


# GRAMMAR BOOK GRADE 11



# POWER

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# PRONOUNS

1

İsimlerin yerine kullanılan sözcüklere “**pronoun**” (zamir) denir. Zamirler cümle içinde kullanıldıkları yere ve işlevlerine göre değişik adlar alırlar.

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 - I, me, etc.

“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 ise “object pronouns” (nesne zamiri) denir.

### Subject Pronouns – I, you, etc.

- “Subject Pronouns” cümlede özne görevinde olan isimlerin ya da isim gruplarının yerine kullanılır.

*Laura* hasn't called me for a long time. I wonder what **she** is doing.  
**Most of the students** are nervous about the exam. **They** think it will be difficult.

- Ülkelerden ve gemi isimlerinden söz ederken “she” özne zamiri kullanılabilir ancak modern İngilizce’de genellikle “it” tercih edilmektedir.

*The Titanic* sank when **she** / **it** hit an iceberg on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York on 15 April, 1912.

- “It” zamininin farklı kullanımları vardır.

- a. Genellikle hayvanlardan söz ederken “it” özne zamiri kullanılır. Ancak sözü geçen hayvan insan özelliklerini taşıyorsa, ev hayvanı ya da bir hikaye kahramanı ise, “he / she” zamirlerinin kullanımına da rastlamak mümkündür.

*Don't get too close to that dog. It may hurt you.*

*My cat's name is Boncuk. She is a very friendly cat.*  
*Karabaş is a very intelligent dog. He can go and get the ball even if I throw it far away.*

- b. “It” zamiri bir nesne ya da durum için kullanılır.

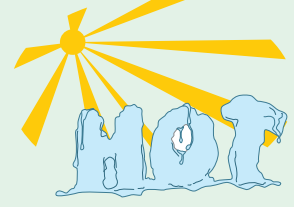
*Whose coat is this? It's very nice.*  
*He suggested going by plane, but it is very costly.*





- c. Kimliğini bilmediğimiz zaman insanlar için de “it” kullanılır.

Who is calling? **It's** Peter.  
Is that Liz over there? No, **it** isn't Liz. **It's** Sue.



- d. Zaman, hava, mesafeden söz ederken “it” kullanılır.

**It's** 10 pm. You have to go to bed.  
**It** was very hot and sunny yesterday.  
How long does **it** take you to get to school? **It** takes about half an hour.  
**It's** about 350 kilometers from Ankara to Istanbul.

- e. “to + infinitive” ve “that clause” yapılarıyla kullanılır.

**It** is nice to be here.  
**It** is easy to criticize people.  
**It's** a pity that you can't come to the concert with us tonight.

- f. “It is me / I” + relative clause

It is + object pronoun + that (very informal)

**It's** me that needs your help, not Jane.

It is + subject pronoun + who (very formal)

**It** is I who need your help, not Jane.

Eğer çok “formal” veya “informal” olmaktan kaçınmak istiyorsak aynı ifadeyi aşağıdaki kalıpla da verebiliriz.

Jack was **the person / the one** who told the girls our secret .

- g. Çoğul isimlerle de “it” kullanımı vardır.

**It** is engineers that this company needs, not architects.

- h. “It” zamirinin arkasından genellikle “be” fiili kullanılmasına rağmen “surprise”, “frighten” gibi reaksiyon ifade eden fiiller ya da “seem, appear” gibi gözlem, sonuç ifade eden fiiller kullanılabilir.

**It** surprised everyone that Ahmet got the highest grade in class.  
**It** really frightened the little boy to see the big dog running towards him.  
**It** seems there is nothing we can do about this problem.

## Object Pronouns - me, him, etc.

- Object Pronouns cümlede nesne görevinde olan isimlerin ya da isim gruplarının yerine kullanılır.

**The football player** protested when the referee showed **him** a red card.  
**The girls** are playing in the garden. Please tell **them** to come inside.  
If you have filled out **the form**, you can take **it** to the human resources manager.

- Edatların (prepositions) arkasından genellikle “object pronoun” kullanılır.

Look! Ann has bought a present **for us**.  
Don't go shopping **without me**.

- “As” ve “than” sözcükleriyle yapılan karşılaştırma (comparative) yapılarında genellikle object pronoun kullanılır.

Jill is not as tall as **me**.

Both of my sisters are older than **him**.

**DİKKAT!** Bu yapılarda subject pronoun kullanıldığında, genellikle subject pronoun’dan sonra yardımcı fiil gelir.

Jill is not as tall as **I am**.

Tom is more worried about his pronunciation than **she is**.

- Eğer bir personal pronoun kendi başına kullanılıyorsa genellikle object pronoun kullanılır.

A: I feel hungry.

B: **Me** too.

A: Who broke this vase?

B: **Them**, not **us**.

A: Who left all these books on the floor?

B: **Him**, not **me**.



**DİKKAT!** Bu yapılarda cevap subject pronoun ile verilirse, zamirden sonra yardımcı fiil kullanılmalıdır.

A: Who left all these books on the floor?

B: **I didn’t. He did.**

- Object pronoun olarak “it”, “love”, “hate” gibi beğeni belirten fiillerin arkasından gelebilir.

My parents love **it** that we have moved to a house close to them.

I hate **it** when they ask me personal questions.

- find / make / think etc. + it + adjective

I find **it** strange that you want to move to the countryside although you have a good job here.

The loud music made **it** difficult for me to concentrate on my work.

## PRACTICE 1

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

1. I can’t find my glasses. Do you know where I put \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You’ve been acting very strange lately. What’s come over \_\_\_\_\_?
3. A hundred dollars may not be a lot of money to you, but back in my day \_\_\_\_\_ certainly was.
4. When they had finished for the day, the boss told Ryan and Amy that he liked their work so much that he wanted \_\_\_\_\_ to take over the project.
5. I’m interested in the news, but I don’t watch \_\_\_\_\_ everyday like my husband.
6. Some of the students from the class next door joined \_\_\_\_\_ on our field trip even though we hadn’t invited them.

## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES and POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronouns
I you he she it we you they	my your his her its our your their	mine yours his hers -- ours yours theirs

### Possessive adjectives – my, your, etc.

- Possessive adjectives (iyelik sıfatları) sözü geçen nesnenin kime ait olduğunu gösterir ve ismin ya da isim gruplarının önüne gelir. İyelik belirten “s” ekinin verdiği anlamı verirler.

*It is John's book. = It is **his** book.*  
*They are my friends' bikes. = They are **their** bikes.*

***Dave** declared **his** love for Jane at a crowded football match.*  
*When filming an action movie, **many actors** insist on doing **their** own stunts.*

**DİKKAT!** Possessive Adjectives, “the, a/an, this” gibi diğer belirleyicilerle (determiners) kullanılmaz.

*Where did you park **the** car? / Where did you park **your** car?*  
*Where did you park **the your** car? kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR.***

- Bir şeyin sözü geçen kişiye ait olduğunu vurgulamak için possessive adjective'lerden sonra “own” kelimesi kullanılır.

*Sam has **his own** computer, so he doesn't need to use this one.*  
*I'm fed up with paying rent. One day I hope to have **my own** house.*



### Possessive pronouns – mine, yours, etc.

- Possessive pronouns da possessive adjectives gibi sözü geçen nesnenin kime ait olduğunu gösterir. Ancak arkalarından isim gelmez.

***Our house** is in the city centre, but **theirs** is in the countryside.*  
*This is **Mr Brown's office**. **Mine** is on the upper floor.*

- “A, some, many” gibi belirleyicilerden sonra gelen “of ” edatından sonra possessive pronoun kullanılır.

Cem is a friend of **theirs**. (one of their friends)

Last Sunday, I went hiking with some friends of **mine**.

They played the entire new album but also introduced me to some songs of **theirs** that I hadn't heard before.

**DİKKAT!** Yukardaki cümlelerde possessive pronoun yerine possessive adjective ya da object pronoun kullanılmaz.

Cem is a friend of their / them. kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR**.

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

These are some photographs **of me** when I was 3 years old.  
(Bunlar benim 3 yaşındaki bazı fotoğraflarım.)

These are some photographs **of mine** which I took when I was in Paris.  
(Bunlar Paris'teyken çektiğim bazı fotoğraflar.)



## PRACTICE 2

Fill in the blanks with personal pronouns, object pronouns, possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives to complete the letter.

Hello Defne,

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ are having a wonderful time here in Bodrum. The children love (2) \_\_\_\_\_ when they can spend the whole day outdoors. They seem to be having great fun. My son is enjoying the water sports; (3) \_\_\_\_\_ even tried water skiing! Ayşe prefers to play on the sand with (4) \_\_\_\_\_ dolls. She washes (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea and collects sea shells to feed (6) \_\_\_\_\_. You won't believe (7) \_\_\_\_\_, but my husband brought his laptop with him and is busy working even here. I didn't bother to take (8) \_\_\_\_\_, so I use (9) \_\_\_\_\_ if I want to check my mail.

Something rather unpleasant happened on the way here. My husband wanted to do some sightseeing while he was driving (10) \_\_\_\_\_ here to Bodrum, but he had some problems with the car because he drove (11) \_\_\_\_\_ right into a field of tomatoes! The local people were upset with us because (12) \_\_\_\_\_ damaged (13) \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes! Luckily, nobody was injured.

This is all for now. I'll write more tomorrow.

Wish (14) \_\_\_\_\_ were here,

Love,  
Aylin

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

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

- Reflexive pronouns (dönüşümlü zamirler), “kendim, kendisi” gibi anlamlar verirler ve cümlelerin öznesi ile nesnesinin aynı olduğu durumlarda kullanılırlar.

*I fell off my bicycle and hurt **myself**.*  
*She bought **herself** a nice pair of jeans.*

- Özne ile nesnenin farklı olduğu durumlarda object pronoun kullanılır.

*When the policeman came in, the gunman shot **him**. (him = the policeman)*  
*(Polis içeri girdiğinde tetikçi **onu** vurdu.)*  
*When the policeman came in, the gunman shot **himself**. (himself = the gunman)*  
*(Polis içeri girdiğinde tetikçi **kendini** vurdu.)*

- Reflexive pronouns, vurgulama ve anlamı kuvvetlendirme amacıyla da kullanılır.

*You don't need my help with your homework. You can do it **yourself**.*  
*They **themselves** built this house.*

- “by + -self (-selves)” “tek başına”, “kendi başına” “yardımsız” anlamına gelir.

*He went on holiday **by himself**. (alone)*  
*Children can not stay home **by themselves**. (on their own)*

- Reflexive pronouns, edatlardan sonra kullanılır, ancak yer belirten edatlardan sonra object pronoun kullanmak gerekir.

*The children looked at **themselves** in the mirror and laughed.*  
*Mary is not old enough to look after **herself**.*  
*Nancy put the bag beside **her**. (beside herself kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR**.)*

- Reflexive pronoun'larla genellikle kullanılan deyimler:

*We **enjoyed ourselves** at the concert last night.*  
*Please **help yourself** to the cookies.*  
*He told me to sit down and **make myself at home** while he made us some coffee.*  
*Those kids should learn how to **behave themselves**.*

**DİKKAT!** Türkçe'deki kullanımdan farklı olarak, “feel” fiili reflexive pronoun ile kullanılmaz.

*When I found out that I passed the exam, **I felt** great. (I felt myself great. kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR**.)*

### PRACTICE 3

Fill in the blanks with a reflexive pronoun and add 'by' where necessary.

1. He told me to sit down and make \_\_\_\_\_ at home while he made us some coffee.
2. I can imagine how hard it must be for single parents to raise their children \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The dog is scratching \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She regrets getting drunk at the company party and making a fool of \_\_\_\_\_ in front of her boss.
5. I was so proud of my daughter when she figured out the problem all \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I don't remember inviting him to the party, so he probably just invited \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I could tell you were enjoying \_\_\_\_\_ by the big smile on your face.

### PRACTICE 4

Underline the correct choice.

1. Diabetics have to give **themselves / them** insulin shots several times a day.
2. Will you hold the bag please while I put the shopping in **it / itself**.
3. The old woman told me that two men had taken her bag. **She / Herself** wanted me to run after **them / themselves**.
4. Elif forced **her / herself** to drink the medicine, and then drank a glass of fruit juice.
5. Let's not deceive **us / ourselves**; he has been lying to **us / ourselves**.

### PRACTICE 5

Fill in the blanks with the correct personal, possessive or reflexive pronouns or possessive adjectives.

1. I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ pencil. Can I use \_\_\_\_\_, Melis?
2. This house is too expensive for \_\_\_\_\_. I can't pay such a high rent.
3. The children don't bother \_\_\_\_\_. I do my work and they do \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Mary was worried about how the children would adapt, so she convinced \_\_\_\_\_ husband not to accept the job abroad.
5. We came across a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ at the supermarket yesterday.
6. If you happen to see your grandparents this weekend, give \_\_\_\_\_ my best regards.
7. Despite her parents' complaints, she decided to live by \_\_\_\_\_ in Istanbul.
8. My son did his homework without any help. \_\_\_\_\_ did his homework by \_\_\_\_\_.

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

	Singular	Plural
Near	this	these
Far	that	those

- Demonstrative Pronouns, işaret zamirleridir. Yakınıımızdaki nesneleri işaret ederken “this” ve “these”, uzağıımızdaki nesneleri işaret ederken “that” ve “those” işaret zamirlerini kullanırız.
- “This” ve “that” tekil isimlerle, “these” ve “those” çoğul isimlerle kullanılır.

**This** is my house.  
**That** is our car over there.  
**These** are my colleagues.  
**Those** are beautiful flowers in the next field.



- İşaret zamirleri cümlede özne ya da nesne durumunda bulunabilirler.

**These** are too expensive. I want to have a look at **those**.

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

a. Kişileri birbirleriyle tanışırken:

A: **This** is Ann Wilson, and **these** are her daughters.  
B: Nice to meet you.

b. Kişilerin kim olduğunu anlatırken.

Who are those people over there? **That**'s Mr Brown, and **those** are his grandchildren.  
Who are these people in the photograph? **This** is Mr Brown, and **these** are his grandchildren.

- Demonstrative pronouns zaman içinde yakınlık ve uzaklık belirtmek için de kullanılırlar.

The next question is **this**: who is going to buy the tickets?  
**These** are the best days of your life. Try to enjoy them.  
“John got a scholarship.” “Really, when did **that** happen?”  
**Those** were the worst days of my life. I don't want to even remember them.

- “Those”, “the people” ya da “the ones” anlamında da kullanılır.

**Those** who are going to take the test should be at school at 9 o'clock.

- “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.

A chimpanzee's intelligence is much greater than **that of** a cat.  
(than the intelligence of a cat)

Many laws in Turkey differ from **those of** the United States.  
(the laws of the United States)



## 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.

*It is a beautiful day and **everybody** is going to the beach.  
**Something** was wrong with the network, so we couldn't get connected to the Internet.*

- Şahıs gösteren belgisiz zamirler (Everyone, Someone ... etc.) özne olarak kullanıldıklarında, bunlara gönderme yapan zamirler tekil ya da çoğul olabilir.

***Everyone** is having **his/her** lunch.  
**Everyone** is having **their** lunch.  
**Someone** has left **his/her** umbrella here.  
**Someone** has left **their** umbrella here.*



### Everyone, Everybody, Everything, Everywhere

- “Herkes, her şey, her yer” anlamına gelen bu zamirler, olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılabilir.

*I am very happy. **Everybody** I invited is coming to my birthday party.  
I looked **everywhere** but couldn't find my car keys.  
Have you finished **everything** you need to do for today?*

### Someone, Somebody, Something, Somewhere

- “Birisi, bir şey, bir yer” anlamlarına gelen bu zamirler, genellikle olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.

*I am looking for **someone** who speaks French.  
This bag is too small. I need **something** bigger than this one.*

- “Something”, rica (request) ve teklif (offer) anlamları taşıyan soru cümlelerinde de kullanılabilir.

*Would you like **something** to drink?  
Can I ask you **something**?*

### Anyone, Anybody, Anything, Anywhere

- “Any” ile başlayan belgisiz zamirler olumsuz cümlelerde kullanıldıkları zaman “hiç” anlamını verirler ve bu kullanımda cümle başında özne olarak bulunamazlar. Olumlu cümlelerde “any” ifadesi “herhangi bir” anlamına gelir ve cümle başında özne olarak kullanılabilir.

*I don't understand **anything** from this reading passage.  
**Anyone** can do this puzzle since it is very easy.  
I haven't seen your book **anywhere**.  
**Anywhere** is better than this crowded and noisy café.*



## No one, Nobody, Nothing, Nowhere

- “Hiç kimse, hiçbir şey, hiçbir yer” anlamlarına gelen bu zamirler olumlu cümlelerde kullanılırlar, ancak olumsuz anlam verirler.

*I haven't seen **anybody** in the room. = I have seen **nobody** in the room.  
**Nobody** has told me about your illness.*

**DİKKAT !** “Nowhere” cümle başında kullanılırsa, cümle devrik yapıda olur (inversion).

***Nowhere** have I seen such a beautiful beach.*

- Bir cümle içerisinde “no” ile verilen olumsuzluk yapısı “any” ile başlayan bir yapıyla devam edebilir.

***Nobody** told me **anything** about the exam. (Nobody told me nothing. **YANLIŞTIR.**)*

## Indefinite Pronouns + Else

“Bir diğeri, bir başkası, farklı bir tanesi” anlamlarını vermek için indefinite pronoun’ların arkasından “else” ifadesi kullanılır.

***Everybody else** has agreed to go on a picnic except you.  
If it doesn't work, try **something else** to open the case.*

## Indefinite Pronouns + Adjective

- Belgisiz zamirlerle bir sıfat kullanılıyorsa, sıfat belgisiz zamirin arkasına gelir.

*I learned **nothing new** from that book.  
Let's go **somewhere quieter**. It's too noisy here.*

### PRACTICE 6

Fill in the blanks with a word from the list. Use each word only once.

everybody/one  
everything  
everywhere

somebody/one  
something  
somewhere

anybody/one  
anything  
anywhere

nobody/no one  
nothing  
nowhere

1. I got upset with the beggar because he kept asking for more money even after I had given him \_\_\_\_\_. I had.
2. I told you not to tell \_\_\_\_\_, but you did and now I can never trust you again.
3. I'm really thirsty. Can I get myself \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?
4. His room is a complete disaster: he has books and clothes lying \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.
5. It must have been you who wrote all over the desk because \_\_\_\_\_ else sits here but you.
6. There's \_\_\_\_\_ you can do or say that would make me forgive you.
7. My keys must be \_\_\_\_\_ around here because I could have sworn I saw them yesterday.
8. There's \_\_\_\_\_ I'd rather be than here with you.
9. I have a friend whose parents buy him whatever he wants, yet he still complains about not having \_\_\_\_\_.
10. If you could go \_\_\_\_\_ in the world for a weekend, where would you go?
11. Mum, why can't I get a tablet? \_\_\_\_\_ at school has one!
12. I can't tell you whom the story's about, but I will say that it's \_\_\_\_\_ we both know.

## OTHER INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- “Quantifier” adı verilen “all, some, both, each” gibi bazı sözcükler de cümlede zamir olarak kullanılabilir.

### one / each / either / neither / enough

- Bu zamirler her zaman tekil fiil ile kullanılır.

*I bought two new dresses. **One** is red and the other is blue.  
I have five students in my international summer course. **Each** is from a different country.  
You can make rice or spaghetti. **Either** is fine with me.  
Two suggestions were made, but **neither** was good enough.  
I have some money with me, but I don't have **enough** to eat at that restaurant.*

### both / few / several / many

- Bu zamirler her zaman çoğul fiil ile kullanılır.

*The match between England and Germany will definitely be exciting. **Both** have equal chance.  
10 people were killed and **many** were injured when the bomb exploded.  
At least 22 people have been killed and **several** are missing after landslides triggered by  
Lots of people participate in the Eurasia Marathon, but **few** can make it to the finish line. heavy rains.*

### all / most / some / any / none

- Bu zamirler uncountable (sayılamayan) isimlerle tekil fiil ile, countable (sayılabilir) isimlerle çoğul fiil ile kullanılır.

*There are ten applicants waiting to be interviewed and **all look** very nervous.  
**Most** of what she told me **has turned** out to be false.  
On Sundays, few shops are open. **Most are** closed.  
**Some say** global warming is not a serious problem.  
I wish I could offer you some cake, but there **is none** left.*

## PRACTICE 7

Underline the correct choice.

1. That potato salad is delicious! Would you mind if I had **some / any** more?
2. Only a few of my students failed the exam. **Most / Each** got a passing grade.
3. I don't mind whether we go to Italy or Greece. **Both / Either** is fine with me.
4. If the two of you keep fighting, **neither / none** of you is getting any ice cream.
5. I bought 15 pieces of candy for the three of you, so that works out to five pieces **each / every**.
6. I met three new boys at the party and surprisingly **both / all** are from my hometown.
7. Please buy plenty of drinks so that there will be **enough / many** for everybody.

*Thousands of geniuses live and die undiscovered - either by themselves or by others.*

*Mark Twain*

## GENERIC PRONOUNS

### One / You

- Bu zamirler insanlardan genel anlamda söz edilmek istendiğinde kullanılır. “One” kullanımı resmi dilde, “you” ise konuşma dilinde daha yaygındır.

If **one** wants to be a good parent, **one** should be patient with children.  
**You** can't learn a language in just four weeks. (Buradaki “**you**” özellikle “sen” anlamında değil, “herhangi biri” anlamındadır.)

**DİKKAT!** Genel anlamda insanlar için geçerli kurallardan değil, specific durumlardan söz ederken “one / you” kullanılmaz.

**One / You** should knock before going into somebody's room. (Genel kural)  
Somebody is knocking at the door. (**One** is knocking – **YANLIŞTIR.**)

- “One / you” cümlede özne ya da nesne görevi görür. “One's / your” (possessive) ve “oneself / yourself” (reflexive) halleri vardır.

**One / You** should never lose **one's / your** temper while speaking with a young child.  
Before choosing a career, **one / you** should ask **oneself / yourself** what interests **one / you** most.

- “Informal” dilde cümlelerin başında kullanılan “one” a atıf yapmak için “he, him, his, himself” kullanımı daha yaygındır.

One cannot succeed unless **he** tries hard. (informal)  
One cannot succeed unless **one** tries hard. (formal)

### They

- “One / You” kadar geniş bir genelleme ifade etmez. Çoğunlukla, belirgin ancak pek çok üyeleri olan bir gruba atıf yapar (komşular, otoriteler, vb.) Bizim dışımızdaki diğer insanlardan bahsederken kullanılır.

**They** are going to build a shopping mall in place of these old houses.  
**They** have recently increased the taxes on tobacco.

**DİKKAT:** “They say”, “people say” anlamında kullanılır.

**They say** Bob's son has been involved in a crime.



### We

- Bir fikri kişisellikten çıkarmak ve daha genel olarak ifade etmek için “I” yerine “we” kullanılabilir.

When **we** think of addiction, **we** usually think about issues such as alcoholic drinks or drugs.

# SUBSTITUTION

## One / Ones

- “One” sayılabilir tekil ismin yerine, “ones” sayılabilir çoğul ismin yerine kullanılır.

*Which book is yours? The **one** with a blue cover. (one = book)  
I like green apples better than red **ones**. (ones = apples)*

- “A/an, my/your ... etc., some, any, both” ve sayıların hemen arkasından “one / ones” kullanılmaz. Ancak araya sıfat girerse “one / ones” kullanımı mümkündür.

*I'm looking for a coat but I can't find **a nice one**. (NOT a one)  
Most of the books were quite expensive but I managed to pick **two cheap ones**.  
(NOT two ones)  
This is your course book and the one on the desk is **mine**. (NOT my one)*

- “The, this, that, these, those, each, another, which” ya da superlative adjective'den sonra “one / ones” kullanılabilir ancak zorunlu değildir.

*If these exercises are too difficult for you, try **this (one)**.  
I tried all three coats and **each (one)** was too big for me.  
I have already watched this DVD. Can we rent **another (one)**?  
Two of these shirts are for you. **Which (ones)** do you like?  
The last paragraph was the most **difficult (one)**.*

## one or it

- “One” bir nesneden genel olarak söz ederken “it” ise daha önceden tanımlanmış belirli bir nesneye gönderme yapmak için kullanılır.

*I haven't got a passport and I need **one** to travel abroad.  
A: Have you seen my passport anywhere?  
B: Yes, I saw **it** in your drawer.*



## 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 etmek gerekir. Bu yapıdan sonraki fiil tekil olmalıdır.

***One of my friends is** going abroad for his college education.  
Clare **is one of the tallest girls** in our class.*

## PRACTICE 8

Fill in the blanks with ‘one’ or ‘ones’ .

1. You shouldn't marry him unless you're positively sure he's the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Teachers shouldn't give so much attention to the bright students in the class because they're the \_\_\_\_\_ who least need it.
3. My son got on well with the boys who liked football but not with the \_\_\_\_\_ who loved basketball.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ basketball skill I haven't been able to master is the slam dunk.
5. I'm not surprised he won the lottery since he's always been the lucky \_\_\_\_\_ in the family.