

In The Name Of God

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باسمه تعالی

چرا نگارنده دست به نگارش چنین کتابی زده در حالیکه تا کنون کتابهای مختلف زیادی در باره ی گرامر زبان انگلیسی نوشته شده و به چا پ رسیده است و تقریباً تمام نیازهای زبان آموزان را برآورده می کند.

کتابی را که پیش رویتان دارید سعی دارد گرامر را طوری توضیح دهد که نیازی به حفظ کردن ساختارهای مختلف زبان نباشد، بلکه با استفاده از چند اصل زبانشناسی، بتوان بیشتر ساختارهای زبان انگلیسی را یاد گرفت.

یکی از ویژگیهای زبان حرکت به سوی سادگی است. یعنی با مرور زمان، زبان به این سو پیش می رود که بتوان با استفاده از حداقل کلمات مفهوم بیشتری را به دیگران انتقال داد.

یکی از راههای ساده کردن زبان، حذف واژها و یا کلمات تکراری در جملات می

باشد. واژها و یا کلمات تکراری می توانند **الف - زمان افعال ب- اسامی و یا ضمائر** باشند.

اگر روش حذف کردن موارد تکراری را یاد بگیریم، به راحتی می توان بیشتر ساختارهای زبان انگلیسی را آموخت و دیگر مجبور به حفظ کردن آنها نباشیم. با استفاده از سه اصلی که از لابلای کتابهای زبانشناسی و تئوریهای زبانشناس معروف آمریکایی به نام نوآم چامسکی استنتاج شده می توان روش حذف کردن واژها و یا کلمات تکراری را در جملات آموخت.

کتاب حاضر با استفاده از سه اصل زبانشناسی تلاش می کند روش حذف کردن **زمان افعال ، اسامی و یا ضمائر** را در جملات یاد دهد و با این روش به توضیح ساختارهای مختلف زبان می پردازد.

این کتاب شامل پنج قسمت می باشد که در قسمت اول به ساختار جمله و انواع کلمات از قبیل اسم، ضمائر، حرف تعریف، انواع صفت و انواع قید می پردازد.

قسمت دوم که مهمترین قسمت این کتاب می باشد به توضیح ساختارهای مختلف زبان انگلیسی بر اساس سه اصل زبانشناسی بیان شده در این کتاب می پردازد و سعی بر این دارد که زبان آموزان انگلیسی، پس از مطالعه ی آن دیگر نیازی به حفظ ساختارهای مختلف نداشته باشند.

قسمت سوم توضیح جامع ای در باره ی شکل صحیح فعل در جمله ارائه می دهد . خواننده پس از مطالعه این قسمت براحتی می تواند شکل صحیح فعل را در جمله بکار برد و یا در سؤالات چند گزینیه ای، شکل صحیح فعل را انتخاب کند. قسمت بعدی شامل انواع آزمون می باشد . طبیعی بنظر می رسد که زبان آموزان در بعضی از آزمون ها، بویژه در باره ی زمانها لازم است به دیگر کتابهای گرامر مراجعه کنند.

قسمت آخر به پیشوندها، پسوند ها و ریشه ی کلمات انگلیسی اختصاص داده شده است. مطالعه ی این قسمت کمک زیادی در یادگیری واژگان انگلیسی خواهد نمود . برای مثال اگر زبان آموز بداند که ریشه ی کلمه ی **fasten** از همان کلمه ی «بستن» فارسی می باشد، براحتی می تواند مفهوم آن را به ذهن بسپارد. او فقط باید طرز کاربرد آن را بداند که در این باره می تواند به فرهنگ لغت مراجعه کند.

سخن آخر اینکه، هیچ کتاب گرامری به تنهایی نمی تواند تمام نیازهای یک زبان آموز را برآورده کند. لذا کتاب حاضر نیز از این ویژگی مستثنی نیست؛ بخصوص اینکه، این کتاب بیشتر به توضیح ساختارهای مربوط به شکل فعل پرداخته است. در نتیجه مراجعه ی علاقه مندان به گرامر زبان انگلیسی، به کتابهای مرجع دیگر ناگزیر می باشد.

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ساختار جمله

جمله از کنار هم قرار گرفتن انواع کلمه ساخته می شود. پس بهتر است ابتدا با انواع کلمه آشنا شویم.

انواع کلمه:

۱- اسم، مانند Ali, book

۲- ضمیر، بجای اسم بکار می رود تا از تکرار آن جلوگیری شود. مانند He

۳- صفت، مانند good

۴- فعل، مانند read

۵- قید، مانند usually, carefully, every week

۶- حرف اضافه، مانند in, of, from, for

۷- حرف تعریف، مانند a, an, the

ترتیب قرار گرفتن کلمات در جمله از زبانی به زبان دیگر فرق می کند. در یک نوع جمله ی انگلیسی، کلمات بصورت زیر مرتب می شوند:

اسم (صفت) (حرف تعریف)	فعل (قید)	اسم (صفت) (حرف تعریف)	قید
The clever student	usually reads	a story book	every week

کوچکترین واحد جمله، فعل (انجام گرفتن یک کار) می باشد. یعنی هر جمله ای حداقل از یک فعل

دارای زمان ساخته می شود. مانند: فعل امر Go.

اسمی که قبل از فعل می آید، کننده ی کار (فاعل) و اسمی که بعد از فعل می آید، اثر پذیر از

کار (مفعول) می باشد. در مثال زیر، my mother فاعل و the egg مفعول فعل boiled است.

the egg، تحت تأثیر فعل boiled قرار گرفته و از حالت خامی در آمده و آب پز شده است.

لازم به ذکر است که اینگونه افعال را که اثرشان از روی چیزی و یا کسی می گذرد، **افعال گذرا** می نامند.

1- My mother boiled the egg.

کاربرد حرف تعریف نا معین a و an

قبل از پرداختن به کاربرد این دو حرف، توضیحات زیر ضروری بنظر می رسد.

واج: کوچک ترین واحد آوایی زبان که متمایز کننده ی معنی می باشد، واج نامیده می شود. برای مثال، دو آوای /a/ و /u:/ در کلمه ی **خانه** و **خونه** یک واج محسوب می شوند نه دو واج. زیرا این دو آوا، معنای کلمه را تغییر نداده اند بلکه فقط تلفظ آنها فرق می کند. دو آوای /a:/ و /æ/ در تلفظ بریتانیایی و آمریکایی کلمه ی fast یک واج محسوب می شود، چون معنی کلمه را عوض نمی کند، بلکه تفاوت لهجه ایی را نشان می دهد. ولی دو آوای /p/ و /b/ در دو کلمه ی **با** و **پا** دو واج محسوب می شوند. زیرا این دو آوا در این دو کلمه، تفاوت معنایی ایجاد کرده است.

آوا چگونه تولید می شود؟

آوا در اثر قرار گرفتن یک یا دو مانع از دستگاه تکلم در مسیر خروج هوای ششها، تولید می شود. موانع دستگاه تکلم و یا واجگاه عبارتند از:

- ۱- دو تار صوتی: محل تولید واج هایی مانند: /æ/ , /e/ , /ɔ:/ , /u:/ , /i/
- ۲- زبان کوچک: محل تولید واج هایی مانند: /X/ , /G/
- ۳- زبان و قسمت های مختلف سقف دهان: محل تولید واج هایی مانند: /ʒ/ , /ʃ/ , /s/
- ۴- زبان و دندانها: محل تولید واج هایی مانند: /θ/ , /ð/
- ۵- لب و دندانها: محل تولید واج هایی مانند: /f/ , /v/
- ۶- لب ها: محل تولید واج هایی مانند: /p/ , /b/

مصوت: واجی است که در اثر لرزش تارهای صوتی تولید شده و هیچ انسداد دیگری در تولید آن دخالت ندارد.

صامت: واجی است که در اثر انسداد هوا ی ششها بوسیله موانع دیگری از دستگاه تکلم ایجاد می شود.

صامت واک دار: اگر در تولید صامتی تارهای صوتی نیز به لرزه در بیایند، آن واج را صامت واک دار می نامند. مانند: /g/ , /d/ , /v/ , /z/ , /b/

صامت بی واک: اگر در تولید صامتی تارهای صوتی دخالتی نداشته باشند و به لرزه در نیایند، آن واج را صامت بی واک می نامند. مانند: /k/ , /t/ , /f/ , /s/ , /ʃ/ , /p/

دو حرف a و an قبل از اسم مفرد قابل شمارش ناشناخته بکار می روند.

2- I have **a** bag in my hand and **an** umbrella in the other one.

هرگاه اسمی در تلفظ، با صامت شروع شود، a و اگر با مصوت شروع شود، بجای a از an استفاده می شود. علت این امر، بنظر می رسد این است که a یک مصوت بوده و تلفظ این دو مصوت در کنار هم راحت نیست. بنابراین برای راحتی تلفظ، صامت n بطور طبیعی بین آن دو مصوت قرار می گیرد. مانند:

این اسمها در تلفظ با صامت شروع می شوند.

a map, **a** planet, **a** university, **a** European scientist, **a** one-storey building

اسمهای زیر در تلفظ با مصوت شروع شده اند.

an hour, **an** honest clerk, **an** SMS

کاربرد حرف تعریف معین the

حرف تعریف معین the ، قبل از اسم معرفه بکار می رود . یعنی قبل از اسمی که هم برای گوینده و هم برای شنونده شناخته شده باشد.

اسم در موارد زیر معرفه محسوب می شود:

۱- برای بار دوم ذکر شود.

3- I see a man standing beside a boy. **The man** is talking to **the boy**.

مردی را می بینم که پیش پسری ایستاده است. مرده با پسر حرف می زند.

۲- هم گوینده و هم شنونده آن اسم را ببینند ، بطوریکه نه برای گوینده و نه برای شنونده ابهامی وجود داشته باشد. مانند جملات امری.

4- It's very hot here. Please open **the window**.

۳- در موقعیتی که اسم بکار می رود، بیش از یکی وجود نداشته باشد.

5- The blackboard is not clean.

۴- یک عبارت و یا جمله وصفی اسم را توصیف کند.

6- The student sitting beside the window is clever.

اسامی هستند که خودشان معرفه بوده و نیازی به the ندارند. آنها عبارتند از:

اسامی خاص مانند نام افراد، نام زبان ها، کشورها، شهرها، خیابانها، قلّه ها، ماه ها، فصل ها، روزهای هفته و غیره.

Ali, French, Iran, Tehran, Azadi Street, Everest, March, Autumn, Monday

توجه: اسامی هستند که ربطی به معرفه و یا نکره بودن آنها ندارد و همیشه قبل از آنها the بکار می رود. آنها عبارتند از:

نام اقیانوسها، دریاها، دریاچه ها، رودها، خلیج ها، جزایر، رشته کوهها.

the Pacific Ocean, the Oman Sea, the Karoon, the Persian Gulf, the Kish Isle, the Alborz

قبل از نام کرات که در جهان یکی است. مانند:

the earth, the sky, the sun, the moon, the Mars

قبل از اسامی که کلمه ی Union ، United Republic و دارند. مانند:

the United States, the Former Soviet Union, the Dominican Republic, the United Nations

قبل از نام آلات موسیقی مانند:

the piano, the violin, the flute

کاربرد ضمیر

ضمیر کلمه ای است که بجای اسم بکار رفته و از تکرار آن جلوگیری می کند . ضمیر انواع مختلفی دارد که در اینجا معرفی می شوند.

ضمیر فاعلی: این نوع ضمیر به جای اسمی که نقش فاعلی دارد، بکار می رود. آنها عبارتند از:

I, You, He, She, It, We, They

ضمیر مفعولی: این نوع ضمیر به جای اسمی که نقش مفعولی دارد، بکار می رود. آنها عبارتند از:

me, you, him, her, it, us, them

مثال:

7- **John** gave **Jane** a book yesterday.

8- **He** gave **her** it yesterday.

ضمیر ملکی:

قبل از ضمیر ملکی، لازم است صفات ملکی معرفی شوند.

صفت ملکی، صفتی است که قبل از اسم می آید و مالکیت را نشان می دهد. آنها عبارتند از:

my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their

9- I have a brother and a sister. **My** brother goes to high school. He says he likes **his** teachers very much.

10- **My** sister goes to a university. **Her** university is not far from our house.

ضمیر ملکی، ضمیری است که به تنهایی بکار می رود و مالکیت را نشان می دهد. آنها عبارتند از:

mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs

همانطور که ملاحظه می کنید، ضمیر ملکی its کاربرد ندارد.

11- There are two pens on the table. The blue one is **mine** and the black one is my friend's. My pen is new but **his** is old.

ضمیر انعکاسی: وقتی مفعول مستقیم و یا مفعول غیر مستقیم (متمم) با نهاد جمله یکی باشد، اسم تکرار

نمی شود و بجای آن ضمیر انعکاسی بکار می رود.

12- I wish I could see **myself** as others see me.

13- Jane cut **herself**.

14- The children burnt **themselves**.

15- My father has bought a bicycle for **himself**.

توجه: اگر مفعول غیر مستقیم قبل از مفعول مستقیم بیان شود، حرف اضافه حذف می می شود.

16- My father has bought a bicycle for **himself**. =

My father has bought **himself** a bicycle.

ضمیر انعکاسی در نقش تأکید نیز بکار می رود. در این صورت، این ضمیر بعد از اسمی که به آن

اشاره دارد، بیان می شود.

17- The teacher advised the students **themselves** to do the exercises.

The teacher **himself** advised the students to do the exercises.

توجه: در صورت کوتاه بودن جمله و یا عبارت می توان ضمیر انعکاسی در نقش تأکید را بعد از

مفعول بکار برد.

18- The teacher advised the students **themselves** to do the exercises. =

The teacher advised the students to do the exercises **themselves**.

19- You **yourself** broke the window. = You broke the window **yourself**.

مقایسه ضمائر فاعلی با صفات ملکی، ضمائر ملکی و ضمائر انعکاسی

ضمائر فاعلی	صفات ملکی	ضمائر ملکی	ضمائر انعکاسی
I	my...	<i>mine</i>	myself
You	your...	yours	yourself
He	his...	<i>his</i>	<i>himself</i>
She	her...	hers	herself
It	its...	----	<i>itself</i>
We	our...	ours	ourselves
You	your...	yours	yourselves
They	their...	theirs	<i>themselves</i>

با اضافه کردن S مالکیت به صفات ملکی، ضمائر ملکی درست می شود، بجز در mine و his که

بنظر می رسد علت آن مربوط به ساختار تلفظی باشد.

در ضمائر انعکاسی، self و جمع آن selves بجای اسم بعد از صفات ملکی می آید، بجزء در
itself, himself و themselves که در اینجا نیز بنظر می رسد به علت ساختار تلفظی، کمی تغییر
یافته است.

کاربرد صفت

صفت کلمه ای است که اسم را توصیف می کند. صفت، قبل از اسم و یا بعد از فعل ربطی بکار می رود. مانند:

An **interesting** film, a **beautiful** flower, an **expensive** car, a **difficult** test

هر گاه بیش از یک نوع صفت برای یک اسمی بکار رود، ترتیب قرار گرفتن آن ها قبل از اسم در زبان انگلیسی مهم بوده و از قاعده ی خاصی پیروی می کند. جدول صفحه ی بعد، ترتیب صفات را نشان می دهد.

جدول ترتيب صفات

چنین بنظر می رسد : صفاتی که سلیقه ای نبوده و از درجه کمی بالاتری برخوردار هستند، پایدارتر بوده و در کلّ جامعه از تا ئید کنندگان بیشتری برخوردار می باشند، نزدیک تر به اسم بیان می شوند. مثلاً صفت جنس (مانند سنگی) را نمی توان انکار کرد پس به اسم نزدیکتر می شود. ولی صفت کیفی مانند زیبا، یک صفتی کاملاً سلیقه ای بوده و بستگی به نظر افراد دارد. لذا این صفت از تا ئید کنندگان کمتری برخوردار بوده و نسبت به صفات دیگر از اسم فاصله می گیرد.

به نظر شما وقتی که شرنونده ای اسم زیر را می شنود، ابتدا پلاستیکی بودن کلاه به ذهنش خطور می کند و یا اندازه ی آن؟

و آیا گوینده ای که اسم زیر را بکار می برد، بیشتر به پلاستیکی بودن آن توجه دارد یا به بزرگی آن؟

A big red Japanese plastic hat

کاربرد صفت بعد از افعال ربطی

صفت می تواند بعد از فعل ربطی بکار رود و نهاد را توصیف کند.

صفت + فعل ربطی + اسم

مانند:

The scientist was very serious.

افعال ربطی عبارتند از:

be, become, get, feel, look, seem, sound, appear, taste, smell, keep, stay, remain, go, grow

Examples:

- 20- I'm not hungry. I've just eaten a sandwich.
- 21- As I explained the process, the students **became** more curious.
- 22- Mehran **got** hungry as he listened to the chef described the meal.
- 23- Omid **felt** deeply sad at the death of his teacher.
- 24- Roya **looked** upset, so we asked if we could help her.
- 25- Your daughter's fiance **seems** very attentive.
- 26- Mahdi's plans for the holiday **sound** exciting.
- 27- The runner **appeared** tired during the last third of the race.
- 28- Mother! As usual, your apple pie **tastes** delicious.
- 29- That new perfume **smells** sweet.
- 30- Ramin **kept** quiet so that no one would notice him.
- 31- The man **remained** silent when he asked about the accident.
- 32- He **stayed** motionless as he saw the thief.
- 33- The leaves **go** brown in the autumn.
- 34- Javad **grew** uncomfortable as she heard the charges against him.

صفت برابری

صفت برابری، برای بیان برابری صفت بین دو اسم بکار می رود. ساختار زیر، برای این منظور بکار می رود. اگر توجه کنید این ساختار نیز از تکرار کلمات جلوگیری می کند.

as + صفت + as

- 35- Ali is six feet tall. His brother is six feet tall, too.
 36- Jane weighs 60 kilograms. Her brother weighs 60 kilograms, too.
 37- My shoes are size 42. My father's shoes are size 42, too.
 38- I am 17 years old. My classmate is 17 years old, too.
 39- My grandfather is 81 years old. My grand mother is 81 years old, too.
 40- Japanese is difficult. Chinese is difficult, too.
 41- Oliver Twist is interesting. Copper Field is interesting, too.
 42- Rose is beautiful. Her little sister is beautiful, too.
 43- The armchairs were comfortable. The sofas were comfortable, too.
 44- The bicycle was expensive. The motorcycle was expensive, too.

با استفاده از ساختار صفت برابری، می توان جملات بالا را بصورت زیر بیان کرد.

- 45- Ali is **as tall as** his brother.
 46- Jane is **as heavy as** her brother.
 47- My shoes are **as large as** my father's shoes.
 48- I am **as young as** my classmate.
 49- My grandfather is **as old as** my grandmother.
 50- Japanese is **as difficult as** Chinese.
 51- Oliver Twist is **as interesting as** Copper Field.
 52- Rose is **as beautiful as** her little sister.
 53- The armchairs were **as comfortable as** the sofas.
 54- The bicycle was **as expensive as** the motorcycle.

صفت برتری

صفت برتری، بیان کننده ی این است که میزان صفت یک اسمی نسبت به اسم دیگر بیشتر و یا کم تر است. برای بیان صفت برتری، ساختار زیر بکار می رود.

صفت + er than

55- My grandfather is 81 years old. My father is 48 years old.

So my grandfather is **older than** my father (is).

56- I am 17 years old. My brother is 14 years old.

So my brother is **younger than** I (am).

57- My father is 180 cm tall. My mother is 165 cm tall.

So my father is **taller than** my mother. Or my mother is **shorter than** my father.

در صفات بیش از دو بخشی، برای راحتی تلفظ بجای اضافه کردن er، قبل از آنها more می آید.

more + صفت چند بخشی + than

58- My car costs 9 million tomans. My father's car costs 15 million tomans. So my father's car is **more expensive than** mine.

59- The trees in the garden are beautiful. The flowers are very beautiful.

So the flowers are **more beautiful than** the trees.

60- Japanese is difficult. Chinese is very difficult.

So Chinese is **more difficult than** Japanese.

61- Jane is intelligent but her brother is **more intelligent than** her.

صفت عالی

صفت عالی، نشان دهنده ی بیشترین و یا کمترین صفت اسمی نسبت به بقیه است. ساختار صفت عالی بصورت زیر است.

the + صفت + est

62- Ali is 180 cm tall. His brother is 170 cm tall and I am 175 cm tall.

So Ali is **the tallest** of us.

63- Jane weighs 60 kilos. Her brother weighs 59 kilos. I weigh 57 kilos.

So Jane is **the heaviest** of us.

64- My grandfather is **the oldest** in the family.

65- **The fattest** person that I've ever seen weighs 450 kilos.

66- The company produces **the fastest** car in the world.

67- **The crowdest** city in Iran is Tehran.

68- Isfahan is **the busiest** city in Iran.

69- Summer is **the hottest** season.

70- Eagles have **the strongest** eyes.

71- We don't know which animal is **the weakest**.

اینجا نیز برای راحتی تلفظ در صفات بیش از دو بخشی بجای est آخر، most قبل از صفت، می آید.

72- Chinese is **the most difficult** language.

73- Nobody knows which flower is **the most beautiful**.

74- Ali Sadre Cave is **the most interesting** cave in Iran.

75- **The most expensive** cars are produced in this company.

توجه: برای بیان صفات برتری و عالی صفات دو بخشی که به پسوندهای

-ful و **-less, -ish, -ous, -ing, -ed** ختم می شوند، از ساختار مربوط به صفات چند بخشی

استفاده می شود.

more useful, more helpless, more famous, more tiring

the most useful, the most helpless, the most famous, the most tiring

در صفات دو بخشی که به

-er مانند bitter, tender, clever ؛

-ow مانند mellow, shallow, narrow ؛

و **some**- مانند lonesome, wholesome, handsome

ختم می شوند، هر دو ساختار را می توان بکار برد.

صفاتی که در حالت برتری و عالی تغییر شکل می دهند:

صفت مطلق	برتری	عالی
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
much, many, some	more	the most
far	further = بیشتر farther = دورتر	the furthest = بیشترین the farthest = دورترین

کاربرد قید

قید کلمه ای است که اطلاعات بیشتری در باره ی فعل، صفت، عبارت و یا قید دیگری می دهد . این اطلاعات می تواند در باره ی مکان، زمان، حالت و یا چگونگی انجام کار باشد که به ترتیب **قید مکان، قید زمان، و قید حالت** نامیده می شود.

جای قید

قید معمولاً قبل از کلمه ی که اطلاعاتی در باره ی آن می دهد، قرار می گیرد. مانند:
 really dangerous, just in time, too cruelly
 قید، بعد از فعل نیز می تواند بیاید.
 secretly decide, play courageously
 قیده‌های تکرار مانند
 always, often, usually, sometimes, ever, never
 معمولاً قبل از فعل می آیند.
 Iranians usually have cheese for breakfast.

ترتیب قرار گرفتن قیود در جمله

بطور معمول ترتیب قیود در جمله بعد از مفعول، بصورت زیر است.

زمان + مکان + حالت

76- Children do their homework carefully at school everyday.

قید های home و there, here معمولاً قبل از قید حالت بیان می شوند.

77- We have lived here happily since 1370.

78- My friend went home as soon as his father called him.

روش یادگیری ساختارهای مختلف زبان انگلیسی

یکی از ویژگی‌های ساختارهای زبان انگلیسی این است که در آنها واژه یا کلمه‌ای تکرار نمی‌شود. همانطور که در مقدمه ذکر شد، کلمات تکراری می‌تواند **الف - زمان افعال و ب - اسم یا ضمائر** باشد. بجای حفظ کردن ساختارهای مختلف، می‌توان با استفاده از سه اصل زبان‌شناسی روش حذف کردن کلمات تکراری را آموخت.

سؤال: برای جلوگیری از تکرار زمان افعال چه باید کرد؟
اصل اول، قانون حذف زمان افعال را بیان می‌کند.

اصل اول:

در زبان انگلیسی فقط اولین فعل جمله، تحت تاثیر نهاد و زمان قرار می‌گیرد. برای جلوگیری از تکرار زمان، افعال بعدی که در جمله می‌آیند بدون زمان بیان می‌شوند.

سؤال: منظور از فعل بدون زمان که در اصل اول بیان شده، چیست؟
جواب این سؤال را اصل دوم بیان می‌کند.

اصل دوم:

فعل بدون زمان، فعلی است که تحت تاثیر زمان قرار نگرفته، و شکل آن با تغییر زمان عوض نمی‌شود. و اکثراً بصورت « فعل + to » به کار می‌رود.

سؤال: قانون حذف اسم و یا ضمیر تکراری چیست؟
در اصل سوم می‌توان این قانون را یافت.

اصل سوم:

فعل بدون زمان ، معمولاً فاعل نمی گیرد و یا بر عکس فعل بدون فاعل ، زمان نمی گیرد. به عبارتی، فاعل یا نهاد هر فعل بدون زمان به قرینه ی لفظی حذف می شود. یعنی اگر زمان فعلی حذف شود، فاعل آن فعل نیز حذف می شود و یا اگر فاعلی بدلیل تکراری بودن حذف شود، فعل تحت تأثیر زمان قرار نگرفته و بدون زمان بیان می شود. در صورتی که نیاز به آوردن کننده ی کار آن فعل باشد، از شکل مفعولی (ضمایر مفعولی) استفاده می شود.

بطور خلاصه می توان چنین بیان کرد که فاعل و زمان فعل وابسته به هم هستند. یعنی وجود زمان وابسته به وجود فاعل می باشد.

فعل و اشکال مختلف آن

فعل در زبان انگلیسی یا بر اساس زمان و نهاد تغییر می کند و یا تحت تأثیر فعل قبلی قرار می گیرد. با استفاده از تئوری های زبان شناسی می توان قواعد مربوط به اشکال مختلف افعال را توضیح داد.

اصول اشکال مختلف فعل

از اصل اول می توان چنین نتیجه گرفت که اگر زمان جمله تغییر کند، جهت جلوگیری از تکرار زمان فقط اولین فعل جمله می باشد که تغییر شکل می دهد و شکل افعال بعدی در جمله ثابت می ماند.

79- He goes to school.

Does he go to school?

80- He walked home.

Did he walk home?

do در اول جملات سؤالی حال ساده و گذشته ی ساده می آید و تحت تأثیر نهاد و زمان جمله قرار می گیرد. به همین دلیل در جمله ی شماره ی ۷۹، do تحت تأثیر زمان حال ساده و سوم شخص مفرد قرار گرفته و بصورت does آمده است. و همچنین در جمله ی شماره ی ۸۰ تحت تأثیر زمان گذشته ی ساده بوده و بصورت did بیان شده است.

ولی اگر فعلی بعد از فعل **let, make** و یا **do** بیفتد، **to** نمی گیرد. و اگر فعلی بعد از فعل **help** قرار بگیرد، آوردن **to** قبل از فعل بدون زمان، اختیاری است. (افعال دیگری که بر شکل افعال بعد از خود اثر می گذارند، در فصل های بعدی توضیح داده شده است.)

با توجه به اصل اول و دوم، افعال **go** و **walk** در دو جمله ی سؤالی فوق، تحت تأثیر زمان قرار نگرفته و بصورت ساده بیان شده اند.

در مثالهای زیر افعالی که پررنگ نوشته شده اند بدون زمان بوده و در گرفتن **to** وابسته به فعل قبل از خود می باشند.

81- Our teacher will help us (**to**) learn grammar.

82- Yesterday, my father wanted **to let** me go swimming.

83- Some parents make their children **go** to work during the summer holidays.

باید توجه داشت که در جمله ی شماره ی ۸۲، wanted فعل اول و to let فعل بدون زمان می باشد. فعل to let بر فعل بدون زمان go اثر گذاشته و بدون to بیان شده است.

در جمله ی شماره ی ۸۱، us کننده ی فعل learn و مفعول فعل will help است. ولی با توجه به اینکه فعل learn بدون زمان است بر اساس اصل سوم شکل فاعلی یعنی we بیان نمی شود. در جمله ی شماره ی ۸۲، فاعل فعل to let، my father می باشد ولی به علت مشترک بودن با فاعل فعل wanted تکرار نشده و از جمله حذف شده است. و بر اساس این اصل که فعل بدون فاعل زمان نمی گیرد، to let بدون زمان بیان شده است. ضمیر me مفعول فعل to let و فاعل فعل go می باشد. چون فعل go بدون زمان است، بر اساس این اصل که فعل بدون زمان فاعل نمی گیرد، ضمیر I بکار نرفته است.

زیر ساخت جمله ی شماره ی ۸۲ بصورت زیر است.

Yesterday my father wanted... my father let me... I went swimming.

خلاصه سه اصل زبانشناسی

یکی از ویژگیهای زبان، حرکت به سوی سادگی است. یعنی گویندگان و نویسندگان یک زبان سعی بر این دارند که با استفاده از کلمات کمتر، معانی و مفاهیم بیشتری را به مخاطب خود انتقال دهند. لذا از تکرار کلمات در یک جمله پرهیز می کنند. با سه اصل زبانشناسی، می توان اصول جلوگیری از تکرار کلمات را آموخت.

اصل اول زبانشناسی چنین بیان می کند که برای نشان دادن زمان جمله، فقط فعل اول تغییر می کند و افعال بعدی که در جمله می آیند بدون تغییر باقی می مانند. اصل دوم زبانشناسی مشخص می کند که فعل بدون زمان با to بیاچ یا بدون to و چه زمانی بصورت ing دار بیان شود. اصل سوم زبانشناسی می گوید که فاعل مشترک افعال در یک جمله، یک بار بیان می شود. آن یک بار هم، قبل از فعلی که زمان گرفته است می آید.

در جملات زیر کدام کلمات را می توان حذف کرد؟

You can pass all your tests successfully if you study hard.
 You must study hard if you want to pass all your tests.
 I had brushed my teeth before I went to bed.
 After I had done my homework I began to play a computer game.
 We lost the match because we were very tired after that long trip.
 I worked days and nights so that I could buy a house.
 The man was so fat that he couldn't sit on any chairs which there were.
 The companies which pollute the air should be punished.
 The children who are told that they are stupid are more likely to keep doing silly things.
 The old man who was once very rich has nothing to eat.
 He would like to have more tasks which he can be responsible for.
 He rejoiced because he saw his old friends again.
 She admitted that she had driven the car without insurance.
 I did not acknowledge that I had done anything wrong.
 He denies that he attempted to murder his wife.
 Close your eyes and imagine (that) you are in a forest.
 He failed to mention that he was the one who started the fight.
 I can't recall that I met her before.

به نظر شما در جملات زیر، چرا افعالی که زیرشان خط کشیده شده زمان ندارند، در حالیکه فاعل آنها بیان شده است؟

He insists that she come.
 The committee has suggested that he not give the report.
 She requested that no one be told of her decision until the next meeting.
 The situation required that he be present.
 The report urged that all children be taught to swim.
 I recommend (that) he see a lawyer.
 The commission intervened and commanded that work on the building cease.
 They advise that a passport be carried with you at all times.
 She proposed that the book be banned.

تأثیر زمان بر شکل اولین فعل در جمله

فعل از نظر زمان به سه دسته تقسیم می شود:

۱- گذشته ۲- حال ۳- آینده

فعل از نظر نوع نیز به سه صورت بیان می شود:

۱- ساده: مصدر آن بصورت «فعل» می آید.

۲- استمراری: مصدر آن بصورت «**ing فعل + be**» است. این نوع فعل بر در حال انجام بودن و یا بر تکراری بودن کار تأکید دارد. **ing** در افعال بصورت «در حال» و یا «مرتباً» معنی می شود.

۳- کامل: مصدر آن بصورت «قسمت سوم فعل یا **ed فعل + have**» می باشد.

با توجه به شکل افعال می توان گفت در حالت استمراری و در حالت کامل، به ترتیب افعال **be** و **have** اولین فعل می باشد. بنابراین، این دو فعل هستند که تحت تأثیر نهاد و زمان جمله قرار می گیرند.

توجه: افعال زیر می توانند در زمان آینده به جای **will** بکار روند.

can, may, should, must, have to, be going to

سؤال: چرا فعل حال ساده در زبان انگلیسی هیچ پسوندی به خود نمی گیرد؟

جواب: یکی از کاربردهای حال ساده این است که بیانگر کاریست که در گذشته، حال و آینده انجام می گیرد. اگر فعل در این زمان پسوند به خود بگیرد، مختص به یک زمان خواهد شد، در حالیکه زمان حال ساده مختص به یک زمان نیست.

سؤال: چرا در افعال استمراری و کامل به فعل کمکی نیاز است؟

جواب: در زبان انگلیسی هر فعلی می تواند فقط یک پسوند به خود بگیرد. فعل در حالت استمراری، پسوند **ing** دارد و در حالت کامل، فعل یا **ed** می گیرد و یا بصورت قسمت سوم بیان می شود. بنابراین نمی توان با آنها زمان را نشان داد. در نتیجه برای نشان دادن زمان، به فعل کمکی لازم است.

گذشته ی کامل : گذشته ی کامل بیان کننده ی کاری است که در گذشته، قبل از یک کار دیگر کامل شده است. هر گاه دو کار گذشته، با یک جمله ی مرکب بیان شود، کاری که گذشته تر انجام گرفته است، بصورت گذشته ی کامل بیان می شود.

84- I **had brushed** my teeth before I went to bed.

85- When I arrived at school, the children **had gone** to their classes.

86- My little sister felt very sad because she **had lost** her lovely doll.

حال کامل: حال کامل، بیان کننده ی کاریست که از گذشته شروع شده و در حال حاضر ادامه دارد و یا کاری که در گذشته انجام شده و در حال حاضر اثرش باقی است.

87- I **have lived** alone since my parents died in the earthquake.

88- We **have eaten** our lunch for twenty minutes.

فعل **have** در این زمان نشان می دهد که کار هنوز ادامه دارد و یا اثرش باقی است.
قسمت سوم فعل یا **ed** فعل نشان دهنده ی این است که انجام کار از گذشته شروع شده و یا در گذشته انجام شده است.

جدول اشکال فعل در زمانهای مختلف

جدول قیدهای مربوط به زمانهای مختلف

جملات شرطی

جملات شرطی، جملاتی هستند که در آنها انجام و یا عدم انجام کاری که مشروط به انجام و یا عدم انجام کار دیگری است، بیان می شود. همانطور که از تعریف آن پیداست، اینگونه جملات حداقل از دو جمله تشکیل شده است - یک جمله ی پایه و یک جمله ی پیرو. در **جمله ی پایه**، منظور اصلی گوینده و یا نویسنده بیان می شود و با شنیدن و یا خواندن آن جمله، خواننده و یا شنونده، انتظار شنیدن بقیه ی جمله را ندارد. **جمله پیرو**، جمله ای است که به تنهایی منظور اصلی گوینده و یا نویسنده را بیان نمی کند بلکه مکمل جمله ی پایه می باشد.

گوینده و یا نویسنده با توجه به تصاویر و یا مفاهیم ذهنی که در ذهن خود دارد، توالی جمله پایه و پیرو را انتخاب می کند.

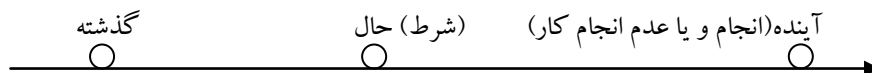
دو کلمه **unless (مگر اینکه)** و **if (اگر)**، بیان کننده ی شرط می باشند. بنابراین ساختار جملات شرطی بصورت زیر است.

= جمله ی پایه، جمله ی شرط + **if (unless)**

.جمله ی شرط **if (unless)** + جمله ی پایه

جملات شرطی با توجه به زمان انجام کار، به چند دسته تقسیم می شوند که در اینجا سه نوع آن معرفی می شود. آنها عبارتند از:

۱- **شرطی نوع اول**: برای انجام و یا عدم انجام کاری در زمان آینده و یا حال، شرطی بیان می شود. بنابراین زمان فعل جمله ی پایه، آینده است. و چون شرط معمولاً همیشه از نظر زمانی، قبل از نتیجه ی شرط است، زمان فعل آن در زمان حال بیان می شود. به خط زمانی زیر توجه کنید.



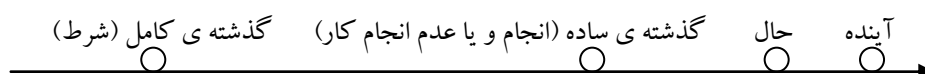
- 89- If you **practice** conditional sentences, you'll soon learn them.
 90- If you **are looking** for Mr Ahmadi, you **will find** him in the park.
 91- If you **have learnt** conditional sentences type 1, we **can begin** learning type 2 ones.

زمان شرط جملات شماره ی ۸۹، ۹۰ و ۹۱ به ترتیب حال ساده، حال استمراری و حال کامل می باشد.

۲- **شرطی نوع دوم:** برای انجام و یا عدم انجام کاری در آینده و یا حال ، شرطی بیان می شود. تفاوت آن با جملات شرطی نوع اول در این است که گوینده و یا نویسنده، برآورده شدن شرط را غیر ممکن و یا غیر واقعی می داند . یعنی از امکان وقوع فعل شرط سپری شده است . در نتیجه او امکان انجام و یا عدم انجام کاری در آینده را از دست داده می پندارد . در واقع آینده ای که در آن از نتیجه ی کار مطلع بوده و برای او این آینده تمام شده محسوب می شود . بنابراین زمان فعل جمله ی پایه، بصورت آینده در گذشته و زمان فعل جمله ی شرط، بصورت زمان گذشته ی ساده بیان می شود

- 92- I don't live in the north of Iran. I don't grow rice.
 If I **lived** in the north of Iran, I **would grow** rice.
 93- I don't have enough money. So I can't lend you some to buy a car for yourself.
 If I **had** enough money, I **would lend** you some to buy a car for yourself.

۳- **شرطی نوع سوم:** برای انجام و یا عدم انجام کاری در گذشته، شرطی بیان می شود . شرطی که برای وقوع و یا عدم وقوع کاری در گذشته وجود داشته، از بین رفته است به خط زمانی زیر توجه کنید.



همانطور که خط زمانی نشان می دهد، زمان شرط ، گذشته تر از زمان انجام و یا عدم انجام کار می باشد. بنابراین زمان جمله ی شرط و یا جمله ی پیرو بصورت گذشته ی کامل است . زمان انجام و یا عدم انجام کار نسبت به زمان جمله ی شرط، آینده است . ولی این آینده نسبت به حال گذشته می

باشد. یعنی آینده ای است که در گذشته از بین رفته است. در نتیجه زمان جمله ی پایه، آینده در گذشته ی کامل می باشد.

94- We studied hard last term. So we could get good marks in our final exams.

If we **hadn't studied** hard last term, we **couldn't have got** good marks in all our final exams.

(گاهی برای انجام و یا عدم انجام کاری در زمان حال، شرطی در زمان گذشته وجود داشته است. نویسنده و یا گوینده، با استفاده از زمان گذشته ی کامل در جمله ی شرط و زمان آینده در گذشته ی ساده در جمله ی مربوط به نتیجه شرط، این نوع مفهوم را بیان می کند.)

(*If you **had not eaten** so much, you **would not be** so sleepy now.*

*I **would be** rich now if I **had** bought the house last year.*

اگر **if** معنی **whenever** داشته باشد، زمان فعل پیرو و پایه یکسان بیان می شود. یعنی فعل هر دو جمله بصورت زمان گذشته و یا بصورت زمان حال.

*If I **have** any troubles, I **ask** my parents to help me.)*

سؤال جملات شرطی

در جملات شرطی سؤال، جمله ی پایه بصورت سؤال بیان می شود.

95- You can pass your English exams if you improve your vocabulary.

96- **Can you pass** your English exams if you improve your vocabulary?

97- If you knew enough vocabulary, learning English Grammar would be very easier.

98- **Would learning English Grammar be** very easier if you knew enough vocabulary?

99- If you live in an English speaking country, you will learn spoken English more easily, won't you?

100- If you get the job, **will you move** to Tehran?

کاربرد و معانی فعل wish

به مثالهای زیر توجه کنید.

101- I study hard because I wish (want) **to pass** the university entrance exam this year.

سخت درس می خوانم چونکه می خواهم امسال در امتحان ورودی دانشگاه قبول شوم.

102- I wish I **was (were)** a university student now.

ایکاش الآن دانشجو بودم.

103- We wish we **had taken** our English teacher's advice last term.

ایکاش ترم قبل به حرف دبیر زبان انگلیسی مان گوش داده بودیم.

104- We wish our English teacher **wouldn't give** us so much assignment any longer.

دلمان می خواهد (دوست داریم) که دبیر زبان انگلیسی مان دیگر اینقدر تکلیف به ما ندهد.

105- My aunt is our guest and today she has to leave. I wish she **could stay** longer with us.

خاله ام میهمان ماست و امروز بایستی برود. ایکاش (دوست دارم که) بیشتر می توانست پیش ما بماند.

در مثال شماره ی ۱۰۱ معنی فعل wish خواستن بوده و بعد از آن فعل با to آمده است. یعنی

به می باشد.

فعل + to + wish

ساختار آن به صورت:

چرا بعد از wish فعل to می گیرد؟

106- I wish (want) **to pass** the university entrance exam this year.

جمله ی ۱۰۶ در واقع خلاصه شده جمله زیر می باشد.

107- I wish (want) I pass the university entrance exam this year.

I قبل از فعل pass به علت تکراری بودن از جمله حذف شده و فعل pass بعنوان فعل دوم محسوب

می شود در نتیجه تحت تأثیر زمان قرار نگرفته و بعد از to بیان می شود.

جمله ی شماره ی ۱۰۲ بیان کننده ی تأسفی برای زمان حال است . بهمین علت فعلی که بر ای آن

تأسف خورده می شود، بصورت گذشته بیان می شود . بعبارتی چون از زمان احتمال وقوع آن سپری

شده است، بصورت گذشته بیان می شود و گرنه تأسف معنا ندارد. ساختار آن بصورت زیر است.

قید زمان حال + فعل گذشته ی ساده + فاعل + wish + فاعل

سؤال: آیا می توان فاعل دوم را به علت تکراری بودن از جمله حذف کرد و مثال شماره ی ۱۰۲ را بصورت زیر نوشت؟

108- I wish was (were) a university student now.

فعلی که فاعل نداشته باشد نمی تواند زمان بگیرد. پس با حذف I، باید گذشته فعل (was (were) را نیز حذف کنیم و این غیر ممکن است؛ چرا که زمان آن با زمان فعل wish یکی نمی باشد. یعنی اگر بگوییم:

109- I wish to be a university student now.

معنی جمله ی شماره ی ۱۰۲ را نخواهد داشت.

سؤال: آیا حتی اگر زمان فعل اول با زمان فعل دوم یکی باشد، می توان فاعل تکراری را حذف کرد؟

110- He wished he knew the address.

او می گفت ایکاش آدرس را بلد بود.

سؤال این است که آیا می توان در مثال شماره ی ۱۱۰، he و زمان گذشته ی فعل knew را از جمله حذف کرد و بصورت زیر بیان کرد؟

111- He wished to know the address.

از نظر ساختاری، جمله کاملاً درست است ولی معنی آن بصورت زیر در می آید.

او دلش می خواست که آدرس را بداند.

جمله ی شماره ی ۱۰۳ تأسفی برای زمان گذشته است. بهمین علت فعلی که برای آن تأسف خورده می شود، بصورت گذشته ی کامل می آید. بعبارتی چون از زمان احتمال وقوع آن در زم ان گذشته سپری شده است، زمان آن بصورت گذشته ی کامل بیان می شود. ساختار آن بصورت زیر می باشد.

قید زمان گذشته + فعل گذشته ی کامل + فاعل + wish + فاعل

جمله های شماره ۱۰۴ و ۱۰۵ نشان دهنده ی اظهار نارضایتی از زمان حال و آروزی تغییر در آینده را دارد. باید توجه داشت که فاعل wish با فاعل فعل دوم یکی نیست و گرنه نارضایتی معنا نداشت. ساختار آن بصورت زیر است.

قید زمان آینده + فعل would/ could + فاعل ۲ + wish + فاعل ۱

سؤال: اگر هر دو فاعل یکی باشد، چه مشکلی پیش می آید؟

112- I've got a headache. I wish he would stop talking.

سرم درد گرفت. خدا کنه حرف زدنش را قطع کنه.

113- I wish I would stop talking.

با توجه به معنی جمله، بیان چنین جمله ای (۱۱۳) غیر منطقی به نظر می رسد.

ساختار فعل مجهول

(قسمت سوم فعل یا ed + فعل) صفت مفعول‌ای + be

همانطور که ساختار فعل مجهول نشان می‌دهد، فعل be اولین فعل جمله بوده و تحت تأثیر نهاد و زمان جمله قرار می‌گیرد. این نکته بسیار مهم را باید در نظر داشت که فعل be در این ساختار معنی «شدن» می‌دهد.

اشکال فعل be در زمانهای مختلف

نوع	مصدر	گذشته	حال	آینده
ساده	be	was / were	am / is / are	will be
استمراری	be being	was / were + being	am / is / are being	will be being
کامل	have been	had been	have / has been	will have been

- 114- The trees in the park **are watered** every week.
 115- English **is taught** in the schools of all countries.
 116- The baby is hungry. She **should be fed**.
 117- Telephone **was invented** by Bell.
 118- I have written a book but it **hasn't been published** yet.

مقایسه جمله ی معلوم با جمله ی مجهول

هسته ی جمله معلوم، فعل گذرا می‌باشد. فاعل، قبل و مفعول بعد از آن بیان می‌شود. در مثال زیر I فاعل و my hands مفعول فعل washed هستند.

- 119- I washed my hands. (دستهایم را شستم.)

در جملات مجهول، صفت مفعولی، هسته جمله را تشکیل می دهد. فعل **be** با نشان دادن زمان، صفت مفعولی را به اسم قبل از خود نسبت می دهد. در جمله ی زیر **washed** صفت مفعولی است و فعل **were** آن را به **my hands** نسبت می دهد.

120- My hands **were washed**. (دسهایم شسته شدند.)

باید توجه داشت که فعل **be** به خاطر صفت مفعولی معنی «شدن» می دهد. اگر بجای صفت مفعولی، صفت ساده بکار رود، فعل **be** معنی «بودن» خواهد داد. دو جمله ی زیر را مقایسه کنید.

121- The table was clean. (میز تمیز بود.)

122- The table **was cleaned**. (میز تمیز شد.)

اگر نویسنده و یا گوینده بخواهد در جملات مجهول، کننده ی کار را بیان کند آنرا در آخر جمله می آورد.

123- **Telephone** was invented by Graham Bell.

تلفن توسط گراهام بل اختراع شد.

سؤال: چرا جمله ای که فاعل آن مشخص است، بصورت معلوم بیان نمی شود؟

جواب: تحقیقات نشان داده است که در زبان انگلیسی اطلاعات جدید در آخر جمله بیان می شود.

جمله ی شماره ی ۱۲۳ نشان می دهد که موضوع مورد بحث **تلفن** بوده و مخترع آن (گراهام بل) معرفی می شود.

در حالیکه، جمله ی شماره ی ۱۲۴ نشان دهنده ی این است که **گراهام بل** موضوع بحث بوده و یکی از کارهای او (اختراع تلفن) بیان می شود.

124- **Graham Bell** invented telephone.

ساختار جمله ی مجهول

هر گاه بعد از فعل **be** صفت مفعولی به کار رود، فعل **be** معنی «شدن» داشته و فقط برای نشان دادن زمان می آید، و اسم قبل از آن مسند الیه محسوب می شود. در گرامر سنتی این نوع ساختار را **مجهول** می نامند.

قید زمان + (قسمت سوم فعل یا ed + فعل) صفت مفعولای + be + مسند الی

125- This building **hasn't been repaired** for ten years.

۱۰ سال است که این ساختمان تعمیر نشده است.

مسندالیه در واقع مفعول جمله ی معلوم بوده و در ساختار جمله ی معلوم بعد از فعل بیان می شود.

ساختار جمله ی معلوم

قید زمان + مفعول + فعل + فاعل

126- Nobody **has repaired** this building for ten years.

۱۰ سال است که هیچ کس این ساختمان را تعمیر نکرده است.

همانطور که ملاحظه می کنید، معنی فعل جملات مجهول را صفت مفعولی تغییر داده و فعل be زمان آن را نشان می دهد، در حالیکه فعل در جملات معلوم، هم معنی را تغییر میدهد و هم زمان را نشان می دهد.

127- This book **was edited** 2 years ago. این کتاب ۲ سال پیش ویرایش شد.

128- It **was published** last year. آن پارسال چاپ شد.

در جملات شماره ی ۱۲۷ و ۱۲۸ edited و published صفت مفعولی محسوب می شوند و فعل was گذشته بودن جمله را نشان می دهد.

129- I **wrote** this book 2 years ago. این کتاب را ۲ سال پیش نوشتم.

130- I **published** it last year. آن را ۲ سال پیش چاپ کردم.

در جملات شماره ی ۱۲۹ و ۱۳۰ wrote و published هم فعل اصلی جمله بوده و هم گذشته بودن جمله را بیان می کنند.

جملات سببی

جمله ی سببی جمله ایست که در آن مسبب کار قبل از فاعل بیان می شود. به مثالهای زیر توجه کنید.

131- I **washed** our car. ماشینمان را شستم.

132- My father **got me to wash** our car. پدرم مرا وادار کرد که ماشینمان را بشویم.

در جمله ی شماره ی ۱۳۲ my father مسبب و got فعل سببی است. زیر ساخت جمله ی فوق بصورت زیر است.

133- My father got... I washed our car.

با توجه به اصل اول، فعل get تحت تأثیر زمان قرار می گیرد. و با توجه به اصل دوم، فعل washed بدون زمان بیان شده و بصورت to wash بکار می رود. و بر اساس اصل سوم که فعل بدون زمان فاعل نمی گیرد، ضمیر I تبدیل به ضمیر مفعولی me می شود. در جمله ی شماره ی ۱۳۲ مفعول فعل got و فاعل فعل to wash می باشد.

فعل get فعل سببی محسوب شده و افعال دیگری را که می توان بجای آن بکار برد عبارتند از make و have .

باید یادآوری کرد که فعل بدون زمان که بعد از make و have بکار می رود، to نمی گیرد.

بنابراین جمله ی شماره ی ۱۳۲ بصورت زیر بیان می شود.

134- My father **made (had) me wash** our car.

ساختار جمله ی ۱۳۴ مانند ساختار جمله زیر می باشد. یعنی بجای فعل have و یا make فعل let به معنی «اجازه دادن» بکار می رود.

135- My father **let me wash** our car.

لازم به یادآوری است که زمان فعل جمله هر چه باشد، فعل اول تحت تأثیر زمان قرار می گیرد. به عبارتی افعال سببی زمان را نشان می دهند.

136- I **have polished** my father's shoes. به کفشهای پدرم واکس زده ام.

137- My father **has got me to polish** his shoes. =

138- My father **has made me polish** his shoes. =

139- My father **has had me polish** his shoes.

پدرم از من خواسته است که به کفشهایش واکس زده ام.

در جملات شماره ی ۱۳۸ و ۱۳۹ افعال سببی به ترتیب **made** و **had** می باشد که بصورت زمان حال کامل بیان شده اند. و فعل **polish** بخاطر این دو فعل بدون **to** بکار رفته است.

ساختار جملات سببی مانند ساختار جملات زیر است.

140- My father **wanted** me **to wash** our car.

پدرم از من خواست تا ماشینمان را بشویم.

141- My father **has asked** me **to polish** his shoes.

پدرم از من خواسته است تا کفشهایش را واکس بزنم.

142- My father **has let** me **polish** his shoes.

پدرم به من اجازه داده است تا به کفشهایش واکس بزنم.

ولی باید توجه کرد که این جملات از نظر معنایی با جملات سببی تفاوت دارند. مثلاً جمله ی شماره ی ۱۳۲،

My father **got** me **to wash** our car. پدرم مرا وادار کرد که ماشینمان را بشویم.

نشان می دهد که «من ماشین را شستم ولی پدرم مرا به این کار وادار کرد.» از جمله شماره ی ۱۴۰،

My father **wanted** me **to wash** our car.

پدرم از من خواست تا ماشینمان را بشویم.

می توان استنباط کرد که «پدرم کار شستن ماشینمان را از من خواست» ولی معلوم نیست که این کار را من انجام دادم یا نه؟

بعضی از افعالی را که می توان در این ساختار بکار برد عبارتند از:

want, ask, tell, allow, permit, advise, order

فعل **let** نیز از این گروه افعال بوده و فقط تفاوت در این است که فعل بدون زمان بعد از آن **to** نمی گیرد.

سؤال: جملات مجهول بعد از افعال سببی چگونه بیان می شود؟

جملات مجهول بعد از افعال سببی

همانطور که قبلاً اشاره شد، فعل *be* در جملات مجهول برای نشان دادن زمان بکار می رود. بنابراین، اگر این فعل به عنوان فعل دوم در هر جمله ای بکار رود، زمان را به فعل اول داده و خود از جمله حذف می شود.

143- Our rooms **should be painted**.

144- We **should have (get) our rooms painted**.

145- **Was** a small house **built** on the top of hill?

146- **Did** your father **have (get)** a small house **built** on the top of hill?

147- All workers **has been** paid well.

148- The boss **has had (got)** all workers **paid** well.

149- The trees **had been watered**.

150- The mayor **had had (got)** the trees **watered**.

151- The building **will be destroyed**.

152- The government **will have (get)** the building **destroyed**.

سؤال: بنظر شما، سببی جمله ی زیر چگونه بیان می شود؟ آیا فعل سببی منفی می شود و یا فعل مجهول؟

The trees **are not felled**.

The government..... .

کاربرد فعل ing دار

فعل **ing** دار را می توان در سه کاربرد مختلف استفاده کرد:

- الف- به عنوان اسم
- ب- به عنوان صفت فاعلی
- ج- به عنوان فعل بدون زمان

فعل ing دار به عنوان اسم

« **ing + فعل** » به عنوان اسم می تواند در چهار نقش متفاوت بکار رود.

- ۱- نهاد
- ۲- مفعول
- ۳- متمم
- ۴- مسند

۱- اگر اسم مصدر قبل از فعل بکار رود، نهاد جمله محسوب می شود. مانند:

- 153- **Smoking** is forbidden in the public places.
- 154- **Swimming** in some parts of the sea is not safe.
- 155- **Living** in this crowded city has made me tired.

۲- اسم مصدر را می توان بعد از فعل به عنوان مفعول بکار برد. مانند:

- 156- Children enjoy **listening** to stories.

با توجه به معنی، بعد از هر فعلی نمی توان از اسم مصدر به عنوان مفعول استفاده کرد. افعالی که می توان بعد از آنها اسم مصدر بکار برد عبارتند از:

consider, mind, avoid, imagine, risk, keep, finish, enjoy, miss, be used (accustomed) to.

- 157- Those who are used to **smoking** usually have breathing problems.

آنهائیکه عادت به سیگار کشیدن دارند معمولاً مشکلات تنفسی دارند.

بعد از افعال **stop, like, help** و **remember** می توان هم از اسم مصدر به عنوان مفعول استفاده کرد و هم از فعل بدون زمان.

- 158- I like **swimming**. من شنا را دوست دارم.

- 159- I like to swim. من دوست دارم شنا کنم.

160- I stopped **speaking**. من صحبتتم را قطع کردم.

161- I stopped to buy a sandwich. من توقف کردم تا ساندویچ بخرم.

162- I remembered to explain some English structures.

یادم آمد که بعضی از ساختارهای انگلیسی را توضیح دهم.

163- I remembered **explaining** some English structures.

توضیح دادن بعضی از ساختارهای انگلیسی یادم آمد به عبارتی یادم آمد که بعضی از ساختارهای انگلیسی را توضیح دادم.

« **فعل + to** » بعد از remember مفهوم آینده دارد ولی « **ing + فعل** » بعد از آن بیان کننده

ی کاریست که در گذشته انجام گرفته است.

164- Scientific centres help (to) recycle products made from metal.

مراکز علمی به بازیافت محصولاتى که از فلز ساخته شده اند کمک می کنند.

165- What do you do to help **recycling**?

شما در جهت کمک به بازیافت چه کار می کنید؟

بعضی از افعال هستند که بعد از آنها می توان به جای اسم مصدر فعل بدون زمان

آورد بدون اینکه تفاوت معنایی ایجاد شود. بعضی از آن افعال عبارتند از:

advise, begin, continue, forbid, hate, intend, start

166- You have started **learning (to learn)** English grammar.

167- We will continue **studying (to study)** English language.

۳- اگر اسم مصدر بعد از حرف اضافه بکار رود، متمم محسوب می شود. مانند:

168- Little girls usually insist on **buying** dolls.

169- I am interested in **watching** scientific films.

۴- اسم مصدر در نقش مسند بعد از فعل be بکار می رود. مانند:

170- My hobby is **painting**.

فعل ing دار به عنوان صفت فاعلی

به بعضی از افعال می توان ing اضافه کرد و به عنوان صفت فاعلی بکار برد. مانند:

amusing (سرگرم کننده),

boring (خسته کننده),

confusing (گیج کننده),

exciting (مهیج),

frightening (ترسناک),

surprising (تعجب آور),

interesting (جالب).

171- Some of the math problems in the exam were **confusing**. No one could answer them.

172- The children ran away when they saw the **frightening** lion in the cage.

در جمله ی فوق صفت فاعلی قبل از اسم (lion) آمده است. هراسمی را نمی توان بعد از صفت فاعلی بکار برد بلکه اسم باید بتواند کننده ی کار باشد. برای مثال، the recycling products (محصولات بازیافت کننده) را نمی توان بکار برد. چون products می تواند مفعول recycle باشد، عبارت فوق را می توان بصورت the recycled products (محصولات بازیافت شده) بیان کرد.

فعل ing دار به عنوان فعل بدون زمان

« **ing + فعل** » به عنوان فعل بدون زمان در موارد زیر بکار می رود:

۱- عبارت وصفی

۲- جمله پیرو

۳- بعد از افعال حسی

« **ing + فعل** » در عبارت وصفی

ابتدا، توضیح در باره ی جملات وصفی و تبع آن ضمائر موصولی ضروری بنظر می رسد.

کاربرد ضمائر موصولی **whose, whom, who, which, that**

همانطور که قبلاً اشاره شد، تلاش بر این است که جملاتی را بیان کنیم که در آن کلمات تکراری وجود نداشته باشد. مثلاً برای جلوگیری از تکرار اسم از ضمیر استفاده می شود. ضمائر موصولی هم برای جلوگیری از تکرار و هم برای جلوگیری از بیان دو جمله را به یک جمله اسم بکار می روند؛ در نتیجه دو جمله را به یک جمله تبدیل می کنند. این ضمائر با یک جمله ی وابسته، اسم قبل از خود را توصیف می کنند. برای این منظور، ضمیری که به اسمی در جمله ی اول اشاره دارد حذف شده و بجای آن ضمیر موصولی مناسب بکار می رود.

173- **The plastic bags are recyclable. This factory produces them.**

ضمیر **them** با **The plastic bags** مشترک می باشد.

ضمیر **them** حذف شده، **which** و یا **that** در اول جمله ی وصفی می آید. علت اینکه چرا در

اول جمله ی وصفی می آید این است که ضمائر موصولی به عنوان وصل دهنده نیز می باشند.

which (that) this factory produces

این جمله ی وصفی بعد از **The plastic bags** بیان می شود.

174- **The plastic bags (This factory produces them.) are recyclable. =**

The plastic bags (which/ that) this factory produces are recyclable.

کیسه های پلاستیکی که این کارخانه تولید می کند قابل بازیافت هستند.

175- **The man** produces plastic bags. You met **him** in the yard.

با حذف ضمیر him که به the man اشاره دارد، می توان دو جمله فوق را با یک جمله بیان کرد.

176- **The man** (You met **him** in the yard.) produces plastic bags. = **The man (whom/ who/ that) you met in the yard** produces plastic bags.

مردی را که شما در حیاط دیدید کیسه های پلاستیکی تولید می کند.

لازم به ذکر است که این ضمائر موصولی را می توان از جمله حذف کرد.

سؤال: اگر ضمیر موصولی نقش فاعلی داشته باشد و بخواهیم از جمله حذف کنیم چه تغییری در جمله صورت می گیرد؟

جواب: باید یادآوری کرد که اگر این ضمائر (who, which, that) نقش فاعلی داشته باشند و از جمله حذف شوند، زمان فعل نیز حذف می شود.

177- **The man** produces plastic bags. **He** has a company in Hashtgerd Industrial city.

ضمیر He به The man اشاره دارد. بنابراین آن را حذف می کنیم تا بتوانیم دو جمله را با یک جمله بیان کنیم.

178- **The man** (**He** has a company in Hashtgerd Industrial city.) produces plastic bags. = **The man who/that has a company in Hashtgerd Industrial city** produces plastic bags.

مردی که در شهر صنعتی هشتگرد شرکت دارد کیسه های پلاستیکی تولید می کند.

اگر ضمیر موصولی who یا that که نقش فاعلی دارند از جمله حذف شوند، فعل has بدون فاعل می ماند. و چون طبق اصل دوم، هر فعل بدون فاعل زمان نمی گیرد، فعل حال ساده has تبدیل به having می شود.

179- The man **having** a company in Hashtgerd Industrial city produces plastic bags.

فعل بدون زمان در جمله ی وصفی بصورت « *ing* + فعل » بیان می شود.
 اگر فعل بعد از نهاد *be* باشد، حذف می شود، چون فقط برای نشان دادن زمان بکار می رود.

180- The plastic bags (**which/ that are**) produced in this factory are recyclable.

181- The program **which is now being installed** should increase the speed of downloading.

which را می توان از جمله ی ۱۸۱ حذف کرد و *now* را بعد از صفت مفعولی *installed* بیان کرد.

182- The program **being** installed now should increase the speed of downloading.

سؤال: آیا به نظر شما جمله ی شماره ی ۱۸۴ صحیح است؟ در این صورت ساختار آن با ساختار صفت فاعلی یکی نمی باشد؟

183- The country (**which is**) **developing** is producing Samand.

184- The **developing** country is producing Samand.

سؤال: اگر جواب سؤال فوق مثبت است، آیا جمله ی زیر را می توان بصورت جمله ی شماره ی ۱۸۶ بیان کرد؟

185- The **frightening** lion in cage had sharp teeth.

186- The lion **that was frightening** had sharp teeth.

تفاوت ضمائر موصولی

۱- ضمیر موصولی *which* بجای اسم غیر انسان بکار می رود. این ضمیر هم نقش فاعلی دارد و هم نقش مفعولی. یعنی می تواند هم بجای نهاد غیر انسان و هم بجای مفعول غیر انسان بکار رود در جمله زیر *which* بجای نهاد *they* که به *the benches* اشاره دارد بکار می رود.

187- The benches are very old. They are used in this class.

188- The benches (**They** are used in this class.) are very old. =

The benches (**which are**) used in this class are very old.

189- The benches should be used in this class. We have just bought them.

در جمله فوق ضمیر them مفعول بوده و به the benches اشاره دارد. بنابراین which جایگزین آن می شود.

190- The benches (We have just bought **them**.) should be used in this class. = The benches (**which**) *we have just bought* should be used in this class.

۲- ضمیر موصولی whom بجای مفعول انسان (me, you, him, her, us, them) بکار می رود.

191- The boy was my friend. You met him yesterday.

در این جمله ضمیر him مفعول بوده و به the boy اشاره دارد. بنابراین him را حذف کرده و بجای آن whom بکار می بریم.

192- The boy (You met **him** yesterday.) was my friend. =
The boy (**whom**) *you met yesterday* was my friend.

۳- ضمیر موصولی who نقش فاعلی داشته و بجای نهاد (I, you, he, she, we, they) بکار می رود.

193- The children have broken the window. They are being punished.

در این جمله ضمیر They فاعل بوده و می تواند با who جایگزین شود.

194- The children (**They** are being punished.) have broken the window. =
The children (**who are**) *being punished* have broken the window.

توجه: ضمیر موصولی who در محاوره می تواند در نقش مفعولی بکار رود.

195- The children broke the window. I saw them playing in the yard.

196- The children (*I saw **them** playing in the yard.*) broke the window. =
The children (**who/whom**) *I saw playing in the yard* broke the window.

۴- ضمیر موصولی that می تواند بجای ضمایر who, whom, which بکار رود.

۵- whose بجای صفت ملکی (my, your, his, her, its, our, their) بکار می رود.

197- The scientist (**his** theories are taught in the university) is very young. = The scientist **whose** theories are taught in the university) is very young.

خلاصه:

(which / اسم غیر انسان) اسم غیر انسان

(who / اسم انسان فاعل) اسم انسان

(whom / اسم انسان مفعول) اسم انسان

اسم whose

« فعل + ing » در جمله ی پیرو

به مثالهای زیر توجه کنید.

198- When **we are** doing experiments, **we relate** ideas to experiences.

فاعل we و زمان فعل are در جمله ی پیرو که فقط برای نشان دادن زمان آمده است با فاعل we و زمان فعل relate در جمله ی پایه مشترک می باشند. بنابراین می توان آنها را از جمله ی پیرو حذف و بصورت زیر بیان کرد.

199- (When) **Doing** experiments, we relate ideas to experiences.

در مثال شماره ی ۲۰۰، فاعل بصورت اسم (Ali) در جمله ی پیرو و ضمیر آن (he) در جمله ی پایه آمده است. در این صورت اسم از جمله ی پیرو حذف نمی شود بلکه آن اسم به جمله ی پایه انتقال یافته و ضمیر مربوط به آن حذف می شود.

200- While Ali was watching TV, he fell asleep.

201- (While) **Watching** TV, Ali fell asleep.

فاعل افعال امری you می باشد که در رو ساخت بیان نمی شود.

202- **Be** careful when **you are** crossing the street.

در مثال فوق، you are با فاعل و زمان فعل امر be مشترک می باشد. بنابراین می توان بصورت زیر خلاصه کرد.

203- Be careful (when) **crossing** the street.

به مثال زیر توجه کنید.

204- Because **I was** feeling tired, **I went** to bed early.

دو فاعل I و زمان was با زمان فعل went مشترک می باشد. بنابراین می توان گفت:

205- **Feeling** tired, I went to bed early.

در مثال زیر دو فاعل he و Ali و زمان دو فعل did و found مشترک می باشد.

206- Because **Ali didn't** understand spoken English, **he found** it difficult to communicate.

سؤال: آیا می توان جمله ی ۲۰۶ را به این صورت بیان کرد؟

207- Not understand spoken English, Ali found it difficult to communicate.

جواب: اگر قبل از فعلی فاعل نیاید، آن فعل معمولاً تحت تاثیر زمان قرار نمی گیرد. پس جمله فوق بصورت زیر اصلاح می شود:

208- **Not understanding** spoken English, Ali found it difficult to communicate.

با حذف کلمات مشترک در جمله ی شماره ی ۲۰۹ جمله ای ساخته می شود که می تواند دو مفهوم داشته باشد.

209- After **he had eaten** his lunch, **he went** out.

210- **Eating** his lunch, he went out.

یک معنی این جمله، همان جمله ی شماره ی ۲۰۹ می باشد و معنی دیگر آن می تواند بصورت زیر باشد.

211- While he was eating his lunch, he went out.

برای جلوگیری از این ابهام، بجای حذف فعل had، می توان فقط زمان را از آن گرفت و آن را بصورت having بیان کرد.

212- **Having eaten** his lunch, he went out.

سؤال: آیا در جملات زیر نیز چنین ابهامی دیده می شود؟

213- **Brushing** his teeth, my father went to bed.

214- **Taking** a shower, she drank a cup of tea.

215- **Finishing** writing her book, she published it.

سؤال: آیا جملات زیر درست بنظر می رسند؟ اگر نه، چرا؟

216- **Doing** his homework, she watched her favourite film.

217- **Playing** football, the window was broken.

218- **Not knowing** the address, it was difficult for us to find the man.

219- **Telling** a story, his little child fell asleep.

سؤال: آیا جمله ی شماره ی ۲۲۰ را با توجه به اینکه before he went out جمله ی پیرو می باشد، می توان به going out تبدیل کرد و بصورت جمله ی شماره ی ۲۲۱ بیان کرد؟

220- He had eaten his lunch before he went out.

221- He had eaten his lunch **going** out.

جواب: با توجه به مثالهای فوق می توان نتیجه گرفت که با ساختار « **ing** + فعل » در جملات پیرو می توان کلمات زیر را از آن حذف کرد:

a. While (When) ...

b. Because ...

c. After ...

سؤال: جمله ی زیر را به چند صورت می توان معنی کرد؟

222- **Feeling** well, he ate enough.

جواب: دارای سه معنی می باشد. بصورت زیر:

223- When he was feeling well, he ate enough.

224- Because he was feeling well, he ate enough.

225- After he had felt well, he ate enough.

سؤال: اگر بخواهیم جمله ی ۲۲۲ فقط یک مفهوم داشته باشد، باید چگونه بیان کنیم؟

گاهی نویسنده زمان فعل را از جمله ی پیرو حذف می کند بدون اینکه فاعل آن ب ا فاعل ی جمله ی پایه یکسان باشد.

226- The rain began to make everyone uncomfortable. They decided to continue their dinner indoors.

227- The rain **begining** to make everyone uncomfortable, they decided to continue their dinner indoors.

228- His health was regained. He was happy to return to work.

229- His health (**being**) regained, he was happy to return to work.

230- His hotel room was not yet ready. He had to wait until the maid finished cleaning it.

231- His hotel room not yet ready, he had to wait until the maid finished cleaning it.

(عبارتهای زیر به صورت ing دار متداول بوده در حالیکه فاعل آنها در جمله ی پایه بیان نمی شود . البته چنین بنظر می رسد که گوینده و یا نویسنده، خودش و شنونده (we) را فاعل در نظر گرفته و به قرینه ی معنوی حذف می کند.

Generally speaking, Broadly speaking, Judging from his expressions, Considering everything, providing that, Supposing, Taking everything into consideration

Considering everything, it is a the most suitable way to solve the problem.)

«ing + فعل» می تواند حالت و یا روش انجام کار را بیان کند.

232- He earns his living (**by**) **driving** truck.

در جمله ی شماره ی ۲۳۲، driving را می توان چنین توجیح کرد . driving بخاطر by که قابل

حذف است، متم بوده و در نتیجه بصورت اسم مصدر بیان می شود.

233- He is standing near the window watching the beautiful subject.

234- He fell asleep **thinking** about her dead mother.

چنین بنظر می رسد که در دو جمله ی فوق بترتیب **while he is** و **while he was** حذف شده

است.

« ing + فعل » بعد از افعال حسی

« **ing + فعل** » بعد از افعال حسی مانند feel, hear, listen, notice, see, watch به عنوان فعل بدون زمان بکار می رود.

235- I saw the thief **stealing** your bag.

زیر ساخت جمله ی فوق بصورت زیر می باشد:

236- I saw **the thief. He** was stealing your bag.

He با the thief و was با زمان فعل saw مشترک است. بنابراین با حذف شدن ضمیر he و فعل was جمله ی شماره ی ۲۳۵ ساخته می شود.

با حذف کلمات مشترک از دو جمله ی زیر، جمله ی شماره ی ۲۳۷ بدست می آید.

237- I heard **him** ... **He** was making arrangements for his journey.

238- I heard him **making** arrangements for his journey.

سؤال: آیا در این جمله می توان بجای ضمیر فاعلی he ضمیر مفعولی him را حذف کرد؟

بعد از افعال حسی مذکور می توان از فعل بدون زمان، ing را حذف کرد ولی معنی آن کمی تغییر می کند.

239- The teacher noticed me laugh.

این جمله بدین معنی است:

240- The teacher noticed me. I laughed.

بعد از افعال look, smell, catch, find, leave می توان فقط از فعل ing دار بدون زمان استفاده کرد.

241- Just look her **pretending** not to be noticed by us.

242- I left him **talking** to his friend.

جمله فوق یعنی:

243- I left him while he was talking to his friend.

سؤال: به نظر شما، جملات زیر چه نوع ساختاری دارند؟

244- I find it easy to learn English grammar.

245- Some students find learning foreign language difficult.

کاربرد It به عنوان نهاد حشو

در ساختار زیر It به عنوان نهاد حشو بکار رفته و هیچ گونه معنی و مفهومی ندارد

It + be + صفت + for + مفعول + to فعل

246- It is easy for me to learn English Grammar.

زیر ساخت جمله ی فوق بصورت زیر می باشد.

247- It is easy ... I learn English Grammar easily.

for دو جمله فوق را بهم ربط داده و به یک جمله تبدیل می کند . زمان فعل is با زمان فعل learn مشترک می باشد. بر اساس این اصل که فعل اول تحت تأثیر زمان قرار می گیرد، فعل learn به فعل بدون زمان تبدیل شده و بصورت to learn بیان می شود. و چون فعل بدون زمان فاعل نمی گیرد، ضمیر I تبدیل به ضمیر مفعولی me می شود.

بنابراین زیر ساخت ساختار فوق را می توان بصورت زیر بیان کرد.

It + be + صفت + for + جمله .

248- It was impossible We couldn't cross the river.

249- It was impossible for us to cross the river.

اگر فاعل anyone باشد، می تواند از جمله حذف شود.

250- It is difficult (for anyone) to learn Chinese as a foreign language.

با توجه به توضیح جمله ی شماره ی ۱۲۳ ، نویسنده و یا گوینده می تواند جمله فوق را بصورت زیر بیان کند.

251- (For anyone) to learn Chinese as a foreign language is difficult.

در واقع نهاد اصلی جمله که «...فعل + to» می باشد، جای it (نهاد حشو) را می گیرد.

افعال دیگری که می توانند با It به عنوان نهاد حشو بکار روند عبارتند از:

**require, take, mean, embarrass, irritate, annoy,
make, seem**

- 252- It annoys him very much to be interrupted while he is writing.
 253- It seems unfair for the school to have suspended so many students.
 254- It makes her very sad not to see them again.
 255- It requires much ingenuity to cook tasty but economical dishes.

اگر با ضمیر it به عنوان نهاد حشو، صفاتی چون

**alarming, amusing, disappointing, distressing, embarrassing,
 fascinating, irritating, shocking**

بکار رود، می توان بجای **for** از **to** استفاده کرد.

- 256- It was shocking to the audience to see so much violence.
 257- It is very embarrassing to me to speak in public.
 258- It was amazing to me to learn how young the mayor was.

در این ساختار بعد از صفاتی مانند

**foolish, impertinent, kind, polite, proper, rude, stupid,
 wicked, wise**

می توان از **of** بجای **for** استفاده کرد.

- 259- It was kind of you to visit me in the hospital.
 260- It would be foolish of you to stop now.

تبدیل دو جمله به یک جمله با استفاده از کلمات:

- A. **enough** + صفت = به اندازه کافی
- B. **enough** + اسم = به اندازه کافی
- C. **too** + صفت = بیش از حد
- D. **so** + صفت یا قید + **that** = آنقدر ... که
- E. **such (a / an)** + اسم (صفت) + **that** = آنچنانکه ... که

فعل + **to** + اسم + **enough**

261- There is not much light. We can't take photographs.

می توان **enough** را بجای **much** بکار برد و با حذف کردن کلمات مشترک، دو جمله را به یک جمله تبدیل نمود. کلمات مشترک در دو جمله ی فوق، زمانهای افعال **can take** و **is** می باشد. باتوجه به اصل اول، زمان فعل **can take** حذف می شود. و براساس اصل دوم، ضمیر فاعلی **we** به ضمیر مفعولی **us** تبدیل می شود. کلمه **not** نیز مشترک بوده و از فعل دوم حذف می شود.

262- There is not enough light for us to take photographs.

به اندازه کافی نور وجود ندارد تا عکس بگیریم.

263- I have a lot of money. I can help make a new school.

در دو جمله ی فوق، دو ضمیر فاعلی **I** و زمان دو فعل **have** و **can help** مشترک می باشد. با حذف شدن زمان فعل **can help**، طبق اصل دوم، ضمیر فاعلی **I** حذف می شود.

264- I have enough money to help make a new school.

فعل + **to** + **enough** + صفت

در دو جمله ی زیر، ضمیر فاعلی **He** با **Ali** و زمان دو فعل **is** و **can join** مشترک می باشد. زمان فعل **can join** طبق اصل اول و ضمیر فاعلی **he** طبق اصل دوم حذف می شود.

265- Ali is old. He can join the army.

بنابراین می توان گفت:

266- Ali is old enough to join the army.

علی به اندازه کافی بزرگ هست که وارد ارتش شود.

در مثال شماره ی ۲۶۷ ضمیر it که به the stone اشاره دارد، حذف می شود. زمان فعل is با زمان فعل can lift یکسان است. بنابراین می توان آن را بصورت جمله ی شماره ی ۲۶۸ بیان کرد.

267- The stone is light. He can lift it.

268- The stone is light enough for him to lift.

چون طبق اصل دوم، فعل to lift بدون زمان است، ضمیر فاعلی he تبدیل به ضمیر مفعولی him می شود.

توجه داشته باشید که کلمه light در این مثال صفت است ولی در مثال شماره ی ۲۶۲ اسم می باشد.

فعل + to + صفت + too

269- The stone is very heavy. I can't lift it.

در این جمله، ضمیر it اشاره به کلمه the stone دارد. زمان دو فعل can't lift و is حال است. not با مفهوم کلمه too مشترک می باشد. یعنی با آوردن کلمه too، فعل بعد از آن مفهوم منفی بخود می گیرد. بنابراین not نیز از فعل دوم حذف می شود. چون فعل to lift زمان نمی گیرد، ضمیر فاعلی I تبدیل به ضمیر مفعولی me می شود. بنابراین:

270- The stone is too heavy for me to lift.

کلمات مشترک در دو جمله ی زیر، دو ضمیر فاعلی I و زمان دو فعل جمله می باشد.

271- I am very weak. I can't lift it.

در نتیجه این دو جمله را می توان بصورت زیر بیان کرد.

272- I am too weak to lift it.

با آوردن too، کلمه not از فعل دوم حذف می شود چرا که too خودش نشان دهنده ی مفهوم منفی فعل to lift می باشد.

من بیش از حد ضعیف هستم که نمی توانم آنرا بلند کنم.

جمله + that + صفت یا قید + so

توجه داشته باشید که *that* یک کلمه ربطی بوده و جمله ی بعد از خود را به جمله ی قبلی ربط می دهد. بنابراین کلمات مشترک در دو جمله را نباید حذف کرد چرا که هر دو جمله، دارای زمان و نهاد بوده و دو جمله ی مستقل محسوب می شوند.

273- The traffic is very heavy. We can't reach there on time.

در این جمله *so* بجای *very* یعنی قبل از صفت *heavy* قرار می گیرد.

274- The traffic is so heavy that we can't reach there on time.

ترافیک آنقدر سنگین است که ما نمی توانیم به موقع آنجا برسیم.

275- The man from England spoke very clearly. Everybody could understand him easily.

در جمله بالا *so* بجای *very* یعنی قبل از قید *clearly* بکار می رود.

276- The man from England spoke so clearly that everybody could understand him easily.

مرد اهل انگلیس آنقدر واضح صحبت کرد که همه توانستند به راحتی حرف های او را بفهمند.

جمله + that + اسم + such

277- It is a hot day. The farmers can't work on their fields.

در این جمله، قبل از اسم *a hot day* از کلمه ی *such* استفاده می شود.

278- It is such a hot day that the farmers can't work on their fields.

آنچنان روز گرمی است که کشاورزان نمی توانند سر زمین هایشان کار کنند.

توجه: صفت می تواند قبل از اسم بکار رود. یعنی:

اسم (صفت) + such

آوردن *a(n)* قبل از اسم، بستگی به قابل شمارش و مفرد بودن اسم دارد. مانند:

such hot tea

اسم غیر قابل شمارش

such exciting films

اسم جمع

such a famous scientist اسم مفرد و قابل شمارش

آوردن an بجای a بستگی به این دارد که کلمه ی بعد از آن با واج مصوت شروع شود. (به صفحه ی ۱۰ مراجعه کنید).

such an interesting book.

i در کلمه ی *interesting* واج مصوت است.

such a university student.

u در کلمه ی *university* واج صامت است.

ساختارهای مربوط به این قسمت را می توان بصورت زیر خلاصه کرد:

- A. فعل + to (مفعول + for) + اسم + enough
- B. . . . فعل + to (مفعول + for) + enough + صفت
- C. ... فعل + to (مفعول + for) + صفت + too
- D. جمله + that + قید یا صفت + so
- E. جمله + that + اسم + (صفت) + such a(n)

ساختارهای مربوط به بیان منظور

عبارت های زیر برای بیان منظور و هدف بکار می رود.

A. so that (بطوری که) + جمله

B. (in order to), (so as to) یا to (تا) + فعل (به منظور، تا)

279- The students study days and nights so that they can pass the university entrance exam.

دانش آموزان شب و روز درس می خوانند بطوری که بتوانند در امتحان ورودی دانشگاه قبول شوند. اگر در جمله مرکب فوق، عبارت های ساختاری B را بکار ببریم، کلمات مشترک در دو جمله حذف شده و دو جمله به یک جمله تبدیل می شود. ضمیر they به the students اشاره دارد و زمان فعل study با فعل can pass مشترک می باشد.

280- The students study days and nights (in order) (so as) to pass the university entrance exam.

دانش آموزان شب و روز درس می خوانند تا در امتحان ورودی دانشگاه قبول شوند. یادآوری می شود که وقتی فاعل فعلی حذف می شود زمان آن فعل نیز حذف می شود. ضمیر they فاعل فعل can pass بوده و بعلاوه مشترک بودن با the students حذف می شود. در نتیجه فعل آن به to pass تبدیل می شود.

281- I set the alarm clock so that I would not get up late in the morning.

ساعت را زنگ گذاشتم تا صبح دیر از خواب بیدار نشوم. در دو جمله فوق، دو ضمیر I مشترک می باشند. با حذف شدن ضمیر I از جمله ی دوم، زمان فعل would not get up نیز حذف شده و به not to get up تبدیل می شود.

282- I set the alarm clock not to get up late in the morning.

سؤال: چرا در جمله ی شماره ی ۲۸۱ ضمیر I حذف نمی شود تا زمان فعل would not get up نیز حذف شود؟

جواب: در جمله مذکور so that بکار رفته است و بعد از so that جمله می آید. در نتیجه هر جمله ای باید فاعل و فعل بصورت مستقل داشته باشد.

283- I need an experienced teacher so that he can teach me chemistry

in a short period of time.

به یک دبیر با تجربه ای نیاز دارم بطوری که بتواند در مدت کوتاهی به من شیمی یاد دهد.
 در این جمله، ضمیر he که به an experienced teacher اشاره دارد، حذف شده و فعل can teach به صورت to teach یعنی بدون زمان بیان می شود.

284- I need an experienced teacher (in order) (so as) to teach me chemistry in a short period of time.

به جمله ی زیر توجه کنید.

285- I need a person to talk about the present situation.

در این مثال، فاعل فعل to talk هم a person می تواند باشد و هم ضمیر I. در نتیجه می توان دو مفهوم زیرا را استنباط کرد.

الف- به کسی نیاز دارم که درباره وضعیت موجود حرف بزنم.

ب- به کسی نیاز دارم که درباره وضعیت موجود حرف بزند.

در چنین مواردی برای جلوگیری از ابهام، ساختار « **جمله + so that** » بکار می رود.

286- I need a person so that he can talk about the present situation.

کاربرد و معانی افعال **might** و **may, must, should**

چون این افعال گذشته ندارند برای بیان گذشته آنها مجبوریم فعلی که بعد از آنها قرار می‌گیرد به گذشته تبدیل کنیم.

287- You should study hard this year.

شما امسال باید سخت درس بخوانید.

288- You should studied hard last year.

چون طبق اصل اول، اولین فعل تحت تأثیر زمان قرار می‌گیرد، نمی‌توان فعل بعد از **should** را بصورت گذشته بیان کرد. بنابراین ساختار فعل **should studied** درست نیست.

برای اینکه بتوانیم افعال بعد از **might** و **may, must, should** را به گذشته تبدیل کنیم به یک فعل کمکی نیاز داریم. تنها فعل کمکی که می‌توان بعد از آن فعل را تغییر داد، فعل کمکی **have** می‌باشد. بعد از فعل کمکی **have** فعل بصورت قسمت سوم بکار می‌رود.

289- You should have studied hard last year.

پارسال شما بایستی سخت درس می‌خواندید (اما این کار را نکردید).

بنابراین ساختار:

قسمت سوم فعل + have + might و may, must, should

برای بیان

انجام کار در گذشته بکار می‌رود.

باید توجه داشت که با این ساختار معنی افعال تغییر می‌کند.

کاربرد ساختار:

قسمت سوم فعل + have + should

این ساختار برای بیان کاری که در گذشته بایستی انجام می‌گرفت ولی انجام نگرفته است بکار می‌رود.

290- You should have learnt the meanings of the modal verbs before.

شما بایستی قبلاً معانی افعال مدال را یاد می‌گرفتید. (اما این کار را نکردید).

ساختار زیر

must + have + قسمت سوم فعل

برای بیان نتیجه گیری کاری در گذشته بکار می رود.

291- The students couldn't get good marks in the exam. It must have been too difficult.

دانش آموزان در امتحان نتوانستند نمره خوبی بگیرند. (لابد) حتماً امتحان بیش از حد سخت بود.

might/ may + have + قسمت سوم فعل

از این ساختار

برای بیان احتمال در گذشته استفاده می شود.

292- The students couldn't get good marks in the exam. They might (may) not have studied enough.

دانش آموزان در امتحان نتوانستند نمره ی خوبی بگیرند. شاید به اندازه کافی مطالعه نکرده بودند.

توجه: برای بیان کاری که در گذشته بایستی انجام می گرفت و انجام گرفته باشد از فعل had to بجای فعل should و یا must استفاده می شود.

293- All the members had to attend the meeting.

همه اعضا مجبور بودند در جلسه حاضر باشند. (یعنی حاضر شدند).

سوال: آیا در ساختار گذشته افعال مدال می توان در سوم شخص مفرد بجای فعل has از have استفاده کرد؟ آیا ساختار فعل زیر درست است؟

294- She **should has told** you the truth.

او بایستی حقیقت را به شما می گفت. (ولی نگفت).

جواب: طبق اصل اول، اولین فعل تحت تأثیر زمان و نهاد قرار می گیرد. پس فعل have نمی تواند تحت تأثیر she قرار بگیرد و بصورت has بیان شود. بنابراین بعد از افعال مدال نمی توان از has استفاده کرد. جمله ی شماره ی ۲۹۴ بصورت زیر اصلاح می شود.

295- She **should have told** you the truth.

جملات نقل قول

جملات نقل قول به دو دسته تقسیم می شود:

۱- نقل قول مستقیم: در این نوع جملات، نقل کننده، جمله ای را بدون کوچکترین تغییر برای شنونده باز گو می کند. این جمله ممکن است جمله ی خود فرد نقل کننده باشد و یا جمله ی شخص ثالث. نقل کننده، اینگونه جملات را در گفتار با طرز بیان، آهنگ و لحن گوینده ی جمله نشان می دهد. یعنی با همان لحن و آهنگی که گوینده، جمله ای را بیان کرده، برای شنونده باز گو می کند. در نوشتار، جمله ی نقل قول مستقیم بین علامتهای زیر قرار می گیرد. علامتهای A در نوشتار آمریکایی، و علامتهای B در نوشتار بریتانیای بکار می رود.

A: “ _____ ”
B: ‘ _____ ’

بیشترین کاربرد این نوع جملات در نمایشنامه ها است.

مثال:

- 296- Hassan: ‘Ali! Give me your book, please.’
297- Zahra said to me, ‘Come here.’
298- He said, ‘I will go to the cinema tomorrow.’
299- Ali said, ‘I went to the park yesterday.’
300- She said, ‘My name is Zahra.’
301- Galilei said, ‘The earth moves round the sun.’

۲- **نقل قول غیر مستقیم:** در این نوع جملات، حرف گفته شده از زبان نقل کننده بیان می شود و هدف فقط بیان معنی است و نه نشان دادن لحن جمله. در واقع دو جمله به یک جمله تبدیل می شود. در نتیجه نیازی به علامتهای نقل قول نمی باشد.

مثالهای فوق را به ترتیب به صورت غیر مستقیم بیان می کنیم.

- 302- Hassan: ‘Ali! Give me your book, please.’
Ali: ‘Pardon?’
303- Hassan: I told you to give me your book.

سؤال: در جمله ی غیر مستقیم فوق، تغییر عمده ای که صورت گرفته، این است که فعل امر Give بصورت to give آمده است. چرا؟

I told you. یک جمله و Give me your book. نیز یک جمله مستقل می باشد. هنگامی که این دو جمله با هم ترکیب می شوند، جمله دارای دو فعل (told و give) و دو فاعل (I و you) می شود.
دستور زیر یک قاعده کلی در زبان انگلیسی است.

باز گو کردن جمله ای (تبدیل نقل قول مستقیم به نقل قول غیر مستقیم) با افعالی چون say و tell انجام می گیرد و با توجه به معنی جمله تغییرات زیر ممکن است صورت پذیرد.

۱- **ضمایر و صفات ملکی:** اگر گوینده و شنونده تغییر کنند، ضمایر و صفات ملکی نیز تغییر می کنند.

در مثال شماره ی ۳۰۳ چون گوینده و شنونده تغییر نکرده، هیچگونه تغییری هم در جمله صورت نمی گیرد. در مثال زیر، باز گو کننده ی جمله، علی و شنونده ی او بهمن است در نتیجه me your book تبدیل به him my book شده است.

304- Hassan: 'Ali! Give me your book, please.'

Bahman: 'Ali! What did Hassan tell you?'

Ali: He told me to give him my book.

۲- **قید های مکان:** اگر هنگام باز گو کردن جمله، محل بیان جمله تغییر یافته باشد، قید های مکان نیز تغییر می کند.

در مثال شماره ی ۳۰۵ تصور کنید که زهرا از مدرسه به دوستش نلم پروین زنگ زده و از او خواسته که به مدرسه بیاید. وقتی مادر پروین می بیند که پروین آماده راهی دبیرستان شده است، از او علت را جویا می شود (جمله ی شماره ی ۳۰۶).

305- Zahra: '... Parvin! Come here, please.'

306- Mother: 'Parvin! Why are you going to school?'

پروین در جواب می گوید:

307- My friend, Zahra, telephoned and asked me to go there.

همانطور که ملاحظه می کنید قید here به قید there تبدیل شده است. و حتی بعضی از افعال

مانند go و come که وابسته به جهت می باشند تغییر می کنند.

حالا تصور کنید که فاطمه که یکی از دوستان پروین است او را در مدرسه می بیند و از او می پرسد:

308- Fatemeh: 'Pravin! Why have you come to school?'

پروین جواب می دهد:

309- My friend, Zahra, telephoned and asked me to come here.

در مثال شماره ی ۳۰۹ چون محل بیان جمله - جمله ی زهرا که در مدرسه پشت تلفن به دوستش، پروین، گفته است - و محل باز گو کردن جمله تغییری نیافته است، هیچگونه تغییر قید مکانی نیز صورت نمی گیرد.

کلماتی که بر اساس تغییر محل قابل تغییر می باشند، عبارتند از:

here, there, this, that, these, those

۳- **قیدهای زمان:** اگر زمان باز گو کردن جمله با زمان بیان جمله فرق داشته باشد، تغییرات قید

زمانی صورت می گیرد و در نتیجه ی آن، فعل نیز تغییر زمان می کند.

310- He said, 'I will go to the cinema tomorrow.'

اگر این جمله در همان روز بصورت غیر مستقیم بیان شود، هیچگونه تغییری در قید زمان و فعل صورت نمی گیرد.

311- He said (that) he will go to the cinema tomorrow.

اگر این جمله، فردای آن روز بصورت غیر مستقیم بیان شود، قید زمان تغییر می کند . یعنی tomorrow تبدیل به today می شود.

312- He said (that) he will go to the cinema today.

اگر همین جمله، غروب فردای آن روز بصورت غیر مستقیم بیان شود، زمان فعل نیز تغییر می کند . یعنی با تبدیل will به would زمان آینده به زمان آینده در گذشته تبدیل می شود.

313- He said (that) he would go to the cinema today.

اگر این جمله، دو روز بعد بصورت غیر مستقیم بیان شود، tomorrow به yesterday تبدیل می شود.

314- He said (that) he would go to the cinema yesterday.

اگر از بیان این جمله سه روز سپری شده باشد، tomorrow در غیر مستقیم تبدیل به the day before yesterday می شود.

315- He said (that) he would go to the cinema the day before yesterday.

اگر چند روز بعد، این جمله، بصورت غیر مستقیم بیان شود، tomorrow به the next day یا the following day تبدیل می شود.

316- He said (that) he would go to the cinema the next day (the following day).

اگر انجام فعل جمله هنوز ادامه داشته باشد، نیازی به برگرداندن فعل یک زمان به گذشته نیست.

317- The girl said, 'My name is Zohreh.'

318- The girl said (that) her name is Zohreh.

اگر دختره از دنیا رفته باشد، is به was تبدیل می شود.

319- The girl said (that) her name was Zohreh.

320- Our physics teacher said, 'Aluminum conducts electricity better than iron.'

321- Our physics teacher said (that) aluminum conducts electricity better than iron.

زمان گذشته ی استمراری تغییر نمی کند.

322- 'When I saw the children, they were playing in the garden,' she said.

323- She said when she saw the children, they were playing in the garden.

324- My Friend said, 'When I was living in Tehran, I often saw Dr. Taban on my way to the university.'

325- My Friend said (that) when he was living in Tehran, he often saw (had often seen) Dr. Taban on his way to the university.

326- He said, 'He was thinking of selling the house but he has decided not to.'

327- He said (that) he was thinking of selling the house but he had decided not to.

افعال زیر در جملات غیر مستقیم تغییری نمی کنند

would, could, might, must, used to

328- Bill said, 'If I had the instruction manual, I would (could) know what to do.'

329- Bill said that if he had the instruction manual, he would (could) know what to do.

در مثال شماره ی ۳۲۹ اگر بخواهیم would know را به گذشته تبدیل کنیم، با توجه به توضیحات مربوط به جملات شرطی بصورت زیر بیان می شود.

330- Bill said that if he had had the instruction manual, he would (could) have known what to do.

در این صورت با جمله ی شرطی نوع سوم اشتباه گرفته می شود. بهمین دلیل شرطی نوع دوم را بدون تغییر زمان بیان می کنند.

با توجه به این دلیل به مثال زیر دقت کنید.

331- Bill said, 'If I have the tools, I will (can) mend the watch later.'

332- Bill said that if he had the tools, he would (could) mend the watch later.

با مقایسه جمله ی شماره ی ۳۲۹ با جمله ی شماره ی ۳۳۲ به این نتیجه می رسیم همانطور که قبلا ذکر شد زمان جمله ی شرطی نوع اول و نوع دوم، حال می باشد و فقط تفاوت در این است که در شرطی نوع اول، امید برای انجام کار وجود دارد در حالیکه در شرطی نوع دوم، این امید از دست رفته است اگر مثال شماره ی ۳۳۲ بصورت زیر بیان شود، یعنی امیدی برای تعمیر ساعت وجود دارد و کلمه later به آینده اشاره دارد.

333- Bill said that if he has the tools he will (can) mend the watch later.

اگر در مثال زیر قید را در غیر مستقیم تغییر دهیم، ناچاریم زمان فعل را نیز تغییر دهیم.

334- Bill said, 'If I read the instruction carefully, I will be able to set the colour of the monitor now.'

335- Bill said that if he read the instruction carefully, he would be able to set the colour of the monitor then.

گذشته می باشد. said. ولی اگر قید زمان را تغییر ندهیم، زمان فعل نیز تغییر نمی کند هر چند که

336- Bill said that if he reads the instruction carefully, he will be able to set the colour of the monitor now.

جمله ی ۳۳۶ نشان می دهد که هنوز امیدی برای تنظیم رنگ مانیتور وجود دارد
 در مثال زیر اگر couldn't را یک زمان به گذشته برگردانیم و به صورت could have stood بیان کنیم، معنی آن عوض خواهد شد . یعنی کاری را می توانست انجام دهد ولی انجام نداده، در حالیکه مفهوم جمله، این است که او توانایی انجام کار را داشته است.

337- He said, 'I could stand on my head.'

338- He said (that) he could stand on his head.

اگر بخواهیم فعل could را یک زمان به گذشته برگردانیم ، می توانیم از مترادف آن یعنی از be able to استفاده کنیم.

339- He said (that) he had been able to stand on his head.

اگر بخواهیم might را به گذشته تبدیل کنیم و بصورت « **might have + p.p.** » معنی آن عوض می شود.

340- He said, 'Arash might ring today.'

341- He said (that) Arash might have rung that day.

این جمله بصورت زیر معنی می شود:

342- He said (that) perhaps Arash rang that day.

در حالیکه مفهوم جمله این است که:

343- He said (that) it was possible for Arash to ring that day.

برای اینکه ساختار جمله تغییری نکند، might در جملات غیر مستقیم بدون تغییر بیان می شود.

در جملات غیر مستقیم، اگر بخواهیم گذشته must را بصورت « **must have + p.p.** » بیان کنیم معنی آن تغییر می کند لذا از مترادف آن یعنی از فعل have to استفاده می کنیم.

344- He said, ' If the flood gets worse, the people must leave their houses.'

345- He said if the flood got worse the people would have to leave their houses.

در جمله ی شماره ی ۳۴۴ ، must به معنی will have to می باشد.

اگر must قبل از فعلی بکار رود و آن کار انجام بگیرد، در نقل قول غیر مستقیم، بجای آینده در گذشته (would have to) از گذشته (had to) استفاده می شود.

346- He said, ' My boss has sent for me and I must go.'

347- He said (that) his boss had sent for him and he had to go.

در جملات غیر مستقیم، اگر بخواهیم گذشته ی should = ought to را بصورت:

« **should have + p. p.** » بیان کنیم معنی آن تغییر می کند لذا هیچگونه تغییر زمانی صورت نمی گیرد.

348- He said, 'They ought to / should widen this road.'

349- He said (that) they ought to / should widen this road.

used to جز افعال مدال بوده و به کاری که در گذشته بطور مدام و مستمر انجام می گرفته اشاره

دارد. بنابراین هیچگونه تغییری زمانی را نمی توان روی آن اعمال کرد.

350- He explained, 'I know the place very well because I used to live here.'

351- He explained he knew the place very well because he used to live there.

جدول قیدهای زمان که می توانند تغییر کنند

ادامه ی جدول قیدهای زمان که می تواند تغییر کنند

جملات نقل قول پرسشی

به مثالهای زیر توجه کنید.

351- My friend asks me, 'When do you go to bed during the exams.'

وقتی جمله ی مستقیم بصورت غیر مستقیم بیان می شود، در واقع آن جمله مفعول فعل نقل قول (ask) واقع می شود. لذا این جمله باید از حالت سؤالی خارج شود.

353- My friend asks me when I go to bed during the exams.

جملات پرسشی که با فعل کمکی به معنی «آیا» شروع می شوند اگر از حالت سؤالی خارج شوند، جمله با فاعل شروع شده و معنی «آیا» حذف می شود. در نتیجه، جمله پرسشی به جمله خبری تبدیل می شود.

354- My friend asks me, 'Do you go to bed late during the exams?'

دوستانم از من می پرسد: آیا در طول امتحانات دیر می خوابی؟

355- My friend asks me I go to bed late during the exams.

دوستانم از من می پرسد که در طول امتحانات دیر می خوابم.

برای اینکه مفهوم «آیا» حذف نشود، کلمه **if** و یا **whether** که معنی «آیا» دارند جایگزین می شوند.

356- My friend asks me **if** I go to bed late during the exams.

دوستانم از من می پرسد که آیا در طول امتحانات دیر می خوابم.

357- Our principal asked, 'Is there anyone in the yard?'

358- Our principal asked if there was anyone in the yard.

359- One of my neighbour asked me, 'If you get the job, will you move to Tehran?'

360- One of my neighbour asked me whether, if I got the job, I'd move to Tehran.

تمام تغییراتی که در جملات نقل قول خبری صورت می گیرد در جملات سؤالی نیز اعمال می شود.

361- Our teacher asked us, 'Have you learnt the grammar of conditional sentences?'

362- Our teacher asked us if we had learnt the grammar of conditional sentences.

نقل قولهای امری، تقاضا، پیشنهاد و یا نصیحت

در نقل قولهای امری، تقاضا، پیشنهاد و یا نصیحت، افعال زیر می توانند جای افعال **tell, say, ask** بکار روند.

warn, order, advise, suggest

363- Mehri: 'Maryam! Don't touch the electric cooker.'

364- Mehri told (asked/ warned/ ordered/ advised) Maryam not to touch the electric cooker.

فعل **remind** با توجه به معنی نمی تواند همراه **don't forget** در جمله بیاید.

365- Mehri: Maryam! Don't forget to ring me.'

366- Mehri reminded Maryam to ring her.

ژرف ساخت یک فعل امر بصورت زیر می باشد:

قسمت سوم فعل + You should/ must/ ought to/ have to

در جملات نقل قول امری غیر مستقیم، چون فعل **advise** که بجای **say** و یا **tell** می آید بار معنایی **You should/ must/ ought to/ have to** را با خود دارد و دیگر نیازی به تکرار آنها نیست.

367- The father to his son: 'You should see a doctor.' = 'See a doctor.'

368- The father advised his son to see a doctor.

369- The judge to the thief: 'You must pay a fine of ten million dollars.'

370- The judge ordered the thief to pay a fine of ten million dollars.

در نقل قول غیر مستقیم افعال مربوط به تقاضا

(will you, would you, can you, could you) حذف می شوند. چرا که اینگونه

جملات نیز در واقع حالت مؤدبانه ی جملات امری می باشد.

توجه داشته باشید که جملات شماره های ۳۷۱ و ۳۷۳ تقاضا نبوده بلکه جملات سؤالی می باشند، در

حالی که جملات شماره های ۳۷۵، ۳۷۷ و ۳۷۹ تقاضا هستند.

371- Ali to Ahmad: 'Will you go to the park tomorrow?'

372- Ali asked Ahmad if he would go to the park the next day.

373- Zahra to Maryam: 'Would you like to live in the dormitory?'

374- Zahra asked Maryam if she would like to live in the dormitory.

- 375- The teacher to Ahmad: 'Will you stop speaking?'
 376- The teacher told (ordered) Ahmad to stop speaking.
 377- Zahra to Maryam: 'Would you lend me your book?'
 378- Zahra told Maryam to lend her her book.
 379- Zahra to Maryam: 'Would you have lunch with me?'
 380- Zahra invited Maryam to have lunch with her.

ساختار زیر نیز یک نوع تقاضا است . در واقع یک نوع تقاضای م و دبانه است و در غیر مستقیم می تواند بعد از فعل suggest بیاید.

Why don't (do) we + فعل

- 381- Amir to his father: 'Dad! Why don't we go to the seaside today?'
 382- Amir suggests that they (should) go to the seaside today.
 383- Amir suggested that they (should) go to the seaside today.
 384- Amir suggested that they went (should go) to the seaside that day.

به کاربرد offer توجه کنید.

- 385- I'll decorate the hall.
 386- I offered that I would decorate the hall.
 در جمله فوق فاعل I تکراری است. با حذف آن زمان فعل از would decorate گرفته می شود، چرا که فعل بدون فاعل نمی تواند تحت تاثیر زمان قرار گیرد. در نتیجه، جمله زیر ساخته می شود.
 387- I offered to decorate the hall.

به کاربرد promise توجه کنید.

- 388- Arezoo to her father: 'I'll pass the university exam this year.'
 389- Arezoo promised that she will pass the university exam this year.
 390- Arezoo promised that she would pass the university exam that year.
 she به علت مشترک بودن با فاعل promise می تواند از جمله حذف شده و نیازی به آوردن زمان فعل pass نباشد.

- 391- Arezoo promised to pass the university exam this year.
 392- Arezoo promised to pass the university exam that year.

کاربرد و معانی کلمات ربط دهنده

- A. **when** = وقتی که
- B. **while** = هنگامی که، در حالی که
- C. **since** = چونکه، از گذشته تا حالا
- D. **as** = **when**, **while**, **since** چونکه
- E. **whereas** = **while** = در حالیکه
- F. **although** = **even though** = **though** = هر چند که
- G. **however** = اما

A. when = وقتی که

393- When you run, your heart beats faster.

وقتی می دوید، قلبتان تندتر می تپد.

394- When we arrived, they had left the office.

وقتی ما رسیدیم آنها اداره را ترک کرده بودند.

395- The children were playing in the yard when we arrived.

بچه ها داشتند در حیاط بازی می کردند وقتی ما رسیدیم.

396- Please listen carefully when I teach.

لطفاً با دقت گوش بدهید وقتی من درس می دهم.

B. while

397- He was seen while he was searching my bag.

او دیده شد هنگامی که کیفم را داشت می گشت.

398- While I was preparing to go to the party, some guests rang the door bell.

هنگامی که داشتم آماده می شدم به مهمانی بروم، چند میهمان زنگ در خانه ی ما را زد.

399- A recent research showed that housewives watched TV while their

husbands were out at work.

یک تحقیق اخیر نشان داد که زنان خانه دار به تلویزیون نگاه می کنند در حالی که شوهرانشان بیرون سرکار هستند.

400- A lot of children die from hunger while there are some people who don't know how and where to spend their money.

بچه های زیادی از گرسنگی می میرند در حالیکه افرادی هستند که نمی دانند پولشان را چگونه و کجا خرج کنند.

C. since

401- Since I didn't know the address, I had to ask the policeman.

چون آدرس را بلند نبودم، مجبور شدم از پلیس بپرسم.

402- I have seen several films like this since last year.

از پارسال تا حالا چندین فیلم مثل این را دیده ام.

توجه: since در این معنی با فعل حال کامل بکار می رود

D. as

403- As (when) you read a story, you try to form scenes in your mind.

وقتی داستانی را می خوانید، سعی بر این دارید که صحنه ها را در ذهن خود تجسم کنید.

404- As (while, when) I was teaching, one of my students suddenly began giggling.

هنگامی که داشتم تدریس می کردم یکی از دانش آموزانم یکدفعه شروع کرد به خندیدن.

405- As (since) you don't trust him, tell him nothing about your personal life to him.

چون به او اعتماد نداری، درباره ی زندگی شخصی خود چیزی به او نگو.

406- As the children grow up, they lose their flexibility.

همانطور که بچه ها بزرگ تر می شوند، انعطاف پذیری خود را از دست می دهند.

407- As you exercise harder, you breathe deeper.

همانطور که شدیدتر ورزش می کنید، عمیق تر نفس می کشید.

408- Your tolerance to children and TV decreases as you get older.

میزان تحملتان به بچه ها و تلویزیون کم می شود، همانطور که سَنَتان بالا می رود.

409- As (since, because) I felt tired, I went to bed earlier.

چون خسته بودم، زودتر خوابیدم.

E. whereas (while)

410- Everyday the man goes out and enjoys himself whereas (while) his family have no food to eat.

هر روز مرده بیرون می رود و خوش گذرانی می کند درحالی که خانواده اش هیچ غذایی برای خوردن ندارند.

توجه: whereas (while) برای مقایسه و یا بیان تضاد بین دو واقعیت که تضاد آنها وابسته به هم نیست بکار می رود

411- Ali is interested in reading stories whereas (while) his sister prefers to watch TV.

علی به خواندن داستان علاقه دارد درحالی که خواهرش ترجیح می دهد تلویزیون تماشا کند.

F. although = even though = though

412- Although the woman didn't know how to swim, she jumped into the river to save her child.

هرچند که آن زن شنا بلد نبود، ولی داخل رودخانه پرید تا بچه اش را نجات دهد.

413- He was driving very fast, although he knew he would be stopped by the police.

او خیلی تند رانندگی می کرد، هرچند که می دانست پلیس او را متوقف خواهد کرد.

توجه: although بیان کننده ی تعجب آور و یا غیره منبظره بودن جمله ی پایه می باشد. وجود تضاد بین جمله ی پایه و پیرو به همدیگر ارتباط دارد.

باید متذکر شد که جمله ی پایه چه قبل از پیرو بیاید و چه بعد از آن، به علامت کاما (،) که نشان دهنده مکث است نیاز است.

G. however = اما

414- I studied hard. However, I failed the exam.

من سخت درس خواندم. اما در امتحان رد شدم.

415- I didn't have much money. I bought an expensive present for my mother, however.

پول زیادی نداشتم اما برای مادرم هدیه گران قیمتی خریدم.

However در جمله ای بکار می رود که بیان کننده تضاد با جمله ی قبلی باشد.

however را می توان به جای but, although, though, even though بکار برد. تفاوت در علامت های نگارشی است که قبل و بعد از آن استفاده می شود (,;however).

416- All members of our team played very well; however, we lost the game.

کار برد

آیا = whether و خواه ... خواه = whether ... or

417- I wonder whether you can pass the university entrance exam or not.

نمی دانم که آیا شما می توانید در امتحان ورودی دانشگاه قبول شوید یا نه.

418- I don't know whether he will come here.

نمی دانم که آیا او اینجا خواهد آمد.

419- All students -whether a boy or a girl- should be vaccinated.

کاربرد کلمات **neither , either , so , too** برای جلوگیری از تکرار گزاره

ابتدا باید متذکر شد که در جواب های کوتاه **Yes, No** جهت جلوگیری از تکرار گزاره، فقط فعل کمکی مربوط به سؤال بیان می شود.

420- **A:** Have you ever noticed that linking verbs are used to prevent from repetition of predicates?

B: Yes, I have / No I haven't. (I have / haven't ever noticed that linking verbs are used to prevent from repetition of predicates.)

421- **A:** Can the scientists predict exactly when and where an earthquake is going to happen?

B: Yes, they can / No, they can't. (They can/ can't predict exactly when and where an earthquake is going to happen.)

به جای **either , neither , too , so** در جملات زیر توجه کنید.

422- The teachers should teach the students to obey all the rules in our society, and **the parents should too** / and **so should the parents**. (The parents should teach the students to obey all the rules in our society.)

423- Sports have a great effect on our health and **good food does too** / and **so does good food**. (Good food has a great effect on our health.)

424- Young children are not able to move heavy things and **the old aren't either** / **neither are the old**. (The old are not able to move heavy things.)

425- My elder brother didn't comment on my new job, and **my father didn't either** / **neither did my father**. (My father didn't comment on my new job.)

در کاربرد این کلمات باید به نکات زیر توجه کرد.

۱- **so** و **too** با فعل مثبت بکار می رود.

۲- **neither** و **either** با فعل منفی بکار می رود.

۳- **neither** مانند کلمات *never, no, hardly, rarely, seldom* را منفی می کند و نیازی به آوردن *not* نمی باشد.

۴- **so** و **neither** در اول جمله و قبل از فعل کمکی بیان می شود.

کاربرد کلمات (هنوز) **still** و (دیگر) **any more** برای جلوگیری از تکرار جمله

کاربرد **still** در جمله، نشان دهنده ی این است که مطلب بیان شده، در گذشته نیز به همان منوال بوده و هیچ گونه تغییری در آن بوجود نیامده است.

جای **still** در جمله، بعد از فعل کمکی و قبل از فعل اصلی می باشد.

426- I tried to enter a university last year. I am trying to enter a university now. =

427- I **still try** to enter a university.

428- Scientists couldn't predict exactly when an earthquake was going to happen. They can't now predict exactly when an earthquake is going to happen. =

429- I was studying this book. I am studying this book now. =

430- I **am still** studying this book.

باید توجه داشت که اگر فعل کمکی منفی باشد، **still** قبل از آن بیان می شود.

431- Scientists **still couldn't** predict exactly when an earthquake is going to happen.

432. They didn't finish doing the researches before. They haven't finished doing the researches yet. =

433- They **still haven't** finished doing the researches.

کاربرد **any more** در جمله نشان دهنده ی این است که مطلب بیان شده، در گذشته وجود داشته و یا اتفاق می افتاده ولی اکنون دیگر وجود نداشته و یا ادامه ندارد.

any more در آخر جمله ی منفی بیان می شود.

434- Human beings were worried about many simple illnesses before. They aren't worried about many simple illnesses. =

435- Human beings aren't worried about different simple illnesses **any more**.

436- There were different animals in the mountains before. There aren't many different animals in the mountains. =

437- There aren't many different animals in the mountains **any more**.

438- People used light bulbs before. They don't use light bulbs now =

439- People don't use light bulbs **any more**.

جمله ی وابسته (Clause)

جمله ی وابسته به جمله ای گفته می شود که با یک جمله دیگر بکار رود. انواع آن عبارتند از:

الف- جمله ی وابسته ی اسمی

ب- جمله ی وابسته ی وصفی

ج- جمله ی وابسته ی قیدی

جمله ی وابسته ی اسمی مانند اسم می تواند در نقش های زیر بکار رود.

۱- نهاد

440- That he failed in the exam made all of us unhappy.

441- **Whether (or not) you believe in the existence of life on other planets** is not important.

۲- مفعول

442- Do you know **if I can pass the English test?**

443- My teacher suggested **that I choose metalogy in the university.**

لازم به ذکر است که وقتی جمله ی سؤالی بصورت جمله ی وابسته بکار می رود از حالت سؤالی خارج می شود.

444- Do you remember **when he borrowed money?**

جمله ی وابسته ی **when he borrowed money** بصورت سؤالی

when did he borrow money? بوده است.

۳- مسند

445- The problem is **how we will cross the river.**

۴- متمم

446- He wrote a book about **what he had done over the years.**

۵- مبدل المنه

447- The news **that he had a terrible accident** shocked my mother.

۶- نهاد بعد از نهاد حشو .it

448- It is strange **that she doesn't want to continue her studies.**

جمله ی وابسته ی وصفی مانند صفت اسم را توصیف می کند. تفاوت آن با صفت در این است که بعد از موصوف می آید. کلماتی که بعد از جمله ی وابسته ی وصفی می آیند عبارتند از (به قسمت ضمائر موصولی مراجعه کنید):

that, which, whom, who, where, when, why, before, after, (the same)...as, whose

449- The writer was born in the island **where he mentioned almost in all of his stories.**

450- Is there any clear reason **why we hiccup.**

451- His father died the day **before he was to travel to Europe.**

452- We continued to drive on the same road **as (= that) my brother-in-law had chosen.**

453- Noam Chomsky is a linguist **whose theories are taught in all universities.**

جمله ی وابسته ی قیدی در نقش قید بکار می رود. انواع آن در جدول زیر با کلمه ای که شروع می شود معرفی شده است.

when, while, since, before, after, until, as long as, as soon as, now that, by the time (that), once	زمان
where, wherever	مکان
because, since, on account of the fact that, owing to the fact that, because of the fact that, due to the fact that, whereas, inasmuch as, now that, as long as	علت
if, unless, on condition that, provided / providing that, in the event that, in the case that, whether ... or not, otherwise, but	شرط
though, even though, although, even if, in spite of / despite the fact that, notwithstanding (the fact) that	تناقض
while, where, whereas	تضاد
(so/ in order) that, in order / so (that), for the purpose that	مقصود
so + adj. or adv. + that, such (a / an) + noun + that, so that	نتیجه

as (not so) + adj. or adv. + as, more + adj. or adv. + (er) + than	مقایسه
as if, as though	حالت

454- The students should leave the class **as long as the teacher explains the lesson.**

455- **Now that the guests arrive,** you have just began to do your homework.

456- We will stay **wherever you like.**

457- **Whereas he was not involved in the fight,** he was freed.

458- **Inasmuch as the students had successfully completed their exams,** their parents rewarded their efforts by giving them a trip to the north.

459- **Now that he has passed the TOEFL with a score of 550,** he will be admitted into the university.

460- **As long as you have the time,** why don't you come for dinner?

461- **But for your brother,** I would hit him.

462- **Notwithstanding the fact that he has a lot of problems,** he is the best student.

463- I am used to spending my spare time studying, **where my children prefer to watch tv.**

464- He cleaned his room **so that he could go out.**

465- He borrowed enough money **so that he bought the house he liked.**

466- He left the room **as though he was angry.**

روش تعیین شکل صحیح فعل در جمله

فعل در جمله می تواند در موارد زیر بکار رود:

اولین فعل در جمله،

دومین فعل در جمله،

بعنوان قید،

بعنوان صفت،

و بعنوان اسم.

اولین فعل در جمله:

ابتدا باید بدانیم که آیا قبل از فعل، فاعل بیان شده است یا مفعول. اگر مفعول بیان شده باشد، نیازی به فعل نداریم بلکه فعل را بصورت صفت مفعولی آورده و با فعل be زمان آن را مشخص می کنیم.
This grammar book _____ this term by our instructor. (teach)

جمله ی بالا با مفعول This grammar book شروع شده است لذا به صفت نیاز داریم تا به آن نسبت دهیم. به عبارت دیگر، چون This grammar book کننده ی کار teach نمی باشد، فعل به کار نمی رود. **taught** صفت فعل teach است که به This grammar book نسبت داده می شود. و چونکه قید this term نشان دهنده ی حال ساده است، فعل be بصورت **is** بیان می شود. شکل صحیح فعل teach بصورت **is taught** به معنی «تدریس می شود» می آید.

اگر قبل از فعل، فاعل بیان شده باشد، شکل فعل را بر اساس زمان جمله تغییر می دهیم.
Our instructor _____ this grammar book this term. (teach)
Our instructor فاعل بوده و قید this term نشان دهنده ی حال ساده، پس فعل هم تحت تأثیر زمان و هم نهاد قرار گرفته و بصورت **teaches** به معنی «درس می دهد» بیان می شود.

بعضی از اسمها هستند که هم می توانند به عنوان فاعل بکار روند و هم به عنوان مفعول. در این صورت باید توجه داشت که بعد جای خالی فعل مفعول بکار برده شده است یا نه. اگر جمله مفعول نداشته باشد، می توان نتیجه گرفت: کلمه ای که قبل از جای خالی فعل آمده است، مفعول بوده و باید صفت بکار برد.

The worker _____ how to operate the machine before he was asked to begin his work. (explain)

چون این جمله مفعول ندارد، کلمه ی The worker را مفعول در نظر گرفته و صفت **explained** را با زمان گذشته ی کامل be یعنی بصورت **had been** به آن نسبت می دهیم. در نتیجه جمله با **had been explained** به معنی «توضیح داده شده بود» کامل می شود.

سؤال: چگونه زمان جمله را تشخیص دهیم؟

جواب: زمان جمله را می توان با یکی از نشانه های زیر تشخیص داد.

۱- از روی یک قید زمان؛

I _____ in this city since I was born. (live)

since I was born نشان می دهد که زمان جمله، حال کامل می باشد. در نتیجه فعل بصورت have lived بکار می رود.

۲- از روی یک فعل دارای زمان در جمله؛

I _____ studying my book before my father came back home. (finish)

came گذشته ی فعل come می باشد و before به معنی «قبل از اینکه» می باشد. پس فعل باید بصورت قبل از گذشته یا همان گذشته کامل بیان شود. در نتیجه **had finished** کامل کننده ی این جمله می باشد.

۳- از روی مفهوم جمله.

I _____ a research on the effect of TV on children, but I don't still want to publish it.

جمله ی **but I don't still want to publish it** به معنی « اما هنوز نمی خواهم آن را چاپ کنم » نشان می دهد که تحقیق به پایان رسیده و آماده ی چاپ است. یعنی فعل به صورت حال کامل می باشد. در نتیجه **have done** جمله را کامل می کند. معنی جماع بصورت زیر است:

« تحقیقی در باره ی اثر تلویزیون بر روی بچه ها انجام داده ام ولی هنوز نمی خواهم آن را چاپ کنم. »

دومین فعل در جمله:

اگر فعل دارای زمان در جمله وجود داشته باشد، می توان نتیجه گرفت که زمان بر روی اولین فعل اثر گذاشته و دیگر نیازی نیست که فعل های بعدی جمله را بر اساس زمان تغییر داد بلکه باید بصورت بدون زمان بیان کرد.

افعال بدون زمان می تواند یکی از سه حالت زیر باشد:

۱- فعل **to**

۲- فعل

۳- **ing** + فعل

سؤال: چه چیزی تعیین کننده ی شکل فعل بدون زمان می باشد؟

جواب: فعلی که قبل از فعل بدون زمان می آید، شکل آن را مشخص می کند. همانطور که در اصل دوم بیان شد، فعل بدون زمان اکثراً به صورت « فعل to » می آید. در مواردی که بصورت بدون **to** و یا **ing** دار می آید در زیر ذکر شده است.

۱- اگر فعل بدون زمان بعد از افعال زیر بیاید **to** نمی گیرد.

let, make (باعث شدن),

have (از کسی خواستن همراه با پرداخت دستمزد)

would) rather/ sooner (ترجیح دادن)

had better (بهتر بودن)

My parents don't **let** me go out when I have an exam.

It's hot here. **Let** the door be opened.

The man **made** me not tell the truth.

I was **made** not to tell the truth.

سؤال: در مثال بالا چرا tell با to آمده است ؟

جواب: چون ساختار جمله، مجهول است، **made** صفت می باشد نه فعل.

My car doesn't start. I should **have** a mechanic repair it.

This year, we are going to **have** our rooms painted.

سؤال: چرا painted بصورت paint نیامده است ؟

جواب: چون our rooms مفعول است و به صفت نیاز دارد نه به فعل .

سؤال: چرا قبل از painted فعل be بیان نشده است ؟

جواب: چون بدون زمان بوده و در جملات سببی نیازی به آوردن آن نمی باشد.

Some students **would rather(sooner)**do their homework at school.

Rather(sooner)than watch the film, he read the novel.

Hadn't you **better** increase your vocabulary first?

حذف **to** از فعل بدون زمان بعد از **help** و **know** اختیاری می باشد.

We hope this book **helps** us (to) improve our English grammar.

I've **known** her (*not be*) late.

۲- بعد از افعال زیر، فعل بدون زمان بصورت **ing** دار بیان می شود.

catch, smell

He **caught** me *smoking* in the backyard.

Can you **smell** something *burning*?

۳- بعد از افعال زیر، فعل بدون زمان را می توان هم با **to** و هم **ing**

دار بیان کرد، بدون اینکه معنی آن عوض شود.

**begin, bother, cannot bear, cease, continue,
deserve, dislike, dread, hate, love, prefer,
recommend, start**

Everyone **began** (*to talk*) *talking* at once.

He didn't even **bother** (*to let*) *letting* me know he was coming.

I **can't bear** (*to have*) *having* cats in the house.

The company **ceased** (*to trade*) *trading* in June.

She wanted to **continue** (*to work*) *working* until she was 60.

He **deserves** (*to be*) *being* locked up for ever for what he did.

Men usually **dislike** (*to wash*) *washing* dishes.

Much as she **disliked** *going* to funerals (= although she did not like it at all), she knew she had to be there.

He **hated** (*to be*) *being* away from his family.

I **hate** (*to trouble*) *trouble* you, but could I use your phone?

My dad **loves** (*to go*) *going* to football games.

I **prefer** (*to play*) *playing* in defence.

I **prefer** (*to live*) *living* in an apartment.

He **recommended** (*to read*) *reading* the book before seeing the movie.

She **started** (*to laugh*) *laughing* again.

The news **started** me *thinking*.

وقتی **start** و **begin** بصورت **ing** دار هستند، فعل بعد از آنها **ing** نمی
گیرد.

I was **beginning** *to think* you'd never come.

Mistakes were **starting** *to creep* in.

در جملات زیر کننده ی فعل بدون زمان با فاعل متفاوت است

He **disliked** her *staying* away from home.

She **dreads** her husband *finding* out.

He **hates** anyone *parking* in his space.

She would have **hated** him *to see* how her hands shook.

I'd **hate** anything *to happen* to him.

He **loved** her *to sing* to him.

Would you **prefer** me *to stay*?

We'd **recommend** you (*to book*) *booking* your flight early.

۴- بعد از افعال زیر، فعل بدون زمان را می توان هم با **to** و هم **ing**
دار بیان کرد. وقتی به شکل **ing** دار بکار می رود، اسم مصدر
بوده و مفعول فعل محسوب می شود.

forget, like, mean, propose, regret, remember,
stop, try

I will never **forget** meeting the President. (I met him, and he impressed me.)

I won't **forget** to give her your message. (I have made a note of it, and I will give it to her when I see her.)

I'll never **forget** failing the final test.

Sorry, I **forgot** to come to the meeting.

I **like** to see them enjoying themselves.

At weekends I **like** to sleep late.

I don't **like** to look at the others' private files in the computer.

I didn't **like** answering your mobile but I had to.

I've **meant** (means *intended*) to stop smoking several times but I couldn't.

Continuing smoking **means** (means *results in*) losing your health.

The author **proposes** (means *plans*) to explain English grammar as easily as possible.

The author **proposes** (means *suggests*) learning grammar through linguistic principles.

He bitterly **regretted** ever having mentioned it.

I **regret** saying that I was not interested in the work. (means

'I said I was not interested in the work, and I now think that was a bad mistake.')

I **regret** to say that we will not be able to give you a contract. (means 'I am sorry that I have to say this.')

I **remember** sending them the cheque. (means 'I sent and I can remember now that I did it.')

I **remembered** to send them the cheque. (means 'I remembered, and then I sent it.')

The man began giving a lecture. After 2 hours he **stopped** speaking.

At 12.00 we **stopped** *to eat* our lunch.

No one knows for certain the effect of using a computer in teaching a language, we should **try** *using* it.

If the printer doesn't work, **try** *turning* everything off and then *starting* again.

Students had better not **stop** *learning* English vocabulary through extensive reading. They should **try** *to expand* both their vocabulary and their reading comprehension skills.

۵- بعد از افعال زیر، فعل بدون زمان را می توان هم بدون *to* و هم *ing* دار بیان کرد. وقتی به شکل *ing* دار بکار می رود، بیان کننده ی در حال انجام بودن کار است. باید توجه داشت که فاعل این افعال با انجام دهنده ی افعال بدون زمانی که بعد از آنها می آید یکی نیست.

feel, hear, listen to, notice, observe, see, sense, watch

He **felt** a hand *touching* his shoulder.

She could **feel** herself *blushing*.

I **felt** something *crawl* up my arm.

We **felt** the ground *give* way under our feet.

He could **hear** a dog *barking*.

Did you **hear** him *go* out?

I **listened to** them *singing* a song

He **listened to** the orchestra *rehearsing* / *rehearse* for the next morning.

I **noticed** them *come* in.

I didn't **notice** him *leaving*.

The police **observed** a man *enter* the bank.

They **observed** him *entering* the bank.

I **saw** you *put* the key in your pocket.

Lisa **sensed** that he did not believe her.

She **watched** the kids *playing* in the yard.

They **watched** the bus *disappear* into the distance.

اگر فاعل افعال حسی با کننده ی کار افعال بدون زمان یکی باشد، فعل بدون زمان to می گیرد.

She has been **heard** *to make* threats to her former lover.

Her blood was **found** *to contain* poison.

They **found** him *to be* charming.

I suddenly **found** myself *running* down the street.

He was **observed** *to follow* her closely.

She was **seen** *running* away from the scene of the crime.

He was **seen** *to enter* the building about the time the crime was committed.

It was getting dark and I couldn't **see** *to read*.

We **watched** *to see* what would happen next.

۶- بعد از افعال زیر، فعل بدون زمان ing دار می آید ولی اگر بعد از یک مفعول واقع شود، با to بیان می شود (چرا؟، از نظر ساختاری چه تفاوتی دارد؟).

advise, allow, forbid, intend, permit

I'd **advise** buying your tickets well in advance if you want to travel in August.

We do not **allow** smoking in the hall.

The government has **forbidden** (to smoke) smoking in public places.

I don't **intend** staying long.

This apartment building does not **permit** having pets.

My doctor **advised** me not to continue doing heavy exercises.

His parents won't **allow** him to stay out late.

I forbid anyone (to touch) touching my computer.

The writer clearly **intends** his readers to identify with the main character.

Permit me (to offer) offering you some advice.

Cash machines **permit** you (to withdraw) withdrawing money at any time.

۷- در ساختار زیر بعد از صفاتی چون

pleasant, easy, difficult, awkward, nice, fun, kind

و اسمهایی مانند a piece of luck, a pleasure

بجای فعل با to از فعل ing دار نیز می توان استفاده کرد.

It be adj. verb-ing / to verb

It's difficult (finding) to find somewhere to live nowadays.

It's awkward (telling) to tell a friend that you don't like the way I dress.

It isn't very nice (being) to be told you're useless.

It's a pleasure (arranging) to arrange a surprise party for someone.

۸- بعد از صفاتی چون bored, frantic, tired, occupied, busy

از فعل ing دار استفاده می شود.

My children get **bored** watching TV all the time.

Children are usually **frantic** *getting* ready for a travel.

I got **tired** *waiting* so long for you.

He's fully **occupied** *looking* after three small children.

I was **busy** *typing* my article.

فعل بدون فاعل در عبارات قیدی:

(Because of) *being* hungry, I stopped to eat some food.

(After) *working* for 4 hours, the children were allowed to have some watery soup.

I had a terrible accident, (while/ when) *driving* to the North of the country.

(Before) *leaving* the class, I asked about the exam.

فعل بدون فاعل در عبارات وصفی:

The boy *breaking* the mirror of your car is from a poor family.

The children *being punished* now have broken the windows.

اگر عبارت وصفی بعد از کلمات زیر بیاید می توان فعل بدون زمان را با to بیان کرد.

the first, the second, the last , the only

The **only** student *not to pass* the exam in my class was John.

فعل ing دار (اسم مصدر) در جایگاه اسم:

۱ - قبل از فعل،

Exercising keeps us fit.

۲ - بعد از حرف اضافه،

Since *retiring*, I've done nothing.

۳ - بعد از صفت،

His not *knowing* doesn't matter.

۴ - به عنوان اسم قابل شمارش،

There was a banging on the door.

I have three recordings of this.

These drawings are expensive.

۵ - بعد از افعال زیر به عنوان مفعول.

بعد از افعال ستاره دار یک جمله بعنوان مفعول نیز می تواند بکار رود.

acknowledge*, **admit***, **anticipate***,
avoid, **consider**, **contemplate**, **delay**, **deny***, **detest**,
enjoy, **entail**, **escape**, **fancy (=imagine)***, **finish**,
imagine*, **involve**, **keep**, **loathe**, **mean*** (=have as
result), **mention***, **mind**, **miss**, **postpone**, **prevent**,
recall*, **recollect***, **resist**, **risk**, **save (= prevent the
wasted effort)** **suggest***,

It was difficult for me to **acknowledge** behaving badly to his students.

He **admitted** cheating on the test.

I **anticipated** arriving late.

He **avoided** giving a lecture in the class.

He **can't help** talking so loudly.

I **can't see** paying so much money for a car.

We should **completed** renovating our house.

Did you **consider** going on a trip?

I have never **contemplated** getting married.

Some students **delay** doing their assignment.

It's usual for him to **deny** cheating in the exam.

I **despise** *waking* up early.

People **detest** *having to* visit the dentist's office.

We **discussed** *selling* our house.

She **dislikes** *working* after 5 PM.

Most men **enjoy** *watching* football matches.

It will **entail** *driving* a long distance every day.

The lazy students try to **escape** *being asked* questions in the class.

Do you **fancy** *going* out this evening?

Be quiet! I haven't **finished** *speaking*.

Can you **imagines** *flying* in the sky.

The job **involves** *traveling* to other cities.

Although she knew I had to finish my work, she **kept** *interrupting* me.

Many people **loathe** *hearing* themselves on tape.

This technique **means** *making* your best effort to be interesting and informative to your audience.

He **mentioned** *going* to that college.

Do you **mind** *waiting* here for a few minutes.

She **misses** *living* in the north of the country.

The teacher **postponed** *giving* the mid-term exam.

The children should **practice** *singing* the song for several times before the celebration.

To **prevent** *forgetting* main points while giving a lecture, write them on the board before beginning your speech.

I don't expect you to be able to **recall** *meeting* me before

He finally succeeded to **recollect** *borrowing* the book from me.

The teachers **recommend** *studying* the lesson taught during the term.

He **resisted** *asking* for help.

Don't **risk** *being* caught.

He's grown a beard to **save** *shaving*.

They themselves **suggested** *travelling* to Kurdistan.

Test 1

Articles

Fill in the blanks with a/ an or the if necessary.

1. There is _____ new English book on the desk
2. They've got _____ idea.
3. He is drinking _____ cup of coffee.
4. The girl is _____ pilot.
5. Tabriz has _____ airport.
6. This is _____ expensive bike.
7. My father is _____ honest person.
8. My grandmother likes _____ flowers very much.
9. I love _____ flowers in your garden.
10. See you on _____ Wednesday.
11. She has never been to _____ Alps before.
12. What about going to Australia in _____ February?
13. Let's sing _____ song.
14. Simin needs _____ new desk in her room.
15. She has _____ exercise book in her school bag.
16. The speed of this car was 160 miles _____ hour.
17. They finished _____ unit.
18. My friend likes to be _____ astronaut.
19. I want to buy _____ laptop computer next week.
20. Can you please go to _____ grocery store on Fifth Street and buy 2 cartons of milk?
21. Please meet me at the train station in _____ hour from now.
22. I like to watch tennis on television. It is _____ very good game.
23. My brother won an award for being _____ best speller in our school.
24. Hello, my name is Bob! I haven't anything to do tonight, so if you're not busy, would you like to watch _____ movie or something with me?
25. I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw _____ elephant crossing the road in front of my school yesterday.
26. How much will it cost to go on _____ holiday to the north?
27. Can you please help me pick out _____ birthday present for

- my father?
28. _____ Mount Everest is _____ highest mountain on earth.
 29. _____ Orumiye Lake is _____ most famous lake in Iran.
 30. _____ summer of 1996 was hot and dry.
 31. Our children go to _____ school by _____ bus.
 32. It was _____ excellent meal last night
 33. He joined _____ union when he started work.
 34. The Karun is _____ longest river of all.
 35. I like living in this house but it's a pity that _____ garden is so small.
 36. We had dinner in _____ most expensive restaurant in town.
 37. What's _____ name of that man we met yesterday.
 38. There are some beautiful towns in _____ north of _____ Italy.
 39. I don't know him. I've just heard that he teaches in _____ university.
 40. They stayed at _____ one-star hotel.

38. I told _____ to be here at three o'clock.
a) our b) we c) your d) you
39. Tell me _____ what happened last week.
a) yourself b) you c) yours d) your
40. My wife and I bought watches 10 years ago. My watch works very well but _____ watch is 10 minutes fast.
a) hers b) her c) mine d) my
41. He'll just have to do it _____.
a) myself b) themselves c) himself d) itself
42. My son has a car but this one isn't _____ car.
a) she b) he c) his d) her
43. Mr Ahmadi's daughter studies in this university. _____ major is architecture.
a) His b) Her c) Hers d) Herself
44. He hurt _____ while he was playing with a hammer. Nobody hit him
a) him b) he c) his d) himself
45. She did it _____. Nobody helped her.
a) herself b) himself c) yourself d) yourselves
46. He took it from _____ room.
a) my b) mine c) myself d) I
47. I saw it with _____ own eyes.
a) me b) myself c) mine d) my
48. No one would help us, so we had to do it _____.
a) mine b) myself c) ours d) ourselves
49. His daughter is so ill that _____ can't dress _____.
a) he, himself b) she, herself
c) they, themselves d) you, yourself

50. The children did their homework by _____.
- a) himself b) herself c) themselves d) itself

*Fill in the personal and possessive pronouns.
The missing pronouns refer to the subjects of the first sentence.*

1. I have got a canary. _____ is my canary. I can see _____ in the cage.
2. Nasser is in the garden. You can see _____. _____ is playing with _____ dog.
3. Jane is 11. _____ is English. We can talk to _____ in English.
4. We are German. But _____ English teacher can talk to _____ in English.
5. Jenny and Sally are in the house. I cannot see _____. _____ CD-player is playing. _____ are listening to a pop-song.
6. You have got a bike. It is _____ bike. We can see you on _____ bike.
7. The Fallahs have got a house. _____ is their house. We can play in _____ garden.
8. There is a good book on the shelf. You can read _____.
9. Here are two pictures of Ali. You must look at _____.
10. Ahmad Maleki is a film-star. You can watch _____ on TV.
11. My sister has got a rabbit. It is _____ rabbit. _____ can play with the rabbit every day.
12. I have some stamps. This is _____ favourite one.

Test 3**Adjectives**

1. My grandfather is _____ my father.
a) old b) as old as c) older than d) the oldest
2. Brazil is _____ England.
a) bigger than b) as big c) the biggest d) big
3. I'm 6 feet tall. My sister is 5 feet tall. So I am _____ she is.
a) tall b) as tall as c) taller d) taller than
4. I weigh 60 kilos. My brother weighs 60 kilos, too. In other words, I am _____ he.
a) as heavy as b) heavy c) heavier than d) the heaviest
5. My brother was born 3 years before I came to this world. So I am _____ he.
a) young b) as young as c) young as d) younger than
6. English is difficult but Chinese is _____ it.
a) more difficult than b) as difficult as
c) the most difficult d) difficult
7. Yusuf is _____ story that I have ever read.
a) as interesting as b) the most interesting
c) more interesting than d) interesting
8. I like to drive _____ I can.
a) fast b) the fastest c) as fast as d) faster than
9. He is _____ man that I know.
a) busier than b) the busiest c) busy d) as busy as
10. Lions are _____ animals in the jungle
a) strongest b) the strongest c) as strong as d) strong

22. It was _____ than I was expecting.
a) cheaper b) cheapest c) as cheap as d) cheap
23. This is the _____ kitchen I've ever seen.
a) dirtiest b) dirtier than c) dirty as d) dirty
24. Which is _____ of all?
a) important b) more important than
c) as important as d) the most important
25. The train would be _____ the bus.
a) quickly b) quickly as
c) the most quickly d) more quickly than
26. It was _____ test I have ever done.
a) the hardest b) harder than c) as hard as d) hard
27. There were _____ people at the game than expected.
a) as many as b) more c) the most d) many
28. _____ difficult thing was communication.
a) Many b) Much c) More d) The most
29. I enjoyed his new film _____ than his last one.
a) few b) little c) less d) the least
30. I need to spend _____ money on stupid things.
a) as little as b) as few as c) few d) less
31. It was _____ difficult than I'd thought it would be.
a) little b) less c) fewer d) few
32. I made _____ mistakes in the class.
a) little b) much c) more d) the most
33. The project is _____ the last one.
a) as complicated b) much implicated than
c) more complicated than d) the most complicated

34. There were _____ complications this time.
a) little b) less c) fewer d) as few as
35. I'd buy it if it were _____ expensive.
a) fewer b) less c) little d) few
36. It's better _____ I thought.
a) as b) then c) than d) like
37. I've travelled to _____ city in the west of our country.
a) the farthest b) the furthest c) far d) as far as
38. I have _____ money than you. I can lend you some if you need.
a) the most b) less c) much d) more
39. Who can name which flower is _____ one in the world?
a) pretty b) as pretty as c) the prettiest d) prettier than
40. All my students are intelligent but John is _____ all.
a) the most intelligent of b) more intelligent than
c) as intelligent as d) intelligent

Test 4

Adjective Order

A: Write the adjectives in the correct order.

1. round / small / reading / lamp
2. German / old / yellow / car
3. wooden / huge / sailing / ship
4. physics / boring / old / teacher
5. slim / Canadian / handsome / snowboarder
6. sugar / blue / round / bowl
7. young/ footballer / handsome / English / A picture of a
8. young / angry/ man / An
9. big / A / office / black / comfortable / chair / leather
10. a / Italian / old / wonderful / clock
11. a blue / big/ box / square
12. a pink / ornament / plastic / disgusting
13. trousers / some / new / slim / French
14. book / small / interesting / Spanish/ an
15. modern / small / beautiful / house / a
16. funny / cotton / green / a / cap
17. picture / ugly / an / rectangular / modern
18. day / new / lovely
19. box / metal / green / new
20. Spanish / beautiful / wooden / table / round
21. interesting / old / French / painting
22. gloves / new / leather / brown
23. Russian / ancient / long / song.
24. green / horrible / umbrella / old / Japanese
25. black / cat / pretty
26. cotton / ugly / shirt
27. man / young / interesting

4.

A) an new French exciting band
B) a French new exciting band
C) an exciting French new band
D) an exciting new French band

5.

A) an old wooden square table
B) a square wooden old table
C) an old square wooden table
D) a wooden old square table

6.

A) a beautiful blue sailing boat
B) a blue beautiful sailing boat
C) a sailing beautiful blue boat
D) a blue sailing beautiful boat

7.

A) a carving steel new knife
B) a new steel carving knife
C) a steel new carving knife
D) a new carving steel knife

8.

A) a small Canadian thin lady
B) a Canadian small thin lady
C) a small thin Canadian lady
D) a thin small Canadian lady

Test 5**am, is, are, was, were, it, there**

1. It _____ easy to answer these questions. I can get a good mark.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
2. There _____ some money to pay into the bank. You should do it.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
3. Wait a minute. They _____ coming.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
4. We _____ nearly ready. You can start your car.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
5. _____ impossible to cross this river without a boat.
a) There is b) There was c) It is d) It was
6. He _____ unfriendly. Leave him.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
7. You _____ not to blame. It was his duty to control it.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
8. Do know how much _____ it? I am going to buy it.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
9. Who _____ on the phone? Tell him to wait.
a) is there b) was there c) is it d) was it
10. Each week _____ worse. We didn't have any free time.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
11. Everybody _____ leaving now.
a) is b) was c) were d) are

19. _____ difficult to find their hiding place. But, we finally succeeded.
a) There is b) There was c) It is d) It was
20. There _____ two possible answers. You may choose one of them.
a) is b) was c) are d) were
21. _____ never enough time to finish it. We encountered lots of difficulties.
a) There is b) There was c) It is d) It was
22. _____ as easy as it seems to prepare a dictionary.
a) There is b) There was c) It is d) It was
23. _____ some people to see you. Do you let them in?
a) There is b) There were c) It is d) It was
24. Who knows how far _____ from here to the nearest city?
a) is there b) was there c) is it d) was it
25. _____ nobody there. It was just a mouse making a noise.
a) There is b) There was c) It is d) It was
26. _____ little information available. We can't take action.
a) There is b) There was c) It is d) It was
27. _____ you tired now?
a) Is b) Was c) Were d) Are
28. _____ they late yesterday?
a) Is b) Was c) Were d) Are
29. I _____ very annoyed. Let me alone!
a) am b) was c) were d) are
30. She and her brother _____ there now.
a) is b) was c) were d) are

31. Everybody _____ pleased. All were happy.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
32. _____ no trouble at the party last night.
a) There is b) There was c) It is d) It was
33. _____ there any difficulty in finding it?
a) is b) was c) were d) are
34. Who _____ at the meeting last night?
a) is b) was c) were d) are
35. How much _____ they? We want cheap ones.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
36. How many _____ there? Did you see them?
a) is b) was c) were d) are
37. You and I _____ responsible for it. We have to clean the floor.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
38. It _____ the boy who took it.
a) is b) was c) were d) are
39. How will be the weather?
Weathermen have forecasted that _____ will rain heavily in a few days.
a) that b) this c) there d) it
40. _____ was wet and _____ was a cold wind.
a) It, it b) There, there c) There, it d) it, there

Test 6**Present Tense**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs.

1. I _____ (be) a student now.
2. My father _____ (make, always) excuses when I feel like going to the cinema.
3. His students _____ (not, speak) German in class this term.
4. She _____ (not, be) six years old but she insists on going to school.
5. John is interested in reading magazines and _____ (read, sometimes) books.
6. The flowers _____ (be, normally) watered by Bob but today they should be watered by someone else because he _____ (feel) sick.
7. Davood _____ (phone) his father on Sundays.
8. I _____ (not, know) what you mean.
9. Javad _____ (work) in the supermarket, now he is there.
10. The sun _____ (rise) in the east and _____ (set) in the west.
11. Rahim _____ (attend) a Greek class twice a week.
12. A bilingual person _____ (speak) two languages.
13. Our postman _____ (deliver) the mail at the same time every morning.
14. Water _____ (freeze) at 0°C and _____ (boil) at 100 °C.
15. My father is a teacher. He _____ (teach) Theology.

16. We are Muslims. We _____ (believe) in Only God and we _____ (worship) Him.
17. Mothers usually _____ (love) their children.
18. Birds _____ (migrate) to warmer places when autumn comes.
19. Shakespeare says, 'Bad news _____ (travel) fast.' So it's not necessary to worry about your brother.
20. The moon _____ (move) around the earth and they both _____ (move) around the sun.

Test 7**Past Tense**

A: Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs.

1. Mammoths (an animal like a large elephant covered with hair, that lived thousands of years ago and is now extinct) _____ **big animals, bigger than elephants. (be)**
2. Mammoths _____ **100 years ago. (not live)**
3. Mammoths _____ **a long time ago. (live)**
4. Mammoths _____ **meat. They _____ grass. (not eat / eat)**
5. They _____ **two large tusks about three metres long. (have)**
6. Some dinosaurs _____ **in the air and some _____ in the sea. (fly / swim)**
7. He _____ **some milk. He _____ any water. (drink / not drink)**
8. She only _____ **a pound. She _____ 3 pounds. (spend / not spend)**
9. I _____ **some elephants. I _____ any lions. (see / not see)**
10. They _____ **in the sea, but _____ in the lake. (swim / not swim)**

B: Complete the following sentences.

1. He always goes to work by car. Yesterday he _____ to work by bus.
2. They always get up early. This morning, they _____ up late.
3. Babak often loses his key. He _____ one last Saturday.
4. I write an article every month. Last month, I _____ two articles.
5. She meets her friends every evening. She _____ them yesterday evening, too.
6. I usually read two newspapers every day. I only _____ a newspaper yesterday.
7. They come to my house every Friday. Last Friday they _____, too.
8. We usually go to the cinema on Sundays. We _____ to the cinema last Sunday, too.
9. Taheri always has a shower in the morning. He _____ a shower this morning, too.
10. They buy a new car every year. Last year they _____ a new car, too.
11. I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I _____ two oranges.
12. We usually do our shopping on Mondays. We _____ our shopping last Monday, too.
13. Azar often takes photos. Last weekend she _____ some photos.
14. We leave at 8.30 every morning. But yesterday we _____ at 8.00.

C: Fill in the past simple tense.

On Friday, the children (1)_____ (talk) about a day out together in the country. The next morning, they (2)_____ (go) to the country with their two dogs and (3)_____ (play) together. Ben and Dave (4)_____ (have) some kites. Some time later the dogs (5)_____ (be) not there. So they (6)_____ (call) them and (7)_____ (look) for them in the forest. After half an hour the children (8)_____ (find) them and (9)_____ (take) them back. Charlie (10)_____ (be) very happy to see them again. At lunch time Nick (11)_____ (go) to the bikes and (12)_____ (fetch) the basket with some meat sandwiches. Then they (13)_____ (play) football. Nick and Dave (14)_____ (win). In the evening they (15)_____ (ride) home.

D: Complete the following text by using the correct form of the given verbs.

*arrange / bring / choose / decide
/ find / get / go / say / start*

Last month Jafary, Nadery and Babaky (1)_____ to do a project together. They (2)_____ metal mines. First Jafary (3)_____ to a travel agency and (4)_____ some brochures. Nadery and Babaky (5)_____ some interesting books in the library. Then they (6)_____ work. A week later they (7)_____ all their material to school and (8)_____ it

on a poster. 'Your presentation is interesting', (9) _____ Miss Hashemy.

E: Complete these sentences by using the correct form of the following verbs.

*brush / die / enjoy / end / happen / live / open / play
/rain / repair / start / stay / want / watch*

1. Yesterday evening, I _____ TV.
2. I only _____ my teeth four times last week.
3. Farzam _____ his mountain bike yesterday evening.
4. The concert last night _____ at 7.30 and _____ at 10 o'clock.
5. The accident _____ last Sunday afternoon.
6. When I was a child, I _____ to be a doctor.
7. Alexander Graham Bell _____ from 1847 to 1922.
8. We _____ our holiday last week.
9. Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it _____.
10. It was hot in the room, so I _____ the window.
11. The weather was good yesterday afternoon, so we _____ tennis.
12. William Shakespeare _____ in 1616.

Test 8

Future Tense

A: Fill in the will - future of the words below.

*have - go - meet - visit - walk -
have - buy - not be - have*

Tomorrow I (1) _____ my friend George. We (2) _____ to the movies and then we (3) _____ our dinner at the new fast – food place. In the afternoon, we (4) _____ George’s uncle and play table tennis in his garden. Then we (5) _____ around in the shopping mall where we (6) _____ a look at the shops. Maybe I (7) _____ new jeans. We (8) _____ back before 6 o’clock. I think we (9) _____ a great day.

B: Fill in the GOING TO future.

1. I _____ him tomorrow. (meet)
2. They _____ to Kashan. (drive)
3. He _____ to the football match. (go)
4. She _____ her aunt. (visit)
5. We _____ a test. (take)
6. They _____ them tea. (offer)

7. My friends _____ their holidays in the north. (spend)
8. My uncle _____ a birthday present for Hajar. (buy)
9. I _____ the rabbits. (feed)
10. My father _____ his car. (wash)
11. Tom _____ you with the homework. (help)
12. There _____ a meeting at our school. (be)
13. Winter holidays _____ in the first week of February. (be)
14. I _____ it for you. (repair)
15. They _____ Japanese. (learn)

C: Fill in GOING TO or WILL future.

1. When the weather is fine we _____ a picnic in our garden.
(probably have)
2. _____ him for help? (you ask)
3. Susan _____ the bathroom next weekend. (paint)
4. I think he _____ her name. (find out)
5. I _____ a walk in the garden this evening. (take)
6. Let's hope that the wind _____ away the clouds. (blow)
7. Mary _____ a good mark because she has studied hard.
(get).
8. Are you sure, you _____ in a tent in your holidays? (sleep)
9. Peter _____ his new bike in the park. (ride)
10. I hope Jane _____ me to her party. (invite).
11. I _____ dad's car tomorrow afternoon. (wash)

12. Mum thinks dad _____ home early tonight. (come)
13. It _____ very cold in the mountains. Take a sweater with you. (probably be)
14. We _____ our bikes in the park. Can you come with us? (ride)
15. It's my birthday next Friday. Mum _____ a cake. (bake)

Test 9**Present Perfect**

A: Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs.

1. I _____ (live) here for six years.
2. I _____ (be) ill since last night.
3. Brian _____ (play) football since he was 10 years old.
4. I _____ (know) about that since yesterday.
5. My family _____ (live) in this house for over a century.
6. Susan _____ (read) her new book and now she is watching TV.
7. I _____ (be) in my job since September.
8. My cat _____ (miss) since Saturday night.
9. I _____ (find) some money in the street. I don't know what to do with it.
10. He _____ (travel) now for two days.
11. I _____ (study) English since I was 12.
12. I _____ (know) her for a long time.
13. My brother _____ (know) them for ages.
14. Mr and Mrs Baker _____ (have) an accident and they are in a hospital.
15. She _____ (be) in the post for 5 months.
16. Ali _____ (win) the swimming match and he is very happy.
17. I _____ (stand) here waiting since 12.30.
18. There _____ (be) rumours about that since last summer.

19. We _____ (buy) this house for ten years.
20. Johnny _____ (be) popular in France since the 1960s.
21. Mr Martin _____ (make) breakfast for the boys. Call them to come.
22. I _____ (have) a pain in my stomach since lunch-time.
23. The girls _____ (bring) some wood for the fire. Let's put some on it.
24. We _____ (have) peace in this country since 1945.
25. This company _____ (not be) very successful for the last ten years.
26. We _____ (work) with you for 10 years.
27. I _____ (not have) a break for six hours.
28. It's the best news I _____ (hear) for a long time.
29. Our team _____ (win) several volleyball matches since last year.
30. Mrs Black _____ (wash) the dishes. They are clean.

B: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs in the parentheses.

Jack (1) _____ (be) my friend for over 20 years. We (2) _____ (know) each other since we were children. Recently, he and his family (3) _____ (move) to a house on the same street as me, and now our children play together almost every day. For the last ten years, Jack and I (4) _____ (play) for the same hockey team every Saturday. Jack is a better player than I am, but in

the last few months he (5) _____ (have) some trouble with his left knee, and he (6) _____ (find) it hard to play a full game. He (7) _____ (see) the doctor several times about his knee, but the doctor doesn't know what is causing his pain. Jack (8) _____ (decide) to take a break from hockey for a while, so that his knee can recover. It's going to be lonely on the team without him!

Test 10**Present Perfect and Simple Past**

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs in the parentheses.

1. Bahramy _____ in Tehran for five years, but he left it in 1993. (live)
2. The Titanic _____ in 1912. (sink)
3. Somebody _____ my bicycle! Now I'll have to walk home. (steal)
4. Gilany _____ off his bike three times this month. (fall)
5. Karamy _____ from university last year. (graduate)
6. I _____ the movie Titanic three times. I'm going to see it again tonight. (see)
7. I _____ to work every day for the last six weeks. (walk)
8. When Yusofi was a child, she _____ in Sary. (live)
9. Ouch! I _____ my finger! (cut)
10. I _____ my key yesterday (lose), so I couldn't get into the house. Eventually, I _____ it in my jacket pocket. (find)
11. I _____ a great film yesterday. (see)
12. _____ a new car? (you ever buy)
13. Sue _____ the flu last winter. (have)
14. A few days ago, we _____ to his uncle. (drive)

15. They _____ ping-pong Wednesday afternoon. (play)
16. He _____ the bus to get there. (already take)
17. Last week my rabbit _____ away. (run)
18. We _____ a lot last Sunday. (do)
19. _____ to India? (she ever be)
20. I _____ him last Monday. (meet)
21. She _____ yet. (not wake up)
22. I _____ her since last Thursday. (not meet)
23. Bob _____ well last night. (sleep)
24. I _____ a letter from her two days ago. (get)
25. They _____ in Germany. (just arrive)
26. I _____ English since 1366. (teach)

Test 11**Past: Simple & Perfect****Fill in past simple or past perfect.**

1. She needed help because someone _____ (steal) her car.
2. He passed the test because he _____ (study) a lot.
3. After she _____ (do) her homework, she visited me.
4. When I came home, they _____ (already eat) lunch.
5. They _____ (sell) everything before they moved to Karaj.
6. He asked me which animals I _____ (hunt) in Africa.
7. After Columbus _____ (discover) America, he returned to Spain.
8. We were tired because we _____ (work) all day.
9. She opened the box after she _____ (find) the key.
10. Before they started the party, they _____ (invite) some friends.
11. After she had washed the curtains, she _____ (clean) the windows.
12. They _____ (drink) a cup of tea after they had finished lunch.
13. As soon as it had started to rain, she _____ (take) her umbrella.
14. When we arrived there, the ceremony _____ (already start).
15. He wanted to rest because he _____ (drive) for 10 hours.
16. She fed the dog as soon as she _____ (do) her homework.

17. As I _____ (miss) the bus, I walked home again.

18. He had just started to watch TV when the telephone _____
(ring).

19. Tom _____ (be) very angry because Ann had
shouted at him.

20. After he _____ (leave) she started to cry.

Test 12**Present Continuous**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs.

1. I _____ (read) an interesting book on mountain climbing at the moment.
2. More and more people _____ (plan) their holidays abroad nowadays.
3. Rebecca normally _____ (not work) on the computer at the present.
4. The line is busy. Somebody _____ (talk) on the telephone.
5. Look! That's Joe over there; he _____ (wait) in line in front of the ticket office.
6. Why don't we go on a sailing trip this afternoon? The sun _____ (shine) and the wind _____ (blow) beautifully.
7. I _____ (work) at home this week; the workers _____ (repaint) my office, so I can't use it.

Test 13

Simple Present / Present Continuous

A: Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs.

1. Every Monday, Sally _____ (drive) her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I _____ (work) as a secretary at the office, but this summer, I _____ (study) English at a language school in London. That is why I am in Paris.
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! The baby _____ (sleep).
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It _____ (rain).
5. I hate living in Seattle because it _____ (rain, always).
6. I'm sorry. I can't hear what you _____ (say) because everybody _____ (talk) so loudly.
7. Jalaly _____ (write, currently) a book about his adventures in the island. I hope he can find a good publisher when it is finished.
8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I _____ (go) to a movie tonight with some friends.
9. The business cards _____ (be, normally) printed by a company in New York. Their prices _____ (be) inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.
10. This delicious chocolate _____ (be) made by a small chocolatier in Zurich, Switzerland.

8. Fred is in the theatre. The actors are on the stage. He _____ the play. He _____ it very much.
- a) watches / likes b) is watching / likes
c) watches / is liking d) is watching / is liking
9. Berg, the singer, is on the stage at the London Opera. The audience is not happy. He _____ badly. They _____ abuse at him.
- a) sings / shout b) is singing / are shouting
c) sings / are shouting d) is singing / shout
10. Golf is my favourite sport. I _____ it at my local golf club but today I can't because I _____ .
- a) play / work b) am playing / work
c) play / am working d) am playing / am working
11. Harry _____ in a factory but this afternoon he _____ football.
- a) works / plays b) is working / plays
c) works / is playing d) is working / is playing
12. Simon _____ golf really well today but he usually _____ badly.
- a) plays / plays b) plays/ is playing
c) is playing/ plays d) is playing / is playing
13. Look at Elizabeth. She _____ in the corner, _____ to herself. I wonder what is wrong.
- a) stands / talks b) stands / talking
c) is standing / talks d) is standing / talking
14. Could you phone me back later? I _____ an interesting programme on television and I _____ to see the rest of it.
- a) watch / want b) am watching / want
c) watch / am wanting d) am watching / am wanting
15. John will be here soon. He _____ his lunch. He always _____ a long time to eat his lunch.
- a) has / takes b) has / is taking
c) is having / takes d) is having / is taking

16. Look at how fast John _____. I never _____ as fast as that, it's dangerous.

- a) drives / drive
- b) drives / am driving
- c) is driving / drive
- d) is driving / am driving

17. A: What _____ ? B: I _____ my homework.

- a) do you do / do
- b) do you do / am doing
- c) are you doing / do
- d) are you doing / am doing

18. I often _____ to bed late but I never _____ before 8.00.

- a) go / get up
- b) go / am getting up
- c) am going / get up
- d) am going / am getting up

19. A: What's your job? B: I _____ in a car factory. What _____ ?

- a) work / do you do
- b) am working / do you do
- c) work / are you doing
- d) am working / are you doing

20. I _____ to watch the basketball on television. I _____ basketball.

- a) want / love
- b) am wanting / love
- c) want / am loving
- d) am wanting / am loving

Test 14

Simple Past or Past progressive

Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs.

1. A strong wind _____ when the plane _____.
(blow / land)
2. When she _____ tennis, it _____ to rain. (play / begin)
3. George _____ off the ladder while he _____
(fall / paint) the ceiling.
4. They _____ tea when the door bell _____. (have / ring)
5. He _____ a photo when I _____ the ducks. (take / feed)
6. They _____ football when the lights in the stadium
_____ (play / go) out.
7. While the police _____ to the house, the burglars _____
the paintings into their bags. (drive / put)
8. The baby _____ to cry when she _____ lunch.
(begin / prepare)
9. Although the pianist _____ wonderfully, a guest _____
asleep. (play / fall)
10. When they _____ through the shopping centre, he
_____ to buy her a ring. (walk / promise)
11. While she _____ up the clothes, her two
daughters _____ the dishes. (hang / wash)
12. I _____ a plate last night. I _____ the

dishes when it _____ out of my hand. (break / wash / slip)

13. When Mrs. Goly _____ the door, her children _____
their homework and her husband _____ the newspaper.
(open / do / read)

Test 15**Simple Future / Future Continuous**

A: Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs.

1.

Sandra: **Where is Tim going to meet us?**

Marcus: **He (wait) _____ for us when our train arrives. I am sure he (stand) _____ on the platform when we pull into the station.**

Sandra: **And then what?**

Marcus: **We (pick) _____ Michele up at work and go out to dinner.**

2.

Ted: **When we get to the party, Jerry (watch) _____ TV, Sam (make) _____ tea, Beth (do) _____ puzzles by herself, and Thad (complain) _____ about his day at work.**

Robin: **Maybe, this time they won't be doing the same things.**

Ted: **I am absolutely positive they (do) _____ the same things; they always do the same things.**

3.

Florence: **Oh, look at that mountain of dirty dishes! Who (wash) _____ all of those?**

Jack: **I promise I (do) _____ them when I get home from work.**

Florence: **Thanks.**

Jack: **When you get home this evening, that mountain will be gone and nice stacks of sparkling clean dishes (sit) _____ in the cabinets.**

4.

Doug: **If you need to contact me next week, I (stay) _____ at the Hoffman Hotel.**

Nancy: **I (call) _____ you if there are any problems.**

Doug: **This is the first time I have ever been away from the kids.**

Nancy: **Don't worry, they (be) _____ fine.**

5.

Samady: **Just think, next week at this time, I (lie) _____ on a northern beach in Gilan drinking tea and listening to sound of the waves and birds.**

Daraby: **While you are resting on the beach, I (stress) _____ out over this marketing project. How are you going to enjoy yourself knowing that I am working so hard?**

Samady: **I 'll manage somehow.**

Daraby: **You're terrible. Can't you take me with you?**

Samady: **No. But I (send) _____ you a postcard of a beautiful, white sand beach.**

Daraby: **Great, that (make) _____ me feel much better.**

B: Answer the questions following the sentences.

1.

Jane talks on the phone.**Bob has been talking on the phone for an hour.****Mary is talking on the phone.**

Who is not necessarily on the phone now? _____

2.

I'm going to make dinner for Frank.**I'm making dinner for Judy.****I'll make dinner for Mary.****I make dinner for Ted.****I will be making dinner for Tony.**

Who are you offering to make dinner for? _____

3.

Jane left when Tim arrived.**Bob left when Tim had arrived.****Tim arrived when Mary was leaving.****John had left when Tim arrived.****After Tim arrived, Frank left.**

Who did not run into Tim? _____ .

4.

Jane is talking in class.

Bob always talks in class.

Mary is always talking in class.

Whose action bothers you? _____

5.

Jane never left Jamestown.

Bob has never left Jamestown.

Who is still alive? _____

Test 16**Tenses**

1. I get up at 6.30 because I _____ my work at 7.30.
a) start b) sarterd c) have started d) will start
2. Oh, no! It _____ again. I've forgotten to take my umbrella.
How can I get home?
a) has rained b) rained c) is raining d) rains
3. Where does your friend _____ in the downtown or the countryside?
a) lived b) live c) living d) lives
4. John _____ the TV at the moment.
a) watches b) is watching c) has watched d) watched
5. My father _____ in a factory in Tehran now.
a) worked b) has worked c) works d) is working
6. I can come to the university by car because I _____ a car.
a) bought b) buy c) had bought d) have bought
7. How long _____ you _____ about this subject since you were 18?
a) do, study b) did, study c) had, studied d) have, studied
8. After doing my exercises, I _____ to the park with a bunch of friends yesterday.
a) had gone b) have gone c) went d) go
9. Tomorrow is my sister's birthday. I _____ her any present yet.
a) haven't bought b) hadn't bought
c) won't buy d) don't buy

10. The teacher _____ the grammar before he answers the students' questions.
a) is going to teach b) teaches
c) has taught d) had taught
11. It _____ very hard when our guests arrived.
a) snowed b) was snowing c) has snowed d) will snow
12. I _____ this bag for a very long time but it still looks quite new.
a) haven't had b) hadn't had c) have had d) had had
13. My little daughter usually _____ nothing when there are strangers present.
a) say b) says c) has said d) is saying
14. Now he _____ a book about Palestine. I don't suppose he will finish it.
a) has written b) wrote c) is writing d) writes
15. The minute we received his gift, we _____ him an SMS.
a) send b) will send c) have sent d) were sending
16. At 8 o'clock last night I _____ my dinner.
a) will eat b) am eating c) was eating d) eat
17. I feel very tired because I _____ for more than 6 hours.
a) am driving b) was driving c) have driven d) had driven
18. The guards quickly _____ the prisoner who tried to escape.
a) had caught b) caught c) catches d) has caught
19. My friend _____ his high school before he went to university.
a) will finish b) finishes c) has finished d) had finished
20. She _____ the office when her mobile rang.
a) leaves b) will leave c) has left d) was leaving

21. A: Most of the tables are empty.

B: Don't worry. The guests _____ soon.

- a) will arrive b) arrived c) had arrived d) have arrived

22. A: Do you know what kind of person he is?

B: Yes, We _____ each other since childhood.

- a) had known b) have known c) knew d) will know

23. I _____ a research on the effect of TV on children, but I don't still want to publish it.

- a) am doing b) have done c) had done d) was doing

24. Our team _____ every match so far this year, but we still have three more games to play.

- a) wins b) won c) has won d) had won

25. I went to bed soon because I _____ a lot.

- a) was working b) work c) have worked d) had worked

26. I _____ my teeth before I _____ to bed.

- a) had brushed, went b) brushed, had gone
c) have brushed, went d) brushed, have gone

27. Our teacher got tired because he _____ about an hour.

- a) had spoken b) has spoken c) is speaking d) speaks

28. I haven't met him for ages, but his mother _____ him sometimes.

- a) still sees b) has still seen c) still saw d) had still seen

29. I _____ all my homework and now I am completely free until tomorrow.

- a) had done b) have done c) am doing d) will do

30. As you go out, make sure that the fire in the kitchen _____.

- a) isn't burning b) has burned
c) doesn't burn d) didn't burn

31. _____ at higher temperature than water?
a) Have milk boiled b) Had milk boiled
c) Is milk boiling d) Does milk boil
32. I _____ English from 1366 to 1386.
a) will teach b) am teaching c) have taught d) taught
33. Look! It's 8 o'clock. We _____ the train.
a) will already miss b) should already miss
c) have already missed d) had already missed
34. While you _____ to me on the phone, somebody broke one of the windows.
a) are talking b) were talking c) have talked d) had talked
35. Before the teacher gave a test, he _____ all the exercises in the class.
a) has done b) had done c) does d) should do
36. When the earthquake occurred, we _____ TV.
a) were watching b) watched
c) have watched d) will watched
37. I _____ washing the dishes when the film began.
a) had finished b) have finished c) will finish d) finish
38. Before I ate my lunch, I _____ my prayers.
a) say b) had said c) will say d) have said
39. While I _____ the road I noticed a car coming toward me very fast.
a) was crossing b) have crossed c) had crossed d) crossed
40. The children _____ to school on Saturdays. They stay at home and rest.
a) hadn't gone b) haven't gone c) don't go d) won't go
41. A: Has the new writer published his book?
B: No, not yet. But he's _____ it in near future.
a) publishes b) published c) will publish d) going to publish

42. I'm very hungry. I _____ nothing for 5 hours.
a) have eaten b) had eaten
c) am going to eat d) was eating
43. I _____ off the lights then I left home.
a) am going to turn b) turn
c) had turned d) turned
44. _____ your umbrella when it rains?
a) Did you take b) Do you take
c) Have you taken d) Had you taken
45. Good morning, Jo. What's that in your hand? _____ to work?
a) Were you going b) Are you going
c) Have you gone d) Did you go
46. John! What _____ when your sister cut her finger?
a) are you going to do b) had you done
c) were you doing d) have you done
47. One of the students left the class while the teacher _____ a sentence on the blackboard.
a) was writing b) has written
c) writes d) is going to write
48. A: Aren't you thirsty?
B: No. I _____ a whole glass of cool water.
a) had just drunk b) just drunk
c) will drink d) have just drunk
49. Everyone knows that the earth _____ around the sun.
a) moves b) moved c) will move d) has moved
50. We _____ in line before we went into our class.
a) had stayed b) have stayed
c) stay d) are going to stay

51. He hasn't played since he _____ the accident.
a) had b) has had c) has d) had had
52. I'll return the newspaper when I _____ through it.
a) will have looked b) looked
c) have looked d) look
53. I don't have a cent to give you. I _____ a new computer.
a) just buy b) had just bought
c) 've just bought d) soon will buy
54. It's all right, we _____ hurry. We have plenty of time.
a) mustn't b) shouldn't c) can't d) needn't
55. Maryam knows a lot about wolves, but she _____ a live one.
a) doesn't ever see b) hasn't ever seen
c) hasn't ever seen d) didn't ever see
56. You can't cross the road when the light _____ red.
a) 'll be b) was c) were d) is
57. Our neighbour is _____ to Ireland.
a) going travel b) going to travelling
c) go d) going to travel
58. Simon can't _____ to you now. He's busy.
a) talked b) to talk c) talking d) talk
59. I _____ my close friend since Christmas.
a) didn't see b) haven't seen c) don't see d) hasn't seen
60. While I _____ the dishes, I was listening to the news.
a) am washing b) was washing c) washed d) had washed

Test 17**Active & Passive**

1. All the cheese _____ just _____ by the birds.
a) has, eaten b) was, eaten c) has, been eaten d) had, eaten
2. That tower _____ by a famous architect.
a) was designing b) designed
c) has designed d) has been designed
3. The worker _____ how to operate the machine a month ago.
a) explains b) is explained
c) was explaining d) was explained
4. The salaries of the workers _____ next week.
a) will be paid b) will pay c) was paid d) paid
5. Wars usually _____ by those who think of just themselves.
a) have caused b) are causing c) are caused d) caused
6. In near future, candidates _____ after several interviews.
a) were selected b) selected c) will select d) will be selected
7. I think my car _____ yet.
a) was not repaired b) didn't repair
c) has not repaired d) has not been repaired
8. Our lunch _____ yet.
a) was not prepared b) didn't prepare
c) has not been prepared d) had not prepared
9. These buildings _____ next year.
a) will sell b) will be sold c) were sold d) sold
10. Our apartment _____ on Thursdays.
a) is cleaned b) is cleaning c) cleans d) has cleaned

11. The keys _____ in the room; we have to break the door.
a) leave b) are left c) were left d) have been left
12. The branches of the trees _____ before spring comes.
a) are cut b) were cut c) are cutting d) cut
13. The cows _____ after they fed their children.
a) milked b) were milked
c) had milked d) had been milked
14. The egg should _____ for five minutes.
a) boil b) be boiled c) be boiling d) boiling
15. I _____ on 20th Isfand 1345.
a) am born b) had born c) born d) was born
16. Finally, the thief _____ by the police. He couldn't escape.
a) will be caught b) will catch c) has been caught d) has caught
17. A new school _____ here by the government.
a) is building b) will build
c) is going to be built d) is going to build
18. All callings _____ by the doctor's secretary.
a) are answering b) answer c) answered d) are answered
19. All SMSs _____ by the manager before they were sent.
a) are checked b) were checked
c) should be checked d) should check
20. Before we arrived, all the clothes _____ .
a) had washed b) had been washed
c) have washed d) have been washed
21. English _____ all over the world nowadays.
a) is spoken b) spoke c) speaks d) was spoken
22. The money I had lent him _____ to me next month by his father.
a) is sent b) sends c) will be sent d) will send

23. Some pieces of banana _____ to Washoe as a reward yesterday.
a) gave b) were given c) had given d) were giving
24. Speaking in Persian _____ in English classes.
a) is forbidding b) forbids c) forbade d) is forbidden
25. Most of the exercises _____ since the beginning of the class.
a) had been done b) had done
c) have been done d) have done
26. All parcels _____ before the manager came.
a) had been sent b) had sent
c) have been sent d) have sent
27. The car you wanted to buy _____ just ten minutes ago.
a) was selling b) was sold c) sell d) have sold
28. Different kinds of food _____ by them last night.
a) have been served b) serve
c) were served d) had served
29. Who _____ in this office before you came?
a) has been employed b) employed
c) had employed d) had been employed
30. All of the rooms _____ this year before the new year begins.
a) should be painted b) should paint
c) had been painted d) had painted
31. The book you have written _____ next week.
a) is going to publish b) is going to be published
c) will publish d) was published
32. More houses _____ for the workers this year.
a) will build b) are going to build
c) should be built d) should build

33. Telephone _____ by Bell.
a) had invented b) will be invented
c) invented d) was invented
34. The grass _____ never _____ in the winter.
a) is, cut b) is, cutting c) has, been cut d) had, cut
35. His father _____ in the war.
a) killed b) was killed c) is killing d) will kill
36. Chopsticks _____ to eat macaroni.
a) are used b) have used c) use d) are using
37. The prisoners _____ to be shot.
a) have ordered b) were ordering c) were ordered d) ordered
38. This music _____ to be played on a piano.
a) has intended b) is intending c) intends d) is intended
39. He _____ the prisoners to be shot.
a) ordered b) was ordered c) is ordered d) be ordered
40. Some men _____ to dinner tonight. We have to buy some more fruits.
a) have invited b) have been invited
c) had been invited d) had invited
41. We should _____ children to be polite.
a) have been taught b) taught
c) teach d) be taught
42. The towels in the hotel _____ every day.
a) were washed b) wash c) are washed d) washed
43. My watch _____ without any problem since 15 years ago.
a) has worked b) has been worked
c) worked d) was worked

- 11. If you want me to, I _____ your TV now.**
a) will repair b) am repairing c) would repair d) repair
- 12. If the man told the truth, they _____ him.**
a) would forgive b) would have forgiven
c) forgave d) had forgiven
- 13. My brother wouldn't have joined the army if he _____ that they would send him to a distant island.**
a) knew b) had known
c) knows d) would have known
- 14. If you met him at this moment, you _____ him.**
a) won't recognize b) wouldn't recognize
c) didn't recognize d) hadn't recognized
- 15. I _____ you now if I could.**
a) had helped b) helped c) would help d) am helping
- 16. This flower will die unless it _____ everyday.**
a) will water b) will be watered
c) is watered d) waters
- 17. If this book _____ this month, it won't sell enough.**
a) will not be published b) will not publish
c) doesn't publish d) isn't published
- 18. If the boy _____, he would certainly drown.**
a) didn't save b) was not saved
c) wouldn't save d) wouldn't be saved
- 19. The children would have continued making noises if they _____.**
a) hadn't punished b) hadn't been punished
c) didn't punish d) weren't punished
- 20. If a child _____ that he or she is a fool, then the child will keep doing silly and foolish things.**
a) is always being told b) is always telling
c) was always being told d) was always telling

Test 19**Wish**

1. **The doctor isn't in his office. I wish he _____ there now.**
a) was b) is c) will be d) would be
2. **Nobody understands my language. I wish I _____ English too.**
a) had known b) knew c) know d) have known
3. **My brother has sent an SMS that he can't come tomorrow. I wish he _____ .**
a) can b) will c) could d) might
4. **The test our teacher gave us was difficult. We wish it _____ .**
a) wouldn't have been b) hasn't been
c) weren't d) hadn't been
5. **My friend was absent yesterday. I wish he _____ .**
a) had been b) hadn't been c) wasn't d) was
6. **None of my relatives lives in this city. I wish that they _____ .**
a) didn't live b) lived c) had lived d) hadn't lived
7. **I think we've got lost. I wish we _____ someone who could guide us through this forest.**
a) will have b) have c) had d) had had
8. **The little old man had nothing to eat. I wish he _____ .**
a) had b) has c) had had d) would have
9. **The weather scientists have predicted that it continues to rain till next week. I wish it _____ raining.**
a) will stop b) would stop c) stops d) might stop
10. **I know he won't tell us the truth. I wish he _____ .**
a) does b) doesn't c) would d) wouldn't

- 11. My father wishes me _____ a doctor.**
a) to become b) become c) became d) will become
- 12. When I was a child, I wished _____ an astronaut.**
a) will be b) to be c) be d) am
- 13. We wish we _____ our English teacher's advice last term.**
a) had taken b) took c) have taken d) take
- 14. I wish _____ a university student now.**
a) I am b) I had been c) to be d) I was
- 15. Who wishes _____ speak English now?**
a) could b) be able to c) to be able to d) can

Test 20**Causative**

1. My mother has the curtains _____ every six months.
a) wash b) to wash c) washing d) washed
2. My father gets his car _____ once a month.
a) checks b) checked c) to check d) checking
3. We have our clothes _____ after we wash them.
a) iron b) ironing c) ironed d) to iron
4. My car doesn't start. I should have a good mechanic _____ it.
a) repair b) to repair c) repairing d) repaired
5. My sister had a toothache. I had to get a dentist _____ her tooth.
a) pulls b) pulled c) pull d) to pull
6. My friend doesn't like to have a barber _____ his hair. His father does it.
a) cutting b) cuts c) cut d) to cut
7. My mother must get someone _____ care of her little son.
a) taken b) to take c) take d) takes
8. Mrs Henry usually has her husband _____ the rooms.
a) clean b) to clean c) cleaned d) cleans
9. I will get a house _____ for my daughter.
a) build b) to build c) built d) will be built
10. I'm not able to install computer programs. I usually _____.
a) get my friend to do b) do them myself
c) have them done myself d) get them done myself
11. We usually have our rooms _____ every year.
a) paint b) painted c) painting d) to paint

12. Have you _____ the man to fix your washing machine?
a) have b) get c) had d) got
13. I had _____ the boy polish my shoes before you called him.
a) have b) to get c) had d) got
14. When I _____ my coat ironed, it got lost.
a) had b) have c) get d) gotten
15. Have you ever _____ an expert check the engine of your car?
a) had b) got c) get d) have
16. I will make all my students _____ their English this term.
a) to improve b) improve c) improving d) improved
17. I don't let any students _____ the class after I.
a) enters b) to enter c) entered d) enter
18. Let the door _____. It's hot here.
a) opened b) be opened c) to open d) open
19. The teacher asks him _____ his assignment at home.
a) done b) does c) to do d) do
20. They were making the children _____ others' properties.
a) stealing b) stole c) steal d) to steal

Test 21**Gerund**

1. My son enjoys _____ scientific films very much.
a) to watch b) watch c) watches d) watching
2. If you keep _____ hard, you'll soon learn how to do it.
a) you try b) to try c) trying d) try
3. You should avoid _____ your mobile in the class.
a) answering b) to answering c) to answer d) answer
4. The little girls usually insist on _____ with a doll.
a) plays b) playing c) to play d) play
5. Does your teacher consider _____ with your homework?
a) to help b) help c) helping d) helps
6. Some students can't help _____ in the class.
a) not to laugh b) to laugh c) laugh d) laughing
7. Can you imagine _____ in the sky?
a) flying b) to fly c) fly d) to flying
8. The goal keeper missed _____ the ball from _____ into the goal.
a) stopping, going b) to stop, going
c) stopping, to go d) to stop, to go
9. As we were hungry, we stopped _____ some food.
a) eating b) to eat c) eat d) ate
10. Smoke has filled the room. Would you mind _____, please?
a) stop smoking b) stop to smoke
c) stopping to smoke d) stopping smoking
11. I'm interested in _____ English stories.
a) reads b) to read c) reading d) read

12. I had forgotten to inform him. As soon as I received the SMS, I remembered _____ him.
a) to call b) calling c) call d) called
13. I had been looking for my book. When my friend told me that he had borrowed it from me, I remembered _____ it to him.
a) giving b) to give c) give d) gave
14. I saw the man. He opened the door. I saw him _____ the door.
a) opened b) open c) opening d) to open
15. The children were playing in the park. Their grandfather watched them. The grandfather watched them _____ in the park.
a) played b) to play c) playing d) play
16. As soon as my mother smelt something _____, she ran into the kitchen.
a) burn b) burning c) burnt d) to burn
17. _____ grammar for two hours made them tired.
a) To studying b) Studies c) Studying d) Study
18. I feel something _____ up my leg.
a) crawl b) crawling c) to crawl d) crawled
19. The man was observed _____ the bank.
a) robbed b) robbing c) rob d) to rob
20. We _____ all these questions.
a) were made answer b) were made to answer
c) made answer d) made to answer
21. I used _____, but finally I stopped it
a) to smoking b) to smoke c) smoke d) smoking
22. In this region, children are used _____ out without hats and seldom feel cold.
a) to going b) to go c) go d) going

Test 22**Verb Forms A**

1. My father advises him _____ in the bank.
a) to work b) working c) works d) to working
2. Your brother tells me he _____ in a university.
a) to teach b) teach c) teaching d) teaches
3. I _____ at the corner last night when I heard the dog bark.
a) have stood b) was standing
c) stand d) would have stood
4. No one _____ in the accident if all the passengers had been wearing safety belts.
a) would have hurt b) would have been hurt
c) would hurt d) would be hurt
5. A: Why do your clothes smell of paint?
B: Because I _____ the rooms.
a) had just been painted b) have just been painted
c) had just painted d) have just painted
6. Finish _____ the dishes and then your mother _____ them.
a) washing, dry b) to wash, will dry
c) washing, will dry d) wash, dries
7. A new apartment _____ at the corner of the square.
a) has built b) builds c) is being built d) is building
8. Wake him up. He _____ for ten hours.
a) had slept b) has slept c) will sleep d) sleeps
9. The lemonade _____ much sooner than the water.
a) drank b) was drunk c) was drinking d) has drunk

10. When the teacher _____ the exam papers, he found that some students had cheated.

- a) was correcting b) was corrected
c) has corrected d) had been corrected

11. If the police hadn't found the missing bag, he _____ of stealing it.

- a) would have accused b) would have been accused
c) would accuse d) would be accused

12. After he _____ the letter, the soldier shot himself.

- a) is written b) writes
c) had written d) had been written

13. The engine that _____ in 1360 still works smoothly.

- a) has been bought b) has bought
c) bought d) was bought

14. Did you _____ the children _____ in yard yesterday?

- a) allow, to play b) allow, play
c) allowed, to play d) allowed, play

15. I have decided to _____ my students leave the class while I teach.

- a) allow b) permit c) let d) cause

16. The teacher _____ us do a research last term.

- a) forced b) made c) caused d) got

17. I wish he _____ learning English, but he doesn't.

- a) likes b) had liked c) like d) liked

18. Oliver Twist _____ by Charles Dickens.

- a) is written b) was written c) wrote d) had written

19. I saw your brother _____ to hospital after the accident.

- a) was taken b) taking c) being taken d) taken

20. The arrangements _____ without my permission before.

- a) were making b) make c) made d) were made

21. Did he have you _____ the letter last week?
a) to type b) type c) typed d) typing
22. My brother-in-law _____ not to smoke but he went on doing it.
a) had been told b) had told
c) has been told d) has told
23. I invited my friend to my birthday, but he refused to come. I wish he _____.
a) comes b) came c) had come d) would come
24. If I were you, I _____ him.
a) never invited b) had never invited
c) would never invite d) have never invited
25. While I _____ by the police, the real thief got away.
a) was being searched b) was searching
c) searched d) had searched
26. The parcels _____ as soon as possible. Don't worry.
a) deliver b) have delivered
c) will be delivered d) will deliver
27. The students are in the yard. Has their teacher _____ them _____ their class?
a) let, leave b) made, leave
c) allowed, to leave d) permitted, to leave
28. Haven't you decided _____ yet? It's harmful to your health.
a) stopping smoking b) to stop smoking
c) stop smoking d) to stop to smoke
29. The boss was very cruel to the children. He _____ them _____ his clothes.
a) got, to iron b) had, to iron
c) gets, to iron d) has, iron
30. If you see my friend, _____ hello to him for me.
a) says b) to say c) will say d) say

41. I might come to see you if I _____, _____ my homework.
- a) will finish, doing b) finish, doing
c) finished, to do d) would finish, to do
42. She's _____ the book several times.
- a) studied b) studying c) been studied d) being studied
43. Have you ever _____ to a foreign country?
- a) went b) been c) was d) go
44. I _____ my teeth before I _____ to bed.
- a) had brushed, went b) brushed, had gone
c) brushed, go d) had brushed, had gone
45. He _____ his assignment when he _____ to make tea.
- a) started to do, asked b) had started to do, asked
c) started doing, was asked d) has started doing, was asked

Test 23**Verb Forms B**

1. When I was studying my lessons, I saw a cat _____ my room.
a) entering b) entered c) to enter d) was entering
2. If your father lets you buy whatever you need, what _____ you buy?
a) do b) will c) did d) would
3. Ali's mother sometimes lets him _____ his friends to lunch.
a) inviting b) invites c) to invite d) invite
4. The puzzle was too confusing for the child to solve. If it _____ it.
a) is easier, he will solve
b) were easier, he would solve
c) was easier, he may solve
d) had been easier, he'd have solved
5. My father wasn't rich enough to buy me a bicycle when I was a child. I wish he _____.
a) was b) is c) had been d) has been
6. A: Did you have your car repaired?
B: Yes, I got a mechanic _____ it last night.
a) repair b) repairing c) repaired d) to repair
7. You will surely succeed if you do not lose your hope and keep on _____.
a) trying b) try c) to try d) tried
8. A: Please call John and tell him we can't go to visit him today.
B: But he _____ for us since this morning.
a) will wait b) has waited c) is waiting d) waits
9. We expected him _____ the truth but he didn't.
a) told b) tell c) to tell d) to telling

10. She hadn't left the city until we _____ her to do so.
a) will ask b) were asking c) had asked d) asked
11. A lecture _____ when I got there last night.
a) delivered b) delivers
c) was being delivered d) was delivering
12. The prize I _____ given made my family happy.
a) was b) am c) had d) have
13. It's time for me _____ now.
a) leave b) left c) to leave d) leaving
14. I wish I _____ informed about my mother's illness earlier.
a) had been b) was c) would be d) have been
15. A: I usually meet your old father in the park.
B: Yes, he enjoys _____ there.
a) walk b) walks c) to walk d) walking
16. The army officer ordered the soldiers _____ the enemies.
a) attacking b) attacked c) attack d) to attack
17. If you listen carefully, you'll hear the telephone _____ in the next room.
a) rings b) rung c) ringing d) to ring
18. Professor Smith refused to give a lecture because he _____ his note at home.
a) has left b) left c) had left d) was leaving
19. These pictures aren't beautiful. I wish I _____ them last night.
a) didn't take b) weren't taken
c) hadn't taken d) haven't taken
20. She _____ food every day when we were in England.
a) is cooking b) has cooked c) was cooking d) cooks

21. After he _____ our home, I went to bed.
a) would have left b) left
c) has left d) leaves
22. This patient _____ in the hospital since last night.
a) was waiting b) waited c) has waited d) had waited
23. The students _____ the lesson if the teacher explains it to them.
a) doesn't understand b) didn't understand
c) will understand d) would understand
24. We _____ the picture when she came in.
a) had hidden b) hide c) will hide d) have hidden
25. While they _____ the experiment, she came in.
a) would do b) were doing c) has done d) is doing
26. Three books _____ from the library since the beginning of this year.
a) lost b) have lost
c) have been lost d) had been lost
27. He says that it _____ going to rain.
a) is b) has been c) was d) will be
28. He asked her _____ the radio on.
a) don't turn b) not turn c) didn't turn d) not to turn
29. A baby _____ when it is hungry.
a) cries b) is crying c) has cried d) cry
30. I'll be ready before you _____ ten.
a) have count b) counted c) are counting d) count
31. He still _____ new books from the library every week.
a) has got b) gets c) get d) is getting
32. The war between Iran and Iraq _____ out in 1980.
a) was broken b) would break c) broke d) has broken

43. He refused _____ me the money I wanted.
a) to be given b) to give c) give d) giving
44. Why did he insist on _____ it by himself?
a) to do b) doing c) do d) being done
45. When I saw the gardener, he _____ down a tree.
a) was cutting b) is cutting c) has cut d) was being cut
46. He would _____ be so rude to his mother.
a) dare to never b) dare never to
c) never dare to d) never to dare
47. The farmer decided to plant some more seeds while it _____.
a) has still rained b) still rains
c) had still rained d) was still raining
48. Don't worry. All fees _____ on Thursday.
a) pay b) will pay
c) would be paid d) will be paid
49. The child got big cake _____ for her birthday.
a) to make b) make c) made d) to be made
50. _____ him study his lessons if he wants.
a) Let b) Allow c) Permit d) Leave

Test 24**Verb Forms C**

1. Do you hope _____ at the meeting on time?
a) arrive b) to arrive c) arriving d) to arriving
2. I've decided _____ the letter tomorrow.
a) to post b) post c) will post d) posting
3. Does your friend _____ to hand in her homework today?
a) plans b) to plan c) plan d) planning
4. Did he promise _____ your car tomorrow?
a) washing b) will wash c) washed d) to wash
5. Does he like _____ to speak English?
a) learns b) learn c) to learn d) learning
6. She's promised _____ rubbish there again.
a) doesn't put b) to not put c) not put d) not to put
7. The teacher wants us _____ our exercises at home.
a) to do b) do c) doing d) did
8. My friend told me _____ him next Monday.
a) will call b) call c) calling d) to call
9. I expect him _____ me an SMS as soon as he is informed.
a) send b) sent c) to send d) sends
10. Some students fear _____ in public.
a) speak b) to speak c) speaking d) speaks
11. The doctor advised my father _____ in bed.
a) to stay b) stays c) stay d) stayed
12. Haven't you started _____ the house?
a) painting b) paint c) painted d) paints

Test 25**Verb Forms D**

1. If those students _____ good marks, they will have to repeat the course. (*not receive*)
2. I'd never allow my children _____ like that. (*behave*)
3. He would never understand unless you _____ the situation. (*explain*)
4. The doctor let him _____ up after a week in bed. (*get*)
5. I _____ school as soon as I find a job. (*leave*)
6. The teacher _____ your exercises if you had brought them yesterday. (*correct*)
7. You can not see an image if it _____ on the blind spots of your eyes. (*fall*)
8. My suitcase is heavy. I must have it _____ for me. (*carry*)
9. Someone _____ the door bell for several minutes without any answer. (*ring*)
10. Professor Taban will finish the experiment soon unless he _____ problems with the laboratory equipment. (*have*)
11. Hossein wanted to make his brother _____ the work. (*do*)
12. I wish he _____ me the truth earlier. (*tell*)
13. My brother _____ to the dentist six times since last summer. (*go*)

14. If he took regular exercises, he _____ on so much weight.
(*not put*)
15. The walls of this room is so dirty. I am going to have them
_____. (*paint*)
16. A: Did you repair the tape recorder yourself?
B: No, I got a repairman _____ it. (*do*)
17. My father can't stop me _____ the football match on TV.
(*watch*)
18. In a shop it is important _____ customers. (*please*)
19. The mountain plants _____ by the farmers. They grow
naturally. (*not raise*)
20. A: Can you understand this lesson?
B: Yes, _____ it is easy for me. (*understand*)
21. A: What did the doctor order Mina to do?
B: He _____ her to drink a glass of milk everyday. (*order*)
22. A: Did you help your mother _____ the dishes? (*wash*)
B: No, they _____ before I arrived. (*wash*)
23. He won't call until I _____ him up. (*call*)
24. Although Maryam has been studying English all day, she
_____ able to speak English yet. (*not be*)
25. I'm sorry you can't meet the doctor today. He _____ the
hospital. (*leave*)
26. The man got out of the car, _____ round back and opened
the boot. (*walk*)

27. We went to John's house, but we were too late. He _____ out. We couldn't see him. (*go*)
28. We would have received the package earlier if it _____ by air mail. (*send*)
29. My shoes are not clean. I want _____ them polished. (*have*)
30. It has been quite dry this year. I wish it _____. (*rain*)
31. He is the best teacher I've ever seen. But, unfortunately he is used _____. (*smoke*) I wish he _____, _____. (*stop, smoke*)
32. When he comes to see us, he usually _____ something with him for us. (*bring*)
33. During the storm, several houses _____. (*destroy*)
34. Signatures _____ as one method of identification. (*use*)
35. Please shut the window. The rain _____ in now. (*come*)
36. Parviz had already finished his lunch when his friend _____. (*come*)
37. We accustomed _____ in the sea every day. (*swim*)
38. The police avoided _____ him _____. (*let, go*)
39. Since last week, he _____ twice _____ report. (*ask, prepare*)
40. I _____ my teeth after I eat my dinner. (*brush*)
41. I _____ do if he had insisted. (*have to*)

42. I wish you _____ down on this kind of work. (*look*)
43. They _____ because they had broken the table. (*punish*)
44. Can you imagine the city _____ by the enemy. (*destroy*)
45. The instructor let the books _____ during the exam. (*open*)
46. A: Why didn't you buy the car?
B: I wish I _____ it. I can't find any as good as it. (*buy*)
47. A: Don't you want to travel abroad?
B: If I _____ enough money, I _____ earlier.
(*have, go*)
48. A: I wonder how many men _____ to dinner. (*invite*) The food was finished. We had to order them to bring some from the restaurant again.
49. The children got tired because they _____ in the class for two hours. (*be*)
50. I have asked them _____ your parents _____ you _____ on a picnic with us. (*make, let, go*)

Test 26**Verb Forms E**

1. It isn't good for children _____ too many sweets.
a) eating b) eat c) eaten d) to eat
2. For some strange reason, I keep _____ today is Saturday.
a) am thinking b) thinking c) to think d) think
3. Looking at the car after the accident made him _____ that he was indeed lucky alive.
a) realize b) to realize c) realize d) realized
4. All of the members agreed _____ the emergency meeting.
a) attending b) attend c) to attend d) have attended
5. The customs officer made Sally _____ her case.
a) opening b) to open c) opened d) open
6. My father expects me _____ high marks in school.
a) getting b) to get c) gets d) get
7. I admit _____ a little nervous about the job interview.
a) being b) be c) to being d) to be
8. I appreciate your _____ the time to help me.
a) to take b) takes c) take d) taking
9. We considered _____ after work.
a) to go shop b) going shopping
c) going shop d) to go to shop
10. At dinner, she annoyed me by _____ between the courses.
a) smoke b) smokes c) smoking d) smoked
11. My lawyer advised me _____ anything further about the accident.
a) not saying b) not to say c) to not say d) not say

12. The bus driver was so tired of _____ the same route every day.
a) to drive b) being driven c) driving d) drive
13. Children shouldn't be allowed _____ violent programs on TV.
a) watching b) watch c) watched d) to watch
14. My cousins helped me _____ into my new apartment.
a) moves b) to move c) moving d) moved
15. Avoid _____ your house plants too much water.
a) being given b) to give c) give d) giving
16. Paul thinks I have a good voice and encourages me _____ singing lessons.
a) to take b) being taken c) take d) taking
17. Bad weather forced us _____ tennis earlier today.
a) to stop to play b) to stop playing
c) stop to play d) stop playing
18. I must drive more carefully. I can't risk _____ another speeding ticket.
a) getting b) to get c) am setting d) get
19. My mother asked me _____ up some eggs at the supermarket on my way home from school .
a) picked b) picking c) to pick d) pick
20. We spent all yesterday afternoon _____ soccer.
a) playing b) played c) to play d) play
21. The boys were too busy _____ out the garage, so I did it myself.
a) to help me cleaning b) to help me clean
c) help me clean d) help me to clean

22. My teachers would never permit students _____ the exams home.
a) take b) to be taken c) taking d) to take
23. Would you mind not _____ the radio until I finish with this phone call?
a) turning on b) to turn on c) being turned on d) to turn on
24. When I went to traffic court, the judge ordered me _____ a fine.
a) paying b) paid c) to pay d) pay
25. Janice misses _____ walk with her father in the evening because she has moved away from home now.
a) to take b) taking c) is taking d) takes
26. It is always interesting _____ people in airports while you're waiting for a flight.
a) observe b) to be observed
c) to observe d) have observed
27. I really dislike _____ any questions in class when I haven't prepared my lesson.
a) being asked to answer b) to ask to answer
c) asking to answer d) ask to answer
28. When I opened the door, I found Susan _____ on her bed crying.
a) lie b) is lying c) lying d) to lie
29. Annie denied _____ the brick through the window.
a) throw b) threw c) to throw d) throwing
30. I listened to the teacher _____ how _____ the math problem.
a) explain / to solve b) explaining / solving
c) to explain / to solve d) explained / solve
31. I'm hoping _____ the guide book before we get to Berlin.
a) be read b) reading c) read d) to read

32. _____ and action are two quite different things.
a) Being talked b) Talking c) Talk d) Talked
33. I have finally gathered enough information _____ writing my thesis.
a) began b) beginning c) to begin d) have begun
34. Let's hurry! We must finish _____ the office before 3:00 today.
a) painted b) painting c) to paint d) paint
35. Are you going to let me _____ that last piece of blueberry pie?
a) eating b) to eat c) eat d) be eaten

10. We'll see _____ stars that we'll be amazed.

- a) so beautiful
- b) too beautiful
- c) beautiful enough
- d) such beautiful

11. This bicycle is _____.

- a) simple enough for a child to fix
- b) simple enough for a child to fix it
- c) too simple for a child to fix
- d) too simple for a child to fix it

12. We will learn _____ to read more.

- a) such interesting information
- b) such interesting information that we will want
- c) enough interesting information that we will want
- d) so interesting information that we

13. The house burned down because the family waited _____, officials disclosed today.

- a) too long to call the fire department
- b) too long that they couldn't call the fire department
- c) so long that they could call the fire department
- d) so long to call the fire department

14. The hill is too high _____.

- a) that we can't climb
- b) that we can't climb it
- c) for us to climb it
- d) for us to climb

15. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?

- a) He is so injured that he can't speak to anybody.
- b) He is such a busy man that he can't speak to you.
- c) He knew enough English to make himself understood.
- d) The dress she bought was too small for her to wear it.

16. "Tom was too weak to move the piano." According to this sentence, Tom _____.

- a) was so strong that he could move the piano.
- b) was such a strong man that he could move the piano.
- c) was weak enough to move the piano.
- d) wasn't strong enough to move the piano.

c) We did too

d) so We did

Test 29

still, any more

Join the pairs of sentences using still or any more.

- 1. I was interested in doing researches. I am interested in doing researches.**
- 2. Scientists was searching for chemical basis of memory in the brain. They search for chemical basis of memory in the brain.**
- 3. I could swim very well when I was young. I can't swim very well now.**
- 4. Farmers raised tobacco in some parts of the country. Farmers raise tobacco in some parts of the country.**
- 5. Scientists didn't know exactly how the birds which migrate find their way. They don't know exactly how the birds which migrate find their way.**
- 6. My brother went climbing when he lived in the north. He doesn't go climbing now.**
- 7. I was studying grammar. I am studying grammar now.**
- 8. The children weren't following their father's advice before. They aren't following their father's advice now.**

Test 30**Relative Pronouns**

1. The cars _____ were fixed yesterday are over there.
a) which b) who c) whose d) whom
2. The lady _____ I waited for hasn't come in yet.
a) whose b) which c) whom d) what
3. The letter _____ he has written is in his room.
a) who b) whom c) which d) whose
4. The man over there _____ name I don't remember is an artist.
a) who b) whose c) whom d) that
5. The mechanic _____ is repairing the car is his friend.
a) whose b) whom c) who d) which
6. The man _____ telephoned you lives in this house.
a) whose b) whom c) who d) which
7. The boy _____ you were quarreling with is my cousin.
a) whose b) whom c) which d) what
8. The writer _____ has written this interesting story is very famous.
a) whose b) whom c) which d) who
9. The writer _____ works are always admired by people all over the world is William Shakespeare.
a) whose b) whom c) which d) who
10. The man _____ they employed is a foreigner.
a) whose b) which c) where d) whom

11. I don't like people _____ lose their tempers easily.
a) whom b) who c) whose d) which
12. The man _____ they have invited is an inventor.
a) whose b) whom c) which d) when
13. Amin _____ father works in this department store is in our class.
a) that b) which c) whose d) whom
14. The car _____ was taking us to the airport broke down.
a) which b) who c) whose d) whom
15. The ladder on _____ I was standing began to slip.
a) whose b) where c) which d) that
16. The children _____ papers have been corrected can leave the class.
a) who b) that c) what d) whose
17. Our new digital photo-print machine, the manual _____ is lost awaits to be set up properly.
a) of what b) by whom c) of which d) when
18. Mehdi, two of _____ brothers attend primary school, wishes to be a school principal after his graduation from university.
a) whom b) whose c) which d) who
19. Turkey, _____ connects Asia and Europe, plays a substantial role in intercontinental transportation.
a) where b) what c) which d) who
20. England's greatest playwright Shakespeare, one of _____ most read works is Hamlet, has the dominant role in literature.
a) whom b) which c) who d) whose

Test 31**Adjective Clauses**

1. I like the girl. She is beautiful. These sentences can be rewritten as:

- a) I like the girl she is beautiful. b) I like the girl who is beautiful.
c) I like the girl is beautiful. d) I like the girl whom is beautiful

2. I want to buy the car. It is expensive. =

- a) I want to buy the car that expensive
b) I want to buy the car which expensive
c) I want to buy the car which is expensive
d) I want to buy the car is expensive

3. She talked to the boy. His father is rich. She talked to the boy _____ father is rich.

- a) who his b) that his c) whose d) his

4. The man who was driving the car was my father. This sentence can be reduced as: The man _____ the car was my father.

- a) was driving b) drives c) who driving d) driving

5. The letter that was typed was full of mistakes. This can be rewritten as: the letter _____ was full of mistakes

- a) typing b) which typed c) typed d) was typed

6. Anyone who wants to come with us is welcome. This sentence can be reduced as: Anyone _____ to come with us is welcome

- a) wanting b) who wanting c) wants d) wanted

7. You can find the meaning of a word and also other words _____ to it.

- a) that related b) related c) that are relate d) relate

8. The word contains the sound _____ by the symbol.

- a) that is represented b) that represents

19. I read a newspaper article _____ the early history of our country.
a) was describing b) described
c) describing d) what described
20. The toys _____ here are beautiful.
a) making b) that make
c) which are made d) which made
21. The boy _____ in the accident was only 13 years old.
a) who killed b) that killing c) killing d) who was killed
22. The students _____ problems with their teachers should talk to the headmaster.
a) that has b) who are having
c) having d) which have
23. The car _____ there now is Mr Henry's.
a) servicing b) services c) being serviced d) serviced
24. The subject _____ in the meeting at the moment is very important.
a) discussed b) discussing c) being discussed d) to discuss
25. Only a few of the movies _____ at the Gray theater are suitable for children.
a) are shown b) which c) shown d) showing
26. The experiment _____ in the laboratory stuck in my mind.
a) explained b) explaining c) was explained d) to explain
27. The couple _____ in the house next door are both university professors.
a) lived b) who living c) which live d) living
28. I was awakened by the sound of laughter _____ from the room which was next to mine at the hotel.
a) coming b) come c) which comes d) came

29. The teachers _____ the meeting decided to leave immediately.
a) attended b) attend c) attending d) who attending
30. The children attended a special movie program _____ of Tom and Jerry.
a) consisting b) consisted c) which consist d) consists
31. Most of the automobiles _____ by American industry in the 1960s and 70s had some defect.
a) were produced b) produced
c) which producing d) producing
32. My favorite place in the world is a small city _____ on the southern of Brazil.
a) which located b) locating
c) is located d) located
33. Last Saturday, I attended a party _____ by one of my friends.
a) was given b) given c) giving d) which given
34. The bridge _____ two years ago is said to be unsafe.
a) was built b) built c) building d) has been built
35. The boy _____ in the accident was taken to hospital.
a) injuring b) injured c) being injured d) having injured
36. The boys _____ football are my friends.
a) play b) playing c) plays d) are playing
37. The picture _____ yesterday is over day.
a) was drawing b) were drawn
c) which was drawing d) drawn
38. Do you remember Fazel _____ into laughter thanks to a picture _____ to her.
a) who burst / which shown b) that bursting / what was shown
c) bursting / that was shown d) which was bursting / where shows

- 39. Ahmad has sent us the agreement _____ by our rivals.**
a) that signed b) signing c) signed d) that was signing
- 40. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?**
a) The cakes made here always smell good
b) The man standing over there is a pilot
c) I don't know the people living in this apartment
d) The building destroying last Sunday was very old
- 41. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?**
a) The car damaged in the accident had to be repaired
b) The man held a gun in his hand was a police officer
c) I asked them to help me find the money stolen from me
d) Remember to bring me the photographs taken last week
- 42. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?**
a) We bought a fish weighing three kilos
b) Do you know the man is talking to John?
c) He began to talk with the old man sitting on the park bench
d) The boy wearing a black jacket tried to cross the street
- 43. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?**
a) He's the boy injured in the accident
b) The woman talking to my mother was a teacher
c) The cars making in that factory are very expensive
d) It was one of the best movies shown on TV
- 44. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?**
a) The nurse looking after our father is very kind
b) All the rubbish floated in the sea is a real danger to our health
c) They live in a beautiful old house built 100 years ago
d) I'm sure I don't know the man coming toward us
- 45. Which sentence is wrong?**
a) Some of the people invited to the dinner can't come
b) She has a brother working in a bank in Tehran
c) Life must be very pleasant for people living in the countryside
d) I didn't talk to the man sitting next to me on the bus

10. We decided to take a long walk around the terminal _____ our flight was delayed.
a) even though b) whether c) since d) so that
11. I gave him my address _____ he could contact with me.
a) so as b) so that c) though d) while
12. Language and literature classes are easy and enjoyable for Alex, _____ math and science courses are difficult for him.
a) when b) though c) whereas d) so
13. A: How long has it been raining?
B: It's been raining _____ I got up this morning.
a) while b) when c) as d) since
14. The water in most rivers is unsafe to drink _____ pollution.
a) because of b) as c) because d) even though
15. John felt lonely sitting at home and watching TV, _____ all of his friends were having fun together.
a) though b) unless c) so d) whereas
16. Parviz continues to smoke, _____ he has been warned about the dangers of smoking by her doctor.
a) so that b) as c) when d) even though
17. Joan worked in a restaurant last summer _____ money for school expenses.
a) because to earn b) as she earned
c) so she earns d) so that she could earn
18. _____ he loves me, he never rings me up these days.
a) Although b) Whereas c) As d) Whether
19. _____ paper was first developed by ancient Chinese, its English name comes from the word '*papyrus*'.
a) Whether b) When c) Although d) As

20. **I have worked hard to help support my family ever _____ I was a child .**
a) when b) since c) as d) whereas
21. _____ **John has poor eyesight, he has sat in the front row.**
a) Whereas b) As c) Though d) Unless
22. **I have to go to the meeting _____ I want or not.**
a) because b) whether c) even though d) only if
23. **After dinner we drove to the top of a hill outside the city _____ watch the sunset.**
a) so as to b) in order c) so d) for
24. **Annie told the truth. _____, no one believed her.**
a) Although b) Whereas c) As d) However
25. _____ **I get angry and upset, I try to take ten deep breaths.**
a) Until b) When c) Whereas d) So
26. _____ **Arash is fat, his brother is thin.**
a) However b) Although c) While d) As
27. **Some fish can survive only in salt water, _____ other kinds can live only in fresh water.**
a) since b) although c) however d) whereas
28. _____ **I had nothing for lunch but an apple, I ate dinner early.**
a) Whether b) Although c) Just d) Since
29. **Some English words have the same pronunciation, _____ they are spelled differently, for example, dear and deer .**
a) unless b) since c) even though d) if
30. **Several people in the crowd became ill _____ the extreme heat.**
a) because of b) since c) when d) though

31. _____ a diamond is extremely hard, it can be used to cut glass.
a) While b) Although c) Because of d) Since
32. You should learn how to change a tire on your car _____ you can handle an emergency situation if necessary .
a) even though b) in order to c) so that d) so as
33. We really liked their new flat. It was lovely. It was very expensive, _____.
a) though b) although c) while d) since
34. _____ he had practiced for many hours, Hassan failed his driving test for the third time.
a) Even though b) Since c) So that d) However
35. Let's ask our teacher how to solve the problem _____ we can't agree on the answer.
a) because of b) since c) while d) so

Test 33

Adj. & Adv. Clauses

1. **Because he was tired, he scored poorly on the exam, _____ into the university.**
 - a) this will cause him not to be admitted
 - b) this is a fact which will cause him not to be admitted
 - c) a fact which will cause him not to be admitted
 - d) a fact which will cause him not to admit

2. **_____ the TOEFL with a score of 550, he will be admitted into the university.**
 - a) Now that he passes
 - b) That he has passed
 - c) Now, he has passed
 - d) Now that he has passed

3. **Since July 4th is a holiday, _____ have to go to work.**
 - a) so we do not
 - b) we do not
 - c) as a result, we do not
 - d) thus, we do not

4. **Yusuf went back to Saudi Arabia _____ to take care of some business in his company.**
 - a) and he needed
 - b) because he needed
 - c) which he needed
 - d) because he need

5. **_____, he will return back to the United States to study English.**
 - a) Had Yuusuf taken care of his business in Saudi Arabia
 - b) Now Yusuf has taken care of his business in Saudi Arabia
 - c) Now that Yusuf has taken care of his business in Saudi Arabia
 - d) Yousef has taken care of his business in Saudi Arabia but

6. **_____ have to work today, we should go to Laguna Beach.**
 - a) For we do not
 - b) We do not
 - c) Since we do not
 - d) Since we do no

7. **Fabiana will not go to work today _____ a bit ill.**
a) , she is b) because she c) because she is d) which is she is
8. **_____, the temperature should begin dropping.**
a) Now that the sun setting b) Now that the sun set
c) The sun setting d) Now that the sun has set
9. **_____ is important since most professional jobs require writing skills.**
a) Learn how to write b) Learning how write
c) Learning how to write d) Learning how to write it is
10. **_____, the research paper is beneficial to students since it requires them to critically think, read, and write about a specific body of knowledge in which they have an interest.**
a) A requirement at most universities
b) It is a requirement at most universities
c) A requirement at most universities it is
d) Requirement at most universities
11. **_____ over, I am ready to enter the job market, so I will begin to send out my résumé to prospective employers.**
a) Now that my universities studies have been
b) Now, that my universities studies are
c) Now that my universities studies are
d) My universities studies are
12. **Waldo, _____, has learned a great deal of English since he came to the U.S.**
a) he is a practicing lawyer from Chile
b) who a practicing lawyer is from Chile
c) a practicing lawyer from Chile
d) a practicing lawyer from Chile who

13. **Because of the extreme fatigue _____ a marathon, most runners must train for several months before they are sufficiently conditioned.**
- which involved in running
 - involving in running
 - involved in running
 - involved in run
14. **_____ fifty-five miles per week for ten consecutive weeks, you are ready to run a marathon.**
- You have trained at a rate of
 - Now that you have trained at a rate of
 - Now that you have trained at a rate of so
 - Now that you train at a rate
15. **He hasn't lifted any weights _____ his right arm.**
- since he injures
 - since he injured
 - since he injure
 - , he injured
16. **_____ any fish yet, she is going to change the bait she is using.**
- Because Jane has caught
 - Jane has not caught
 - Because Jane has not caught
 - Because Jane had not caught
17. **Alfredo, _____ high academic aspirations, cannot pay his tuition now that his father is unemployed.**
- has
 - who he has
 - who has
 - have had
18. **_____ Asian economic crisis, it has been very hard for Ali and his family to pay their bills.**
- The
 - Because the
 - Since the
 - Since
19. **Halle Berry faces legal problems because she was _____ information with the injured driver.**
- involved in a car accident and left the scene without exchange
 - involved in a car accident and leaves the scene without exchanging
 - involved in a car accident and left the scene without exchanging
 - involve in a car accident and left the scene without exchanging

- 20. Now that India is approaching one billion people, it will soon surpass China as the world's most populated country, _____.**
- a) a fact which has alarmed geographers and environmentalists like
 - b) this is a fact which has alarmed geographers and environmentalists alike
 - c) which a fact which has alarmed geographers and environmentalists alike
 - d) a fact which has alarmed geographers and environmentalists alike

Appendix I

Prefixes, Suffixes, Roots

Prefixes

Prefix	Area of meaning	Example
ab-	not	abnormal
ante-	before	ante-room, antecedent
anti-	against, opposite	anti-lock, antibiotic
bi-	two, twice	bilingual
com-, con-, co-	with, together	compose, compress, conjoin, cooperate
de-	down, reversing	decrease, deport
dis-	not, negative	disagree
en-	make, make into	encourage
ex-, e-	out, from, without	exhale, eject
for(e)-	before, in advance	forecast, foretell, forward
il-	not, negative	illegal
im-	not, negative	impossible
in-	not, negative	independent,
inter-	between, among	international
ir-	not, negative	irregular
macro-	large	macroeconomics
micro-	small	microcomputer
mis-	wrong	misplace
mono-	one, alone	monolingual
out-	do more than	outlive her husband
over-	too much	oversize.
post-	behind, after	postmodern

pre-, prim-	before, first	pre-university
Prefix	Area of meaning	Example
pro-	in favour of, supporting, in advance	protect, propose
re-	do again	redo
sub-	below, less than	subculture, suppress,
tri-	three, having three	triangle
trans-	across, into another place	transport, translate
un-	not, negative	unfortunate
under-	not enough	undercooked rice
uni-	one, having one	uniform, united
ultra-	extremely, beyond	ultrasound

Suffixes

Noun Makers	Area of meaning	Example
-ance, -ence	state, condition	difference, guidance
-ation, -tion, -sion, -ion	the action or process of	information, invention, discussion
-dom	state, condition	kingdom
-ee	receiver of an action	employee
-er, -or	the one who ...	employer, operator
-ism, -ist	action or practice	realism
-ist	a person who is skilled in an area	psychologist
-ment	The action or condition of	development
-ness	state, condition	carefulness
-ship	condition, skill	relationship
-ty	a state or quality	ability

Adj. Makers	Area of meaning	Example
-able, ible	capable of being	comfortable, possible
-ent	Adj. maker	different
-ese	nationality, language	Japanese
-ful	full of	helpful
-ic, -ical	pertaining to, of	economic, psychological
-ive	adjective	expensive, active
-ious, -ous	full of	dangerous, famous
-ish	like, belonging to	foolish, childish
-less	without	motionless
-y	the existence or condition of	windy, watery

Verb Makers	Area of meaning	Example
-en	make, cause to be	shorten
-fy	make, cause to be	exemplify, notify
-ize, -ise	make like, affect with	emphasize, realize

Adverb Makers	Area of meaning	Example
-ly	in the manner of	quickly, rapidly
-ward	towards a place	backward

Roots

Root	Area of meaning	Example
anthro	man, mankind	anthropology
auto	self	autobiography, automatic
bibl	book	bibliophile
chron	time	chronometer
cosm	world	cosmic
cycl	wheel, circle	cyclone
dic, dict	say, speak	dictate, dictator, predict
duc, duct	lead	conduct, product,
fac, fact, fect	do, make	factory
form	form, shape	formless, inform, reform
fort	strong	fortitude
geo	earth	geography, geometry
gram, graph	write, writing	program, grammar,
hetero	other, different	heterogeneous
homo	same	homograph
log, logy	study, word, speech	psychology, geology
man, manu	hand	manufacture, manuscript
mater, matri	mother	material, matriarch
medi	middle	mediate
mit, miss	send	permit, missionary
multi	many	multicultural place
nomen, nym	name	nomenclature, nominate, synonym

omni	all	omnivore, omniscient
Root	Area of meaning	Example
pan	all, entire	panorama
pater, patri	father	paternal, patrimony
pathy	feeling, suffering	sympathy
philo, phil	loving	philosophy
phon	sound	phone booth, phone box
port	carry	import, export
scrib, script	write	describe, prescribe, transcript
sequ, secut	follow	sequence, prosecute
soph	wisdom, wise	sophisticated
tax, tact	arrange, order	syntax, syntactic
tele	far, distant	telecommunication, television
tempor	time	temporary
tract	draw, pull	subtract, distract, contract, tractor
vene, vent	come, go	prevent, convene
vert, vers	turn	vertigo, versus, divert, reverse
voc, vok	call	voice, vocal, invoke, provoke
volve, volu	roll, turn	revolve, revolution

Appendix II

Irregular Verbs

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
be بودن، شدن	was / were	been
bear بدنيا آوردن، تحمل کردن	bore	born
beat زدن	beat	beaten
become شدن	became	become
begin شروع کردن، شروع شدن	began	begun
bend خم شدن	bent	bent
bet شرط بستن	bet	bet
bind بستن، گره زدن	bound	bound
bite گاز گرفتن	bit	bitten
bleed خون ریزی کردن	bled	bled
blow وزیدن، دمیدن	blew	blown
break شکستن	broke	broken
bring آوردن	brought	brought
broadcast پخش کردن	broadcast	broadcast
build ساختن	built	built
burn سوزاندن، سوختن	burnt	burnt
burst ترکیدن	burst	burst
buy خریدن	bought	bought
catch گرفتن، دستگیر کردن	caught	caught
choose انتخاب کردن	chose	chosen
cling با صدای جرننگ چسبیدن	clung	clung

come آمدن	came	come
<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
cost ارزیدن	cost	cost
creep خزیدن	crept	crept
cut بریدن	cut	cut
deal سرو کار داشتن	dealt	dealt
dig کنندن، حفر کردن	dug	dug
do انجام دادن	did	done
draw ترسیم کردن، کشیدن	drew	drawn
dream خواب دیدن	dreamt	dreamt
drink نوشیدن	drank	drunk
drive راندن	drove	driven
eat خوردن	ate	eaten
fall افتادن	fell	fallen
feed غذا دادن	fed	fed
feel احساس کردن	felt	felt
fight مبارزه کردن، جنگیدن	fought	fought
find پیدا کردن، دیدن	found	found
flee در رفتن، گریختن	fled	fled
fling پرت کردن، انداختن	flung	flung
fly پرواز کردن	flew	flown
forbid ممنوع کردن	forbade	forbidden
forget فراموش کردن	forgot	forgetten
forgive بخشیدن، عفو کردن	forgave	forgiven
freeze منجمد شدن، یخ زدن	froze	frozen
get شدن، بدست آوردن، خریدن	got	got / gotten

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
give دادن	gave	given
go رفتن	went	gone
grind آسیاب کردن	ground	ground
grow رشد کردن، پرورش دادن	grew	grown
hang آویختن	hung / hanged	hung / hanged
have داشتن، خوردن	had	had
hear شنیدن	heard	heard
hide پنهان کردن	hid	hidden
hit برخورد کردن، زدن	hit	hit
hold نگهداشتن، برگزار کردن	held	held
hurt صدمه زدن	hurt	hurt
keep نگهداشتن، ادامه دادن	kept	kept
kneel زانو زدن	knelt / kneeled	knelt / kneeled
know دانستن، شناختن	knew	known
lay قرار دادن	laid	laid
lead هدایت کردن، راهنمایی کردن	led	led
leap جستن، خیز زدن، پریدن	leapt / leaped	leapt / leaped
learn یاد گرفتن	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
leave ترک کردن، رفتن، قرار دادن	left	left
lend قرض دادن	lent	lent
let اجازه دادن	let	let
lie دروغ گفتن، دراز کشیدن	lay	lain
light روشن کردن	lit / lighted	lit / lighted
lose گم کردن باختن	lost	lost
make ساختن، باعث شدن	made	made
mean معنی دادن	meant	meant

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
meet ملاقات کردن	met	met
mislead گم راه کردن، به اشتباه انداختن	misled	misled
mistake اشتباه کردن	mistook	mistaken
misunderstand درست نفهمیدن	misunderstood	misunderstood
mow علف چیدن، چمن زدن	mowed	mown
pay پرداختن	paid	paid
prove ثابت کردن	proved	proved / proven
put قرار دادن	put	put
read خواندن	read	read
ride سوار شدن	rode	riden
ring تلفن کردن، زنگ زدن	rang	rung
rise بالا آمدن، طلوع کردن	rose	risen
run دویدن	ran	run
saw اره کردن	sawed	sawn
say گفتن	said	said
see دیدن، متوجه شدن	saw	seen
seek جستجو کردن	sought	sought
sell فروختن، به فروش رفتن	sold	sold
send فرستادن	sent	sent
set چیدن، غروب کردن	set	set
sew خیاطی کردن	sewed	sewn / sewed
shake تکان دادن، لرزاندن	shook	shaken
shed انداختن	shed	shed
shine درخشیدن	shone	shone
shoot شلیک کردن	shot	shot
show نشان دادن	showed	shown / showed

shrink عقب نشینی کردن، بزمیدن کردن shrank shrunk

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
shut بستن	shut	shut
sing آواز خواندن	sang	sung
sink فرو رفتن در یک مایع مانند آب	sank	sunk
sit نشستن	sat	sat
sleep خوابیدن	slept	slept
slide سر خوردن	slid	slid
sling با سنگ انداز پرت کردن	slung	slung
slit شکافتن	slit	slit
smell بو داشتن ، بو کردن	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled
sow بذر پاشیدن	sowed	sown / sowed
speak صحبت کردن	spoke	spoken
speed با سرعت رفتن	sped / speeded	sped / speeded
spell هجی کردن	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled
spend خرج کردن	spent	spent
spill ریختن	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled
spin چرخیدن	spun	spun
spit تف انداختن	spat	spat
split بریدن، قطع کردن	split	split
spoil فاسد شدن	spoil / spoiled	spoil / spoiled
spread پخش کردن	spread	spread
spring پریدن	sprang	sprung
stand ایستادن	stood	stood
steal دزدیدن	stole	stolen
stick چسبیدن	stuck	stuck

sting نیش زدن	stung	stung
stink متعفن شدن، بوی بد داشتن	stank	stunk
<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
stride با گام های بلند رفتن	strode	stridden
strike برخورد کردن	struck	struck / stricken
swear سوگند خوردن	swore	sworn
sweep جارو زدن	swept	swept
swell تاول زدن	swelled	swollen / swelled
swim شنا کردن	swam	swum
take بردن، گرفتن	took	taken
teach تدریس دادن	taught	taught
tear پاره کردن	tore	torn
tell گفتن به	told	told
think فکر کردن	thought	thought
throw پرتاب کردن	threw	thrown
thrust به زور انداختن	thrust	thrust
tread لگد کردن	trod	trodden
understand فهمیدن	understood	understood
upset مضطرب کردن	upset	upset
wake بیدار شدن	woke	waken
wear پوشیدن	wore	worn
weave بافتن	wove	woven
weep گریه کردن	wept	wept
win برنده شدن، پیروز شدن	won	won
wind کوب کردن، پیچیدن	wound	wound
wring چلانیدن، فشردن	wrung	wrung
write نوشتن	wrote	written

اشکال فعل در زمانهای مختلف

مصدر	گذشته ی کامل	گذشته	حال کامل	حال	آینده
wash, go, have, be	had { washed, gone, had, been	washed, went, had,	have/ has { washed, gone, had,	wash (es), go (es) have / has,	will { wash, go, have, be
be washing, be going, be having, be being	had been { washing, going, having, being	was / were { washing going, having, being	have been/ has been { washing, going, having, being	am/ is/ are { washing going, having, being	will be { washing going, having, being

قیدهای زمان که می توانند تغییر کنند عبارتند از:

<i>The time reported</i>	<i>The day after</i>
<u><i>Past:</i></u> yesterday the day before yesterday last night / week, ... a week,... ago	the day before yesterday two days before the previous night / week, (the night /week, ... before) a week,... ago(a week,... before /the previous week if reported the week after)
<u><i>Present:</i></u> everyday today tonight this week(month, ...) now	everyday yesterday last night this week (last week if reported the week after) then
<u><i>Future:</i></u> tomorrow the day after tomorrow next week(year, ...) in future	today tomorrow next week (this week if reported the week after) in future

قیدهای زمان که می توانند تغییر کنند عبارتند از:

<i>The time reported</i>	<i>Some time later</i>
<u>Past:</u> yesterday the day before yesterday last night / week, ... a week,... ago	the day after the day after the previous night / week(the night/ week, before) a week,... before /the previous week
<u>Present:</u> everyday today tonight this week(month, ...) now	everyday the day after the previous night(the night before) that week then
<u>Future:</u> tomorrow the day after tomorrow next week(year, ...) in future	that day the following day (the day after) the following week (the day week) in future

قیدهای مربوط به زمانهای مختلف

زمان نوع	گذشته	حال	آینده
ساده	yesterday, last..., before, ...ago, previously	every..., always, usually, often, sometimes	tomorrow, next... , in future
استمراری	While + گذشته ی ساده، گذشته ی استمراری + When + گذشته ی ساده، گذشته ی استمراری +	now, at the present, right now, at this time, for the time being, just now	tomorrow/ next... at this time
کامل	After + گذشته ی ساده، گذشته ی کامل + before + گذشته ی ساده + گذشته ی کامل	since (از گذشته تا کنون), for (تا... است که), just (تازه), already, so far, till now	by tomorrow, by next ...

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چاپ و صحافی: اهورا

Appendix I

Prefixes, Suffixes, Roots

Prefixes

Prefix	Area of meaning	Example
ab-	not	abnormal
ante-	before	ante-room, antecedent
anti-	against, opposite	anti-lock, antibiotic
bi-	two, twice	bilingual
com-, con-, co-	with, together	compose, compress, conjoin, cooperate
de-	down, reversing	decrease, deport
dis-	not, negative	disagree
en-	make, make into	encourage
ex-, e-	out, from, without	exhale, eject
for(e)-	before, in advance	forecast, foretell, forward
il-	not, negative	illegal
im-	not, negative	impossible
in-	not, negative	independent,
inter-	between, among	international
ir-	not, negative	irregular
macro-	large	macroeconomics
micro-	small	microcomputer
mis-	wrong	misplace
mono-	one, alone	monolingual
out-	do more than	outlive her husband
over-	too much	oversize.
post-	behind, after	postmodern
pre-, prim-	before, first	pre-university

Prefix	Area of meaning	Example
pro-	in favour of, supporting, in advance	protect, propose
re-	do again	redo
sub-	below, less than	subculture, suppress,
tri-	three, having three	triangle
trans-	across, into another place	transport, translate
un-	not, negative	unfortunate
under-	not enough	undercooked rice
uni-	one, having one	uniform, united
ultra-	extremely, beyond	ultrasound

Suffixes

Noun Makers	Area of meaning	Example
-ance, -ence	state, condition	difference, guidance
-ation, -tion, -sion, -ion	the action or process of	information, invention, discussion
-dom	state, condition	kingdom
-ee	receiver of an action	employee
-er, -or	the one who ...	employer, operator
-ism, -ist	action or practice	realism
-ist	a person who is skilled in an area	psychologist
-ment	The action or condition of	development
-ness	state, condition	carefulness
-ship	condition, skill	relationship
-ty	a state or quality	ability

Adj. Makers	Area of meaning	Example
-able, ible	capable of being	comfortable, possible
-ent	Adj. maker	different
-ese	nationality, language	Japanese
-ful	full of	helpful
-ic, -ical	pertaining to, of	economic, psychological
-ive	adjective	expensive, active
-ious, -ous	full of	dangerous, famous
-ish	like, belonging to	foolish, childish
-less	without	motionless
-y	the existence or condition of	windy, watery

Verb Makers	Area of meaning	Example
-en	make, cause to be	shorten
-fy	make, cause to be	exemplify, notify
-ize, -ise	make like, affect with	emphasize, realize

Adverb Makers	Area of meaning	Example
-ly	in the manner of	quickly, rapidly
-ward	towards a place	backward

Roots

Root	Area of meaning	Example
anthro	man, mankind	anthropology
auto	self	autobiography, automatic
bibl	book	bibliophile
chron	time	chronometer
cosm	world	cosmic
cycl	wheel, circle	cyclone
dic, dict	say, speak	dictate, dictator, predict
duc, duct	lead	conduct, product,
fac, fact, fect	do, make	factory
form	form, shape	formless, inform, reform
fort	strong	fortitude
geo	earth	geography, geometry
gram, graph	write, writing	program, grammar,
hetero	other, different	heterogeneous
homo	same	homograph
log, logy	study, word, speech	psychology, geology
man, manu	hand	manufacture, manuscript
mater, matri	mother	material, matriarch
medi	middle	mediate
mit, miss	send	permit, missionary
multi	many	multicultural place
nomen, nym	name	nomenclature, nominate, synonym
omni	all	omnivore, omniscient

Root	Area of meaning	Example
pan	all, entire	panorama
pater, patri	father	paternal, patrimony
pathy	feeling, suffering	sympathy
philo, phil	loving	philosophy
phon	sound	phone booth, phone box
port	carry	import, export
scrib, script	write	describe, prescribe, transcript
sequ, secut	follow	sequence, prosecute
soph	wisdom, wise	sophisticated
tax, tact	arrange, order	syntax, syntactic
tele	far, distant	telecommunication, television
tempor	time	temporary
tract	draw, pull	subtract, distract, contract, tractor
vene, vent	come, go	prevent, convene
vert, vers	turn	vertigo, versus, divert, reverse
voc, vok	call	voice, vocal, invoke, provoke
volve, volu	roll, turn	revolve, revolution