ve geriye kalan üç tane belli.)



one of the students

**One of the students** was poisoned by the food.



the other students / the others

**The others** were OK.

(İki kişiden bahsediliyor; biri söylendikten sonra diğeri belli.)



one student

**One student** said she wanted to go home.



the other student / the other

**The other** asked to stay.



'Two books, twins, parents, a pair of shoes, the young couple' gibi iki şeyden ya da kişiden bahsederken ilki söylendikten sonra, ikincisi için 'the other' kullanmamız gerekir.

- ▶ One of my parents is a teacher; **the other** is an engineer.
- ▶ One of the two cats jumped over the fence easily. **The other** had to attempt ten times.
- ▶ One of the twins died in the accident but luckily **the other** survived.

## 3

**Another:** 'Bir tane daha', 'başka bir' anlamı taşır. Hem zamir hem sıfat olarak kullanılabilir. Sıfat olarak kullanıldığında kendisinden sonra tekil isim gelir. Zamir olarak kullanıldığında zaten ismin yerini tuttuğu için arkasından bir isim gelmez. Belirli şeylerden değil, genel şeylerden bahsetmek için kullanılır.

- ▶ I usually drink one cup of coffee in the morning and **another cup** in the afternoon. (*Sıfat*)
- ▶ As soon as we passed on the mountain in front of us, we saw **another** on the horizon. (*Zamir*)
- ▶ I have **another homework assignment** to finish tonight before I can sleep.
- ▶ It is only 5 p.m., so there is at least **another hour of sunlight** left before it gets dark.
- ▶ I have been walking for almost twenty minutes but I haven't seen **another person**.
- ▶ We saw many dolphins around midday but it wasn't until much later that we saw **another**.
- ▶ Sometimes after I have finished eating an apple, I will immediately have **another**.

▶a 'Another' kelimesiyle sayı kullanıldığında, 'ekstra', 'daha' anlamı verir ve olağan kullanımının aksine, kendisinden sonra 'sayı + çoğul isim' gelir.

- ▶ I found five dollars on the ground and then I found **another five dollars** in the elevator. (*Beş dolar daha*)
- ▶ Liz wants to finish in time but she needs **another two months** to translate the book.
- ▶ I had to go **another four stops** before getting off the bus to find the hospital.

▶b 'Another' sıfat olarak kullanıldığından dolayı kendisinden sonra 'one' zamiri gelebilir. Tekil isimlerden önce geldiği için çoğul ismin yerini tutan 'ones' kendisinden sonra asla kullanılmaz. (başka bir, bir tane daha)

- ▶ I've already eaten two sandwiches but I want to have **another one**.
- ▶ **Dorothy** : You can borrow more of these books if you like.  
**Luke** : OK. I will take **another one**.



**Not**

'Another' dan önce kelimenin başındaki 'an' den dolayı miktar belirten herhangi bir kelime kullanılamaz. (*some another*)

## 4

**Other / others:** 'Other' sıfat, 'others' zamirdir; diğer bir deyişle, 'other'dan sonra isim gelirken, 'others'tan sonra bir isim gelmez. 'Other'dan sonra kullanılacak olan isim çoğuldur; çünkü tekil isimlerle birlikte 'another' kullanılır. Belirli şeylerden değil, genel şeylerden bahsetmek için kullanılır.

- ▶ The cafeteria was serving soups, salads, some meat with rice and **other dishes** for lunch.
- ▶ Some people like to drink coffee in the morning. **Other people** prefer to have a cup of tea.
- ▶ Having warm blood, hair on their bodies and looking after their young are the characteristics of monkeys and **other mammals**.
- ▶ Everyone expected last year's winner to win the race again, but the **other runners** were faster than him this year.
- ▶ During some weeks, we have no rain at all. In **other weeks**, it rains from Monday until Sunday.
- ▶ Some of the students decided to start work on the assignments straight away. **Others** left it to the last minute.
- ▶ Some people can lose weight on their own, but **others** need support and professional help to do so.

5

'Every other + tekil isim' yapısı, bir eylemin birer atlayarak yapıldığını anlatırken kullanılır.

- ▶ I go and visit my grandma for lunch **every other Sunday**. (*iki Pazar'da bir ...*)
- ▶ Tabatha had a biology laboratory class to go to **every other Tuesday**. (*iki Salı'da bir ...*)
- ▶ **Every other year**, Jim would fly back to California to visit his extended family.
- ▶ Rhonda had lots of skin problems, so she had to visit her dermatologist **every other week**.
- ▶ I go running through the park almost **every other day** as part of my exercise programme.

6

'Other' ve 'others', 'some, any, no, all, several' ve 'every' gibi miktar belirten kelimelerden sonra kullanılabilir. Miktar belirten kelimelerle 'other(s)' arasına 'the' gelmez. (*any the other, some the others*)

- ▶ Many people like going to the cinema to see movies. However, there are **many others** who prefer the theatre.
- ▶ Howard was only able to pass his History class. **Any other class** that he had taken he failed.
- ▶ Harriet had never met **any other person** who was as thoughtful and intelligent as James.
- ▶ Jordan sat down on the couch and read his book all day as he could think of **no other activity** to keep himself entertained.
- ▶ Thomas went to sign up for a club; he ended up going for the chess club as **all other clubs** were full.
- ▶ There were **several other people** walking up the same hiking trail like us. It was mostly empty.
- ▶ My friend, Pauline, is going on talking about **some other incidents** she is involved in, but I am not listening to her.
- ▶ **All other seats** at the movie theatre were taken except the ones in the front row, so we sat there.
- ▶ There were **some others** besides my friends that I didn't recognize in class today.
- ▶ Sandy always went to the same restaurant near her house because there were **no others** nearby.
- ▶ There are **several other ways** you can improve your health besides just a healthy diet and regular exercise.

7

**The other / the others:** 'Öteki', 'diğeri', 'geri kalan' anlamlarında kullanılır. Daha önce bahsedilen bir grup içinde geri kalan veya kalanları anlatmak için kullanılır. Bu iki yapıdan en çok dikkat edilmesi gereken 'the other'dır; çünkü işlevleri fazladır: Hem tekil hem çoğul isimlerle kullanılmasının yanı sıra, hem sıfat hem de zarf olarak kullanılmaktadır. Yani 'the other' için her seçenek mevcuttur. 'The others' ise çoğul ismin yerini tutan bir zamir olduğundan dolayı kendisinden sonra bir isim almaz. Yapıların başındaki 'the' kelimesinden de anlaşılacağı üzere, 'the other(s)' genel şeylerden değil, belirli şeylerden bahsetmek için kullanılır.

- ▶ The first balloon I saw in the sky was red, all **the other ones** were green, blue and purple.
- ▶ Some of the students in my language school speak English very well. **The others** are not very good, though.

8

'Other' sıfat olarak kullanıldığından dolayı, kendisinden sonra 'ones' gelebilir. Çoğul isimlerden önce geldiği için tekil ismin yerini tutan 'one' kendisinden sonra kullanılmaz. 'The other' dan sonra ise hem 'one' hem de 'ones' kullanılabilir.

- ▶ You don't have to buy these shoes. There can be **other ones** you may like. (= shoes)
- ▶ **Alfred** : You can borrow my dictionaries if you want.
- ▶ **Brooke** : Thanks, but I need **other ones**. (= dictionaries)

9

'One after the other / one after another' yapıları, 'peş peşe', 'art arda' anlamına gelmektedir.

- ▶ The students all entered the school **one after the other / one after another**.
- ▶ The people standing in line went up to talk to the passport officer **one after another**.
- ▶ I ate two sandwiches in a row at lunchtime, **one after the other**.
- ▶ I have two classes today **one after the other**. The first is at two and the second is at four o'clock.
- ▶ The swans flew out of the pond, **one after another**, until none were left.

## Sample Questions

7

1. ---- parcels look really heavy, so I don't want to carry them all ----.  
 A) Those / on my own  
 B) This / yourself  
 C) Those / mine  
 D) That / by myself  
 E) These / on your own
2. All plants and animals depend on ---- because of the things they need to stay alive.  
 A) each other's       B) by themselves  
 C) every other       D) one another  
 E) one after the other
3. Potatoes produce more food per unit area of land planted than any ---- major crops.  
 A) others       B) other  
 C) the others       D) the other  
 E) another
4. The use of computers has changed the life of humans and the use of all machines ----.  
 A) of its own       B) one after the other  
 C) each other       D) others  
 E) those
5. ---- who work in the offices need to do more exercise than an active person. Sitting on a chair all day weakens your circulatory system.  
 A) These       B) That of  
 C) One       D) Those  
 E) These people's
6. While we were going to the wedding in the city centre, some of us got on the bus earlier and there were no seats left, so ---- had to wait for the next bus or walk.  
 A) other       B) one another  
 C) the others       D) one after another  
 E) those others
7. ---- month, she goes abroad to renew herself and make a fresh start. That's a total of six holidays in a year.  
 A) Another       B) One another  
 C) One       D) Every other  
 E) The others
8. My sister ordered a large glass of hand-made lemonade in the café and I asked for ---- as well. It was delicious.  
 A) that       B) some  
 C) other       D) one after another  
 E) those
9. In Physics, there is an equal force of gravity between two objects. They pull ---- towards themselves. The bigger object wins eventually.  
 A) each other       B) another  
 C) the same       D) theirs  
 E) oneself
10. I will be more than happy to help you if you could show me where your luggage is. Is ---- yours? The one with blue stripes, I mean.  
 A) one       B) those  
 C) another       D) other  
 E) that

**EXERCISE:**

Fill in the blanks with the forms of 'other'.

- I will send one of the documents to you by email now, and tomorrow I will send the others.
- Go and wake up your brother, so he can go to school, but do it quietly because there are other people sleeping in the house.
- I usually have one apple for lunch, but if I am still hungry after I have finished eating, I will go and get another.
- This is my favourite café to go to for a good coffee, but sometimes it is too busy, so I go to another one that is close by and also good.
- Some students like to take only three classes every semester, but other students take four or even five.
- My Italian shoes are very good quality and they were expensive but my other pairs of shoes are not very good.
- Berlin is a great city to visit as there are many interesting things to do there. The other cities in Germany are equally interesting.
- We have to solve this problem today, tomorrow we can solve the others as they are not as important as this one.
- Exercise is a great way to lose weight, but you don't have to go to the gym to exercise. There are many other things you can do like walking or playing sports.
- My brothers don't get to see each other very often because they live in different cities and it's hard to find time to travel.

**EXERCISE:**

Fill in the blanks with the forms of 'other'.

- The party is at my house. Please make sure to invite the others, as there's plenty of food to eat.
- I have three best friends who I see all the time, and other friends who I only see occasionally.
- When travelling abroad, it is important to carry a copy of your passport and other important papers.
- It is important for children to participate in other activities and not just sports when growing up.
- When visiting a foreign country, it is important to go to other provinces besides the capital city, as the culture there can be quite different.
- My sister has just given birth to another baby; my nephew is going to be a big brother.
- We have a great tradition in my family of giving back to others who have less than us.
- In school, our teachers advise us to help other students who are struggling with their studies.
- I had the great opportunity to meet my favourite football player and other members of the team.
- Throughout history, there have been countless times when one country has come to the aid of another.



## REVISION:

Fill in the blanks with a suitable pronoun.

1. Don't worry if you make some mistakes now and then, nobody is perfect and everyone makes mistakes.
2. My sister didn't leave my parents and move into her own house until she was 25.
3. There is something on your shirt, I think you may have spilled some food on it at lunchtime.
4. My uncle and aunt have always been very protective of their young children.
5. We spent weeks planning our trip to Russia and it was great. Everything went as well as we had hoped.
6. I was surprised to see that the student seemed to have been able to solve the math problem by himself.
7. I don't think that I will be able to solve all those problems without someone helping me.
8. My mum asked me if I could go to her closet and try to find her shirt; the one with red flowers on it.
9. My mum and dad want to try and sell their house by themselves, without a real estate agent.
10. It is important that two people respect each other in order for their relationship to work.



## REVISION:

Fill in the blanks with a suitable pronoun.

1. They watched the security video but they couldn't see the thief's face, so it could have been anybody.
2. Men usually have faster times in the 100-metre race than those of women.
3. Even though his life is a bit of a mess, Henry is always giving other people advice on what they should be doing.
4. If you want to hire a nanny to look after your children, you must make sure the person is someone very trustworthy.
5. I can't remember which restaurant we went to last time but I think it was the one on the main street.
6. I tried to find a house in my favourite area of the city next to the sea, but the rent was very expensive, so I had to look somewhere affordable.
7. Mary always thinks that her presentation is the best, but I don't think she's as smart as she thinks she is.
8. There were many boxes in the attic and I thought there might be something interesting inside them but they were all full of books.
9. These days it seems that everybody wants to get famous on YouTube.
10. The long length of our intestines allows us to get most of the nutrients out of the food that we eat.
11. Nobody knows the reason why the plane crashed into the ocean. Maybe there was a problem with the plane's engine.
12. Now and then, when I am really hungry, I'll eat another hamburger right after I finish the first one.
13. You can study anything you want at university, but some degrees will make it a lot easier to find a job when you graduate.
14. If you can't go to the gym every single day, you could try going every other day instead.
15. Someone told me that if I put my iPhone in the microwave, it would charge the battery. Unfortunately, it destroyed my phone when I tried it.

**3** REVISION:

Choose the correct option.

- I told my brothers that if they were going to complain about the house, they could pack ---- bags and go somewhere else.  
A) them B) their
- It was really ---- fault that the building collapsed, it was just very old and couldn't survive the earthquake.  
A) nobody's B) anybody's
- Sometimes I'm so tired in the mornings that as soon as I finish one coffee, I go and get ---.  
A) another B) one another
- The temperature needed to boil water is lower on a mountain than ---- at sea level because the pressure is different.  
A) that B) those
- Don't be quick to judge someone before you ---- have experienced what they are going through.  
A) yours B) yourself
- Many businesses do not pay as much tax as they should because ---- finance teams are able to find legal loopholes.  
A) theirs B) their
- Some people like to go to hot countries for vacation, while ---- prefer to go to cold ones.  
A) others B) other
- Sandra was worried that ---- would be talking about what had happened to her at school yesterday.  
A) everyone B) everything
- The author went on a book tour to try and promote ---- new book that he had just published.  
A) he B) his
- If you don't like sports, there are many ---- things you can do to get some exercise.  
A) other B) another





11. If you try to solve all your problems ----, you might find it is a lot harder than if you ask family and friends for help.
- A) himself                      B) itself  
C) your own                    D) themselves  
     E) by yourself
12. I wanted to try some Japanese food for dinner, but ---- who were with me wanted to eat Italian food.
- A) another                       B) the others  
C) the other                    D) one another  
    E) each other
13. Unfortunately, my computer fell out of my bag and is totally broken. I will have to buy ---- one.
- A) some others                 B) another  
C) other                        D) all the other  
    E) the others
14. If you do not carefully lock your house up when you go on holiday, ---- might break in and steal your belongings.
- A) nobody                      B) everyone  
 C) someone                    D) the others  
    E) everybody
15. ---- was a very boring two hours. I had to sit in the hospital for too long until I could see the doctor.
- A) Its                              B) Those  
C) Itself                          D) That  
    E) Them
16. She looked ---- for her necklace but she could never find it anywhere.
- A) everywhere                B) somewhere  
C) anyone                      D) nowhere else  
    E) nowhere
17. ---- said anything to John about dinner being cancelled, so ---- was the only one who went to the restaurant at 8.
- A) Everyone / he  
B) Everybody / him  
C) Anyone / he  
 D) Nobody / he  
E) Someone / him
18. Some people find it easy to do well at sports, but ---- have to practise very hard before ---- are any good.
- A) others / they  
B) someone / that  
C) another / that  
D) others / that  
E) someone / they
19. Renewable energy sources like the sun or wind can help ---- make power without causing as much pollution as other types of energy sources like coal, gas and oil.
- A) each other                 B) them  
C) him                            D) their  
     E) us
20. When my daughter turns ten years old, I will buy her a cellphone ---- to use.
- A) herself                      B) itself  
 C) of her own                 D) by herself  
    E) his own

1. The naked man was standing on one corner of the road and people were staring at ---- on the other side, wondering what he was going to do to himself with the gun in his hand aimed at ---- head.
- A) her / himself  
 B) him / his own  
 C) them / themselves  
 D) his / him  
 E) they / their own
2. The cafeteria on the main street opened at ten in the morning and ---- was full within ten minutes with ---- loyal customers.
- A) it / its  
 B) its / his  
 C) she / it  
 D) it / it  
 E) she / his
3. I am very selective by nature so the salespeople in the shop had to show me all ---- designs to convince ---- to buy one of them.
- A) they / them  
 B) their / us  
 C) my / me  
 D) their / me  
 E) our / my
4. I bought a new computer this month, as ---- I had was very old and ---- didn't work properly and fast enough.
- A) another / its  
 B) the one / me  
 C) the other one / it  
 D) other / they  
 E) all other ones / it
5. ---- who come to school without doing their homework are ---- who will keep their attitude for the rest of their lives and keep working without a plan or preparation.
- A) That / the one  
 B) These / ones  
 C) Those / others  
 D) That / others  
 E) Those / the ones
6. The boy had never liked drinking milk till ---- doctor told ---- that he had no other option as he was missing the needed calcium for bone growth.
- A) his / him  
 B) him / his  
 C) her / hers  
 D) her / her  
 E) him / he
7. ---- has a unique way of dealing with stress and pain but the loss of loved ones requires sharing your misery with ---- around you to ease your pain.
- A) Everything / ones  
 B) Anybody / other  
 C) Somebody / someone  
 D) Everybody / the others  
 E) Someone / another
8. 'Puerperium' is the term referring to the period after a woman gives birth and from a medical perspective ---- is believed to be one of the most critical stages of ---- life.
- A) these / her  
 B) that / one  
 C) this / other's  
 D) those / one's  
 E) this / one's
9. The girl looked at the menu in astonishment as ---- didn't expect to see Indian food in a Chinese restaurant but since she liked ---- cuisines, she ordered dishes from each.
- A) he / all  
 B) she / neither  
 C) her / each  
 D) I / every  
 E) she / both
10. ---- of the soldiers were injured during the combat and ---- had to be carried to the nearest health care unit as soon as possible by the non-wounded ones.
- A) Much / they  
 B) All / he  
 C) Many / others  
 D) Several / they  
 E) Most / ones

11. I parked ---- car under a mulberry tree not knowing the stain from it would never come out and ---- would have to be scraped from the window by a professional.
- A) me / they  
 B) my / it  
 C) mine / its  
 D) my / mine  
 E) I / me
12. The poor bird perched on the sill looking into my eyes and begging ---- to let him inside and when we did, it threw ---- on the other end of the room seeking some warmth.
- A) us / his  
 B) me / himself  
 C) us / itself  
 D) me / oneself  
 E) we / his own
13. The green, newly-blossoming grass was a feast for the cows. ---- ran around jumping up and down when ---- were full to celebrate the first grazing of the year.
- A) Them / their  
 B) Their / they  
 C) They / they  
 D) It / it  
 E) Theirs / it
14. Stephanie asked the hotel owner for a new towel and hid ---- in her luggage to take home as she liked the quality of ---- a lot.
- A) hers / it  
 B) her / them  
 C) his / them  
 D) her / its  
 E) herself / it
15. The girls had known ---- since they were little and lived in the same area and were shocked to meet ---- on a different continent after so many years.
- A) everyone / every other  
 B) each other / one another  
 C) another / each other  
 D) other one / one another  
 E) anyone / each
16. In a world of technology ---- cannot live a life free of an electronic tool of some kind. Telephones, TVs, computers are the central pieces of ---- lives and we are dependent on them.
- A) ones / our  
 B) we / their  
 C) everyone / their  
 D) those / my  
 E) one / our
17. When the doctor asked me if I was taking my medication, I told him I had taken ---- and I would refuse to take ---- for the rest of my life.
- A) none / any  
 B) many / none  
 C) several / much  
 D) most / no  
 E) each / most
18. I stayed awake all night as ---- was bothering me and I couldn't get it out of my head all night and kept on torturing ---- with it.
- A) something / myself  
 B) everything / mine  
 C) nothing / me  
 D) someone / my own  
 E) anything / myself
19. The clown made the kids laugh at ---- rather than himself as he included them in his play and made ---- do funny things to each other.
- A) they / his  
 B) them / himself  
 C) themselves / them  
 D) himself / themselves  
 E) their own / oneself
20. Have you ever considered opening up ---- restaurant in the city? You are an excellent cook but you can always work at mine if you don't want to start a business ----.
- A) yourself / yourself  
 B) mine / by myself  
 C) yours / on your own  
 D) your own / by yourself  
 E) your / yours