

## Relative pronouns

قبل الفراغ	ضمير الوصل المناسب	بعد الفراغ
اسم عاقل	who / that	V or S + V
اسم غير عاقل	which / that	V or S + V
اسم مكان	Where	S + V
زمن	When	S + V
اسم عاقل	Whose	اسم ملك للعاقل السابق

يمكن استخدام that بدلا من who / which في جميع المواقع باستثناء وجود فاصلة (,) قبلهم مباشرة

- 1- I called the engineer ..... is going to repair the machine .
- 2- I asked the engineer, ..... is my neighbor, for some advice.

إذا جاء قبل الفراغ اسم مكان او زمان وبعد الفراغ مباشرة فعل أو فعل مساعد نستخدم **which**

- 3- We camped in the forest ..... is located in Ajloun.
- 4- I remember the week ..... made you the happiest.

أسئلة ضع دائرة على ضمائر الوصل

- 1- Ibn Sina wrote on early Islamic philosophy ..... included many subjects. **who**                      **which**                      **where**
- 2- My friends ..... were worried about my health advised me to relax.  
**who**                      **which**                      **when**
- 3- It was January ..... we did our final exams.  
**where**                      **which**                      **when**
- 4- That is the place ..... they filmed my favourite movie.  
**where**                      **which**                      **when**

## Relative clauses

### Defining relative clauses: FUNCTION: giving essential information

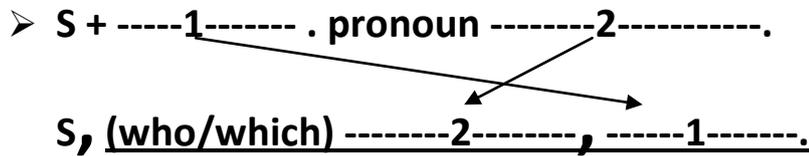
- ◆ The subject **which I like most** is chemistry.

جمل الوصل المعرفة لا تحتاج فواصل وتعطي معلومات أساسية

### None defining relative clauses: FUNCTION: giving extra information

- ◆ Jordan, **which is located in Asia**, has many important archaeological sites.

جمل الوصل غير المعرفة تحتاج فواصل وتعطي معلومات اضافية



- 1- The Giralda tower stands at 104 metres tall. It is in Seville.

The Giralda tower, .....

- 2- Omar fixed my bike. He is 15 years old.

Omar, .....

أسئلة ضع دائرة على جمل الوصل

A: Ali ibn Nafi', who is also known as Ziryab, established the first music school.

B: Fatima Al-Fihri who lived in the 9<sup>th</sup> century built Morocco's top university.

**Which sentence has additional information?** .....

## Cleft sentences

الفكرة هي التركيز على معلومة محددة في الجملة

**FUNCTION: (emphesise, focus on, stress on) a piece of information**

هناك 3 طرق للاستخدام cleft sentences :

1 - أن يحدد السؤال ما نريد التركيز عليه فيبدأ به مع ذكر جنسه وهنا نبدأ بضمير الوصل ونكمل ما تبقى

1- A mathematician works with numbers.

A mathematician is someone .....

2- Astronomers study the stars and plants.

The stars and plants are the things .....

3- I was born in 2000 CE.

A) 2000 CE was the year where I was born.

B) 2000 CE was the year which I was born.

C) 2000 CE was the year when I was born.

D) 2000 CE was the year who I was born in.

2 - (التلميح) أن يلمح السؤال على ما نريد التركيز عليه عن طريق البدء بجنسه ، هنا نضع ضمير وصل

بعد كلمة التلميح مباشرة ثم نكتب الجملة كاملة باستثناء ما نريد التركيز عليه حيث نتركه لنهاية الجملة

ونضع قبله (is/ are) مع الفعل المضارع و (was, were) مع الفعل الماضي

4- Abd al-Rahman built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.

The year .....

The place .....

5- I like Geography most of all.

The subject .....

6- Jordanians are always smiling.

- A) The people that are always smiling were Jordanians.
- B) The people which are always smiling are Jordanians.
- C) The people who are always smiling are Jordanians.
- D) The people who were always smiling are Jordanians.

3- (It) أن تبدأ الجملة ب It وهنا السؤال له عدة اشكال

1. ان يحدد السؤال المقطع الذي نريد التركيز عليه:

في هذه الحالة نضع (is/ was) بعد It ثم الشيء المركز عليه ثم ضمير وصل مناسب ونكمل الجملة.

7- **My father** has influenced me the most.

It .....

8- You took **my book** with you yesterday.

- A) It was my book which you took with you yesterday.
- B) It is my book which you take with you yesterday.
- C) It was my book who you took with you yesterday.
- D) It was yesterday when you took my book with you.

2. أن لا يحدد السؤال ما نريد التركيز عليه

في هذه الحالة يمكننا التركيز على اي معلومة نريد (يفضل الفاعل) وذلك بوضع (is, was) ثم ضمير الوصل المناسب ثم ما تبقى من الجملة.

9- Jaber ibn Hayyan is famous for his work in chemistry.

It .....

3. أن يبدأ السؤال بـ It و (is, was) وما نريد التركيز عليه

في هذه الحالة نبدأ بضمير وصل مناسب ونكمل ما تبقى من الجملة

10- The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

It was London .....

It was the Olympic Games .....