DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر

(1) Statement. جملة اخبارية (2) Question. سؤال
(3) Command. طلب (4) Exclamation. تعجب

1 - STATEMENT الجملة الاخبارية

للتغيير من الكلام المباشر الى غير المباشر تتبع الخطوات الآتية:
١ ـ احذف الاقواس المفتوحة وضع كلمة «That»
٢ ـ غير الضمائر حسب المعنى
٣ ـ غير بعض الافعال والكلمات حسب الجدول الآتي :

Direct الكلام المباشر	Indirect الكلام غير المباشر
Now الآن	then
this هذا	that
these هؤلاء	those
here هنا	there
to-day اليوم	that day
to-morrow غدا	the next day, the following day
yesterday امس	the day before, the previous day
ago منذ	before
thus هكذا	so
said to قال	told
present tense المضارع	past tense
Past Tense الماضي	Past Perfect

Example :

(1) He said to me, «I shall see you to-morrow.»
He told me that he would see me the next day.

(2) Ali said, «I went to the cinema yesterday.»

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Ali said that he had gone to the cinema the day before.

ملحوظة : اذا كان هناك « ، » بين جملتين لشخص متكلم واحد فضع بدلا منها and that او and added that

I said to him. «I shall see you to-morrow. We shall visit Ali.»

I told him that I should see him the next day and that we should visit Ali.

٢ ـ اذا كانت كلمة said في اخر الجملة فضعها في اول الجملة لتضع بعدها حرف الوصل that مثال : ـ

1. «I wrote my lesson yesterday.», the boy said.
   The boy said that he had written his lesson the day before.

٣ ـ اذا كانت كلمة القول (say) في المضارع حينئذ لا تغير ازمنة الجملة وانما التغيير يكون فقط في الضمائر والكلمات حسب الجدول مثال : ـ

1. She says, «I shall cook the food to-morrow.»
   She says that she will cook the food the next day.
2. We say, «We are playing football now.»
   We say that we are playing football then.

Exercise 36. Change into indirect speech :

1. At last he said, «I cannot go on any more. I have never been so hungry in my life.»
2. The teacher always says, «This is the worst class I have met till now.»
3. The teacher said, «This boy was absent during the accident. I hope that everything will be clear by to-morrow.»
4. They said : «We have found this coat». «It is my son's coat.» Jacob said.
5. He said, «I have no money with me now, but I shall give you some money to-morrow.»

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6. Everyone shouted, «He is drowning and cannot swim.»
7. He said, «I cannot return to-day or to-morrow».
8. The man says «I am a guilty man, and deserve punishment.»
9. I said to Ali: «You can go to-morrow.»
10. The criminal said : «I am going to confess. I robbed the man of his money, and gave it to my brother.»
11. Amina has said to her mother : «I am mistaken. I shall not do this another time.»
12. The lady said: «I cannot pay this high price.»
13. «I am going away a week from to-day.», said the man.
14. The boy said : «I have found this book». «It is my book.», said Ali.
15. «You promised to tell me a story.», said the boy to his father.

How to change from Indirect to Direct :

للتغيير من كلام غير مباشر Indirect الى كلام مباشر Direct

اتبع الآتي : ـ

١ ـ told تصبح said to

٢ ـ احذف كلمة that وضع بدلا منها فاصلة واقواسا مفتوحة ·

٣ ـ رجع الكلمات والافعال الى اصلهـــا ، اي ان المـــاضي يصبح مضارعا والماضي التام يصير ماضيا بسيطا ·

٤ ـ غير الضمائر الى صيغة المتكلم او المخاطب ·

٥ ـ لا تنس وضع الاقواس المفتوحة في آخر الجملة ·

Example :

1. The servant told his master that he could not return that day or the next day.
   The servant said to his master : «I cannot return to-day or to-morrow.»

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2. She said that she had cooked nice food the day before.
   She said: «I cooked nice food yesterday.»

Exercise 37 : Change into Direct Speech :

a) He said that he would come as soon as he could.
b) The station-master told me that the train had gone and that there was not another train until the next day.
c) He told me that I might leave that place as soon as I could.
d) Ali stated that he would have been top of the class, if he had not been prevented by illness from attending school then.
e) He wrote to me saying that he would expect me to arrive the following Friday.
f) She said that she had never seen so many beautiful flowers.
g) The boy said that he would go for a ride on his bicycle.
h) Patruchio told her father that he loved her more than ever and that he had prepared everything for their marriage the following day.
i) The officer thought that the knight could meat the bravest of their warriors.
j) The boy told his father that he had succeeded and that he wanted a bicycle as a reward.
k) He said that he felt sure that there was some fearful quarrel in the room.
l) They said that they had not heard of a more exciting event before.
m) He said that he was not interested in other people's matters.
n) They promised us to pay the money the next day.

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2. QUESTION السؤال

لتغيير السؤال من كلام مباشر الى غير مباشر اتبع الخطوات الآتية : ـ

١ ـ said او said to تصبح asked

٢ ـ احذف الاقواس المفتوحة وضع كلمة if او whether اذا لم يكن هناك حرف استفهام .

٣ ـ يبقى حرف الاستفهام اذا كان هناك .

٤ ـ ضع الفاعل قبل الفعل (اي غير الى النوع المثبت)

٥ ـ غير الكلمات والافعال حسب الجدول السابق

1. The teacher said to the pupil : «Where are you going now?».
   The teacher asked the pupil where he was going then.
2. I said to the gardener : «Are the apples ripe?».
   I asked the gardener if the apples were ripe.

Exercise 38 : Change into Indirect speech :

1. I said to All : «To whom did you give my book last night?».
2. He says to the policeman : «Which way leads to the station?».
3. He said to me : «What time is it? Are you coming now?».
4. I shall say to Nabil : «Are you sure he will come?».
5. I said to my brother : «Don't you remember that when you went away you took your book away?».
6. «Would you like to take this drug?» said the doctor to the sick man.
7. I said to him, «Were you absent yesterday?»
8. «What is your name?» said the teacher to the new pupil. «and how old are you?»
9. «Will you not stay with me for one night and be

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my messenger?» said the soldier to the swallow. «The boy may die of thirst, and the mother may die of grief.»

10. «Who was absent yesterday?» the headmaster said.
11. «Can you lend me a piastre?» whispered my brother.
12. I said to my servant, «Have my shoes been cleaned?».
13. «What do you want now?» said the father to his son.
14. He exclaimed in anger. «Why are you so late and where have you been?»
15. The tailor said to me, «Do you want a woollen suit?»
16. «Who was here yesterday?», the teacher said.
17. My mother said to the servant, «Did you break these plates?».
18. I said to the butcher's son, «Waht are you doing with this knife? Do you want to kill us?»
19. Ali said to me, «Will you go to Alex this summer?»
20. The policeman said to the driver, «What is the number of your car? Why do you drive so fast?».

How to change from indirect to direct speech in question :

للتغيير من كلام غير مباشر indirect الى كلام مباشر direct في السؤال اتبع الخطوات الآتية :

١ ـ asked تصبح said او said to اذا كان هناك

I asked my son حيث I said to my son: مخاطب مثال :

٢ ـ اذا وجدنا كلمة if او whether فنفهم من ذلك عدم وجود حرف استفهام مما يستلزم وضع فعل مساعد كحرف استفهام ووضع اقواس مفتوحة قبلها .

I asked my son if he drank the milk.

I said to my son, «Do you drink the milk?»

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٣ ـ ضع الفعل قبل الفاعل ثم غيـر الافعـال فاذا كان الفعل ماضيا Past يصبـح مضارعـا Present واذا كان ماضيا تاما Past Perfect يصبح اما مضارعا تاما Present Perfect او مـاضيا Past . ثم غير الكلمات حسب الجدول السابق وضع علامة استفهـام واقفل الاقواس المفتوحة ·

٤ ـ وعادة تغير الضمائر التي بين الاقواس الى المتكلم او المخاطب

I asked the pupil if he had written his exercise.
I said to the pupil, «Have you written your exercise?»
I said to the pupil, «Did you write your exercise?»

Exercise 39. Change into Direct Speech:

1. I asked Ali if it was necessary to dip a fountain pen in the ink.
2. I asked the gardner what he knew about the old man and who he was.
3. Mohammed asked his sister whether she did not think that was a good idea.
4. The sick man asked the doctor whether it was necessary for him to keep in bed all the time.
5. My father asked me if I had done my home-work for the following day, and if my teachers were satisfied with me.
6. He asked me about my age and my address.
7. The judge asked him by whom he had been robbed and how much he had lost.
8. I asked him who had helped him, when he had arrived and where he was going the next day.
9. The boy told his father that he had succeeded and asked when he would buy him the watch.
10. The Boy Scout told the tourist that he would take him to wherever he wished to go, as he was free

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that morning. The tourist replied that he was very kind, but that if he could direct him to the station all would be well, as he had a train to catch in ten minutes from then.

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3. COMMAND الامر

للتغيير من كلام مباشر الى غير مباشر في الامر اتبع الخطوات الآتية :

اولا :

١ ـ said تصبح ordered اذا كان الكلام من شخص اكبر الى شخص اصغر

٢ ـ said تصبح begged او prayed اذا كان الكلام من شخص اصغر الى اكبر وخاصة اذا كانت هناك كلمة please

٣ ـ said تصبح told اذا كان الشخصان متساويان ·

٤ ـ said تصبح advised اذا كانت هناك نصيحة ·

ثانيا : احذف الاقواس المفتوحة ،وضع كلمة «to» قبل الفعل ·

ثالثا : احذف كلمتي Please, do من الجملة ·

رابعا : غير بعض الكلمات حسب الجدول السابق ·

Example:-

1. I said to the servant, «Bring me a glass of water.»
   I ordered the servant to bring me a glass of water.
2. The son said to his father, «Please, forgive me this time.»
   The son begged his father to forgive him that time.
3. He said to me, «Do not do this again.»
   He told me not to do that again.

Exercise 40. Change into indirect speech:

1. He said to me, «Please lend me some money.»
2. «Write your name clearly», said the teacher to the pupil.
3. The master said to the servant, «Go at once and bring me a pen with which I can write».

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4. Ali said to Zaki. «Let me ride your bicycle for half an hour.»
5. The judge said to the policeman. «Take him back to prison. Do not let him escape again.»
6. «Do not leave me alone.», the child said.
7. The beggar said to me. «Please give me a piastre. I am weak.»
8. The prisoner said to the judge. «I am innocent. Please take pity on my poor childern.»
9. Ali said to him. «Please look for him because my tatner is here.»
10. I said to my father. «Please, excuse the mistake I made.»
11. Fahmi said. «Come to my house and see me this afternoon. All.»
12. The father said to his son. «Leave me alone and tell your mother that I am busy.»
13. «Please give me some water», said the wounded man to me. «I'm dying of thirst.»
14. The doctor said to my friend. «You are ill. Go home and go to bed. I will come to see you to-morrow.»
15. He said to his guest. «Please stay for the party.»
16. «Work hard Ali», said his father «I shall give you five pounds if you pass your examination.»
17. The officer said to him. «Tell me your name or I shall send you to prison.»
18. The policeman said to him. «Stop. You can't go on any further.»
19. «Do not play with this thing when I am speaking to you.», he said to his son.
20. Ahmed said to Mohamed. «Don't leave me now. Why do you want to go when you have been here for only a minute?».

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4. EXCLAMATION التعجب

لتغيير التعجب من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر اتبـــــع الخطوات الآتية :

١ ــ احذف كلمة التعجب وضع بدلا منها كلمة تدل عليها مثل :

بفرح with joy بغضب with anger بندم with regret

باسف with sorrow

٢ ــ احذف الاقواس المفتوحة وضع كلمة that

٣ ــ غير الضمائر والافعال حسب النوع الاول (الجملة الاخبارية)

ملحوظة : كلمات التعجب ، اما حرف استفهام استعمل ككلمـــة تعجب مثل what, how وتعرفها بوجود علامة تعجب في نهاية الجملة ، او كلمة تعجب بذاتها مثل (Alas يا للاسف) (Hurrah مرحبا) (Oh يـــا) وتعرفها بوجود عـــلامة التعجب بعدها مباشرة .

1. He said, «Alas! I shall not recover my fortune.»
   He said with sorrow that he would not recover his fortune.
2. He said, «How foolish I have been!»
   He said with regret that he had been foolish.

Exercise 41. Change into indirect speech:-

1. The pupils shouted, «Hurrah! Our team has won the match.»
2. The porter said, «How heavy this bag is!»
3. The father said, «Alas! There is no hope in his recovery.»
4. He said to me, «How beautiful your garden is!».
5. The pupil cried, «Hurrah! I have passed my examination.»
6. He shouted, «What a mistake I have made.»
7. The beggar said, «Alas! I am dying of hunger.»
8. The Egyptians said, «Hurrah! We have defeated

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the Britsh, French and Israeli armies in Port-Said.»

9. The Egyptian pilot said, «Hurrah! I have destroyed the enemy's harbour.»
10. I said to my friend, «How fine your clothes are!».

GENERAL EXERCISES

Exercise 42. Turn into the indirect speech:-

1. He said to me, «I shall visit you to-morrow.»
2. He said to the policeman, «Did you catch the thief yesterday?».
3. The man said to owner of the house, «I shall rent this flat. How much will you charge me?».
4. The little girl said to her mother, «Where can I find my book, mother?» «I do not know.», answered the mother. «Look for it in your room because I saw it there yesterday».
5. Ali said to Hassan, «Have you seen my brother to-day?».
6. Hassan said, «I saw him yesterday.»
7. «I think that he may come soon», said I to my brother.
8. Ali said, «Thank you very much.»
9. Petruchio said to himself, «I'll tame her and teach her to obey. I can see an improvement already.»
10. Pyecraft said to me, «I've tried Western drugs. Can you give me bit of your grandmother's stuff? It may reduce my weight.»
11. «This is your room.», said the father to his son.
12. Samy said, «I shall fly to Italy to-morrow.»
13. Tom is saying to me, «Are you ill?».
14. «Do you like to be with us?», said his friend. «We are going to visit the market.»

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15. «Why did you not go to your uncle as I told you?», said the fatner to the boy. «You deserve a severe beating; go now and bring the books in this bag.»
16. Tne doctor said to me. «How did you break your arm?».
17. «May I go home now?», said the boy to the teacher. «I have finished all I have got to do to-day.»
18. «Put your books in your desks.» said the teacher, «but do not be late to-morrow as you will have an examination.»
19. He said to Ali, «Are you coming here tomorrow to talk about this matter?».
20. My father often says to me, «Are you working hard?».
21. Tom said to me. «Were you ill yesterday?».
22. The man said to me «I have not a job for two months and I have a wife and family to keep. Can you give me some work ? I am a carpenter». I replied, «I have nothing to give you to-day but if you can come to-morrow, I shall find you some.» He said, «Thank you; I shall certainly be here to-morrow morning.»
23 He said, «I feel ill. May I go home ? I can not do any work.»
24. Mr. Smith said to the applicant, «How fast can you type?» The applicant replied, «I can type eight words a minute». Mr. Smith said, «Let me see your letters of recommendation. I want the copies only and you may keep the originals».
25. The servant said, «I shall send the letter at once».

Exercise 43. Change into indirect:-

1. He said to the boys, «We shall hardly reach the falls tonight at this rate. Make haste and do not

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waste your time».

2. He said to his friend. «I shall come here to-morrow».
3. He said, «Come along up on deck, boys. I shall keep you under guard».
4. The doctor said to the girl. «Why did you not come to see me yesterday? You are very feverish now».
5. «Why were you late yesterday? Can you never come early? If you are late to-morrow you will be dismissed .», said the headmaster to the boy.
6. «Don't drive too fast, Ali.», Sami told him, «We are not in a great hurry».
7. «What are you doing here?» a foreign voice asked.
8. Ali said to his friend, «Good morning, where are you going now? I want to go with you to the cinema».
9. His father said, « If he goes abroad, he will be the most miserable boy that ever was born. I can give no consent to it».
10. «I am glad to meet you both». I said to the pupils.
11. «Do you think he is quite honest?» Ali asked.
12. I said to Ali, «Please, go and call a doctor now».
13. The boy said to his father, «Please take me to the circus».
14. The friend has often said, «When are you coming to see me?».
15. The teacher said to his puils, «Have you been to the zoo?».
16. «Will you confess that you are guilty?», said the judge. «I shall not, as I am not guilty.», answered the prisoner. «Do you know the criminal?», asked the judge. «You may ask the police, sir», replied the prisoner.

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17. He said to me, «Do you like eating the meat of pigs? A man who eats that kind of meat will look like a pig».
18. The shopkeeper said, «I have no fruit to-day. Can I offer you anything else? My tinned fruit is very fresh».
19. The merchant said to the builder, «Build me a house like that of a prince. Do not forget to surround it with a garden. In six months I hope to occupy it».
20. The traveller said to the guide, «Is there anyone here who speaks French ? I do not know any other language».
21. «Why do the Japanese build their houses of paper?», said the small boy. «There are earthquakes in Japan», said his father. «When the houses fall down, what do they do?», said the small boy. «They carry them off to another place», said his father.
22. When we had finished, he said: «There will be no more work until to-morrow. Bring your tools with you and be ready to start at seven o'clock».
23. «I have heard of your success», said his father «but do not forget that life contains more than what is contained in books».
24. «What does this mean?» she cried. «Have you brought me bad news?». He replied, «I left our army advancing against the enemy last night. Your army is now winning the battle».
25. «Have you got them?» said the officer. « They are in the cellar under my shop». Tai Sang replied.
26. The speaker said: «Are we to believe his words ? He has often told us lies. Let him prove his statements».

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27. «Do you know that it is nearly nine o'clock?» the mother said to the child. «It is time you were in bed».
28. Nemo said to Ali, «Are you interested in machinery?» «Yes», said Ali. «I am being trained in the motor-car works». Nemo said, «Come and see, my motor-car».

Exercise 44. Change the following into Indirect Speech

1. «You have my consent», said Orlando. «You can have your wedding to-morrow, Oliver, and I shall invite the duke as well as your friends. Go and persuade your lady to agree to this. She is now alone».
2. What are you doing here?» asked the police man. «That is not your business», replied the stranger. «It will soon be my business», said the policeman «If you loiter much longer outside this jeweller's shop after it is closed. You had better move on».
3. Sir Henry smiled as he said, «The hour is late for a philosophical discussion lad. I have letters to write It is a fine night now; leave me alone for a while. Why will you not go for a short walk?».
4. She said to me: «Would you rather ride your own bicycle or borrow mine?».
   I replied, «If you don't mind, I'd rather ride my own».
5. «What do you want?», said Mr. Justice Pantin.
   «I want to talk to you», replied the stranger.
   «I don't think I know you», said the Judge. «Who are you?».
   «I doubt whether my name would mean anything to you», said the man, «because at the moment it is Smith».

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Exercise 45. Change into direct speech:

1. The boys shouted with joy that they had won the game.
2. My brother said with sorrow that it was a long time since I had seen him.
3. The engineer asked the workman what he was doing. The latter answered that he had nothing to do for three hours. Then the engineer told him to follow what he himself was busy repairing.
4. The judge asked him by whom he had been robbed and how much he had lost.
5. I asked him who had helped him and when he had arrived and where he was going the next day.
6. I ordered him to do his duty.
7. We advised him not to walk through the wood that night
8. The beggar prayed the passer-by to give him a piastre.
9. The teacher ordered the pupil to do his work carefully because he would lose marks for carelessness. The pupil answered that he was ready to do his best.
10. The man ordered his son to go to bed early, because they were going to Cairo the next day.
11. The teacher advised the pupil not to be in a hurry and said that if he did, he would be sorry.
12. Tom told Mary that he had never been to the circus and asked her if she would like to go there with him the next day.

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JOINING WORDS الروابط

RELATIVE PRONOUNS الاسماء الموصولة

The relative pronouns are used to join sentences together.

تستعمل الاسماء الموصولة لربط الجمل بعضها ببعض ، ولربط الجمل نتبع الخطوات الآتية : ـ

اولا : نبحث عن كلمة متكررة في الجملة الثانية ثم نبحث عن موقعها فاذا كانت فاعلا عاقلا نستعمل «WHO» واذا كانت مفعولا به عاقلا نعرف ذلك بوجود الكلمة بعد الفعل فنستعمل «WHOM» واذا كانت غير عاقل نستعمل «WHICH» واذا كانت للملكية نستعمل «WHOSE» واذا احترنا نستعمل كلمة «THAT» ولكننا لا نفضل استعمالها في جميع الاحوال كما يجب ان تلاحظ انها لا تستعمل في الملكية اي بدل «WHOSE»

ثانيا: احذف الكلمة المتكررة من الجملة الثانية وضع الاسم الموصول والجملة الثانية مباشرة في الجملة الاولى بعد الاسم الذي حذفت مثله .

1. «WHO»

تستعمل Who للحلول محل الفاعل العاقل وطبعا يعرف الفاعل بوجوده في اول الجملة ... مثال

1. **Here is the man. The man is a musician.**

تحذف كلمة The man من الجملة الثانية ونضع بدلا منها Who ونضع الاسم الموصول والجملة الثانية بعد الكلمة التي حذفنا مثلها .

1. **Here is the man who is a musician.**
2. **The man came here. The man was a musician.**
   The man who was a musician came here.
3. **My friend swims well. He lives here.**
   My friend who lives here swims well.

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Exercise 46. Join each pair of sentences by means of the relative pronoun «Who»

اربط كل جملتين بواسطة الاسم الموصول

1. I saw a boy. He was sitting on the chair.
2. There are hunters in this town. They live near the forest.
3. The servants were afraid. They thought that there was a ghost in the house.
4. This is the fisherman. He catches fish from the river.
5. The boy went to the doctor. He was ill.
6. Merchants went from town to town. They sold goods.
8. Here is Mary. She cooks well.
9. Every boy has a chance of success. He learns his lessons.
10. The man cut down the tree. He had an axe.
11. Three men were travelling together. They found a purse.
12. The doctor came to see the man. The man was ill
13. The policeman arrested the thief. The thief was leaving the shop.
14. Where is Mary? She is playing tennis.
15. I met the man. He is your brother.
16. You met Zaki. He was crossing the street.
17. This is the boy. He stole my watch.
18. The man is teaching us English. He is an Egyptian.
19. Do you know the teacher? He wrote this book.
20. My sister is reading a book. She is interested in reading.

Lina Al Omar

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2. «WHOM»

تستعمل Whom بدلا من المفعول به الذي يعـرف بوجوده بعد الفعل مثال :

1. The man came here. I visited him.

نحذف كلمة him من الجملة الثانية ونضع بدلا منها Whom في اول الجملة ثم نضع الاسـم الموصول والجمـلة الثانية بعد الكلمة التي حذفنا مثلها ٠

The man whom I visited came here.

2. The man was working with me. I paid him.
The man whom I paid was working with me.

ملحوظة اذا اتى قبل المفعول به حرف جر نضع حرف الجر قبل الاسم الموصول ٠٠٠ مثل : ـ

3. I have two children. I am fond of them.
I have two children of whom I am fond.
4. Ali came here. I was waiting for him.
Ali for whom I was waiting came here.

Exercise 47: Join the following sentences by using «WHOM».

1. The boy is my brother. You saw him.
2. I saw the man. We were waiting for him.
3. The boy had a nice dog. We met him in the garden.
4. Did you see the man? I had spoken to you about him.
5. There are many pupils in the school. We know them.
6. Did you meet the merchant? You bought a motorcar from him.
7. My brother is not in the house. His friend is waiting for him.
8. Amin is my uncle. You know him.
9. Here is the pupil. The teacher is angry from him.
10. I respect the honest man. You work with him.

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11. A child was lost in the city. We found him.
12. The boy was ill. The doctor ordered him to stay in bed.
13. Ali was riding a donkey. I met him in the Barrage.
14. He is the leader. We can depend on him.
15. A beggar came to her door. She was kind to him.

3. «WHICH»

تستعمل Which لتحل محل الفاعل او المفعول غير العاقـــل
مثال :

1. He found his book. He lost it yesterday.

نرى ان كلمة it تعود على كلمة his book فنحذفها ونضع بدلا منها which في اول الجملـة الثانية ثـم نضع الاسـم الموصول والجملة الثانية بعد الكلمة التي حذف مثلها : ـ

1. He found his book which he lost yesterday.
2. This is the house. I live in it.
   This is the house in which I live.
3. This book is cheap. It is very useful.
   This book which is very useful is cheap.

Exercise 48: Combine each pair of sentences by means of the relative pronoun «WHICH»:

اربط كل جملتين بواسطة الاسم الموصول : ـ

1. The ox was very fat. The butcher killed the ox.
2. You must not eat the fruit. The fruit is unripe.
3. Mary ate the cake. You gave her the cake.
4. He told us a story. It was funny.
5. Our kitchen is clean. We prepare the food in the kitchen.
6. They are in the sitting-room. There are beautiful pictures in it.
7. He gave me a watch. I thanked him for it.
8. The exercise is easy. You asked me to do it.

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9. The fountain pen is good. I am writing with it.
10. This is the book. You told me about it.
11. This is the window. He broke it.
12. Did you send the letter? I told you to write it.
13. This is a very difficult exercise. No one can answer it.
14. Tell me your address. It is new.
15. The broken sword does not melt. We shall throw it.

4. THAT

تستعمل **that** بدلا من الاسماء الموصولة

who - whom - which

اي انها تستعمل بدلا من العاقل وغيـر العاقل فاعلا ومفعولا بـه ·
ولا تستعمل **that** مطلقا بدلا من **whose**

1. The teacher likes the pupils. They work hard.
   The teacher likes the pupils that (who) work hard.
2. This is the girl. You meet her.
   This is the girl that (whom) you meet.
3. I have a bird. It sings.
   I have a bird that (which) sings.

ملحوظة : لا تحاول استعمال **THAT** في حل جمل الامتحان بل ابحث عن اسم موصول مناسب . اذ ان الممتحن لا يعتبر **that** اجابة صحيحة تماما ·

ولذلك فلن نعطيك هنا تمرينات على استعمال **THAT** واتقـن الاسماء الموصولة الاخرى ·

5. WHOSE

يستعمل الاسم الموصول **WHOSE** للاشخاص في حالة الاضافة او حالة الملكية مثل : ـ

1. This is the man. I bought his motor-car.

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هنا نجد كلمة motor-car مملوكة لكلمة the man فنحذف ضمير الملكية his ونضع بدلا منه الاسم الموصول Whose ولا تنس ان تضـــع بعده كلمة الملكية motor-car ثم ضع الاسم الموصول وبعده كلمة الملكية وبعدها باقي الجملة الثانية وراء الكلمة التي حذفنا مثلها : ـ

1. This is the man whose motor-car I bought.
2. The pupil can not write. I have the pupil's pencil.
   The pupil whose pencil I have can not write.
3. I met Ali. The watch of Ali was lost.
   I met Ali whose watch was lost.

Exercise 49: Join by using whose:

1. I met Ali. His bag was lost.
2. I know the man. His brother is an officer.
3. Here is the boy. The boy's father is my friend.
4. The farmer was sad. His dog died.
5. My teacher is good. I succeed with his help.
6. The jeweller became poor. The thieves stole jewels from his shop.
7. This is the boy. I borrowed his pen.
8. The men feel warm. Their clothes are made of wool.
9. The policeman caught the thief. The thief's leg was broken.
10. We comforted the boy. The boy's brother died.
11. I saw a soldier. The arm of the soldier was cut off.
12. Ali felt pain. His finger was cut with a knife.
13. The lady is very kind. Mary lives in her house.
14. Yesterday I visited Maged. His brother came from Alex.
15. The boy is very annoyed. A book has been stolen from his desk.

Lina Al Omar

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GENERAL EXERCISES

Ex. 50: Join the following sentences without using and or but:

1. The tree was cut down. It stood in the middle of the street.
2. The boy broke his arm. The boy jumped out of the window.
3. The man is my uncle. We stayed at the man's house.
4. My father has bought a motor-car. He has paid £500 for it.
5. I saw a dog. The dog was carrying a bone.
6. I met a beautiful girl. The girl had golden hair.
7. I know the man. His son is a doctor.
8. Did you see the girl? I had spoken to you about her.
9. The marks showed the hours. Marks were put on the candles.
10. Many of the men were able to find food. Many of the men came to the Nile Valley.
11. Every year there was a great flood. This flood brought life to all plants.
12. The sheep is living quite happily in some distant country. From its back wool came.
13. The farmer is in the field. We have hired his donkey.
14. Have you met the man? You teach his son.
15. Here are the books. You are looking for them.
16. He has an overcoat. It protects him from cold.
17. Rustum built a splendid palace. He retired to it to spend the rest of his life.
18. She sent a present to her daughter. She loved her dearly.
19. We tried to comfort the woman. The woman's eyes

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مصطلحات أساسية في القانون (Basic Legal Terms)

لغة 6

· قانون - Law
· تشريع / نظام - Legislation / Statute
· (يقصد به القانون المكتوب الصادر عن السلطة التشريعية)
· دستور - Constitution
· لائحة / نظام - Bylaw / Regulation
· (قواعد تصدرها الحكومة أو هيئة لتنفيذ قانون ما)
· عقد - Contract
· مسؤولية قانونية - Liability
· التزام - Obligation
· حق - Right
· مصلحة - Interest (مثل: مصلحة قانونية - Legal Interest)

أطراف في الدعوى (Parties in a Case)

· مدَّعٍ / مدعية - Plaintiff / Claimant
· (الشخص الذي يرفع الدعوى المدنية)
· مدَّعى عليه - Defendant
· (الشخص الذي تُرفع ضدّه الدعوى، سواء مدنية أو جزائية)
· نيابة عامة / - public prosecution / Public Prosecutor

تم المسح الضوئي بـ CamScanner

· متهم - Accused
· شاهد - Witness
· قاضٍ - Judge
· محامٍ - Lawyer / Attorney
· محكمة - Court
· هيئة المحلفين - Jury

أنواع القضايا والمحاكم (Types of Cases and Courts)

· قضية مدنية - Civil Case
· (نزاع بين أفراد أو مؤسسات، مثل: عقود، تعويضات)
· قضية جزائية - Criminal Case
· (قضية ترفعها الدولة ضد شخص لارتكابه جريمة)
· قضية جنائية - Penal Case (مرادف للجزائية غالباً)
· قضية تجارية - Commercial Case
· قضية إدارية - Administrative Case
· محكمة ابتدائية - Court of First Instance / Primary Court
· محكمة استئناف - Court of Appeals
· محكمة نقض - Court of Cassation / Supreme Court

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مراحل الدعوى (Stages of a Case)

- رفع دعوى - To file a lawsuit / To sue
- تبليغ / إخطار - Summons / Notification
- جلسة - Hearing / Session
- محاكمة - Trial
- دفاع - Defense
- ادعاء / اتهام - Accusation / Allegation
- بينة / دليل - Evidence
- شهادة - Testimony
- قرار - Decision
- حكم - Judgment / Ruling
- استئناف - Appeal
- نقض - Cassation (إلغاء الحكم لخطأ في القانون)
- تنفيذ - Enforcement / Execution

مصطلحات في العقود والاتفاقيات (Terms in Contracts and Agreements)

- أطراف العقد - Parties to the contract
- بند / مادة - Clause / Article
- شرط - Condition / Term
- إيجاب - Offer
- قبول - Acceptance

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- قبول - Acceptance
- بطلان - Nullity / Invalidity
- فسخ - Rescission / Termination
- إلغاء - Cancellation / Annulment
- تنفيذ العقد - Performance of the contract
- إخلال بالعقد - Breach of contract
- تعويض - Compensation / Damages
- تعويضات - Damages (المبلغ المالي)

مصطلحات جنائية (Criminal Terms)

- جريمة - Crime / Offence
- جنحة - Misdemeanor
- جناية - Felony
- النيابة العامة - Public Prosecution
- توقيف - Detention
- حجز - Custody
- سجن - Imprisonment
- براءة - Acquittal
- إدانة - Conviction
- عقوبة - Penalty / Sentence
- قصد جنائي - Criminal Intent
- دافع - Motive

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مصطلحات في الإثبات (Terms in Evidence)

- دليل - Evidence
- عبء الإثبات - Burden of Proof
- قرينة - Presumption
- دليل قاطع - Conclusive Evidence
- شهادة شاهد - Witness Testimony
- خبير - Expert
- تقرير خبير - Expert Report
- وثيقة - Document
- يمين - Oath

أفعال قانونية شائعة (Common Legal Verbs)

- رفع دعوى - To sue / To litigate
- أقام الدعوى - He filed the case
- استأنف - He appealed
- نقض - He overturned / He appealed to the Court of Cassation
- أثبت - He proved
- أنكر - He denied
- اعترف - He confessed / He admitted
- حكم - He ruled / He judged
- أبرم عقداً - He concluded a contract

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Word Formation: Adjectives

Fill in the correct word:

1. The new rules are very _____.	use
2. Mona is a very _____ person.	create
3. This armchair is very_____.	comfort
4. Pam's hair is black and _____.	curl
5. Be _____! It is very slippery here.	care
6. The weather is often _____ here.	change
7. The injection was very _____.	pain
8. The operation was _____.	success
9. I think the prices are quite _____.	reason
10. It is a _____ holiday in our country.	nation
11. Helen is a very _____ young lady.	beauty
12. Tom is _____ and sociable.	friend
13. This snake is very _____.	harm
14. The situation on the roads was rather_____.	danger
15. Ben plays several _____ instruments.	music
16. This place is very _____. I don't hear you.	noise
17. My friend is always _____.	help
18. We read the text about the _____ traditions.	culture
19. Liz is a _____ person. We like her.	cheer
20. Don't be afraid of this lizard. It is _____.	harm
21. The film was boring and seemed to be _____.	end
22. This sandwich is not _____.	eat
23. Our leaders discussed the _____ situation.	economy
24. Your advice is _____. Thanks a lot.	value
25. Mona is very _____. I'm tired of her.	talk
26. The weather was cold and _____.	wind
27. Tim's car is new and _____.	rely
28. Ingrid had a _____ dress on yesterday.	love
29. Have you seen that _____ advertisement?	origin
30. There are two _____ parties in this country.	policy
31. Arrange the sentences in the _____ order.	logics
32. I was very _____ with my brother.	anger
33. The street was long and very _____.	dirt
34. I'm _____. Can I have a glass of water, please?	thirst
35. This business is very _____.	profit
36. Paul is a _____ man. He has won a car.	luck
37. This coffee is not _____, I think.	drink

لغة 6

LIVEWORKSHEETS

تم المسح الضوئي بـ CamScanner

Lina Al Omar

الحروف الصامتة بالانجليزي

H	T	K	B	W
What	Fasten	Knife	Lamb	Wren
When	Castle	Knee	Thumb	Wrote
Why	Listen	Knot	Numb	Wrestling
Which	Whistle	Knitting	Crumb	Wriggle
Whether	Soften	Know	Climbing	Wrinkle
Ghost	Often	Knob	Bomb	Word
Honest	Bustle	Knock	Comb	Whole
Hour	Mortgage	Knickers	Doubt	Wreck
While	Wrestle	Knuckle	Plumber	Two
White	Hasten	Knight	Limb	Wrap
Where	Nestle	Knack	Debt	Wrong
Rhythm	Glisten	Knew	Tomb	Wrist

تم المسح الضوئي بـ CamScanner

لغة 6

Opposite Words

- About – exactly
- Above – below
- Allow – forbid
- Already – not yet
- Argue – agree
- Arrest – free
- Arrival – departure
- Arrive – depart
- Artificial – natural
- Ascent – descent
- Ask – answer
- Asleep – awake
- Attack – defend
- Bad – good
- Beautiful – ugly
- Big – small
- Bitter – sweet
- Body – soul
- Bore – amuse
- Brave – cowardly
- Busy – lazy
- Buy – sell
- Calm – excited
- Careful – careless
- Catch – miss
- Ceiling – floor
- Cheap – expensive
- Close – far
- Cold – hot
- Comedy – drama
- Complicated – simple
- Compliment – insult
- Curly – straight
- Dark – light
- Day – night
- Dead – alive
- Death – birth
- Deep – shallow
- Defeat – victory
- Delicious – awful

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