

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 : تغير 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	زمن + last
زمن + the following	زمن + next

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

Unit 10

Should + have + past participle

Use and meaning

We use should have + PP to criticize or give advice about something in the past:

The motorist **should have driven** more carefully.

Choose the right option:

1- I've got a terrible stomach ache. I.....all that food.

- a. shouldn't had b. should have has
c. should have had d. **shouldn't have had**

2. I went to work yesterday, even though I felt ill. Today I feel even worse. I.....

- a. shouldn't have stayed at home. b. shouldn't have went to work.
c. **should have stayed at home.** d. should have gone to work .

3. My kids are so spoilt. I should have..... with them.

- a. **been stricter** b. stricted
c. being stricter d. been stricting

Do as required between brackets:

1- You didn't have to drive so fast. It was dangerous. (Use : shouldn't)

2- You are supposed to take the medicine three times a day. (Use : should)

3- My jewellery were stolen because I didn't lock the door securely. (Use: should)

Unit 11

Stative vs. dynamic verbs

1- Dynamic verbs

Verbs which refer to actions are called dynamic verbs.

We can use them in simple and continuous tenses:

I usually *drink* coffee every morning for breakfast.

This morning I *am drinking* tea.

2- Stative verbs

Verbs which refer to conditions or states are called stative verbs.

We do not usually use these verbs in continuous tenses:

I *believe* traffic pollution is bad for us. (Not I am believing)

Do you *know* where she lives? (Not Are you knowing)

We use Stative verbs to express what we think or believe and how we feel.

This is a list of common stative verbs and example sentences:

know We don't *know* what to do .

realize Do you *realize* how disappointed I am ?

suppose I *suppose* she's spent all her money .

understand I don't *understand* much about science .

agree I *agree* with you .

believe He *believes* in everything he reads in the newspaper .

expect Do you *expect* to see him tomorrow.

suspect I *suspect* she's caught my cold.
think Do you *think* things are getting worse .
reckon I *reckon* to leave at 3 o'clock.

b- Feeling Verbs

fear I *fear* the world is becoming a more dangerous place .
hate Some animals *hate* the rain .
like She *likes* animals.
love He *loves* activity holidays .

We can use some thinking \ believing verbs in continuous tenses. If we do this their meaning changes :

I think we should protect wild animals. (think = believe)
I am thinking about getting a bike . (think = consider)
I expect things will improve . (expect = believe)
I am expecting a letter from my penfriend . (expect = wait for)

Correct the verbs between brackets:

I **am not knowing** where she lives.

.....
Because of the heavy traffic, I **think** about getting a bike now.

.....
We **believing** traffic pollution is bad for us.
.....

Unit 12

Reported speech

1- Statements

1. "I will come back tomorrow."Mr. Ahmed said.

Mr. Ahmed said (that) **he would** come back **the next day**.

2."We don't like fish." They said to me

They **told** me that **they didn't** like fish.

Report the statements into indirect speech:-

1- He said to me, "I'm glad to meet you.

.....
2- They said," We had lost our way to the park."

.....
3- " I'll be there in the café tomorrow."

.....
4 -"Our teacher asks too many questions."

They said

5-"I'll pay for your friend's ticket."

He told me

6-"I have forgotten to post my letters."

He told us

2- Wh- questions

1." Where have you been ?"

The father **asked** his son where **he had** been

2."How long are you going away for?"

My friend **asked** me how long **I was** going away for.

Change into reported speech:

1- I said "Where will you spend this weekend."

2-The father "Where did you go yesterday?"

3-"Why are you laughing at me?"

He asked her

4-"What do you want?"

She asked me

5-"When will you come to see us again?"

They asked.....

3- Yes / No Questions

In Yes / No Questions , we add (whether - if) in reported speech

1."Can parrots speak ?"

Eman wanted to know **if \ whether** parrots **could** speak .

2."Please, can I go out with my friends?"

Amal asked her mother **if \ whether** she **could** go out with **her** friends.

Change into reported speech:

1- "Would you like go shopping tomorrow?" Mariam asked her friend

2- "Have you already been on holiday?" Omar asked us

3- "Are you hungry? My mother asked me

4- "Is she feeling alright?"

He asked

5- "Did you enjoy your holiday?"

Ali asked Mona

6- "Does Eman work hard this term?"

She asked me.....

7- "Do you want to go swimming with me?"

Khalid asked Omar

8- "Can you carry my books?"

He wanted to know

4- Command

1-"Copy these words into your notebooks"

He told us **to copy** those words into their notebooks.

Report the following sentences:

1- "Study your lessons."

The teacher advised the students

2-The man said "Tell me the way to the hospital, please."

.....

3-"Open the door." The teacher said.

.....

5- Prohibition

1-"**Don't** make any noise."

He told us **not to** make any noise.

Report the following sentences:

1-"Don't forget to bring my bag today ?"

Ali said.....

2-"Don't neglect your duties."

The captain ordered his men

3-My mother said to me "Don't watch TV all day."

.....

4- "Never swim here"

.....

5- "Study your lessons and don't waste your time."

The teacher advised the students

Change into reported speech

1- I said to Ali, "You can solve all your problems yourself."

.....

2- My mother said, "I have been cooking for three hours now."

.....

3- My teacher said to us, "Revise your lessons regularly to get high marks."

.....