Chapter 7

أدوات العطف English Conjunctions



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مقدمة Introduction

- تكمن أهمية أدوات العطف بألها تربط الجمل أو الأسماء فيما بينها.
 - سنعالج هذا الفصل بالأمثلة فقط مع الشرح.

بعض أدوات العطف Conjunctions:

- أدوات العطف في اللغة الانجليزية كثيرة. منها:

and , or , but , both , معاً , either , و , either , بينما , while بقدر ما , what , عندما , what , as well as , ebither ... nor , as well as , as well as , as well as , ... , سواء ، ما إذا... whether ... , على الرغم من

صياغة أدوات العطف:

- سنربط الجملتين التاليتين بحرف العطف "and" و "or":

John has traveled. Carla has traveled. القد سافر جون. لقد سافرت كارلا.

عند الربط بين الجملتين السابقتين بأدوات العطف "and" أو "or" نحذف الكلمات المشـــتركة مــن الجملة الثانية. إذاً تصبح الجملة:

John and Carla have traveled. ... جون و كارلا قد سافروا.

"لاحظ وضعنا ''have'' بدلاً من ''has'' لأن John and Carla أصبح جمعاً"

John or Carla has traveled.

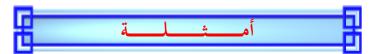
 - عندما نريد أن نربط عدة أسماء بحرف العطف "and" نكتب:

هواتي هي السباحة والقراءة والبرمجة والرياضة.

My hobbies are swimming, reading, programming and sport.
و من الخطأ كتابتها على هذا الشكل:

My hobbies are swimming and reading and programming and sport.

نضع "and" فقط قبل الاسم الأخير.



١) هي تدرس كلتا اللغتين الانجليزية والفرنسية معاً.

1) She is studying both English and French.

٢) لا هي ولا أختها كانوا في الحفلة.

2) Neither she nor her sister was in the party.

٣) قابلها أولاً ثم اتخذ قرارك.

3) Meet her first then make your decision.

٤) هو متعب كثيراً وكذلك أنت.

4) He as well as you is tired.

٥) ابذل جهدك وإلا هو سوف يكون المنتصر.

5) Do your best (or else/otherwise) he will be the victorious.

٦) يجب علينا أن نحاول أن نقابلهم سواء إن أمطرت أو لا.

6) We should try to meet them whether it is raining or not.

٧) هذا البرنامج يعرض ما إذا كان أصدقاؤك على الخط.

7) This program shows whether your friends are online.

- إذا كان أحد أسماء المعطوف عليه الضمير I فإنه يوضع بعد حرف العطف وليس قبله.

I and he are going.

خطأ

He and I are going.

صح (هو وأنا آتيان)

I or he is going.

خطأ

He or I is going.

صح (هو أو أنا الذي سيأتي)



- وضعنا هذا الجدول بدون شرح "لزيادة المعلومات فقط" يبين فيه أدوات العطف المهمة، ولكن يفضل استخدام القاموس عند قراءة هذا الجدول.

T-				
meanin	ig or function	simple conjunctions	2- or 3- word	double conjunctions
			conjunctions	
adding, listing:		and		bothand ,
				not only but
alternatives:		or		either or
contrast:		but		not but
negative addition:		nor		neither nor
comparison:		as , than , like	as if , as thought	as so ,
		, ,	, 3	as as
condition:		if , unless	seeing, given,	if then
		,	provided	
contrast:		(al)though	even though	although yet
		while	8	0
		whereas		
degree or extent:			as far as	so that
exception:			but (that),	
· · · · · ·			except (that)	
place:		where , wherever		
preference:			rather than, sooner	
Figure			than	
proportion:				as so ,
p. op o				the the
purpose:			so that,	
purpose.			in order that	
reason and cause:		because, as, since	0- 0-72 *****	
respect:		S T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	in that	
result:			so that,	
			such that	
indirect question:		whether , if	Sucii tiitt	whether or
inui e	same time:	when(ever), while, as	now (that)	Wilculd UI
time:	earlier time:	before, until, till	now (mai)	
tonic.	later time:	after, since		
		/	immediately (that)	
	just after:	once, when,	immediately (mat)	
		whereupon		

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Questions



- Questions (1-8); select the ONE lettered answer that is BEST in each question:
- 1) Which one is a conjunction?
 - A. never.
 - B. and.
 - C. indeed.
 - D. All above.
- 2) Which one is a conjunction?
 - A. too.
 - B. driver.
 - C. but
 - D. All above.
- 3) Choose the correct sentence:
 - A. He always eats chicken, egg and chips.
 - B. He always eats chicken, egg, and chips.
 - C. All above.
 - D. None of all above.
- 4) Choose the correct sentence:
 - A. The first man has to work bellows and the second must fuel the furnace.
 - B. The first man has to work bellows, and the second must fuel the furnace.
 - C. All above.
 - D. None of all above.
- 5) We will visit Japan ... New Zealand during our next vacation.
 - A. and
 - B. but
 - C. so
 - D. None of all above.
- 6) My brother wanted to buy a novel ... I went to the book store after I finished work.
 - A. so
 - B. or
 - C. but
 - D. None of all above.
- 7) My teeth were hurting ... I made an appointment to go the dentist.
 - A. or
 - B. so
 - C. but
 - D. None of all above.
- 8) Have you seen ... heard the latest musical by Andrew Lloyd Webber?
 - A. but.
 - B. so.
 - C. or.
 - D. None of all above.

9) The vacuum cleaner was too small for our needs. We bought a larger one.
A. so
B. since
C. but
D. because
10) The man stopped his bicycle beside the car. The bicycle had a broken chain.
A. and
B. as
C. yet
D. or
11) The tennis match was almost finished. The score was 40 all.
A. yet
B. and
C. nor
D. because
12) The X Files is my favorite TV show. Dawson's Creek is his favorite show.
A. so
B. or
C. and
D. but
13) She was happy when her brother arrived. She had been watching for him for over an hour
A. and
B. because
C. as
D. but

- Questions (9-13); choose the best conjunction to join the two sentences: