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Civil rights



Made by
Pixel educational team

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! هام جداً:

هذا الكتاب لا يُعد بديلاً عن الكتاب الرسمي المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية وإنّما هو عرض للمعلومات بشكل مبسَّط لمساعدة الطالب على فهم المنهاج بشكل أفضل. وعليه فإنَّ المصدر الأساسي للدراسة هو كتاب اللغة الانكليزية Emar المقدَّم من وزارة التربية السورية ونحن غير مسؤولين عن عدم الالتزام بمصدر الدراسة الأساسي, شاكرين حُسن تفهمكم.

تعود ملكية هذا العمل لكاتبيه الأساسيين من أعضاء فريق بكسل التعليمي وليس لأي جهة أُخرى من أفراد أو فرق أو مكاتب أو مطابع أو أي كيان اخر وهو حصيلة ساعات من العمل الجاد من تجميع وكتابة وتنسيق وتدقيق للمعلومات حتى وصلت إلى هيئتها الحالية، لذلك يُمنع منعاً باتاً بيعه أو تداوله أو طباعته أو تصويره أو مسحه أو نسخه لأي غرض من الأغراض.

وفي حال مخالفة الشروط المذكورة أعلاه يحق لنا كجهة مالكة لهذا العمل اتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية التي نراها مناسبة بحق المخالف. ونذكِّر بيوم الحساب عند الله تعالى لكل من استباح سرقة هذا العمل واستخدامه لأغراضه الشخصية.

Pixel

تابع قناة اليوتيوب ليصلك كل جديد من شرح مادة اللغة الانكليزية

Student book

Reading

Civil Rights

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Simply speaking, **human rights** are the rights which one **acquires** by being **alive**, while **civil rights** are the rights that one **obtains** by being a **legal** member of a certain **political** life. In other words, civil rights are the rights of **citizens** to **political** and **social freedom** and **equality**. They **guarantee** equal social **opportunities** and equal **protection** under the **law**, regardless of **race**, **religion**, or other personal **characteristics**.

Civil and political rights are a class of rights that protect **individuals' freedom** from **violation** by governments, social organisations, and private individuals. They **ensure** one's right to **participate** in the civil and political life of society and the **state** without **discrimination** or **repression**. Unlike other rights **concepts**, such as human rights or natural rights, in which people acquire rights **inherently** from God, civil rights must be given and guaranteed by the power of the state.

Examples of civil rights include the right to **vote**, the right to a fair **trial**, the right to government **services**, the right to a **public** education, and the right to use public **facilities**.

Civil rights are an essential **component** of **democracy**; when individuals are prevented from participating in political society, their civil rights are being **denied**. **In contrast to** civil **liberties**, which are freedoms that are **secured** by placing **restraints** on government, civil rights are secured by positive government action, often in the form of **legislation**. Civil rights laws **attempt** to guarantee **full** and equal citizenship for people who have traditionally been discriminated against on the basis of some characteristics.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة, إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعر اهتماماً للتلوين.

Translation

ببساطة، إن حقوق الإنسان هي الحقوق التي يكتسبها المرء بكونه على قيد الحياة، بينما الحقوق المدنية هي الحقوق التي يحصل عليها المرء بكونه عضوًا قانونيًا في حياة سياسية معينة. بمعنى آخر، الحقوق المدنية هي حقوق المواطنين في الحرية السياسية والاجتماعية، والمساواة. وتضمن تكافؤ الفرص الاجتماعية المتساوية والحماية العادلة بموجب القانون، بغض النظر عن العرق أو الدين أو غير ذلك من السمات الشخصية.

والحقوق المدنية والسياسية فئةٌ من الحقوق التي تحمي حرية الأفراد من الانتهاك من قِبل الحكومات والمنظمات الاجتماعية والأفراد، فهي تكفل حق الفرد في المشاركة في الحياة المدنية والسياسية للمجتمع والدولة دون تمييز أو قمع. وبخلاف مفاهيم الحقوق الأخرى، مثل حقوق الإنسان أو الحقوق الطبيعية، التي يكتسب فيها الناس حقوقًا متأصلة/بشكل طبيعي من الله، ينبغي للحقوق المدنية أن تُمنح وتضمنها سلطة الدولة.

ومن الأمثلة على الحقوق المدنية: الحق في التصويت، والحق في محاكمة عادلة، والحق في الحصول على الخدمات الحكومية، والحق في التعليم العام، والحق في استخدام المرافق العامة .

تعتبر الحقوق المدنية مكونًا أساسيًا من مكونات الديمقراطية؛ فعندما يُمنع الأفراد من المشاركة في المجتمع السياسي، يُحرمون من حقوقهم المدنية. على النقيض من الحريات المدنية، وهي الحريات التي تؤمّن من خلال فرض قيود على الحكومة، تؤمن الحقوق المدنية من خلال إجراءات حكومية إيجابية، وغالبًا ما تكون على شكل تشريعات.

وتسعى قوانين الحقوق المدنية إلى ضمان المواطنة الكاملة والمتساوية للأشخاص الذين يتعرضون عادةً للتمييز على أساس بعض السمات.

مفردات النص الأساسية

vote	تصويت	a formal choice you take in an election
guarantee	ضمان	to give an assurance that something will be done right
violation	انتهاك	an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
discrimination	تمييز	the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
repression	قمع	using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
restraints	قيود	rules which limit what people can do
trial	محاكمة	a legal process to decide if somebody is guilty or not
deny	يحرم/ينكر	to say that something isn't true
legislation	تشريعات	a law or set of laws

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. Human rights are guaranteed to each individual in society.....
A. after death
B. during lifetime
C. after the age of 18
D. after getting married

2. In comparison with civil rights, human rights..
A. are given to individuals by the government
B. are acquired by nature
C. are freedoms made by the individuals themselves
D. both A and B

3. The right to use public facilities is an example of a .....
A. human right
B. natural right
C. civil right
D. none of them

4. It's.....to prevent people from participating in political life.
A. urgent
B. legal
C. lawful
D. illegal

5. Legislations are formed by the government to ……. that people enjoy their civil rights.

A. assure
B. ignore
C. protect
D. prevent

6. People's civil rights are admitted when they are prevented from participating in political society.

A. True
B. False

7. Civil rights are an important component of democracy.

A. True
B. False

8. Civil rights are guaranteed by positive government action.

A. True
B. False

9. The right to vote is an example of human rights.

A. True
B. False

10. The word "vote" means:

A. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
B. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
C. a formal choice you take in an election
D. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom

11. The word "guarantee" means:

A. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
B. to give an assurance that something will be done right
C. rules which limit what people can do
D. a legal process to decide if somebody is guilty or not

12. The word "violation" means:

A. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
B. a formal choice you take in an election
C. to give an assurance that something will be done right
D. a law or set of laws

13. The word "discrimination" means:

A. to give an assurance that something will be done right
B. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
C. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
D. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others

14. The word "repression" means:

A. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
B. to give an assurance that something will be done right
C. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
D. rules which limit what people can do

15. The word "restraints" means:

A. a formal choice you take in an election
B. rules which limit what people can do
C. to give an assurance that something will be done right
D. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle

16. The word "trial" means:

A. a legal process to decide if somebody is guilty or not
B. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
C. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
D. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom

17. The word "deny" means:

A. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
B. rules which limit what people can do
C. a legal process to decide if somebody is guilty or not
D. to say that something isn't true

18. The word "legislation" means:

A. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
B. a law or set of laws
C. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
D. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom

Answers:	Answers:
1 – B	10 – C
2 – B	11 – B
3 – C	12 – A
4 – D	13 – D
5 – A	14 – C
6 - B	15 – B
7 – A	16 – A
8 – A	17 – D
9 - B	18 – B

Workbook

Reading

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

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The right to education is one of the basic **universal** rights of the human being. It is one of the goals that the education **schedule** supports and is **expected** for the year 2030 in order to **achieve** **sustainable** development **aimed** by the United Nations. It is a **force** that enables individuals to **get rid of poverty** and achieve individual and social well-being. It is something **mandatory** for the **state**, guaranteed by its own law, for all individuals without any form of discrimination. It is the right to education in all parts of the world that includes a number of freedoms and rights that individuals are **entitled** to. It is the right to have **primary education** for all, **free of charge**, the right to have **secondary education** available to everyone without **exception**, and in all its fields, whether technical, **vocational**, or **training**. Above all, it guarantees equal **access** to **higher education** without any **distinction** or discrimination, and **ensures quality** and **meaningful** education, whether in public or private schools and universities.

Education is the right for parents to choose **freely** appropriate schools for their children and **enroll** them in, regardless of their **beliefs** and religions. In addition, it is the right to freely **establish** any educational **institution** that **adheres** to the **standards** set by the government and the state regarding students and **academic staff**.

Education is of great importance because of its great role in building society, which is made up of all **segments** of teachers, **leaders**, **politicians** and others. Its importance **lies** in getting to know a new world. Through education, people get to know other **cultures** and **worlds**, and it helps to **enhance** understanding and **communication** between them, and open the **horizon** to the knowledge of the great and their **philosophies**. It also helps in **bringing fun** and **adventure** by getting to know new things, **interests** and new people, without looking only at the subject of books and difficult exams. Through education, a person can get to know other people and build a social network and develop different life **skills** by **applying** what one learns in different **aspects** of **economic**, social or political life.

Here in Syria, the government is working hard to **promote** all these **principles** in society through free education and **adopting** new **methods** of teaching.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة, إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تعر اهتماماً للتلوين

Translation

يعد الحق في التعليم أحد الحقوق العالمية الأساسية للإنسان. وهو أحد الأهداف التي يدعمها جدول التعليم والمتوقعة لعام 2030 في سبيل تحقيق التنمية المستدامة التي تهدف إليها الأمم المتحدة. فهو قوة تمكّن الأفراد من التخلص من الفقر وتحقيق الرفاهية الفردية والاجتماعية، وأمر إلزامي على الدولة يكفله قانونها الخاص لجميع الأفراد دون أي شكل من أشكال التمييز. إن الحق في التعليم في جميع أنحاء العالم يشمل عددًا من الحريات والحقوق التي يحق للأفراد التمتع بها.

فهو الحق في الحصول على التعليم الابتدائي للجميع مجانًا، والحق في الحصول على التعليم الثانوي المتاح للجميع دون استثناء، وفي جميع مجالاته سواء كان تعليمًا تقنيًا أو مهنيًا أو تدريبيًا. وفوق ذلك كله، ضمان المساواة في الحصول على التعليم العالي دون أي تفرقة أو تمييز، وضمان التعليم جيد الجودة وحسن المغزى سواء أكان في المدارس أو الجامعات الحكومية أو الخاصة.

وتشمل حقوق التعلم حق الوالدين في حرية اختيار المدارس المناسبة لأبنائهم وإلحاقهم بها، بغض النظر عن معتقداتهم وأديانهم. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن من الحقوق تدشين بحرية أي مؤسسة تعليمية تلتزم بالمعايير التي تضعها الحكومة والدولة فيما يتعلق بالطلاب وأعضاء هيئة التدريس.

وللتعليم أهمية كبيرة لما له من دور كبير في بناء المجتمع الذي يتكون من جميع الشرائح من معلمين وقادة وسياسيين وغيرهم. وتكمن أهميته في التعرّف على عالم جديد، فمن خلال التعليم يتعرف الناس على ثقافات وعوالم أخرى، ويساعد على تعزيز التفاهم والتواصل بينهم، ويوسع الأفق لمعرفة العظماء وفلسفاتهم. كما أنه يعين على جلب المرح والمغامرة من خلال التعرف على أشياء واهتمامات وأشخاص جدد، دون حصر النظر فقط إلى موضوعات الكتب والامتحانات الصعبة. فمن خلال التعليم يستطيع المرء التعرف على أشخاص آخرين وبناء شبكة علاقات اجتماعية وتطوير مهارات حياتية مختلفة عبر تطبيق ما يتعلمه في جوانب مختلفة من الحياة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية.

وهنا في سورية، تعمل الحكومة جاهدة على تعزيز كل هذه المبادئ في المجتمع من خلال التعليم المجاني واعتماد أساليب جديدة في التعليم.

مفردات النص الأساسية

sustainable	مستدامة	can continue for a long time
mandatory	إلزامي	obligatory or compulsory
vocational	مهني	professional
adhere	يلتزم	behave according to law
segment	قسم/شريحة	a part of something
aspect	جانب	any specific feature or element of something

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. The right to.....is expected to be achieved by the year 2030.
A. a fair trial
B. Vote
C. education
D. government services

2. Education..... individuals to get rid of poverty and achieve individual and social well-being.
A. prevents
B. stops
C. enables
D. disables

3. According to the UN education schedule, education is accessible to...
A. primary school level only.
B. secondary school level only.
C. preparatory school level only.
D. higher education.

4. Education ..... people's knowledge about the world.
A. reduces
B. decreases
C. increases
D. makes less

5. It is expected to achieve ..... development of the United Nations by the year 2030.
A. non-renewable
B. temporary
C. instant
D. sustainable

6, Education enables individuals to.....poverty and achieve individual and social well-being.
A. get rid of
B. employ
C. Save
D. keep

7. Education is the right for parents to choose freely appropriate schools for their children and enroll them in, ... of their beliefs and religion.
A. regarding
B. in relation to
C. in reference to
D. regardless

8. A person can develop life skills by applying what one learns in ..... aspects of economic, social or political life.
A. similar
B. the same
C. different
D. identical

9. Individuals are able to achieve social security through education.
A. True
B. False

10. The right to education allows individuals to make decisions freely.
A. True
B. False

11. Education schedule ensures quality and meaningful education only in public schools.
A. True
B. False

12. Education decreases people's knowledge about the world.
A. True
B. False

13. The word "sustainable" means:
A. professional
B. a part of something
C. behave according to law
D. can continue for a long time

14. The word "mandatory" means:
A. compulsory
B. any specific feature or element of something
C. can continue for a long time
D. professional

15. The word "vocational" means:
A. a part of something
B. professional
C. behave according to law
D. can continue for a long time

16. The word "adhere" means:
A. compulsory
B. behave according to law
C. can continue for a long time
D. professional

17. The word "segment" means:
A. compulsory
B. a part of something
C. can continue for a long time
D. professional

18. The word "aspect" means:
A. any specific feature or element of something
B. professional
C. behave according to law
D. can continue for a long time

Answers:	Answers:
1 – C	10 – A
2 – C	11 – B
3 – D	12 – B
4 – C	13 – D
5 – D	14 – A
6 - A	15 – B
7 – D	16 - B
8 – C	17 – B
9 - A	18 – A

Vocabulary

Law idioms

Beat around / about the bush	يُراوغ	hesitate in getting to the point
An act of God	القضاء والقدر	the will of God
Break the law	يتجاوز القوانين	acted against the law
Assemble the case	يجمع الأدلة	collect data
By the book	بموجب القانون	exactly as the rules say

Drill	أداة الحفر	A tool which is used to make a hole in something.
Photocopier	آلة تصوير	A machine which makes copies of documents.
Launderette	مصبغة أو مغسلة	A place with washing machines where you can wash your clothes.
Vacuum Cleaner	مكنسة الكهرباء	A machine which you use to clean floors and carpets.
Bodyguard	حارس شخصي	A person who protects important people from being attacked.
Plumber	سباك	A person whose job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.

Pronunciation

Voiced and Voiceless Sounds

القاعدة: تصنف الأصوات إلى نوعين: Voiced – Voiceless.

Voiced		Voiceless	
حيث تهتز الحبال الصوتية عند لفظ هذه الأصوات:		حيث لا تهتز الحبال الصوتية عند لفظ هذه الأصوات:	
Vowels (a,e,i,o,u)	two	ʃ	shirt
ŋ	young, ring	tʃ	chair
dʒ	juice, gentle	θ	three
ʒ	giant, vision, age	s	pass - since
r	ring	k	cat – kite - chemical
z	zoo	p	pass
ð	the	t	term - surfed
v	vision	f	fan – phone - enough
g	give	h	hat
d	door		
b	bed		

تنويه لتسهيل الحفظ: يمكنك حفظ أحرف ونهايات الـ voiced وتعتبر أن كل ما تبقى voiceless والعكس صحيح.

في الجدول عدة أمثلة فقط، باقي الأمثلة متواجدة في الكتاب، يمكنك أيضاً مراجعة شرح القاعدة من هُنا:

Notes

❶ نحاكم الكلمة على حسب الصوت لا الحرف، فإذا اجتمع حرفان وشكّلا صوتاً جديداً نعتمد الصوت الجديد في الحكم.

مثلاً: phone تبدأ بحرف الـ p ولكن عند اجتماعه مع الـ h يصبح الصوت /f/ = ph.

vision تنتهي بالمقطع (sion) الذي يلفظ بالصوت /ʒ/.

❷ اجتماع الحرفان th بنهاية الكلمة تعتبر:

ð	θ
Voiced	Voiceless
إذا أتى بعدها حرف صوتي	إذا لم يأتِ بعدها حرف صوتي
كلمة Breathe (يتنفس) ثلفظ (بريذ) فنلاحظ اهتزازاً بالحلق وبالتالي voiced.	أما كلمة Breath (نَفَس) ثلفظ (بريث) فلا نلاحظ اهتزازاً بالحلق وبالتالي voiceless.

❸ صيغة السؤال في الامتحان من الشكل:

① Which word has a final voiced sound: .....
② Which word has an initial/first voiced sound: .....

Everyday English

Complaints and Apologies

Apologies:	Complaints:
• I'm sorry/ awfully sorry	• Don't you think it's about time...?
• I must apologise	• It really isn't good enough
• Please forgive me.	• It's very inconvenient.
• I promise/ assure you it won't happen again	• I'm afraid I have a complaint to make
• Please accept my excuse.	• That isn't an excuse.

Choose the correct answer

1. Education must be ..... to the development of human personality.
A. directed B. direction C. direct D. directly

2. Civil rights are secured by a positive government .....
A. active B. actively C. action D. activate

3. Political rights are a class of rights that ..... individual's freedom.
A. protection B. protective C. protecting D. protect

4. Civil rights guarantee equal ..... opportunities.
A. socialize B. society C. social D. sociability

5. Education ..... the respect for human rights.
A. strong B. strengthens C. strongly D. stronger

6. You should speak directly and ask for a raise. Don't .....
A. go under the knife C. ace the test
B. an act of God D. beat around the bush

7. The insurance company refused to pay the money because they said that the forest fire was .....
A. acing the test C. go under the knife
B. an act of God D. breaking the law

8. The lawyers were unable to .....
A. go under the knife C. assemble the case
B. follow through D. beat around the bush

9. The man was forced to quit his job after it was discovered that he had .....
A. broken the law C. followed through
B. assembled the case D. gone under the knife

10. Our lawyer is very good and he does everything .....
A. go under the knife C. by the book
B. follow through D. an act of God

11. A ..... is a tool which is used to make a hole in something.
A. launderette B. photocopier C. drill D. vacuum cleaner

12. A ..... is a machine which makes copies of documents.
A. launderette B. photocopier C. drill D. vacuum cleaner

13. A ..... is a place with washing machines where you can wash your clothes.
A. launderette B. photocopier C. drill D. vacuum cleaner

14. A ..... is a machine which you use to clean floors and carpets.
A. launderette B. photocopier C. drill D. vacuum cleaner

15. A ..... is a person who protects important people from being attacked.
A. plumber B. bodyguard C. photographer D. firefighter

16. A ..... is a person whose job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.
A. plumber B. bodyguard C. photographer D. firefighter

17. Which of the following sounds is voiced?
A. / s / B. / v / C. / f / D. / p /

Answers:
1 – A
2 – C
3 – D
4 – C
5 – B
6 - D
7 – B
8 – C
9 - A
10 – C
11 – C
12 – B
13 – A
14 – D
15 – B
16 – A
17 – B

18. **Which of the following sounds is voiced?**
A. / t / B. / d / C. / sh / D. / k /

19. **Which of the following sounds is voiceless?**
A. / z / B. / m / C. / l / D. / t /

20. **Which of the following sounds is voiceless?**
A. / b / B. / s / C. / r / D. / d /

21. **Which of the following sounds in bold is voiceless?**
A. / pa**th** / B. / ru**n** / C. / ma**d** / D. / doo**r** /

22. **Which of the following sounds in bold is voiceless?**
A. / ra**m** / B. / ca**t** / C. / ba**d** / D. / **z**oo /

23. **The bath in your hotel is full of spiders. You call the manager.** **(Express complaint)**
A. You deserve this honour.
B. I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.
C. I'm awfully sorry. I assure you it won't happen again.
D. I hurt your feelings.

24. **You receive a bill higher than it should be. You ring the manager of the shop.** **(Express complaint)**
A. Please accept my excuse.
B. Please forgive me.
C. I'm sorry to bother you, the bill is incorrect.
D. I hurt your feelings.

25. **The bookshop tells you the book you ordered three months ago still hasn't arrived.**
A. I hurt your feelings. **(Express complaint)**
B. Please accept my excuse.
C. Please forgive me.
D. Don't you think it's about time you brought the book?

26. **What's the matter with you?** **(Express complaint)**
A. That isn't an excuse.
B. Please accept my excuse.
C. Please forgive me.
D. You're always coming late to work.

27. **Please ....., sir. I've been busy taking care of my son these days. He's been feeling under the weather recently but he's good now.** **(Express apology)**
A. hurt your feelings
B. You're always coming late to work
C. accept my excuse
D. that isn't an excuse

28. **Come on darling! You know ..... It's just there's been a lot of stress at work these days that I forgot about our anniversary!** **(Express apology)**
A. that isn't an excuse
B. I'd never hurt your feelings
C. it really isn't good enough
D. I'm afraid I have a complaint to make

Answers:
18 – B
19 – D
20 – B
21 – A
22 – B
23 – B
24 – C
25 – D
26 – D
27 – C
28 – B

Grammar

Relative pronouns

رابط شرح الدرس

تستخدم الضمائر الموصولة لإضافة معلومات ضرورية أو إضافية عن شخص, شيء, مكان, زمان, ملكية, و تسمى الجملة التي تضاف اليها: شبه جملة الوصل, مثال : The girl who is waving to us is my cousin الكلمات التي باللون الأحمر هي شبه جملة الوصل.

Uses

1 - who / that ➔ People as subjects:

تستخدم مع الفاعل العاقل.

- The man who | that answered the phone, was my friend.

Note

لا يمكن استخدام that عندما يكون الفاعل اسم علم.

- Maher who saw you, was my friend.

2 - whom / that ➔ People as objects:

تستخدم مع المفعول به العاقل.

- The man who | that | whom you saw, was my friend.

Note

يمكن استخدام who مع المفعول به العاقل ولكن لا يمكن استخدام whom مع الفاعل العاقل.

- The man whom answered the phone, was my friend. ✕

Note

عند وجود حرف جر في شبه جملة الوصل نستخدم whom حصراً ولا يمكن استخدامwho ولكن إذا كان حرف الجر في النهاية يمكن وضع that أيضاً

- The man in whom you trust, is my friend.

- The man whom | that you trust in, is my friend.

3 - which / that ➔ Things:

تستخدم مع الفاعل أو المفعول به غير العاقل.

- I bought the book which | that was very interesting.

Note

عند وجود حرف جر في بداية شبه جملة الوصل نستخدم which حصراً ولا يمكن استخدام that ولكن إذا كان حرف الجر في النهاية يمكن وضع that أيضاً

- I bought the book in which I was very interested.

- I bought the book which | that I was very interested in.

4 - Whose ➔ possession (things & people):

تستخدم للدلالة على ملكية شيء أو شخص.

- The woman whose purse was stolen, called the police.

- It is the factory whose products are famous all over the world

5 - Where ➔ Places:

تستخدم مع الأماكن.

- Damascus is the city where I was born.

Note

عند وجود حرف جر في شبه جملة الوصل نستخدم which حصراً ولا يمكن استخدام where ولكن إذا كان حرف الجر في النهاية يمكن وضع that أيضاً

- Damascus is the city in which I was born.

- Damascus is the city which | that I was born in.

5 - When ➔ Time:

تستخدم مع الوقت و الزمان.

- 1992 is the year when I was born.

Note

عند وجود حرف جر في شبه جملة الوصل نستخدم which حصراً ولا يمكن استخدام when ولكن إذا كان حرف الجر في النهاية يمكن وضع that أيضاً

- 1992 is the year in which I was born.

- 1992 is the year which | that I was born in.

6 – Relative clauses:

جمل الوصل, وتنقسم هذه الجمل الى قسمين معرفة و غير معرفة :

Defining معرفة (محددة)	None-Defining غير معرفة (غير محددة)
جملة متكاملة لا يمكن الاستغناء عن أي معلومة فيها	جملة فيها معلومات إضافية يمكن الاستغناء عنها
ما فيها فواصل	فيها فواصل
Example	
Here is the website which my brother made last week.	My brother, who is a teacher, won the prize.
لا يمكنك حذف أي شيء	يمكنك حذف الكلام بين الفواصل
انتبه كي لا تهبط	
يمكنك استخدام الـ That مع الجمل المعرفة	لا يمكنك استخدام الـ That مع الجمل غير المعرفة

النكشات

1 تذكر: وجود حرف جر في آخر الجملة (غالباً in) يُلغي وجود that في هذه الجملة.

2 تذكر: لا يمكن استعمال الـ that في جمل الوصل غير المعرفة (اللي فيها فواصل).

3 للتفريق بين الـ who و الـ whom و الـ whose اتبع الطريقة الآتية:

who	whom	whose
تستبدل بـ		
ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول به	صفات الملكية
I – we – you – they – he – she -it	me – you – us – them – him – her - it	my – your – our – their – his – her - its
تذكر أنواع الضمائر و الفرق باستخدامها:		

إذا وجدت أن المعنى منطقي (ليس شرطاً أن يكون صحيح قواعدياً ولكن الجملة منطقية من حيث المبدأ) فستعلم ان اختيارك صحيح, أمثلة:

- The man who answered the phone, was my friend.

- The man he answered the phone, was my friend.

- The man in whom you trust, is my friend.

- The man in him you trust, is my friend.

- The woman whose purse was stolen, called the police.

- The woman her purse was stolen, called the police.

Choose the correct answer

1. A drill is a tool ..... is used to make a hole in something.
A. that B. which C. who D. both A and B

2. Mobile phones are phones ..... you can carry around in your pocket.
A. where B. which C. whose D. all of them are correct

3. The man ..... worked in a printing company visited me last night.
A. who B. that C. which D. both A and B

4. The woman ..... car was stolen called the police.
A. who B. that C. whose D. both A and B

5. Lattakia, ... I spent my last holiday, is a wonderful city.
A. where B. which C. who D. both A and B

6. A photocopier is a machine ..... makes copies of documents.
A. who B. which C. whose D. when

7. A bodyguard is a person ..... protects important people from being attacked.
A. where B. which C. who D. when

8. A launderette is a place with washing machines ..... you can wash your clothes.
A. where B. in which C. who D. both A and B

9. A plumber is a person ..... job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.
A. that B. which C. whose D. both A and B

10. A vacuum cleaner is a machine ..... you use to clean floors and carpets.
A. whose B. which C. who D. both A and B

11. The girl ..... is waving to us is my sister.
A. who B. which C. where D. whose

12. The guest speaker is the one to ..... you should address the letter.
A. who B. whose C. whom D. who

13. The manager ..... daughter is my friend spoke to us last night.
A. who B. which C. where D. whose

14. The bill ..... you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.
A. who B. that C. where D. when

15. This is the house ..... I grew up.
A. who B. which C. where D. when

16. This is the house ..... I grew up in.
A. where B. which C. whose D. when

17. This is the house in ..... I grew up.
A. where B. whose C. which D. when

18. Saturday is the day ..... I tidy the flat.
A. who B. which C. where D. when

19. Here is the website ..... my sister created.
A. who B. where C. which D. whose

20. **My cousin, ... volunteers at a local homeless shelter, won the lottery.**
A. which B. whose C. that D. who

21. **We have a package for the man ..... stopped by today.**
A. who B. whose C. where D. which

22. **I met the author ..... book is on the best-seller list.**
A. who B. which C. where D. whose

23. **The income tax, ... he paid last year, is accurate.**
A. that B. which C. whose D. where

24. **Will you be presenting the slides ..... you took in Canada last summer?**
A. who B. which C. when D. Whose

25. **This is the city in ..... Shakespeare was born.**
A. who B. when C. whose D. which

26. **This is the city ..... Shakespeare was born.**
A. where B. who C. whose D. when

27. **The evening is a time ..... we can all relax.**
A. who B. where C. whose D. when

28. **Omar met a teacher ..... spoke Arabic.**
A. who B. which C. where D. when

29. **Lubna bought a dress ..... cost $45. She had to return it.**
A. who B. which C. where D. when

30. **Mrs. Duncan is talking to her students ..... projects are due on Friday.**
A. who B. which C. where D. whose

31. **Sally introduced me to her sister ..... is a civil engineer.**
A. when B. which C. who D. where

32. **Summer is the time of year ..... it is the hottest.**
A. who B. which C. where D. when

33. **We went to a café on Sunday ..... was very nice.**
A. who B. which C. where D. when

34. **Yesterday I ran into an old friend ..... I hadn't seen for years.**
A. whose B. whom C. where D. all of them are correct

35. **I know a man ..... last name is Goose.**
A. whose B. which C. where D. when

36. **Ali's the only one ..... knows the answer in our class.**
A. who B. which C. where D. when

37. **I know someone ..... can help you.**
A. where B. which C. who D. when

38. **The courses I'm taking this term are more difficult than the ones ..... I took last year.**
A. who B. which C. where D. when

39. **The teacher thanked the students ..... had got high marks.**

A. when B. which C. where D. who

40. **We enjoyed the city ..... we spent our vacation.**

A. who B. which C. where D. when

41. **I will never forget the day ..... I got 100% in my exam.**

A. who B. which C. where D. when

Answers:	Answers:
1 – D	22 – D
2 – B	23 – B
3 – D	24 – B
4 – C	25 – D
5 – A	26 – A
6 - B	27 – D
7 – C	28 – A
8 – D	29 – B
9 - C	30 – D
10 – B	31 – C
11 – A	32 – D
12 – C	33 – B
13 – D	34 – B
14 – B	35 – A
15 – C	36 – A
16 – B	37 – C
17 – C	38 – B
18 – D	39 - D
19 – C	40 – C
20 – D	41 – D
21 – A	