

S.JALALI همایش زبان انگلیسی Part A Grammar ۲

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Tag Question دنباله سؤالی حتماً برای یک جمله خبری نوشته مے, شود. ۲. دنباله سؤالی بین ویرگول و علامت سؤال قرار می گیرد و شامل یک فعل کمکی و ضمیر فاعلی میباشد. ۳. اگر فعل کمکی داشته باشیم از قرینه همان استفاده می کنیم ولی اگر نداشته باشیم از خانواده do کمک می گیریم. ۴. خانواده have اگر قبل از pp باشند، فعل کمکی محسوب شده ولی اگر معنی داشتن، خوردن، مجبور بودن بدهند، فعل اصلی میباشند. ۵. اگر فاعل there باشد، در دنباله سؤالی نیز از there استفاده می کنیم. ج برای فاعل this و that از ضمیر it و برای فاعلهای these و those از ضمیر they استفاده می کنیم. ۷. برای فاعلهای شئی مبهم (everything – nothing – something و ...) از ضمیر it ولی برای فاعلهای انسانی مبهم every one – no one – someone) و ...) از ضمیر they استفاده می شود. ۸. برای جملات امری می توان از افعال ناقص استفاده کرد. (can't you – can you – wont you – will you و ...) ۹. برای جملات امری منفی حتماً از will you استفاده می کنیم. ۱۰. در جملات مرکب ملاک عمل جمله پایه و در جملات شرطی ملاک عمل قسمت جواب شرط می باشد. اگر در جمله کلمات منفی ساز داشته باشیم، نیاز به قرینه کردن فعل کمکی نیست. (no, none, never, nobody, nowhere, no one, nothing, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, few, little) ۱۲. دنباله سؤالی برای shall we ، let's میباشد ولی برای will you ، let us میباشد. ۱۳. دنباله سؤالی برای aren't I ، I am یا am I not می باشد. ۱۴. سؤال ضميمه used to، فعل كمكي didn't است. Sample Tests 🔍 1. My father has locked the door,? 1) didn't he 2) doesn't he 3) isn't he 4) hasn't he 2. They live near the lake,? 1) aren't they 2) don't they 3) do they 4) won't they 3. In fact, I'm in favor of this game,? 1) don't I 2) amn't I 3) won't I 4) aren't I

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4. She never watc	hes TV in the morning,?		
1) doesn't she	2) does she	3) don't she	4) did she
5. I think, this is y	our favorite book,?		
1) don't I	2) do you	3) isn't it	4) is it
6. It seems those a	are your belongings,?		
1) aren't those	2) isn't it	3) aren't they	4) doesn't it
7. As I told you th	ere is something wrong with the	computer,	?
1) doesn't it	2) didn't I	3) isn't there	4) isn't it
8. In my opinion 1	nothing will happen tomorrow,	?	
1) won't it	2) will it	3) won't they	4) will they
9. As far as I know	w nobody phoned yesterday,	?	
1) did it	2) didn't they	3) didn't it	4) did they
10. Somebody has	s ordered a coffee,?		
1) haven't they	2) hasn't it	3) didn't they	4) doesn't it
11. You were asle	ep when I came home,	?	
1) didn't you	2) aren't I	3) weren't you	4) didn't I
12. I think that it	is impossible,?		
1) don't I	2) isn't it	3) doesn't it	4) aren't I
13. I guess that he	e has a car,?		
1) amn't I	2) hasn't he	3) don't I	4) doesn't he
14. They have to s	solve the problem,?		
1) don't they	2) haven't they	3) do they	4) have they
15. If he knew the	e answer, he'd tell you,?		
1) hadn't he	2) wouldn't he	3) didn't he	4) don't he
16. Ali has a bad	cold,?		
1) doesn't he	2) hasn't he	3) isn't he	4) wasn't he

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17. We had break	kfast at 8,?		
1) did we	2) had we	3) didn't we	4) hadn't we
18. I thought that	t she'd told you what to buy,	?	
1) wouldn't she	2) didn't she	3) won't she	4) hadn't she
19. There'll be en	ough ice cream for everyone,	?	
1) won't it	2) doesn't it	3) won't there	4) will there
20. She used to be	e a good tennis player,	?	
1) didn't she	2) doesn't she	3) hadn't she	4) wasn't she
21. Turn on the r	adio,?		
1) can you	2) would you	3) won't you	4) will you
22. Be careful wh	en you cross the road,	?	
1) won't you	2) will you	3) can you	4) can't you
23. Have another	• cup of tea,?		
1) will you	2) won't you	3) can you	4) can't you
24. Let's go for a	swim,?		
1) do we	2) may us	3) shall we	4) can us
25. Let us go to tl	he Cinema,?		
1) shall we	2) will you	3) do we	4) can you
26. Few people k	new him,?		
1) didn't they	2) had they	3) did they	4) hadn't they
27. Don't wash th	ne car here,?		
1) can you	2) do you	3) are you	4) will you
28. Use your com	1mon sense,?		
1) don't you	2) can't you	3) won't you	4) weren't you
29. There were of	nly six people present,	?	
1) were they	2) do they	3) weren't there	4) weren't they
30. None of us kn	new the way,?		
1) did we	2) do us	3) had we	4) had us

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ساختار مجهول Passive Structure

A) قبل از جای خالی تست یک اسم یا ضمیر در نقش مفعولی داریم.

B) هر گزینهای که ساختار be + pp ندارد را حذف میکنیم.

C) از بین گزینههایی که ساختار be + pp دارند، زمان مناسب را انتخاب میکنیم.

ترجمه	ساختار	زمان
ساخته خواهد شد	(will/be going to) + be pp	آينده ساده :
ساخته میشود	(am - is - are) + pp	حال سادہ :
دارد ساخته می شود	(am – is - are) +being pp	حال استمراري :
ساخته شد	(was - were) + pp	ماضی سادہ :
داشت ساخته میشد	(was - were) + being pp	ماضی استمراری :
ساخته شده است (اند)	have/has + been + pp	ماضی نقلی :
ساخته شده بود (ند)	had + been + pp	ماضی بعید :
	be pp + ناقص	افعال ناقص :

ديده شده بود \rightarrow انجام شده است \rightarrow داره توليد مىشه \rightarrow بررسى خواهد شد \rightarrow دعوت شدند \rightarrow شسته مىشود \rightarrow بايد صحيح شود \rightarrow داشت ديده مىشد \rightarrow

شايد كنسل شود →

• برای قانون و عادت و موارد روتین از زمان حال ساده استفاده می شود. قیدهای حال ساده عبارتند از now – today – these days – nowadays – on Saturday – every (x)

. ئكات شرورى 📿

۲. برای عملی که در گذشته انجام شده و تمام شده است از ماضی ساده استفاده می کنیم. قیدهای ماضی ساده عبارتند از :

last - past - ago - yesterday - previous - former

۲۰ اگر عملی به تازگی انجام شده باشد یا عملی چند بار در گذشته رخ داده باشد یا اینکه اثر عمل یا خود عمل تا زمان حال ادامه داشته باشد از ماضی نقلی (حال کامل) استفاده می کنیم. قیدهای ماضی نقلی عبار تند از : just – ever – never – over – several times – since – for – during – yet – recently – lately – so far – already

۴. اگر دو عمل در گذشته داشته باشیم که یکی قبل از دیگری رخ داده باشد، از ماضی بعید (گذشته کامل) استفاده می کنیم. (در این حالت عمل نزدیکتر را با ماضی ساده و عمل دورتر را با ماضی بعید نشان میدهیم). قیدهای ماضی بعید عبارتند از :

when-because-after-before-by the time

۵. اگر هر دو جمله تست مربوط به زمان گذشته باشد، حالتهای زیر را خواهیم داشت :
 ۸. هر دو جمله ماضی ساده :

I went home, and I did my assignments.

B. هر دو جمله ماضي استمراري :

I was studying, and my father was watching TV.

C. یک جمله ماضی ساده و دیگری ماضی استمراری :

As I was cleaning my room, I found my lost bag.

D. یک جمله ماضی ساده و دیگری ماضی بعید :

When I got there, all the guests had gone.

معمولاً در تست ها در کنار ماضی ساده از ماضی بعید و در کنار حال ساده می توان از ماضی نقلی استفاده می کنیم.

The food tastes bad since it has been cooked a lot. The food tasted bad since it had been cooked a lot.

. This group of cher	Sa	imple Tests	
l. This group of cher	e		
	micals to be h	armful to our environment.	
1) is believed	2) has believed	3) are believed 4) have believed	
2- Actually we	with a vehicle to us	se while my car	
1) had provided - v	vas being repaired	2) were provided – was repaired	
3) had provided – was repaired		4) were provided - was being repaired	
3. In fact, Eiffel Tow	er for the wo	orld Exhibition in 1889.	
1) is built	2) has been built	3) had been built 4) was built	
4- She didn't know t	hat anyone	her and she didn't expect in daylight.	
1) was followed – 1	robbing	2) has followed – being robbed	
3) was following –	to rob	4) was following – to be robbed	
5. Don't make any d	ecisions before you	the matter.	
1) considered	2) were considered		
6- How many times .	since you	it last year?	
1) did your car rep		2) was your car repaired – have bought	
3) has your car bee	en repaired - bought	4) has your car repaired – have bought	
7. Before paper	, what material	writing?	
1) was invented – h	had used by	2) was invented – was used for	
3) has invented – h	as been used for	4) had invented – was used by	
8- Don't worry, you	plenty of time	e to decide.	
1) are going to give	en	2) will give	
3) are going be giv	ven ven	4) will be given	
9. Everyone wants of	thers to respect him. N	Nobody likes	
-	2) to be laughed at		
	, .		
•	white we		
 is damaged - cle damaged - clear 		2) got damaged – were cleaning 4) be damaged – were cleaning	

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• موصول (ضمير موصولي) : موصول معنى كه مىدهد و اسم قبل از خود را به جمله بعد از خود وصل مى كند.

ساحْتّار وصقّى _

whose : مالکیت
<i>when</i> : زمان
where : مکان
why : دليل

who : انسان (فاعل / مفعول) whom : انسان (مفعول) which : غیر انسان (فاعل / مفعول) that : مشترک (فاعل / مفعول)

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نكات موصول

۱. می توان بجای which یا that از what استفاده کرد.

The things that you told him made him hopeful. The dress which I bought her was very beautiful.

۲. بعد از موصول فاعلی از استفاده می شود ولی بعد از موصول مفعولی از استفاده می شود.

The man who talks loudly is my friend. The man whom you saw is so kind.

۳. تکرار اسم قبل از موصول به شکل ضمیر غلط است.

I like the gift which you gave it to me. I know the manager who he solved the problem.

۴. موصولهای مفعولی قابل حذف هستند.

The letter which you typed was full of mistakes. The people whom he invited to the party were all educated. ۵. برای موصولهای مفعولی می توان حرف اضافه را قبل یا بعد از موصول نوشت ولی برای موصولهای فاعلی باید

حرف اضافه بعد از ضمير موصولي قرار گيرد.

This is the book which I told you about. This is the book about which I told you. The man who is talking about the subject is very famous. We should solve the problems which belongs to the management.

۶. می توان بجای whose و where و when از ترکیب یک حرف اضافه با which استفاده کرد.

Can you give me the location of hospital in which you were born. I'd forgotten the time at which we had an appointment.

