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Expert

12



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Bu kitap T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı'nın bandrolü ile satılmaktadır.

“Gerçek başarı başkalarını başarılı kılmaktır.”

Deniz Pinar



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INTRODUCTION

Grammar (dil bilgisi) konu anlatımlarına başlamadan önce tüm YDT konularında faydalanabileceğimiz ve İngilizce'nin yapı taşlarını oluşturan bazı temel bilgileri bu bölümde ele alacağız. Giriş bölümünde ön bilgi olarak paylaşacağımız genel noktalara dikkat eden adaylar, sınavda özellikle *vocabulary* (sözcük bilgisi), *grammar* (dil bilgisi), *cloze test*, *sentence completion* (cümle tamamlama), *translation* (çeviri) ve *restatement* (anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulma) bölümlerinde cümleyi öğelerine ayırabilme kabiliyetini kazanarak daha başarılı olabilirler.

Cümleyi Oluşturan Öğeler

İngilizcede cümle oluştururken *noun* (isim), *verb* (fiil), *pronoun* (zamir), *adjective* (sıfat), *adverb* (zarf) ve *preposition* (edat) gibi yapılar kullanılır ve bu yapılar, cümlenin *SVO* (*subject + verb + object*) dizilimini elde etmemize katkıda bulunurlar. Cümle dizilimi ve bu dizilimin öğeleri soruların çözümünde çok önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

💎 **Noun (İsim):** Canlı, cansız bütün varlıkları ve kavramları karşılayan, onları ifade etmemizi sağlayan kelimelerdir. İsimler, kişi, hayvan, yer, nesne, olay, nitelik, etkinlik ve soyut fikirleri adlandıran sözcüklerdir. Bülent ve Jale gibi özel isimler de bu tanımın kapsamındadır. YDT'ye soru tipleri açısından baktığımızda, isimler önem kazanmaktadır çünkü cümlede özne ve nesne görevinde kullanılırlar.

- ★ **A whale is a mammal.**
Balina memeli bir hayvandır.
- ★ **İstanbul is a beautiful city.**
İstanbul güzel bir şehirdir.
- ★ **The biggest planet in our solar system is Jupiter.**
Güneş sistemimizdeki en büyük gezegen Jüpiter'dir.

💎 **Verb (Fiil):** İsimlerin yapmış oldukları hareketleri, içinde bulundukları durumları, etkilendikleri işleri ifade eden sözcüklere fiil denir. Fiiller bu yönüyle varlıkların yapmış oldukları bir işi, hareketi, oluşu, durumu; kip ve şahıs eki alarak belirten sözcükler olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Fiiller cümlelerde isimler gibi, temel öğe rolünü üstlenirler. İngilizcede üç tür fiil vardır: tek nesne alan fiiller (*transitive verbs*), çift nesne alan fiiller (*ditransitive verbs*) ve nesne almayan fiiller (*intransitive verbs*).

- ★ **He fixed the car. (transitive verb)**
Arabayı tamir etti.
- ★ **I gave the letter to him. (ditransitive verb)**
Mektubu ona verdim.
- ★ **She is resting at home. (intransitive verb)**
Evde dinleniyor.

💎 **Pronoun (Zamir):** En basit tanımıyla zamirler, isimlerin yerini tutan sözcüklerdir. "Öğretmenimi seviyorum. Öğretmenim de beni sever." demek yerine "O da beni sever." ifadesinde zamir kullanmış oluruz.

- ★ - When are **your cousins** leaving the town?
Kuzenlerin ne zaman şehir dışına çıkıyor?
- Tomorrow. **They** are leaving for Italy.
Yarın. *İtalya'ya gidiyorlar.*

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Özne Durumunda Zamir	Nesne Durumunda Zamir	İyelik Sıfatı	İyelik Zamiri	Dönüşlü Zamir
ben	beni, bana	benim	benimki	kendim
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself (tekil) yourselves (çoğul)
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
Bob	Bob	Bob's	Bob's	himself
Kelly	Kelly	Kelly's	Kelly's	herself

💎 **Adjective (Sıfat):** Varlıkların rengini, şeklini, büyüklüğünü / küçüklüğünü, durumunu, kişide bıraktığı izlenimleri bildiren ya da onları miktar, sayı, konum, soru, işaret ve belgisiz olarak tamamlayan sözcük veya sözcük gruplarına sıfat (ön ad) denir. Sıfatlar, bir ismi ya da zamiri niteleyebildikleri gibi durum bildiren fiillerle (*be, feel, smell, look, seem, sound, remain etc.*) de kullanılırlar.

- ★ Don't upset **old** people, please.
Yaşlı insanları üzmeyin lütfen.
- ★ I gave my son **five** pounds.
Oğluma beş pound verdim.
- ★ You look **cheerful** this afternoon.
Bu öğleden sonra neşeli görünüyorsun.

💎 **Adverb (Zarf):** Zarflar fiilleri, sıfatları, başka zarfları ya da bulundukları cümleleri niteleyen sözcüklerdir ve cümle içerisine yerleştirdikleri konum ve fonksiyon bakımından farklılıklar gösterirler.

- ★ Why do you always have to speak so **fast**? (**fiili niteleyen zarf**)
Neden her zaman bu kadar hızlı konuşmak zorundasın?
- ★ They speak English **fluently**. (**fiili niteleyen zarf**)
İngilizce'yi çok akıcı konuşuyorlar.
- ★ This is an **incredibly adventurous** trip. (**sıfatı niteleyen zarf**)
Bu inanılmaz derecede macera dolu bir yolculuk.
- ★ He drives **extremely carefully**. (**başka bir zarfı niteleyen zarf**)
Aşırı dikkatli araba kullanıyor.
- ★ **Obviously**, he needs help. (**cümleyi niteleyen zarf**)
Belli ki yardıma ihtiyacı var.

KINDS OF ADVERBS (ZARF TÜRLERİ)		
ADVERBS OF TIME (ZAMAN ZARFLARI)	today, tomorrow, last year, for the time being, now, still, yesterday, next month, later, beforehand etc.	Zaman zarfları bir eylemin ne zaman yapıldığını belirtirler, ayrıca cümlelerin <i>tense</i> 'ini (zamanını) anlamamıza yardımcı olurlar.
ADVERBS OF PLACE (YER ZARFLARI)	back, here, around, near, there, inside, outside, into, out of, upstairs, downstairs etc.	Yer zarfları cümlede "Nerede?" sorusuna yanıt verirler.
ADVERBS OF DEGREE (DERCELENDİRME ZARFLARI)	completely, hardly, quite, just, almost, very, rather, fairly, too, extremely, much, a lot, enough, highly etc.	Bu zarflar sıfatların, zarfların ya da fiillerin derecelendirilmesinde kullanılırlar.
ADVERBS OF MANNER (DURUM / HAL ZARFLARI)	happily, dramatically, carefully, easily, well, badly, slowly, quickly, clearly, accurately, precisely, slowly, fast, late etc.	Bir işin nasıl yapıldığını belirtirken hal zarflarını kullanırız. Bu zarflar, bazı istisnalar hariç <i>-ly</i> eki getirilerek oluşturulurlar. Ancak, <i>fast</i> , <i>hard</i> , <i>late</i> , <i>early</i> gibi zarflar <i>-ly</i> eki almazlar.
ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY (SIKLIK ZARFLARI)	hardly ever, rarely, normally, often, always, occasionally, usually, generally, sometimes, ever, never, seldom etc.	Bu zarflar cümle içinde eylemin ne kadar sıklıkla yapıldığını gösterirler.
ADVERBS OF FOCUSING (ODAKLAMA ZARFLARI)	merely, mostly, only, mainly, also, even, just, purely, solely, simply, exclusively etc.	Odaklama zarfları cümlede kısıtlama ya da vurgu anlamı vermek için kullanılırlar.
ADVERBS OF VIEWPOINT AND COMMENTING (BAKIŞ AÇISI GÖSTEREN ZARFLAR)	undoubtedly, bravely, presumably, definitely, surely, seriously, personally, scientifically etc.	Bu zarflar cümlede sözü edilen fikre olan bakış açımızı belirtmek için kullanılırlar.
ADVERBS OF SENTENCE (TÜM CÜMLEYİ NİTELEYEN ZARFLAR)	briefly, apparently, regrettably, clearly, obviously, frankly, unfortunately, basically, fortunately etc.	Cümle zarfları tüm cümleyi nitelerler ve cümlelerin başında ya da sonunda yer alabilirler.

◆ **Preposition (Edat):** Edatlar, tek başlarına bir anlam taşımayan, fakat cümle içinde anlam kazanan, kelimeler arasında çeşitli anlam ilgileri kuran sözcüklerdir. Genellikle bağlaçlar ile karıştırılabilen edatlar; bağlaçların aksine, cümledeki unsurları birbirine bağlamazlar, onlarla anlam ilişkisi kurarlar.

- ★ The prisoners escaped from the jail **through** a tunnel.
Mahkumlar hapishaneden bir tünel vasıtasıyla kaçtılar.
- ★ I travelled **across** Turkey two years ago.
İki yıl önce Türkiye'yi dolaştım.
- ★ You will see a lake **beyond** the mountains.
Dağların ötesinde bir göl göreceksiniz.

PREPOSITIONS			
aboard	uçak / gemi / otobüs veya trene doğru, trende olma	for	için, yüzünden
about	hakkında	from	-den / -dan
above	yukarıya, yukarıda	in	içinde, -de / -da, süresinde
across	baştan başa, karşıdan karşıya, karşı tarafta	in front of	ön, ileride, önde
after	sonra	inside	içinde
against	karşısında	inside of	-in içinde
ahead	önde	into	içine, içine doğru
along	boyunca, yan yana	near	yakın, yakında
alongside	biriyle birlikte	of	-nin / -nın
amid / amidst	ortasında	off	-den / -dan
among / amongst	ikiden fazla şey arasında	on	üstünde, -de / -da
apart	ayrı, ayrılmış	onto	-in / -in üzerine
around	çevresinde, çevresine	opposite	karşısında, karşı
as	olarak	out	dışarı, dışarıya, dışarıda
at	de / da, -de / -da, zamanında, -e / -a doğru	out of	dışına, uzakta, meydana getirilmiş
because of	-den dolayı, yüzünden, -den ötürü, sebebiyle	outside	dışarıda, dışında
before	bir şeyden önce	outside of	dışında, dışarıda
behind	arkasında	over	üstünde, üzerinde, üzerine
below	aşağıda, altında	through	boyunca, -in / -in içinden
beneath	aşağıda	throughout	süresince, boyunca
beside	yanında	till / until	-e / -a kadar
besides	bundan başka, bununla birlikte	to	-mek / -mak için
between	arasında	toward / towards	-e / -a doğru
beyond	ötede, -den sonra	under	altında, aşağısında
by	tarafından, vasıtasıyla, yanında, -e kadar, -e / -a göre	up	yukarı, yukarıya
close to	yakın	upon	üzerine, üzerinde

PREPOSITIONS			
despite	-e / -a rağmen	via	yolu ile, aracılığı ile
down	altta, aşağı doğru	with	ile, birlikte
during	boyunca, süresince	within	içinde, dâhilinde
except	-den başka	without	-siz / -sız, -meden / -madan

💎 Sentence (Cümle)

Cümle; bir ifadeyi, soruyu, emir veya ünlemi belirten ve nokta ile bitirilen söz dizilimidir. Bazen yan cümleciklerle (bağlaçlarla) anlamı pekiştirilir ya da genişletilir. *Sentence* (cümle); *simple* (basit), *compound* (bağlı), ve *complex* (birleşik) olarak üçe ayrılır:

a) Simple Sentence: Basit cümle tam bir düşünceyi ifade eder ve bir özne ile bir fiil içerir. Cümlede çekimlenmiş tek bir fiil vardır.

- ★ Grace **is wearing** her glasses at the moment.
Grace şu anda gözlüklerini takıyor.

b) Compound Sentence: Bağlı cümle, iki basit cümleden veya bağımsız cümlecikten oluşur. İfadeler iki yolla birbirine bağlanırlar: noktalı virgül ya da bir *conjunction* (bağlaç) ile. Bu *bağlaçlar* (*for, and, nor, then, but, or, yet, so*), *Conjunctions and Transitions* (Bağlaçlar ve Geçiş Sözcükleri) ünitemizde daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde açıklanacaktır.

- ★ The restaurant was too crowded; we found a table anyway.
Restoran aşırı kalabalıktı, yine de bir masa bulabildik.
- ★ We were going to meet at school, **but** I got sick **and** couldn't join them.
Okulda buluşacaktık fakat hastalandım ve onlara katılamadım.

c) Complex Sentence: Birleşik cümle, *noun clauses* (isim cümlecikleri), *adjective clauses* (sıfat cümlecikleri) ve *adverbial clauses / conjunctions & transitions* (zarf cümlecikleri) yapılarını içerir.

- ★ **What you are complaining about** doesn't concern me. (**noun clause**)
Şikayet ettiğin şey beni ilgilendirmiyor.
- ★ The boy **who is staring at us now** is my best friend. (**adjective clause**)
Şu anda bize bakan çocuk benim en iyi arkadaşım.
- ★ **Though the weather was nice**, we preferred staying at home. (**adverbial clause**)
Hava iyi olmasına rağmen evde kalmayı tercih ettik.

💎 **Clause (Cümlecik):** *Complex sentences* (bileşik cümleler)'da cümlelerin anlamını tamamlayan yardımcı ifadeler cümlecik olarak adlandırılır. İngilizcede üç *clause* türü bulunmaktadır. Bunlar yukarıda da sözünü ettiğimiz gibi, *noun clauses* (isim cümlecikleri), *adjective clauses* (sıfat cümlecikleri), *adverbial clauses* (zarf cümlecikleri) şeklindedir. Her cümlecğin kendi içinde bir S + V (*Subject + Verb*) dizilimi vardır. Bu kısımda İngilizce'nin cümle dizilimini (*syntax*) ve cümlelerin öğeleri konularını bilmemiz gerekir. Cümle içerisinde öğelerin sıralanışı Türkçe ve İngilizcede birbirlerinden farklıdır.

İngilizce: Özne + Yüklem + Nesne / Tümleş (Subject + Verb + Object)

Türkçe: Özne + Nesne / Tümleş + Yüklem

İngilizce dil bilgisini mantık olarak kavramamızda SVO (Subject + Verb + Object) kuralı kilit noktadır. YDT'de özellikle cümle tamamlama bölümünde cümlenin öğelerinden ya da cümleciklerden birinin yer aldığı kısım boş bırakılmakta ve adayın bu bölüme gelecek olan uygun tamamlayıcıyı bulması istenmektedir. Sınavın diğer bölümlerinde ise SVO kuralı, cümleleri veya paragrafları anlamamız açısından önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Cümle ve cümlecik kavramlarını daha iyi anlayabilmek için aşağıdaki tabloyu inceleyelim.

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT
noun (isim)	v	noun
pronoun (zamir)	v	pronoun
gerund / infinitive (fiilimsi)	v	gerund / infinitive
noun clause (isim cümlecği)	v	noun clause

Yukarıda da görüldüğü gibi, İngilizcede özne ve nesneler, isimlerden ve ismin türevlerinden oluşmaktadır. *Clause* (cümlecik) olarak ele alırsak *noun clauses* (isim cümlecikleri) İngilizcede öznenin ya da nesnenin yerine kullanılabilirler. Örneğin, bizden öznenin istendiği bir cümle tamamlama sorusunda *adverbial clause* (zarf cümlecği) ve *adjective clause* (sıfat cümlecği) içeren bir seçeneğe yönelmemiz doğru olmaz. Bu şekilde öznesi ya da nesnesi eksik bırakılan bir cümlenin yukarıdaki tablodan da anlaşılacağı gibi *noun clause* ya da *gerund / infinitive* yapılarıyla tamamlanması uygun olacaktır.

★ I don't know how she cooks.
pronoun verb noun clause
Nasıl yemek yaptığını bilmiyorum.

★ Reading is my favourite hobby.
gerund verb noun
Okumak benim en sevdiğim hobimdir.

★ Whether she's staying with us or not isn't certain yet.
noun clause verb
Bizimle kalıp kalmayacağı henüz belli değil.

★ I want to go abroad next summer.
pronoun verb infinitive
Seneye yazın yurt dışına gitmek istiyorum.

★ The dog is approaching us.
noun verb pronoun
Köpek bize yaklaşıyor.

◆ **Adjective Clause (Sıfat Cümlecığı):** Sıfat cümlecikleri cümlelerde ismi nitelerler. Bu cümlecik türü, cümlede sıfat gibi işlev görür. Ancak sıfat, ismin başında gelip ismi nitelerken, sıfat cümlecığı cümlede isimden sonra gelir. SVO diziliminden yola çıkarak açıklarsak; sıfat cümlecığını, YDT cümle tamamlama sorularında özneyi ya da nesneyi takip eden (tanımlayan) yapı olarak düşünebiliriz:

SUBJECT

(adjective clause)

VERB

OBJECT

(adjective clause)

Grammar Tip:

Test sorularında boşluktan önce isim verilmişse takibinde *adjective clause* (sıfat cümlecığı) gelir.

- ★ I met a smart man.
adjective
 Akıllı bir adamla tanıştım.

The man who is smart	<u>lives</u>	<u>with</u>	<u>my friend.</u>
adjective clause		preposition	
SUBJECT	MAIN VERB		OBJECT

- ★ I am wearing your shirt.
adjective
 Senin gömleğini giyiyorum.

I	<u>am wearing</u>	the shirt	which you gave to me.
			adjective clause
SUBJECT	MAIN VERB	OBJECT	

◆ **Adverbial Clause (Zarf Cümlecığı):** Eylem “Ne zaman, nerede, niçin, neye rağmen, ne tarzda, ne gibi sonuçlara yol açarak gerçekleşmiş, gerçekleşmekte ya da gerçekleşecektir?” gibi soruları yanıtlayarak temel cümleyi tamamlayan ve cümlede *subordinate clause* (yan cümlecik) görevini gören yapıdır. *Adverbial Clause* yapıları cümlede zarf gibi işlev görürler.

- ★ I couldn't attend the meeting today **because I was ill.**
adverbial clause
 Bugün toplantıya katılamadım çünkü hastaydım.
- ★ **Even though it wasn't very loud,** the phone woke me up.
adverbial clause
 Sesi çok yüksek olmamasına rağmen telefon beni uyandırdı.

Not: Soru çözerken; *noun clause* (isim cümlecığı) için cümlede özne ya da nesne konumundadır, *adjective clause* (sıfat cümlecığı) için özne ve nesnenin niteleyicisi görevini görür ve *adverbial clause* (zarf cümlecığı) için ise iki farklı anlam bütünlüğü olan cümlecığı (*Subject + Verb / Subject + Verb*) birbirine bağlar diyebiliriz.

UNIT 01 - PRONOUNS

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

- ★ **Andrew bought a new car.**
Andrew yeni bir araba satın aldı.

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

- ★ **Andrew bought a new car.**
He bought **a new car**.
Andrew bought **it**.
He bought **it**.

- ★ **Henry knows how to ride a bike.**
Henry bisiklete binmeyi biliyor.
He 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	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.

- ★ **Amelia Earhart** is the first woman pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.
Amelia Earhart, Atlantik Okyanusu boyunca tek başına uçan ilk kadın pilottur.
She is the first woman pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.
O, Atlantik Okyanusu boyunca tek başına uçan ilk kadın pilottur.
- ★ **The children** are playing in the backyard now.
Çocuklar evin arkasındaki bahçede oynuyorlar.
They are playing in the backyard now.
Onlar evin arkasındaki bahçede oynuyorlar.
- ★ **Caleb** is baking a cake.
Caleb pasta yapıyor.
He is baking a cake.
O pasta yapıyor.

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

- ★ When Sawyer realized that it was raining outside, **he** took his umbrella so that **he** didn't get wet.
Sawyer dışarıda yağmur yağdığını fark edince ıslanmamak için şemsiyesini yanına aldı.
- ★ Ralph and Xavier are going camping next weekend.
Ralph ve Xavier gelecek hafta sonu kamp yapmaya gidecekler.
They are going camping next weekend.
Onlar gelecek hafta sonu kamp yapmaya gidecekler.

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

★ Joanna gave birth to a girl. **She** has blue eyes.
Joanna bir kız doğurdu. Onun mavi gözleri var.

★ It is such a cute baby but **it** cries nonstop.
Çok tatlı bir bebek fakat kesintisiz ağlıyor.

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

★ Jacey's cat is always sleeping but when **she's** awake **she's** the most energetic one.
Jacey'nin kedisi her zaman uyuyor fakat uyanık olduğunda herkesten daha enerjik.

★ I have just adopted a dog. His name is Snow and whenever I say Snow, **he** looks at me immediately.
Bir köpek sahiplendim. Onun adı Snow ve ne zaman Snow desem hemen bana bakıyor.

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

★ Titanic was to be the most luxurious ship of its time. **She** was able to carry around 790 first class passengers, 835 second class passengers, 950 third class passengers, and 950 crew members.
Titanik zamanının en lüks gemisiydi. 790 birinci sınıf yolcu, 835 ikinci sınıf yolcu, 950 üçüncü sınıf yolcu ve 950 mürettebat üyesi taşıyabilmişti.

★ There are fifty states in the United States of America. **She** is a big country.
Amerika'da elli eyalet vardır. O büyük bir ülkedir.

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

★ **They** say if **you** believe that **you** can do, **you** will succeed.
Eğer yapabileceğinize inanırsanız başaracaksınız derler.

★ **You** should always come to work on time.
İşe her zaman zamanında gelmelisiniz.

★ **They** say that when **you** learn more, **you** talk less.
Ne kadar çok öğrenirsen o kadar az konuşursun diyorlar.

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

★ **Jane and I** love spending time together.
Jane ve ben birlikte vakit geçirmeyi seviyoruz.

★ **Charlotte and I** have been working in the same company for ten years.
Charlotte ve ben on yıldır aynı şirkette çalışıyoruz.

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 liked the movie very much.
Filmi çok beğendim.
I liked it very much.
Onu çok beğendim.
- ★ Jane called **me** and invited **me** to her birthday party tomorrow.
Jane beni aradı ve beni yarınki doğum günü partisine davet etti.
- ★ I saw **her** at the hospital yesterday.
Dün onu hastanede gördüm.

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

- ★ Sue sent a postcard to us.
Sue sent **us** a postcard.
Sue bize kartpostal gönderdi.
- ★ My teacher taught Math to me.
My teacher taught **me** Math.
Öğretmenim bana Matematik öğretti.
- ★ My mother gave her car keys to me before she left for İzmir.
My mother gave **me** her car keys before she left for İzmir.
Annem İzmir'e gitmeden önce arabasının anahtarını bana verdi.

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

- ★ Look at Kylie! She looks so exhausted that I am worried about her.
Kylie'ye bak! O kadar yorgun görünüyor ki onun için endişeliyim.
- ★ I want to go to the game with you.
Seninle maça gitmek istiyorum.
- ★ What would we do without them?
Onlar olmasaydı ne yapacaktık?

- ★ He had a suitcase beside **him**.
Yanında bavulu vardı.

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

- ★ **She** is always looking around **her** in case someone follows her.
Biri onu takip ederse diye sürekli etrafına bakıyor.

- ★ **Edward** saw Clara near **that man**.
Edward, o adamın yanında Clara'yı gördü.

Edward saw Clara near **him**.
Edward, onun yanında Clara'yı gördü.

d) Karşılaştırma içeren cümlelerde *object pronoun* kullanılabilir.

Comparative + Object Pronoun

- ★ My brother is more sophisticated than **I am**.
Kardeşim, benim olduğumdan daha bilgilidir.
My brother is more sophisticated than **me**.
Kardeşim, benden daha bilgilidir.

- ★ Zoe is more industrious than **Peter is**.
Zoe, Peter'in olduğundan daha çalışkandır.
Zoe is more industrious than **him**.
Zoe, Peter'dan daha çalışkandır.

EXERCISE 1

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

- Please do not leave your belongings unattended, it is your responsibility to watch _____.
- While there are many advantages of bilingualism, there are also several myths and misconceptions related to _____.
- Children are capable of learning two languages simultaneously and can also demonstrate that _____ can distinguish between two languages at a very young age.
- By looking after animals and helping _____ to breed, zoos play an important part in protecting many species from becoming extinct.
- One of the main advantages of living in a foreign country is that _____ gives you the opportunity to experience an entirely different way of life.
- Many self-employed people believe that to build a successful business, _____ have to be prepared to work long hours and sacrifice your personal life.
- If you look at what a typical British dustbin contains, you will see that most of _____ need not be rubbish at all.
- Trump received nearly 2.9 million fewer popular votes than Clinton in the election, which made _____ the fifth person to be elected president while losing the popular vote.

9. We are raising money to help my niece achieve _____ dream to be a professional singer, and we will give the money to _____ on her 18th birthday.
10. The month is determined by the Moon's passage around the Earth, and there are several ways in which _____ can be defined.
11. Many of the treasures of Rome no longer can be seen where _____ were placed originally.
12. After he had broken his promise once again, I 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

- ★ I am excited to spend **my** summer holiday in **my** uncle's holiday house next year because he decorated **its** garden with colorful flowers.
Gelecek sene, yaz tatilimi amcamın yazlık evinde geçireceğim için heyecanlıyım çünkü o, evin bahçesini rengarenk çiçeklerle dekore etti.

- ★ Last couple of days was a disaster for her because she broke up with **her** fiance.
Son birkaç gün onun için faciaydı çünkü nişanlısından ayrıldı.

- b) 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.

- ★ **The students' supervisor** has agreed with them on a program of training to develop research skills.
Öğrencilerin denetmeni onlarla araştırma yeteneklerini geliştirecek bir eğitim programında anlaştı.

- ★ She stopped and gazed up at **Bill's** face as soon as she heard the news.
Haberleri duyar duymaz durdu ve gözünü dikip Bill'in yüzüne baktı.

- ★ **The houses of the city** were all made of glass, so clear and transparent that one could look through the walls as easily as through a window.
Şehrin evlerinin tamamı camdan yapılmıştı, o kadar açık ve geçirgendiydi ki insanlar duvarın içinden pencereden bakarmışçasına kolay bakabiliyordu.

- ★ He was not a very large man, but was well formed and had a beautiful face, calm and serene like **the face of a fine portrait**.

Çok iri bir adam değildi, ama yapılıydı ve hoş bir portre gibi sakin, durgun ve güzel bir yüzü vardı.

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

- ★ We have decided to reserve **the our room** beforehand in order to be cautious.
Tedbirli olmak için odamızı önceden ayırttık.

- ★ The people were willing to do all that they could to save **a their city**.
İnsanlar şehirlerini kurtarmak için ellerinden geleni yapmaya istekliydi.

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

- ★ **Some of my own friends** haven't been talking to me since the beginning of the semester.
Kendi arkadaşlarımdan bazıları dönemin başından beri benimle konuşmuyor.

- ★ I'd like to help you dear but I have **my own troubles**, too.
Sana yardım etmek isterim tatlım fakat benim de kendi sorunlarım var.

- ★ During the war, the most pressing concern was securing **their own survival**.
Savaş sırasında en baskın endişe, onların kendi hayatlarını korumalarıydı.

1-4 POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

I	mine
you	yours
he	his
she	hers
it	its
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.

- ★ **My computer** is broken. Can I use **yours**?
Benim bilgisayarım bozuk. Seninkini kullanabilir miyim?

- ★ Shall I borrow your sister's literature book? I've lost **my book**.
Kız kardeşinin edebiyat kitabını ödünç alabilir miyim? Ben kitabımı kaybettim.
Shall I borrow your sister's literature book? I've lost **mine**.
Kız kardeşinin edebiyat kitabını ödünç alabilir miyim? Benimkini kaybettim.

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

- ★ I must do my homework and you are responsible for yours.
Ben kendi ödevimi yapmalıyım, sen de seninkinden sorumlusun.

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) from college lives in Rome.
Üniversiteden bir arkadaşım [arkadaşlarımdan biri] Roma'da yaşıyor.

- ★ I saw **a student of Mary's** (one of Mary's students).
Mary'nin bir öğrencisini [Mary'nin öğrencilerinden birini] gördüm.

EXERCISE 2

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

- In recent years, the number of people choosing to start _____ own business has risen significantly.
- The hotel staff were so friendly and helpful that when we needed to use the Internet, they allowed _____ to use _____ for free.
- European politicians are not interested in stopping migrants on _____ way to Europe because _____ aim is to make Europe multicultural and destroy Western civilization.
- If you need your car for daily commuting, you should buy insurance that provides a rental car while _____ is being repaired after an accident.
- In 1947, she emigrated from China and settled in Honolulu where she became a newspaper librarian, but _____ ambition was actually to become an actress.
- Though _____ archaeological record stretches back tens of thousands of years ago, Italian history begins with the Etruscans.
- Athena, the goddess of wisdom and military victory, was born from the head of Zeus and spent _____ childhood fighting.
- I have been researching ways on how to improve my phone signal because _____ is not as strong as I would like it to be.
- The Sony Corporation, which is a household name in consumer electronics today, is well known for _____ ability to create and manufacture new and innovative products.
- Researchers have found that it is possible to assess a person's ability to feel empathy by studying _____ brain activity while they are resting.
- One of the advantages that our product has over other products in the market is that _____ is much less harmful for the environment.
- Please, ensure that you send us all additional documentation that might be required so that _____ application can be processed in a timely manner.

EXERCISE 3

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

1. Some couples avoid discussing _____ expectations of marriage beforehand, which results in a shocking realization that _____ ideas about what it means to be a husband or wife vastly differ.
2. Maria's husband had lent _____ cellphone to Maria because _____ was not working, and she had some urgent calls to make.
3. I have noticed that certain people have similar issues to my problem, but _____ is a bit different from _____.
4. Their goals were different from the rest of the groups' in that _____ were short-term goals while the others' were long-term.
5. When _____ partner feels that she is really being listened to, she is more likely to communicate _____ feelings to you.
6. By making an apology, you are acknowledging that you either did something wrong, misunderstood a situation or placed _____ friendship in jeopardy.
7. Emmeline Pankhurst, a woman of sharp intellect, did everything for _____ ideals and beliefs in a just and equal society.
8. Japan demanded expanded rights in Korea, which led to _____ defeat in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5.
9. The writing style of William Wordsworth is different from the other poets' in his era because _____ is more influenced by emotion and feelings than _____.
10. They provide you with the snorkelling equipment at the resort, but I would recommend that you take _____ own because _____ are not very good.
11. You will need a sophisticated and comprehensive scientific calculator for the calculations, but you can borrow _____ if you do not have one.
12. In the modern world of computers, tablets and smartphones, we are all constantly looking for ways to increase _____ productivity and to accomplish more in less time.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with *Object Pronouns*, *Possessive Adjectives* or *Possessive Pronouns*.

1. Recently, I had a long conversation with a friend of _____ who was going through a divorce.
2. She would like to know if you have seen a book of _____ lying about somewhere.
3. A colleague of _____ whom I work with and admire very much, posted this great quote last week and I felt compelled to share it.
4. My boyfriend, Ben's experiences in Colombia enabled _____ to set up _____ own coffee business.
5. A drawback for students of single-sex classrooms is that the development of _____ personality is affected in a negative way.

6. Dubai is one of the most popular holiday destinations for not only rich Arabs but also Hollywood stars thanks to _____ luxurious hotels with upper class facilities.
7. The same problems come up all the time and we still do not know how to solve _____.
8. Other groups were also making burgers and pasta, but _____ lacked simplicity, and our meal was easily the most wanted, as a result.
9. My brother and his partner really want to keep _____ cosy flat in Manhattan, but they will need a spacious place after _____ baby is born.
10. After dinner, Paul took his laundry to his girlfriend, Sarah's house and used _____ washer because _____ was out of order.
11. Thanks to a close friend of _____ who invested in me, I was able to start looking for a studio space to start on this project.
12. Everyone in the family is currently unemployed and they live on subsidies in a flat inherited from a relative of _____ who died about six years ago.

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.

- ★ No matter how hard she tried, she didn't make **herself** accepted to the meeting yesterday.
Ne kadar çabaladıysa da kendini dünkü toplantıya kabul ettiremedi.
- ★ The homeless man is trying to warm **himself** by burning old newspapers.
Evsiz adam eski gazeteleri yakarak kendini ısıtmaya çalışıyor.
- ★ He talks to **himself** when he is happy.
Mutluyken kendi kendine konuşuyor.

b) Cümlede özneye ya da nesneye vurgu yapmak istediğimiz durumlarda *reflexive pronouns*, öznenin ya da nesnenin hemen sonrasında kullanılır.

★ The person who is responsible for the car accident is Liam **himself**.
Araba kazasının sorumlusu bizzat Liam'ın kendisidir.

★ We **ourselves** need to take some precautions in order to protect our planet.
Gezegnimizi korumak için bizzat kendimiz bazı önlemler almalıyız.

c) *By oneself / on one's own* yapısı, cümlenin öznesinin işi kimseden yardım almadan, kendi başına yaptığını vurgulamak için kullanılır.

by + reflexive pronoun

on + possessive adjective + own

★ My younger brother is scared of darkness. He can't sleep in his room **by himself / on his own** when the electricity goes out.
Küçük erkek kardeşim karanlıktan korkuyor. Elektrikler kesildiğinde odasında tek başına uyuyamıyor.

★ Chloe made all the arrangements **by herself / on her own** for the meeting.
Chloe toplantı için tüm ayarlamaları tek başına yaptı.

★ She took care of her sister **by herself / on her own** when their mother was out of town.
Annesi şehir dışındayken kız kardeşine tek başına baktı.

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

★ *Would you like to **help yourself** for another drink?*
Bir içecek daha alır mıydınız? / Buyrun.
Would you like to take another drink?
Bir içecek daha alır mıydınız?

★ *I wish the children would **behave themselves**.*
Keşke çocuklar uslu olsa.
I wish the children would behave well.
Keşke çocuklar uslu olsa.

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

★ He **washed** in cold water.
Soğuk suyla duş aldı.

★ He always **shaved** before going out in the evening.
Akşamları dışarı çıkmadan önce daima traş olurdu.

★ Pete **dressed** and got ready for the party.
Pete giyindi ve parti için hazırlandı.

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

- ★ He **dressed himself** in spite of his injuries.
Yaralarına rağmen kendisi giyindi.
- ★ He looks like a caveman. He needs to **shave himself** soon.
Mağara adamı gibi gözüküyor. Yakında traş olması gerekiyor.

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

- ★ I got out of the sea and **dried myself**.
Denizden çıktım ve kurulandım.
- ★ She **enjoys herself** a lot whenever she watches stand-up shows.
Ne zaman stand-up izlese çok eğlenir.

EXERCISE 5

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

1. Although the amount of land connected to the house has been reduced, the structure _____ has mostly remained untouched.
2. As she grew up, Nalan had to face all difficulties _____ because there was no one around to safeguard her.
3. I had to prepare everything for the dinner party _____ – nobody was there to give me a hand.
4. A senior advisor to Donald Trump said the president _____ decided to share highly sensitive information with Russia.
5. Melanie was abandoned as a young girl, and ever since, she has been living _____ studying Alchemy.
6. Heavy workouts are usually dangerous and you may even hurt _____ when trying to perform them.
7. Despite their awesome power, sharks are fragile and can damage _____ while being transported.
8. They do not have any staff to set up the furniture you have bought – you must either learn to do it _____ or pay someone to do it for you.
9. Hunter education certification allows hunters ages 12 to 15 to hunt _____; otherwise, hunters younger than 16 must be under adult supervision.
10. I just have to keep in mind that I can only focus and depend on _____ when things go wrong because those are the only things I can control.
11. His owner told people not to go near the puppy, Duke as he had a contagious disease, so he was left alone _____.
12. I truly believe that by investing in _____, we are making the best long-term investment we can ever make.

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

★ **Everybody** enjoyed the movie.
Herkes filmi beğendi.

★ I entered the house but there was **no one / nobody** at home.
Eve girdim ama evde kimse yoktu.

★ There's **something** wrong with this machine.
Bu makinede bir sorun var.

a) *Anyone / anybody, anywhere, anything* belgisiz zamirlerini içeren cümleler yapı olarak soru formunda ya da olumsuz formda olmalıdır. Ancak bu yapılar “herhangi biri, herkes, herhangi bir yer, her yer, herhangi bir şey, her şey” anlamlarında kullanıldıklarında cümle yapı olarak olumludur.

★ Does **anybody** want to go with him?
Onunla gitmek isteyen kimse var mı?

★ I don't want to see **anyone** around these days.
Bugünlerde hiç kimseyi görmek istemiyorum.

★ - What shall I buy for your birthday?
Doğum gününde sana ne alayım?
- It doesn't matter. You can buy **anything**.
Fark etmez. Herhangi bir şey alabilirsin.

★ - Where would you like to go for holiday?
Tatilde nereye gitmek istersin?
- **Anywhere** is okay with me on condition that the weather is nice.
Hava iyi olduğu sürece benim için her yer uygun.

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 eat?
Bir şey yemek ister misiniz?

★ Are you looking 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.

★ **Nobody** has **any** money.
Kimsede hiç para yok.

★ **No one** did **anything** wrong.
Kimse yanlış bir şey yapmadı.

★ She left us **without** saying **anything**.
Hiçbir şey söylemeden bizi terk etti.

- d) Belgisiz zamirlerden sonra tekil fiil kullanılır. Ancak bir belgisiz zamire tekrar atıfta bulunmak istediğimizde genellikle çoğul zamir kullanırız.

★ **Everybody** likes Tom.
Herkes Tom'u sever.

★ **Everything** was ready for the conference.
Konferans için her şey hazırды.

★ **Everybody** enjoyed the play. **They** stood up and clapped.
Herkes oyunu beğendi. Ayağa kalktılar ve alkışladılar.

- e) Belgisiz zamirlere -s takısı ekleyerek iyelik eki verebiliriz.

★ I was staying in **somebody's house** while I was in France.
Fransa'dayken birinin evinde kalıyordum.

- f) Başka kişi ya da şeylerden söz ederken belgisiz zamirlerle birlikte *else* sözcüğünü kullanabiliriz.

★ If Joshua can't come, we'll ask **somebody else**.
Eğer Joshua gelemiyorsa başka birine soralım.

★ Jack is a very good friend of mine. **No one else** likes me as much as he does.
Jack benim iyi bir arkadaşım. Başka hiç kimse beni onun sevdiği kadar sevmiyor.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with *Indefinite Pronouns*.

1. He is ready to do _____ to fulfil his ambition in life: to become a successful film producer.
2. I know I may face several obstacles on my way, but _____ will prevent me from achieving my sole goal in life.
3. However honest they may be, when they experience the fear of being punished for _____, children may resort to telling a lie.
4. The blog post provides you with _____ you need to tutor an intermediate student in reading.

5. The fire spread through the building very quickly, but _____ was able to escape, and _____ was hurt.
6. There is _____ who does not benefit from education, but not _____ can afford high-quality education.
7. If the seeds fall into the water, they are carried away by the tide to grow _____ else.
8. You should not carry your phone in your pocket or _____ close to your body since cellphones emit radiation even when they are not in use.
9. The doctor examined the patient thoroughly and found _____ wrong apart from a mild sinusitis.
10. Many people wrongly believe that they need to see a dentist only if they are in pain or think _____ is wrong.
11. Faith and fear are similar in that they both demand you believe in _____ you cannot see.
12. Domestic violence is so pervasive that there is _____ in the world where it is not a serious social problem.

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with *Indefinite Pronouns*.

1. Emergencies can happen _____ – at home or at work –, and everyone must take action to prepare for emergencies in case _____ unexpected happens.
2. Managers are trying to organize the firm in a way that _____ in the organization works to please customers.
3. We received a notice from the city administration about the installation over a year ago, but _____ has happened since.
4. North Bay police are warning the public to call the police if they see _____ suspicious.
5. It is natural to feel disappointed and depressed when _____ lets you down or abandons you.
6. The workers in the area looked _____ for the missing parts of the plane and finally found them completely buried underground.
7. The body of a middle-aged woman was discovered in Bukonzo last week, but _____ has so far come to claim the body.
8. On holiday, we would like to visit _____ that can have a bit of nightlife and also _____ we can relax and chill for a few days.
9. Enchanted sugar cane is _____ fairly hard to get, so I do not think _____ would be willing to give you some for free.
10. I will send another update as soon as _____ is ready to be delivered, and I will personally send you a notification.
11. No matter how far you travel, no matter in which direction you point, there is _____ on Earth that remains free from the traces of human activity.
12. _____ likes to be angry, but at the same time, _____ manages to avoid it.

EXERCISE 8

Choose the correct option.

1. **Whether at work, at home or in our relationships, change is ---- that none of ---- can escape.**
 A) somewhere / ours B) anybody / them
 C) anything / your D) something / us
 E) nowhere / their
2. **We all try ---- best to keep our teeth healthy, but at times, when ---- can be done to save a tooth, an extraction is needed.**
 A) ours / something
 B) us / everywhere
 C) ourselves / no one
 D) by ourselves / anything
 E) our / nothing
3. **A fully equipped kitchen with modern appliances includes ---- ---- may need to prepare a home-cooked meal.**
 A) anything / your
 B) nobody / they
 C) everything / you
 D) somewhere / them
 E) nothing / yours
4. **We are in need of ---- who can help with fixing chandelier and ceiling fan in ---- new house.**
 A) someone / our
 B) everybody / ours
 C) somebody / us
 D) anybody / ourselves
 E) no one / our own
5. **The level of customer satisfaction depends on the quality of ---- products or services, but, unfortunately, ---- can guarantee the supreme quality all the time.**
 A) them / somebody B) your / nobody
 C) mine / everyone D) their / anywhere
 E) yours / everything
6. **You must be aware of how ---- food is prepared so as to avoid eating ---- that may be potentially contaminated.**
 A) our / nothing B) them / everyone
 C) yours / something D) theirs / no one
 E) your / anything
7. **Despite ---- anti-immigrant rhetoric, Poland receives more migrant workers than ---- else in the world.**
 A) their / anything
 B) ours / nothing
 C) its / anywhere
 D) us / somewhere
 E) itself / nobody
8. **Cardiologists and radiologists have done innovative and creative things, and few people know about ---- because not ---- reads scientific journals.**
 A) them / everybody
 B) themselves / nobody
 C) itself / somebody
 D) their / anybody
 E) it / someone
9. **What can a prisoner do if they have lost ---- accommodation and need to find ---- to live on release?**
 A) his / nothing
 B) theirs / nowhere
 C) him / everything
 D) their / somewhere
 E) them / anyone
10. **Although ---- has ever happened to your home, that does not automatically eliminate the chances that ---- could pop up any moment.**
 A) nothing / something
 B) anywhere / nobody
 C) somewhere / everyone
 D) anything / nowhere
 E) something / anywhere

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 horror movies.
Korku filmlerini severim.
Which **ones** do you like?
Sen hangilerini seversin?

★ - Why don't you use my pen?
Neden benim kalemimi kullanmıyorsun?
- No, I have got **one**.
Bende bir tane var.

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

★ - Which trainers will you wear in the match?
Maçta hangi ayakkabıları giyeceksin?
- I will wear **the old ones**.
Eski olanları giyeceğim.

★ These passengers are **the ones** I saw in the same street yesterday.
Bu yolcular dün aynı sokakta gördüklerim.

★ - Which bag would you like to have?
Hangi çantayı almak istersin?
- **The big 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 be conscientious about dental hygiene.
Kişi diş temizliği konusunda titiz olmalı.

★ **One** has to be at least 18 years old to be able to vote in the elections.
Seçimlerde oy kullanabilmek için kişi [biri] en az 18 yaşında olmalı.

★ Younger comedians seem to be funnier than **the older ones**.
Genç komedyenler yaşlı olanlara göre daha komik görünüyorlar.

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

one → **one's**

ones → **ones'**

- ★ **One** must learn from **one's (his / her) mistakes**.

Kişi başka bir kişinin hatalarından öğrenmeli.

- ★ There are rich and poor people. **The rich ones' homes** are usually bigger and more luxurious.
Zengin ve fakir insanlar vardır. Zengin olanların evleri genellikle daha büyük ve lüktür.

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

- ★ If **one** slipped on this icy road, **one** could hurt **oneself** badly.

Eğer biri bu buzlu yolda kaysaydı kendisini kötü bir şekilde incitebilirdi.

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

- ★ **One's self**, according to Freud, is defined by the interactions of the ID, the ego, and the super-ego.
Freud'a göre kişinin kendisi [benliği], kimlik, ego ve süper ego etkileşimleriyle tanımlanır.

EXERCISE 9

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

- If _____ fails, then they must try harder next time.
- I can't really blame the _____ that step over the line once in a while.
- _____ in four dentists recommends this toothpaste.
- Jonathan can easily empathize with _____ feelings.
- One can injure _____ seriously trying to climb up this hill.
- A: Which gift packs did you like best?
B: The chocolate _____ are the best for me.

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* kullanılır.

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

- ★ Is **this** the best you can do? (**pronoun**)
Bu, yapabileceğinin en iyisi mi?

- ★ **This** might be the most difficult decision she would ever make. (pronoun)
Bu, alacağı en zor karar olabilir.
- ★ At least at **this point**, the old house was paying for itself. (adjective)
En azından bu noktada eski ev, kendi masrafını çıkarıyordu.
- ★ It was the first time she thought of Katie **that way**. (adjective)
Katie'yi ilk kez bu şekilde düşünmüştü.
- ★ **That idea** was troublesome to Carmen as well. (adjective)
Bu fikir Carmen için de sıkıntılıydı.
- ★ But even **that** did not satisfy the princess. (pronoun)
Ama bu bile prensesi tatmin etmedi.
- ★ **These** are my other two daughters, Daisy and Alex. (pronoun)
Bunlar benim diğer iki kızım, Daisy ve Alex.
- ★ **These birds** were of enormous size, and reminded Zeb of the rocs he had read about in the *Arabian Nights*. (adjective)
Bu kuşlar devasaydı ve Zeb'e Binbir Gece Masalları'nda okuduğu kuşları hatırlatıyordu.
- ★ **Those jeans** make your legs look so long. (adjective)
Bu kot pantolon bacaklarını çok uzun gösteriyor.

b) *That* daha önceden yapılmış ya da söylenmiş bir şeye atıfta bulunurken kullanılabilir.

- ★ - I have graduated from the university.
Üniversiteden mezun oldum.
- **That** sounds great.
Bu harika.
- ★ - I feel sick.
Hasta 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.

- ★ I won't simply indicate what I feel **this time**.
Bu sefer ne hissettiğimi direkt söylemeyeceğim.
- ★ Kelly and Donovan are on their honeymoon **these days**.
Kelly ve Donovan bugünlerde balayındalar.
- ★ Alison seemed to be kinder and more affectionate to everyone **that day**.
Alison o gün herkese daha kibar ve sevecen görünüyordu.
- ★ **In those years**, there wasn't Internet or cellphones and we used to play in the streets after school when we were children.
O yıllarda, İnternet ya da cep telefonları yoktu ve biz çocukken okuldan sonra sokakta oynardık.

d) Sayılamayan isimlerle sadece *this* ve *that* kullanılır; *these* ve *those* kullanamayız.

★ **This food** is not enough for all of us for dinner.
Bu yemek, akşam yemeğinde hepimiz için yeterli değil.

★ Will you please finish **that homework** right now?
Şu ödevi derhal bitirir misin lütfen?

e) *Those* zamiri genelleme içeren cümlelerde kişiler / insanlar anlamında kullanılabilir. Bu kullanımda, *those* zamiri *that* / *who* (sıfat cümlecığı) ya da sıfat cümlecığı kısaltmasıyla nitelenebilir.

★ We know **those** who are guilty of this crime.
Bu suçtan kabahatli olanları biliyoruz.

★ **Those** of you who have broken the law will be imposed a fine.
Yasayı çiğneyenleriniz para cezasına çarptırılacak.

★ **Those** living in the rural parts of the province generally live in houses with gardens.
Bölgenin kırsal kesiminde yaşayanların genellikle bahçeli evleri var.

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 yapılarıdır.

★ His salary as a salesperson is much higher than **that of** a teacher.
Satışçı olarak maaşı bir öğretmeninkinden daha fazla.

★ The works of Shakespeare are read much more than **those of** other writers in the literature department.
Shakespeare'ın eserleri, edebiyat bölümündeki diğer yazarlarınkinden daha fazla okunuyor.

★ The satisfaction gained from reading is much more than **that of** watching a movie.
Okumaktan kazanılan tatmin, film izlemekten kazanılandan çok daha fazladır.

EXERCISE 10

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

1. Young people's ideas and attitudes are different from _____ their parents and grandparents.
2. The Ministry has warned that it will take strict legal action against _____ who spread rumours about the spread of coronavirus.
3. _____ days there is an ongoing debate about whether free trade is beneficial for the global economy.
4. When meteoroids enter Earth's atmosphere, or _____ another planet, like Mars, at high speed and burn up, they are called meteors.
5. The area they were in was well-known for its beautiful sandy beaches, but _____ wasn't what they were interested in at all.

6. The rights and obligations of cultural minority groups are similar to _____ any other groups or persons benefiting from financial support from the government.
7. The reconstruction of civil society in Poland preceded _____ the other countries in the region by 10 years.
8. Mexico City's entrepreneurial and venture ecosystems are on the rise and more sophisticated than _____ many other developing countries.
9. In England and Wales, alcohol-related violent incidents are more likely to be reported to the police than _____ which are not alcohol-related.
10. The learning ability of a human increases with growth, so does _____ an elephant calf.

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.

- ★ Could you please give **another** example as to the topic since I couldn't make out it fully?
Tam olarak anlayamadığım için konuyla ilgili bir tane daha örnek verebilir misiniz?
- ★ Denmark is one European country, and Italy is **another**.
Danimarka bir Avrupa ülkesidir, İtalya bir diğedir.
- ★ This dress is too long. Can you bring me **another one**, please?
Bu elbise çok uzun. Bana başka bir tane getirebilir misiniz lütfen?

◆ 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.

- ★ We have **two major problems** in the city. One is accommodation and **the other problem** is employment.
Şehirde iki büyük problemimiz var. Biri konaklama ve diğeri istihdam.

- ★ There are **two students** in the classroom; one of them is studying English, and **the other** is having lunch.

Sınıfta iki öğrenci var; bir tanesi İngilizce çalışıyor, diğeri ise öğle yemeği yiyor.

b) With Plural Nouns (Çoğul isimlerle)

Adjective	Pronoun
other cars other car	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.

- ★ Normally I have **four handbags**, but now I have only one with me. I left **the other handbags** at home.
Normalde dört çantam var fakat şu an sadece bir tanesi yanımda. Diğer çantalarımı evde bıraktım.
- ★ Out of **30 students**, just 5 failed. **The others** passed the exam.
30 öğrenciden sadece 5 tanesi başarısız oldu. Diğerleri sınavı geçti.
- ★ I've bought **six new books**. Two of them are Turkish, **the others** are English.
Altı tane yeni kitap aldım. İki tanesi Türkçe, diğerleri İngilizce.
- ★ I'm from **Germany**, but the rest of my classmates are from **other countries**.
Ben Almanya'lıyım fakat sınıf arkadaşlarımdan geri kalanı diğer ülkelerden.
- ★ While **some people** are opposed to the new policy, **others** are in favor of it.
Yeni yasaya bazıları karşı çıkarken diğerleri onu destekliyor.

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

- ★ In addition to pollution problem, this town has **many other problems / many others**.
Kirlilik problemine ek olarak, bu şehrin başka birçok problemi var.
- ★ In many myths, the flood comes as a punishment for people's bad behavior, in **few others** there is no explanation given.
Birçok efsanede tufan, insanların kötü davranışları yüzünden ceza olarak geliyor, diğer birkaçında ise bir açıklama verilmiyor.

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.

- ★ They borrowed **each other's** ideas while preparing the presentation.
Sunumu hazırlarken birbirlerinin fikirlerinden faydalandılar.
- ★ The researchers in this lab frequently talk to **each other** about the equipment.
Bu laboratuvaradaki araştırmacılar sık sık birbirleriyle ekipman hakkında konuşurlar.

★ The couple don't seem to love **each other** any more.
Çift artık birbirini seviyormuş gibi görünmüyor.

★ If we are going to live together in this house, we should respect **one another**.
Eğer bu evde birlikte yaşayacaksak birbirimize saygı duymalıyız.

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.

★ I have to go to İstanbul for business **every other week** (every two weeks).
İki haftada bir iş için İstanbul'a gitmeliyim.

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

★ I study Math **every other day**.
Gün aşırı Matematik 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
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★ Can you lend me **another fifty dollars**?
Bana elli dolar daha borç verebilir misin?

★ I haven't finished writing my thesis yet. I think I need **another three days**.
Henüz makalemi yazmayı bitirmedim. Sanırım üç güne daha ihtiyacım var.

★ We have **another two hundred kilometers** to arrive in İstanbul.
İstanbul'a varmak için iki yüz kilometremiz daha var.

EXERCISE 11

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

- Some examples of modernist architecture have survived almost intact while _____ have been destroyed.
- Although more than fifty years have passed, no _____ hurricane has made landfall in Texas with the intensity of Hurricane Carla since.
- Because the project has not culminated yet, Joshua will keep staying in Japan for _____ three weeks to continue working on the project.
- Of the eight workers in the mine, one of them managed to leave the mine on his own, but _____ had to be extricated by emergency crews.
- When you are playing in the practice room, you should play in a circle with your band mates in order to see _____.

6. The last meeting of the school year was just last week, and there will not be _____ one until September.
7. It is a photograph of two men standing outside, one of whom is pointing aggressively to something off camera while _____ is watching amused.
8. Even chain restaurants, gyms and supermarkets like Whole Foods are pricier in New York City when compared to _____ cities.
9. As a father, he always encourages his children to have self-respect and to treat _____ with respect.
10. The refractive index is a tool used to study how light bends as it passes through one substance into _____.
11. If we want to understand how to treat _____ more kindly, we need to examine our shared history and what the past teaches us.
12. Local conditions, needs, opportunities and limitations may differ considerably from one country to _____.

EXERCISE 12

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

1. Students must be taught to live in harmony with the Earth and respect the rights of _____.
2. We have a total of five people now, but we need _____ two in order to be admitted to the activity as there has to be seven members at least.
3. In many important ways, children who have Down syndrome are very much like _____ children.
4. In *The Centerville Ghost*, Virginia Otis is very different from _____ members of her family in two ways.
5. No nation should exploit the labour or resources of _____ nation or people.
6. After talking to my doctor, I have decided to cut down on the injections and take it every _____ week instead of once a week.
7. Emotional Intelligence is generally defined as the ability to identify, assess, and control one's own emotions, the emotions of _____, and that of groups.
8. The US needs to convince _____ nations that it is not taking advantage of its Internet superiority to do harm to _____.
9. The Internet has brought us closer to _____, but has widened the gap between the developed and developing countries.
10. When the family returned from holiday, the kitchen was overrun by ants and _____ insects.
11. The liver and one of the kidneys of the man were transplanted to a 40-year-old male recipient while _____ kidney was transplanted on _____ patient.
12. In recent years, France and Germany have outperformed _____ European countries in terms of productivity growth in air and maritime transport.

EXERCISE 13

Choose the correct option.

1. Primitive societies bartered farm crops, animals, cutting tools, weapons, and ---- valuable materials for goods that ---- needed.
A) others / their
B) the other / by themselves
C) the others / them
D) other / they
E) another / themselves
2. When a chemical penetrates our skin and is absorbed into ---- bodies, it may be converted into ---- chemical form.
A) ours / the other
B) our / another
C) us / other
D) ourselves / the others
E) by ourselves / others
3. There is a general tendency among children to compare ---- with ----.
A) themselves / others
B) them / the other
C) their / each other
D) by themselves / another
E) theirs / the others
4. I believe that business people will find running a website as challenging as running any ---- part of ---- business.
A) others / its
B) the other / itself
C) the others / his
D) another / them
E) other / their
5. A relationship will get stronger only if both partners are committed to ---- and ---- both understand that life is not always easy.
A) one another / their
B) the other / themselves
C) each other / they
D) other / theirs
E) others / by themselves
6. Male lizards stand up high on their legs and arch their back to show their territorial dominance to ---- lizards or to anyone who comes near ----.
A) other / them
B) others / their
C) another / themselves
D) the other / theirs
E) the others / by themselves
7. One side of the brain helps ---- with the analysis while ---- helps with creativity, and in chess, we require both simultaneously.
A) yourself / other B) you / the other
C) yours / others D) us / the others
E) ours / another
8. In the summer of 1541, France and Spain fell out with ----, and both sides courted King Henry for ---- support in the event of a future conflict.
A) one another / him
B) other / himself
C) each other / his
D) the other / he
E) the others / by himself
9. Last Monday, Somalia witnessed ---- deadliest terrorist attack when truck bombings in the capital city killed more than five hundred people and injured ---- three hundred.
A) its / another B) it / every other
C) them / the other D) their / others
E) theirs / other
10. Most of ---- are brought up to be modest whenever possible and to play down our achievements for the sake of ----.
A) our / other
B) ourselves / the others
C) ours / the other
D) we / another
E) us / others

REVISION 1

Fill in the blanks with a suitable *pronoun*.

1. The Board of Directors has provided the necessary resources and support for the committee to perform _____ duties and obligations.
2. Physicians recommend that patients work on improving _____ diet and increasing _____ physical activity.
3. Once the problem is formulated and analysed, we should devise a method appropriate to solve _____.
4. Police officers are severely criticized for making illegal arrests, and _____ are subject to lawsuits by individuals whom _____ detain illegally.
5. Most of _____ actually know the steps we need to take to achieve the things _____ want in life.
6. In an effort to elevate the professional standards of _____ members, the association encourages _____ to participate in on-going educational programs.
7. Parents should treat _____ children all the same when _____ are kids.
8. A good manager always takes heed of the suggestions of his team members, and supports _____ in _____ efforts.
9. We are supposed to hand in _____ project by Friday, and we need to use her computer because _____ is not as fast as _____.
10. Sports teams want _____ uniforms to grab the eye, so _____ can easily be seen by the fans, the officials, and the players _____.
11. Some people are just naturally bad test takers: _____ get nervous, panic, and _____ grades do not reflect what _____ really know, so it can be difficult to evaluate _____ correctly.
12. I permitted you into my house as a relative of _____ whom I thought had come to see _____ as a sympathizer.

REVISION 2

Fill in the blanks with a suitable *pronoun*.

1. Maurice says she broke up with _____ husband because _____ always ignored _____.
2. Individuals who immigrate to a new country with _____ families are less likely to experience intense feelings of culture shock.
3. Some schools employ people to counsel _____ students and teach _____ how to cope with stress.
4. The State of Arizona has long ignored the basic needs of people confined in _____ prisons, including the constitutional mandate to provide adequate health care for _____.
5. Four-year-olds can use the bathroom by _____ although _____ still alert adults of this and sometimes need assistance in wiping.

6. We often lie to nobody else but _____ about the progress _____ are making on important goals.
7. While most people truly love _____ tattoos, there are always those who regret the decisions _____ made to permanently mark _____ skin.
8. The office aims to empower employees by providing _____ with the skills, tools and support _____ need to handle issues on _____ own.
9. Corporates use different types of advertising to persuade consumers to buy _____ products, and one among _____ is celebrity advertising.
10. When a friend of _____ graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, she asked me for help in designing _____ portfolio.
11. Laura disagreed with a colleague of _____ who felt that it was important to avoid telling people about experiences that might make _____ upset.
12. It is generally acknowledged that kids often resemble _____ parents when _____ grow up.

REVISION 3

Choose the correct option.

1. **With all the turbulence and significant increases in prices and new economic realities, we have no choice but to depend on ---- to get ---- economy back on track.**
 A) us / by ourselves B) we / us
 C) ourselves / our D) our / ours
 E) ours / ourselves
2. **One route to success is to follow the success of ----, so find ---- who has achieved the things you want to achieve, and then follow their exact footsteps to get the same for yourself.**
 A) the other / no one
 B) another / everything
 C) other / anybody
 D) others / someone
 E) each other / anything
3. **Most of ---- will find ---- in some kind of leadership role at least at one point in our lives.**
 A) you / theirs B) us / ourselves
 C) them / herself D) hers / us
 E) theirs / our
4. **Making big decisions in life is ---- that cannot be avoided no matter how hard ---- try.**
 A) everything / your
 B) anywhere / yours
 C) somebody / yourself
 D) everyone / by yourself
 E) something / you

5. Even if we try to lie to ---- about our motives, we cannot feel good if we are knowingly harming ----.

- A) ourselves / others
- B) us / the other
- C) our / another
- D) by ourselves / other
- E) ours / the others

6. A bachelor is so fed up with being single that he has offered a \$25,000 reward to ---- who can help ---- find the love of his life.

- A) everyone / by himself
- B) somebody / he
- C) no one / himself
- D) anyone / him
- E) anybody / his

7. If ---- feels like they are not important to the company they work for, they will find ---- where their contributions matter.

- A) anybody / nobody
- B) no one / anything
- C) everybody / anywhere
- D) someone / everything
- E) anyone / somewhere

8. Iago is an evil character in *Othello*, who never does anything illegal ---- but is always planting ideas in ---- people's minds, to get them to do his dirty work.

- A) his / others
- B) himself / other
- C) itself / the other
- D) its / the others
- E) him / another

9. Shakespeare's plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than ---- any ---- playwright.

- A) that of / others
- B) these / another
- C) that / the other
- D) those / the others
- E) those of / other

10. Energy is ---- that can be neither created nor destroyed but only changed from one form to ----.

- A) something / another
- B) everything / the others
- C) nowhere / the other
- D) anything / other
- E) anywhere / others

11. ---- must be arranged in order and ---- should escape the attention of maids.

- A) Someone / anywhere
- B) Anything / everywhere
- C) No one / something
- D) Everything / nothing
- E) Something / anybody

12. The agency is a perfect environment for ---- who has the desire to climb up the career ladders and thrive on serving ---- and the community.

- A) anyone / other
- B) nobody / the other
- C) someone / others
- D) everybody / another
- E) no one / the others

13. My ambition is to continue to increase our contribution to providing homes to ---- who have ---- to live.

- A) that / anything
- B) those / nowhere
- C) these / something
- D) those of / anywhere
- E) that of / somewhere

14. All ---- allegations must be supported with evidence, reports and documents that will take ---- from being allegations to fact.

- A) your / them
- B) you / themselves
- C) her / us
- D) hers / ours
- E) them / you

15. Apart from the weather, there is ---- factor that might impact ---- who would like to visit the ancient temple.

- A) the other / no one
- B) other / somebody
- C) others / anybody
- D) the others / everyone
- E) another / anyone

16. Springfest is always a great event that ---- looks forward to from the coaches and volunteers to the participants ----.

- A) somebody / by themselves
- B) nobody / their
- C) everyone / themselves
- D) someone / them
- E) everybody / theirs

17. Authorities believe that there were no ---- fatalities, but ---- 20 people were injured.

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

18. Not ---- will understand how you feel unless they have experienced it ----, too.

- A) anyone / theirs
- B) everyone / their
- C) someone / by themselves
- D) anybody / them
- E) everybody / themselves

19. There are organ donor cards that state that you would be willing to donate your organs only to ---- who is willing to donate ----.

- A) no one / by themselves
- B) someone / theirs
- C) nobody / them
- D) anyone / themselves
- E) everybody / their

20. You have two choices in love: One is to accept ---- just as they are and ---- is to walk away.

- A) someone / the other
- B) anyone / another
- C) everybody / one another
- D) nobody / others
- E) anybody / the others

1. He is ready to do ---- to achieve ---- ambition in life – to become a successful politician.

A) something / him
B) everybody / his
C) no one / himself
D) anything / his
E) somewhere / him

2. The company was able to increase ---- sales by 20% in the first half of the year by imitating ---- successful companies in the field.

A) their / another
B) its / other
C) theirs / the other
D) it / another
E) hers / other

3. Of about 4,000 people who have attempted to climb Mount Everest, only 660 have made ---- and 142 have lost ---- lives in the process.

A) them / themselves B) its / their
C) it / their D) their / theirs
E) theirs / them

4. A bank will probably not prefer to lend money unless ---- is going to be a profitable deal for ----.

A) it / them B) he / theirs
C) it / their D) its / themselves
E) she / they

5. As a father, he always encouraged his children to do ---- best and to treat ---- with respect.

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

6. Students must be taught to respect the rights of ---- and that they must be cooperative with the school staff and ---- students.

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

7. The best way to manage a large team is to give ---- an opportunity to do ---- great.

A) something / anyone
B) nobody / anywhere
C) anywhere / nobody
D) everybody / something
E) someone / everything

8. We are looking for ---- who can optimize our campaign and can create a new add whenever we need ----.

A) something / them
B) anybody / their
C) everything / its
D) nowhere / theirs
E) someone / it

9. It is time to admit that not ---- can parent and that adoption can be a better alternative for some kids and ---- families.
A) anybody / they
B) everyone / their
C) anyone / themselves
D) somebody / theirs
E) everybody / them
10. In the face of such a grave threat, they had no ---- choice but to throw ---- to the far left.
A) other / themselves
B) another / their
C) the other / theirs
D) others / them
E) the others / they
11. Do not replace the battery ---- in order not to damage the battery or the device.
A) yours
B) by yourself
C) your own
D) your
E) you
12. ---- breathtaking scenery and wild beauty make Santorini an idyllic holiday destination and a place ---- would like to visit.
A) It / anone
B) Their / somebody
C) Theirs / anyone
D) Them / nobody
E) Its / everyone
13. A good manager always values the suggestions of ---- team members, and supports ---- in their efforts.
A) theirs / themselves
B) themselves / theirs
C) their / them
D) themselves / their
E) their / they
14. In addition to being overweight, there are some ---- factors that put ---- at a higher risk for developing type 2 diabetes.
A) other / you
B) another / her
C) others / ours
D) the other / hers
E) each other / them
15. You should not place your clothes or books sloppily; all ---- belongings must be put in ---- proper place.
A) yours / their
B) yourself / theirs
C) your / themselves
D) your / their
E) yours / theirs
16. The most integral role of state government is to offer support for ---- who have ---- else to turn and help them regain stability.
A) that / anything
B) those / nowhere
C) these / something
D) those of / anywhere
E) that of / somewhere

17. This course is suitable for ---- who has an interest in working within the construction industry, but unsure which trade would suit ----.
- A) anybody / their
B) somebody / themselves
C) everyone / they
D) nobody / theirs
E) anyone / them
18. Many of ---- may mistakenly believe that ---- must be going well to experience sheer happiness.
- A) our / something
B) ours / anywhere
C) we / someone
D) us / everything
E) ourselves / nothing
19. In cellular level, hypertonicity is a property of a solution wherein the amount of solutes is higher than ---- solution.
- A) that of / another
B) these / others
C) that / the other
D) those / the others
E) those of / other
20. Man lives consciously ----, but serves as an unconscious instrument for the achievement of historical, universally human goals.
- A) it
B) itself
C) for himself
D) by them
E) to themselves
21. Some activities are communal in nature; if ---- has nothing to eat, ---- will provide it.
- A) everyone / the others
B) something / the other
C) anyone / another
D) everything / other
E) someone / others
22. Indonesian authorities are offering a reward to ---- who can rescue a saltwater crocodile with a motorbike tire stuck around ---- neck.
- A) someone / theirs
B) everybody / it
C) nobody / their
D) anyone / its
E) everyone / them
23. Nietzsche claimed we lie to ---- about 100 times more than we lie to ----.
- A) our / one another
B) ours / each other
C) ourselves / others
D) us / another
E) ours / other
24. No matter how frequently ---- exercise, you are almost always met with muscle soreness a day or two after a workout that pushes ---- limits.
- A) your / your
B) you / your
C) yours / yourself
D) yourself / you
E) you / yourself

1. Do you know how to store gold and ---- precious metals to keep ---- safe?

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

2. There is little point in trying to compare ---- with ---- people, especially in areas that are not comparable to begin with.

- A) yourself / other
- B) you / the other
- C) your / each other
- D) by yourselves / another
- E) yourselves / the others

3. Whether businesses can be friends with ---- and with ---- stakeholders depends crucially upon the type of friendship involved.

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

4. The service is free for ---- who claim disability benefits, or for ---- who is aged 75 and over.

- A) that / somebody
- B) them / everybody
- C) those / anyone
- D) those of / someone
- E) that of / nobody

5. When we reuse a glass bottle and we transform it into ---- object, it is not only that we are recycling, but also we are not throwing ---- into the garbage.

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

6. In the beginning of the play, the biggest difference we see between the two female characters, Hermia and Helena, is that one is confident while ---- lacks confidence.

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

7. It is important for ---- to take care of ---- and follow the instructions from the authorities to ensure good hygiene and safety.

- A) him / other
- B) you / each other
- C) his / another
- D) your / one another
- E) yours / the other

8. Tourism accounts for a fifth of the Greek economy, and Mykonos is one of ---- most popular destinations, attracting more than a million visitors each summer, among ---- Hollywood stars, models and world-famous athletes.

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

9. It is important that we take time to care for ---- and our families, and that our organizations take care of ---- as well.

- A) ourselves / each other
- B) we / the others
- C) our / the other
- D) ours / another
- E) us / other

10. Economic recession is ---- that none of ---- can control but we all have to deal with.

- A) somewhere / ours
- B) anybody / them
- C) anything / your
- D) something / us
- E) nowhere / their

11. The most important thing to consider when you are getting a new pet is whether you can provide ---- with ---- they will need.

- A) it / nothing
- B) their / somewhere
- C) theirs / anything
- D) its / anywhere
- E) them / everything

12. We are looking for ---- who can assist us with transport and possibly some ---- local information about the area.

- A) someone / other
- B) anyone / another
- C) nobody / the other
- D) everybody / the others
- E) no one / others

13. It is important to be aware that ---- home may contain asbestos, so you must avoid doing ---- that can put you or your family at risk.

- A) our / nothing
- B) them / everyone
- C) yours / something
- D) theirs / no one
- E) your / anything

14. When children need help but ---- comes to their aid, they may be left feeling that nothing they do will change ---- situation.

- A) someone / them
- B) no one / their
- C) anything / theirs
- D) nothing / themselves
- E) everyone / they

15. The region is warming faster than ---- else on Earth and ---- polar bears and melting glaciers have become key symbols of climate change.

- A) no one / it
- B) something / itself
- C) anywhere / its
- D) everywhere / them
- E) anyone / theirs

16. To get rid of learned helplessness, you must depend on ---- in such a way that ---- become a strong individual.

- A) them / their
- B) ourselves / us
- C) ours / ourselves
- D) yourself / you
- E) your / yourself

17. Understanding the intentions of ---- while watching ---- actions is a fundamental building block of social behaviour.

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

18. Most of ---- sometimes feel we have too much work to do ---- but not enough time to accomplish all the tasks.

- A) you / your
- B) our / ours
- C) us / by ourselves
- D) ours / ourselves
- E) them / their

19. One of the things I have learned during my active career is that ---- can be successful on his own without the help of ----.

- A) nobody / others
- B) anything / the other
- C) everywhere / each other
- D) somebody / other
- E) nothing / one another

20. Sweden is colder than Britain, yet Swedes spend less on heating ---- homes because ---- are more energy-efficient.

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

21. An elderly woman is being forced to leave her cottage that ---- has lived in for many years because a relative of ---- wants to sell it.

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

22. The Slovenian company has retained one part of its production in Slovenia, while ---- part of ---- is abroad.

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

23. As people rely more and more on technology to solve problems, ---- ability to think for ---- will surely deteriorate.

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

24. Cancer and Pisces are the type of friends who will always be there for ---- as both signs enjoy taking care of the ones ---- love.

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

PRONOUNS - TEST 03

1. The sign of a real friend is that even if you only see ---- two or three times a year, when you are together it is like ---- have never been apart.
A) each other / you
B) yourself / yourselves
C) other / yours
D) yours / your
E) the other / yourself
2. Being sensitive can be a good thing for ---- in terms of empathy and sympathy, and being able to understand how ---- must feel is a great way to make more friends.
A) her / other
B) his / each other
C) them / one another
D) ours / the other
E) you / others
3. Style is ---- that ---- must have of their own, especially when it comes to beauty and fashion.
A) someone / nowhere
B) anywhere / everything
C) something / everyone
D) no one / anyone
E) anything / somewhere
4. Some soil seed plants are grown solely for ---- oil, while ---- are primarily grown for food crops or textile fibres.
A) its / the others
B) their / others
C) it / the other
D) theirs / another
E) themselves / other
5. The subjects used in the test had no way of contacting ---- because of ---- separate locations.
A) one another / herself
B) the other / hers
C) others / her
D) each other / their
E) another / them
6. In forming NATO, each member country agreed to treat an attack on any ---- member as an attack on ----.
A) another / theirs
B) other / itself
C) the other / themselves
D) others / its
E) the others / their
7. People have a right to hold views and make choices that reflect ---- own beliefs and these beliefs do not need to be approved of by ----.
A) its / other
B) her / each other
C) their / others
D) hers / one another
E) them / the other
8. Harry Houdini became world famous for ---- performances, in which he showed astounding ability in extricating ---- from bonds of any sort.
A) her / hers
B) its / it
C) our / ours
D) his / himself
E) their / themselves

9. Kangaroos, mainly known for ---- ability to hop on their two back legs, are one of many animals that can be found ---- but Australia.
A) them / everywhere
B) their / anything
C) theirs / something
D) them / somewhere
E) their / nowhere
10. In epic games, weapon is ---- that can be used to inflict damage on ---- player or an object.
A) anything / another
B) someone / each other
C) everything / the others
D) nowhere / the other
E) something / others
11. Galileo was investigating the Moon through ---- telescope when he realised ---- had mountains and craters.
A) his / its
B) himself / they
C) him / theirs
D) his / it
E) him / their
12. Guide dog users can train their dog to grab ---- from the floor for ----.
A) anything / theirs
B) someone / themselves
C) everything / their
D) nowhere / they
E) something / them
13. When Swiss millionaire Justine Klaus died in Geneva at the age of seventy-nine, most family members came to hear the details of ---- will, hoping the old lady had remembered ----.
A) her / them
B) her / they
C) their / themselves
D) its / their
E) our / theirs
14. The use of computers means students can study language programs at ---- own speed whenever and for how long ---- want.
A) his / theirs
B) one's / hers
C) their / they
D) hers / she
E) your / their
15. I think the design of the new council building is so dull and not suited to ---- buildings around ----.
A) another / its
B) the other / it
C) other / itself
D) others / them
E) the others / they
16. Libraries have specific rules to prevent people from disturbing ---- people around, so you must not speak to ---- in a library.
A) other / each other
B) the other / yourself
C) another / one another
D) each other / themselves
E) the others / the other

17. Zimbabwean authorities have declared that ---- will extend COVID-19 lockdown measures for ---- two weeks as of February 16.

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

18. City water is full of heavy metals, fluoride and pesticides, and I personally believe ---- should drink city water ---- in the US.

- A) anyone / someone
- B) everyone / anything
- C) nobody / anywhere
- D) someone / nothing
- E) anybody / somewhere

19. Most companies spend more money on advertising to communicate with ---- customers than on any ---- types of promotion.

- A) its / the other
- B) their / another
- C) them / others
- D) their / other
- E) its / the others

20. We inherit our genes from our parents, ---- half from our mother and ---- half from our father.

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

21. A hurricane's intensity and destructive power is largely judged by ---- wind speed, temperature, barometric pressure and ---- valuable data collected in the storm-chasing.

- A) their / the others
- B) them / the other
- C) its / other
- D) itself / another
- E) its / others

22. Why did farmers relinquish authority over ---- lives to leaders who demanded labour, taxes, and military conscription among ---- things?

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

23. People often have an unpleasant reaction to ---- new they have eaten and wonder if ---- have a food allergy.

- A) everything / their
- B) anyone / theirs
- C) somewhere / themselves
- D) everyone / them
- E) something / they

24. Modern optic-reader machines still fail to read ---- than the lead mark of a pencil.

- A) everything / others
- B) someone / the others
- C) anywhere / one another
- D) anything / other
- E) nobody / each other

1. I hear you are still looking for ---- pet dog and you have put up notices ----.

- A) you / everyone
- B) their / anything
- C) them / somewhere
- D) yours / anyone
- E) your / everywhere

2. We cannot yet explain ---- about our natural history, but we know enough to be sure that Darwin's mechanism was at the heart of ----.

- A) anything / theirs
- B) somewhere / them
- C) anyone / its
- D) everything / it
- E) nowhere / themselves

3. Beijing is so special because there is ---- else like ---- in the world.

- A) nowhere / it
- B) nothing / its
- C) anything / itself
- D) anywhere / it
- E) somewhere / its

4. The labour visa in Saudi Arabia is one of the most expensive on the black market because ---- who holds ---- can work in any profession.

- A) someone / them
- B) everybody / their
- C) anyone / it
- D) nobody / itself
- E) anybody / its

5. Ever since a friend of ---- was attacked there late at night not long ago, Miss June refused to work in the building ----.

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

6. Camouflage and special body coverings are two ways that animals protect ---- from ---- animals.

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

7. She has learned how to get around ---- without using ---- but her phone when she is lost.

- A) of herself / anything
- B) on her own / nobody
- C) of her own / everything
- D) by herself / anything
- E) herself / nothing

8. It is important to know the type of stroke you had and ---- underlying cause to build the best plan to prevent ----.

- A) their / the others
- B) yourself / others
- C) its / another
- D) themselves / the other
- E) your / other

9. Like many ---- primate species, the swamp monkey practises social grooming, strengthening troop bonds by grooming ----.

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

10. Elephants protect ---- skin from the sun and bugs by regularly covering ---- with dirt, sand and mud.

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

11. When people see a toothbrush, a car, a tree, or any individual object, ---- brain automatically associates it with ---- things it naturally occurs with.

- A) your / the others
- B) hers / the other
- C) ours / another
- D) our / others
- E) their / other

12. Plastic is deeply engrained in ---- society, and it leaks out into the environment ----, even in countries with good waste-handling infrastructure.

- A) them / nothing
- B) our / everywhere
- C) your / anyone
- D) hers / nowhere
- E) his / everything

13. The concept of the ownership of animals probably originated from ---- need to have animals to assist ---- in hunting.

- A) ours / we
- B) we / our
- C) ourselves / ours
- D) us / ourselves
- E) our / us

14. When my mother was younger, she never borrowed from ---- and she always paid ---- bills on time.

- A) anyone / her
- B) nothing / herself
- C) someone / she
- D) everywhere / her
- E) anybody / hers

15. Today, millions of people want to improve ---- English, but ---- is not always easy to find the best method.

- A) them / his
- B) theirs / her
- C) their / its
- D) their / it
- E) them / she

16. Love is ---- that ---- can explain, like the smell of rain, the look of a rose, and the feeling of forever.

- A) everything / somewhere
- B) something / no one
- C) anything / everywhere
- D) no one / anyone
- E) everybody / something

17. Today the majority of people lead really busy lives and this makes ---- become so self-involved that they end up not caring about ----.

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

18. Computers and the Internet are so common in today's world that it is hard for most of ---- to imagine life without ----.

- A) them / you
- B) it / us
- C) we / it
- D) you / yours
- E) us / them

19. Choosing a suitable job according to your characteristics and abilities is such an elaborate process that ---- requires a thorough evaluation of ----.

- A) it / yourself
- B) its / yours
- C) their / itself
- D) itself / it
- E) theirs / them

20. Some people love meeting ---- and are willing to do ---- that is necessary to make them feel great.

- A) each other / someone
- B) one another / everywhere
- C) the other / someone
- D) others / anything
- E) another / nowhere

21. It is said that in the Philippines, people often greet ---- by raising their eyebrows quickly, while in the USA, ---- is a sign of surprise.

- A) the other / its
- B) other / themselves
- C) each other / it
- D) another / itself
- E) the others / their

22. The most striking thing about octopuses is that they change their colour and body pattern to camouflage ---- and to communicate with ----.

- A) them / other
- B) their / one another
- C) theirs / each other
- D) of their own / another
- E) themselves / others



23. Teenagers spend so much time in front of the computer that they minimise the time ---- can spend in doing any ---- activity.

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

24. About 15% of young people have an 'entertainment-social' interest in celebrities, while ---- 5% feel that they have an 'intense-personal' interest in ----.

- A) another / them
- B) other / yours
- C) the others / their
- D) others / our
- E) the other / you

12-01 Grammar Expert Key

UNIT 1 PRONOUNS

EXERCISE 1

1. them
2. it
3. they
4. them
5. it
6. you
7. it
8. him
9. her - her
10. it
11. they
12. me

EXERCISE 2

1. their
2. us - theirs / it
3. their - their
4. yours
5. her
6. its
7. her
8. mine
9. its
10. their
11. ours
12. your

EXERCISE 3

1. their - their
2. his - hers
3. mine / theirs - theirs / mine
4. theirs
5. your - her
6. your
7. her
8. its
9. his - theirs
10. your - theirs
11. mine
12. their

EXERCISE 4

1. mine / yours / ...
2. hers
3. mine
4. him - his

5. their
6. its
7. them
8. theirs
9. their - their
10. her - his
11. mine
12. theirs

EXERCISE 5

1. itself
2. by herself / on her own
3. by myself / on my own
4. himself
5. by herself / on her own
6. yourself
7. themselves
8. by yourself / on your own
9. by themselves / on their own
10. myself
11. by himself / on his own
12. ourselves

EXERCISE 6

1. anything / everything
2. nothing
3. something
4. everything / anything
5. everybody / everyone - nobody / no one
6. nobody / no one - everybody / everyone
7. somewhere
8. somewhere / anywhere
9. nothing
10. something
11. something
12. nowhere

EXERCISE 7

1. anywhere / everywhere - something
2. everybody / everyone
3. nothing
4. anything
5. somebody / someone / something
6. everywhere
7. nobody / no one
8. somewhere - somewhere
9. something - anybody / anyone
10. everything
11. nowhere
12. Nobody / No one - nobody / no one

EXERCISE 8

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. B | 9. D |
| 2. E | 6. E | 10. A |
| 3. C | 7. C | |
| 4. A | 8. A | |

EXERCISE 9

1. one
2. ones
3. One
4. one's
5. oneself
6. ones'

EXERCISE 10

1. those of
2. those
3. These
4. that of
5. that
6. those of
7. that of
8. those of
9. those
10. that of

EXERCISE 11

1. others
2. other
3. another
4. the others
5. each other / one another
6. another
7. the other
8. other
9. others / each other / one another
10. another
11. others / each other / one another
12. another

EXERCISE 12

1. others / each other / one another
2. another
3. other
4. the other
5. another
6. other
7. others
8. other - others
9. one another / each other
10. other

11. the other - another
12. the other

EXERCISE 13

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. C | 9. A |
| 2. B | 6. A | 10. E |
| 3. A | 7. B | |
| 4. E | 8. C | |

REVISION 1

1. its
2. their - their
3. it
4. they - they
5. us - we
6. its - them
7. their - they
8. them - their
9. our - ours - hers
10. their - they - themselves
11. They - their - they - them
12. mine - me

REVISION 2

1. her - he - her
2. their
3. their - them
4. its - them
5. themselves - they
6. ourselves - we
7. their - they - their
8. them - they - their
9. their - them
10. mine - her
11. hers - them
12. their - they

REVISION 3

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

PRONOUNS - TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. C | 11. B | 16. B | 21. E |
| 2. B | 7. D | 12. E | 17. E | 22. D |
| 3. C | 8. E | 13. C | 18. D | 23. C |
| 4. A | 9. B | 14. A | 19. A | 24. B |
| 5. E | 10. A | 15. D | 20. C | |

PRONOUNS - TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. D | 11. E | 16. D | 21. C |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. A | 17. B | 22. B |
| 3. A | 8. C | 13. E | 18. C | 23. E |
| 4. C | 9. A | 14. B | 19. A | 24. A |
| 5. E | 10. D | 15. C | 20. E | |

PRONOUNS - TEST 3

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. B | 11. D | 16. A | 21. C |
| 2. E | 7. C | 12. E | 17. E | 22. B |
| 3. C | 8. D | 13. A | 18. C | 23. E |
| 4. B | 9. E | 14. C | 19. D | 24. D |
| 5. D | 10. A | 15. B | 20. B | |

PRONOUNS - TEST 4

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. E | 6. B | 11. E | 16. B | 21. C |
| 2. D | 7. D | 12. B | 17. C | 22. E |
| 3. A | 8. C | 13. E | 18. E | 23. D |
| 4. C | 9. E | 14. A | 19. A | 24. A |
| 5. B | 10. A | 15. D | 20. D | |

UNIT 2 TENSES

EXERCISE 1

- are conducting
- is rolling - Do you want
- is living - is studying
- live - like
- drinks - is drinking
- don't like
- suggests - is
- don't understand - causes
- am expecting
- is working
- is smelling - wants
- normally works - is staying
- is searching - think
- is staying - are
- look - am thinking - Don't worry
- is getting
- are
- are scrambling

EXERCISE 2

- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| 1. for | 9. for |
| 2. since | 10. since |
| 3. for | 11. since |
| 4. since | 12. Since / Ever since |
| 5. since | 13. for |
| 6. for | 14. since |
| 7. since | 15. for |
| 8. since | 16. for |

EXERCISE 3

- has been playing - has won
- has been working - has finished
- has been living - hasn't visited
- have been looking after
- have been - have known
- has just arrived
- have lost
- have already drunk
- have discovered
- have devised
- has been
- has been working
- has painted
- has been decorating
- Have - ever been
- has been cleaning
- have broken
- have eaten
- has been sitting
- has warned

EXERCISE 4

- have just founded - has thrived / has been thriving
- still have - have decided
- Are - still teaching - have been lecturing
- hasn't come - don't need
- haven't seen - is - has happened - has had - has been stabilising
- is - have finished
- has been watching - hasn't completed
- face - seems - fades
- arrive / have arrived
- have - been studying / have - studied
- goes - is taking - has broken down
- have cleaned - smells
- is crying - don't know
- are playing
- love - am
- have had
- go - haven't been eating
- are watching
- wake up - take - dress
- has - been eating

EXERCISE 5

- has been - met
- hasn't attended - broke
- won - hasn't claimed
- played - have seen
- took care of