



# ***UNIT 01***

# ***PRONOUNS***

Zamirler, cümlede isimlerin yerini tutan sözcüklerdir. Cümlede hem nesne hem de özne konumundaki isimlerin yerine zamir kullanılabilir.

- ▶ **Susan purchased a new house.**  
*Susan yeni bir ev satın aldı.*

Susan cümlede *subject* (özne) konumunda bir isimdir ve *a new house* da *object* (nesne) konumunda bir isimdir. Susan özne konumunda olduğu için cümlede bir *subject pronoun* (özne zamiri) ile yer değiştirebilir. *A new house* ise nesne konumunda olduğu için, cümlede bir *object pronoun* (nesne zamiri) ile yer değiştirebilir.

- ▶ **Susan purchased a new house.**  
**She** purchased a new house.  
**She** purchased it.
- ▶ **Tara knows how to swim.**  
*Tara yüzmeyi biliyor.*  
**She** knows it.

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	-	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

## SUBJECT & OBJECT PRONOUNS

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them



## 1-1 SUBJECT PRONOUNS

## USAGE

Subject pronouns (özne zamirleri), cümlede öznenin yerine kullanılabilen zamirlerdir.

- ▶ **Neil Armstrong** was the first person to walk on the Moon.  
*Neil Armstrong, ayda yürüyen ilk kişiydi.*

**He** was the first person to walk on the Moon.  
*O, ayda yürüyen ilk kişiydi.*

- ▶ **The kids** are having lunch now.  
*Çocuklar şu anda öğle yemeği yiyorlar.*

**They** are having lunch now.  
*Onlar şu anda öğle yemeği yiyorlar.*

- ▶ **Sarah** is sitting in the garden.  
*Sarah bahçede oturuyor.*

**She** is sitting in the garden.  
*O bahçede oturuyor.*

- a) Subject pronouns (özne zamirleri) cümlede, özne tekrarından kaçınmak istediğimiz durumlarda kullanılır.

- ▶ When **Tom** felt that **he** was going to be late, **he** took a cab.  
*Tom gecikeceğini anlayınca taksiye bindi.*

- ▶ **Carol and Linda** are going skiing next weekend.  
*Carol ve Linda gelecek hafta sonu kayak yapmaya gidecekler.*

**They** are going skiing next weekend.  
*Onlar gelecek hafta sonu kayak yapmaya gidecekler.*

- b) Cinsiyetini bilmediğimiz bebeklerde *he / she* yerine *it* zamirini de kullanabiliriz.

- ▶ **Sue** gave birth to a boy. **He** has green eyes.  
*Sue bir erkek çocuğu doğurdu. Onun yeşil gözleri var.*

- ▶ **It** is such a lovely baby but **it** cries almost all the time.  
*Çok tatlı bir bebek fakat neredeyse her zaman ağlıyor.*

- c) Cinsiyetini bildiğimiz hayvanlardan söz ederken *it* yerine *he / she* kişi zamiri kullanabiliriz.

- ▶ I have just adopted a toy poodle. His name is Alf and whenever I say Alf, **he** looks at me immediately.  
*Bir poodle sahiplendim. Adı Alf ve ne zaman Alf desem hemen bana bakıyor.*

- d) Gemi, araba, ülke, bayrak gibi kelimeleri özne olarak kullandığımızda bu kelimeler için *it* yerine *she* kullanabiliriz.

- ▶ **HMS Queen Elizabeth** is the biggest ship to be constructed for the Royal Navy.  
*HMS Queen Elizabeth kraliyet donanması için inşa edilen en büyük gemidir.*

**She** is 280 metres long and 70 metres wide.  
*280 metre uzunluğunda ve 70 metre genişliğindedir.*

e) *You* ve *they* kişi zamirlerini bütün insanlar adına söylenen, herkese hitap eden genellemelerde kullanabiliriz.

- ▶ **They** say if **you** are determined that **you** can achieve something, in the end, **you** will succeed.  
*Eğer birşeyi başarabileceğiniz konusunda kararlıysanız nihayetinde başaracağınızı söylerler.*

**Not:** Birden fazla kişiden söz ederken *I* zamiri ile başka bir kişi zamiri kullanılıyorsa *I* kişi zamiri ikinci sırada yer alır.

- ▶ **Jane and I** enjoy going to the cinema together.  
*Jane ve ben birlikte sinemaya gitmeyi seviyoruz.*

## 1-2 OBJECT PRONOUNS

### USAGE

Nesne zamirleri cümlede nesne olarak kullanılan sözcüklerin yerine kullanılırlar. Bu zamirler nesne konumunda oldukları için fiillerden ve edatlardan sonra kullanılırlar. Nesne konumunda kullanılan zamirler fiilin sağ tarafında yer alırlar.

- ▶ I drank **the milk** very quickly.  
*Sütü çok hızlı içtim.*
- I drank **it** very quickly.  
*Onu çok hızlı içtim.*
- ▶ I bumped into **him** in the library yesterday.  
*Dün onunla tesadüfen kütüphanede karşılaştım.*

a) *Send, give, show, teach, make, ask, want* gibi bazı çift nesne alan fiiller kendilerinden sonra *preposition* kullanmaksızın *object pronoun* ile takip edilebilirler.

### Verb + Object + Pronoun

- ▶ Tim sent a gift to **us**.  
 Tim sent **us** a gift.  
*Tim bize hediye gönderdi.*
- ▶ My teacher taught English to **me**.  
 My teacher taught **me** English.  
*Öğretmenim bana İngilizce öğretti.*

b) *Preposition*'ın sağ tarafında nesne konumunda *object pronoun* kullanılır. Bu yapıda 1-5 bölümünde ele alacağımız *reflexive pronoun* (dönüşlü zamir) yapılarını kullanamayız.

### Preposition + Object Pronoun

- ▶ We'd love to go to the match with **you**.  
*Maça seninle gitmek istiyoruz.*
- ▶ Can we finish the assignment without **them**?  
*Ödevi onlar olmadan bitirebilir miyiz?*
- ▶ He had a bag beside **him**.  
*Yanında bir çanta vardı.*



c) Cümlede yer bildiren bir *preposition* kullanıldığında, özne ile nesnenin aynı olduğu durumlarda bile, *object pronoun* kullanılır.

► **She** always looks around **her** when she is in a foreign country.  
*Yabancı bir ülkedeyken sürekli etrafına bakar.*

► **Pat** found his wallet next to **that boy**.  
*Pat, cüzdanını o çocuğun yanında buldu.*

**Pat** found his wallet next to **him**.  
*Pat, cüzdanını onun yanında buldu.*

d) Karşılaştırma içeren cümlelerde *object pronoun* kullanılabilir.

### Comparative + Object Pronoun

► My cousin is more hardworking than **I am**.  
*Kuzenim, benim olduğumdan daha çalışkandır.*

My cousin is more hardworking than **me**.  
*Kuzenim, benden daha çalışkandır.*

### EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks with a suitable *Subject Pronoun* or an *Object Pronoun*.

1. My grandmother is rather ill nowadays; that's why, I care about \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
2. Quite a few islands around the world are very large, and many of \_\_\_\_\_ are countries.
3. These days, thanks to movies, even the mention of sharks can strike fear into the hearts of many - but \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't always this way.
4. Early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the British Empire comprised nearly a quarter of the planet but many of the territories \_\_\_\_\_ colonized have since gained independence.
5. Las Vegas is Nevada's economic centre and largest city as \_\_\_\_\_ contains roughly three-fourths of the state's population.
6. Throughout history, women have often been pushed to the sidelines in politics and \_\_\_\_\_ have been kept from power.
7. Many of the treasures of Rome no longer can be seen where \_\_\_\_\_ were placed originally.
8. After he had broken his promise once again, we realized that it was foolish of \_\_\_\_\_ to believe him.

## 1-3 POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

## USAGE

- a) *Possessive adjectives* (iyelik sıfatları) sahiplik bildiren yapılardır ve tek başlarına kullanılmazlar. Kendilerinden sonra gelen ismi niteleyerek sıfat tamlaması oluştururlar.

I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

- ▶ In 1609, Galileo was the first person to aim a telescope at the sky, but **his** telescope magnified objects only 20 times.  
*1609'da Galileo, gökyüzüne teleskopu doğrultan ilk kişiydi ama onun teleskopu nesneleri sadece 20 kat büyütebiliyordu.*

- ▶ I need to brush **my** teeth after every meal. Otherwise, I feel uncomfortable with myself.  
*Her yemekten sonra dişlerimi fırçalamam gerekiyor. Aksi takdirde, rahatsız oluyorum.*

**Not:** İyelik bildirirken 's takısı da kullanabiliriz. Bu takı cümlede sahiplik sıfatı anlamını verir. Ancak iyelik bildirirken 's takısı sadece insanlar için kullanılır. Nesneler ve hayvanlar için *of* tercih edilir.

- ▶ My **son's** room in the dormitory is quite large, which is very relieving for me.  
*Oğlumun yurttaki odası oldukça geniş ki bu da benim için çok iç rahatlatıcı.*
- ▶ - What are you doing?  
 - Ne yapıyorsun?  
 - I'm looking for **the students' exam** papers as usual.  
 - Her zamanki gibi öğrencilerin sınav kağıtlarını arıyorum.
- ▶ **Shakespeare's enduring legacy** results from his unique ability to grasp the complexities of human life through his timeless plays and sonnets.  
*Shakespeare'in kalıcı mirası, ölümsüz oyunları ve soneleri aracılığıyla insan hayatının zor yönlerini kavramadaki eşsiz kabiliyetinden kaynaklanır.*
- ▶ **The majestic presence of the pyramids** in Egypt is an indicator to **architectural prowess of ancient Egyptian civilization**.  
*Piramitlerin Mısır'daki heybetli varlığı, antik Mısır medeniyetinin mimari uzmanlığının bir göstergesidir.*

**Not:** *Possessive adjective* yapılarıyla *a, an, the, this, these* gibi başka niteleyicileri kullanamayız.

- ▶ During **the** his daily routine, Peter's favorite playlist keeps him cheerful.  
*Günlük hayatında Peter'in en sevdiği çalma listesi onu neşelendirir.*
- ▶ Last weekend, as we drove to the beach in **a** our car, we enjoyed the marvellous views on the way.  
*Geçen hafta sonu arabamızla plaja giderken yoldaki harika manzaraların tadını çıkardık.*

b) *Possessive adjective* yapılarında vurguyu artırmak için sıfat ve isim arasında *own* sözcüğünü kullanabiliriz. *Own* yapısı *of* ile de kullanılabilir.

► Our science teacher talked about **his own claims** as to the origins of the universe and this sparked lively discussions among us.

*Fen hocamız derste evrenin oluşumuna dair kendi fikirleri hakkında konuştu ve bu aramızda olaylı tartışmalar başladı.*

► After dinner, Selen decided to meet **some of her own friends** to watch a movie together.

*Akşam yemeğinden sonra Selen arkadaşlarından bazılarıyla film izlemek için buluşmaya karar verdi.*

### 1-4 POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

I	mine
you	yours
he	his
she	hers
it	-
we	ours
you	yours
they	theirs

*Possessive pronouns* (iyelik zamirleri) cümlede aitlik bildiren zamirlerin yerine kullanılırlar.

### USAGE

a) *Possessive pronoun* cümlede, *possessive adjective* ve sonrasında gelen *noun* yerine, tekrardan kaçınmak amacıyla kullanılır.

► Shall I borrow your brother's Physics book? I've lost **my book**.

*Erkek kardeşinin fizik kitabını ödünç alabilir miyim? Ben kitabımı kaybettim.*

► Shall I borrow your brother's Physics book? I've lost **mine**.

*Erkek kardeşinin fizik kitabını ödünç alabilir miyim? Benimkini kaybettim.*

b) İyelik zamirleri *preposition*'dan sonra kullanılabilirler.

► Unlike other assignments, I heard plenty of positive feedbacks **about yours**. Your writing style has really impressed everyone.

*Diğer ödevlerin aksine seninki hakkında birçok olumlu dönüt aldım. Yazım stilin gerçekten herkesi etkiledi.*

c) Çift iyelik yapısı: a... (kişi / nesne)... of... (iyelik zamiri)...:

Bu yapı belirli bir sözcük sırası gerektirir ve *possessive pronoun* (iyelik zamiri) ile birlikte yine iyelik bildiren 's takısı almış bir isimle kullanılır.

► **A friend of mine** (One of my friends) invited me to his/her birthday party.

*Bir arkadaşım [arkadaşlarımdan biri] doğum günü partisine davet etti.*

► I saw **a student of Joe's** (one of Joe's students).

*Joe'nun bir öğrencisini [Joe'nun öğrencilerinden birini] gördüm.*

## EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with a suitable **Possessive Adjective** or a **Possessive Pronoun**.

- \_\_\_\_\_ dedication to students' satisfaction sets us apart from other institutions.
- Archaeologists carefully excavated the site, uncovering a treasure trove of clues about \_\_\_\_\_ studies.
- I accepted \_\_\_\_\_ apology since I appreciated her efforts she put into acknowledging her mistake and taking responsibility for hers.
- She introduced me to a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ who has a passion for literature.
- Do these glasses belong to you?  
- Yes, they are actually \_\_\_\_\_. Thanks for informing me.
- Apart from the hustle and bustle of Istanbul's crowded streets, the tranquil beauty of the Bosphorus view offers a peaceful retreat for \_\_\_\_\_ locals and visitors alike.
- I lent her a book of \_\_\_\_\_, expecting she would enjoy the same exciting story that had enchanted me for days.
- Our professor always seeks the advice of a close friend of \_\_\_\_\_, trusting \_\_\_\_\_ perspectives on various matters of importance.

## EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with a suitable **Possessive Adjective** or a **Possessive Pronoun**.

- A relative of \_\_\_\_\_ kindly offered to look after \_\_\_\_\_ dogs while I was away on vacation.
- Atlas' immense strength and unwavering determination make \_\_\_\_\_ force formidable in Greek mythology, earning \_\_\_\_\_ the admiration of everyone.
- Chomsky's innovative linguistic theories have influenced many scholars, shaping \_\_\_\_\_ evaluation of language acquisition in profound ways.
- Laura donated \_\_\_\_\_ collection of vintage clothes to the people in need in order to make them feel at least a little better.
- Scientists conducted experiments to test \_\_\_\_\_ claims, meticulously, analyzing \_\_\_\_\_ to uncover new insights in science.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ sector, the same problems come up again and again, but we still do not know how to solve them.
- Studying history enables people to gain invaluable insights into the past, helping \_\_\_\_\_ know better and shape \_\_\_\_\_ opinions on the present and future.
- Last night, it was laundry day and I took mine to my sister, and used \_\_\_\_\_ washing machine because \_\_\_\_\_ was out of order.



## 1-5 REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

## USAGE

- a) *Reflexive pronouns* (dönüşlü zamirler), cümlelerin öznesi ile yapılan işten etkilenen nesne aynı olduğunda kullanılır.
- ▶ He found peace and calmness in meditation, allowing **himself** to contemplate his thoughts.  
*Meditasyonda, düşüncelerine izin vererek huzur ve sükunet buldu.*
  - ▶ She looked at **herself** in the mirror, reflecting on her memories.  
*Anılarını hatırlayarak aynada kendisine baktı.*
  - ▶ He talks to **himself** when he is angry.  
*Sinirliyken kendi kendine konuşur.*
- b) Cümlede özneye ya da nesneye vurgu yapmak istediğimiz durumlarda *reflexive pronouns*, öznenin ya da nesnenin hemen sonrasında kullanılır.
- ▶ The one who caused the car accident is John **himself**.  
*Araba kazasının sorumlusu bizzat John'un kendisidir.*
  - ▶ **We ourselves** must take some precautions so as to prevent the emission of greenhouse gases.  
*Sera gazlarının yayılımını engellemek için bizzat bizler bazı önlemler almak zorundayız.*
- c) *By oneself / on one's own* yapısı, cümlelerin öznesinin işi kimseden yardım almadan, kendi başına yaptığını vurgulamak için kullanılır.

## by + reflexive pronoun

## on + possessive adjective + own

- ▶ After receiving guidance from his mentors, the interns were encouraged to solve the problem **on their own / by themselves**.  
*Rehberlerinden yönlendirme aldıktan sonra stajyerler problemi tek başlarına çözmek için cesaret kazandılar.*
- ▶ Following many discussions, they decided to handle the project **on their own / by themselves**.  
*Birçok tartışmanın sonrasında projeyi tek başlarına ele almaya karar verdiler.*
- ▶ She took care of her mother **by herself / on her own** when their father was out of town.  
*Babası şehir dışındayken annesine tek başına baktı.*

**Not:** *Help, behave, treat* fiilleri *reflexive pronouns* ile kullanıldığında anlamları tamamen değişmektedir.

- ▶ When somebody brings up challenging issues on your way, sometimes the best thing is simply to **help yourself** and take control of the situation.

*Birileri size zorlayıcı konular getirirse, bazen yapabileceğiniz en iyi şey kendi adınıza çaba göstermek ve durumu kontrol altına almaktır.*

- ▶ She made sure to **behave herself**, staying calm and stable.

*Sakin ve istikrarlı kalarak duruşunu korudu.*

**Not:** Kişilerin kendileri için günlük hayatta yaptıkları bazı eylemler için *reflexive pronoun* (dönüşlü zamir) kullanmamıza gerek yoktur.

- ▶ He **washed** in warm water.  
*Ilık suyla duş aldı.*
- ▶ He occasionally **shaves** before going out for a date.  
*Randevuya çıkmadan önce nadiren traş olur.*
- ▶ Clara **dressed** and got ready for her wedding anniversary.  
*Clara giyindi ve evlilik yıl dönümü için hazırlandı.*

★ *Wash, shave ve dress* fiilleriyle sadece vurgu yapmak istediğimizde dönüşlü zamir kullanırız.

- ▶ They **dressed themselves** for the funeral despite the accident.  
*Kazaya rağmen kendilerini cenaze için hazırladılar (giyindiler).*
- ▶ He has not been shaving for nearly a month. He should **shave himself** soon.  
*Neredeyse bir aydır tıraş olmuyor. Yakında tıraş olması gerekiyor.*

**Not:** *Dry ve enjoy* fiilleriyle birlikte *reflexive pronoun* kullanılır.

- ▶ I got out of the pool and **dried myself**.  
*Havuzdan çıktım ve kurulandım.*
- ▶ We **enjoy ourselves** a lot everytime we go swimming.  
*Ne zaman yüzmeye gitsek çok eğleniriz.*

#### EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with a suitable **Reflexive Pronoun** or **by + Reflexive Pronoun (on one's own)**.

1. Esra \_\_\_\_\_ conducted a survey on wealth distribution in the country and shared the results with her supervisor.
2. Some employees prefer to work independently, and they \_\_\_\_\_ make a difference in the company with their experience.
3. During the Renaissance, individuals \_\_\_\_\_ became the primary point of artistic and intellectual pursuits, causing a deep exploration of human creativity.
4. We must take responsibility for our actions and their consequences \_\_\_\_\_ as we have the power to shape our fates \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The artificial intelligence system has been created to learn and develop \_\_\_\_\_, continually improving its functions.

## 1-6 INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

People	Places	Things
someone / somebody	somewhere	something
anyone / anybody	anywhere	anything
everyone / everybody	everywhere	everything
no one / nobody	nowhere	nothing

Belgisiz zamirleri kişi, cansız varlık veya hayvanlardan söz ederken onların kim ya da ne olduklarından söz etmek istemediğimizde kullanırız. İnsanlar için *-body* veya *-one* ile biten zamirler; cansız varlık ve hayvanlar için ise *-thing* ile biten zamirler kullanılır. *-body* ve *-one* arasında anlam farkı yoktur.

- ▶ **Everybody** joined in the festival and they all had fun.  
*Festivale herkes katıldı ve hepsi eğlendi.*
  - ▶ Despite searching **everywhere**, the missing key was **nowhere** to be found.  
*Her yerin aranmasına rağmen kayıp anahtar hiçbir yerde bulunamadı.*
  - ▶ There's **something** wrong with these cookies.  
*Bu kurabiyelerde bir sorun var.*
- a) *Anyone / anybody, anywhere, anything* belgisiz zamirlerini içeren cümleler yapı olarak soru formunda ya da olumsuz formda olmalıdır. Ancak bu yapılar olumlu cümlede kullanıldığında “herhangi biri, herkes, herhangi bir yer, her yer, herhangi bir şey, her şey” anlamlarına gelir.
- ▶ Is there **anybody** who wants to watch this movie?  
*Bu filmi izlemek isteyen kimse var mı?*
  - ▶ Going abroad is an exciting adventure for **anyone**.  
*Yurtdışına çıkmak herkes için heyecan verici bir maceradır.*
  - ▶ Scientists study animal and human communication **anywhere** they can observe interactions.  
*Bilim insanları etkileşim gözlemledikleri her yerde hayvan ve insan davranışlarını çalışırlar.*
- b) Tekliflerde ve ricalarda ya da cevabın büyük olasılıkla “evet” olacağını düşündüğümüz cümlelerde, cümle soru yapısında olmasına rağmen *anything / anyone* yerine *something / someone* kullanabiliriz.
- ▶ Would you like **something** to drink?  
*Bir şey içmek ister misiniz?*
  - ▶ Are you searching for **somebody**?  
*Birini mi arıyorsunuz?*
- c) *No-* ile başlayan belgisiz zamirler olumlu fiille kullanılırlar ancak verildikleri cümlelerin anlamı olumsuzdur. Bu yapılar özne konumunda kullanıldıklarında cümleye olumsuz bir anlam verdikleri için cümlelerin devamında *any-* ile başlayan yapılar kullanmamız gerekir. Ayrıca *without* edatını belgisiz zamirlerle kullanırken de aynı kurala dikkat etmeliyiz çünkü *without* da olumsuz bir anlam taşır.
- ▶ **No one** has ever been able to solve any of these puzzles so far today.  
*Bugüne kadar hiç kimse bu bulmacalardan herhangi birini çözemedi.*
  - ▶ **Nobody** did **anything** wrong.  
*Kimse yanlış bir şey yapmadı.*
  - ▶ I think he spends his days **without doing anything**.  
*Bence günlerini hiçbir şey yapmadan geçiriyor.*

- d) Belgisiz zamirlerden sonra tekil fiil kullanılır. Ancak bir belgisiz zamire tekrar atıfta bulunmak istediğimizde genellikle çoğul zamir kullanırız.
- **Everybody** liked the activity. **They** stood up and clapped.  
*Herkes aktiviteyi beğendi. Ayağa kalktılar ve alkışladılar.*
- e) Belgisiz zamirlere -s takısı ekleyerek iyelik eki verebiliriz.
- I hate wearing somebody's clothes.  
*Birinin kıyafetlerini giymekten nefret ederim.*
- f) Başka kişi ya da şeylerden söz ederken belgisiz zamirlerle birlikte *else* sözcüğünü kullanabiliriz.
- Unless you finish the task at once, I'll ask **somebody else** to finish it.  
*Şayet işi derhal bitirmeyeceksen, başka birisinden bitirmesini rica edeceğim.*
- I prefer Bodrum for vacation. Actually, **nowhere else** in Türkiye appeals to me especially during summers.  
*Tatil için Bodrum'u tercih ediyorum. Açıkçası, özellikle yazları bana Türkiye'de başka hiçbir yer hitap etmiyor.*

### EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with *Indefinite Pronouns*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ should go through such hardships alone because it can destroy your soul.
- There's \_\_\_\_\_ better than a hot cup of coffee on a rainy day.
- There was \_\_\_\_\_ weird about the restaurant, with some clumsy waiters and waitresses wandering around.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was able to find a clue as to the murderer due in part to lack of witnesses.
- According to WHO, receiving a vaccine is a significant step for \_\_\_\_\_ concerned about their health, because it aids protection against preventable illnesses.
- Türkiye's rich history offers \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone including its cultural diversity, unique architecture and beautiful landscapes.
- As artificial intelligence continues to advance, we think that \_\_\_\_\_ across the world wonders about its potential impact on society.
- Where would you like to go this summer for vacation?  
 - \_\_\_\_\_ is okay for me. You know I am not the picky type as I like travelling.

**EXERCISE 6**

Choose the correct option.

1. In spite of the appealing offers of assistance, we decided to go on the trip ---- because ---- wanted to feel the sense of freedom.  
A) yourselves / them  
B) on our own / somewhere  
C) by ourselves / we  
D) ourselves / something  
E) us / ours
2. Amerigo Vespucci ---- made important contributions to the understanding of the New World at the time finally giving ---- name to the continents.  
A) themselves / their  
B) his own / its  
C) someone / him  
D) himself / his  
E) by himself / theirs
3. In my opinion, ---- should take responsibility for their actions and consequences, being aware that they have the power to shape ---- future.  
A) no one / theirs  
B) someone / ours  
C) anybody / us  
D) nobody / its  
E) everyone / their
4. ---- he did appeared to make a difference in ---- mood despite his efforts.  
A) Something / hers  
B) Nothing / his  
C) Anything / by himself  
D) Everything / their own  
E) No one / his own
5. In life, there are times when ---- seems certain, prompting us to delve into doubt in ---- quest for truth.  
A) nothing / our  
B) something / their  
C) anything / ours  
D) everything / theirs  
E) nobody / its
6. In the modern world, technology's increasing advancements have strengthened communication, changing the way we interact with each other and shaping ---- daily lives in ways ---- never imagined.  
A) their / they  
B) its / you  
C) herself / them  
D) our / we  
E) their / us



**1-7 IMPERSONAL PRONOUNS (ONE / ONES)**
**USAGE**

a) *One* ve *ones* zamirleri cümledeki bir ismi gereksiz yere tekrar etmekten kaçınmak için kullanılırlar. Bu zamirler, cümlede daha önce belirtilmiş olan isimlerin yerini tutarlar.

▶ I like popular songs.

*Popüler şarkıları severim.*

Which **ones** do you like?

*Sen hangilerini seversin?*

▶ - Why don't you use my notebook?

*Neden benim defterimi kullanmıyorsun?*

- No thanks, I have got **one**.

*Bende bir tane var.*

b) Belirli bir isimden / isimlerden söz ederken *one* ve *ones*, *the* ile kullanılır.

▶ - Which dress will you wear for the prom?

*Mezuniyet balosunda hangi elbiseyi giyeceksin?*

- I will wear **the blue one**.

*Mavi olanı giyeceğim.*

▶ These group of friends are **the ones** I used to spend my time with.

*Bu arkadaş grubu bir zamanlar vakit geçirdiğim kişilerdi.*

▶ - Which shirt would you like to have?

*Hangi gömleği almak istersin?*

- **The large one**.

*Büyük olanı.*

c) *One* genel olarak insanlardan söz ederken kullanılır. Bu kullanımda *one* zamirinin çoğulu olan *ones* genellikle insanlarda tercih edilmez fakat belirli bir insan zümresinden söz ederken kullanılabilir.

▶ **One** must adapt to new challenges and seize opportunities for personal growth.

*Kişi yeni zorluklara adapte olmalı ve kişisel gelişimi için fırsatları yakalamalıdır.*

▶ Younger generations seem to be more relaxed than **the older ones**.

*Yeni nesiller eskilere göre daha rahat görünüyorlar.*

*One* ve *ones* zamirleri -s takısı alarak iyelik bildirmek için de kullanılabilir.

**one → one's**

**ones → ones'**

▶ In daily life, **one's routines** shape their experiences because they affect nearly everything,  
*Günlük hayatta, kişinin rutini tecrübelerini şekillendirir çünkü tecrübeler neredeyse her şeyi etkiler.*

▶ There are tidy and messy people. **The tidy ones' homes** are usually cleaner and more comfortable.  
*Düzenli ve dağınık insanlar vardır. Düzenli olanların evleri genellikle daha daha temiz ve konforludur.*

d) **Oneself** daha çok resmi yazı ve konuşma dilinde kullanılır.

- ▶ **One** should take time for **oneself** to recharge following a busy day.  
*Kişi yoğun bir günün arkasından kendisini yenilemek için zaman ayırmalı.*

**Not:** *One's self* şeklindeki bir kullanım genelde psikoloji alanında benlik kavramından söz ederken tercih edilir.

- ▶ According to some psychologists, it is essential to take care of **one's self** by prioritizing their mental and physical well-being.  
*Bazı psikologlara göre insanların kendi zihinsel ve fiziksel sağlıklarını önceliğe alarak kendilerine bakmaları gereklidir.*

## EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with a suitable form of **one** or **ones**.

1. Unless \_\_\_\_\_ fails during the competition, others can compensate for the failure.
2. Considering life's difficulties for the public, it's significant to remember that \_\_\_\_\_ attitude greatly influence their ability to overcome obstacles.
3. The study has found that \_\_\_\_\_ in four people chooses to use this vehicle.
4. Catherine can easily sympathize with \_\_\_\_\_ emotions.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ who break the rules will be punished.

## 1-8 DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS & DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

### USAGE

- a) İsimleri işaret etmek, göstermek veya temsil etmek için kullanılan yapılardır. Bu yapılar hem *pronoun* (zamir) hem de *adjective* (sıfat) olarak cümlelerde kullanılabilirler. *This* ve *that* isimlerle birlikte kullanıldıklarında sıfat; isimlerin yerine geçtiklerinde ise zamir görevi görürler. Aynı kullanım *these* ve *those* için de geçerlidir. Yakındaki isimleri işaret ederken *this* ve *these*, mesafe olarak daha uzaktakilerden söz ederken *that* ve *those* kullanırız.

	Near (yakın)	Far (uzak)
Singular (tekil)	this	that
Plural (çoğul)	these	those

- ▶ Is **this** your choice? (**pronoun**)  
*Bu senin seçimin mi?*
- ▶ **This book** has always been my favorite. (**adjective**)  
*Bu kitap daima benim favorim olmuştur.*
- ▶ **That sculpture** is truly a masterpiece of artistry. (**adjective**)  
*Bu heykel gerçekten sanatsal bir başyapıt.*
- ▶ **This** might mean that anyone can be guilty in **this room**. (**pronoun / adjective**)  
*Bu, bu odadaki herhangi birinin suçlu olabileceği anlamına gelebilir.*

- ▶ **Those** are the flowers that make the garden such colorful. (**pronoun**)  
*Bunlar bahçeyi bu kadar renkli gösteren çiçekler.*
- ▶ **This** detective was regarded as one of the most intelligent detectives in the past. (**adjective**)  
*Bu dedektif geçmişte en zeki dedektiflerden birisi olarak tanınıyordu.*
- b) *That* daha önceden yapılmış ya da söylenmiş bir şeye atıfta bulunurken kullanılabilir.
  - ▶ I have recovered from my illness.  
*Hastalığımı atlattım. (iyileştim)*
  - **That** sounds great.  
*- Bu harika.*
  - ▶ - I feel upset.  
*- Üzgün hissediyorum.*
  - Why is **that**?  
*- Neden böyle?*
- c) *This, these, that, those* zamirleri zaman ifadeleriyle birlikte *demonstrative adjective* olarak kullanılabilir. *This* ve *these* genelde şimdiki veya gelecek zamana; *that* ve *those* ise geçmiş zamana işaret eder.
  - ▶ **This time**, we'll approach the issue with a different strategy to guarantee its success.  
*Bu sefer, soruna başarıyı garantilemek için farklı bir stratejiyle yaklaşacağız.*
  - ▶ We are on vacation **these days**.  
*Bugünlerde tatildegiz.*
  - ▶ **That day** remains etched in my memory as one of the happiest moments of my life.  
*O gün hayatımın en mutlu anlarından birisi olarak hafızamda yer etti.*
  - ▶ **In those years**, there wasn't any electricity; that's why, we had to use candles.  
*O yıllarda elektrik yoktu, bu nedenle mum kullanmak zorundaydık.*
- d) Sayılamayan isimlerle sadece *this* ve *that* kullanılır; *these* ve *those* kullanamayız.
  - ▶ **This wisdom** of hers has been gained through years of experience.  
*Onun bu bilgeliği senelerin tecrübesiyle kazanıldı.*
  - ▶ Will you please give **that information** to me right now?  
*Şu bilgiyi derhal bana verir misin lütfen?*
- e) *Those* zamiri genelleme içeren cümlelerde kişiler / insanlar anlamında kullanılabilir. Bu kullanımda, *those* zamiri *that / who* (sıfat cümleciciği) ya da sıfat cümleciciği kısaltmasıyla nitelenebilir.
  - ▶ **Those** who dare to dream big are the ones who achieve success in life.  
*Büyük düşünmeye cesaret edenler hayatta başarıyı elde edenlerdir.*
  - ▶ **Those** who fail to learn from history generally repeat their mistakes.  
*Tarihten öğrenmeyi başaramayanlar genellikle hatalarını tekrar ederler.*
  - ▶ **Those** living in the suburban parts of the region mostly have houses with gardens.  
*Bölgenin banliyö kesiminde yaşayanlar çoğunlukla bahçeli evlere sahiptir.*
- f) Cümlede daha önce belirtilmiş bir ismi tekrardan kaçınmak için *that of* ve *those of* yapıları kullanılabilir. Bu yapıların verildikleri cümlede genelde bir karşılaştırma ifadesi yer alır. *That of* tekil isimlerin yerine; *those of* ise çoğul isimlerin yerine kullanılır. ***That of* ve *those of* YDT'de özellikle cloze test bölümünde karşımıza çıkan yapılardır.**
  - ▶ Animal communication is considered by some to be more tactile than **that of** a human.  
*Hayvanların arasındaki iletişim, bazıları tarafından insanlarınkinden daha dokunsal kabul edilir.*

- The works of Milton are read much more than **those of** other writers in our literature department.  
*Milton'un eserleri, edebiyat bölümümüzdeki diğer yazarlarınkinden daha fazla okunuyor.*

## EXERCISE 8

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

1. My ideas are different from \_\_\_\_\_ my acquaintances.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ devotion to regular exercise and balanced nutrition are essential for maintaining overall health and well-being.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ tour companies offer much less than I expect.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ who support for women's rights work to ensure equal opportunities for all individuals, regardless of gender.
5. The economic growth of emerging markets, particularly \_\_\_\_\_ China seems to advance in the coming years.
6. The technological inventions of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, particularly \_\_\_\_\_ cellphones and computers, have shifted how we communicate in our daily lives.

## 1-9 FORMS OF OTHER

*Other* yapıları hem sıfat hem de zamir olarak kullanılabilirler. *Other*, "başka, diğer" anlamlarına gelir.

## USAGE

## a) With Singular Nouns (Tekil isimlerle)

Adjective	Pronoun
another car	another
the other car	the other

★ **another**

Sıfat ya da zamir olarak tekil isimler için kullanılır ve cümlede "herhangi bir, başka, bir diğeri" anlamlarını verir.

- The testing office gave us **another opportunity** to take the last exam again.  
*Sınav zümresi son sınava tekrar girmemiz için bize bir fırsat daha verdi.*
- She has eaten the hamburger her mother cooked for her and wanted to eat **another one**.  
*Annesinin onun için hazırladığı hamburgeri yedi ve başka bir tane daha istedi.*

★ **the other**

*The other, specific* (belirli) bir grubun içindeki son isme atıfta bulunurken kullanılır. *The other* kullanımında genelde gruptaki öğelerin sayısı verilir. *The other* hem sıfat hem de zamir olarak kullanılabilir.

- Nowadays, we have **two global problems**. **One** is climate change while **the other** is population growth.  
*Bugünlerde iki küresel problemimiz var. Biri iklim değişikliği diğeri ise nüfus artışı.*

- There are **three different means of transport** to go to that country. **One** is by plane, **another** is by car and **the other** is to travel on a ship.  
*Bu ülkeye gitmek için üç farklı ulaşım aracı var. Birisi uçak, diğeri araba ve diğeri de gemiyle seyahat etmek.*

### b) With Plural Nouns (Çoğul isimlerle)

Adjective	Pronoun
other cars <del>other car</del>	others
the other cars	the others

*Specific* çoğul isimler için *the other* sıfat; *the others* zamir olarak kullanılır. Belirtisiz çoğul isimlerde ise *other* sıfat; *others* zamir olarak kullanılır. *Other* tekil isimlerle kullanılamaz.

- As soon as I've finished my own term work, I helped **others**.  
*Kendi dönem ödevimi bitirir bitirmez diğerlerine yardım ettim.*
- Only 10 students out of 20 came to school for the conference. **The others** chose to attend it online.  
*20 kişiden sadece 10 öğrenci konferans için okula geldi. Diğerleri konferansa online katılmayı tercih ettiler.*
- I have bought **three pens** today. Two of them are blue and **the other (one)** is black.  
*Bugün üç tane kalem aldım. İki tane mavi, diğeri siyah.*
- Although **some people** support the idea of his, **others** are opposed to it.  
*Bazı insanlar onun fikrini desteklerken diğerleri karşı çıkıyor.*

**Not:** *Some, any, many, few, two, three etc.* miktar belirteçlerini *other* yapısı ile birlikte kullanabiliriz.

- Many individuals** prefer applying for a job after their college education whereas **few others** prefer to take master degree.  
*Birçok kişi üniversite eğitiminden sonra işe başvurmayı tercih etmektedirler oysaki diğer pek azı yüksek lisans yapmayı tercih ediyorlar.*
- c) Reciprocal Pronouns (İşteş Zamirler)** olan *each other* ve *one another* cümlelerde "birbirimize, birbirleriyle, birbirinize" anlamlarını verir. *Each other* ve *one another*, -s takısı ile iyelik anlamı verebilirler. *Each other* ile *one another* arasında önemli bir fark bulunmamaktadır. Ancak genel ifadeler için *one another*, daha *specific* durumlar için ise *each other* tercih edilebilir.
- During the meeting, each participant respectfully listened to **each other's** opinions.  
*Toplantı esnasında her bir katılımcı birbirlerinin fikirlerini saygılı bir biçimde dinledi.*
  - The members of this team almost always offer support and assistance to **one another** so that they can ensure the project's success.  
*Bu takımın üyeleri neredeyse her zaman birbirlerine destek çıkıp yardımcı olurlar böylelikle projenin başarısını garantileyebilirler.*
  - My roommate and I do not love **each other** anymore.  
*Oda arkadaşım ve ben birbirimizi artık sevmiyoruz.*
- d) Every other** yapısı periyodik olarak devam eden bir olayın gün aşırı ya da örneğin her iki yılda bir gibi atlayarak sürdüğünü belirtmek için kullanılır.
- The town hosts its traditional festival **every other year**, inviting visitors from around the world to celebrate its rich cultural heritage.  
*Şehir, zengin kültürel mirasını anmak için dünyanın dört bir yanından ziyaretçileri davet ederek her iki yılda bir geleneksel festivaline ev sahipliği yapar.*



▶ This tennis tournament is held **every other year** (every two years).  
*Bu tenis turnuva iki yılda bir yapılıyor.*

▶ I study English Literature **every other day**.  
*Gün aşırı İngiliz edebiyatı çalışırım.*

**Not:** Para, zaman ve mesafe bildiren ifadeler ile *another* kullanılır. Bu ifadeler çoğul olabilir. YDT sınavı için ayırt edici bir bilgidir.

**another**

money

time

distance

expressions

▶ I need to save up **another 100 dollars** to enroll in the Work and Travel Programme.  
*Work and Travel programına katılabilmek için 100 dolar daha biriktirmem gerekiyor.*

▶ I haven't been able to finish my thesis yet. I think I need **another two days**.  
*Henüz tezimi bitiremedim. Sanırım iki güne daha ihtiyacım var.*

▶ We have **another two hundred kilometers** to arrive in Ankara.  
*Ankara'ya varmak için iki yüz kilometremiz daha var.*

### EXERCISE 9

Fill in the blanks with a suitable form of *other*.

1. During the times of economic recession, there is no \_\_\_\_\_ option but to unite and work together to overcome the challenges we face.
2. Some sociologists allege that technology brings people closer together, while \_\_\_\_\_ suggest that it causes isolation and detachment from \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Learning a foreign language opens doors to communicate with people from diverse cultures who speak \_\_\_\_\_ languages.
4. The marathon runners have just completed 150 kilometres, but they are ambitious to run \_\_\_\_\_ 50 kilometres to reach the finish line.
5. I have 25 students in my class. Some of them want to do their homework individually but \_\_\_\_\_ often need my help.
6. Our last English exam of the school year was last week and there will not be \_\_\_\_\_ one until December.

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. What can birds do if they have lost ---- nest and need to find ---- to shelter?

- A) his / nothing      B) theirs / nowhere  
C) him / everything      D) their / somewhere  
E) them / anyone

2. The natural gas extracted from the ground cannot be used for ---- since ---- must be processed.

- A) something / they      B) anything / it  
C) nothing / itself      D) everything / we  
E) somebody / its

3. Several million Brazilians have Spanish ancestry in ---- families, while ---- from the provinces of Galicia and Castile share ties with the Portuguese.

- A) they / other  
B) themselves / the others  
C) theirs / the other  
D) them / another  
E) their / others

4. Carol tried hard to arrange ---- in order at her wedding when Peter was on a business trip.

- A) someone      B) anything  
C) no one      D) everything  
E) something

5. Lucy ---- never does anything illegal but is always planting ideas in ---- friends' minds.

- A) her / herself      B) herself / her  
C) him / himself      D) himself / hers  
E) hers / herself

6. Evidence that will help ---- prove the theory must back up all of ---- claims.

- A) you / your      B) us / ours  
C) her / herself      D) him / him  
E) them / theirs

7. Mozart's tones were more influential than ---- other composers.

- A) that of      B) these  
C) that      D) those  
E) those of

8. The quality of ---- lives is not based on the number of days we have but rather on how we use ----.

- A) our / them      B) ours / its  
C) ourselves / itself      D) we / theirs  
E) they / their

9. Those pretending to be friends of ---- have a very adverse influence on ----.

- A) hers / her      B) her / herself  
C) herself / hers      D) them / theirs  
E) us / itself

10. It has set ---- back in so many ways that I'm still determining whether it will take us time to make up for ----.

- A) its / ours      B) us / it  
C) our / itself      D) them / herself  
E) ourselves / mine

11. Philanthropy has ---- own prize since you always receive more than ---- give.

- A) their / they                      B) itself / your  
C) its / you                         D) theirs / yours  
E) it / we

12. An acquaintance of ---- needs help grasping his assigned reading material; therefore, I intend to assist ---- in reaching a better understanding.

- A) my / hers                         B) her / her  
C) yours / she                      D) she / her  
E) mine / him

13. ---- works as hard as Ted does when it comes to getting a promotion from ---- company.

- A) Somebody / its                      B) Everybody / him  
C) No one / his                        D) Anybody / itself  
E) Everybody / him

14. The judge forced ---- to confess ---- crime.

- A) their / her                         B) they / their  
C) her / she                         D) him / his  
E) us / ours

15. ---- cannot understand how they expect me to do all this hard work all ----.

- A) They / by themselves  
B) He / on his own  
C) I / by myself  
D) We / ourselves  
E) It / itself

16. Elon Musk holds the title of the wealthiest individual in the globe. The ownership of Tesla belongs to ----, and ---- estimated wealth exceeds \$277 billion.

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

17. There are eighty questions in the YDT exam, and ---- of them are easy while ---- are too difficult to answer.

- A) all / another                        B) each / the other  
C) some / anything                      D) both / other  
E) some / others

18. Oxygen suppliers are used by individuals who are unable to breathe ----.

- A) themselves                        B) ourselves  
C) by itself                              D) on their own  
E) on my own

19. I have found ---- to understand what I wanted. That's the reason I only hang out with ---- puppy.

- A) nobody / my  
B) anybody / on my own  
C) someone / me  
D) no one / by myself  
E) everybody / my

20. There are only two possible approaches to love: one of them is to accept ---- spouse precisely as they are, and ---- is to distance oneself from them.

- A) the ones / one another  
B) one / another  
C) one's / the other  
D) the one / others  
E) ones' / the others

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The premises make up four structures, of which ---- is designated for administrative purposes and ---- are accessible to the general public.

- A) other / ones                      B) one / the others  
C) the other / others              D) one / each  
E) another / one

2. Mrs. Carter ---- welcomed ---- guests whom she had invited at the door.

- A) her / hers                      B) by herself / her  
C) himself / he                      D) herself / her  
E) her / herself

3. Prominent corporations worldwide are intensifying ---- endeavours to extract the planet's valuable minerals and exploit ---- living resources.

- A) it / itself  
B) one's / them  
C) their / its  
D) the other / themselves  
E) its / their

4. In spite of ---- best efforts, Manchester United could not overcome ---- rival Barcelona in the Europa League.

- A) they / theirs  
B) theirs / themselves  
C) their / them  
D) their / their  
E) themselves / their

5. It's incredible how your infant picked up walking all ---- without ---- assistance.

- A) him / anyone  
B) by himself / anyone's  
C) himself / nobody's  
D) him / someone's  
E) his / no one

6. A son and his father can readily discuss ---- if they trust ----.

- A) everything / nothing  
B) one another / them  
C) nothing / one another  
D) anything / each other  
E) something / themselves

7. It was impossible for the authorities to determine how the thief managed to flee on ---- own.

- A) his                      B) its  
C) their                      D) him  
E) my

8. Whenever someone is powerful enough to pull ---- down, demonstrate ---- that you are powerful enough to rise above them.

- A) its / you  
B) themselves / yourself  
C) them / itself  
D) us / mine  
E) you / them

9. There are times when the most effective method to attract someone's attention is to refrain from giving them ----.

- A) hers                      B) yours  
C) his                      D) your  
E) yourself

10. Province-specific living conditions might have an impact on ---- culture. As an example, ---- who live in İzmir have coined the term "gevrek" to refer to "bagel."

- A) anyone's / they                      B) its / they  
C) theirs / these                      D) someone's / those  
E) them / theirs

11. Throughout generations, cities and villages have been perceived as being in opposition to ---- in novels.

- A) another                      B) other  
C) each other                D) others  
E) the others

12. The majority of literary men concur that Shakespeare was unique and wrote like ---- else but ----.

- A) anybody / on his own  
B) someone / others  
C) everybody / him  
D) another / his  
E) no one / himself

13. You can see ---- in the photograph. That one in the centre is ----.

- A) she / her                      B) him / his  
C) me / me                      D) theirs / us  
E) us / our

14. My mother questioned: "Did you clean the house all by yourselves?" after realising ---- cleaned the entire house because she did not think we did ----.

- A) we / it                        B) you / ourselves  
C) it / by myself              D) she / them  
E) me / that

15. ---- frequently misunderstood subject of grammar in the English language is conjunctions.

- A) The other                      B) Others  
C) Another                       D) Each  
E) Other

16. There was a heavy fine for ---- in 2020 and 2021 disobeying the COVID-19 standards and ---- who did not wear a mask.

- A) everyone / their              B) somebody / theirs  
C) nobody / they                D) anyone / those  
E) no one / them

17. There are some individuals who only have one functioning kidney from birth, and ---- kidney never develops.

- A) another                        B) the other  
C) one                              D) other  
E) others

18. Cengiz Han passed away in 1227. ---- tomb hasn't been located yet, though, and experts think ---- might have disappeared.

- A) Its / they                       B) His own / theirs  
C) His / it                         D) Their / its  
E) Its / he

19. Maybe the first thing we should ask ---- is whether we really like ---- jobs.

- A) them / the other              B) us / their  
C) ourselves / our               D) on our own / other  
E) ours / us

20. What makes my phone different from ---- is that ---- is an iPhone.

- A) you / us                        B) yours / mine  
C) she / hers                      D) theirs / me  
E) his / him



1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. She made some more drinks and slumped on a couch, feeling entirely ---- for the first time in ---- life.

- A) herself / hers  
B) her / on her own  
C) by herself / her own  
D) hers / her  
E) she / herself

2. After arriving home from holiday, we had to pay ---- bills because the friend of ---- did not deal with them.

- A) them / ours  
B) us / our  
C) ours / themselves  
D) our / ours  
E) on our own / us

3. While rivalries raged and the city of Buenos Aires ---- was the scene of numerous violent altercations, Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru staged armed uprisings and ultimately made ---- independent nations.

- A) itself / themselves  
B) by themselves / itself  
C) their / them  
D) theirs / it  
E) it / by itself

4. Those who run the risk of suffering from asthma, a life-threatening allergic reaction, are aware of the steps ---- need to take to reduce the chance of developing ----.

- A) we / itself  
B) theirs / them  
C) they / it  
D) them / theirs  
E) itself / them

5. A technique called the Five-Factor Model was developed based on many years of study on how individuals identify ---- and ----.

- A) ones / me  
B) each other / them  
C) them / oneself  
D) theirs / yours  
E) themselves / one another

6. Although the content has been removed from the platform's record, there is still ---- adaptation of ---- there.

- A) other's / its  
B) another / it  
C) the others / their  
D) other / its  
E) the other / theirs

7. My thesis hasn't been completed yet. I believe I need ---- three days.

- A) other  
B) the other  
C) one another  
D) another  
E) others

8. The man's liver and one of his kidneys were transplanted into a 40-year-old male recipient, while ---- kidney was implanted into ---- patient.

- A) others / each  
B) other / one  
C) one / the others  
D) another / others  
E) the other / another

9. Children commonly exhibit a prevailing tendency to compare ---- with ----.

- A) themselves / others  
B) them / the other  
C) their / each other  
D) by themselves / another  
E) theirs / the others

10. Maurice claims she ended ---- marriage because her husband would ignore ----.

- A) her / their  
B) his / him  
C) their / her  
D) other / them  
E) it / others

11. To-do lists are a valuable tool for establishing ---- daily objectives and priorities, allowing ---- to manage and prioritise chores effectively.  
A) your / you                      B) yourself / your  
C) yours / yourself              D) you / by yourself  
E) on your own / yours
12. ---- wishing to publish a weblog has the ability to start a blog. Nevertheless, not ---- has the knowledge of the proper technique to produce a blog that truly captivates readers.  
A) Everyone / nobody  
B) Someone / anybody  
C) Anything / someone  
D) Everywhere / no one  
E) Anyone / everyone
13. Playing the sport ---- love can cause injuries to athletes, even to the most cautious ----.  
A) their / them                      B) they / ones  
C) your / themselves              D) itself / the one  
E) themselves / one
14. According to research, even though ---- incomes are much lower, poor families don't really spend much differently than ---- households.  
A) them / other  
B) theirs / another  
C) themselves / one another  
D) their / other  
E) they / each other
15. Though she considered going inside the house to find ----, she realised that he probably needed some time for ---- and didn't require help.  
A) him / himself                      B) her / themselves  
C) it / ourselves                      D) our / its  
E) you / them
16. Not ---- is cut out to be a teacher; some of the greatest thinkers in history were complete failures at imparting ---- wisdom to others.  
A) somebody / themselves  
B) no one / their  
C) everyone / them  
D) anybody / your  
E) everybody / their
17. Infants and toddlers learn ---- first language by attempting to convey a message to ---- rather than learning grammar rules.  
A) them / one another  
B) themselves / another  
C) their / others  
D) by themselves / other  
E) theirs / each other
18. Novel and innovative projects frequently become academic projects because ---- can carry ---- out as everyday applications.  
A) nobody / it                      B) anybody / theirs  
C) everyone / its                      D) no one / them  
E) someone / their
19. The act of hugging is an excellent technique to increase ---- mood, and research indicates that ---- can stimulate the synthesis of several happiness hormones as well as improve immune function.  
A) them / they                      B) your / it  
C) our / its                      D) yourself / your  
E) his / himself
20. As long as they have access to the Internet, freelance copywriters can work from ---- and communicate with ---- clients online.  
A) everywhere / his                      B) nowhere / theirs  
C) somewhere / them                      D) anywhere / their  
E) nothing / themselves

## UNIT 1 PRONOUNS

### Exercise 1

- her
- them
- it
- it
- it
- they
- they
- us

### Exercise 2

- our
- their
- her
- hers - my
- mine
- its
- mine
- his / hers - their

### Exercise 3

- mine – my
- him - him
- their
- them
- their - them
- them
- them – their
- her - mine

### Exercise 4

- herself
- on their own / by themselves
- themselves
- ourselves - on our own/by ourselves
- on its own/by itself

### Exercise 5

- No one
- nothing
- something
- No one
- anyone
- something
- everyone / everybody
- Anywhere

### Exercise 6

- C
- D
- E
- B
- A
- D

### Exercise 7

- one
- the ones'
- one
- one's / ones'

### Exercise 8

- those of
- This / That
- These / Those
- Those
- that of
- those of

### Exercise 9

- other
- others - one another / each other.
- other
- another
- the others
- another

### Pronouns - Test 1

- |      |      |       |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. B | 9. A  | 13. C | 17. E |
| 2. B | 6. A | 10. B | 14. D | 18. D |
| 3. E | 7. E | 11. C | 15. C | 19. A |
| 4. D | 8. A | 12. E | 16. B | 20. C |

### Pronouns - Test 2

- |      |      |       |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. B | 9. B  | 13. C | 17. B |
| 2. D | 6. D | 10. D | 14. A | 18. C |
| 3. C | 7. A | 11. C | 15. C | 19. C |
| 4. D | 8. E | 12. E | 16. D | 20. B |

### Pronouns - Test 3

- |      |      |       |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. E | 9. A  | 13. B | 17. C |
| 2. D | 6. B | 10. C | 14. D | 18. D |
| 3. A | 7. D | 11. A | 15. A | 19. B |
| 4. C | 8. E | 12. E | 16. E | 20. D |