

UNIT TWO

شبه جملات اسمی (Noun Clauses)

الف) تعریف شبه جمله ی اسمی (Noun Clause)

شبه جمله اسمی یک وابسته ی تبعی است که دارای فاعل و فعل و یا مثل یک جمله دارای مفعول و قید مکان و غیره میباشد ولی یک نشانگر مانند *whether, that, what* و غیره در اول شبه جمله اسمی وجود دارد. یک شبه جمله اسمی می تواند به جای اسم یا ضمیر به کار رود و می تواند در نقش فاعل جمله یا مفعول جمله ظاهر شود. به عنوان مثال :

- *Sam's jokes are very funny.*

اسم

- *What Sam says is very funny.*

شبه جمله اسمی

همانطور که در جمله بالا مشاهده می کنید ، *what Sam says* یک شبه جمله اسمی است که به جای اسم به کار رفته و نقش فاعل جمله را دارد. در این شبه جمله *Sam* فاعل ، و *says* فعل می باشد.

مثال :

- *The man told us the address.*

اسم

- *The man told us where he lived.*

شبه جمله اسمی

در جمله بالا ، شبه جمله اسمی در نقش مفعول جمله به کار رفته است. فاعل شبه جمله اسمی *he* ، و فعل آن *lived* می باشد.

تمرین ۱:

در جملات زیر ، شبه جمله های اسمی را مشخص کنید.

- 1- *Marie Curie showed that a woman can be as good a scientist as a man can be.*

A

B

- 2- *The manual shows how the device should be built.*

A

B

- 3- *The schedule indicated when the teams would be playing in the final game.*

A

B

- 4- *That he refused to enter a plea could not be determined by the lawyer.*

A

B

- 5- *The professor has not decided yet when the paper is due.*

A

B

- 6- *Whether or not the new office would be built was to be determined at the meeting.*

A

B

- 7- *Why the condition of the patient deteriorated so rapidly was not explained.*

A

B

- 8- *She talked about where we should go for lunch.*

A

B

ب) نشانگرهای جمله های اسمی

۱- شبه جمله های اسمی که با کلمات سوالی شروع می شوند.

کلمات سوالی زیر می توانند معرف یک شبه جمله اسمی باشند :

when , where , why , how , who , whom , what , which , whose, etc.

مثال :

- *How he did his experiments without the use of mathematics is not known.*
- *The motorist was unable to discover who had struck his car.*

۲- شبه جمله های اسمی که با **that** شروع می شوند.

برای بیان حقیقتی یا ایده ای ، کلمه **that** می تواند برای معرفی یک شبه جمله اسمی به کار رود. برای مثال :

- *Everybody knows that the earth orbits the sun.*

کلمه **that** زمانی که شبه جمله اسمی در جای فاعل جمله به کار می رود نمی تواند حذف شود ولی در بقیه موارد ، قابل حذف شدن است.

مثال :

- *That the world is round is known to everybody.*
غیر قابل حذف
- *Everybody knows (that) the world is round.*
قابل حذف

۳- شبه جمله های اسمی که با **whether** یا **if** شروع می شوند.

زمانی که سوالی که پاسخ آن **yes / no** است به یک شبه جمله اسمی تبدیل می شوند ، **whether** یا **if** برای معرفی آن شبه جمله اسمی به کار می رود.

مثال :

- Did they believe him?
- I don't know if they believed him.
- or
- I don't know whether they believed him.

نکته ۱: در مواردی که **or not** یا دو گزینه برای انتخاب موجود باشد **whether** به جای **if** یکار می رود.

مثال:

- *Whether or not he will come first in the race* depends on many variables.
- or
- *Whether he will come first in the race or not* depends on many variables.
- The principal was in doubt about *whether he should forgive the cheater or punish him*

تمرین ۲: گزینه درست را انتخاب کنید.

- 1- She was badly jealous her classmate became a top student.
A) that B) how
- 2- Nobody knows idea it was to go for a walk in the rain.
A) which B) whose
- 3- She did not seem to know for sure she had to stay home and study or go to the movies with her friends.
A) whether B) if
- 4- Brace well told the people effect a drought would have on the Great Plains.
A) how B) what
- 5- It was obvious she was jealous of her classmate.
A) that B) how
- 6- I don't know I should bring my bike or leave it at home.
A) why B) whether
- 7- It's not certain discovery that is.
A) whose B) why
- 8- She didn't know to he was engaged.
A) who B) whom

نکته: گاهی اوقات برای تأکید، ever را با برخی کلمات پرسشی مانند who، which، where، what و when ترکیب می کنند که در این صورت معنی آن ها تغییر می کند.
به عنوان مثال: هر کسی whoever، چه کسی who، هر جا wherever، کجا where.
به خاطر داشته باشید که این کلمات نیز مانند کلمات پرسشی می توانند معرف یک شبه جمله اسمی باشند.

تمرین ۳: گزینه مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

- 1- You can spend your time with is important to you.
A) whoever B) wherever C) whichever
- 2- Science has not yet made a machine that can learn a young child can learn in a few days – how to tie a pair of shoes.
A) where B) what C) when
- 3- You should buy is the cheapest and most durable.
A) whatever B) whenever C) whoever
- 4- Latin speakers originally borrowed the word "caupo" meaning "merchant" from Germanic speakers or vice versa is not clear.
A) that B) whether C) which
- 5- The voters should elect of the candidates seems best to them.
A) whichever B) whoever C) whatever
- 6- She demanded to know I couldn't make it to the club meeting.
A) which B) that C) why
- 7- The Defense Minister stressed..... no requests for more troops had been made.
A) whether B) that C) how
- 8- disabled children cannot enjoy toys designed for non disabled youngsters is the subject of the report.
A) That B) What C) Whether

نکته ۲: در صورتیکه فاعل شبه جمله اصلی و شبه جمله اسمی یکی باشد یا شبه جمله اصلی مفعول داشته باشد که این مفعول با فاعل شبه جمله اسمی یکی باشند میتوان فاعل شبه جمله اسمی را حذف و بجای آن to بکار برد.
مثال:

- **He** seems to know where **he** should go to buy the books.
- He seems to know where to go to buy the books.
- The teacher taught **the students** how **they** should improve their pronunciation.
- The teacher taught the students how to improve their pronunciation.

نکته ۳: در شبه جمله اسمی هرگز کلمات حتی در مواقعی که نشانگر ما یکی از کلمات پرسشی باشد به شکل جملات پرسشی بدنبال هم نمی آیند.
مثال:

- No one knows exactly what is a quasar. (Incorrect)
- No one knows exactly what a quasar is. (Correct)

تمرین ۴: گزینه نادرست را انتخاب کنید.

1. Advertising specialists know how important is packaging for a new product.
A B C
2. Whoever was the young woman desired to marry didn't matter, for she had to marry
A
someone that her parents had selected.
B C
3. Market researchers find out exactly how many people live in a certain area and what
A B
are their spending habits.
C
4. The problem with the new, more equitable income tax law is because it doesn't
A B
eliminate what could be opportunities for loopholes.
C
5. Beauty-contest coaches teach the contestants how talk in front of a large audience,
A B
walk, or even sit.
C
6. Where may be the largest school of sea animals was recently seen near the coast of
A B C
Antarctica.
7. Few people realize that are only six landing strips there in the world long enough for
A B
the space shuttle to land safely.
C
8. The commander-in chief has not yet decided how many more troops send into the
A B C
combat zone to be able to overcome the resistance of the enemy.

ج) جمله هایی که با **That** شروع می شوند

چنانچه فاعل جمله ای، شبه جمله ای اسمی باشد که با **That** شروع شود، سعی کنید که با استفاده از **It**، جای آن شبه جمله اسمی را تغییر دهید.

مثال:

- **That Earth is getting warmer** is certain.
It is certain **that Earth is getting warmer**.
- **That the world's deserts are expanding** has been proven.
It has been proven **that the world's deserts are expanding**.
- **That carbon dioxide is responsible for global warming** is a fact.
It is a fact **that carbon dioxide is responsible for global warming**.

تمرین ۵: جمله های زیر را با **It** دوباره نویسی کنید..

1. That air temperatures are rising is significant.
.....
2. That ocean levels are rising is undeniable.
.....
3. That she should forget me so quickly was rather a shock.
.....
4. That burning fossil fuels is a cause of global warming has been well documented.
.....
5. That Jane would not do whatever needed to improve her thesis is proved to everyone.
.....

د) وجه التزامی

چنانچه قبل از شبه جمله های اسمی افعال التزامی زیر وجود داشته باشد، در همه حال بدون توجه به زمان، فعل داخل شبه جمله اسمی همیشه بصورت مصدر بدون **to** نوشته می شود.

ask (that)	suggest (that)	insist (that)
request (that)	advise (that)	urge (that)
propose (that)	demand (that)	prefer (that)
recommend (that)	require (that)	

مثال:

1. Clem's advisor recommended (that) Clem *take* fewer units next term.
2. The company has suggested we *write* to them for further information.
3. The manager asks that people in the theater *not smoke*.

4. At the opening of the concert, the conductor urged that everyone *be* willing to listen to the strange contemporary music.
5. Chandra said that she preferred that a driving instructor, rather than a friend, *teach* her to drive.
6. The monitor should insist that students *not talk* during the test.

• در وجه مجهول از *be* استفاده کنید.

7. Lu has demanded (that) he *be told* about any schedule changes.
8. At the meeting, Mr. Simon moved that all decisions *be postponed*.
9. The controller may propose that production *be delayed* a month.

نکته: قسمت التزام قبل از شبه جمه اسمی می تواند از ترکیبات زیر نیز باشد.

It is important (that)	It is imperative (that)	There is a requirement (that)
It is essential (that)	I believe it's urgent (that)	He saw the notice (that)
It's necessary (that)	It's preferable (that)	There has been a motion (that)
We saw a proposal (that)	He plans to request (that)	The rule is (that)
He thinks it's vital (that)	It was suggested (that)	A recommendation was made (that)

مثال:

1. There was a notice on the bulletin board that all students who need housing *go* to Room 742.
2. It's necessary that one *make* reservations for that particular restaurant a week ahead of time.
3. He said that it was urgent he *see* the manager.
4. If she wishes to get the job, it's imperative that she *get in touch* with Mr. Mohler at once.
5. There's a college regulation that applications for the fall *be filed* with the registrar before May.

تمرین ۶: اعلامیه زیر را که یک سازمان آب منتشر کرده است را مبنا قرار داده و جملات آن را با کلمات داده شده تغییر دهید. اولین جمله برای راهنمایی انجام شده است.

Background Information

A three-year drought has caused a serious water shortage in the fictitious country of Sunnyland. As a result, Sunnyland's water department has recommended restrictions on water use.

Sunnyland County Water Department *Sunnyland County, Texas*

Due to the recent drought in our region, the County of Sunnyland is imposing restrictions on water use, effective immediately. Violators will be subject to penalties.

Restrictions on Water Use

- a. All citizens must conserve water wherever possible.
- b. Every individual must decrease water use.
- c. Every family must reduce its water use by 40 percent.
- d. In the cities, everyone must limit showers to 5 minutes.
- e. In the countryside, farmers must cut their water use by 25 percent.
- f. Every farmer should install a drip irrigation system.
- g. People in the suburbs must not use water to wash cars, sidewalks, or streets.

1. What does the water department recommend?

The water department recommends that all citizens Conserve water wherever possible.

2. What will the water department demand?

.....

3. What is necessary?

.....

4. What does the water department propose for city dwellers?

.....

5. What is required of farmers?

.....

6. What is suggested for farmers?

.....

7. What does the water department urge for people living in suburban areas?

.....

تمرین ۷: غلط های موجود در متن زیر پیدا و تصحیح کنید.

I can't recall or not I've told you this story. You've often said that I'm the world's most absentminded person. You've even suggested that I carried photos to help me remember my friends! Well, a month ago I thought I'd caught a glimpse of a friend at a supermarket. I ran after him, complaining loudly that he has been neglecting me.

A smiling stranger turned round and asked I would forgive him. Still apologetic about not contacting me all these years, he insisted that I joined him for coffee so that we could catch up on old times. To my delight I realized that I am finding someone even more absent-minded than me.

Check Your Progress

گزینه درست را انتخاب کنید.

- Science has not yet made a machine that can learn ----- a young child can learn in a few days—how to tie a pair of shoes.
(A) where (C) that
(B) whether (D) what
- the young woman desired to marry didn't matter, for she had to marry someone that her parents had selected.
(A) Whomever (C) Whoever was
(B) Whatever (D) Whoever was that
- the ozone layer has already thinned to a dangerous point is a serious problem.
(A) What (C) It is a fact that
(B) That (D) Scientists know that
- It is clear ----- the city government will have to raise taxes if the police force is going to be strengthened.
(A) what (C) whatever
(B) that (D) whether
- It is generally considered unwise to give a child ----- he or she wants.
(A) whatever is it (C) whatever that
(B) that (D) whatever
- Organic food companies stress that no pesticides or other harmful products ----- in growing their products.
(A) used (C) to be used
(B) are used (D) be used
- After the flood had left so many homeless, the neighboring townspeople donated ----- of their food, clothing, and shelter.
(A) however could they spare (C) whatever they could spare
(B) whichever they can spare (D) what they spared

8. After the fire had been put out, the firefighters recommended that people ----- homes without an alarm device.
 (A) do not buy (C) not buy
 (B) not to buy (D) did not buy
9. ----- the mathematical ability of girls is innately the same as that of boys is now generally accepted.
 (A) It is a fact that (C) The fact that
 (B) In fact (D) The fact is that
10. ----- Latin speakers originally borrowed the word "caupo," meaning "merchant," from Germanic speakers or vice versa is not clear.
 (A) Which (C) What
 (B) Whether (D) If

گزینه نادرست را انتخاب کنید.

11. That spurred the great explorations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was the
 A
desire to find a more convenient route to
 B C
12. Market researchers find out exactly how many people live in a certain area and what are their
 A B C D
spending habits.
13. The belief what a person gets what he or she deserves in this world persists, despite evidence
 A B C D
 to the contrary.
14. Urban sprawl occurred wherever the population expanded rapidly and where were there no
 A B C D
 comprehensive plans for esthetics and function.
15. What is clear is the fact that the mediocre level of popular television programming is based on
 A B
what do advertisers think that the viewers want to see.
 C D
16. Eric Erickson's theory of development claims who individuals encounter a series of conflicts
 A B
that need to be resolved for healthy personality development.
 C D
17. Whatever the individuals felt before attending the group therapy sessions, it was clear that
 A B C
did they leave the course with renewed hope.
 D
18. The police Chief indicated that it was vital that a team was formed to investigate the charges that
 A B C
had been made by some of the citizens in the community.
 D
19. That workers who are involved in the decision-making process approach their tasks with more
 A B C
 enthusiasm have been documented the area.
 D
20. The problem with the new, more equitable income tax law is because it doesn't eliminate
 A B C
what could be opportunities for loopholes.
 D