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PRIVILEGE

GRAMMAR ZONE

*Pronouns
Determiners
Quantifiers*

1

Grade
12

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PRIVILEGE

PRONOUNS - DETERMINERS & QUANTIFIERS

► Zamirler (pronouns) isimlerin yerine kullanılır.

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

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

► 'Personal pronouns' (şahıs zamirleri) cümlede özne ya da nesnenin yerine kullanılır. Öznenin yerine kullanılan şahıs zamirlerine 'subject pronouns' (özne zamiri), nesnenin yerine kullanılan şahıs zamirlerine 'object pronouns' (nesne zamiri) denir.

Subject Pronouns

► Özne görevinde olan isimlerin veya isim gruplarının yerine kullanılır.

- **You** and **I** can do this job much better, can't **we**?
- **Phil** is out of town for two days. **He** is on a business trip to Chicago.
- **Margaret** has been working at this company since **she** graduated from college.
- **Some of the bulbs** in the flat have burned out. **They** urgently need to be replaced.

► 'He', 'she' ve 'it' zamirleri 3. tekil şahısları niteler ve bu zamirlerin bazı özel kullanımları vardır:

he / she

► Ülkelerden, gemilerden ve diğer taşıtlardan söz ederken 'it' zamirinin yanı sıra 'she' kullanılabilir.

- **France** is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world because **she** has so many attractions.
- **The Titanic** was in the middle of the Atlantic ocean when **she** hit an iceberg, killing more than 1,500 people on board.

► **Genellikle hayvanlardan söz ederken 'it' zamiri kullanılır, fakat cinsiyeti belirtilmek istendiğinde 'he / she' zamirleri kullanılabilir.**

- I have taught my budgie, Angel, to talk. **She / It** can say around twenty words now.
- Sue has a male Chihuahua called Otis. She takes **him / it** with her wherever she goes.
- Felix, my pet cat, has put on a lot of weight. **He / It** can hardly walk these days. I feel such a pity for **him / it**.

! **'I' zamiriyle beraber başka bir kişinin adı daha geçiyorsa 'I' ikinci sırada kullanılır.**

- Back when we were children, my cousin Bob and **I** used to fight over everything.

it

► **Bir nesne ya da durum için:**

- **This oak tree** is special to us, as **it** is older than everyone in this neighbourhood.
- When **man landed on the Moon** in 1969, **it** immediately caused a great sensation.

► **Bebeğin cinsiyetinin bilinmediği durumlarda:**

- Yolanda is expecting a baby, but we don't know yet whether **it's** a boy or a girl.

► **Kim olduğunu bilmediğimiz bir kişiden söz ederken:**

- There was a tall figure wearing a cloak in the dark, but we couldn't figure out who **it** was.

► **Zaman, uzaklık ve hava durumundan söz ederken:**

- **It's** already past midnight, but we haven't heard from Mike yet.
- **It** usually takes no more than ten minutes **to complete a laser surgery on one eye**.
- **It** was very foggy, so the journey took longer than we had planned.
- **It** will be a rainy weekend at home with nothing to do.

► **'to infinitive' yapısıyla ve 'that' ile oluşturulan yan cümlelerde:**

- **It** surely isn't very safe **to try** mountaineering without the required equipment.
- **It** is so thoughtful **of you to put** water out for birds during hot and dry days.
- It was only too obvious **that** he would fall off the tree and break his leg.

► **'surprise', 'frighten', 'seem', 'appear' gibi bazı fiillerle:**

- **It appears** that we will be enjoying a sunny afternoon today.
- **It frightens** us all that the company is still in a deep financial crisis.
- **It shocked** her that her fiancé decided he didn't want to get married.

► **'It is / was + object pronoun + that' ve 'It is / was + subject (pronoun) + who' yapılarıyla:**

- **It** was not **her that** wrote that email, but it was clearly sent from her account.
- **It** was **she who** luckily persuaded me not to get on that flight.

► **Çoğul isimlerle:**

- **It** is **these small details** in the story that make it more interesting to the reader.

! **Genel olarak insanlardan söz etmek istendiğinde 'you' ve 'we' zamirleri kullanılabilir.**

- **You** should never forget to wear your seatbelt before **you** join the traffic.
- **We** cannot know what will happen in the future, which is good so.

► Cümlede nesne durumunda olan isim veya isim gruplarının yerine:

- Don't you think your jeans need washing? You have been wearing **them** for more than a week.

► Edatların ardından zamir kullanılmak istendiğinde:

- Although my criticism was not directed at **them**, Sally and Jane got offended and rushed out.
- She grew more and more suspicious about the man behind **her** as she walked down the street.

► Sıfat ve zarfların kullanıldığı karşılaştırma yapılarında:

- Leonard is quite tall, but his son David is much taller than **him**.

Karşılaştırma yapılan taraf için 'subject pronoun' kullanıldığında ardından yardımcı fiil gelmelidir.

- Leonard is quite tall, but his son David is much taller than **he is**.

► 'Object pronouns' bir cümle içerisinde değil de bağımsız olarak kullanıldığında:

- Guess who won the latest chess match! **Me**, as usual.
- Nick : Who sent this brochure, Jane?
Jane : **Them** again, the new furniture store in Lavender Street.
- Father : Who took things from my toolbox today?
Mike : **Him**. I told him not to do it, but he wouldn't listen.
Dave : No, I didn't. He is lying.

Bu yapılarda 'subject pronoun' kullanıldığında ardından yardımcı fiil gelmelidir.

- Father : Who took things from my toolbox today?
Mike : **I didn't. He did**.

► 'It' zamiri 'object pronoun' olarak kullanıldığında, 'love, hate, ...' gibi duygu ifade eden fiillerin ardından kullanılabilir.

- I love **it** when there are empty seats on a bus on my way back home from work.
- I hate **it** when they put a commercial at the most exciting part of a show.

► find / make / think...+ it + adjective kullanımında:

- People usually find **it** more practical to use their mobile phones to check their emails.
- Solar energy will make **it** possible to produce cheaper food for everybody.

'of' kullanılarak ifade edilen durumlarda zamir özne konumunda olsa bile object pronoun kullanılmalıdır.

- She threw away the whole box of eggs in anger although some of **them** were not broken.

Exercise 1

Circle the correct word.

1. After the famous liner had served for 50 years, **he / she** landed at the breaking yard.
2. **We / They / He** can never be sure what life will bring **us / her**.
3. When we arrived home, **it / we** discovered that someone had broken into **it / them** during our absence.
4. When they called the names on the list, **it / they** turned out that everyone except **his / her** was there.
5. Shelly and I / **him** are best friends. **They / We** get on very well.
6. Make the best of your time while **they / you / it** still can as **it / she / he** passes so quickly.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the words below.

he her it me them him you it you it

1. There was someone before the window, but was dark, so I couldn't see who was.
2. A: Who set Rome on fire, Jack? B: I swear wasn't, ma'am.
3. We took Spiky to the vet yesterday since refused to eat anything for two days.
4. cannot see your capabilities if don't push to their limits, so do it!
5. Dave promised there won't be any problems this time, but I can't trust anymore.
6. Mum and I were both born on the 5th of December, so I'm a Sagittarius like

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the words below.

it her you he me she him it me

1. Dad and mum work at the same company, but since dad started earlier, has worked there much longer than has.
2. I asked to hand the report before he leaves the office for lunch.
3. We found amazing that a girl at her age should play the piano so well.
4. Grandma has knitted a jumper, but it's not quite my size.
5. I am fed up with cleaning the mess create all the time. Do something about
6. Sally still hasn't been able to make up mind whether she should quit his job or not.

POSSESSIVE CASE / POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES / POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive Case

► **Possessive case yapısı sahiplik durumunun isimlerle birlikte kullanılmasıdır. Bu durumda isimlerin sonuna (-'s) takısı eklenir.**

- I always find Jonathan's ideas quite interesting.

► **İsim çoğulsa, yani sonunda (-s) varsa yalnızca (') eklemek gerekir.**

- The travel agency is responsible for the passengers' luggage as well.

► **İsim çoğul, ancak düzensiz ise (-'s) eklenir.**

- You can find men's clothing and accessories on the second floor.

► **Bazı özel isimlerin sonunda (-s) bulunabilir. Bu durumda, özel isimlere mahsus olmak üzere, iyelik özelliği ismin sonuna hem (-'s) konularak hem de yalnızca (') eklenerek ifade edilebilir.**

- I looked for Louis's / Louis' name on the list, but I couldn't see it.

► **İki veya daha fazla kişinin ortak iyeliğini ifade etmek için (-s) son isme eklenir. Birden fazla kişinin ayrı ayrı iyeliği söz konusu ise her isme eklenir.**

- Dave and Janet's cat (ortak kedileri)
Dave's and Janet's cat (Her ikisinin de ayrı kedisi var.)

► **İyelik özelliği cansız varlıklarda genellikle 'of' ile verilir. Ancak, organizasyon isimleriyle (company, firm, ...) veya 'Britain, Asia, town, world, city, ...' gibi kelimelerle -'s de kullanılır.**

- **The balconies of all the houses** were decorated with beautiful flowers.
- In the morning, I was shocked to find that **all four tyres of my car** were flat.
- London's weather = the weather of London
- Germany's neighbours = the neighbours of Germany
- The country's resources = the resources of the country
- The world's treasures = the treasures of the world

► **(-'s) zaman sözcüklerinin yanı sıra süreç bildiren sözcük ve kalıplarla da kullanılır.**

- After a week's holiday in Saint Tropez, I was ready to go back to work.
- I have recently read the reviews of some of this year's movies.

Exercise 4

Complete the second sentence using the possessive case so that each pair has the same meaning.

1. I was surprised when they rejected the proposal made by Wendy.
It surprised me that they rejected
2. The drive from Istanbul to Ankara takes four hours.
It's a from Istanbul to Ankara.
3. The projects which Ceren and Bora prepared got the highest marks.
..... got the highest marks.
4. These are Mark and Liz, and this is their mother, Cybil.
Cybil is
5. I have no idea what brand this car is.
I do not know what is.
6. The angry man didn't give the children their ball back.
The angry man kept

Possessive Adjectives

► Önüne geldiği nesnenin kime ait olduğunu belirten iyelik sıfatlarıdır. İsim veya isim gruplarını niteler, tek başlarına anlamı yoktur. İyelik belirten -'s ekinin verdiği anlamı verir. Bu ifadelerle ilgili soru sormak gerekiyorsa soru kelimesi olarak 'whose' kullanılır.

- Pamela's essay was voted the best one. = **Her** essay was voted the best one.
- They are going to renew the students' desks = They are going to renew **their** desks.
- Motorists are expected to have **their** driving licence with them at all times.
- Our manager is looking forward to **her** retirement next month.

► Possessive adjectives, 'the, a/an, this, ...' gibi diğer belirleyicilerle (determiners) kullanılmaz.

- I am having a hard time getting used to ~~the~~ my new phone.

► Bir şeyin sözü geçen kişiye ait olduğunu vurgulamak için possessive adjective'lerden sonra 'own' kelimesi kullanılabilir. 'own' of ile beraber sahiplik anlamı vermek için de kullanılır.

- People who live in big cities have so many problems **of their own** that they can't stand listening to those of others.
- Will you please mind **your own** business instead of telling me what to do?

► Bir kişinin bir eylemi yardımsız veya yalnız başına yaptığını vurgulamak için 'on + possessive adjective + own' kalıbı kullanılır.

- Most children can't tie their shoelaces **on their own** until they are ten.

► Vücut organları aşağıda verilen örneklerdeki gibi durumlarda possessive adjectives ile kullanılmaz; 'the' belirteciyle ifade edilir.

- They hit him on **the** head with something hard and knocked him out.
- He accidentally shot his friend in **the** leg while they were hunting.

Possessive Pronouns

► 'Possessive pronouns'da 'possessive adjectives' gibi sözü geçen nesnenin kime ait olduğunu gösterir. Ancak ardından isim gelmez.

- Since Lisa's plan sounded better than **mine**, we decided to do **hers**.
- It could be true that their flat gets more sunshine than **ours** because it is on the other side.

► 'A, some, many, ...' gibi belirleyicilerden sonra gelen 'of' edatı ile 'possessive pronoun' kullanılır.

- Our maths teacher is an old friend of my mother's. / Our maths teacher is an old friend of **hers**.
- When Ted and I arrived at his house, we had got soaking wet in the rain, so I had to put on some clothes of **his**.
- Steve offered the girl sitting next to him some biscuits of **his** to start a conversation.

! Bazı durumlarda 'possessive pronoun' yerine 'object pronoun' kullanılabilir. Ancak bu durumda anlam değişir.

- I later found out that he secretly took a picture **of us** while we were talking. (bizim başkası tarafından çekilen fotoğrafımız)
- I later found out that he secretly took a picture **of ours** while we were talking. (bizim çektiğimiz fotoğrafı birinin gelip alması)
- We sold a picture **of ours** to a travel magazine. We had taken it in the Maldives. (bizim çektiğimiz bir fotoğraf)
- We sold a picture **of us** to a travel magazine. A photographer took it in the Maldives. (bizim başkası tarafından çekilen fotoğrafımız)

Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks with a suitable possessive adjective or possessive pronoun.

- A: Could I have charger again, please?
B: It seems you have lost again. You are so careless.
- A: This is a picture of Mike and sister.
B: No one would believe they are siblings, looking at appearance.
- A: Julia wants to change hair colour.
B: I know. She told me that she wanted it to be like She asked me for my hairdresser's address.
- A: The repair of washing machine may cost too much, so we should buy a new one.
B: The next door neighbours replaced last month.
- A: When I come back from a journey abroad, I always think is the best country in the world.
B: I can say the same from experience. You know I have been to quite a few countries too.
- A: Fiona says they are moving into a flat closer to her office.
B: Their current one is very close to her husband's office, so the new one will be closer to but farther from
A: Obviously.

Exercise 6

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

1. They are so obstinate. I wasted time trying to change idea. is so irritating.
2. These suitcases are not enough for luggage. We need more for
3. If haven't submitted application yet, please do so by five today.
4. need to have ID cards with, or else we can't cast a vote.
5. The kids have left bikes on the roadside, but are nowhere to be seen.
6. My friend, Simon, still lives with parents as he doesn't have a flat of own yet.
7. brother's phone is broken, so we are sharing today.
8. Please don't keep busy with interesting and endless questions. I am really pressed for time.
9. Our files are the same colour as those over there. To prevent from mixing up, we had better place right here.
10. Archaeologists have found an interesting artefact looking like a cup, but they have no idea about original purpose.
11. You have met Jack once before, but you may not be able to remember now.
12. Barbara keeps nagging me. I can't put up with anymore.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

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

► **Reflexive pronouns (dönüşlü zamirler), öznesi ve nesnesi aynı olan cümlelerde kullanılır. Öznenin yaptığı işten kendisinin etkilendiğini gösterir.**

- She has decided to reward **herself** with a piece of clothing for each pound she loses on her diet.
- The biggest mistake you make is that you really underestimate **yourself**.
- We were all aware that we had to prepare **ourselves** for the worst.

► **Özne ile nesnenin farklı olduğu durumlarda object pronoun kullanılır.**

- Though Greg's rank in the office is the same as Dan's, he considers **him** to be at a lower one. (him = Dan)
- Though Greg's rank in the office is the same as Dan's, he considers **himself** to be at a higher one. (himself = Greg)

! 'feel, dress, get up, concentrate, adapt, remember, stand up, wake up, move, hurry, get married, get tired, wash, shave, meet, rest, ...' gibi bazı fiillerle reflexive pronouns kullanılmaz.

- You shouldn't **feel** guilty for something you couldn't have stopped.

▶ **Ancak, eylemin güçlükle yapıldığını vurgulamak için yukarıdaki fiiller reflexive pronouns ile kullanılır.**

- When grandpa grew too old to **shave himself**, dad began to do it for him.

▶ **Reflexive pronouns 'by' ilgeciyle birlikte kullanıldığında eylemin yalnızca o kişi tarafından, yardım alınmadan yapıldığını vurgular.**

- Anne asked her husband if he really prepared the dinner table **by himself** because it was a first.
- You are supposed to do your homework **by yourself**, Ron. Stop asking for help.
- Once started, the machine runs **by itself** without the need for human intervention.

▶ **Bu zamirler vurgu amaçlı kullanılabilir. Böyle bir kullanımda 'bizzat' anlamı vardır.**

- The teacher **himself** told us that we could come to school in casual clothes tomorrow.
- Parents **themselves** should stay away from bad habits so that their children do so too.

▶ **Bu zamirler özneyi niteledikleri gibi nesneyi de niteleyebilir.**

- For a permission to hold such a big party at school, you need to ask the principal **herself**.
- We need the original documents **themselves**, and not the copies for the official procedures.

▶ **Reflexive pronouns bir ilgecin ardından kullanılabilir.**

- I am fed up with her admiration **for herself**. She is so conceited.
- The first step you should take if you want to succeed is to believe **in yourself**.

▶ **Ancak, cümledeki ilgeç yer belirtme amaçlı kullanılmışsa, 'reflexive pronouns' kullanılamaz, 'object pronouns' kullanılır.**

- A: There are so many difficulties **ahead of us** waiting to be solved.
B: You are right. We have no time to waste.
- When I asked for the bill at the restaurant, I realized that I did not have my wallet **with me**.

▶ **Bu zamirler aşağıdaki kalıplarla da kullanılır.**

- Everybody seemed to **enjoy themselves** at the party with great food and music.
- Some young people really don't know how to **behave themselves** on a public bus.
- **Help yourself** to some more snacks, please. I insist.

Exercise 7

Fill in the blanks with suitable reflexive pronouns.

1. How are you supposed to lose weight if you keep indulging with sweets.
2. Aunt Leslie is recovering fast. Now she can dress and eat all by
3. He shouldn't expect his child to behave differently if he has bad habits.
4. We are not against the idea of change, but we do not want to have it so quickly.
5. A: Peter usually needs a lot of encouragement to accomplish something.
B: Yes. He has almost no confidence in
6. A: Did you like the food offered at the reception?
B: Yes, actually so much that we made pigs of
7. A: Many young people find unemployed these days.
B: And those who can find one are not satisfied with it.
8. A: What don't you like about ?
B: The fact that I am extremely critical of Even about things that are not in my responsibility.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

- ▶ **'Demonstrative pronouns' işaret zamirleridir. Yakınıımızdaki nesnelere işaret ederken 'this' ve 'these', uzağıımızdaki nesnelere işaret ederken 'that' ve 'those' işaret zamirleri kullanılır.**
- ▶ **'This' ve 'that' tekil isimlerle, 'these' ve 'those' çoğul isimlerle kullanılır.**
 - **This** is my bedroom on the left, and **that** is yours on the right.
 - I like neither of the shoes. **These** look too formal while **those** look too cheap.
- ▶ **İşaret zamirleri cümlede özne ya da nesne durumunda bulunabilirler.**
 - **This** is the most ridiculous excuse I have ever heard in my whole life.
 - I don't believe **this**. You can't really have said such a ridiculous thing.

▶ Aşağıdaki durumlarda “this / these / that / those” kişiler için de kullanılabilir.

- **This** is one of my cousins, Cloe, and **that** is her husband over there.
- **Those** are all very close friends of mine. There is nothing I need to hide from them.

▶ ‘Demonstrative pronouns’ zaman için yakınlık ve uzaklık belirtmek amacıyla kullanılır.

- **This** is one cold winter we have had over the past three weeks!
- **Those** were the days my friend! We thought they’d never end, but they did.

▶ “Those”, “the people” ya da “the ones” anlamında, özellikle ‘relative clause’ yapısıyla birlikte kullanılır. Bu yapılarla ‘these’, ‘this’ ya da ‘that’ kullanılmaz.

- **Those** who work overtime are paid satisfactorily high salaries.

▶ “That of / those of”, cümlede daha önce bahsedilmiş bir ismi ya da isimleri yeniden tekrarlamamak için kullanılabilir. Tekil bir isim yerine “that of”, çoğul bir isim yerine “those of” yapısı kullanılır.

- The fuel consumption of a diesel car is always lower than **that of** a gasoline car.
- There are a number of reasons for the difference between the school success rates of girls and **those of** boys.

Exercise 8

Fill in the blanks with suitable demonstrative pronouns.

this that that these those

1. Girls' school grades are on average higher than of boys.
2. Adam's passport was in the handbag, but of his wife's was not.
3. feels so soft and expensive. Is it silk?
4. I am carrying to the fifth floor. I am so tired. Can you give me a hand with them?
5. What's over there? It looks like a vase.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Person	Thing	Place
everyone / everybody anyone / anybody someone / somebody no one / nobody	everything anything something nothing	everywhere anywhere somewhere nowhere

► 'Indefinite Pronouns' (Belgisiz zamirler) tekil fiille kullanılır.

- **Anyone** can freely express their opinions at the Speakers' Corner in Hyde Park in London.
- **Somebody** is waving at us over there. It's a woman. Do you know her?
- Grandma says **nothing** seems to excite her very much at her age.
- When we opened the door of the flat, we saw that **everywhere** was in a terrible mess.

► Şahıs gösteren belgisiz zamirler (everyone, someone ...) özne olarak kullanıldıklarında, bunlara gönderme yapan zamirler tekil ya da çoğul olabilir.

- When I entered the changing booth, I noticed that **someone** left **his** swimming trunks there.
- When we sat at an empty table, we noticed that **someone** left **her** handbag on one of the chairs.
- I couldn't get into my garage because **someone** had left **their** car at the entrance.

! 'Tag Questions' yapısı oluşturulurken şahıs gösteren belgisiz zamirler (everybody, anybody, ...) için her zaman 'they' zamiri; cansız varlıkları niteleyen belgisiz zamirler (something, nothing, ...) içinse 'it' zamiri kullanılır.

- At least theoretically, **everybody** can become the president, can't **they**?
- **No one** has any idea what's going on here, do **they**?
- **Something** is missing in this dish, isn't **it**?
- **Nothing** is greater than our love for each other, isn't **it**?

everyone, everybody, everything, everywhere

► 'Herkes, her şey, her yer' anlamına gelen bu zamirler, olumlu, olumsuz cümle ve sorularda kullanılabilir.

- They invited **everybody** to the wedding. All their friends and acquaintances were there.
- Not **everything** he said about himself was completely true. Some of it was wrong.
- She never forgets to buy a souvenir **everywhere** she travels.

someone, somebody, something, somewhere

► 'Birisi, bir şey, bir yer' anlamlarına gelen bu zamirler, genellikle olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.

- I could see that **someone** was hiding behind the curtain in the dark room.
- There is **something** under the sofa. I can't reach it. It is too far.
- He says he remembers her from **somewhere**, but he doesn't know where.

! Rica, teklif anlamları içeren veya olumlu yanıt almayı umduğumuz soru cümlelerinde 'something / someone' zamirleri kullanılabilir.

- Would you like **someone** to guide you on your tour?
- Do you want **something** to drink with your cake?

anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere

► Bu belgisiz zamirler sorularda ve olumsuz cümlelerde kullanıldıklarında 'hiç' anlamını verir. Bu bağlamda, özne olarak kullanılamazlar.

- As it has only been a few days since we moved to this street, we don't know **anyone** yet.
- I don't have **anything** against him. He is actually quite a nice guy like you.
- We didn't go **anywhere** for a holiday last year, but we will make up for it this year.

► Olumlu cümlelerde bu belgisiz zamirler 'herhangi bir' anlamında kullanılır.

- **Anyone** who speaks a little English can work as a waiter. It is not that difficult.
- I want you to know that you can call me on this number whenever you need **anything**.
- It doesn't matter where we have lunch. **Anywhere** is fine with me as long as it is not too far.

► 'anything', 'anybody' gibi yapılar olumsuz cümlelerde özne olarak kullanılamaz. Bunun yerine 'nothing', 'nobody' gibi zamirler kullanılır.

- **No one** can claim to know everything in a field. There will always be something new to learn.

! 'Any' ile oluşturulan zamirlerin if cümlelerinde özne olarak kullanımı da oldukça yaygındır.

- If **anything** urgent comes up, please inform me immediately about it.

no one, nobody, nothing, nowhere

▶ 'Hiç kimse', 'hiçbir şey', 'hiçbir yer' anlamına gelen bu zamirler yapı olarak olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır, ancak olumsuz anlam içerirler.

- They consider **no one** suitable for this job = They don't consider **anyone** suitable for this job.
- There is **nothing** we can criticize about her = There isn't **anything** we can criticize about her.
- The poor puppy had **nowhere** to go = The poor puppy didn't have **anywhere** to go.

▶ 'Nowhere' cümle başında kullanılırsa cümle devrik yapıda (inversion) olur.

- **Nowhere** have I seen such a beautiful flowerbed.

▶ 'Nobody', 'Nowhere', 'Nothing' ile başlayan bir cümlenin devamında 'any' ile başlayan zamirler kullanılabilir.

- **Nobody** here is allowed to do **anything** or go **anywhere** until further notice.

Indefinite Pronouns + else

▶ Bu kullanım, 'başka biri', 'başka bir şey', 'başka bir yer' anlamlarını verir.

- He went to the east but **everyone else** went to the west when they got lost in the forest.
- She is lying about it. I am sure there is **something else** that is bothering her.
- We spent the whole afternoon at a café. We went **nowhere else**.

Indefinite Pronouns + adjectives

▶ Belgisiz zamirlerle bir sıfat kullanılıyorsa, sıfat bu zamirden sonra kullanılır.

- Thank you for your interest but we need **someone more experienced** for this position.
- Have you noticed **anything strange** about this painting?
- Everybody thinks there isn't **anywhere more comfortable** than their home.

Exercise 9

Circle the correct word.

1. **Nobody** / **Anybody** has the ability to know what will happen in the future.
2. Something makes me think that nobody will believe **nothing** / **anything** we say.
3. There are a lot of people everywhere. **Anyone** / **No one** can walk through the crowd.
4. Everywhere **is** / **are** full of her memories. I miss her so much.
5. Mike has quarrelled with **everyone** / **somebody** I know. There isn't **no one** / **anybody** he hasn't.
6. Take me **anywhere** / **nowhere** you go. I can go everywhere with you.
7. Are you sure you have packed **anything** / **everything** / **something** for the holiday? I don't want to leave **something** / **anything** unpacked.
8. Is there **anywhere** / **everywhere** we can go tonight?
9. A: Rick is not suitable for the job of meeting the committee. Is there **someone** / **everybody** else in your office.
B: **Everybody** / **Someone** else is busy on Thursday.
10. A: Do you know where Minneapolis is?
B: It must be **anything** / **somewhere** in the North. I'm not sure.

both / (a) few / several / many

► Bu zamirler her zaman çoğul fiil ile kullanılır.

- There are two candidates for president, and **both** are equally likely to win the election.
- Millions of people buy lottery tickets, but very **few** actually learn a decent amount.
- The rescue team saved some of the mountaineers but **several** are still missing.
- People usually have one problem or two, but I have had **many** all my life.

all / most / some / any / none / half / the rest

► Bu zamirler sayılamayan (uncountable) isimlerin yerine kullanıldığında fiil tekil olur. Sayılabilen (countable) isimlerin yerine kullanıldığında ise fiil çoğul olur.

- **All** I remember about my uncle is the way he used to make me laugh with his jokes.
- There are many shops along this street, but **most** are closed after six o'clock.
- While **some** believe that aliens from outer space visit our planet regularly, others are quite sceptical about it.
- As a popular actor in his youth, he had fame and a lot of money, but he doesn't have **any** left now. / When he was a young and popular actor, he had fame and a lot of money, but **none** is left now.
- She ordered a pizza. As she wasn't very hungry, she ate a **half** for lunch, and **the rest** was for dinner.

Exercise 12

Circle the correct word.

1. She could only answer two out of ten questions, and **neither** / **either** was completely right.
2. I can't make a choice among the three cities of Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara to live. **Each** / **All** / **Either** has her own advantages and disadvantages., so I like them **both** / **all** / **any**.
3. A: Do you need me to buy any eggs?
B: No. We have more than **enough** / **many**. We don't need **several** / **few** / **any**.
4. With **any** / **few** exceptions to the rule, shops here stay open until seven, and **some** / **none** / **any** don't close even by ten.
5. A: Let's share the money equally. I get **half** / **all**, and you three get **several** / **most** / **the rest**.
B: That's so mean of you!
6. She has a lot of work to do, but she has accomplished **none** / **any** / **either** so far. **Each** / **Most** / **All** she does is criticise others.
7. It wasn't that they didn't have enough toys. They had **many** / **none** / **few** to play with, but they weren't willing to share even **one** / **either** / **each**.
8. A: What method do we use to solve such maths problems?
B: There are **several** / **none**. I will show you the easiest.

GENERIC PRONOUNS

one / you

► Bu zamirler 'genel olarak insanlar'dan söz ederken kullanılır.

- **One** never knows when luck will strike and things will improve.
- **You** get one for free if **you** buy three of this brand of coke.

! Bir konuyla ilgili genelleme yapıldığında insanlar için 'one' / 'you' zamirleri kullanılırken, belirli bir durum söz konusu olduğunda bu zamirler kullanılamaz.

- **One / You / We** come across these cheap brands everywhere.
- **Someone** inquired if you were available when you were in the meeting.

► Özne durumunda kullanılan 'one' zamirine gönderme yapılmak istendiğinde 'he', 'him', 'his', 'himself' kullanımı resmî olmayan dilde daha yaygındır.

- **One** should often surprise **one's** friends with small gifts. (formal)
- **One** should respect others as **he** would like to be respected. (informal)
- **One** should respect others in the way **one** expects others to respect one. (formal)

they

► Genelleme yapmak için kullanılır, fakat bu kullanımda tüm insanlardan değil belli bir grubun üyelerinden (polis, devlet, yetkililer vb.) söz edilir.

- **They** have diverted the traffic from the roads where the marathon race will be held.
- **They** are going to introduce a new educational system next year.

! They say / think / believe...yapısı kullanıldığında 'they' zamiri genel olarak insanlara gönderme yapmaktadır.

- **They** claim that the sunken continent Atlantis was technologically developed.

we

► Bir fikri kişisellikten çıkarmak ve daha genel olarak ifade etmek için 'I' yerine 'we' kullanılır.

- **We** should urgently start to use cleaner and recyclable sources of energy.

Exercise 13

Circle the correct word.

1. **One / We / They** say we will soon solve all the mysteries of the human brain, but I doubt it.
2. **You / One / Someone** must have enough patience if **one / she** wants to learn to play an instrument.
3. **One / Someone** went away with my coat, but I'm sure **one / they** did it by mistake.
4. **We / They** can solve this kind of questions using an alternative way, but it is longer, so it is rarely preferred.
5. **We / They / You** grow a lot of rice in tropical countries, and **one / they** consume it as staple food.
6. Since it is more complex, **we / they / one**, humans, learn to speak properly later than **we / one / they** walk.

SUBSTITUTION

one / ones

▶ **'One' sayılabilir tekil ismin yerine, 'ones' sayılabilir çoğul ismin yerine kullanılır.**

- This is a very hard math question to solve. Is there an easy **one** to start with?
- As it was not practical to put real trees on the stage, they used plastic **ones** instead.

▶ **'A/an, my/your..., some, any, both' ve sayıların hemen arkasından 'one / ones' kullanılmaz. Ancak arada bir sıfat varsa 'one / ones' kullanılabilir.**

- As most of the people on the bus were standing, we decided to wait for **the next one**.
- This room is quite small for our group. We need **a bigger one** for our dinner.
- Can I try on those shoes over there? **The black ones** next to the previous ones.

▶ **'This, that, these, those, each, other, another, which', 'the + adjective' yapısı ya da superlative adjective'den sonra 'one / ones' kullanılabilir ancak zorunlu değildir.**

- All three colour pairs look fine, but **this (one)** looks a bit better than the others.
- We come across thousands of people in the street that look ordinary to us, but you can be sure that **each (one)** has an interesting story to tell.
- I am so fed up with his bad jokes that I can't stand listening to **another (one)**.
- There are only chicken and lentil soups as a starter. **Which (one)** do you prefer?

▶ **Bu zamirler 'relative clause' yapısıyla da yaygın olarak kullanılır.**

- A: Which brand of perfume do you think is better?
B: **The one** I tested first smells much better.
- People consider the Brits to be snobbish, but **the ones** I met were quite modest and friendly.

one or it

► ‘One’ bir nesneden genel olarak söz ederken, ‘it’ ise daha önceden tanımlanmış belirli bir nesneye gönderme yapılırken kullanılır.

- These cookies taste really awesome. Would you like to have **one**?
- The battery of my phone dies very quickly. I need to replace **it**.

one of

► ‘One of’ yapısından sonra çoğul bir isim gelir. Bu çoğul ismin başına ‘the, my, those, ...’ gibi bir belirleyici gelmesi zorunludur. ‘One of’ yapısından sonraki özne-fiil uyumuna dikkat edilmelidir. Bu yapıdan sonraki fiil tekil olmalıdır.

- Banu often mentions the fact that **one of her ancestors** had a high rank in the Ottoman army.
- Most modern cars give a warning signal when **one of the doors** is not closed properly.

Exercise 14

Fill in the blanks with 'one, ones, the one, the ones'.

1. Instead of bringing plates, forks and spoons from home, we can use plastic
2. Our planet faces a few challenges and global warming is the most serious
3. They have a pool in their garden just like in ours, but it is a different shape.
4. She had two balloons in her hands; a red and a blue
5. I went through the old pictures in the folder, deleting I no longer needed.
6. There are two sources of energy: environmentally friendly and those that are not.

FORMS OF ‘OTHER’

another

► Sıfat veya zamir olarak tekil isimlerle birlikte kullanılır. ‘Bir diğeri’, ‘bir başkası’ anlamına gelir.

- There is no need to be nervous. If you fail this test, you can take **another** a week later.
- This piece of cake is enough for me. **Another** will definitely be too much. Thank you.

! ‘another’ zamiri zaman, mesafe, para miktarı ifade eden sözcüklerle kullanılabilir ve ‘daha’ anlamına gelir. Ardından gelen sözcük çoğul olur.

- The next fuel station was **another** five kilometres away, and we were worried that it would have run out by then. (five kilometres more)
- As they were going to chip in for a present for their teacher, Max asked his father for **another** two dollars of pocket money. (two dollars more)
- We can't wait for even **another** two minutes. We are already late for fifteen minutes. (two more minutes)

other

► **iki ya da daha fazla özne veya nesneden söz ederken kullanılır. Cümle içinde asla zamir olarak yer alamaz. Ardından çoğul bir isim gelir.**

- He is very shy and tends to act quite weird when **other people** are around.
- You can't get different results if you do not try **other ways** of doing something.

Bu yapı 'some', 'any', 'no', 'every' gibi belirleyiciler ile yaygın bir şekilde kullanılır.

- Let's try to find **some other words** to make this sentence sound more formal.
- I'm busy on Tuesday. It will be better if we meet **some other day**.
- It's a small town, so don't expect to do **any other activities** here.
- Dad doesn't allow me to have **any other pet**, only a hamster.
- There should be **no other files** in this folder. Just the ones here.
- **No other** time is more suitable for the occasion than this Saturday.

others

► **'Diğerleri' anlamında sadece zamir olarak kullanılabilir.**

- While some people welcome tourists, **others** think tourism does a lot of harm to local lifestyle.

the other

► **Belirli sayıdaki kişi veya nesnelere söz ederken sona veya geri kalanı ifade etmek için 'diğer', 'diğeri' anlamında kullanılır. Ardından tekil veya çoğul isim gelebilir.**

- They are actually twins, but one is tall and slim while **the other twin** is short and fat.
- Ours played much better than **the other team**, but we lost five to three.
- I keep the books that I frequently use on this bookshelf and **the other ones** in a box in the attic.

'the other day' geçmiş zamanı ifade eder.

- When I saw Lloyd **the other day**, he seemed quite upset about something, but he wouldn't tell me what it was.

the others

► **Belirli sayıdaki kişi veya nesnelere söz ederken sona veya geri kalanları ifade etmek için 'diğerleri' anlamında kullanılır. Sadece zamir olarak kullanılabilir, ardından isim gelmez.**

- I only knew Rose among the people at the table. I had no idea who **the others** were.
- We will be tidying the flat after the party when **the others** are gone.

each other / one another

► Çoğunlukla anlamca aynıdırlar ve aynı şekilde kullanılırlar. Ancak, 'each other' genellikle iki kişiyi, 'one another' ise daha büyük bir grubu ifade eder.

- Peter and Anne haven't talked to **each other** since they quarrelled last month.
- They cannot stand **one another**, and they never hesitate to express this.

! 'each other / one another' kullanımı, 'themselves / ourselves / yourselves' kullanımıyla karıştırılabilir.

'each other / one another', 'birbirlerini / birbirimizi / birbirinizi', 'birbirlerine / birbirimize / birbirinize'; 'themselves / ourselves / yourselves' ise 'kendilerini / kendimizi / kendinizi', 'kendilerine / kendimize / kendinize' anlamında kullanılır.

- In their old age, couples need **each other** more than they do in their young age.
(Yaşlandıklarında çiftler birbirlerine gençken duyduklarından daha fazla ihtiyaç duyarlar.)
- People who do not respect **themselves** should not expect it from others.
(Kendilerine saygı duymayan insanlar bunu başkalarından beklememeli.)

Exercise 15

Fill in the blanks with a reflexive pronoun or each other / one another.

1. You two can achieve more if you help more instead of trying to do everything by
2. The ducklings were a cute sight. There were so many of them, and they were following in a single line.
3. We found in the middle of nowhere with no fuel in the car.
4. People used to get so fascinated when they saw on a TV screen back in 1980s. They felt as if they became famous.
5. As no one in the class knew, it was very quiet during the breaks in the first week of the school.
6. You are not being funny, Brian. You are only making a clown of behaving like that. Stop it, please.

every other

► 'İki günde/haftada vb. bir' anlamına gelir.

- I sold my car when it started to break down almost **every other day**.
(I sold my car when it started to break down almost every second day, not every day)
- He tends to go to the barber's for a haircut **every other week**.
(He tends to go to the barber's for a haircut every second week, not every week)

one after another / one after the other

► Bu ifadeler 'sırayla', 'teker teker' anlamını verir.

- During an evacuation, people should walk through the building **one after another**.
- As I found the game too easy to play, I could pass all the levels quickly **one after the other**.

Exercise 16

Fill in the blanks with the words below.

another other others the other the others
each other one after another one after the other every other

1. Only half of the students got a passing degree. failed.
2. We can't get anywhere if we keep blaming for failures. We do have our share in them too.
3. The nearest city to here is two hundred kilometres away, so we had better stop over for the night.
4. It has almost become a routine now. We go to the cinema roughly week.
5. I was the next in the queue. There were no people waiting before me.
6. Don't try to do all the jobs at once. Do them
7. Dave took a sick leave day, but he is back now.
8. If you like the hotel, we can stay here for week.
9. Bruce and Phil kept talking to during the lesson and made the teacher angry.
10. If you want to buy the premium version of this car, you will have to pay ten thousand pounds.
11. bulb in the house had blown out. They urgently needed to be replaced.
12. During the absence of the teacher, some of the kids were scribbling on the board while were running in the classroom.
13. Can I have one over there? This sharpener doesn't sharpen well.
14. I'm afraid we can't meet this weekend. time, perhaps.
15. I am in the office Monday through Wednesday. I am free on days.
16. Make sure the kids leave the classroom Tell them not to rush.

DETERMINERS

Introduction

► İsmi başına gelerek onu niteleyen ve onun diğer isimlerden ayırt edilmesini sağlayan 'the, a/an, this, my, another' gibi sözcüklere 'determiners' (belirteçler) denir. İsmi önünde bir sıfat varsa, belirteçler bu sıfatın önüne gelirler; sıfat ile ismi arasında yer almazlar.

- a new car
- my left hand
- those tall trees
- the old house
- an old man
- this question
- Sue's handbag
- the Moon

Determiners

Definite and Indefinite articles

the, a, an

Demonstratives

this, that, these, those

Possessives

my, your, his, her, its, our, their, Mary's ...

Difference words

other, another ...

Article

The Indefinite Article: A / An

► İngilizcede sayılabilen ve tekil olan isimler tek başlarına kullanılmazlar. Bunların başına belirteçler getirilir. Söz konusu olan sıradan bir varlıksa, bir tanım veriliyorsa ya da ilk kez bahsedilecekse belirteç olarak 'a / an' kullanılır.

- Richard is **a** dentist, and he has practised his job for thirty years.
- **A** whisk is a cooking utensil used to beat ingredients.
- She was sitting on her father's shoulders and waving **a** flag.

► İsim sesli harfle başlıyorsa 'an', sessiz bir harfle başlıyorsa 'a' kullanılmalıdır. Ancak, bu kural sözcüğün yazımına göre değil, sesletimine göre uygulanır.

- Everybody burst into a laughter when Mike told **a** very funny joke.
- A Mushroom is neither **an** animal nor a plant.
- In most private schools, students must wear **a** uniform at all times.
- I cannot agree with you about Sam being **an** honest man.

a high building but **an** honourable person
an unhappy boy but **a** universal fact
an English woman but **a** European tourist
an only child but **a** one-time opportunity

Use Of 'A / An'

Sayılabilen tekil isimlerle 'bir' anlamında	I could see only a table and a chair in the room.
Bir nesneden ilk kez söz ederken	There is a car in the street. It looks new.
Herhangi bir şeyden bahsederken	As he is bald, he doesn't need a comb.
Bir türü temsilen o türün bir üyesinden söz ederken	A crow can live for more than 50 years in the wild.
'What' ve 'such' ile yapılan ünlem cümlelerinde	It was such an exciting movie. What an incredible story it is!
Fiyat, hız, birim belirtirken	The apples cost two liras a kilo. That sports car can do 300 km an hour. This cloth costs two pounds a metre.
Bir olayın sıklığını belirtirken	You should brush your teeth three times a day.
'100, 1000, 1000000, ...' sayıları ifade edilirken	I told you a hundred times to stay away from him.
Meslek tanıtırken	Jamie wants to be a pilot.
Bazı hastalık isimleriyle	I have had a backache for days.
Tanınmayan bir kişiden ismiyle söz ederken, '.... adında biri' anlamında	The young man is looking for a Mr Norris.
Sayılamayan isimlerle bir ölçü biriminin vurgulandığı durumlarda	When we say a coffee, we mean a cup of coffee.
Kesir gösteren bazı ifadelerle	Only a quarter of the surface of the Earth is land.
Bir kişiyi ya da nesneyi tanımlarken	A corkscrew is a tool which we use to open a bottle.

The Definite Article: The

► Daha önce sözü edilmiş bir şeyden bahsederken

- I can see a man and a boy in the car. **The** boy must be his son.

► Konuşanların her ikisinin de bildiği bir şeyden söz edilirken

- I found your missing T-shirt in **the** bed when I was cleaning **the** room.

► Adı geçen isim herhangi bir şekilde belirli hale gelmişse

- Our company is moving to **the new building** next month.
- Do you know **the man in the brown suit**, by any chance?
- Only two of the students could answer **the question which the teacher asked**.

► Soyad kullanarak aile bireylerinin tümünden söz ederken (Bu durumda fiil daima çoğul halde kullanılır.)

- **The Millers** are considering moving out of this town next month.

► Sıfat ve zarflarla birlikte 'superlative' yapısı kullanıldığında

- You can find **the cheapest** accommodation in the hotels in India.
- **The most expensive hotel** is located in New York.

► **Sıfatlarla birlikte o özelliği taşıyan tüm bir grubu belirtirken**

- The municipality is planning to build a shelter for **the homeless**.

► **Sıra sayıları ile birlikte**

- Only an idiot makes the same mistake for **the third** time.

► **Kimden söz edildiği belli olan durumlarda ünvanlarla birlikte**

- **The doctor who treated my father** is a famous surgeon.

► **Okul, üniversite, hapisane ve hastane gibi kelimeler, cümlede işlevlerinin dışında bir bina ya da bir nesne olarak kullanılıyorsa**

- We visited my aunt at **the** hospital right after the operation yesterday.
- There are always some boys playing football at **the** school playground.

► **İcatlardan söz ederken**

- Everybody knows that **the** light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.

► **Müzik aletleriyle**

- Few people have the skill required to learn to play **the** violin like a virtuoso.

► **Bir ülke birden fazla bölgeden oluşuyorsa**

- There are hundreds of thousands of people with Turkish origin in **the** Netherlands.
- **The** United States of America is composed of 50 states.

► **Birleşik yapılanmalarla**

- **The** WHO was founded on the 7th of April, 1948.

► **Nehir, deniz, okyanus, boğaz, kanal ve akarsu isimleriyle**

- **The** Pacific Ocean gets its name from the fact that it is calmer than **the** Atlantic Ocean.
- **The** Yangtze River is the longest in China.
- Anchovy from **the** Black Sea is considered to taste better than others.
- **The** Corinth Canal separates the Greek mainland from the Peloponnese.

► **Birden fazla ülkenin oluşturduğu bölge isimleriyle**

- **The** Indian subcontinent consists of seven countries: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and the Maldives.

► **Yön gösteren kelimelerle**

- **The south** of Turkey receives the highest number of tourists in the country.

► **Takımda, sıradağ ve göl gruplarından söz ederken**

- **The Swiss Alps** are notorious for the frequent avalanches.
- New Guinea is the largest member of **the Pacific islands**.
- There are 35,000 small islands inside **the Great Lakes**.

▶ Gazete isimleriyle

- **The New York Times** is a newspaper with worldwide influence and readership.

! • *Vogue*, the popular British fashion magazine, has been published since 1916.

▶ Gemi isimleriyle

- **The Queen Mary** was designed to regain the former British glory on the seas.

▶ 'only' kelimesinin sıfat olarak kullanıldığı durumlarda

- **The only** survivor of the crash was a two-year-old child.

▶ 'same' kelimesiyle

- The meaning of this sense is essentially **the same** as the other one.

▶ On yıllık dönemlerden söz ederken

- It was during **the sixties** that the pop genre in music started and spread worldwide.

▶ Eserler ya da tarihi yerlerle

- **The Hagia Sophia** is the most important Byzantine structure in the whole history.

▶ Tek varlıklar ya da nesnelere

- **The Sun** is actually only one of the billions of stars in the Milky Way galaxy.

▶ Bir türü tanımlarken

- **The Van cat** is famous for having different colours in each of its eyes.

▶ Tanınan bir kişiden söz ederken özel isimlerle birlikte

- What has become of **the Norman** from high school who used to be a real nerd?

▶ Çöl adlarından söz ederken

- Although it is a desert, **the Gobi Desert** is rich with wildlife.

▶ Müzelerle

- **The Vatican Museums** serve to share works and objects from the Renaissance.

▶ Bütün bir ulusu ifade etmek için

- **The French** are best known for their food, their arts and their love of freedom.

▶ 'cinema, theatre, radio' kelimeleri ile

- Although it has existed for over a century, **the cinema** has not replaced **the theatre**.
- There was great music on **the radio**, so I didn't feel bored during the journey.

Breakfast, lunch ve dinner ile 'article' kullanılmaz.

- You may skip **lunch**, but you should never neglect to have **breakfast** first thing in the morning.
- I do not know what to cook for **dinner**? Do you have any idea?

Ancak bu sözcüklerden önce bir sıfat kullanılmışsa 'a/an', belli bir kahvaltı, öğle yemeği ya da akşam yemeğinden bahsediliyorsa 'the' kullanılır.

- Our manager places great importance to **the lunch** we are going to have with our partners.

Televizyon izlediğimizi ya da izlediğimiz programları kastediyorsak, television ile 'the' kullanılmaz.

- There used to be better programmes on **television** when I was a kid.
- I consider it a waste of time to watch **television** for so many hours.

Ancak televizyondan cihaz olarak bahsediyorsak 'the' kullanılır.

- **The television set** is allocated a special place in every home.

No Article (Zero Article)

Nouns Used with No Article

► Tekil ülke isimleriyle

- After he stayed in **France** for five years, he came back to live in Turkey.

- **The United Kingdom** is a term that includes Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

► Şehir, eyalet ve kıtalarla

- Foreigners often mistake **Istanbul** for the capital of Turkey.

► Sokak, cadde ve bulvar isimleriyle

- She lived in **Hope Street** for a couple of years before she moved into this neighbourhood.

► Kişi adlarıyla birlikte ünvanlar kullanılırken

- **Dr Morris Willis** is expected to give a lecture on a new surgery process tomorrow.

► Lisanlardan söz ederken

- It won't be difficult to learn **French** if you already speak **Spanish** or **Italian**.

- **The Chinese language** lacks all kinds of inflections; the words do not take any suffixes or prefixes.

► **Kavramlar tanımlanırken**

- In any parliamentary system, it is only the parliament that is responsible for **legislation**.

► **Bilim dallarından söz ederken**

- The laws of **quantum physics** are totally different from what we are familiar with.

► **Derlerden söz ederken**

- **Geography** has always been one of my favourite subjects at high school.

► **Günler ve aylardan söz ederken**

- She is not available on **Sundays** and **Mondays** as they are her off days.

► **Oyun ve spor dallarıyla birlikte**

- Playing **basketball** at young age is commonly believed to make one grow taller.

► **Soyut isimlerle**

- **Love** and **knowledge** only grow when they are shared.

► **Okul, üniversite gibi isimleri amaçlarına uygun biçimde kullanırken**

- Students in South Korea have to stay in **school** until 10 pm on weekdays.

► **Ulaşım şekillerinden söz ederken**

- If we travel by **bus** instead of by **car**, it will help protect the environment.

► **'space' kelimesi 'uzay' anlamında kullanılıyorsa**

- There is no air pressure in **space**, that's why astronauts wear a special suit.

Exercise 17

Circle the correct option.

1. I need **a** / - hammer and **a** / - nail to hang this painting on - / **the** wall.
2. **The** / - Nile played **the** / **an** important role for **an** / **the** / - economy of **the** / - ancient Egypt.
3. **The** / - Britain owes much of her current wealth to **the** / - Queen Victoria, who ruled it for most of **the** / - 19th century.
4. **The** / - Himalayas separate **the** / - India from **the** / - Asia.
5. There is **a** / - rumour that **a** / - monster lives in **the** / - Lake Van.
6. **The** / - committee voted for **a** / **the** / - urgent measure with **a** / **an** / - unanimous vote.
7. As he stayed for three months in - / **the** hospital after **the** / **a** / - operation, he had to repeat - / **the** whole year.
8. **The** / - / **A** Wisdom is different from **the** / - / **a** knowledge, and you can only get it with - / **the** / **an** age.
9. It's **a** / **an** / **the** hours' drive from here to the nearest big city, and it's not **a** / **the** / - comfortable one because **a** / **an** / **the** road is in **a** / **an** / **the** bad condition.
10. A: When did you say you were planning to invite - / **the** Wilsons for - / **the** dinner?
B: On **a** / **the** / - Sunday. It could be this or **a** / **the** / - next one.
11. **A** / **The** / - Kangal dog is **a** / **the** / - large and powerful shepherd dog from **a** / **the** / - central Turkey.
12. You can't visit **a** / **the** / - Louvre in **a** / **the** / - day. **A** / **The** / - number of **a** / **the** / - objects on **a** / **the** / - display is around 380,000.

Demonstratives

this, that, these, those

- ▶ **'Pronouns' konusunda işaret zamirleri (demonstrative pronouns) başlığı altında incelediğimiz 'this, that, these, those', aynı zamanda isimden önce işaret sıfatı olarak da kullanılır ve 'determiner' (belirteç) işlevi görür.**
 - **This** painting is a famous work by the Dutch artist Rembrandt.
- ▶ **İşaret sıfatları mesafenin anlaşılmasında da rol oynayabilir.**
 - Will you please put **this** chair near **that** table over there?
 - How many times do I have to tell you that **these** books here belong on **those** shelves there?
 - Who would believe that **this** man was once a popular and handsome actor?
 - I do not think you know **those** people who are talking to Carlos.
- ▶ **İsmin önünde bir sıfat varsa, diğer tüm belirteçlerde olduğu gibi, 'this, that, these, those' da sıfattan önce kullanılır.**
 - What is **that strange** thing you are holding in your hand?
 - For whom are **these beautiful** flowers, Albert?

Exercise 18

Circle the correct word.

1. **This / These** pair of glasses is not mine. **It / They** must be yours.
2. I would like to try on **this / that / these / those** pink blouse over there?
3. I think you forgot to water **this / that / these / those** flowers at the other window.
4. **This / That / These / Those** difficult times will soon be over. Believe me!
5. **That / Those** jeans appear to be better quality. So you should buy **it / them**.
6. **This / That / These / Those** key over here must be yours. Don't leave **it / them** here.

Possessives

► **iyelik sıfatları (my, your, his, her, its, our, their) belirteç işlevi de görür.**

- People usually waste **their** time regretting about the past or worrying about the future.

► **İsimlerin iyelik eki ('s) almış hali de bir belirteç görevi görür.**

- I have to admit that I really like **Kevin's** new hairstyle.

Exercise 19

Circle the correct word.

1. **Your / Yours** term project is the same as **my / mine**, so we can prepare them together.
2. **She / Her** is no relative of **her / hers**. **Her / Hers / Their** surnames are only coincidentally the same.
3. **Their / Theirs** can never be a match for **our / ours** team. **We / Our** will have an easy time playing against **their / them**.
4. **His / He's** point of view slightly differs from **you / your / yours**, but on the whole, they are very similar.
5. When I set **my / mine** mind on something, I have to buy **its / it / it's**, no matter what **its / it's / it** price is.
6. The aim of the game is to get as many of **theirs / their / it's / them** balls while losing as few of **us / ours / our / your** as possible.

► 'Other, another, the other ...' gibi sözcükler de belirteç işlevi görürler.

- We need to find **another** name for our new product.
- I guess it will be better if we sit at **the other** table. It is near the window.
- Some people prefer a holiday at the seaside while **others** like to have an adventurous one.

Exercise 20

Circle the correct word.

1. **Another / The others / The other / Others** brands are much more expensive than this one.
2. Some animals hunt by day while **others / other / the others / another** ones are nocturnal.
3. Most children play on tablets or computers, and they don't want **another / other / others** toys.
4. If Monday doesn't suit you, we could have the meeting **other / another / the others** day.
5. These will not be enough on the journey; I should take some **other / others / another** books too.
6. Just carry this small bag and leave **others / the others / other**. I can handle them.

Exercise 21

Fill in the blanks with the words below. You won't use any of them for two of the blanks.

much	the one	yourself	ones	anyone	they
enough	it	each other	nothing	no	others
mine	a	your	these	it	hers

1. in our universe is actually calm and static as seems.
2. say life starts at 40 and that you are more at peace with in your 40ies.
3. I've already had arguments with them, and I don't want to have any
4. people who speak Romance language find it easy to learn Spanish.
5. There is need to make such a fuss about it! It could happen to
6. Will you please put books on the floor away. is a real mess in room.
7. We do not have time left till five o'clock. We should really hurry.
8. Since our phones looked identical, I took, and she took by mistake.
9. We didn't know before the party, but we soon became good friends.
10. I love apples, especially green Can I have over there?

QUANTIFIERS

Introduction

▶ Quantifiers, isimleri miktar veya sayı bakımından niteleyen sözcüklerdir.

- **Three** tables, **a little** time, **a lot of** sugar, ...

▶ İsimden önce kullanılan 'quantifier'lar, ismin tekil veya çoğul durumuna göre yüklem alır.

- **Each** applicant is given a number showing the order of application.
- **Many children** do hardly any activities, so they become obese.
- **Several flights** were delayed because of the thick fog this morning.

▶ Bir 'quantifier' ve ismin arasında 'the, this, my, Tom's ...' gibi bir belirleyici varsa, 'quantifier' ile birlikte 'of' kullanılır.

- **Some items in the shop** fell off the shelves during the earthquake.
Some of the items in the shop fell off the shelves during the earthquake.
- **Most people** pay by credit card these days.
Most of the people pay by credit card these days.

Quantifiers Used with or without 'Of'

Ardından bir isim geldiğinde daima 'of' ile kullanılanlar	a lot of / lots of / plenty of / a (large) number of / a couple of / a (great) amount of / a great deal of / a good deal of / a large quantity of / the majority of / none of
'of' almayanlar	no / every / a great many / a good many / whole
Genele gönderme yapan bir isimle kullanıldığında 'of' almayan, belirli bir isimle kullanıldığında 'of' alanlar	some / any / much / many / a few / few / a little / little / several / either / neither / each / enough
Belirlenmiş bir isimle kullanıldığında hem 'of' ile hem de 'of' almadan kullanılabilenler	all (of) / both (of) / half (of)

- **None of the shops** in this street sell the brand of jeans I want to buy.
- **No student** is allowed to bring a dictionary to the exam tomorrow.
- The little girl seems to like **neither doll** very much.
The little girl seems to like **neither of the dolls** very much.
- There is free food and drinks for **all guests** throughout their stay at the hotel.
There is free food and drinks for **all (of) the guests** throughout their stay at the hotel.
- We only need **a couple of** days to renovate **the whole** flat.

Exercise 22

Fill in the blanks with 'of' where necessary.

1. A good many books have so far been written on Holocaust.
2. Both Germany and France played a big part in the formation of the European Union.
3. Liz didn't show up for several weeks after she broke up with Steve.
4. A large number asteroids pose a real threat to life on our planet.
5. I don't need to worry about accommodation in the USA as a few my relatives live there.
6. So far, we have had no reliable information on the latest development from authorities.
7. The door and the window are both locked, so we can use neither them.
8. Unfortunately, most the movies on TV contain some violence.

► Bazı quantifier'lar yalnızca sayılabilen tekil isimlerle (book, apple, ...), bazıları yalnızca sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle (books, apples, ...), bazıları yalnızca sayılamayan isimlerle (coffee, information, ...), bazıları ise hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır. Buna göre 'quantifiers' aşağıdaki gibi gruplandırılabilir:

Quantifiers with Countable and Uncountable Nouns

sayılabilen tekil isimlerle kullanılanlar	each / every / either / neither / many a
sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle kullanılanlar	some / any / no / a lot of / lots of / plenty of / enough / all / most / none / half / a large quantity of / a vast quantity of / many / a few / few / a large number of / a great number of / a great many / a good many / a number of / several / a couple of / a (the) majority of / both / neither of / either of / each of / every one of
sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılanlar	some / any / no / a lot of / plenty of / enough / all / most / none / half / a large quantity of / a vast quantity of / much / little / a little / a great amount of / a large amount of / a great deal of / a good deal of

some

► 'Bazı / birkaç / biraz' anlamına gelen 'some', hem sayılamayan isimlerle hem de sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle birlikte kullanılır. Belirli bir isimle kullanıldığında 'of' kelimesi alır.

- There were **some small grammar mistakes** in your essay.
- I have just realized that we need **some flour** for the cake.
- Drivers cannot see **some of the road signs** because of the trees.

► Genel olarak olumlu ve düz cümlelerde kullanılan 'some,' teklif ya da ricada bulunmak için kullanıldığında soru cümlelerinde de yer alır.

- Would you like to have **some** orange juice with your pizza?
- Can I offer you **some** advice about the business world?
- Could you please bring me **some** lemonade? I am so thirsty.

► Sayılarla birlikte kullanıldığında 'some', o sayının yüksek olduğunu vurgular.

- There are **some five hundred residents** in this neighbourhood.

► 'of' kelimesiyle birlikte kullanıldığı zaman isimden önce bir belirteç (the, this, my, ...) gelir.

- The watermelon lost **some of its flavour** because I had forgotten to put it in the fridge.
- Can you please peel **some of these apples** and put them on the plates for me?

! 'Some' kelimesi bazen, sayılabilen bir isimle birlikte kullanılsa da, o isim tekil olarak ifade edilir. Bu durumda 'some' tek bir nesnenin içeriğinden söz etmektedir.

- **Some of the speeches** at the conference were too boring to listen.
- **Some of the speech** she gave at the conference was interrupted a few times.

► 'Some' ile birlikte kullanılacak sözcük önceden belirtildiyse, tekrar o ismin kullanılmasına gerek olmadığı için, 'some' tek başına kullanılabilir.

- I have some extra snacks with me. I can give you **some** if you like.

! 'Some days' ve 'someday' anlamca birbirinden farklıdır; 'some days' bazı günler anlamına gelirken, 'someday', 'gelecekte bir gün' anlamında kullanılır.

- You don't understand me now, but **someday** you will be saying the same thing.
- It is quite normal that we feel sad **some days** and happy on others.

any

▶ **'Any' olumsuz ve soru cümleleriyle kullanıldığında 'hiç' anlamına gelir.**

- I don't see **any** reason why we should leave so early in the morning.
- Do you have **any** problems with working at some weekends?

▶ **'Any', yapı bakımından olumlu bir cümlede yer alması koşuluyla 'herhangi bir' anlamında kullanılabilir. Bu durumda cümleye olumlu bir anlam katar.**

- **Any** type of pasta goes well with this meat dish.
- You can serve this meat dish with **any** type of pasta.
- We were allowed to choose **any** subject to write the essay.

▶ **İsmin başında başka bir belirleyici (the, this, my, ...) veya isim yerine bir zamir (it, them, ...) olduğunda, 'any of' ya da 'any one of' kullanılır.**

- It seems they did not like **any (one) of his ideas**.
- He has no memories of his childhood. He does not remember **any of them**.

▶ **'Anyone' yalnızca insanlar için kullanılırken, 'any one', hem insanlar hem de cansız varlıklar için kullanılır.**

- Can we start with **any (one) of the questions**, Miss?
- Can **anyone** give me a hand with this table? I need to move it there.

▶ **'Any' ile kullanılacak olan isimden daha önce söz edilmişse, 'any' tek başına da kullanılabilir.**

- I would surely lend you some money, but I myself do not have **any** right now.

no

▶ **'No', 'not any' ile aynı anlamdadır. Olumlu cümle yapısıyla kullanılır ama anlamı olumsuzdur. 'No', sayılabilen tekil ve çoğul isimlerle ve sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılabilir.**

- There is **no** point in commenting about it. = There isn't **any** point in commenting about it.
- I can see **no** buttons on this coffee machine. How do you operate it?
- An electric car uses **no** power when it is going downhill.

▶ **'No', aynı anda bir cümlenin hem öznesi hem de nesnesi olarak kullanılamaz. 'No' cümlede özne olarak yer aldığı anda 'any' nesne görevinde kullanılabilir.**

- **No** dogs are allowed in **any** of the shops along this shopping street.

▶ **'Not any' ifadesi genel olarak bir cümlenin öznesi olarak kullanılmaz; bunun yerine 'no' tercih edilir. Ancak bazı ifadelerde vurgu amacıyla 'not any' görülebilir.**

- **No traffic** is allowed in this street after six o'clock.
- **Not any traffic** is allowed in this street after six o'clock.

► 'No', 'of' ile birlikte kullanılmaz. Bu durumda aynı anlamı vermek için 'none of' tercih edilir. Ancak, böyle bir kullanımda 'none of' tan sonra gelen sözcük bir belirteç ile kullanılmalıdır.

- **No relative of mine** lives in this city because we come from İzmir.
- **None of my relatives** lives in this city because we come from İzmir.

Exercise 23

Fill in the blanks with 'some', 'any' or 'no'.

1. There aren't buses after midnight, so we need to call a taxi.
2. As he didn't believe that he could succeed, he made attempt to persuade them.
3. We have more groceries to buy. Can we go to the shops?
4. Would you like lemonade with that cake?
5. person with an average IQ can easily solve this question.
6. I don't think he has idea what he is doing right now.
7. living thing can survive in the vacuum of space for more than a few seconds.
8. material made of iron, nickel or cobalt is attracted to a magnet.
9. He took a break from his work and went outside for fresh air.
10. As she has lost a lot of weight recently, she can't wear of her dresses.
11. It is not true that there is water on Mars. However, it is too little to support life.
12. During the transformation of energy, of it is lost in the form of heat.

Exercise 24

Fill in the blanks with 'some', 'any', 'no', 'every' or indefinite pronouns.

1. A: You seem to be worried about What is it?
B: It's special. The usual problems of mine.
2. A: Don't believe word Lisa says.
B: Well, she has never told me lies so far.
3. A: There are people who want to talk to you, but they have appointment.
B: Tell them I am at a meeting right now.
4. A: There are times when understands me.
B: You know that you can call me time you feel down.
5. A: Could we meet time in the afternoon?
B: I'm afraid I'm terribly busy today.
6. A: You don't have to tell about our plans.
B: I only told my parents about them. What's wrong with that?
7. A: So you mean to say that you completely disagree with John.
B: No. Not he says is wrong. There are points that he is right about.
8. A: You can't have put your wallet here. We would have found it by now.
B: I'm sure it is here. Let's look for it a bit more.

much / many

- 'Çok' anlamına gelen bu iki kelimededen 'much', sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılırken, 'many', sayılabilen ve çoğul isimlerle kullanılır ve 'much/many' genellikle sorularda ve olumsuz cümlelerde yer alır.
- At this point, there isn't **much left** to say about this matter.
 - There aren't **many countries** that have space technology, just a few.
- 'Much' ve 'many' kelimeleri 'how' soru kelimesiyle kullanılarak yeni bir soru kelimesi oluşturabilir. Bu durumda, 'how much', miktar ve fiyat bakımından 'ne kadar?' anlamına gelirken, 'how many', 'kaç tane?' anlamında kullanılır. 'How many' den sonra gelen sözcük her zaman çoğul olur.
- **How much** does a single ticket to Boston cost?
 - **How many people** are waiting in the queue at the moment?
 - **How much fuel** does this car consume in a hundred kilometres?
 - **How many questions** did you get right on the test?
- 'Much' ve 'many' kelimeleri 'too' kelimesiyle birlikte kullanılırsa aşırılık ifade eder.
- We wasted **too much time** trying to find a new solution.
 - There are **too many problems** that we need to deal with.
- 'Much' ve 'many' kelimeleri, 'so' kelimesiyle birlikte kullanılırsa 'çok' anlamına gelirken, bağlaç olarak 'so that' yapısıyla kullanımları 'o kadar ki' anlamı verir.
- There is **so much light** on the beach; therefore, the turtles cannot move to the sea.
There is **so much light** on the beach **that** the turtles cannot move to the sea.
 - There are **so many items** on the agenda, so the meeting will take quite long.
There are **so many items** on the agenda **that** the meeting will take quite long.
- 'Much' ve 'many' kelimeleri 'of' ile kullanılabilir. Bu durumda isimden önce mutlaka 'my, the, these, ...' gibi bir belirteç yer almalıdır.
- **Much of the information** in this book is based on fiction rather than facts.
 - **Many of these book titles** sound very familiar to me, but I can't remember their authors.
- ! 'Much of' bazen sayılabilen, tekil bir isimle kullanılır; bu şekilde kullanılırsa, anlam nesnenin sayısını değil, içeriğini niteler.
- **Much of Egypt** is a desert with very few cities and towns.
- Söz konusu isimden daha önce bahsedildiyse, sonraki cümlede 'much' ve 'many' tek başına da kullanılabilir.
- We were prepared for a lot of damage to the house in the hurricane, but there wasn't **much**.

! **'Many + a/an + sayılabilen tekil isim' yapısı, 'birçok, pek çok' anlamında kullanılır. Kendisinden sonra gelen fiil de tekil olmalıdır.**

- **Many a great young man** died in the Dardanelles War.
- **Many an honourable man** fell in the act of defending this beautiful country.
- The theme of Romeo and Juliet was used by **many a writer**.

▶ **'a good/great + many + çoğul isim' yapısı sayılabilen isimlerle kullanılıp sayının çok olduğunu ifade eder.**

- **A good many old friends** turned up at the class reunion last weekend.
- We have **a great many hotels** on this website to choose from.

a lot of / lots of / plenty of

▶ **Hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle genellikle olumlu cümlelerde kullanılan 'a lot of', 'lots of' ve 'plenty of', sayılabilen isimlerle kullanıldıklarında isim çoğul eki alır.**

- There is no need for panic, we have **plenty of / lots of / a lot of time** before the deadline.
- There are **plenty of / lots of / a lot of new actors and actresses** in the show industry now.
- We have **plenty of / lots of / a lot of competitors** in this business sector.
- You have **plenty of / lots of / a lot of reasons** to be proud of yourself.

! **'Lots, a lot, plenty' kelimeleri 'of' yapısı olmadan da kullanılabilir; ancak bu durumda kendilerinden sonra bir isim kullanılamaz.**

- If you are offering me sorrows, I already have **plenty / lots / a lot**.
- There is **plenty / lots / a lot** to do wherever you go for a holiday in the Aegean Region.

Exercise 25

Circle the correct word.

1. How **much / many** of this information can we share with the public?
2. The local courses provide **many / plenty / much** of opportunities to learn a new skill.
3. They came up with a **lot / lots** of brilliant ideas during the brainstorming session.
4. There doesn't seem to be **much / plenty** left to do at his point.
5. It is a well-known fact that **a good many / many a** famous pop star ended up in misery.
6. There **isn't much / aren't many** news about the flood in the newspapers.
7. **Many / Much** of what we know about earthquakes comes from their seismic waves.
8. Does anyone want to have some more rice? We still have **many / plenty / a lot of**.
9. All four squeezed into a single sofa although there was **so much / too many** room in the others.
10. How **many fruits / much fruit** starting with 's' can you name?

► 'Few' ve 'a few' sayılabilen ve çoğul isimlerle, 'little' ve 'a little' sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır.

- It is only **a few** kilometres from here. We will soon be there.
- Britain has **few** sunny days in autumn, if any.
- Just put **a little** toothpaste on your toothbrush. It will be enough.
- Matilda has **little** hope that Herbert will understand her, not much.

! 'Few' ve 'little', 'yetmeyecek kadar az' anlamı katar. 'A few, a little' ise anlam olarak 'some' gibidir, 'hiç yoktan iyidir' anlamı katar.

- Since **few** students understood the subject, the teacher explained it again.
- We still have **a few** alternatives to choose from although they are not many.
- There is **little** chance of our winning the match, so I won't be sorry if we don't.
- There is **a little** chance of our winning the match, so we should not give up trying.

► 'A few, few, a little, little' kelimeleri, ismin önünde bir belirteç varsa, 'of' belirleyicisi ile kullanılmak zorundadır.

- If I had **a little of your charm**, I would be the most popular student in the school.
- Unfortunately, Matt got **little of his father's good-looks**.
- Before we set out, we noticed that **a few of our suitcases** were left in the house.
- **Few of the applicants** were called for a second interview.

► 'few' ve 'little' kelimeleri, sahip olunan nesnenin az sayıda ya da az miktarda olduğunu ifade etmek için 'so' ya da 'too' ile birlikte kullanılabilir.

- We have **so little money** that we can only buy groceries till the end of this month.
- We have **too little money** to buy anything other than the groceries till the end of this month.
- There were **so few volunteers** that the job became voluntary.
- There were **too few volunteers** to do job, so it became voluntary.

► 'A few' ve 'a little' kelimeleri çok az anlamını vermek için 'only' kelimesiyle birlikte kullanılabilir.

- **Only a few of the students** got a passing degree, so the exam was cancelled.
- I would like only **a little sugar** in my tea. I am trying to give it up.

! 'Quite' kelimesi tek başına kullanılırsa 'oldukça' anlamını verir. 'Quite a few' 'oldukça az' anlamı veriyormuş gibi görünse de, tam aksine 'oldukça fazla sayıda' anlamına gelir.

- There are **quite a few items of furniture** to be packed. They are certainly not a few.

Exercise 26

Circle the correct word.

1. There is only **a little** / **a few** / **few** sugar in this coffee. Would you like to drink it?
2. She has **a little** / **little** / **a few** / **few** hope of succeeding, but she still does her best.
3. I invited **a little** / **little** / **a few** friends of mine to a small party at my place.
4. We have too **a little** / **little** / **a few** / **few** time to catch up with the rest.
5. Of those films, I watched **few** / **a few** / **a little** / **little**, if any.
6. Always keep in mind that **little** / **a little of** / **a little** patience often prevents big quarrels.
7. Doug is having a difficulty eating because **a few of** / **a few** / **few of** his molar teeth are missing.
8. The regulations limit almost everything, so there is **little** / **a little** / **few** / **a few** room for any changes.
9. There are so **a little** / **little** / **few** / **a few** fuel stations on the way that we should fill the tank up now.
10. Don't put so much salt in the soup; **a little** / **a little of** / **little of** will do.

All / Whole / Most / None / Half

all

► 'All', tekil ya da çoğul isimlerle kullanılabilir. 'All', sayılabilen isimlerle genelleme yapmak için kullanılmak istenirse, isim çoğul olmalıdır.

- **All energy** on our planet comes from the Sun.
- **All species of animals** share a lot of genetic information.
- **All children** copy their parents' behaviour during their childhood.

► 'All' kelimesi ile isim arasında bir belirteç kullanılabilir.

- Where do you want me to put **all these gift boxes**?
- She lost **all her money** during her journey to Nepal.
- Have you really drunk **all the juice** yourself?

! 'All' süreç belirtmek amacıyla 'day, night, year' gibi ifadelerle kullanılıyorsa 'the' kullanılmaz.

- She stayed in bed **all day** because she didn't feel well.
- There was a terrible noise coming from next door **all night** long.

▶ **'All' dan sonra kiři zamiri geliyorsa 'of' kullanılmalıdır, bir nesne geliyorsa 'of' kullanılmayabilir.**

- The principal wants to talk to **all of us** at lunch break.
- I don't need **all of you** to carry the furniture. A few of you will be enough.
- There were candies in this bowl, but it seems my son has eaten **all of them**.
- I will need at least an hour to read **all (of) these emails**.
- Don't drink **all (of) that cold water** at once! You will get ill.

▶ **'All', özne durumundaki bir kiři zamirinden sonra da kullanılabilir.**

- **We all** have our own preferences, and there is no point in discussing them.
(**All of us** have our own preferences ...)

Ancak;

- You are **all** my students. I can't favour any of you over the others.
- **The tourists** have **all** got a camera, a large white hat and sunglasses.

▶ **'All', nesne durumundaki bir kiři zamirinden sonra da kullanılabilir.**

- There were a lot of dirty dishes here an hour ago. Have you washed **them all**?
- I can't take **you all**. There is only room for five people in the car.

Kısa cevap verirken 'pronoun + all' kullanamayız.

- A: How many of these books belong to you?
B: **All of them.** = **They all** belong to me.

all + relative clause

▶ **Bu kalıp, 'her şey (everything)' ya da 'tek şey (the only thing)' anlamında da kullanılabilir.**

- **All that was left after the party** was a huge mess waiting for me to clean up.
- Margaret once worked in our company. That's **all I know about her**.

▶ **Olumsuz cümlelerde özne olarak genellikle 'all + noun' yerine 'not all + positive verb' kullanımı tercih edilir.**

- **Not all Chinese products** are of low quality. There are some really good ones.
- **Not all course-takers** are guaranteed to succeed in the driving course.

all + every part of / the whole of

- They cleaned **all the flat** in three hours. (They cleaned **every part of / the whole of** the flat).
- It takes half a minute for the machine to scan **all the document**. (**every part of / the whole of** the document)

- The little boy drew pictures on **all the wall** with his brother's crayons. (Bir duvarın tümü / Tüm duvar)
- The little boy drew pictures on **all the walls** with his brother's crayons. (Bütün duvarlar)

whole

▶ **'whole', 'tüm, bütün' anlamına gelir. Daha çok sayılabilen tekil isimlerle kullanılır.**

- Jack spent **his whole life** in the countryside, so he can't live in a big city now.
- I can't believe you have eaten **the whole cake** on your own.

▶ **'a whole' kelimesi ise, 'bütün bir' anlamında olup sayılabilen tekil isimlerle kullanılır.**

- There is **a whole range** of colours in a rainbow or the spectrum.
- It took **a whole day** to complete the 50-km journey as the roads were in a terrible condition.

the whole of

▶ **'whole' yerine kullanılabilir.**

- Liz can recite **the whole of the poem** by heart. She memorized it in only an hour.
- The crack covers **the whole of the phone screen**. So it needs to be replaced.

▶ **Özel isimlerden ve şahıs zamirlerinden önce 'whole' kullanılmaz, 'the whole of' veya 'all (of)' kullanılır.**

- I watched **the whole / all of the original series of Star Trek** in three weeks.
- I read **the whole of / all of War and Peace** in three days.

'whole' or 'all'

determiner (the, my, ...) + whole + noun

- The teacher quickly revised **all the subjects**.
(*several subjects*)
- The fire damaged **all the cars** in the street.
(*several cars*)

all (of) + determiner (the, my, ...) + noun

- The teacher quickly revised **the whole subject**.
(*only one subject*)
- The fire damaged **the whole car**.
(*only one car*)

▶ **Sayılamayan isimlerle 'whole' yerine 'all (of)' tercih edilir.**

- Don't put **all (of) the margarine** in it! Half of it will be enough.
- **All (of) his hair** had turned grey by the time he was fifty.

! **'whole + plural noun' ile 'all + plural noun' anlam açısından farklıdır.**

- Hundreds of **whole blocks** here collapsed during the earthquake last week. (binalar bütün olarak)
- **All blocks** here collapsed during the earthquake last week. (bütün binalar)

most

► **'Most', 'çoğu' anlamındadır. Sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle veya sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır. Çoğul isimlerle kullanıldığında çoğul fiil, sayılamayan isimlerle kullanıldığında tekil fiil alır.**

- **Most shops** close at six pm and do not open on Sundays in this town.
- **Most furniture** in our homes is made of cheap materials instead of expensive wood.

► **'Most', ismin önünde bir belirteç varsa 'of' ile birlikte kullanılır. Bu kullanımda genelleme anlamı ortadan kalkar.**

- **Most of the shops** in this town close very early and do not open on Sundays.
- **Most of the furniture** in this house is made of cheap materials instead of expensive wood.

► **'Most' kelimesi, 'much' ve 'many' kelimelerinin 'superlative' halidir. Ancak miktar belirten 'most' kelimesiyle arasında kullanım farkı vardır; 'superlative' kullanımında 'most' kelimesi daima kendinden önce 'the' ya da başka bir belirteç alırken, kendinden sonra gelen isimle arasına 'of' gelmez.**

- It is true that she has many followers, but she doesn't have **the most followers** of us three.
- This one contains **the most milk** of all these five cartons in the fridge.

► **'most of' sayılabilir tekil bir isimle kullanılır. Ardından gelen ismin büyük bir bölümünden söz eder.**

- **Most of the movie** was shot in New Zealand as it has very suitable landscapes.
- Mum has used **most of the beef** for lunch and put the rest back into the freezer.

! **Söz edilen isim daha önce belirtildiyse, 'most' kelimesi tek başına da kullanılabilir.**

- A: Where did they shoot this movie?
B: **Most** was shot in New Zealand as it has very suitable landscapes.

none

► 'Hiçbiri' anlamını verir. Hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle birlikte kullanılır. Çoğul bir isimle kullanıldığında, fiil hem tekil hem de çoğul olabilir.

- **None of these applicants is/are** qualified enough for the position. (plural countable noun, singular/plural verb)
- **None of my friends is/are** married yet although we are all past 30. (plural countable noun, singular/plural verb)
- **None of his story bears** any resemblance to the one you mentioned. It is original. (singular countable noun, singular verb)
- **None of the money was** stolen from the safe in their house. (singular uncountable noun, singular verb)

► Kullanıldığı cümlelerin yapısı olumlu olduğu halde, 'none' olumsuz anlam içerir. Bu nedenle, cümlede bir belgisiz zamirle yer alacaksa, çoğunlukla 'any' grubundan bir sözcükle kullanılır.

- **None of what** he said had **any** relation with the subject.
- **None of the students** asked **any** questions to the lecturer, which was very annoying.

► 'None' dan sonra bir isim kullanılacaksa, araya 'of' ve bir belirteç gelmelidir.

- It later turned out that **none of Jim's claims** were right.
- **None of this area** is suitable for any kind of construction.

► 'None', neden ya da kimden söz edildiği önceden belirtildiyse, tek başına da kullanılabilir.

- A: How much of the energy comes from nuclear reactors in Turkey?
B: **None**, yet.

► 'None' kelimesi, nesne zamirleriyle birlikte de kullanılabilir.

- There are hundreds of TV channels, but almost **none of them** shows/show anything worth watching.

! **'None' sayılabilen isimlerle kullanıldığında üç veya daha fazla şeyden söz ediliyor demektir.**

- There are **two** roads at this junction, but **neither of them** leads / lead to the village.
- There are **three** roads at this junction, but **none of them** leads / lead to the village.

half

► 'Half', 'yarısı' anlamında, hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır. Sayılabilen isimlerle kullanıldığında isim çoğul, sayılamayan isimlerle kullanıldığında isim tekil olur.

- Surprisingly, **half of the rooms** at the hotel are vacant at the peak time of tourism.
- **Half of the country's income** comes from agriculture.

! 'Half' kelimesi sayılabilir tekil bir isimle kullanılıyor ise, o ismin yarısı anlamına gelir.

- **Half of the city** is in Europe while the other part is in Asia.

► 'Half' kelimesi genel anlam ifade etmez. Bu nedenle, birlikte kullanıldığı ismin önünde daima bir belirteç bulunur. 'Half' kelimesi, tıpkı 'all' gibi, 'of' ile birlikte kullanılmak zorunda değildir.

- I had already lost **half (of) my teeth** before I turned thirty.
- **Half (of) the cars on the roads** come from Japan.

► Zamirlerden önce her zaman 'half of' kullanılır.

- It was a hard debate because **half of us** was for the proposal and half against.
- It seems you haven't studied hard for this test, because **half of you** have failed it.
- There are around ten thousand bird species, but **half of them** were unknown until recently.
- It is a long way. We can only cover **half of** it in one day, I guess.

► Anlam açık olduğunda, 'half' tek başına kullanılabilir.

- We were planning to finish all the job today, but we were able to do only **half**.

Exercise 27

Circle the correct word.

1. **All / Whole / Most** I bought at the grocer's is a kilo of tomatoes and two kilos of potatoes.
2. **All / Whole / Most** of the residents, but certainly not **all / whole / most**, are against changing the street's name.
3. As we two share the household costs, each of us pays for **all / whole / most / half** of them.
4. I could understand **all / whole / most / none** of what she said because I don't speak any Spanish.
5. The **all / whole / most / half** room was scattered with broken glass. You couldn't walk barefoot in it.
6. **All / Whole / Most** my efforts to finish the project were in vain because they have cancelled it.
7. Ethan was so thirsty that he drank **all of / whole the / half the / half of** water in the bottle in one go.
8. Dexter got so embarrassed when he could hit **none / no / most** targets at the funfair shooting gallery.
9. I looked through **all the / whole the** emails, but I couldn't come across the one you told me about.
10. As **half / none of** the tiles on the roof were intact, they **half / all / whole** needed to be replaced as soon as possible.
11. The American black bear is omnivorous, and **most of / most / the whole** its diet consists of vegetation such as nuts, roots and fruit, as well as insects, honey and bee larvae.
12. The company has been struggling with a deep financial crisis for **the whole / most / all** year.

Both / Either / Neither

both

- 'Her ikisi de' anlamına gelen 'both' kelimesi, iki nesne ya da iki insan için olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır. Sayılabilen ve çoğul isimlerle kullanılır. Kullanıldığı cümlelerin fiili daima çoğul olur.

both (of) + (determiner) + plural noun + plural verb

- **Both (of) these tyres** need to be inflated a little more.
- **Both (of) the boys** were telling the same story. It seemed they were not lying.
- **Both (of) her brothers** studied mechanical engineering like her.
- As I had bags in **both (of) my hands**, I needed someone to open the door.

► Kullanılan ismin başında bir belirteç yoksa 'of' kullanılmaz.

both + plural noun

- **Both proposals** had equal numbers of supporters, so the committee couldn't decide on one.

► 'Both' kelimesi, özne ya da nesne olarak tek başına kullanılabilir. Bu durumda da fiil çoğul olmak zorundadır.

- **Both** are experts in their fields, so we can trust the opinions of **both**.
- While most people are left or right-handed, ambidextrous people can use **both** equally well.

► 'Both', nesne zamirleriyle de kullanılabilir. Bu kullanımda 'of' gereklidir. 'Both', zamirden sonra da kullanılabilir.

both of + us / you / them = ... us / you / them both

- I am blonde while you are dark-skinned. How can he resemble **both of us**?
- I am blonde while you are dark-skinned. How can he resemble **us both**?

► 'Both' kelimesi özneyi niteliyorsa, öznenin başında kullanıldığı gibi, öznenin sonra da kullanılabilir.

Both + subject + verb = Subject + both + verb

- **Both children** have great talent in music. = **The children both** have great talent in music.
- **Both our suitcases** got lost at the airport. = **Our suitcases both** got lost at the airport.

► Ancak cümlelerin fiili 'be' ise 'both', fiilden sonra gelmek zorundadır.

Both + subject + verb to be = Subject + verb to be + both

- **Both my parents** are educators. = **My parents** are **both** educators.
- **Both my parents** have been educators for 30 years. = **My parents** have **both** been educators for 30 years.

► 'Both', olumsuz yapıyla kullanılmaz. Bu durumda onun yerine 'neither' kullanılır.

- **Both of the flats they showed us** are too small for a large family like ours.
- **Neither of the flats they showed us** is/are big enough for a large family like ours.

! 'Both', ardından bir belirteç ile kullanılabilir fakat bu belirteç 'both' dan önce gelemez.

- **Both (the) roads** remained closed to traffic for a whole day.

either

- ▶ 'İkisinden biri' anlamına gelir. Sayılabilen isimlerle kullanılır ancak isim tekil olmak zorundadır.

either + singular noun

- You can take **either road** because they meet a few kilometres further away.
- Wind and solar energy are recyclable energy sources, and **either source** is a very efficient alternative.

- ▶ Kullanılan isimden önce bir belirteç varsa, 'either' 'of' ile birlikte kullanılır. Bu durumda isim çoğul olmalıdır. Cümlenin fiili ise tekil olur.

either of + determiner + plural noun + singular verb

- **Either of these paintings** is a great gift, if you ask me.
- The file I was looking for wasn't in **either of the two drawers of my desk**.

- ▶ 'Either', bir nesne zamiriyle kullanıldığında 'of' kullanılmalıdır.

either of + us/you/them

- **Either of us** will win the race, but no one can say who it will be.
- **Either of you** is not telling the truth, and I am going to find it out sooner or later.
- Where were Mike and Frank last Wednesday? I didn't see **either of them** at the meeting.

- ▶ 'Either', anlam açıksa özne ya da nesne olarak tek başına kullanılabilir.

- I don't care if it is a day shift or a night shift. **Either** is fine with me.
- Both Pauline and Rita are good friends of mine. I can work with **either**.

! Cümle içinde 'either of + noun/pronoun' kullanımındaki isme gönderme yapan bir zamir kullanılıyorsa bu zamir, tekil ya da çoğul olabilir.

- You can play in **either of the teams** as long as it / they agree(s) about it too.

neither

- ▶ 'Neither', 'iki şeyden hiçbiri' anlamına gelir. Olumlu fiille kullanılır fakat cümleye kattığı anlam olumsuzdur. Kendisinden sonra gelen sayılabilen isim tekil olmak zorundadır.

neither + singular noun

- **Neither side** actually wins a war. There are only two losing sides.
- **Neither driver involved in the accident** thinks he is at fault, but actually both are.
- **Neither key** opens this door, but we only have these two.

- Kullanılan isimden önce bir belirteç varsa, 'neither', 'of' ile birlikte kullanılır. Bu durumda isim çoğul olmalıdır. Cümlelerin fiili tekil veya çoğul olabilir.

neither of + determiner + plural noun + singular / plural verb

- **Neither of the loudspeakers** seems/seem to be working properly.
- **Neither of the cases** carries/carry any tag on it showing to whom it / they belong(s).

'Neither' ve 'either' ile kullanılan fiiller, hem tekil hem de çoğul olarak kullanılsa da, çoğunlukla fiilin tekil kullanımı tercih edilir.

- I think **neither of those taps** is for hot water. I have been running them for a minute.

- 'Neither', nesne zamirleriyle birlikte kullanılırsa, 'of' gereklidir.

neither of + us/you/them

- **Neither of us** is responsible for the delay. It was George who was in charge of the process.
- I'm sorry, but **neither of you** gave the right answer to the second question.
- They are so obstinate that **neither of them** will apologize to the other.

- 'Söz edilen isim daha önceden belirtilmişse, 'neither' tek başına hem özne hem de nesne olarak kullanılabilir.

- Gwendolyn and Abigail were my grandmother's sisters. However, **neither** is alive now.
- A: What would you like to have as the main course? Chicken or Steak?
B: **Neither**. I would like to have fish and chips.

Exercise 28

Circle the correct word.

1. The bridge is closed to traffic in **both** / **either** / **neither** directions because of the ongoing work.
2. I went through **both** / **either** / **neither** pockets of my trousers, but my wallet was in **both** / **either** / **neither** of them.
3. You look through a telescope with **both** / **either** of your eyes, but with a pair of binoculars you use **both** / **either**.
4. We don't need **either** / **neither** of our child seats anymore, so we can sell them on the Internet.
5. If you ask my sincere opinion, **both** / **either** dress looks great on you. They are **both** / **either** elegant.
6. **Neither of** / **Either of** / **Neither** / **Both** side of the road has a pavement wide enough to walk on.
7. We are planning to sell **both** / **either** our old cars and buy a brand-new one.
8. Erdem can type on **both** / **either of** / **either** / **both of** type of keyboard equally well as he has used **either** / **both** for years.

Exercise 29

Fill in the blanks with 'both', 'either', 'neither', 'all', 'none'.

1. I love to watch a game of table tennis if players play it equally well and fast.
2. They accepted of my proposals, claiming that they were not feasible.
3. My grandparents are from the UK. My father's parents live in London, and my mother's live in Birmingham.
4. The two looked at each other in desperation, but had an idea what was going on.
5. You can hang the photo on side of the window. It won't make any difference.
6. The hail yesterday afternoon caused serious damage to the cars in the neighbourhood, and the windshields of some have now large holes in them.
7. They interviewed more than twenty people for the position of manager, but of the applicants was qualified enough.
8. Nothing was written on side of the sheet, so I decided I could use it.
9. I have bought a new laptop, but I am going to use them ; the new one in the office and the other at home.
10. remote control operates the TV set, so there must be a third one somewhere here.
11. I had a lot of friends in my former neighbourhood, and we used to quarrel in every match we played, but I miss them so much now.
12. There is a garden in front of the house and another behind it. There are a couple of trees in of them.

Each / Every / Enough

each

► Sayılabilir ve tekil isimlerle kullanılan 'each', 'her bir, her biri' anlamına gelir.

each + singular noun

- **Each letter** has a unique pronunciation in Turkish, which is not the case in English.
- A doctor needs at least twenty minutes for **each patient** to do his job well.
- The teacher remembers the names of **each pupil** forty years later.

► Kullanılan isimden önce bir belirteç varsa, 'each' 'of' ile birlikte kullanılabilir. Ancak kullanılan isim çoğul, fiil ise tekil olmalıdır.

each (of) + determiner + plural noun + singular verb

- **Each of the pieces in the museum** is carefully preserved in special places.
- It took me two hours to iron **each of the clothes**.

! **'Each', özneye gönderme yapıyorsa cümlede ortasında yer alabilir.**

auxiliary verb + each

- As four roommates, we **will each** take turns cooking and washing the dishes.
- They **have each** checked the documents in the folder.

each + main verb

- **The students each** did their share of work to prepare their classroom for the party.
- **The characters in *The Incredibles* each** possess a different super power.

are / were + each

- They **are each** one of the oldest members of this club.
- We **were each** interviewed by the committee for ten minutes.

► **'Each' kelimesi, nesne zamirleriyle de kullanılabilir. Bu durumda 'of' kullanılmalı ve fiil tekil olmalıdır.**

each of + us / you / them + singular verb

- **Each of us** took a different part in the end of year play.
- **Each of you** has made very important contributions to our charity.
- Our boss has a hundred employees, and **each of them** admires him.

► **'Each' tek başına, hem özne hem de nesne olarak kullanılabilir.**

- They cannot come to an agreement if **each** refuses to listen to the others.
- Children should not be compared with one another. **Each** is unique.

► **'Each', kendisinden sonra gelen bir yapının parçası olarak cümlede nesnedenden sonra yer alabilir.**

- This shopping mall is giving **the customers each** a lottery ticket.
- The mayor kissed **the children each** on the cheek and gave them presents.

► **'Each', fiyat ya da miktar bildiren bir ifadeden sonra da kullanılabilir.**

- The T-shirts cost **five pounds each**, but if you buy three, you pay only twelve.
- The teacher gave the kids **an apple each**.

every

- ▶ 'Every', sadece sıfat görevi yapar. Kendinden sonra sayılabilen ve tekil bir isim kullanılır. Kullanımı farklı olsa da 'every', 'all' ile benzer bir anlama sahiptir.

every + countable singular noun

- **Every flat** has its own private parking place here, and no one else can use it. (All flats **have** their own private parking places here.)
- **Every young man** is expected to do his military service in Turkey. (All young men **are** expected to do their military service in Turkey.)

- ▶ 'Every', 'of' ile birlikte kullanılmaz. Ancak 'every one of' şeklinde, bir nesne zamiri veya çoğul bir isimle kullanılarak 'each' ile benzer anlam taşır ve tekil fiille kullanılır.

every one of + us/you/them or every one of + determiner + plural noun

- She gives loving care to **every one of her flowers** first thing in the morning.
- **Every one of the vehicles** are searched carefully at the customs.
- I wrapped **every one of my dishes and plates** in paper before I put them in the boxes.

! 'Everyone' ve 'every one of' birbiriyle karıştırılmamalıdır. 'Everyone', belgisiz zamir olup 'herkes' anlamına gelirken, 'every one of', 'her biri' anlamında hem canlı hem cansız varlıklar için kullanılabilir.

- **Everyone** is waiting patiently in the waiting room for their turn.
- The new neighbours have quarrelled with **every one of the people living here**.

- ▶ 'Every', 'almost, nearly, virtually, practically' gibi zarflarla sıklıkla kullanılır.

- It rains **almost every** day in India during the monsoon season.
- I am fed up with all these updates to my game console **nearly every** month.

! 'Every', olumsuz olarak kullanıldığında 'not', 'every' den önce gelir.

- **Not every** planet with an atmosphere is suitable for life.
- **Not every** car has the required safety features.

- ▶ 'Every', 'her iki haftada bir, her altı yılda bir' gibi zaman kalıplarını oluşturmak için kullanılabilir.

- We learn in primary school that there are 29 days in February **every four years**.
- Our company holds a general meeting **every two months**.
- Mum washes the clothes once **every three days**.

- ▶ Cümle içinde 'every (one of) + noun' kullanımındaki isme gönderme yapan bir nesne zamiri veya iyelik sıfatı kullanılıyorsa bunlar, tekil ya da çoğul olabilir.

- **Every employee** can take **his / her / their** holiday whenever **he / she / they** want(s) throughout the year.
- **Every parent** surely wants the best for **his / her / their** child.

Bir grubun her üyesini ilgilendiren bir şeyden bahsediliyorsa, isme gönderme yapan zamir veya iyelik sıfatı çoğul olur.

- **Every passenger** should keep **their** ticket until **they** arrive at the destination.

enough

► Sayılabilen ve sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılan 'enough', 'yeterli' anlamındadır. Sayılabilen isimlerle kullanıldığında isim çoğul olur. 'Enough', hem olumlu hem de olumsuz cümlelerde yer alabilir.

- There wasn't **enough time** to wait anymore, so we decided to set off without the others.
- There is no need to worry. There are **enough seats** for all of our students in the theatre.
- Do you take **enough exercise** every day? You shouldn't neglect it at your age.

► Verilmek istenen ifade açıksa 'enough', ardında bir isim olmaksızın özne ya da nesne olarak kullanılabilir.

- These cookies taste so delicious. I have eaten so many of them, but I can't have **enough**.
- A: Would you like to have some more orange juice?
B: No, thanks. I've had **enough**.

► İsmi önünde bir belirteç varsa 'enough of' kullanılır.

enough of + determiner / object pronoun/noun

- I've had **enough of your** stupid remarks. Will you stop it, please?
- I think we don't have **enough of these** apples to give everybody one.
- We have had **enough of this** cold weather, so we are looking forward to the spring.

► Bazı durumlarda 'the', 'enough' yerine kullanılabilir.

- I don't think you have **the courage** to talk to your boss about the pay rise.
- Finland has **the technology**. It can produce its own mobile phones.

'Time' ve 'room' sözcükleri, 'enough' kullanılmadan da aynı anlamı verir.

- There is **room** for plenty of people around the table. It is big enough.
- I don't have **time** to waste on such unimportant things.

Exercise 30

Fill in the blanks with 'enough' (x2), 'each' (x2) and 'every'.

1. of the classrooms was decorated beautifully for the celebration on the 23rd of April.
2. We have more than time to deliver the orders. There is no need for panic.
3. They have decided that they will hold a meeting other day.
4. I would gladly lend you some money, but I don't have even for myself.
5. The teacher gave the pupils a worksheet for individual work.

Exercise 31

Circle the correct option.

1. With **the whole** / **hardly any** rainfall in the recent month, there is **a small amount of** / **a little of** water left in the dams.
2. Until as recently as a decade ago, **too little** / **a vast majority of** / **a great deal of** households had no computers.
3. A distance covered in **so little** / **a few** / **so many** hours by plane takes **a few of** / **a couple** / **several** days to travel by car.
4. As **every** / **a great many** / **most of** the dishes on the menu were unknown to me, I asked my local host for **a** / **some** / **the** / **much** assistance.
5. Australia has **a lot** / **none of** / **no** boundaries with **any other** / **some others** / **other** country.
6. **All** / **The whole** / **Every one of** the energy released by the Sun in a single second would be enough for our **all** / **whole** civilization for 500 thousand years.
7. Usually **some** / **few of** / **very few** people, if **any** / **some** / **no**, survive a plane crash.
8. I work at the quality control department and make sure that **every** / **each** of the pieces has been produced as it should.
9. The twins are **both** / **all** / **every** / **either** very excited about their birthday party tomorrow.
10. Although she is forty years old, she has **no** / **none of** / **little** fillings in **either** / **any** of her teeth.
11. We hold a regular meeting at the company **every** / **all** / **every one of** two months.
12. **Every** / **All** application will be answered within **some of** / **a few** days.

a number of

► 'Birkaç' anlamında, sayılabilen, çoğul isimlerle kullanılır ve fiil daima çoğul olur.

a number of + plural noun

- There were **a number of interesting questions** from the audience after the conference.
- We have interviewed **a number of suitable candidates** for the post.

**a + small
great + number of + plural noun
large**

- The famous Turkish playwright also wrote **a great number of humorous stories**.
- Only **a small number of animals** have been domesticated by human.

! 'A number of' ve 'the number of' birbirinden farklıdır. 'The number of', '...nın sayısı' anlamına gelir ve fiil daima tekildir.

- **The number of child workers** has risen in the past ten years. (çocuk işçilerin sayısı)
- The company is exploiting **a number of child workers**. (birkaç çocuk işçi)

several

► Çoğul isimlerle 'birkaç' anlamında kullanılır ve fiil daima çoğul olur. İsmi önünde bir belirteç varsa 'of' ile birlikte kullanılır.

several + plural noun

- It was horrible. We had to wait **several hours** for the traffic to turn to normal.
- This phone brand has **several models** on the market, but they are small in number.

several of + determiner/object pronoun + plural noun

- **Several of the trees** in our garden have suffered from the frost this year.

► 'Several' kelimesi, özne ya da nesne olarak cümlede tek başına da kullanılabilir.

- **Several** were injured in the crash, but luckily no one was killed.
- I read **several**, but not all of the books written by that author.

a couple of

► Çoğul isimlerle 'birkaç' anlamında kullanılır ve fiil daima çoğul olur.

- We last talked **a couple of** weeks ago. We haven't heard from each other since then.
- Sally had had only **a couple of** hours' sleep, so she looked completely exhausted.

a/the majority of

► 'Çoğunluk / ...'nın çoğunluğu' anlamına gelir ve çoğul isimlerle kullanılır ve fiil daima çoğul olur. Sayının ne kadar çok olduğu 'great, large, vast' gibi bazı sıfatlarla vurgulanabilir.

- **A majority of citizens are** still farmers in this country.
- The policies of the government are popular with **the great majority of the people**.

A Large Amount of / A Great Deal of / A Large / Vast Quantity of / A Large Sum of

a large amount of / a great deal of

► Çokluk belirtir ve sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır. Fiil tekil olur.

a large amount of / a great deal of + uncountable noun

- The USA invests **a great deal of money** in research and development.
- It takes **a large amount of time** to develop a computer game.

a large / vast quantity of

► Çokluk belirtir. Sayılabilen ve sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır.

a large / vast quantity of + (un)countable noun

- Social websites collect **a large quantity of data** about millions of people.
- **A large quantity of gold** has recently been discovered in this region.
- **A vast quantity of cars** run on diesel, which is the most hazardous type of fuel.

a large sum of

► Çoğunlukla 'money' ve 'cash' kelimeleriyle birlikte kullanılır ve çokluk bildirir.

- They have discovered that **a large sum of money** is missing from one of the accounts.
- We need **a large sum of cash** to start a business like that.

Exercise 32

Circle the correct word.

1. We have processed **the majority** / **several** of the applications. It's almost finished.
2. His broken leg will have healed in **a majority** / **a couple** of days, and he will be back.
3. We have had this problem **a number** / **several** of times so far.
4. He was able to find the answer after **a couple** / **several** random guesses.
5. It takes **a large sum of** / **a great deal of** water to produce cotton.
6. There is **a large quantity** / **a large amount** of mineral reserves in asteroids.

Exercise 33

Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. A: Have you seen my glasses **anywhere** / **somewhere**?
B: Yes. You are wearing **it** / **them** right now. How can **one** / **they** be so absent minded?
2. Since **theirs** / **them** / **their** car has a bigger trunk, we put **a little** / **a few of** / **some of** our luggage in **theirs** / **their** / **its**.
3. Mothers are often **ones** / **the ones** / **these** who provide emotional support for the family.
4. Our principal knows **everyone's** / **someone's** / **ones** name in the school and calls **him** / **her** / **hers** / **them** by their name.
5. You can ask me **some** / **no** / **any** question you like about atoms and molecules. There is **no one** / **anything** / **nothing** I can't answer.
6. Ted loves his car so much that he gets it washed almost **any** / **some** / **every** / **an** other day.
7. I can't decide which skirt to buy, so I will buy **them both** / **both them** / **neither them** / **either of them**.
8. The teacher didn't start with the new unit as **none** / **half** / **most** / **whole** the students were absent.
9. As she forgot to take the key with **herself** / **her** again, she got so angry at **herself** / **her**.
10. **All the** / **The whole** / **Whole** living things on Earth ultimately depend on the Sun for energy.
11. I can't believe you have eaten **all** / **the whole** pasta, leaving **none** / **any** / **no** for **no one** / **anyone**.
12. It takes **a large sum of** / **a lot** / **a great deal of** time to master Chinese writing.
13. **A great many** / **Many a** / **The number of** trials had to be made before a satellite could be put into orbit.
14. There are **several of** / **plenty of** free applications here to download to your mobile device.
15. **A** / **All** / **Each of** good commercial is one that reaches **all of** / **every** potential buyer.
16. As the test is too difficult for the average of the class, **few** / **a little** / **some** are expected to pass it.



1.–16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. ---- is a better idea to solve all the disagreements before ---- start working on the new project.
- A) That / one
B) It / we
C) That / ones
D) This / us
E) It / someone
2. ---- mother and ---- are not related. They are just close friends.
- A) Theirs / they
B) My / you
C) Hers / yours
D) Her / mine
E) His / me
3. As Mert didn't have his own İstanbul card with ----, he borrowed ---- of his friend.
- A) him / that
B) his / it
C) himself / one
D) itself / those
E) it / the one
4. There are some days when ---- really seems to interest ----.
- A) none / they
B) anything / yours
C) nobody / one's
D) anyone's / me
E) nothing / us
5. It was only when he got on the bus that he noticed ---- of his socks was grey and ---- was black.
- A) the one / another
B) either / others
C) one / the other
D) both / neither
E) ones / other
6. ---- girl in the picture looks so familiar, but I don't have ---- clue who she is.
- A) That / -
B) The / a
C) An / any
D) This / some
E) A / an
7. They were taking the old man to ---- hospital in ---- ambulance when his heart stopped beating.
- A) the / ones
B) a / -
C) that / a
D) - / an
E) an / the
8. I can't find ---- address on ---- navigation device. Are you sure it's correct?
- A) that / an
B) this / the
C) a / the
D) an / -
E) the / each

9. Did you know that ---- Lake Baikal is ---- largest source of fresh water in the world?

- A) - / -
- B) the / the
- C) the / -
- D) - / the
- E) - / a

10. ---- Rocky Mountains run almost the length of ---- North America from north to south.

- A) - / all
- B) The / the
- C) The whole / the
- D) - / the
- E) The / -

11. Liz didn't have anything to eat in the morning except for ---- cookies and ---- milk.

- A) a few / some
- B) lots of / plenty
- C) several / any
- D) much / a little
- E) a lot / much

12. There aren't ---- places to hang around in this small town, so you will have ---- time to feel bored.

- A) some / none of
- B) a lot of / little
- C) many / a lot of
- D) any / so many
- E) lots of / several

13. I haven't been able to solve ---- puzzle although I have looked at it in ---- different ways.

- A) the / all of
- B) a / a great deal of
- C) that / much
- D) this / several
- E) - / a lot of

14. She has checked ---- of the drawers, but the hairbrush was in ---- of them.

- A) a whole / any
- B) each / none
- C) every one / no
- D) every / none
- E) all / either

15. ---- I know about him is that he has ---- to do with what has happened.

- A) All / nothing
- B) This / neither
- C) That / no one
- D) The whole / none
- E) Most / anything

16. There is ---- need for panic because we still have ---- options to try.

- A) a / a little
- B) the / a few
- C) any / most of
- D) an / the
- E) no / plenty of



1.–16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **What I believe is that when you start doing ----, there is ---- giving up until you achieve your goal.**
- A) some / neither
B) everything / none
C) one / any
D) it / a
E) something / no
2. **---- wasn't ---- that founded this company; he took it over from his father.**
- A) It / him
B) He / -
C) He / one
D) It / his
E) That / himself
3. **I hate ---- when ---- squeezes a toothpaste tube from the middle.**
- A) that / you
B) those / they
C) one / it
D) it / someone
E) someone / he
4. **Mary's brother, Chris, is not so careful about spending money as ---- is, and he has ---- to learn from her.**
- A) hers / most
B) she / a lot
C) her / many
D) her / few
E) she / plenty of
5. **When you are making critical decisions, ---- ought to be listening to nobody but ----.**
- A) you / yourself
B) we / oneself
C) your / yourselves
D) one / one's
E) someone / itself
6. **Soon ---- old blocks will be demolished and new ---- will be erected.**
- A) each / one
B) those of / others
C) the / another
D) these / ones
E) all / one's
7. **There are too ---- waiters at the restaurant to cope with ---- orders quickly enough.**
- A) several / each
B) a few / anyone's
C) little / theirs
D) any / ones
E) few / everyone's
8. **We had better avoid the city centre as there is ---- demonstration in front of ---- town hall.**
- A) the / the
B) a / the
C) - / that
D) some / a
E) - / the

9. Pam will be at the company dinner tomorrow night with ---- colleagues of ----.

- A) some / hers
- B) all of / she
- C) many of / her
- D) all / her own
- E) a few / herself

10. ---- carpets made by hand are always valued over mass-produced ----.

- A) Some / one's
- B) The / others
- C) - / ones
- D) Few / one
- E) The / -

11. Light from ---- Sun is actually a combination of ---- colours of the rainbow.

- A) - / whole of
- B) the / all the
- C) - / some of
- D) - / half of
- E) the / those of

12. If ---- two applicants are not good enough for the position, there are ---- others on the list that could be.

- A) some / -
- B) those / none
- C) - / much
- D) the / every
- E) these / no

13. While ---- enjoy a time out during their free time, others prefer being on ----.

- A) some / their own
- B) everyone / their
- C) they / themselves
- D) someone / them
- E) many / theirs

14. One shouldn't be talking about ---- all the time; it should be done by ----.

- A) one's / themselves
- B) them / oneself
- C) oneself / others
- D) each other / other
- E) his own / another

15. ---- our energy sources are non-renewable, and we urgently need to replace ----.

- A) All of / each other
- B) Most / it
- C) A majority / every other
- D) A great deal of / each
- E) Most of / them

16. Since there were ---- parked cars on ---- sides of the road, we had a hard time passing through.

- A) several of / all
- B) lots of / every
- C) - / both
- D) many / each
- E) plenty / either



1.-16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Though we were ---- as nervous as could be, we were also intent on not letting ---- notice it.**

- A) all / neither
- B) each / another
- C) none / each other
- D) all / ours
- E) both / the other

2. **It has been ---- years since we moved out of that neighbourhood, but I can still recall the names of ---- friends of mine.**

- A) most / a whole
- B) several / those
- C) the number of / many
- D) a couple of / each
- E) a great deal / all of

3. **In ---- teenage years, we tend to disagree with our parents, but as we age, it is ---- who we usually consult.**

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

4. **---- the passengers had a seat on the bus, which caused ---- protests during the journey.**

- A) Not all / quite a few
- B) All / a great deal of
- C) None of / a little
- D) Some of / many a
- E) Both / some of

5. **---- was quite a fast life with big parties thrown one after ----, but it wasn't anything that appealed to me.**

- A) That / every other
- B) Theirs / another
- C) Our / the other
- D) Mine / others
- E) It / one another

6. **When individuals are allowed to practise ---- with ---- devices, they tend to learn more quickly.**

- A) nothing / themselves
- B) something / they
- C) none / one's
- D) anything / their own
- E) every / their

7. **---- is born a master; it's practice that brings ---- to that level.**

- A) Anybody / you
- B) No one / each other
- C) Not all / it
- D) Anyone / ones
- E) Nobody / them

8. **I hate to see ---- irritating grin of ---- every time he turns out to be right about something.**

- A) a / his
- B) that / his
- C) an / his own
- D) - / him
- E) the / himself

9. As far as I know ---- in the office thinks ---- are qualified enough to get promoted to manager.

- A) few / neither
- B) not many / both
- C) very few / none
- D) no one / they
- E) the rest / all

10. ---- great person has made contributions to science and technology and eased ---- lives.

- A) Much of / the
- B) A large number of / -
- C) Quite a / our
- D) Such a lot of / the
- E) Many a / our

11. I don't think one option is worse than ----, so I am okay with ---- of them.

- A) the other / either
- B) other / neither
- C) any other / both
- D) one another / all
- E) every other / each

12. Don't bother to find ---- particular brand of paint for the rooms as ---- will do the job well enough.

- A) some / neither
- B) a / no
- C) that / any
- D) one / either of
- E) this / whole

13. In only two centuries, ---- of the globe was conquered by ---- Spanish conquistadors.

- A) all / many a
- B) many / some
- C) a lot / any
- D) much / -
- E) half / most of

14. Isn't it amazing that ---- life on earth is somehow dependent on ---- in the ecosystem?

- A) whole / its own
- B) all the / themselves
- C) each / itself
- D) every / each other
- E) all / one another

15. ---- should never waste ---- time regretting the past instead of looking to the future.

- A) One / one's
- B) It / someone's
- C) You / yours
- D) We / ones
- E) They / them

16. I am totally speechless! ---- surely is not ---- quiet and shy Martin we used to know at high school.

- A) This / the
- B) He / a
- C) That / -
- D) One / that
- E) The one / a



1.-16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **There are ---- different ways in which members of the animal kingdom communicate with ----.**
 - A) a great deal of / others
 - B) many a / one another
 - C) too few / theirs
 - D) a number of / each other
 - E) some / itself

2. **Taking up a healthier diet will cost you ----, if ----, but award you with a longer life.**
 - A) few / no
 - B) very little / any
 - C) so few / some
 - D) nothing / all
 - E) all / much

3. **---- was with Isaac Newton's discovery of the gravity that ---- physics made the greatest advancement ever.**
 - A) That / some
 - B) It / the
 - C) This / a
 - D) That / the
 - E) It / -

4. **That's ----! He is ---- whom I saw searching frantically through your filing cabinet while you were out.**
 - A) him / that
 - B) himself / it
 - C) him / the one
 - D) he / himself
 - E) his / he

5. **I am sure there is ---- between Nick and Ellen as Nick, for some reason, is not ---- when he sees her.**
 - A) something / himself
 - B) anyone / his own
 - C) everything / the one
 - D) no one / him
 - E) anything / his

6. **After ---- bad things I went through with him, unfortunately there is ---- hope that we can reunite someday.**
 - A) much of / not many
 - B) a great many / so much
 - C) few / quite a little
 - D) so many / no
 - E) some / too few

7. **---- the 3rd graders at our school were absent last week because every other student had ---- measles.**
 - A) Each of / a
 - B) Some / the
 - C) A lot of / -
 - D) Most / the
 - E) Half of / the

8. **Everyone thinks they are special and needs to hear this from ---- to feel good about ----.**
 - A) someone / one
 - B) the others / them
 - C) others / themselves
 - D) ones / himself
 - E) them / each other

9. There is something about this picture that captures ---- attention, but no one can put ---- into words.

- A) one's / them
- B) theirs / it
- C) anyone's / those
- D) its / this
- E) everybody's / it

10. Cindy was a funny sight with her poodle, which she used to take ---- with ----.

- A) nowhere / its
- B) everywhere / hers
- C) anywhere / her
- D) somewhere / itself
- E) wherever / them

11. It takes ---- courage to work as ---- pearl hunter and to practise the job professionally.

- A) a large number of / a
- B) a great deal of / a
- C) so many / the
- D) much of / a
- E) too much / -

12. As ---- numbers were only registered on the phone ----, I lost them when I reset the device.

- A) several / of its own
- B) many a / -
- C) some / itself
- D) a great deal of / own
- E) few / themselves

13. ---- child is lucky enough to be raised by decent parents and have ---- perfect childhood.

- A) Not every / a
- B) Each / one's
- C) Any / his or hers
- D) Few / their own
- E) Many a / -

14. ---- you consume right before bedtime might cause ---- serious metabolic problems.

- A) Something / all of
- B) Everything / quite a little
- C) All / several of
- D) Those / plenty
- E) Anything / a number of

15. Ed's answer was different from ---- his classmates, and ---- was also the only correct one.

- A) every one / he
- B) all those / himself
- C) those of / it
- D) the one / his
- E) that of / its

16. Never forget that everything has ---- time, and it's always a good idea not to rush ----.

- A) it's / everything
- B) their / them
- C) ones / oneself
- D) its / anything
- E) - / nothing

CLOZE TEST

1.–5. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

(1)---- six decades ago, a mathematician gave the answer to how colour patterns form on an animal's fur. With (2)---- but numbers, logic and some basic biological knowledge, Alan Turing came up with a beautifully simple explanation. (3)---- famous scientist, who is best known for his work on artificial intelligence, proposed that two chemicals, called an "activator" and an "inhibitor", work together to do (4)---- job. According to his theory, they acted almost like a pair of pencil and eraser. One of them would do something, and (5)---- would shut it off. This repeats, and what you end up with are stripes after stripes.

1.
 - A) Something
 - B) That
 - C) One
 - D) Some
 - E) A few
2.
 - A) nowhere
 - B) someone
 - C) nothing
 - D) anything
 - E) anywhere
3.
 - A) The
 - B) -
 - C) A
 - D) That of
 - E) His
4.
 - A) theirs
 - B) those
 - C) an
 - D) it's
 - E) this
5.
 - A) each other
 - B) the other
 - C) other
 - D) others
 - E) another

6.–10. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

People also call Azerbaijan 'The Land of Fire'. There are (6)---- suggestions as to the origin of this name. (7)---- historians claim that it comes from the ancient religion of Zoroastrianism, which is known to have existed long before the birth of (8)---- Christianity. It was based on the worship of fire. On the other hand, (9)---- assume that the country is called as such because of the huge amount of oil and natural gas reserves it has. (10)---- well-known fact is that there are certain places where natural gas comes out as a fire and burns constantly, creating an incredible view unique to this beautiful country.

6.
 - A) several
 - B) another
 - C) that
 - D) few of
 - E) plenty
7.
 - A) All of
 - B) Most of
 - C) Every
 - D) Some
 - E) Many a
8.
 - A) any
 - B) an
 - C) a
 - D) the
 - E) -
9.
 - A) another
 - B) a lot of
 - C) many
 - D) someone
 - E) the one
10.
 - A) One another
 - B) The others
 - C) Any other
 - D) Another
 - E) Others

11.–15. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

It is (11)---- surprise that the Amazon rainforest is rich in animal life, but nobody would expect to find a 10-ton humpback whale there. However, recently, people discovered (12)---- there. The massive whale was found on the island of Marajo. No one is sure how it landed there. Some researchers suggest that it was thrown there during a storm, but this would occur under (13)---- strange circumstances because they seldom swim so close to the coast. The whale was found so far inland that it would have required hurricane force winds to carry (14)---- so heavy for so long. In fact, the whale would have had to be picked up and hurled over (15)---- tall trees to be at the point where it was found.

11.
A) no
B) some
C) a
D) any
E) the
12.
A) anything
B) itself
C) one
D) its
E) some
13.
A) so much
B) the majority
C) a great deal of
D) several of
E) a number of
14.
A) this
B) something
C) nothing
D) anyone
E) one of
15.
A) all of
B) every one
C) so many
D) each of
E) such a lot

16.–20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

What weighs more, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers? We often hear this famous trick question or (16)---- variants with other objects such as iron or cotton. Obviously, (17)---- weights are the same. However, judging from a 2007 study, (18)---- might be misled into thinking that lead really is heavier. In this study, a group of participants were blindfolded and asked to lift two boxes. (19)---- had the same physical properties, but one contained a pound of lead and the other a pound of feathers. The participants did not know what was in (20)---- box. Surprisingly, more often than not, they said that the box containing lead was heavier.

16.
A) their
B) its
C) theirs
D) one's
E) each
17.
A) half of
B) every
C) its
D) each
E) their
18.
A) ones
B) no one
C) one
D) it
E) they
19.
A) Both
B) Whole
C) All
D) Every
E) Each of
20.
A) some
B) those
C) every
D) either
E) all

21.–25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Slavery entered human history with civilization, and almost (21)---- ancient civilization used slaves. Earlier, there were hunter-gatherers, and there wasn't (22)---- economic advantage for them in owning a slave, for there wasn't any competition between them and they collected just enough food for (23)----. When civilizations started flourishing, many businesses grew in cities, where there was real benefit in a source of cheap labour. Captives of pirates, prisoners of war and criminals were the main source of supply. An unpayable debt could also bring an end to (24)---- liberty. And the children of slaves became slaves at birth, but (25)---- owners would allow their slaves to raise a family as this would lead to poor performance.

21.
A) all
B) most of
C) every
D) few
E) a few
22.
A) -
B) a
C) its
D) any
E) either
23.
A) themselves
B) on their own
C) another
D) both
E) itself
24.
A) one's
B) its own
C) his
D) theirs
E) someone
25.
A) a little
B) plenty of
C) all
D) not many
E) such a lot of

26.–30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Although theatre progressed (26)---- during the Elizabethan era, the royal family could still tolerate hardly any criticism, which was, and is still, the requisite of a sophisticated foundation like theatre. This, however, had (27)---- or no impact on the growing of the industry, and by the beginning of the 17th century, (28)---- Globe Theatre had been built. Among its prominent members was William Shakespeare. It was here that he wrote (29)---- very famous plays of his, including *Hamlet*. Instead of taking inspiration from religion, which was quite usual before the Reformation, (30)---- of Shakespeare's plays tended to explore the human condition.

26.
A) many
B) a good deal of
C) so few
D) most
E) a lot
27.
A) many
B) much
C) little
D) some
E) a little
28.
A) the
B) this
C) a
D) -
E) one
29.
A) much of
B) some
C) a lot
D) those of
E) several of
30.
A) every
B) that
C) each
D) whole
E) a little

SENTENCE COMPLETION

1.-12. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Owing to the fact that most animal species are marine, ----.**
 - A) neither of them is served on a dinner plate
 - B) all the rest live in the oceans, seas and lakes
 - C) we get to see very few of them on land and air
 - D) little of it is considered to be edible, let alone nutritious
 - E) they make up a small class of living things

2. **----, and the police are trying to identify them on the security cameras.**
 - A) The woman's facial features are clearly seen
 - B) They have reported the man to have robbed the store at around two
 - C) The pickpocket is believed to be a male teenager of Asian origin
 - D) Someone left a suspicious looking bag in the departure lounge
 - E) The suspect has admitted to placing the bomb in the subway

3. **My grandparents manage their life well, with one having good vision, ----.**
 - A) but the others not being able to see at all
 - B) but they have some problems with their eyes
 - C) and others having problems with their knees
 - D) but neither being able to see well enough
 - E) and the other having a much better hearing

4. **----, children today enjoy a great deal of freedom to express themselves.**
 - A) Since they don't have much free time to interact with each other
 - B) While we had to live with a lot of restrictions
 - C) As few parents truly lend an ear to what they say
 - D) Because adults usually prevent them from speaking their minds
 - E) As they used to work in hard conditions at a very early age

5. **It takes quite a lot of time to go through customs ----.**
 - A) as every single passport has to be checked and stamped
 - B) if you don't have several things to declare
 - C) when there aren't many people waiting in the line
 - D) since the officers usually check hardly any suitcases or bags
 - E) during the early hours of the day when there is hardly anyone to wait

6. **---- if one expects others to do the same to one.**
 - A) No one should ever criticise anyone unfairly
 - B) Everybody is responsible for what they do to the environment
 - C) Both should be understanding to one another
 - D) You should be careful with what you call others
 - E) One should obviously learn to value oneself

7. **Since Japan and Germany incurred a large amount of loss during WWI, ----.**

- A) it cost her not only a huge financial burden but also millions of lives
- B) they seized a great deal of booty from the whole war
- C) it was very unlikely that either would venture into another again
- D) Britain had always been her long-standing rival
- E) and they have been decisive in the way the war ended

8. **----, so they should be glad even when a middle way can be found.**

- A) Finding a solution to the disagreement between the two is quite likely
- B) It is impossible to meet everyone's needs in a large group
- C) The couple has had no conflicts in their marriage so far
- D) One's interests may not always match those of others
- E) The president and government were doing their best to fight with the crisis

9. **Though we essentially share the same opinion, your ----.**

- A) is totally irrelevant to the current case, without doubt
- B) point of view differs slightly from mine from one aspect
- C) is similar to mine because you always copy those of others
- D) ideas are usually hardly different from ours
- E) is based on a few assumptions that I do not accept

10. **----, which is why they usually avoid studying in a group with peers.**

- A) Peers are more influential on children than teachers
- B) Young people learn a lot from each other
- C) Although one can concentrate better when there is no noise around
- D) When pupils teach each other, they also improve their own learning
- E) Good learners learn better on their own

11. **They are clearly intent on not giving up trying ----.**

- A) when hopefully they come off at their first attempt
- B) since they place little hope in ever succeeding
- C) as they have made a number of failed attempts
- D) until all the options have been exhausted
- E) because every one of them will be devastated if they cannot manage it after all is done

12. **---- has been awarded the first prize with the majority of votes.**

- A) At the Folk Dance Competition, the African ones
- B) Since their folklore has a long history, the Russian
- C) Although nobody thought much of it, surprisingly, their
- D) When the Norwegian dance group gave their performance, its
- E) There were thirty entries at the science competition, but ours

PARAPHRASING

1. – 12. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

1. **Your plants will surely receive too little sunlight if you place them there instead of in the corner.**

- A) There is not enough sunlight for the plants there, so you should put some in the corner, where they can get a little more.
- B) If you put your plants in the corner and not there, they are sure to get enough sunlight.
- C) The plants in the corner can receive more sunlight if you place them there instead.
- D) Too few of your plants get enough sunlight there, so you had better put most of them in the corner.
- E) The reason why your corner plants receive less sunlight than they could is that you have not placed them there.

2. **It is nothing but your own choices in life that determine where and how you will end up.**

- A) Only the choices we ourselves make in our life determine where and how we will end up.
- B) Where and how one will be in the future is determined by these certain choices one makes besides many other things.
- C) It may not seem much to you, but people's choices are crucial to where and how they will end up.
- D) Your own choices are nothing when you consider where and how you will be in your life.
- E) The choices people make in their life may not always give them what they hope for.

3. **Apparently, none of them is aware of the fact that theirs is no longer a secret plan.**

- A) What is apparent is that none of their plans is a secret to us anymore, and they do not know it.
- B) Not even they themselves know about their plan, which is apparently a secret.
- C) Apparently, hardly any one of them knows about the secret plan they have.
- D) It is a secret why apparently no one has any information about a plan of theirs.
- E) It appears that not any of them is aware that their plan is not a secret anymore.

4. **Riley and I met for a coffee almost every other day after work for a couple of years.**

- A) For a few years, when we came across each other after work, Riley and I would drink a coffee or two.
- B) For the first time in two years, Riley and I met for some coffee after we came from work.
- C) For a few years, I met Riley after work to have a coffee almost once every two days.
- D) Every day after work, Riley and I met and had a few cups of coffee for two years.
- E) On every working day, Riley and I always met for some coffee for several years.

5. **We need to recharge these batteries as there is hardly any power in most of them.**

- A) The majority of these batteries have no power, but we need to recharge a few of them.
- B) We need to recharge most of these batteries because they are all completely dead.
- C) Almost none of the batteries which we need to recharge have any power in them.
- D) Most of the batteries still don't have enough power in them except for the ones we've recharged.
- E) Since most of these batteries are almost dead, they need to be recharged.

7. **Rick is Betty's cousin because her mother, Grace, is an aunt of his.**

- A) One of Rick's many aunts is Grace, who is also Betty's cousin.
- B) Grace, Betty's mother, is one of Rick's aunts, so Betty and Rick are cousins.
- C) Betty has one cousin, called Rick, and his mother, Grace, is one of Betty's aunts.
- D) Grace is the aunt of Rick and Betty, who are cousins on their mothers' sides.
- E) The one and only aunt Betty's cousin Rick has is Grace, who is her mother.

6. **While some of it reflects Western influences, Africa has thousands of tribes with different languages.**

- A) Despite the Western influences on them, Africa's most tribes still continue to speak their own languages.
- B) In contrast to the Western image in parts of Africa, we can still see a lot of tribal languages there.
- C) In a few of Africa's thousands of tribes, we can now see some Western influences.
- D) There is some Western influence in Africa, but there are thousands of tribes speaking different languages.
- E) Africa has a thousand languages despite all the reflections of Western culture.

8. **Nobody is expected to do everything well, but anybody can do something.**

- A) They do not expect anybody to do everything well, but there is no one who cannot do anything.
- B) Nobody expects them to be able to do everything well, and nobody can actually do so.
- C) There are things that nobody can do and those they expect everybody to be able to do.
- D) None of them is expected to do everything well, and not everybody can do everything.
- E) There is something everybody can do, but nothing can be done perfectly by anybody.

9. **All I have heard about Mike is that he will not be back from abroad for another two weeks.**

- A) I have only heard about Mike and his return from abroad in the next couple of weeks.
- B) I have heard all about Mike and his return from abroad in around two weeks.
- C) What I have heard about Mike is that only he will be back from abroad two weeks later.
- D) The only thing I have heard about Mike is that he will be abroad for two more weeks.
- E) I have heard everything about Mike and his return from abroad in two weeks.

10. **Both movies fail to give an accurate account of the real story they are based on.**

- A) The second movie fails to be true to the details of the story of the first movie it is based on.
- B) None of the details of the real story match those given in any of the movies.
- C) Neither of the films is true to the real story which they are based on.
- D) The two versions of the movie are based on a story, but it is not a real one.
- E) Either production gives a correct account of the real story they are based on.

11. **Children should be allowed to have their own dreams instead of following those of their parents.**

- A) Parents do not allow their children to have their dreams but force them to realize theirs.
- B) All children have their own dreams, and their parents should not expect them to pursue theirs.
- C) Children who have their own dreams should only follow them, not those of their parents.
- D) Most children follow the dreams of their parents, but they should actually pursue their own dreams.
- E) We should let children have dreams of their own and not expect them to pursue those of their parents.

12. **Very few people can expect to retain their full set of natural teeth throughout their life.**

- A) There is no one that still has all of their teeth in their mouth for as long as they live.
- B) Almost nobody can expect to keep all of their natural teeth for their whole life.
- C) Most people have hardly any natural teeth in their mouths when they are old.
- D) Everybody eventually loses all of their natural teeth towards the end of their life.
- E) The majority of people do not keep half of their own teeth when they are old.