

GRADE ELEVEN

GRAMMAR

UNIT SEVEN / Relative Pronouns

- تستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط جملتين ببعض . وسوف نلقي نظرة فيما يلي على طريقة استخدام ضمائر الربط .

Who

- تحل محل فاعل عاقل في الجملة الثانية .
- This is **the boy**. **He** won the first prize.
- على حسب القاعدة السابقة عند ربط الجملتين السابقتين يجب ان نحذف **الفاعل العاقل** في الجملة الثانية (**He**) ونضع بدلا منها **who** وتصبح الجملتان جملة واحدة .
- This is the boy **who** won the first prize .

Which

- تحل محل فاعل أو مفعول به غير عاقل في الجملة الثانية .
- I sold **the car**. **It** used to break down a lot .
- I sold the car **which** used to break down a lot.
- This is **the cat** . we bought **it** last week.
- This is the cat **which** we bought last week.

Whom

- تحل محل مفعول به عاقل في الجملة الثانية وغالبا ما يكون المفعول به في الجملة الثانية ضمير .
- This is **the boy**. The car hit **him** yesterday.
- This is the boy **whom** the car hit yesterday.

Whose

- تحل محل ضمير ملكية في الجملة الثانية (my – his – her – their – its)
- This is the man . His car hit the boy last week.
- This is the man whose car hit the boy last week.

• That

- بمعنى الذي / التي وهي تحل محل أي واحد من الضمائر السابقة .
- This is **the girl**. You met **her** in the mall.
- This is the girl **that** you met in the mall.

• Where

- بمعنى حيث وهي تستخدم للتعبير عن المكان . تحل محل ضمير مفعول به في الجملة الثانية يعود على مكان في الجملة الاولى .
- This is **the house** . we live in **it** .
- This is the house **where** we live.

A) From a , b ,c and d, choose the correct word:

- 1- The playerleg was sprained in the match won the fair play award.
a- who b- whose c- whom d- which
- 2- This is the placewe learn morals and values
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
- 3- I'm going to the hospital my friend is having an operation.
a. where b. which c. who d. whose
- 4- The man interviewed me was very friendly.
a. which b. where c. whom d. who
- 5- Let's talk to the man ordered the food.
a. that b. which c. whose d. where
- 6- I talked to the girl.....car was broken in front of the shop.
a. whose b. which c. who d. where
- 7- What did you do with the money.....your mother gave you ?
a. who b. where c. whose d. which
- 8- This test is for students.....language is not English.
a. whose b. which c. who d. where
- 9- The studentthe teacher punished is very rude.
a. who b. which c. whose d. whom
- 10- the waiter the shop owner fired found another job.
a. whom b. who c. whose d. where

B) Join the following sentences :-

1- A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.

.....

2- A man answered the phone. He told me you were away.

.....

3- A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient.

.....

4- A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.

.....

5- A good man is a person _____ believes that all wars are wrong.

6- An orphan is a child _____ parents are dead.

7- The place _____ we spent our holidays was really beautiful.

8- I don't know the name of the woman _____ I spoke to on the phone.

GRAMMAR / THIRD PERIOD

الكلام المباشر والكلام الغير مباشر

The reported Speech

عند تحويل **جملة خبرية** لغير المباشر نتبع الآتي:

١ : نحذف الأقواس ونربط الجملتين ب **That**

٢ : في معظم الجمل **ضمير الفاعل** في جملة مابين الأقواس يحول على حسب المتكلم خارج الأقواس من حيث المذكر و المؤنث .

٣ : نحدد زمن الجملة حتى يمكن تغير الأزمنة كما سنوضح بالجدول التالي .

٤ : نغير الضمائر كالجدول الآتي :

غير مباشر	مباشر →
مؤنث He / She مذكر	I
They	We
مفعول me / فاعل I	(متحدثا لشخص واحد) -You
مفعول us / فاعل We	(متحدثا لأكثر من شخص) -You
مؤنث His / Her مذكر	My
My	(متحدثا لشخص واحد) Your
Our	(متحدثا لأكثر من شخص) Your
Their	Our
مؤنث Himself / Herself مذكر	Myself (for a boy / a man)
Myself	(متحدثا لشخص واحد) Yourself
Ourselves	(متحدثا لأكثر من شخص) Yourself
themselves	-Ourselves

٥ : نغير الأزمنة كالجدول الآتي :

غير مباشر	مباشر →
ماضي بسيط	مضارع بسيط
ماضي مستمر	مضارع مستمر
ماضي تام	مضارع تام
ماضي تام	ماضي بسيط
would	will
could	can
should	shall

- أي فعل ناقص أو مساعد يحول للماضي منه.
- ٦- : تغير بعض الكلمات والظروف كالجدول التالي :

غير مباشر	مباشر
that	this
those	these
then	now
that day	today
That night	tonight
before	ago
the next day	tomorrow
the day before	yesterday
the + زمن + before	last + زمن
the following+ زمن	next + زمن

لاحظ الأمثلة الآتية :

1 : " I will go to my school with you "

Adel said **that he would** go to **his** school with **me**.

2 : " I watched this movie last week "

Rawan told the girls **that she had watched that** movie the week before.

Question

أولا : السؤال ب هل (Yes or No question)

عند تحويل الجملة الاستفهامية (السؤال ب هل) لغير المباشر تتبع الآتي:

١ : نحذف الأقواس ونربط ب **If**

٢ : نضع الفاعل قبل الفعل مع تحويل الضمائر بالشكل المعتاد .

٣ : نحذف do / does / did ان وجدت .

٤ : نغير الأزمنة والكلمات والظروف مثل ما ذكرنا في الجدول السابق.

" Will she drive her car ? "

He asked **if** she **would** drive her car.

" Have you watched the match ? "

They wanted to know **if I had watched** the match.

" Do you like fish? "

She asked me **if I liked** fish.

" Did you write your homework ? "

The teacher asked **if I had written my** homework.

ثانيا : السؤال بأداة استفهام (Wh question)

عند تحويل الجملة الاستفهامية (السؤال بأداة استفهام) لغير المباشر نتبع الآتي:

١ : نحذف الأقواس ونربط بنفس أداة الاستفهام الموجودة.

٢ : نضع الفاعل قبل الفعل مع تحويل الضمائر بالشكل المعتاد .

٣ : نحذف do / does / did ان وجدت .

٤ : نغير الأزمنة والكلمات والظروف مثل ما ذكرنا في الجدول السابق.

" Where will she go today ? "

He asked **where she would** go that day.

" Where did you watch the match? "

They asked me **where I had** watched the match.

" Why do you always arrive late ? "

She asked **us why we** always **arrived** late.

ORDER

تحويل الجملة الامرية لغير المباشر

أولا : الأمر المثلث

١ : نحذف الأقواس ونربط ب **To** بعدها مصدر الفعل

٢ : نغير الضمائر بالشكل المعتاد حسب الجداول السابقة.

" Study **your** lessons "

My father told **me to** study **my** lessons.

" Do **your** best at school "

The teacher told **the students to** do **their** best at school .

ثانيا الأمر المنفي :

١ : نحذف الأقواس وكلمة **Don't** أو **Never** ونربط ب **Not to**

٢ : نغير الضمائر بالشكل المعتاد حسب الجداول السابقة.

"Don't speak in class"

He ordered him **not to** speak in class.

"Never play with matches at your home"

My father told me **not to play** with matches at **my** home

Reported Speech - Drills

1- "My teacher will explain the lesson tomorrow."

The student said.....

2- "I ate fish yesterday."

Hala said.....

3- "My father will fly to London next year."

He told me.....

4- "Naif went to the stadium an hour ago."

She said.....

5- "My mother celebrates her birthday every year."

Dana said.....

6- "I am going to read a book this week."

He told me.....

7- "We didn't eat fish last week."

They said.....

8- "I spend all my pocket money when I go out."

My brother told me.....

9- "Do you want to dance?"

She asked me.....

10- "Has the manager arrived?"

He wanted to know.....

11- "Did you watch the latest film?"

My friend asked me.....

12- "Can I help you?"

She asked me.....

13- "Will you have lunch with me?"

I asked

14- "When did you come?"

The teacher asked me.....

15- "Where does your father park his car?"

She asked me.....

16- "What are you doing?"

I asked her.....

17- "How much pocket money do you get?"

He wanted to know.....

18- "Are the boys reading the book?"

The teacher asked.....

19- "Where do you play football today?"

He asked me.....

20- "When does the train to Cairo leave?"

I asked him.....

21- "Clean the blue bike!"

My father told me.....

22- "Wash your hands!"

The doctor asked me.....

23- "Do your homework!"

The teacher told them.....

24- "Dance with me!"

She told me.....

25- "Don't play football in the garden!"

My mother told me.....

26- "Don't forget your homework!"

The teacher told me.....

27- "Never shout at me!"

She told me.....

28- "Don't talk to your neighbour!"

I told her.....

29- "Let's go shopping."

My friend suggested.....

30- "Why don't we go to the zoo."

Ali suggested

The Passive voice

عند تحويل جملة خبرية للمجهول نتبع الآتي:

أولا المضارع البسيط :

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → am, is, are → المفعول به

He cleans the room every day .

The room is cleaned every day .

ثانيا الماضي البسيط :

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → was, were → المفعول به

They finished the work last week.

The work was finished last week.

ثالثا المضارع المستمر :

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → am, is, are +being → المفعول به

They are playing the game in the club.

The game are being played in the club.

رابعا الماضي المستمر :

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → was, were +being → المفعول به

They were playing the game in the club.

The game were being played in the club.

خامسا المضارع التام :

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → have, has +been → المفعول به

They have watched the match .

The match has been watched .

سادسا الماضي التام:

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → had + been → المفعول به

They had watched the match .

The match had been watched .

سابعا المستقبل البسيط والأفعال الناقصة:

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة → be → الفعل الناقص الموجود بالجملة → المفعول به

* They will paint the room dark green.

The room will be painted dark green.

* She could answer the questions easily.

The questions could be answered easily

Change the following sentences into Passive / Change Focus

1- I ate a piece of chocolate cake.

.....

2- The librarian gave the book to the students.

.....

3- Someone stole the money from the bank.

.....

4- I washed my car three weeks ago.

.....

5- I will introduce you to my boss this week.

.....

6- The students are singing the national anthem.

.....

7- We have known this song for years.

.....

8- Parents must leave children do what they want.

.....

9- The student put the book on the table.

.....

10- you have to take a decision by next Monday.

.....

11- We can't pay the bill of the mobile.

.....

12- The police is questioning the criminal about the criminal.

.....

Get behind with	يتخلف عن / يتأخر عن
Get down to	يبدأ بعمل شيء
Get on	يكون على علاقة طيبة بشخص.
Get over	يتحسن صحيا / يتعافى
Get through	ينجح في التواصل مع شخص