

## Unit (7)

## Long Lives

## المفردات الجديدة Vocabulary

الكلمة	المعنى	مثال توضيحي
genetic make up	التكوين الوراثي / الجيني	مثال Researchers aim to develop <b>genetic make up</b> .
life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع	مثال Japanese people have a high <b>life expectancy</b> .
cardiovascular	القلب والأوعية الدموية	مثال <b>Cardiovascular</b> disease affects your heart badly.
commentary	التعليق الصوتي	مثال The <b>commentary</b> on the football game is nice.
elderly	كبار السن	مثال Millions of <b>elderly</b> people live in poverty .
expectation	تَوْقَع / تَبَنُّأ	مثال The <b>expectation</b> is that property prices will rise.
blizzard	عاصفة ثلجية	مثال You'll have to stay here until the <b>blizzard</b> stops.
dispute	نِزاع / خِلاف	مثال They supported their sisters in the <b>dispute</b> .
excuse	عُذْر / مُبرّر	مثال He had no excuse for being so late.
vicinity	الجوار / المنطقة	مثال There isn't a good school in the <b>vicinity</b> .
admiration	اعجاب / تقدير	مثال His courage and skill deserved our <b>admiration</b> .
affection	عاطفة / تأثر	مثال Every mother has <b>affection</b> for her own child.
ailment	مرض / وعكة صحية	مثال He got treatment for his <b>ailment</b> .
reverence	تبجيل / احترام	مثال She feels great <b>reverence</b> for her teachers.
due	مُقَدَّر / مُتَوَقَّع	مثال She's <b>due</b> to arrive on Thursday.
fatal	قاتل / مميت	مثال He suffered a <b>fatal</b> heart attack.
restful	مُريح	مثال The green color has a <b>restful</b> effect.
shallow	سطحي (غير عميق)	مثال Don't worry, the water is <b>shallow</b> .
integral	جزء أساسي	مثال Vegetables are an <b>integral</b> part of our diet.
onerous	شاق / مُرهق	مثال This is the most <b>onerous</b> task in my life.
supple	لَيِّن / مَرِن	مثال She exercises every day to keep herself <b>supple</b> .

vigorous	Adj.	قوي / نشيط	مثال I take <b>vigorous</b> exercise for hours a week.
chronic	Adj.	مُزْمِن	مثال He was suffering from <b>chronic</b> diseases.
centenarian	Adj.	مُعَمَّر (بلغ 100 عام)	مثال Japan has more than 4,000 <b>centenarians</b> .
geriatric	Adj.	كِبَر السن / المُسِنَّين	مثال The clinic specializes in <b>geriatric</b> medicine.
drowsy	Adj.	نعسان / راغب في النوم	مثال I feel <b>drowsy</b> after lunch every day.
bestow	V.	يَمْنَح / يُقَدِّم	مثال You should <b>bestow</b> more time to his family.
deserve	V.	يَسْتَحِق	مثال You <b>deserve</b> a reward for being so helpful.
conceal	V.	يُخْفِي	مثال She managed to <b>conceal</b> her true feelings .
honour	V.	يُبْجِل / يُكْرِم	مثال We must show <b>honour</b> to our parents.
cycle	V.	يقود دراجة	مثال It's easier to <b>cycle</b> with the wind behind you.
make up	Ph.V.	يُفَبِّرِك / يَلْفِق	مثال Did you <b>make up</b> a story?
make up for	Ph.V.	يُعْوِض	مثال Nothing can <b>make up for</b> the loss of a child.
do away with	Ph.V.	يتخلص من	مثال We must <b>do away with</b> illiteracy.
do up	Ph.V.	يُثَبِّت / يَرْبِط	مثال Do you know how to <b>do up</b> your seat belt?
do without	Ph.V.	يستغني عن	مثال No one can <b>do without</b> sleep for very long.
deprived of	Ph.V.	محروم من	مثال She was <b>deprived of</b> education at ten.
frequently	Adv.	بشكل متكرر	مثال They <b>frequently</b> hold conferences at that hotel.
in spite of	Pre.	على الرغم من	مثال She is cheerful <b>in spite of</b> his illness.

## تدريبات على مفردات الوحدة

- Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below

chronic / excuse / affection / shallow / drowsy / elderly / do with / commentary

- I enjoy listening to the ..... on the football matches in English.
- Adel felt great ..... for his family.
- He used to suffer from some ..... diseases before he passed away.
- The heat made me feel .....
- She always finds a good ..... for not helping with the housework.
- I think he could ..... a holiday. He deserves it.
- The ..... need special care in Winter.
- She told her children to stay in the ..... end of the swimming pool.



1. commentary 2. affection 3. chronic 4. drowsy 5. excuse 6. do with 7. elderly 8. shallow

▪ Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

1. There was a ..... protest against the plan to close the local railway line.  
a) supple                      b) vigorous                      c) drowsy                      d) restless
2. There is no ..... of the weather getting better for some days yet.  
a) expectation                      b) vicinity                      c) excuse                      d) reverence
3. Spending a year in France is a / an ..... part of the university course.  
a) fatal                      b) drowsy                      c) geriatric                      d) integral
4. There is no bank in the immediate .....  
a) dispute                      b) affection                      c) vicinity                      d) expectation
5. She tried to ..... her anger from her friend.  
a) conceal                      b) deserve                      c) honour                      d) bestow
6. It was a / an ..... accident ..– Both drivers were killed.  
a) fatal                      b) drowsy                      c) geriatric                      d) integral
7. I have great ..... for his work. It's second to none.  
a) admiration                      b) ailment                      c) dispute                      d) blizzard
8. I find this piece of music very .....  
a) chronic                      b) integral                      c) restless                      d) geriatric
9. The gloves were made of very ..... leather .  
a) supple                      b) drowsy                      c) restless                      d) chronic
10. They have been unable to settle the ..... over working conditions.  
a) admiration                      b) affection                      c) dispute                      d) ailment
11. .... in Kuwait has increased greatly in the last decade.  
a) Life expectancy                      b) Ailment                      c) Genetic make-up                      d) Blizzard
12. He had a deep ..... for his mother.  
a) ailment                      b) affection                      c) dispute                      d) blizzard
13. There is no mayonnaise left , so I'm afraid you'll have to .....  
a) do up                      b) do away with                      c) do without                      d) do with
14. He shows great ..... for his teachers.  
a) reverence                      b) ailment                      c) blizzard                      d) dispute



- |                     |                |                |               |             |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. vigorous         | 2. expectation | 3. integral    | 4. vicinity   | 5. conceal  |
| 6. fatal            | 7. admiration  | 8. restless    | 9. supple     | 10. dispute |
| 11. Life expectancy | 12. affection  | 13. do without | 14. reverence |             |

## حلول أسئلة كتاب الطالب Set Book

- 1- How can we ensure a long life? نقاط لضمان طول العمر والصحة
- ✍ We can practice sports, exercising. ممارسة الرياضة والتمارين
  - ✍ We can also eat healthy food and avoid bad habits. تناول الطعام الصحي وتجنب العادات السيئة
- 2- What should you do to keep your brain fit? كيف ننمي و نحافظ على عقولنا
- ✍ By reading books, solving crosswords, puzzles and playing chess. عن طريق القراءة / حل الكلمات المتقاطعة / حل الألغاز
- 3- Are there any geriatric homes in Kuwait ? Why? هل هناك دور مسنين بالكويت
- ✍ No,because Islam ordered us to honor our parents and care for them. لا يوجد . الاسلام حثنا على تجيل ورعاية الأباء.
- 4- Why is keeping active important for a long life ? ما هي فوائد ممارسة النشاطات
- ✍ Because it helps you to be healthy. لأن النشاطات تحسن مهاراتك الصحية .
  - ✍ Because it helps you to be mentally fit. لأن النشاطات تحسن مهاراتك العقلية .
  - ✍ Because It helps you to be physically fit. لأن النشاطات تحسن مهاراتك الجسدية .
- 5- Why is work important for the elderly ? ما أهمية العمل لكبار السن
- ✍ It keeps them busy. تجعلهم مشغولين .
  - ✍ It gives them chances to talk to other people. فرصة للتواصل مع الآخرين .
- 6- How can we show respect to old people ? ما هي مظاهر توقير واحترام كبار السن
- ✍ Following to their advice. اتباع نصائحهم .
  - ✍ listen to them when they speak. الانصات لهم عندما يتحدثون .
  - ✍ Open the door for them. المبادرة بفتح الأبواب لهم .
  - ✍ Standing when they enters a room . الوقوف احتراماً لهم .
- 7- What is the importance of sleep? Why is it important to get enough sleep? ما أهمية النوم
- ✍ It helps to keep our health. النوم يحافظ على الصحة .
  - ✍ It helps the brain retain new information. النوم يساعد العقل على اكتساب المعلومات .
  - ✍ It helps to focus at school or work. النوم يساعد على التركيز في العمل .
- 8- What are the factors which affect our sleep ? ما هي العوامل المؤثرة على أنماط / معدلات نومنا
- ✍ Age العمر
  - ✍ Daily routine الروتين اليومي
  - ✍ The genetic makeup التكوين الوراثي
- 9- How do we know that a person doesn't have enough sleep? ما هي مظاهر قلة النوم
- ✍ No concentration at school or work. انعدام التركيز .
  - ✍ Being drowsy. كثرة التثاؤب والنعاس .
  - ✍ Difficulty to get up in the morning. صعوبة الاستيقاظ .
  - ✍ Having bad memory. النسيان .
  - ✍ Being moody or irritable. المزاجية والعصبية .
- 10- How does lack of sleep affect your life style ? ما هي الأثار السلبية لقلة النوم
- ✍ It might cause serious mistakes at work. قد ينتج عنه أخطاء بالعمل .
  - ✍ It might cause failure at schools or in exams. ربما يتسبب في الرسوب والفاشل المدرسي .
  - ✍ It negatively affect our immune system. يؤثر سلباً في الجهاز المناعي للجسم .
- 11- Some people having difficulty sleeping . Suggest ways to help them. نصاب لمن يعانون من صعوبة فالنوم.
- ✍ They should read / listen to the Holy Quran. الاستماع الى القرآن الكريم .
  - ✍ Read a book or a story. Have a hot shower . قراءة كتاب أو قصة .
- 12- Why has life expectancy reached a high average? ما أسباب زيادة متوسط العمر العام
- ✍ Because of medical development. بسبب التطور في مجال الطب .
  - ✍ Because of the improvements in all fields of life . بسبب التقدم في شتى نواحي الحياة .
- 13- What does an " aging population " mean? معنى الشيخوخة السكانية
- ✍ It means that there are more elderly people than ever before. زيادة نسبة كبار السن عن المعدل الطبيعي .

## شرح القواعد Grammar

### استخدام ( Do ) و ( Make )

#### أولاً : استخدامات الفعل ( Do )

❖ يستخدم ( Do ) مع الأنشطة والمهام المنزلية اليومية

1

مثال Do homework يقوم بعمل الواجب المدرسي

مثال Do housework يقوم بالأعمال المنزلية

مثال Do the ironing يقوم بأعمال الكي

مثال Do the dishes يقوم بغسل الأطباق

❖ يستخدم ( DO ) عند الحديث عن أفكار عامة بدون إيضاح الفعل خاصة مع كلمات مثل :

( everything - something - anything - nothing )

2

مثال I'm doing nothing today. أنا لا أفعل شيئاً اليوم.

مثال I have to do something to achieve this goal. يجب أن أفعل لأحقق هذا الهدف.

مثال He can do anything for his country. يمكنه أن يفعل أي شيء لبلده.

مثال She did everything for her mother. فعلت كل شيء من أجل والدتها.

❖ هناك تعبيرات محددة تأتي مع ( DO ) وهي

3

▪ Do one's best يبذل ما في وسعه

▪ Do good يقوم بعمل خير

▪ Do business يقوم بأعمال تجارية

▪ Do research يقوم بعمل بحثي

▪ Do damage يلحق ضرر

▪ Do duty يقوم بواجبه

▪ Do harm يؤذي

▪ Do sport يمارس الرياضة

▪ Do shopping يتسوق

▪ Do cleaning يقوم بالتنظيف

▪ Do a favour يقدم معروف

▪ Do experiments يجري تجارب

❖ هناك أفعال مركبة تأتي مع ( DO ) وهي :

4

▪ Do up يزين / يرمم

مثال They are doing up the old house. يزينون المنزل القديم.

▪ Do away with يتخلص من / يستغني عن

مثال He has done away with his bad friends. تخلص من أصدقاء السوء.

▪ Do without يتدبر الأمر بدون

مثال If there is no coffee left, you'll just have to do without.

▪ Could do with يود أن / يحتاج إلى

مثال I could do with a long holiday. أود أن أقوم بعطلة طويلة.

## ثانياً : استخدامات الفعل ( Make )

## ❖ تستخدم ( Make ) للتعبير عن الأنشطة الملموسة

- **Make food** يعد الطعام
- **Make a cup of coffee / tea** يعد مشروب
- **Make a mess** يصنع فوضى

1

## ❖ هناك أفعال مركبة تأتي مع ( Make ) وهي :

- **Make up for** بدلا من / عوضا عن **مثال** Her enthusiasm **makes up for** her lack of experience. حماسها يعوض افتقارها للخبرة
- **Make up** يفتري / يلفق **مثال** I don't want you to **make up** more excuses. لا أريدك أن تفتلي المزيد من الأعذار.
- **Make of** يستخلص / يستوعب **مثال** I can easily **make of** this lesson. أستطيع بسهولة أن أستوعب هذا الدرس.

2

## ❖ هناك تعبيرات محددة تأتي مع ( Make ) وهي :

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ▪ <b>Make plans</b> يضع خطة                 | ▪ <b>Make an exception</b> يستثني           |
| ▪ <b>Make a promise</b> يوعده               | ▪ <b>Make a success</b> يحقق نجاح           |
| ▪ <b>Make an effort</b> يبذل مجهود          | ▪ <b>Make noise</b> يثير ضوضاء              |
| ▪ <b>Make an appointment</b> يحدد موعد      | ▪ <b>Make bed</b> يرتب الفراش               |
| ▪ <b>Make peace / war</b> يقيم السلام/الحرب | ▪ <b>Make a deal</b> يعقد صفقة              |
| ▪ <b>Make a telephone call</b> يجري مكالمة  | ▪ <b>Make a decision</b> يتخذ قرار          |
| ▪ <b>Make an excuse</b> يقدم عذر            | ▪ <b>Make profit / money</b> يجني مال/أرباح |
| ▪ <b>Make arrangements</b> يرتب / يجهز      | ▪ <b>Make a suggestion</b> يقدم اقتراح      |
| ▪ <b>Make a mistake</b> يخطأ                | ▪ <b>Make progress</b> يحقق تقدم            |

3

## تدريبات

## ▪ Choose a form of either "do" or "make" to complete the sentences

1. I ( **did / made** ) an appointment to visit my doctor yesterday.
2. Could you ( **do / make** ) me a favour and watch my bags for a moment?
3. I don't think you ( **did / made** ) any harm .
4. He really doesn't want to ( **do / make** ) that decision.
5. Sue cooks but I ( **do / make** ) the dishes.
6. Do you ( **do / make** ) your bed every morning ?
7. I usually ( **do / make** ) about 50 sit ups in the morning.



1. made    2. do    3. did    4. make    5. do    6. make    7. do

▪ Choose the right option

1. If you can't get it to us in time, we will just have to .....  
 a- make up for                      b. do without                      c- do away with                      d. do up
2. I think we have to ..... the traditional way of voting in elections. Technology can help us a lot  
 a- make up for                      b. make up                      c- do away with                      d. do up
3. Her enthusiasm may ..... her lack of experience.  
 a- make up for                      b. do without                      c- do away with                      d. do up
4. What you know is totally false. The fact is that the worker ..... the whole story.  
 a- made up for                      b. did without                      c- did away with                      d. made up
5. He ..... the buttons because they were loose.  
 a- did away with                      b. made up                      c- made up for                      d. did up
6. We can't ..... the help of our Government.  
 a- do without                      b. do up                      c- make up                      d. make up for
7. The long-range goal must be to ..... nuclear weapons altogether.  
 a- do away with                      b. make up                      c- make up for                      d. do up
8. Ask for an extra compensation to ..... the stress you have been caused.  
 a- do away with                      b. make up                      c- make up for                      d. do up
9. There is a shortage of sugar .You will have to ..... it in your coffee.  
 a- do without                      b. do away                      c- do with                      d. do up
10. You shouldn't try to ..... sleep. You need at least eight hours a night.  
 a- do away with                      b. do without                      c- do                      d. do up



1. Do without      2. make up for      3. Do without      4. made up      5. did up  
 6. do without      7. do away with      8. make up for      9. do without      10. do away with

▪ Fill in the spaces with the correct phrasal verb

**make up for / do wit / make of / do without / do away with / making up / do**

1. He bought me dinner to ..... being so late the day before.
2. Can you ..... anything ..... this information ?
3. How could the ..... a lovely old building like that and put a car park there instead ?!
4. I think we can ..... your rude language.
5. My dad was always really good at ..... stories.
6. I could ..... a rest. I'm completely tired.



1. make up for      2. do / make of      3. do without      4. do away with      5. making up      6. do with

## الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر ( Reported Speech )

## جدول التحويلات من المباشر الى غير المباشر

الضمائر		العلامات الزمنية		العلامات الزمنية	
Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
I	➤ he / she	today	➤ that day	will	➤ would
we	➤ they	now	➤ then	can	➤ could
you	➤ I / me/ we / us	yesterday	➤ the day before	shall	➤ should
my	➤ his / her	... ago	➤ ... before	must	➤ had to
your	➤ my/ our	last week	➤ the week before	have to	➤ had to
our	➤ their	last year	➤ the year before	<b>صفات الاشارة</b>	
myself	➤ him/herself	tomorrow	➤ the following day	here	➤ there
yourself	➤ myself/ourselves	next week	➤ the following week	this	➤ that
ourselves	➤ themselves	next year	➤ the following year	these	➤ those

## تحويل الأزمنة (مراجعة الأزمنة بأخر الذكرة)

□ المضارع البسيط	"I <b>am</b> happy."
➤ يتحول الى ماضي بسيط	➤ He said that he <b>was</b> happy.
□ مضارع مستمر	"I'm <b>looking</b> for my keys."
➤ يتحول الى ماضي مستمر	➤ He said that he <b>was looking</b> for his keys.
□ المضارع التام	"I <b>have lived</b> here for a long time."
➤ يتحول الى ماضي تام	➤ He said that he <b>had lived</b> there for a long time.
□ الماضي البسيط	"I <b>visited</b> New York last year."
➤ يتحول الى ماضي تام	➤ He said that he <b>had visited</b> New York the previous year.
□ الماضي المستمر	"I <b>was playing</b> football when the accident occurred."
➤ يتحول الى ماضي تام مستمر	➤ He said that he <b>had been playing</b> when the accident had occurred.
□ مضارع تام مستمر	" I <b>have been playing</b> football for 1 hour."
➤ يتحول الى ماضي تام مستمر	➤ He said that he <b>had been playing</b> football for 1 hour.
□ المستقبل مع (be going to)	"I <b>am going to buy</b> a car next week."
➤ (was/were + going to + 1ش)	➤ He said that he <b>was going to buy</b> a car the following week.



• مثال يوضح نقل الرسائل والكلام الشفهي المنقول عن الآخرين (الكلام غير المباشر)

مثال الكلام المباشر : يخبرك صديقك عادل أنه سيذهب لمدرسته معك فإنه سيقول لك :

أنا سوف أذهب الى مدرستي معك " I will go to my school with you "

مثال الكلام المنقول ( غير المباشر ) : عندما تخبرني (تنقل لي) أنت عما أخبرك به صديقك فانك ستقول :

قال عادل أنه سوف يذهب الى مدرسته معي . Adel said that he would go to his school with me.

▪ الخطوات التي تحدث عند التحول لغير المباشر

أولا : في الجملة الخبرية

- الخطوة الأولى : نحذف الأقواس " " ونضع كلمة ( that ) قبل الجملة التي سنحولها لغير المباشر
- الخطوة الثانية : نقوم بتحويل ضمير الفاعل الموجود في الجملة على حسب المتكلم (كما بجدول التحويلات)
- الخطوة الثالثة : نحدد زمن الجملة ثم نقوم بتحويل زمن الجملة (كما بجدول التحويلات)
- الخطوة الرابعة : نحول الأفعال المساعدة الموجودة في الجملة الى الماضي (كما بجدول التحويلات)
- الخطوة الخامسة : نقوم بتحويل الضمائر الموجودة في الجملة (كما بجدول التحويلات)
- الخطوة السادسة : تتحول بعض الكلمات والظروف الموجودة في الجملة (كما بجدول التحويلات)

لاحظ جميع التغييرات التي حدثت في المثال التالي :

مباشر " I watched this movie last week " مثال

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

تدريبات

▪ Change into reported speech حول الجمل الى غير المباشر

8. I'm glad to meet you .  
John told me .....
9. We lost our way to the park yesterday .  
David said .....
10. I'll be here in the café tomorrow .  
Sara said .....
11. Our teacher asks too many questions in our class .  
Our colleagues told us .....



1. ... that he was glad to meet me.

2. ... that they had lost their way to the park the day before.

3. ... that she would be there in the café the next day.

4. ... that their teacher asked too many questions in their class

## ثانيا : في الجملة الاستفهامية

### 1. مع أسئلة هل ( Yes or No Question )

- الخطوة الأولى : نحذف الأقواس " " ونربط باستخدام كلمة ( if ) قبل الجملة التي سنحولها لغير المباشر
- الخطوة الثانية : نضع فاعل الجملة ثم الفعل
- الخطوة الثالثة : نقوم بتحويل الضمائر ( كما بجدول التحويلات )
- الخطوة الرابعة : نحذف do / does / did ان وجدت بالجملة
- الخطوة الخامسة : تتغير الظروف والضمائر والأزمنة والأفعال المساعدة ( كما بجدول التحويلات )
- الخطوة السادسة : تستبدل علامة الاستفهام ( ? ) بـ ( . ) ... لأن السؤال تحول الى كلام منقول ( لم يعد سؤال مباشر )

### لاحظ جميع التغييرات التي حدثت في المثال التالي :

مثال " Do you like fish? "

مباشر

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

غير مباشر

### 2. مع الأسئلة المقاليمة ( Wh Question )

- الخطوة الأولى : نحذف الأقواس " " ونربط بأداة الاستفهام الموجودة بالسؤال ( when / where / why )
- الخطوة الثانية : نضع فاعل الجملة ثم الفعل
- الخطوة الثالثة : نقوم بتحويل الضمائر ( كما بجدول التحويلات )
- الخطوة الرابعة : نحذف do / does / did ان وجدت
- الخطوة الخامسة : تتغير الظروف والضمائر والأزمنة والأفعال المساعدة ( كما بجدول التحويلات )
- الخطوة السادسة : تستبدل علامة الاستفهام ( ? ) بـ ( . ) ... لأن السؤال تحول الى كلام منقول ( لم يعد سؤال مباشر )

### لاحظ جميع التغييرات التي حدثت في المثال التالي :

مثال " Where will she go today? "

مباشر

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

غير مباشر

## تدريبات

### Change into reported speech حول الجمل الى غير المباشر

1. Will you go shopping tomorrow with me?

My friend asked her friend .....

2. Are you hungry now?

My mother asked me .....

3. Do you live in this house?

My friend asked me .....

4. Where have you been?

The father asked his son .....



1. ... if they would go shopping the next day with her. 2. ... if I was hungry then.

3. ... if I lived in that house.

4. ... where he had been .

## ثالثاً : في الجملة الأمرية

## 1. مع الأمر ( في حالة الاثبات )

- الخطوة الأولى : نحذف الأقواس " " ونربط بـ ( to )
- الخطوة الثانية : نضع فعل الجملة (في المصدر) مباشرة بعد ( to )
- الخطوة الثالثة : نقوم بتحويل الضمائر والظروف (كما بجدول التحويلات)

## لاحظ جميع التغييرات التي حدثت في المثال التالي :

مثال " Study your lessons "

مباشر

My father told me to study my lessons.

غير مباشر

## 2. مع الأمر ( في حالة النفي )

- الخطوة الأولى : نحذف الأقواس " " وكلمة Don't أو Never ونربط بـ ( not to ) بعد
- الخطوة الثانية : نضع فعل الجملة (في المصدر) مباشرة بعد ( not to )
- الخطوة الثالثة : نقوم بتحويل الضمائر والظروف (كما بجدول التحويلات)

## لاحظ جميع التغييرات التي حدثت في المثال التالي :

مثال "Don't speak in class"

مباشر

He ordered him not to speak in class.

غير مباشر

## تدريبات

## Change into reported speech حول الجمل الى غير المباشر

1. Copy these words into your notebooks .

● He told us .....

2. Study your lessons .

● The teacher advised the students .....

3. Tell me the way to the hospital, please

● The man asked me .....

4. Don't make any noise .

● Our mother warned us .....



1. .. to copy those words into our notebooks.

2. to study their lessons.

3. .. to Tell him the way to the hospital.

4. .. not to make any noise.

Change the direct speech into reported speech. حول الجمل الى غير المباشر

1. "Come quickly!"

• She .....

2. "Did you arrive before seven?"

• She .....

3. "How was your holiday?"

• She .....

4. "I would have visited the hospital, if I had known you were sick"

• She .....

5. "Don't touch!"

• She .....

6. "Do you usually cook at home?"

• She .....

7. "They had never been to Scotland until last year"

• She .....

8. "Make sure you arrive early!"

• She .....

9. "I should have studied harder for the exam"

• She .....

10. "Would you mind telling me how to get to the art gallery, please?"

• She .....

11. "Please don't forget my book"

• She .....

12. "Make sure you arrive at six!"

• She .....

1. She told me to come quickly.

2. She asked me if I arrived (had arrived) before seven.

3. She asked me how my holiday was (had been).

4. She said (that) she would have visited the hospital, if she had known I .....

5. She told me not to touch.

6. She asked me if I usually cooked at home.

7. She said (that) they had never been to Scotland until last year.

8. She told me to arrive early.

9. She said (that) she should have studied harder for the exam.

10. She asked me if I would mind telling her how to get to the art gallery.

11. She asked me not to forget her book.

12. She told me to arrive at six.

