Grammar for University Students
تقدیم به پدرم

کسی که نام و یادش همیشه در خاطر من تا ابد جاودا نخواهد بود.

روح صادق.

در نظرات معنی‌آمیز بجاورانم،

خواهند بود.

رو به صفت.
گرامر برای دانشجویان

مؤلف
محمد جواد انصاری

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مقدمه:

پادگیری یک زبان بدون فراگیری و درک مفاهیم دستور زبانی آن امری مشکل و حتا می‌توان گفت غیرممکن است. به عبارت دیگر، پادگیری دستور زبان، کلید راهیابی به زبان هدف می‌باشد. زبان انگلیسی نیز از این قاعده جدا نمی‌باشد. کتاب های فراوانی درباره دستور زبان و گرامر انگلیسی نوشته شده است که قابل تقدیر می‌باشد. اما هدف نویسندگه این کتاب چیز دیگری بوده است. نویسنده این کتاب بر این عقیده است که کتاب های فراوانی در این عرصه وجود دارد که نیازی به دوباره کاری نمی‌باشد. اما آن که مرا وا داشت که به این کار دست بزنم این بود که بتوانم نکته‌هایی را در این مجموعه گردآوری کنم که براى مترجمان و همه دانشجویان به ویژه دانشجویان رشته زبان انگلیسی که خواهان دانستن مطالب کاربردی زبان می‌باشند، مفید باشد. به همین دلیل از اطلاع کلام دوی کرد و نتها به اشاراتی بسنده نمودم که برای اهل فن، اشتری کافی است. البته، مطالب در عین اختصار، رسا می‌باشد. اما در عرض هر یک از مثال‌ها و جمله‌ها از ارائه شده در این کتاب، خود روش کننده بسیاری از ابهامات می‌باشد. به عنوان مثال، موارد زیر دقیقا مورد بحث و چالش قرار گرفته شده است:

1. تفاوت میان ساختار مطلق و معلق
2. انواع شرطی ها به شکل کامل مانند بحث در مورد شرطی صفر
3. بحث کامل زمانی
4. ارائه نکات کلیدی در میان مباحث اصلی

پس این کتاب به برای سطح مبتدی و متوسط بلکه برای سطح پیشرفته نوشته شده است تا بدن و سیله بهتری را در دانش زبانی را برای ورود به تحصیلات تکمیلی و کمک به مدارک پیشین انگلیسی به راه می‌آورد. نکته قابل ذکر این است، در برخی از کتاب هایی که برای گرامر نوشته شده است، دیده می‌شود که در همه موارد بلای لازم به نظر می‌رسد که این کار یک مکمل به پادگیری زبان نمی‌کند بلکه سطح علمی
کتاب را نیز پایین می آورد زیرا این کار سبب می شود که دانشجو از هدف کتاب که گرامر است غافل شده و بیشتر به وازگان پردازد که با هدف اولیه فاصله بیدا می کند. نکته یکی ذکر دیگر این است که بخش تمرینی در این کتاب لحاظ نشده است زیرا این امر نیاز به تلیف کتاب دیگری دارد و به نظر اینجانب پسندیده تر آن است که کتاب گرامر از تمرين جدا باشد تا بدين ترتيب دانشجویان بتوانند با تمرکز بهتری به فراگیری نکات زبانی پردازند.

در نگارش این کتاب، از کتاب ها، فرهنگ های لغت، تافل و دیگر منابع متعدد که در پایان فهرست آن ها آمده است، استفاده گردیده و بر این اساس سعی در جمع بندی نکته های گرامری و نگارشی نموده ام و همچنین با بهره گیری از اینترنت و سایت های آموزش زبان، سعی كرده ام تا مطالب جدیدتری را ارائه كنم.

در هر حال، این جای دخوای تمام و بی عبی بودن این کتاب را نمی كنم زیرا هر نویسندگی ای با هر مهارتی نمی تواند مجموعه کامل و مرجعی را بدون کاستی و نقیصان فراهم آورد. بدبخت این است که این ضعف به خاطر اشخاص نمی باشد بلکه نشان دهنده زایمان زبان و تغییر بذیری آن در گذر زمان می باشد. اما سعی بر این بوده است که در حد امکان کلیدی ترین نکته ها را جمع آوری کن و در اختیار دانش پژوهان زبان انگلیسی قرار دهم.

در پایان ذکر این نکته ضروری است که جمله هایی که در متن با ستاره (*) مشخص شدهاند، نشان دهنده ساختار اشتباه آنهاست که نباید به کار برده شوند.

محمد حجات انصاری
تبرک
1392
mohammadjavad57@gmail.com
mjairan@yahoo.com
Sentence

جمله عبارتی است مركب از واژه و فعل که گوینده برای بیان معنی و هدفی آن را به کار می‌برد. انواع جمله‌ها در زبان انگلیسی به ترتیب زیر می‌باشد.

Simple Sentence

الف) جمله ساده

این نوع جمله شامل فعل و خبر می‌باشد. به عبارت دیگر، یک جمله واره مستقل است. این نوع جمله به چهار دسته زیر تقسیم می‌شود:

1) خبری

She plays tennis every week.
They are beautiful girls.
She ate her dinner in that restaurant last night.

2) سوالی

How much money did Margaret need?
Did you read this book?
Whose car is that?

3) امری

Please bring me some tea.
Come here.
Go over there, please.

4) تعجبی

What delicious fruit is!
How many books this author has written!
How graceful she dances!
The brushes and paint were kept in a cabinet.
Space experts and geologists examined and analyzed the rocks of the moon.

**Compound Sentence**

The young man needs a car for his work; he is going to buy one right away.
The new student was very shy; the teacher called on him several times anyhow.
Mrs. Smith doesn't like her uncle; she won't invite him to her wedding.
The young man needs a car for his work; consequently, he is going to buy one right away.
The new student was very shy; however, the teacher called on him several times anyhow.
Mrs. Smith doesn't like her uncle; therefore, she won't invite him to her wedding.

**Complex Sentence**

I can see you when I finish my work.

While I was entering the building, I saw an old friend of mine.
Because she loved to draw, she decided to become a painter.

Children who are under twelve years must be accompanied by their parents.
The house which the Taylors live in is very old.
The company for which she works employs many people.

I would like to know where you were born.
I surprised how hot it was.
Her employer urged that she be more careful with her typing.
Compound-complex Sentence

All classes were cancelled because the weather was bad, and students were told to listen to the radio to find out when classes would begin again.

We had eaten all of the rolls and relishes and we were no longer hurry by the time the main dishes were served.

He graduated with Bachelor of Science Degree, when he had received career opportunities, to return for an advanced degree.
The house on the corner belongs to my uncle.

My husband sells expensive Chinese antiques.

My uncle sold that rich couple some expensive antiques.

The price of those antiques is very high.

My aunt is the richest woman in town.

I consider my niece a very fortunate woman.
جمله بستن اسم

برای جمله بستن اسم در زبان انگلیسی شیوه های مختلفی وجود دارد که باید آن ها را آموخت. این شیوه ها عبارتند از:

1) افزودن s به آخر واژه

books, nurses, teachers, pencils, lamps, tables

2) افزودن es به آخر واژه

اسم هایی که به s ختم می شوند

classes, churches, boxes, watches, dishes, buzzes, foxes, inches

اسم هایی که به y ختم می شوند به شرطی که قبل از آن حرف بی صدا قرار گرفته باشد، در این صورت y به i تبدیل می شود در صورتی که پیش از y حرف صدادار بباشد این قانون رعایت نمی شود.

lady/ladies       country/countries       boundary/boundaries
fly/flies          melody/melodies         monkey/monkys
day/days

3) تبدیل می شود

knife/knives       self/selves            half/halves

تکته(1): برخی از اسم ها وجود دارند که به دو شکل جمله بسته می شوند: اضافة ves کردن s یا تبدیل (f(e) به f(e))

scarf/scarfs; scarves       dwarf/ dwarfs; dwarves

تکته(2): به جمله این واژه ها دقت کنید.

staffs       beliefs       chiefs       cuffs

4) تغییر
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>man/men</td>
<td>foot/feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman/women</td>
<td>tooth/teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deer</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analysis</td>
<td>diagnoses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis/axes</td>
<td>crisis/crises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thesis/theses</td>
<td>parenthesis/parentheses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bacterium/bacteria</td>
<td>datum/data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>criterion/criteria</td>
<td>phenomenon/phenomena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alumnus/alumni</td>
<td>fungus/fungi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bacillus/bacilli</td>
<td>nucleus/nuclei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cactus/cacti</td>
<td>radius/radii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pianos</td>
<td>sopranos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negroes</td>
<td>heroes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cargos/cargoes</td>
<td>volcanos/volcanoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
He gets along well with all his daughters-in-law.

**Possession**

Japanese - اکثر میانگین‌هایی را یکی از راه‌ها استفاده از 'پا' می‌باشد. به طور معمول برای شناسدن مالکیت در جانداران از 'پا' و در غیر جانداران of استفاده می‌شود.

Mr. Jones's house has recently sold.

The doors of the car are not clean.

Mr. Jones's house

Johns'/Johns's house

Japan's industrialization

the company's new refinery

a day's journey

the earth's atmosphere

the ship’s crew

of

s/es نکته (3): برای جمع بستن اسم های مرکب در زبان انگلیسی، کافی است که را به واژه اصلی اضافه کرد.
استفاده کرد:

London's street / the street of London
Italy's climate / the climate of Italy
the school's main office / the main school of school

تکه(4): برای نشان دادن مالکیت در غیر انسان می تنوان از 8 استفاده کرد به شرح یا a bird's nest که معنای از آن استناد گردید. به عوان مثال، می تنوان عبارت را به کار برد زیرا به معنای می باشد و به کارگیری عبارت a bird has a nest در اینجا نادرست است. a nest of a bird

تکه(5): به نمونه های دیگر زیر دقت شود:

class

the Queen's arrival / the arrival of Queen
the plan's importance / the importance of the plan

تکه(6): برای نشان دادن مالکیت چیزی که در اختیار چند نفر می باشد که به صورت مشترک مالک آن می باشد. کافی است که 8 را به واره آخر اضافه کرد:

Martha and Dan's house

(خانه مارتا و دن)

اگر چند نفر به طور جدایگانه مالکیت چیزی را در اختیار داشته باشند، آن گاه برای نشان دادن مالکیت آن، به هر اسم پک 8 جدایگانه اضافه می شود:

The Smith's and the Jones's houses are for sales.

(خانه های خانواده اسمیت و جونز به فروش گذاشته شده است)

تکه(7): معمولا از 8 برای نشان دادن مالکیت در غیر جانداران استفاده نمی شود و ناچیزه که امکان دارد به جای بهره گیری از of از ساختار اسم مرکب استفاده می باشد.

the leg of the table the table-leg
Countable vs. Uncountable Nouns

An اًنّاى غیل لابل ُواكٍ كا ًوی تَاى روـ بٌت؛ ّویِِ ُىل هفلؿ ؿاكًاـ ٍ
فقل هفلؿ ًین با نى ّا بِ واك هی كٍـ. اًن ّای اًتنافیی فٌّیی فاعفی ٍ هاًٌـ ایاي ّاا
ام رولِ اًن ّای غیل لابل ُواكٍ
هی باٌُـ. بلای ایي گًَِ اًان ّاا ًیان ٓافت ّاای
٣وی ًاهقیٌی ٍرَـ ؿاكؿ وِ فباكتٌـ ام:
a little, little, some, a lot of, lots of, the number, much,
amount, more, a great deal
There is some water in this glass.
We need a little butter.
There is a lot of evidence against him.
He didn't have much fun at the movies.
He gave me a little advice about choosing a school.
He did the least amount of work of anyone in the class.
The number of unemployed is rising steadily.

The meteorologist wasn't able to give much information about the hurricane.

How much of the house do you want to paint this year?

He got a lot of men friends, but she doesn’t know many women.

You made too many mistake.

There was so much traffic in this region.

Much money has been spent on motorways.

Many books have been written about London.

- How much money have you got?  
- I’ve got plenty.

beauty, bravery, courage, democracy, labour, recreation, relaxation, work, heat, lightning, sunshine, thunder, goodness, honesty, justice, liberty, lick, peace, enjoyment, fun, happiness, laughter, love, kindness, advice, evidence, ignorance, information, intelligence, knowledge, news, propaganda, research, stupidity, darkness, electricity, warmth, physics, chemistry, French, English, comfort, rubbish, baggage, luggage, furniture, ability, patience, fear, bread, butter, cement, cheese, air, paper, coffee, cream, granite, gold, glass, fruit, food, cloth, salt, rice, rain, grass, ice, iron, meat, metal, ink, milk, mud, equipment, gum, chewing, chess, poetry, permission, work, travel, traffic, spaghetti, flour, dust, dirt, corn, rock, plastic, vinegar, wheat, soap, silk, wool, wood, wine, money, sugar, snow, water, soap, oil, oxygen, mud, tea, soup
اسم غیر قابل شمارش جمع

برخی از اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش به صورت جمع می‌باشند ولی در عین حال شکل مفرد ندارند وی معنای مفرد دارند مانند:

\[ \text{clothes, regards, thanks, police, groceries} \]

\[ \text{I bought the groceries.} \]
\[ \text{Many thanks for your help.} \]

\[ \text{She has always had a deep distrust of strangers.} \]
\[ \text{My parents wanted me to have a good education.} \]

\[ \text{bank, the BBC, chair, class, club, committee, family, firm,} \]
\[ \text{government, jury, ministry, school, public, party, orchestra,} \]
\[ \text{staff, team, people, group, generation, enemy, chorus,} \]
\[ \text{parliament, crew, audience, army, choir, majority} \]

\[ \text{This team is/are going to lose.} \]
\[ \text{The party begins/begin at 9 o'clock.} \]
\[ \text{The jury is one of the safeguards of our legal system.} \]
\[ \text{The jury have returned their verdict.} \]

\[ \text{pants, trousers, scissors, clippers, shears, binoculars, glasses,} \]

\[ \text{نکته(1): برعکس از اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش را می‌توان با} \]a(n)\[ \text{به کار برد در صورتی که معنایی شان محدود باشد. این نوع اسم‌ها معمولاً به احساسات و فعالیت‌های ذهنی اشاره دارند.} \]

\[ \text{نکته(2): بعضی از اسم‌ها باسته به شرایط و مفهوم جمله، می‌توانند هم با فعل مفرد و هم با فعل جمع به کار روند. اگر به گروه اشاره داشته باشند، فعل جمع و اگر به افراد گروه اشاره داشته باشند، فعل مفرد به کار می‌روند مانند:} \]

\[ \text{نکته(3): اسم‌هایی وجود دارند که به} \] S\[ \text{ختم می‌شوند ولی به یک چیز اشاره دارند. اما چون این شی از دو قسمت تشکیل یافته است، فعل جمع می‌گیرند.} \]
tweezers

The shears which she uses to cut hair are very sharp.

These scissors are very sharp.

*A scissors is very sharp.

A pair of glasses which I bought is dark.

German have beaten England.
Bخخش سه: فعل

Verb

فعل یکی از اصلی ترین اجزا در جمله می‌باشد و واژه‌ای است که بر انجام کاری دلالت دارد. فعل ها را می‌توان به طور کلی به فعل‌های اصلی و فعل‌های کمکی تقسیم بندی کرد. هر کدام از این تقسیم‌بندی ها دارای ویژگی‌های خاص خود می‌باشند که به‌دانه‌ها اشاره خواهد شد.

Auxiliary Verbs

فعل‌های کمکی

این گونه فعل‌ها برای کمک در ساختار زمان‌های گوناگون به کار می‌روند.

فعل‌های کمکی به سه گروه تقسیم می‌شوند:

الف - have, do, be

will, would, shall, may, might, can, could,

must, should, ought to

ب - سایر فعل‌های ممکن

dare, used to, be used to, had better, would

پ - سایر فعل‌های ممکن

rather have to, need

I am at school every day.
Were they present?
I cannot (can’t) play tennis.
They are studying English at the present time.
Shannon is a good singer.
We have read these books since 2:00.
Do you buy milk every morning?
He does not listen to the radio.
They have some money in their wallets.
James has an excellent pen.
My father is a doctor.
I am a teacher in this school.
They are from Italy.
He was absent yesterday.
We were in the library.
John is not (isn’t) a mechanic.
They were not (weren’t) invited to the party.
Is your mother a nurse?
Were they eating many apples?

I’m painting a picture.
It was repaired by Tom.

**Modal Verbs**

اين نوع فعل ها به تنهييذ در جمله نمي آيند بلکه به همراه فعل اصلي معنا و مفهوم to ديگري به جمله مي بخشند. پس از فعل هاي ميدال، فعل به صورت مصدر بدون 
(کلمه- فعل) به كار مي رود. اين فعالها عبارتند از:
can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, ought to, must

1. برای سوالی کردن کافی است این فعل های مدل را در بندی جمله پرستشی قرار داد و برای منفی کردن را پس از آن ها قرار داد.

2. **CAN**

Bob can ski very well.

Don't stop your car suddenly. You can cause an accident.

- My roommate is a nuisance.    - You can get a single room.

Can I see you again?

**COULD**

When I was ten years old, I could pass my head and rub my stomach at the same time.

You could be a good pianist if you practiced more.

Be careful with those matches! You could start a fire.

Could I use your eraser?
You could get your father a pen for his birthday.

Could you please be quiet?

**MAY**

May I borrow your phone?

I may go home during the next week.

**MIGHT**

Ginny seems quiet today. She might be worried about something.

**SHOULD**

Student should study hard.

The police officer should know where the down-town area is.

You really should read more.

**ought to**

Henry ought to be here _he left home at six.

You ought to see a dentist.
They ought not (oughtn't) to let their dog run on the road.

- Ought I to write to say the fact? - Yes. I think you ought (to). We ought to wake Helen, oughtn't we?

He ought to be here soon, shouldn't he?

**MUST**

You must go to school on time.

He must be a good writer because he has won so many awards.

The doctor said I must give up smoking.

You really ought to give up smoking.

**WILL**

Will they go to the country tomorrow?
Don't worry. I'll be at the meeting on time.

At the meeting, we will solve our financial problems if it takes all night.

**WOULD**

Would you hold my books?

My friend would play the stereo until 3:00 in the morning.

**SHALL**

I shall tell him the truth.

Shall I put this paper on your desk?

Shall we leave now?

**HAD BETTER**

You had better do your homework every day.
I'd better put the meat in the oven.
You'd better help me. If you don't, there'll be trouble.

- I really ought to go to see Fred one of these days.
- Well, you'd better do it soon.

It's late. You had better hurry up.

You'd better not wake me up when you come in.

Hadn't we better tell him the truth?

**HAVE TO**

We have to eat in order to live.

You don't have to tell George.

Do you have to wear a tie at work?

Edna isn't in her office. She had to go home.
WOULD RATHER

مترادف می باشد و به معنای ترجیح دادن و انتخاب کردن به کار می رود. I would rather (prefer) wear a fur coat than a cloth coat in the winter.
Would you rather (prefer) stay here or go home?

Need

این فعل می تواند هم به صورت فعل اصلی به کار برد و هم به صورت فعل مداد.
Need we really leave so early?
Do we really need to leave so early?

اگر در این معنی به کار رود که نیازی به انجام کاری نیست می توانست از استفاده کرد. do/does not need to

You needn't go home yet.
You don't need to go home yet.

اما اگر در این معنی به کار رود که نیازی به داشتن چیزی نیست فقط از استفاده می شود. do/does not need to

We don’t need a car.

برای صحبت درباره گذشته به کار می رود و همچنین درباره عملی که در گذشته انجام گرفته در حالی که نیازی بدان کار نبوده است.
You needn’t have waited for me.

DARE

شهادت و جرات انجام کاری داشتن

این فعل نیز دو کاربرد دارد:
He’s a man who dares to say what he thinks.
She didn’t dare to tell him what had happened.

Dare she tell him?
I daren’t say what I think.

**USED TO**

I’m used to smoke, but now I’ve stopped.
You used not to like him, did you?
Used you to play football at school?

**BE USED TO**

I’m used to driving in London now, but it was hard at the beginning.
Finally I could understand Londoners because I wasn’t used to the accent.

**Copular Verbs**

 فعل های ربطی

یکی از انواع فعل، فعل های ربطی می‌باشند که پس از این فعل های معمولاً صفت به کار می‌روند. پس از این فعل ها معقول مستقیم قرار نمی‌گیرند بلکه متمم فاعل (subject complement) قرار می‌گیرد یعنی موضوع و مطلق را به فاعل که مرجع می‌باشد. بر می‌گردد. این فعل های ربطی عبارتند از:

appear, be, become, feel, get, grow, look, need, prove, remain,
seem, smell, taste, turn
She looks nice.

They grow restless during the lecture.
Bob became good in his job.
John is a plumber.

Main Verbs

 فعل های اصلی

فعل های اصلی فعل هایی می باشند که دارای معنی مستقلی می باشند و یا پاتنگ

(regular verbs) انجام کاری هستند. این فعل ها یا با قاعده (irregular verbs) به فعل هایی با قاعده می گویند که برای ساختن به فقل (قسمت سوم فعل) آن ها کافی است که پسورد را به گذشته و اسم فعل (قسمت سوم فعل) آن ها کافی است که پسورد را به آخرشان اضافه کرد.

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اما به فعل هایی بی قاعده می گویند که برای ساختن گذشته و اسم فعل (قسمت سوم فعل) نمی توان از پسورد استفاده کرد یعنی از قاعده خاصی پروی

نمی کنند و در نتیجه آن ها را باید آموخت. برخی از این فعل ها در جدول صفحه بعد آمده است.
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Sarah helped me.

They work there.

I can’t hear very well. (لازم) (متعددي)

Did you hear that party on the radio last night? (لازم)

**WISH**

الف- در عبارت ها و جمله هايي که بيشترين جنبه آرزنندی دارند، به كار مي رود که

I wish you a Merry Christmas.
Here's wishing you all the best in your new job.

I wish to see the manager, please.
If you wish to reserve a table, please telephone after
five o'clock.

Mary wishes that she lived in New York. (*But she doesn’t.*)
He wishes that he knew the names of all employees.
I wish I could play the cello.
Do you wish that your home were heated by solar equipment?
Ralph wishes that they had $10,000,000. (*But he doesn’t.*)
I often wish that I were in Hawaii. (*But I’m not.*)

Displeased with leader's policies, many wish they hadn't voted for the man.
He wishes he could have avoided the accident last week.
Lee Yoo wishes he had taken a trip abroad before starting college.
Hiromi wishes that she had studied more English before arriving in the United States. (*But she didn’t.*)
The children wish they had not disobeyed their mother. (*But they did.*)

I hope you pass your exams.
* I wish you would pass your exams.
I hope you feel better tomorrow.
* I wish you felt better tomorrow.

**Subject – verb Agreement**

dr zaban englesi bayad bain favel v favel matabaekht va jood dashte pasht.

They work for the telephone company.
Rayan has two brothers.

There is a lot of bread on the table.
In all of the classes, attendance has been excellent.

To produce fine painting requires skill and activity.

What is sons did when they finished their jobs was of no concern to him.

one, each, many a..., everyone, anyone, someone, anybody, somebody, nobody, flock, herd, man/ human race, mankind, clothing, furniture, luggage, salt, advice, whatever, whoever, pair of..., kind of..., sort of..., type of..., the number, a great deal, much, the other, another, the first/second (etc.), percentage, economics, mathematics, government

Every man, woman, and child is an important being.
Three chapters a night was required reading in Sue's class.
Each of these sweaters is black.

Nobody knows what happened to all the cake.
There are many kinds of bicycles in this store.
Several books were on the desk.
The riches help the poors in this region.

All of the food was prepared the day before the event.
All of the meals were prepared the day before the event.
A lot of industries are interested in developing good public relation.
A lot of bread was bought yesterday.
Either sofa or the chairs have been sold.
Neither of them has/have a car.
Neither answer is correct.
I visited the first two good big old square green neglected Jamaican stone plantation houses last year.

Sam owns two handsome large white Texas leather hats.

That beautiful Chinese vase is mine.

swaying trees, moving train, boiling water, sinking ship, washing machine, dining table, growing children, landing gear

The cleaning woman worked on the car.

The boring teacher put the student to sleep.

baked potato, signed contract, injured hand, frozen meat, lost puppy

The woman put the cleaned car back in the garage.

The bored student was sleeping in class.
John turned in his term paper this morning.
All of us are foreign language teachers.
You are all language students.
He is an economics teacher.
You must take the rough with the smooth.
The use of the symbolic in his film is not unusual.
We must bury our dead.
The poor are poor because they have been oppressed by the rich.
I bought a four-hundred-year-old painting in Hong Kong.
The president gave a ten-minute speech.
There is a red car in the street.
This cat is black.
(predicate adjectives)

\textit{alike, alive, alone, afraid, asleep}

The snake on the rock was alive.

Jill and Doris are alike.

We were asleep when you called.

\textbf{That- Clause}

\textit{He is happy that his application has been accepted.}

\textit{She was concerned that she might not qualify for the diving event.}

\textbf{Comparisons}

\textit{afraid, angry, annoyed, ashamed, concerned, depressed, disappointed, disgusted, excited, glad, happy, hopeful, pleased, positive, proud, sad, satisfied, shocked, sorry, sure, surprised, thrilled, upset, worried}

\textbf{Positive Degree}

\textit{as ... as, so ... as, similar to... the same as...}

\textit{as ... as, so ... as, similar to... the same as...}
He is as tall as his sister.
Mike came as quickly as he could.
She is not so beautiful as my sister.
I want to buy a pair of shoes the same as these I'm wearing.
Your car is the same as mine.
Mary is the same age as Valerie.
The work that I did is similar to the work that you did.

Ted isn’t quite as old as old as Tina.
Amy is 5. She isn’t nearly as old as Jackie.
The red car is just as expensive as that green one.
This building is almost/nearly as tall as mine.

**Comparative Degree**

اين نوع مقاييسه برای دو چیز به کار می‌رود.

• اگر صفت یک سیلاتی باشد از استفاده می‌شود. این مطلب درباره

  pretty/prettier dirty/dirtier yellow/yellower stable/stabler

  The history class is larger than the math class.
The members of the green team seemed stranger than the member of the red team.
It is better to give than to receive.

Some people are more reliable than others.
This dress is more attractive than the other ones.

Fresh fruit costs twice as much as canned fruit.

We have half as many as we need.
She can walk three times further than you.

Comparative Adverbs

فیدهای برتر

بعضی از قیده‌ها مانند به fast, hard, tight, early

بردید می‌شوند و معنی‌ها با همراه می‌شوند. ولی در بسیاری از موارد

بردید شدن این نوع ساختار حاصل می‌شود. با اضافه شدن more

She works harder than Joan.
We speak more carefully than most people.
I walk more rapidly than him.

Superlative Degree

پ) صفت برترین

صفت برترین برای نشان دادن برتری یک چیز در بین سه و یا بیش از آن می‌باشد.

صفت هایی که یک سیلاتی می‌باشدند از the...-est استفاده می‌شود و

همچنین برای صفت های دو سیلاتی که به

ساکتار استفاده می‌شود.

dirty/ dirtiest noble/ noblest pretty/ prettiest yellow/yellowest

Raymond has the largest stamp collection of the collections.

This fan is the noisiest the one we had before.

ra پیش از آن دارد the most
The Greek philosophers may have been the most influential of all the philosophers.

Mary is the most intelligent of all the students in the class.

The most difficult job of all still remains to be done.

Susan is more beautiful than Betty, but Jane is the most beautiful.

polite, profound, sincere, severe, common, pleasant, cruel, quiet, stupid, open, dead, perfect, round, unique, wrong, left

It is a perfect painting.

deader than a doornail
more dead than alive
you could not be more wrong
the rounder the better
This is the worst storm of the year.
My school is farther than your school.
Do you think it has the best lens?
We have the least time to speak.
This book is good, but that one is better.
This soup is bad, but that soup is worse.

The harder he tried, the further he felt behind.
The more dangerous it is, the more I like it.
The older I get, the happier I am.
The greater the experience, the higher the salary.

The + comparative expression + subject + verb
(the + الفاعل + صفة تطبيقية + (paralel))

(1) نكتة: صفت تطبيقية شامل دو قسمت موازي (ميشاشه به حرف آفاق مع میهد. ترتیب واورگان در دو سوی این ساختار به طبقه زیر است:

the + comparative expression + subject + verb

(2) نكته: به این مثال آخر، فعلا ندارند ولی به این حال درست می باشد.

www.takbook.com
The composer George Bizet is best remembered for his opera "Carman".

It is best not to dwell on past mistake.

Her behaviour is friendlier/friendlier than his.
He’s the gentlest/most gentle person in their family.
She dances very gracefully.

Outside, it was bitterly cold.

They were recently married.

The motor you sent is defective; we are therefore returning it to you.

He often goes to the library.

Two cars collided in that intersection; fortunately, no one was hurt.

Rapidly recovering from his illness, Reuvan was able to do a little work.

Loved by all who knew him, the coach was deeply missed.

He had an accident recently and his behaviour changed.

He spoke intelligently.

He grew an especially tall tree.

It was a cleverly planned operation.

She could dance very quickly.
There, here, often, now, soon, then, very

She appears to be an extremely rapid typist.

She is truly beautifully dressed woman.

The manager turned in his weekly report.

The quarterly reports need to be turned in at the next weekly meeting.
The likely outcome of the purchase of the costly car is that he will not be able to pay his monthly bills.

**Adverb**

- fast, early, hard, late, high, enough, loud (loudly), little, daily, only, deathly, leisurely, long far

She is a fast runner.

She runs fast.

There was enough food for everyone.

Everyone had enough.

She's an only child.

I've only got $10.

He bought a little house.

Little do your care.

Kim is a good student. He speaks English well.

- only, rarely, scarcely, no, not, neither, nor, seldom, barely, hardly, not sooner...than, not often, not once, not until, nowhere, not only...but also, not only...as well, only by, only in this way, on no account, only then, scarcely...when, under no

www.takbook.com
circumstances

The secretary is not attending the meeting, nor is her boss.

Their house is neither big nor small.

Hardly ever does he take time off.

Seldom did they have enough to eat.

Not only does Max work at the post office, but he also works at the grocery store.

a) There stood the tallest man he had never seen.

b) In the closet are the clothes that you want.

c) In the forest are many exotic birds.

d) In the forest I walked for many hours.

If I had taken more time, the results would have been better.

Had I taken more time, the results would have been better.

If you should arrive before 6:00, just give me a call.

Should you arrive before 6:00, just give me a call.

My sister spends more hours in the office than John.

My sister spends more hours in the office than John does.

My sister spends more hours in the office than does John.
So extensive was damage that the house had to be completely rebuilt.

Such a powerful man was he that no one dared to oppose him.

He has taken recently an English course.

Recently he has taken an English course.

He has recently taken an English course.

He has taken an English course recently.

**Frequency Adverbs**

**قيد های تکرار و آزمون محاسبه کردن طبقه‌بندی قید تکرار، هریک و یکدیگر انجام عملی را می‌رسانند. این قیدها عبارتند از:**

- always, usually, sometimes, often, frequently, generally,
- occasionally, seldom, rarely, never

Many of the club members are seldom at the meeting.

A shrewd politician generally understands psychological distinctions.

I often fell in love when I was younger.

I’m always losing my keys.

I have never understood her.
The history lectures in this class sometimes aren't interesting.
They generally don't retire before midnight.
He doesn't always leave before six o'clock.

Because of his hearing loss, he scarcely hears me when I speak.
The poor man is hardly able to work.
بخش شش: ضمیرها

Pronouns

ضمیرها در زبان انگلیسی انواع مختلفی را دارند با کاربردهای خاص خود. با به کارگیری ضمیرها می توان از تکرار بی مورد و فراوان وازه ها پرهیز کرد و در نتیجه به رسایی و شیوه متن افزوده. در این بخش به معرفی انواع ضمیرها پرداخته خواهد شد و هر دسته به طور جداگانه مورد بررسی قرار خواهد گرفت. اما همه ضمیرها در یک نکته با هم مشترک هستند و آن این است که ضمیرها باید با مرجع خود از نظر تعداد و جنسیت تطبیق داشته باشند.

Kathy and Ann played their violins for us last evening.
Many a boy and girl has bruised his or her knee riding on a skateboard...

One of the girls has forgotten to take her sweater home.

نتکته قابل توجه این است که بهتر بود صفت های ملکی در بخش صفت آورده شود اما به دلیل مشابهت و ارتباط آن با ضمیرها، در این بخش توضیح داده شده است.

Subject Pronouns

ضمیرهای فاعلی

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I see her in the restaurant every night.
He is my best friend in this school.

نتکته(1): ضمیری که پس از be می آید باید به شکل فاعلی ( ) باشد
گرامر برای دانشجویان

(52)

جهت مفعولی در محاره‌ها به کار می‌روند.

نکته (۲۴): حرف ربطی است که تنها با ضمیمه‌ای فاعلی به کار می‌رود. معمولاً

『It was him.』

فعلی که پس از آن ها می‌آید حذف می‌شود.

ببته در حالی رسمی می‌توان به جای ضمیمه فاعلی از ضمیمه مفعولی استفاده

کرد.

**Object Pronouns**

ضمیمه‌های مفعولی

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>me</th>
<th>us</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>him</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

این ضمیمه‌ها در نقش مفعول به کار می‌روند و بعد از حرف اضافه‌یا فعال مفعولی قرار می‌گیرند.

Helen saw him this morning, while she was riding the bicycle.
We went with them to the lab.
It’s a secret between you and me.

**Possessive Pronouns**

ضمیمه‌های ملکی

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mine</th>
<th>ours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yours</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hers</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>its</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ضمیمه ملکی برای بیان مالکیت به کار می‌روند. با این تفاوت که پس از ضمیمه ملکی
Is this your new bicycle? Yes, it's mine.

Our children were very friendly with theirs.

These glasses appear to be yours.

Learning to ski has always been an ambition of his.

this is her car = this car is hers

Jamie is a colleague of mine. (one of several colleagues)

This essay is mine.

His grades are better than hers. (=her grades)

**Possessive Adjectives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Persian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>هایی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>هایی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>مالکی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>مالکی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>its</td>
<td></td>
<td>مالکی</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

She goes to down-town with her new car.
Martha and I sold our cars two weeks ago.

She likes to have things her own way.

Few of them got back to their own country.

It was my own idea.

- Would you like to use my pen?
- No, thanks. I can only write with my own.

**Reflexive Pronouns**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>myself</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yourself</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>himself</td>
<td>themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herself</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itself</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I looked myself for the missing document.

You told me yourself.

I myself saw them.

Joan bought the shirt herself.

She served herself in the cafeteria.

Joan bought the shirt for herself.
Demonstrative Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>this</th>
<th>these</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>those</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This pencil needs to be sharpened.
Those are beautiful earrings that you are wearing.
Betty does not like this kind of class.
What do you think of these kind of chairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ضمير فاعلي</th>
<th>ضمير مفعولي</th>
<th>ضمير تاكيدي/انعكاسي</th>
<th>ضمير ملكي</th>
<th>صفت ملكي</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>myself</td>
<td>mine</td>
<td>my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>yourself</td>
<td>yours</td>
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<td>himself</td>
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<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>herself</td>
<td>hers</td>
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<td>it</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>itself</td>
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<td>its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
<td>ours</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>themselves</td>
<td>theirs</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
بخش هفتم: زمان ها

Tenses

بحث زمان ها یکی از مهم ترین و کاربردی ترین مباحث در زبان انگلیسی می باشد. در این قسمت به بررسی همه زمان های موجود در زبان انگلیسی پرداخته شده است و نکته های لازم آن در قالب توضیحات و مثال آمده است.

Simple Present Tense (A) زمان حال ساده

کاربرد زمان حال ساده:

1) اظهارات و جمله های پایه ای

His father owns coffee plantation.
My sisters live in London.

2) اظهارات رسمی و فعالیت های عادی

I drink three cups of tea.
They listen to the radio in the morning.

3) بیان حقیقی کلی و معلوم
The sun rises in the east.

4) زمان بندی برای انجام کاری در آینده
My flight leaves at 10:00.

5) بیان كارهای غير فیزیکی
The coffee cart arrives in ten minutes.

My landlady makes excellent coffee.

الف- ایده و نظر
The coffee tastes bitter.

ب- ادراک های حسی
I hate him.

پ- احساسات
The cup belongs to the secretary.

She practices English every day.

Tom watches television.

He does not (doesn’t) go to the library.

Mary and Rose do not (don’t) play tennis every Sunday.

Do you go to cinema on Mondays?

Does Mark read that book every night?

I usually have a salad for lunch, but I am having a sandwich now.

Andrew is watching TV right now.
This quarter, my roommate is working in the cafeteria.
My sisters are living in Washington.
Sue's condition is improving.

I’m inviting Emma to the party on Friday.

I am not studying German now.
Tom’s not taking a course in chemistry this semester.
Are you doing your homework at the present time?
Is Joan swimming in the river?

**Present Perfect Tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have/ has+ past participle (p.p.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

She has lived in New York for many years. (She is still there.)
I have already mailed the package.
He’s been here since Monday.
You’ve known me for three years.
They have never climbed the mountain.
I’m sorry. I have forgotten your name.

I have gone there several times.
We have flown across the Pacific four times.
I’ve failed my driver's test twice.

She has just gone to sleep.

Since, for, up to the present, until now, so far, for the past hour, for the past few days, in a long time, for a short time, in quite awhile, all day, all week, lately

They have lived in San Francisco since 2000.
You’ve moved there for five years.

My niece Barbara has not (hasn’t) bought a new car.
I believed that they have not (haven’t) finally reached a decision.
Have they visited New York?
Has Thomas seen the Rocky Mountains?
**Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

have/has + been + verb + ing

این زمان برای تأکید به کار می‌رود. کاربردهای آن عبارت است از:

1. عملي که در گذشته آغاز شده و تا حال حاضر ادامه داشته است.

Laura and Joan have been studying for two hours.
The finance committee has been working on its budget for nearly a month.

2. عملي که در گذشته آغاز شده و به تازگی پايان پذيرفته است.

Have you been raking the lawn? There's a grass all over your pant legs.

3. عملي که در طول زمان تکرار شده و از گذشته و تا حال ادامه داشته است.

Simon has been smoking since he was thirteen.

4. فعالیت هایی که هنوز ادامه دارد (قید زمان مشخص و معنی به کار برده نمی‌شود).

I’ve been thinking about going to college next year.

**Simple Past Tense**

زهرت گذشته ساده

1. برای بیان عملی که در گذشته انجام گرفته و پایان پذیرفته شده است.

Our friends were late for the concert last night.
The earliest immigrants came to America for religious freedom.

2. عملی که در گذشته چندین بار انجام گرفته و پایان پذیرفته است.

Dad worked in advertising for ten years.

3. عملی که به طور منظم در گذشته انجام می‌گرفته است.

We jogged every morning before class.
Short example of the past tense:

She didn’t go out last night because she had a headache.
They were not in the library this morning.
Did John talk to Bill twice last week?
Was he absent yesterday?

They didn’t speak French.
Did they listen to the radio at all?

**Past Continuous Tense** (F zaman gizhite astemarari)

was/ were + verb + ing

1. (Ain saharat bray biyan falaebit habi be kar mi rod ke dar gizhite demat zaman)

As people were beginning to leave their seats, the violinist announced an encore.
She was looking very ill.
I was meeting lots of people.

2. (Umali mintoeki ke dar gizhite dar hal nj'am boode ast)

I was sewing when the telephone rang.

3. (Umali ke dar gizhite daryar an bername rizayi shode boode)

Nancy was leaving for Chicago but had to make last-minute connection.

Takbook.com
Girard thought that his friend Luis was being reckless when he didn't stop for a traffic red light.

She was not (wasn’t) reading a newspaper in the evening.
They were not (weren’t) looking at the books.
Was he using the eraser?
Were you moving the chair?

**Past Perfect Tense  زمان گذشته کامل (G)**

had + past participle (p.p.)

1) بیان عملی که در زمان گذشته پیش از هر عمل دیگری روی داده است.
Vincent suddenly realized that he had seen the film.

2) عملی که انتظار انجام آن در گذشته می‌رفته است.
I had hoped to know about the job before now.

The ship couldn't leave because the dock workers hadn’t yet loaded the cargo.
Since he hadn’t brought the proper lens for her camera, she wasn't able to photograph the unusual scene.
Had he completed his studies when he went to France?
She had lived in Los Angeles for ten years when she moved to Santiago.
She got a job two years ago.
She has worked very hard lately.
She had bought it by 2000.

**Past Perfect Continuous Tense** (H)

had been + verb + ing

1) این زمان برای تأکید عملی به کار می‌رود که پیش از هر عمل دیگری در گذشته

They had been playing tennis before the storm broke.
Miss Yeager had been working in the institute for three years when she declared herself a candidate for political office.

2) عملی که انتظار انجام آن در گذشته می‌رفته است.

I had been expecting his change in attitude.
His eyes hurt because he had been reading for eight hours.

**Future Tense** (I)

زمان آینده برای بیان عملی است که در آینده صورت خواهد پذیرفت. این زمان را می‌توان از راه‌های زیر شناخت:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>گذشته کامل</th>
<th>حال کامل</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>by (1986)</td>
<td>(two years) ago last (year) in (2007)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

نتکه: زمان های حال کامل گذشته ساده و گذشته کامل با کمک قید زمان در جدول زیر مقایسه شده است.
الف - مصدر بدون

1) تصميم برای انجام کاری فی الیها و بدون تصمیم قبلی

I’ll call you after lunch.

2) پیش بینی انجام کاری در آینده

You will pass the test. Don't worry.

چند مثال دیگر:

They won’t come here if you come.

Will the Teppermans celebrate their fiftieth anniversary in October?

ب - be + going to

1) انجام عملی در آینده بر اساس تصمیم پیشین

Jim is going to bring his sister tonight.

Tom and Sam are going to play tennis after school.

2) پیش بینی انجام کاری در آینده

You’re going to pass the test. Don't worry.

3) پیش بینی انجام عملی بر اساس وضعیت موجود

I don't feel well. I’m going to faint.

نکته (1): تفاوت will و be going to در این است که will تاکید پیشتری را به نسبت be going to می‌رساند.

نکته (2): با ضمیرهای اول شخص به کار می‌رود آما امروزه ندرتا آن را به کار می‌گیرند مگر در استاد و نوشته‌های رسمی و در برخی متن‌های دیگر.

We shall interview with the President next Thursday.

I shall need the money on 15th.
Shall I come with you?
Shall we use your car?

**Future Continuous Tense** (ل)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>will be + verb + ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

When Mr. Lin returns from his meeting, his wife will be sleeping.
I’ll be wearing my black evening dress to the dinner.

**Future Perfect Tense** (ک)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>will have + past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

By the time you arrive, Sidney and Perle will have left.
By next July, my parents will have been married to fifty years.

**Future Perfect Continuous Tense** (پ)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>will have been + verb + ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The next time I see her, she will have been living in her new apartment.
By May, my father will have been working at the same job for thirty years.
Future in the Simple Past (M)

modal + infinitive without to

We would play ping-pong at school.
You could take your make-up test now.

Future in the Past Continuous (N)

modal + be + verb + ing

They could be teaching French.
They would be leaving for home tomorrow.

Future in the Past Perfect (O)

modal + have + past participle (p.p.)

I should have worked there.
They must have taken their test yesterday.

Future in the Past Perfect Continuous (P)

modal + have + been + verb + ing

They must have been solving their problems by themselves.
Bob could have been getting ready to go home last night.

Susan could have gotten an A in grammar last quarter, but she didn’t like the instructor.

Takbook.com
He may/ might have passed the exam two days ago. *(But I doubt it.)*

You shouldn’t have voted in election. *(But you did.)*

She should have come here. *(But she didn’t.)*
بخش هشتم: مجهول

 Passive Voice

هدف از به کارگیری فعل های مجهول این است که انجام کار اهمیت دارد، نه کننده کار و یا این که کننده کار مشخص نیست. اگر انجام فعلی به فاعل نسبت داده شود از ساختار معلوم (active voice) استفاده می‌شود. اما اگر انجام فعل به مفعول نسبت داده شود از ساختار مجهول (passive voice) استفاده می‌شود. کاربرد عمده ساختارهای مجهول بیشتر در مونو علوم و دانشگاهی می‌باشد.

ساختار کلی برای مجهول عبارت است از:

\[
\text{be} + \text{past participle (p.p.)}
\]

- مجهول زمان حال ساده

Miss Nadell is driven to work by her friend each day.

- مجهول زمان حال استمراری

We can't cool the room because the air-conditioner is being repaired.

- مجهول زمان حال کامل

Pilot layoffs have been caused by the substantial reduction of flights.

- مجهول زمان گذشته ساده

Last week some land near the lake was surveyed as a possible site for a bird sanctuary.

- مجهول زمان گذشته استمراری

The new drapes were being hung when the visitors showed up.

- مجهول زمان گذشته کامل

The outcome of the election was announced before all of the
votes had been counted.

Many believe that one day the earth will be destroyed if people do not learn to live in peace.

I think Helen is going to be appointed Chair of the Commission.

The letter that Mrs. Rabin has sent will have been received by the time she boards the plane.

The furniture should be cleaned.

The large house has been built by the Browns.

She was being interviewed for the job.

You would have been told.
My idea will be presented at the conference tonight.
I am surprised by your impolite tone.
He was forced to steal the money out of his dad’s room.
The window pane has been broken by the dog.
How is the word written?
Your neighbour shouldn’t be spoken.
You will have to be examined again.
The key must have been left behind.
Preparations had been finished by the time the guest arrived.
The food is going to be prepared by mum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject (فعل الفاعل) + verb (فعل الفاعل) + object (فعل الفاعل)</th>
<th>معلوم</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grammatical subject (فعل الگرامري) + be + p.p. + by</td>
<td>مجهول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ logical subject (فعل منطقي)</td>
<td>مجهول</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causative Passive**

هر گاه کاری بر فاعل انجام می‌گیرد جمله مجهول می‌شود:

I’ve been sacked.

اما اگر کار بر روی مفعول انجام گیرد جمله ساختار مجهول سببی را می‌گیرد:

He got me sacked.

به عبارت دیگر، فعل مجهول سببی بر این معنی دلالت دارد که کننده آن سبب می‌شود که شخص دیگری فعالی را به انجام برساند و یا اثر آن را پذیرد. هدف از استفاده از این ساختار این است که نشان داده شود که فردی سبب می‌شود تا یک دیگر کاری را انجام دهد و یا این که به تجارب نامطلوب اشتهار دارد:

She goes to hospital and has her blood pressure taken.
He got his leg broken playing football.

The dean will have the welcoming speech given by a student.

Corky got his composition finished by eight o'clock.

If you don't want to have an accident, you had better have your brakes fixed.

My English teacher had the computer typed them.

I am letting this machine cool.

I made him take his medicine.

The teacher helped the student memorize the lesson.

John asked them to write letters to their friends.
Бخش نه: نقل قول غير مستقيم

**Indirect Speech**

نقل قول مستقيم (direct speech) برای بیان ایده و نظرات و تفکرات به کار می‌روند. وقتی نقل قول از یک فرد به طور مستقیم به کلام گفته می‌شود. هدف عمده از نقل قول مستقيم این است که گامی به کارگیری عبارات اصلی فرد گوینده اهمیت سازنده دارد. ولی در نقل قول غير مستقيم به بیان آنچه که شخص دیگری گفته یا می‌ندیده برداخته می‌شود، و دقیقاً کلمه‌های فرد گوینده به کار برده نمی‌شود و تغییراتی در وازه‌ی بیان شده است. ایجاد می‌گردد در این موارد، جمله‌ها از فعل های گزارشی (reporting verbs) استفاده می‌شود و پس از آن ها جمله وارد اسمی (noun clause) به کار می‌رود. رایج ترین فعل های گزارشی عبارتند از:

- say, tell, ask, explain, state, mention, remark, declare, inform,
- report, announce, respond, reply, promise, indicate, point out,
- admit, worry, complain, confess, remind, notify, think, notice,
- know, believe, wonder, demonstrate, recall, show, realize

در نقل قول غير مستقيم از گروهه خبری نیست و زمان جمله وارد اسمی (نقل قول غير مستقيم) با جمله وارد اصلی باید مطابقت داشته باشد.

1. "Erwin swims every day."
   Edwin remarked that he swam every day.
2. "Sarkis is working on his research paper."
   Sarkis informed us that he was working on his research paper.
3. "Jill Markham has received a scholarship."
   Mrs. Markham wanted us to know that Jill had received a scholarship.
4. "Bea has been practicing the flute since noon."
   Mark replied that Bea had been practicing the flute since noon.
5. "Janet visited her friend Lynn last month."
Janet declared that she had visited her friend Lynn last month.

6. "The men were fishing when their boat capsized."
She observed that the men had been fishing when their boat capsized.

7. "She's going to leave at 8:00 p.m."
He reminded them that she was going to leave at 8:00 p.m.

8. "He can speak to you tomorrow."
Your counsellor stated that he could speak to you tomorrow.

9. "An expert has to assess the value."
The young woman explained that an expert had to assess the value.

10. The sergeant commanded, "Fire!"
The sergeant commanded the soldiers to fire.

11. My friend said, "Please call me tonight."
My friend asked me to call her tonight.

12. "Are you going to the party, Hideaki?" she asked.
She wondered if Hideaki was going to the party.

13. "Have you filled in the application?"
The clerk asked her whether she had filled in the application.
The clerk asked her whether or not she had filled in the application.
The clerk asked her whether she had filled in the application or not.

14. "Where did Joe store the containers?"
He told her where Joe had stored the containers.

15. "How is he?"
Mrs. Bates wanted to know how he was.
I am not sure whether to buy the car or not.
It depends on whether the letter arrives in time.

Whether they win or lose doesn't really matter, as long as they enjoy the game.

I'll be happy whether or not I get the job.
I'll be happy if I get the job.
Conditional Sentences

Conditional Sentences

Conditional Sentences: types of sentences that express conditional situations.

If/when I don’t wear my glasses, I can’t see.

I don’t sleep well if I drank coffee at night.

Most cats purr if you tickle them under the chin.

If you mix blue and red, you get purple.

Zero Conditional Sentence

Zero Conditional Sentence is a type of conditional sentence where the condition is implied rather than explicitly stated.

Example:

If I asked her to come with us, she always said no.

In this sentence, the condition is implied rather than explicitly stated.

 zaman حالتی گذشته

زمان فعلی

زمان واقعی

زمان غیر واقعی

زمان آینده
Future/Real Conditional
شرطی نوع اول (حال واقعی)

به وضعیتی اشاره دارد که در آینده می‌تواند عملی انجام گیرد یا نگیرد. ساختار کلی این شرطی به شکل زیر است:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>جمله شرط</th>
<th>پاسخ شرط</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| زمان حال ساده، حال استمراری و حال کامل و حال کامل استمراری ...
 if ... | زمان آینده و فعل های ممکن در زمان حال |

If John studies, he will pass the test.
If John is studying, he can pass the test.
If John has studied, he should pass the test.
If John has been studying, he may pass the test.
John ought to pass the test if he can study.
If you go on talking like that, we will throw understand him better.
You will be late if you don’t hurry.
If a ruby is heated, it will temporarily lose its colour.

Hypothetical/Unreal Condition
شرطی نوع دوم (حال غیر واقعی)

به وضعیتی اشاره دارد که در حال حاضر امکان انجام آن وجود ندارد بلکه به صورت خیالی و ذهنی احتمال انجام کاری را پر کرده‌اند. ساختار کلی این نوع شرطی به شکل زیر است:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>جمله شرط</th>
<th>پاسخ شرط</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| if ... زمان گذشته ساده ...
 | would/could/might+to |

If John studied hard, he would pass the test.
Conditional Sentences

John might pass the test if he were studying.
If John could study, he could pass the test.
If you didn’t tell me about Maxwell’s birthday, I would forget it.
Dinner would be fine weren’t the meat cold.

If I were you, I would buy that car.

**Unreal/Past Conditional**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>جمله شرط</th>
<th>پاسخ شرط</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>if...</td>
<td>...would/could/might + کامل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>زمان گذشته کامل...</td>
<td>زمان حال (آینده در گذشته کامل)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John would have passed the exam if he had studied.
If John had been studying, he could have passed the exam.
If John had been told about the exam, he might have studied for it.
You would have found your ticket if you had looked into your pocket.
Had Barbara seen you, she would have talked to you.

If he drives to Detroit, I will ride with him.
He would go to New York if she allowed me.

نکته(1): اگر جمله شرط در ابتدای پایان نیست و از پاسخ شرط جدا می‌کنند.
نکته(2): به جای if می‌توان از in case, suppose/supposing, provided استفاده کرد.
Unless you hurry, we're going to miss movie.

(If you don't hurry, we're going to miss movie.)

I will lend you 50 dollars provided that you repay me as soon as possible.

(I will lend you 50 dollars if you promise to repay me as soon as possible.)

What will/ would happen if…? /What would have happened if…?

Suppose you fail the final exam? (What will happen if you fail the final exam?)

You supposing had fail the final exam?

(What would have happened if you failed the final exam?)

In case it snows, we'll have the picnic inside.

(If it snows, we'll have the picnic inside.)

Were Mike interested in becoming a pilot, he would take the pilot training course.

Had he completed school, he wouldn't have had to take extra course.
If I had not listened to him last weekend, I would not have this terrible cold now.

I would plan to play soccer with you in the park this weekend if I had already completed my composition.
Adverb Clauses

Because the children had rehearsed many times, their school play was very successful.

He was, as we remember him, a very honest man.

We couldn’t meet the deadline, although we worked day and night.

Types of Adverbial Clause

*Time* زمان

*when, while, as soon as, since, before, after, until, till, as long as, by the time (that), now that, once, whenever*

We worked as long as we could.

When a boy, I looked at things differently.

As walking, he kept stopping to look at the flowers.

After finishing the book, he put it on the table.

While George was in London, he wrote daily.

Since she graduated, she has become an engineer.

Shut all the windows before you go off.

Now that the time has arrived for his vacation, he doesn’t want to leave.
Once she makes up her mind, she never changes it.
I will love you till the seas run dry.
You may keep my book for as long as you need it.

**Place**

*where, wherever, everywhere*

I eat where I work.
Wherever possible, the illustrations are taken from literature.

**Cause**

*because, since as, now that, whereas, inasmuch as, as long as, on account of the fact that, owing to the fact that, in view of the fact that, because of the fact that, due to the fact that*

Inasmuch as no one was hurt because of his intelligence, the judge gave him a light sentence.
It is an unpardonable insult, since intentional.
Because she had always been interested in sports, Linda became an avid supporter of the team.

**Condition**

*if, if only, unless, on condition that, provided/providing that, in the event that, in the case that, whether or not, as/so long as, if only, even*

We should take a safety in case there is an accident.
Please come early if possible.
She would forgive her husband everything, if only he would come back to her.
As/So long as someone was willing to treat her, she would go
to the movies.
Even if I had known about the meeting, I couldn’t have come.

Contrast

although, though, even though, even if, in spite of, despite of
the fact that, notwithstanding (the fact) that, albeit
Jim goes hiking despite the fact that he has ashamed.
Although in a hurry, he stopped to help the boy.
Though capable of making cakes, I prefer to bake cookies.
In spite of working long hours, Joan spends a lot of time with
her family.
Even though she disliked the movies, she went with her
husband to please him.
Albeit that he was sorely wounded, he remained cheerful in spirit.
He accepted albeit with some hesitation.

while, where, whereas, when
Some people spend their spare time reading, while others
watch television.
Where the former governor had tried to get the cooperation of
the local chiefs, the new governor aroused their hostility by his
disregard for their opinions.
He claims to be a member of the royal family when in fact his
family were immigrants.
Adverb Clauses

**Purpose**

*that, in order that, so, so that, for the purpose that*

They climbed higher that they might get a better view.

I bought a book so that I could read on the flight.

**Result**

*so that, such (a) + that, so that*

She is so pretty that she attracts a lot of attention.

It’s such a hot day that I must go to the beach.

She is so emotional that every little thing upsets her.

She behaved so emotionally that we knew something terrible had upset her.

He was so tired that he fell asleep.

Jackie reads so slowly that she can never finish her homework.

- *so + many/few + ایا + فاعل + اسم قابل شمارش + that + اسم غیر قابل شمارش + ...

She had so many mistakes that she failed the exam.

They had so many problems that they could not concentrate.

There were so few tickets sold that the concert was cancelled.

- *so + much/little + اسم غیر قابل شمارش + فاعل + ایا + that + اسم قابل شمارش + ...

Betty had so much homework that she couldn’t watch the movie.

The storm caused so much damage that the people were forced to leave their homes.

They had little interest in the project that it failed.
• *so + a + Fاعل + اسم مفرد قابل شمارش + that + صفت + ...*

He had so a bad headache that he left early.

• *such + a/h + اًن هفلؿ لابل ُواكٍ / غیل لابل ُواكٍ + that + فافل + ...*

It was such a cold afternoon that we stopped playing.

It was such good coffee that Ben had another.

It was such good cake that we asked for more.

They were such good students that they did very well on the TOEFL.

• *such + a/n + ٓفت + اًن هفلؿ لابل ُواكٍ + that + فافل + ...*

He had such a bad headache that he left early.

The milk is too hot to drink.

It was such a loud noise.

It’s going to be very cold.

They’re such fools.

He wasn’t ready enough for the competition.

She spoke loudly enough for everyone to hear.

There is more than enough food to go around.
He had money enough to buy a new car.
He had enough money to buy a new car.

Comparison

\[ as + صف / تبدیل + as, \]
\[ +er + صف / تبدیل + than \]
She works just as hard as her sister works.
She works harder than her sister (does).
The new machine works more efficiently than the old one (did).

Manner

\[ as if, as though, just as, like, as \]
Betty looks as if something is wrong.
He hasn't behaved as a gentleman should.
Ben walked around as though he was in daze.

Reduction of Adverbial Clauses

I fell while I was running down the stairs.
I fell while running down the stairs.

Before I left my country, I was worried about new life.
Before leaving my country, I was worried about new life.
When my mother saw me board the plane, she began to cry.

*Seeing me board the plane, she began to cry.*
Noun Clauses

Where he lives is beautiful.

I don't know who he is.

Nobody can depend on what they were talking about.

I'm sure (that) he will succeed.

who, whoever, whom, whomever, what, whatever, which, whichever, why, whether (or not), where, wherever, when, whenever, how, however, how long, often soon, if, how much, how many, whom, whose

I knew that he had to go.

Everyone was surprised at what he brought for the picnic.
He told us when the plane would arrive.

Where they are going on their honeymoon is a secret.

She wouldn't say why she left so early.

Who sent the letter is a mystery for them.

I've lost count of how many times I've broken my glasses.

Carl wasn't paying attention to how much he ate.

He showed us how he was going to win the race.

He didn't know which book she was supposed to read.

I didn't know whether I should bring my bike or leave at home.

I never found out whose car was parked outside our house.

She didn't know to whom he was engaged.

I didn't know if I should bring my bike.
That man passed is a miracle.
Janet noticed (that) the window was broken.

**It**

It is a fact that the world is facing food shortage
It is true that many people are starving.

It is a bag.

It's ten o'clock.
It's Thursday.
It's snowy today.
It's hot.
It's a long away from here to Las Vegas.

I did all I could, but it wasn't enough.
Everything's all right, isn't it?
There is a book under the desk.
There are twenty cats on the roof.
The man who saw the child works nearby.
The man who(m) we saw works nearby.
The man that was hired lives in blue house.
The watch which I lost was not valuable.
The vase that I bought was handmade.
The woman whose car broken down needs a ride.
That was the year when we move to Alaska.
I never forget the day when I first met you.
Do you know the reason why she doesn’t like me?
I saw a girl whose hair came down to her waist.
H’s got a job in a new firm, where they don’t work such long hours.
The musician who taught David to play the violin is a member of the Cleveland Symphony.
Officer Smith often lectures to high school classes which learning safe driving principles.
Bob is the young man who(m) she interviewed.
She said you could bring who(m)ever you wish.
The book which I borrowed from Carmen has been very useful.
The girl to whom you were speaking is Nigerian.

The girl you were speaking is Nigerian.

The man who is driving has a new car.

The ideas which had been presented in the previous meeting were discussed.
The ideas presented in the previous meeting were discussed. The man who is responsible said the underground water had a high salt content.

The man responsible said the underground water had a high salt content.

The name, which is Lou Ann, contains easy sound for the deaf of pronounce.

The name, Lou Ann, contains easy sound for the deaf of pronounce.

The books that are on the table belong to Emma.

The books on the table belong to Emma.

All the students who don't study will fail this course.

My younger brother, who lives in Chicago, got married yesterday.

The White House, which is located in Washington, is the home of the President.
President.
Located in Washington, the White House is the home of the President.
Participle Phrase

The horse trotting up to the fence hopes that you have an apple or carrot.
Eaten by mosquitoes, we wished that we had made hotel, not campsite reservation.

The new President, supported by all the people, felt confident about the future.
The girl talking to the teacher is very intelligent.

This is a good government, supported by all the people.
The person to see is that girl talking to the teacher.

They now have a good government, supported by all the people.
Ben knows the girl talking to the teacher.

They long for a good government, supported by all the people. Ben is interested in the girl talking to the teacher.

Supported by all the people, the new President felt confident about future.

The new President felt confident about future, knowing that he had the support of all the people.

I heard him talking to the teacher.

All passengers not going to Rockaway must change trains at the next stop.

1. The woman who is washing the dishes is our new cook.
   
   *The woman washing the dishes is our new cook.*

2. We need a room which seats one hundred people.
   
   *We need a room seating one hundred people.*
3. The jewelry which was stolen from our neighbour's house was found by the police.
   *The jewelry stolen from our neighbour's house was found by the police.*

4. Any package which is not wrapped properly will not be accepted by the post office.
   *Any package not wrapped properly will not be accepted by the post office.*

Hoping to finish college in three years, Robert worked very hard.
   *Robert worked very hard, hoping to finish college in three years.*

Some men were sitting in the patio drinking beer.
   *He drove around looking for a place to work.*
   *She wore herself out trying to pacify child.*

1. The music which is being played now is by Bach.
   *The music being played now is by Bach.*

2. They expect to help the poor with the money that is being collected.
   *They expect to help the poor with the money being collected.*

3. The Smiths, who had found the house they wanted to buy, began to bargain with the owners to reduce the price.
   *having + p.p. / having + been + p.p.*
The Smiths, having found the house they wanted to buy, began to bargain with the owners to reduce the price.

4. Mr. Richards, who had been badly wounded in the last year war, was receiving a pension from the government.

Mr. Richards, having been badly wounded in the last year war, was receiving a pension from the government.

She caught her daughter taking/take money from her purse.

The officer kept us waiting/wait (for) several hours.

We heard angry voice coming/come from the next door.

He watched kitten trying/try climb the tree.

The strong wind sent his paper flying/fly all over the room.

The bandits left their victims standing/stand in the desert.

1. Believing he was a total failure in everything he did, the man was on the point of suicide.

After believing he was a total failure in everything he did, the man was on the point of suicide.
2. Playing golf in the afternoon, he suffered sunstroke.  
   *While he was playing golf in the afternoon, he suffered sunstroke.*

3. Having been defeated three times in a row, the boxer decided to give up fighting.  
   *Because he had been defeated three times in a row, the boxer decided to give up fighting.*

After a long day at school and work, Michel found her roommate Ben eating the last of the leftover pizza.  
*(عبارت وصفی)*

Ben’s rudest habit is eating the last of the leftover pizza.  
*(اسم مصدر)*

**Participle vs. Adjective**

وجه وصفی و صفت

وجه وصفی فاعلی (present participle) همانند توانای قسمتی از فعل باشد و یا این که صفت باشد. برای تشخیص این که قسمتی از فعل می باشد یا صفت، باید به کلمه عمل که نمایندگی یک قرار گیرد، قسمتی از فعل است و در غیر این صورت، صفت می باشد.

The man is talking to his friend.

The man talking to his friend has some beard.

 وجه وصفی معنولی نیز (past participle) همانند وجه وصفی فاعلی have توانای در نقش وصفی باشد و یا قسمتی از فعل. اگر آن پس از قرار گیرد، قسمتی از فعل می باشد و در غیر این صورت نقص وصفی دارد.

The family has purchased a television.

The television purchased yesterday was expensive.

The poem was written by Paul.
The poem written by Paul appeared in the magazine.

swaying tree  moving train

washing machine  dining room

baked potato  injured hand
Infinitive

The child started to cry.

Stewart seems anxious to leave.

He works overtime in order to earn extra money.

She may be too tired to go.

He had enough patience to help everyone.

Henry knows how to make beautiful kites.

I don’t know which road to take.

To get eight hours sleep each night is not always possible.
It has taken a long time to finish the project.

afford, agree, arrange, be, care, claim, come, consent, decide, demand, deserve, endeavour, fail, forget, happen, hesitate, hope, learn, manage, mean, neglect, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, proceed, refuse, seem, struggle, swear, threaten, volunteer, wait

My cousin has agreed to live with me.
She is to be the one who will cook.
We can’t afford to go on vacation this year.
No one really knows why he agreed to do the film.
I wouldn’t care to meet him in a dark alley.
People aren’t always what they seem to be.

advise, allow, appoint, cause, caution, challenge, command, compel, convince, direct, encourage, force, get, help, hire, implore, instruct, invite, motivate, oblige, order, permit, persuade, remind, request, require, show...how, teach, tell, tempt, urge, warn

The doctor advised me to stop smoking.
The people who smoke encouraged each other to protest this command.
He warned Billy to keep away from his daughter.
Jill taught me to be less critical of other people.

I help her (to) carry her cases up the stairs.
Infinitive

ask, beg, choose, dare, expect, need, prefer, promise, want, wish

1. He promised to be on time.
   He promised us to be on time.

2. I have asked to see the doctor.
   I have asked my husband to see the doctor.

3. I want to get a checkup next week.
   I want you to get a checkup next week.

amazed, angry, anxious, ashamed, astonished, delighted, disappointed, disgusted, eager, glad, happy, horrified, pleased, proud, relieved, sad, shocked, sorry, surprised, upset

I am glad to have you here.
We will be sorry to see you.

Joan agreed not to help them.

- Why did you take the longer route?
- I wanted to.

Becky walks five miles every day because she likes to.

- She seemed to be troubled by smoking.
- Yes, she seemed to be.
Gerund

Her cleaning the house every day is not necessary.

Her husband appreciates her cleaning the house every day.

Her husband insists on her cleaning the house every day.

What her husband insists on is her cleaning the house every day.

Her husband insists one thing — her cleaning the house every day.

admit, advocate, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, can’t help, consider, contemplate, defer, delay, deny, detest, discuss, dislike, drop (= stop), enjoy, entail, escape, evade, excuse, fancy (= imagine), finish, forgive, give up (= stop), (be) grudge, imagine, involve, justify, keep, keep on, leave off, mention, mind, miss, necessitate, postpone, practice, prevent, put off, quit (= stop (informal)), recommend, regret, relish, report, resent, resist, risk, shirk, stop, suggest, tolerate, understand

After a while, the passengers quit worrying about the delay.

Mr. Chapman can’t tolerate being late so frequently.

Bob admitted borrowing Tom’s car.

The officer suggested their not walking alone in remote areas of the park.

We have considered selling our house.
They anticipate moving to bigger premises by the end of the year.
I begrudge spending so much money on train fares.
I couldn’t understand his coming late.
My doctor thought about not letting me go on vacation.
Claude spends his free time reading history books.
Never mind cooking. We’ll go out to eat.
The students prefer not having a final exam.
The students prefer not to have a final exam.
Who here intends staying tonight?
Who here intends to stay tonight?
advise, begin, cannot bear, continue, dread, forbid, hate,
intend, like, love, need, prefer, start
The students prefer not having a final exam.
The students prefer not to have a final exam.
Who here intends staying tonight?
Who here intends to stay tonight?
forget, mean, postpone, regret, remember, stop, try, used to

a) We stopped to eat. (stopping)
b) We stopped eating. (eating)
1. We mean *(intend)* to find a solution to his problem before we go home.
   It may mean *(result in)* staying up all night until we arrive at an answer.

2. I used to *(habitual past)* walk to classes at the university every day.
   I am used to *(accustomed to)* walking everywhere, so I enjoy it.

He has devoted his life to one cause: fighting against all political and social injustice.
The plotting and intriguing of the ambassador for his own ends finally caused his dismissed.
بخش هفده: حرف های تعریف

Articles

در زبان انگلیسی، حرف تعریف the و a(n) وجود دارد که حرف تعریف نامی a(n) را حرف تعریف معین می‌نماید. بی‌عبارت دیگر، a(n) برای اشاره به اسم های the ناشناخته (نکره) و the برای اسم های شناخته شده (معروف) به کار می‌رود. هر یک از این دو حرف تعریف کاربرد خاص خود دارد که در ادامه بدان ها پرداخته خواهد شد.

the کاربرد

1) شخص و یا معین و مشخص

He walks into the house and hangs his coat on the closet.

2) طبقه و گروه به طور کلی

The lion is an animal.

3) صفت های درجه بندی شده

the best way, the fifth lesson

4) مصدر یا اسم مصدر به همراه عبارت دارای

the election of officers, the changing of the guards of the lake of Lucerne

5) مکان هایی مانند اقیانوس‌ها، دریاها، خلیج‌ها، دریاچه‌ها (به صورت مجموعه)، رودخانه‌ها و رشته‌های کوه‌ها

the Pacific Ocean, the Black Sea, the Great Lakes

6) کشورهایی که اسم جمع دارند و صفت نیز به همراه آن ها می‌باشند

the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom

7) مجموع الجزایرها‌یی که به صورت جمع می‌باشند

the Philippines, the Virgin Islands
the University of Texas, the college of engineering

the Civil War, the War of Independence

the Treaty of Geneva, the Magna Carta

the Queen Mary, the Orient Express

the Middle East, the Orient

the first, the second

Lake Superior, Mount Everest, Lake Michigan

Spain, Canada, Asia, Africa, Great Britain

Geography, History

Time Magazine, Charlie Brown

Las Angeles City College, Harvard
Articles

Florida, Cape Town, Azadi Street

He has worked with the same firm from the time he was twenty to the present. Undoubtedly there will be exciting new inventions in future time.

Cinema is different from theatre in several ways.

He’s worked in radio all his life.

Hull, Oxford University

a(n)
a unit an understanding an honour

Japanese is a difficult language to write.

The Japanese are famous for these beautiful gardens.

She has always had a deep distrust of strangers.

My parents wanted me to have a good education.

I ate one apple.

There was one car in this street.
The book is about the Civil War.

He is sincere about returning to America.

There were about fifty people in the hotel.

The children were running about/round everywhere.

Stop fooling about/round. We’re late.

Our office is above the hairdresser’s.

He had a bruise just above his left eyes.

They ran straight across the road.
My girlfriend lives across the road.

**AGAINST**

They were against their daughter’s decision.
He stood against the wall.

**AMONG (AMONGST)**

They strolled among the crowd.
It’s OK, you’re among friends now.
A British woman was among the survivors.

**AROUND / ROUND**

Is there a bank around here?
He wandered around the streets, looking in shop windows.
Gather round! I have an important announcement too make.
There was a lovely courtyard with tables all round.

**AT**

He lives at Smithville.
At present there is no one home.
The prices of those books begin at one dollar and go up.
Look at this boy fighting.
Ben arrives at four o’clock.
Marry goes to school at night.
We felt uncomfortable at first.

I first met your father at / in Harrolds.

There’s a good film at cinema in Market Street.

He’s a student at Oxford.

We’re having the roof repaired at Easter.

at a party at a meeting at the match

I could hear voices in the country yard below my window.

They camped a few hundred feet below the summit.

The boat sank beneath the waves.

He considers such jobs beneath him.

They thought she had married beneath her.
The first drawer beneath the top one belongs to Michele.

**BESIDE**

در کنار کسی یا چیزی قرار داشتن، در نزدیکی کسی یا چیزی بودن

Willy came up and sat beside me.
I was standing right beside her at the time.

**BESIDES**

علاوه بر این، گذشته از این، وانگهی

I need the money. And besides, when I agree to do something, I do it.
The area has stunning scenery, beautiful beaches, and much more besides.
She has so much else to do besides.

**BETWEEN**

انتخاب بین دو چیز، مابین، در میان دو چیز

Q comes between P and R in the English alphabet.
My job is somewhere between a secretary and a personal assistant.

**BY**

نشان دادن وسیله یا ابزار انجام کاری و همچنین بیان زمان

It was repaired by the mechanic.
He lives by himself.
I hope I can finish my work by 6.
By next week it should be completed.
We went by bus.

**FOR**

نشان دادن هدف، طول زمان، بدل و چاپ کردن.
She played the piano for two hours.
He repaired the bicycle for me.
When his father was away, Tom did the work for her.

FROM

She got a wristwatch from her parents.
He worked from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
I’ll be there from three o’clock onwards.

IN

The ticket is in my purse.
She likes to read in the evening.
He’s coming in October.
She grew up in Swaziland.
I last saw her in the car park.

LIKE

She lives on/in Albert Street

The boy spoke like a man.
She’s dressed just like me.

In 1939, as in 1914, everybody seemed to want me.

و اگر پیش از مفعوم قرار گیرد، حرف اضافه می‌باشد:

John is like Tom.

OF

I bought a pound of sugar.

Many of the voters felt that their property taxes were too high.

The last scene of the movie was romantic.

OFF

One were off the main freeway, the trip felt more like a vacation.

Are you ready? Off we go.

Keep off the grass.

Ashe leaned forward, his hat fell off.

ON

The book is on the shelf.

Mike is on the college football team.

She plans to leave on May 30.

Sharron is on the Lake Windermere.

She lives in a flat on the third floor.
In whose home was the party held?
Whose home was the party held in?

OVER

A lamp hung over the table.
The sign over the door said, “Mind your heal.”

THROUGH

She smiled at him as he walked through the door
We made our way through the village to the farm.

TO

He gave it to me.
We walked to the station.

Towards (Toward)

He noticed two policemen coming toward(s) him.
The crisis continued as Britain drifted toward(s) war.
Her parents had been more sympathetic toward(s) her.
UNDER

در زیر چیزی قرار داشتن، در مکان پایین تری بودن
Wendy had hidden the box under her bed.
I could see something glittering under the water.

UNDERNEATH

دقیقا در زیر چیزی قرار داشتن
He got out of the car and looked underneath.
It’s near where the railway goes underneath the road.

UP

بر روی چیزی قرار داشتن، در جایی که بالاتری بودن
We walked slowly up the hill.
She picked her jacket up of the floor.

WITH

برای نشان دادن کاری که در دست اقدام می‌باشد، همراهی کردن با چیزی با شرح
We went to the theatre with our friends.
She opened the box with a knife.

When I found her, she was blue with cold.
My father was trembling with rage.

There are so many people around with no home.
They’ve bought a house with a big garden.
Is it within walking distance?

The ambulance arrived within minutes of the call being made.

We are now within range of enemy fire.

accuse of, approve of, consist of, be in charge of, be in favour of, remind (one) of, take care of, take advantage of, what’s the use of, argue with/about, agree with, compete with, communicate with, excel in, cooperative with, experiment with, interfere with, sympathize with, refer to, boast about, complain about/of, find out about, speak about, forget about, think about/of, worry about, comment on, depend on/upon, count on, insist on/upon, keep on, call off, major in, rely on/upon, put off, apologize for/to, apply to/for, be used to, compare to/with, contribute to, dedicate to, devote to, look forward to, object to, respond to, subscribe to, arrive at (airport, school, theatre, etc.), arrive in (city, state, country), look at/for, preside over, believe in, participate in, take part in, succeed in, excuse for/from, substitute for, thank for, distinguish from, escape from, prevent from, prohibit from, recover from, rescue from, save from, vote for

admiration for, fondness for, pity for, preference for, reason for, responsibility for, respect for, search for, substitution for, sympathy for, authority on, dependency on, effect on/upon, reliance on, ability in, belief in, competency in, confidence in, experience in, failure in, faith in, participation in, pleasure in, pride in, satisfaction in, skill in, success in, difference among/between, approval of, fear of, knowledge of, choice of, means of, division of, possibility of, prevention of, process of, divorce
from, escape from, protection from, attempt at, access to, commitment to, comparison to, indifference to, devotion to, dedication to, objection to, opposition to, reference to, response to, subscription to, argument about, complain about, concern about, confusion about, ideas about

afraid of, appreciate of, ashamed of, aware of, bored of, capable of, careful of, composed of, conscious of, considerate of, critical of, envious of, fearful of, frightened of, guilty of, hopeful of, interested in, disappointed in, experienced in, involved in, skillful in, successful in, based on/upon, depend on/upon, found on/by, insistent on/upon, innocent of, jealous of, made of, proud of, sick of, regardless of, supportive of, suspected of, thoughtful of, tolerant of, tired of, acquainted with, covered with, familiar with, finished with, pleased with, provided with, patient with, satisfied with, comparable to, confined to, committed to, attentive to, alert to, dedicated to, devoted to, faithful to, indifferent to, inferior to, kind to, married to, opposed to, polite to, preferable to, related to, sensitive to, similar to, superior to, derived from, different from, divorced from, far from, prevented from, free from, prohibited from, good at, surprised at/by, upset over, divided in/into, anxious about, concerned about, happy about, confused about, enthusiastic about, excited about, nervous about, sad about, skeptical about, worried about, adequate for, appropriate for, blamed for, famous for, fit for, grateful for, known for, prefect for, qualified for, responsible for, suitable for, affected by, angered by, attacked by, caused by, flattered by, offended by

ahead of, in case of, in care of, in charge of, in the course of, in favour of, in front of, in honour of, in place of, in search for, instead of, in spite of, in terms of, by means of, for fear of, for the sake of, make use of, on account of, with the exception of, what’s the use of, because of, for the purpose of, in addition to, in comparison to, in reference to, in regard to, due to, feel like, in connection with, except for, take a chance on
Two-word (Phrasal) Verbs

He fell off the bridge.
* He fell the bridge off.

She looked for it.

Jackie is very similar to her mother.

We are afraid of them.

He was sorry about the accident.

Are you responsible for it?

1. She switched off the light.
   She switched the light off.
   She switched it off.
   * She switched off it.

2. Give me back my watch.
   Give me my watch back.
   *Give back me my watch.
3. I am going to wake Peter up.
   I am going to wake up Peter.
   I am going to wake him up.
   *I am going to wake up him.

She gave in her test which was finished.

We get up at 5 o’clock every morning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHRASAL VERB</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>PHRASAL VERB</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>back out of</td>
<td>desert; fail to keep promise</td>
<td>go over</td>
<td>review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear down on</td>
<td>learn on; browbeat</td>
<td>go with</td>
<td>harmonize with; look pleasing together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear on</td>
<td>have to do with</td>
<td>go without</td>
<td>abstain from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear up under</td>
<td>endure</td>
<td>hang around</td>
<td>remain idly in the vicinity of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break in on</td>
<td>interrupt</td>
<td>hear from</td>
<td>receive a communication from</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break into</td>
<td>interrupt</td>
<td>hear of</td>
<td>learn about (sometimes accidentally)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call for</td>
<td>come to get; require</td>
<td>hit in</td>
<td>discover accidentally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care for</td>
<td>like; guard; supervise; maintain</td>
<td>hold on to</td>
<td>grasp tightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry on about</td>
<td>to talk excitedly or at length about someone/something</td>
<td>hold out against</td>
<td>resist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry on with</td>
<td>continue</td>
<td>keep at</td>
<td>preserve at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch up with</td>
<td>cover the distance between oneself and others</td>
<td>keep to</td>
<td>persist in; continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch up on</td>
<td>examine; verify</td>
<td>keep up with</td>
<td>maintain the pace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come across</td>
<td>find accidentally</td>
<td>lie down on</td>
<td>evade; fail to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come along with</td>
<td>accompany; make progress</td>
<td>live on</td>
<td>support/sustain oneself by means of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come by</td>
<td>find accidentally</td>
<td>live up to</td>
<td>maintain the standard demanded of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come down with</td>
<td>become ill with</td>
<td>look after</td>
<td>take care of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come out with</td>
<td>utter; produce</td>
<td>look back on</td>
<td>remember nostalgically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count on</td>
<td>rely on</td>
<td>look forward to</td>
<td>anticipate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut in on</td>
<td>interrupt</td>
<td>look up to</td>
<td>respect; admire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disagree with</td>
<td>cause illness or discomfort with</td>
<td>make up for</td>
<td>compensate for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do away with</td>
<td>abolish</td>
<td>pass on</td>
<td>transmit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td></td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do without</td>
<td>deprive oneself of</td>
<td>tease; bully</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop in at/on</td>
<td>visit casually without planning</td>
<td>play up to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop out of</td>
<td>leave; quit</td>
<td>put up with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face up to</td>
<td>acknowledge</td>
<td>read up on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall behind in</td>
<td>lag; not progress at required pace</td>
<td>run against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall back on</td>
<td>use for emergency purpose</td>
<td>run away with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall out with</td>
<td>quarrel with</td>
<td>run for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill in for</td>
<td>substitute for</td>
<td>see about</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get ahead of</td>
<td>surpass; beat</td>
<td>see to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get around</td>
<td>evade; avoid</td>
<td>settle on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get away with</td>
<td>do without being caught/punished</td>
<td>stand for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get by with</td>
<td>manage with a minimum of effort</td>
<td>stand up for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get down to</td>
<td>become serious about; consider</td>
<td>stand up to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get in</td>
<td>enter (a vehicle)</td>
<td>stick to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get off</td>
<td>descend from; leave</td>
<td>stick up for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get on</td>
<td>enter (a vehicle); mount</td>
<td>take after</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get on with</td>
<td>proceed with</td>
<td>talk back to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get through with</td>
<td>terminate; finish</td>
<td>talk over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- I do without eating breakfast on Fridays.
- She drop in at/on my place without planning.
- The students drop out of college due to financial problems.
- I face up to my fears.
- We fall behind in our studies.
- They fall back on their promises.
- She fall out with her partner.
- We fill in for the absent teacher.
- He gets ahead of the competition.
- They get around the problem.
- She gets away with the money.
- He gets by with a minimum of effort.
- We get down to business.
- She gets in the car.
- We get off the bus.
- He gets on the plane.
- She gets on with the new boss.
- They get through with the project.
### Two-word (Phrasal) Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>back down</td>
<td>retreat from position in an argument</td>
<td>go out</td>
<td>stop burning; leave one’s residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back out</td>
<td>desert; fail to keep a promise</td>
<td>go over</td>
<td>go; succeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back up</td>
<td>move backwards</td>
<td>grow up</td>
<td>mature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear up</td>
<td>endure</td>
<td>hang around</td>
<td>remain idly; dawdle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow in</td>
<td>drop in to visit unexpectedly</td>
<td>hang up</td>
<td>replace a telephone receive on its hook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow over</td>
<td>pass without doing harm</td>
<td>hold on</td>
<td>grasp tightly; persevere; wait while telephoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow up</td>
<td>explode; lose one’s temper</td>
<td>hold out</td>
<td>continue to resist; persevere; persist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call up</td>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>keep on</td>
<td>continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calm down</td>
<td>become calm</td>
<td>keep up</td>
<td>maintain the required pace/standard; continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry on</td>
<td>continue as before; misbehave</td>
<td>let up</td>
<td>diminish in intensity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(intransitive phrasal verbs)*

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>catch on</th>
<th>understand</th>
<th>lie down</th>
<th>recline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>catch up</td>
<td>cover the distance between oneself and a moving goal</td>
<td>look on</td>
<td>be a spectator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check out</td>
<td>leave; pay one’s bill</td>
<td>make out</td>
<td>progress; succeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check up</td>
<td>investigate</td>
<td>make up</td>
<td>become reconciled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheer up</td>
<td>become cheerful</td>
<td>move over</td>
<td>move to the side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear out</td>
<td>leave</td>
<td>pan out</td>
<td>turn out well; be successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear up</td>
<td>become clear</td>
<td>pass out</td>
<td>become unconscious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close down</td>
<td>close permanently</td>
<td>pass on</td>
<td>die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close up</td>
<td>close temporarily</td>
<td>pick up</td>
<td>grow; increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come about</td>
<td>happen</td>
<td>pull in</td>
<td>arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come along</td>
<td>accompany; make progress</td>
<td>pull out</td>
<td>deport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come back</td>
<td>return</td>
<td>pull through</td>
<td>survive (barely)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come by</td>
<td>visit someone in his/her home</td>
<td>ride over</td>
<td>ride to where someone is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come out</td>
<td>appear; make a social debut</td>
<td>run away</td>
<td>escape; leave; leave quickly without permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come over</td>
<td>come to someone’s house; come to where someone is</td>
<td>run down</td>
<td>slowly lose power so as to stop functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>succeed</td>
<td>run off</td>
<td>depart running;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through</td>
<td>regain consciousness</td>
<td>sell</td>
<td>sell the ownership/responsibility</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>come to</td>
<td>consciousness</td>
<td>sell out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut in</td>
<td>interrupt</td>
<td>settle up</td>
<td>pay one’s bill/debts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die away</td>
<td>fade; diminish</td>
<td>show off</td>
<td>boast by words/actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die down</td>
<td>fade; diminish</td>
<td>show up</td>
<td>arrive; appear unexpectedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die off/out</td>
<td>disappear; become extinct</td>
<td>shut up</td>
<td>stop talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dress up</td>
<td>don fancy/unusual clothes</td>
<td>slow up</td>
<td>reduce speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive back</td>
<td>return by car</td>
<td>stand by</td>
<td>wait; be prepared to assist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop in</td>
<td>visit someone casually without planning</td>
<td>stand up</td>
<td>stand; rise from sitting; last; endure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop out</td>
<td>abandon some organized activity; leave; quit</td>
<td>stay over</td>
<td>remain at someone’s house overnight/longer</td>
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<tr>
<td>drop over</td>
<td>visit someone casually</td>
<td>step aside</td>
<td>move to one side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall behind</td>
<td>not progress at required pace</td>
<td>take off</td>
<td>leave the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall off</td>
<td>decrease; lose weight</td>
<td>take over</td>
<td>assume command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall through</td>
<td>fail; come to nothing</td>
<td>talk back</td>
<td>answer impolitely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill in</td>
<td>substitute</td>
<td>throw up</td>
<td>vomit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find out</td>
<td>learn</td>
<td>turn around</td>
<td>turn so that one is facing another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Equivalent Action</td>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly back</td>
<td>return by air</td>
<td>direction</td>
<td>turn in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly over</td>
<td>fly to where someone is</td>
<td></td>
<td>turn out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get ahead</td>
<td>make progress</td>
<td></td>
<td>turn up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get along</td>
<td>have a friendly relationship</td>
<td></td>
<td>wait up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get around</td>
<td>circulate; move about</td>
<td></td>
<td>wake up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get off</td>
<td>descend from leave</td>
<td></td>
<td>walk back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get on</td>
<td>enter (a vehicle); mount (a horse, etc.)</td>
<td>walk over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get on/along</td>
<td>progress; be compatible</td>
<td></td>
<td>wash out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get up</td>
<td>rise</td>
<td></td>
<td>watch out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get through</td>
<td>finish</td>
<td></td>
<td>wear off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give out</td>
<td>become exhausted</td>
<td></td>
<td>wear out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give up</td>
<td>surrender; fail to finish</td>
<td></td>
<td>work out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go back</td>
<td>return</td>
<td></td>
<td>wrinkle up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go off</td>
<td>explode</td>
<td></td>
<td>write away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go on</td>
<td>happen; continue</td>
<td></td>
<td>zoom off</td>
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</table>
### Two-word (Phrasal) Verbs

(separable phrasal verbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHRASAL VERB</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>PHRASAL VERB</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>add up</td>
<td>add</td>
<td>light up</td>
<td>light; illuminate thoroughly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back up</td>
<td>cause to move backwards; support</td>
<td>live down</td>
<td>live in such a way as to cause something to be forgotten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow up</td>
<td>cause to explode; destroy by explosives</td>
<td>make over</td>
<td>remake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break down</td>
<td>analyze; list the parts of separately</td>
<td>move over</td>
<td>move to the side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring about</td>
<td>cause to happen</td>
<td>pass on</td>
<td>transmit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring off</td>
<td>accomplish</td>
<td>pass out</td>
<td>distribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring on</td>
<td>cause</td>
<td>pass up</td>
<td>not take advantage of (as an opportunity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring out</td>
<td>publish; emphasize</td>
<td>pay back</td>
<td>repay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring over</td>
<td>bring</td>
<td>pay off</td>
<td>discharge a debt completely; give someone his/her final pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring to</td>
<td>revive</td>
<td>pick up</td>
<td>come to meet an escort; lift with hands/fingers; learn casually; initiate an association publicly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring up</td>
<td>raise; care for from child</td>
<td>play down</td>
<td>minimize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>brush out</strong></td>
<td>brush the inside of</td>
<td><strong>play up</strong></td>
<td>emphasize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>burn down</strong></td>
<td>destroy by burning</td>
<td><strong>point out</strong></td>
<td>indicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>burn up</strong></td>
<td>consume by fire</td>
<td><strong>pull down</strong></td>
<td>pull in a downward direction; raze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>buy out</strong></td>
<td>by the other person’s share of a business</td>
<td><strong>push across</strong></td>
<td>cause to be understood/accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>buy up</strong></td>
<td>buy the whole supply of</td>
<td><strong>put off</strong></td>
<td>postpone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>call off</strong></td>
<td>cancel; order away</td>
<td><strong>put on</strong></td>
<td>dress in; deceive or fool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>call up</strong></td>
<td>telephone; summon for military service</td>
<td><strong>put up</strong></td>
<td>preserve (food); receive as an overnight guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>calm down</strong></td>
<td>become calm</td>
<td><strong>quiet down</strong></td>
<td>become quiet/quieter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>carry on</strong></td>
<td>continue</td>
<td><strong>ring up</strong></td>
<td>the telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>carry out</strong></td>
<td>fulfill; complete; accomplish</td>
<td><strong>rinse off</strong></td>
<td>rinse the surface of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>carry over</strong></td>
<td>carry; continue at another time/place</td>
<td><strong>rinse out</strong></td>
<td>rinse the inside of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cheer up</strong></td>
<td>cause to become cheerful</td>
<td><strong>rule out</strong></td>
<td>eliminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chew up</strong></td>
<td>chew thoroughly</td>
<td><strong>run down</strong></td>
<td>trace; disparage; hit with a vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chop up</strong></td>
<td>chop into small pieces</td>
<td><strong>run off</strong></td>
<td>cause to depart; reproduce mechanically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean off</td>
<td>clear the surface of</td>
<td>save up</td>
<td>accumulate</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>clean out</td>
<td>clean the inside of</td>
<td>see off</td>
<td>accompany someone to the beginning of a trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean up</td>
<td>tidy</td>
<td>see through</td>
<td>complete; in spite of difficulties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear out</td>
<td>clear the inside of</td>
<td>send back</td>
<td>send to a place where formerly located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear up</td>
<td>clarify; clear the inside of</td>
<td>send over</td>
<td>send to where someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close down</td>
<td>close permanently</td>
<td>set up</td>
<td>arrange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close up</td>
<td>close temporarily</td>
<td>show off</td>
<td>try to impress others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count in</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>shut off</td>
<td>cause to cease functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count out</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>slow up</td>
<td>cause to move more slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count up</td>
<td>calculate; count; add to a total</td>
<td>spell out</td>
<td>enumerate; state in detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross out</td>
<td>eliminate</td>
<td>stand up</td>
<td>fail to keep an appointment with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut down</td>
<td>reduce in quantity</td>
<td>sweep out</td>
<td>sweep the inside of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut off</td>
<td>interrupt; sever; amputate</td>
<td>take back</td>
<td>return; retract the statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut out</td>
<td>eliminate; delete</td>
<td>take down</td>
<td>remove from high position; write from dictation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw up</td>
<td>write; compose (a</td>
<td>take in</td>
<td>gain; fool; visit for entertainment; deceive; make smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Phrase</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dress up</td>
<td>put clothes on; adorn</td>
<td>take over</td>
<td>take; assume command of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dust out</td>
<td>dust the inside of</td>
<td>tear down</td>
<td>destroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat up</td>
<td>eat completely</td>
<td>tear up</td>
<td>tear into small pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>figure out</td>
<td>interpret; understand</td>
<td>tell off</td>
<td>scold; reprimand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>figure up</td>
<td>compute</td>
<td>think over</td>
<td>consider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill in</td>
<td>complete (a printed form)</td>
<td>think through</td>
<td>consider from beginning to end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill out</td>
<td>complete (a printed form)</td>
<td>think up</td>
<td>create; invent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill up</td>
<td>fill completely (a container)</td>
<td>throw away</td>
<td>discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find out</td>
<td>discover</td>
<td>throw over</td>
<td>reject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fix up</td>
<td>repair; arrange in a suitable manner</td>
<td>tie up</td>
<td>tie securely; tight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get across</td>
<td>cause to be understood</td>
<td>tire out</td>
<td>cause to be exhausted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give back</td>
<td>return</td>
<td>touch up</td>
<td>repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give out</td>
<td>distribute; announce</td>
<td>try on</td>
<td>put on a garment to verify the fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give up</td>
<td>surrender something</td>
<td>try out</td>
<td>test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand down</td>
<td>deliver; pronounce formally; leave as an</td>
<td>turn down</td>
<td>refuse; lower the volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-word (Phrasal) Verbs</td>
<td>inheritance</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hand over</strong></td>
<td>yield control of</td>
<td><strong>turn out</strong></td>
<td>produce; force into exile; extinguish (a light)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hang up</strong></td>
<td>suspend</td>
<td><strong>wash off</strong></td>
<td>wash the surface of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>have on</strong></td>
<td>be dressed in</td>
<td><strong>wash out</strong></td>
<td>wash the inside of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>have over</strong></td>
<td>entertain someone informally at one’s home</td>
<td><strong>wear out</strong></td>
<td>use until no longer usable; tire greatly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hold off</strong></td>
<td>delay; restrain</td>
<td><strong>wind up</strong></td>
<td>finish; tighten the spring of a watch/machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hold up</strong></td>
<td>delay; rob; threaten with a weapon</td>
<td><strong>wipe off</strong></td>
<td>wipe the surface of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>keep up</strong></td>
<td>continue; keep the same pace</td>
<td><strong>wipe out</strong></td>
<td>wipe the inside of; decimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>leave out</strong></td>
<td>omit</td>
<td><strong>work out</strong></td>
<td>solve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>let down</strong></td>
<td>disappoint</td>
<td><strong>write down</strong></td>
<td>record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>let out</strong></td>
<td>release from confinement; make larger (in sewing)</td>
<td><strong>write out</strong></td>
<td>write down every detail; spell out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
بخش بیست: ته جمله های سوالی

**Question Tags (Tag Questions)**

ساختارهایی در زبان انگلیسی وجود دارد که اگر چه ظاهر سوالی دارند اما در واقع هدف گویندگی، سوال واقعی نیست بلکه گرفته تایید و اطمینان و ادامه گفتگو می‌باشد. ساختار آن‌ها مشابه از ضمير فعلی هماهنگ با جمله اصلی و فعل كمکی می باشد. زمان این ساختارها با زمان جمله اصلی یکسان می‌باشد. این ساختار به شکل سوالی می باشد و به صورت افتان falling بیان می‌شود. ولی در صورتی که هدف سوال واقعی باشد، جمله پرسشی به صورت خیران rising بیان می‌شود.

Marie isn’t from Athena, *is she?*
Kate works full time, *doesn’t she?*
Those flowers are fragrant, *aren’t they?*
He is busy, *isn’t he?*
They weren’t busy last period, *were they?*
I have met you before, *haven’t I?*
She had to leave, *didn’t she?*
I ought to complain, *shouldn’t I?*
We have to hurry, *don’t we?*
You don’t know where my wallet is, *do you?*
It’s no good, *is it?*
Nothing can happen, *can it?*
There is little we can do about it, *is there?*
Somebody wanted the drink, *didn’t they?*
Nobody phoned, *did they?*
Your father has a bad back, *hasn’t/doesn’t he?*

در مثال آخر، در انگلیسی بریتانیایی هر دو حالت امکان پذیر است ولی در انگلیسی
آمریکایی از do استفاده می‌شود زیرا در مثال بالا، به حال اشاره دارد و فعل has کمکی نیست باشد یعنی non-auxiliary است.

نتکته(1): همان گونه که مشخص است اگر جمله اصلی مثبت باشد، ته جمله سوالی، منفی خواهد بود و اگر جمله اصلی منفی باشد، ته جمله سوالی، مثبت خواهد بود. غالباً برای درخواست اطلاعات و کمک خواستن از جمله منفی و ته جمله سوالی مثبت استفاده می‌شود:

You couldn’t lend me a pound, could you?

نتکته(2): برخی جمله‌ها از قانون فوق پیروی نمی‌کنند و باید قاعده‌های باشند و آن‌ها را پایدار آموزش.

I’m being silly, aren’t I?
Let’s go to the show, shall we?
She ought to buy a dictionary, shouldn’t she?
Give me a hand, will you?
Don’t forget, will you?
Nice day, isn’t it?
Do sit down, won’t you?
(در انگلیسی بریتانیایی)

Shut up, can’t you?
Open the window, would you?
Not a very good film, was it?

نتکته(3): جمله‌های پرسشی منفی تیز برای تأکید و تأیید به کار می‌روند.

Aren’t those flowers lovely?
Weren’t you photographing the birds when I walked by?
Won’t he be at the dance tonight?
Verb-Word

1. **Verb:** Verbs are the main action words in a sentence. For example, play, to play.

2. **Bare Infinitive:** The bare infinitive is the basic form of a verb, used without a subject. For example, to play.

3. **Does:** The does form is used for the verb "to do".

4. **Make:** The make form is used for the verb "to make".

5. **Let:** The let form is used for the verb "to let".

6. **Can, Could, May, Might, Will, Would, Shall, Must, Should:** These are modal verbs, which express possibility, necessity, or permission.

Examples:

- Should he come to the office today?
- You cannot visit him until the doctor tells you to.
- Yun Bi stated that she didn’t own a car but she did own a sailboat.
- Do the birds in that region of the world migrate to other areas?
- The sergeant made the recruits run four miles before breakfast.
- I wish she’d let her dog, the one that barks all night, come into the house.
- What makes you say that?
- She must be made to comply with the rules.

- The speaker could hear the audience whisper/whispering.
Janet spends hours observing the children play/playing.

The police chief had two of his men investigate the complaint.
The company will have had its consultants test the new products by next week.

*ask, suggest, insist, request, advise, urge, propose, demand, prefer, recommend, require*

Clem’s advisor recommended (that) Clem take fewer units next term.

Chandra said that she preferred (that) a driving instructor, rather than a friend, teach her to advice.

*It is important/essential/necessary/preferable (that)...
We saw a proposal (that)...
There is a requirement (that)...
The rule is that...
He plans to request (that)...
A recommendation was made (that)...
There has been a motion (that)...
He saw the notice (that)...

*proposal*
I believe it’s urgent (that)...
It was suggested (that)...
He thinks it’s vital (that)...

There was a notice on the bulletin that all students who need housing go to room 742.

A motion has been made that meeting be dismissed.

It was essential that we sign the lease before the end of the month.

The committee suggested that we should hold more meetings.
Apposition

The lecturer on data processing is Professor Nelson, an expert in computer technology.

The professor, unaware that many of his students were asleep, went right on lecturing.

The gentleman over there by the door is our accountant.

Mr. Brown, in a hurry to get home, took a taxi from the airport.

The town, once a prosperous seaport, is now completely deserted. Seriously ill, the boy had to be taken to the hospital at once. Jane was chosen to take part in a Youth Forum on television, by far the best student in the class.
New York, a city housing eight million people, has always fascinated me.

The man, aware that he had made a mistake, tried to correct it.

The man, eager to correct his mistake, said he would send a revised bill.

The leaves are failing from the trees, an indication that winter is not far away.

Once full of the constant hubbub of arriving and departing ships, the arbor is now deserted.

A new generation, no more agree to fight than the previous generation, has grown up since the war.
Dangling Structures

My wife had a long talk with Sally, explaining why she didn’t want the children to play together.

explaining my wife

a) After eating dinner, Bertha cleaned the table.
b) While a dancer in New York, Kathy injured her leg.
c) Looking at his watch, Mr. Brown got up and left.
d) After eating dinner, the table was cleaned.
e) Looking out of the window of our hotel room, there was a wonderful range of mountains.

While waiting for the doctor, there are numerous magazines.
that you can read.

A timid person, every little thing frightened him.

جند مثال دیگر:

1) *After reading the original study, the article remains unconvincing.
   After reading the original study, I find the article unconvincing.

2) *Relieved of your responsibilities at your job, your home should be a place to relax.
   Relieved of your responsibilities at your job, you should be able to relax at home.

3) *The experiment was a failure, not having studied the lab manual carefully.
   They failed the experiment, not having studied the lab manual carefully.
بخش بیست و چهار: ساختارهای مطلق

Absolute Constructions

ساختارهای مطلق به جزء دستوری آزاد در جمله می‌گویند که دارای فاعل و خبر (مسند) می‌باشند. فاعل در این نوع عبارت‌ها تغییر نمی‌کند به هین دلیل گاهی به آن حالت فاعلی مطلق (nominative absolute) می‌گویند. در جزء خبری فعل صورت خود ایستا (finite) به وجه وصفی تبدیل می‌شود و در صورت وجود این فعل کمکی حذف می‌گردد.

انواع ساختارهای مطلق

الف- همراه فعل

۱) حالت کلی معلوم

The train being late, we missed our plane.

۲) حالت کامل معلوم

Their home ruined by fire, they had to ask their neighbours for shelter.

مجهول

۱) حالت کلی

The play having ended, we went backstage to congratulate to actors.

۲) حالت کامل

Their crops having been destroyed by the floods, the farmers appealed to the government for help.

نکته: در صورتی که ساختار مطلق به ارائه توضیحاتی درباره جزئیات پرداخته باشد، شکل های مختلف be را می‌توان حذف کرد.
She sat despondently in a corner, her hands over her eyes. The boy came running into the room, his face and hands covered with mud.

His former palatial home now a summer resort, he reflected on the sad turn of events which had brought this about.

The old mining town was utterly deserted, its streets gray and dead.

She looked at the man curiously, her head slightly to one side.

His terrible ordeal over, he did nothing but sleep for several days.

She stood before him hopefully, with the recommendation held tightly in her hand.

She stood before him hopefully, with the letter of recommendation in her hand.

His former palatial home now a summer resort, he reflected on the sad turn of events which had brought this about.
The table not having been constructed properly, one of the legs became loose.

Dinner (being) ready, the hostess asked her guests to be seated.

The children, many of them only infants, were left with nothing to eat.

She looks almost like her twin sister, the only difference being that she is a little taller.

The man worked in two shifts, the first starting at 8 a.m., the second at 4 p.m.

We could see the mountain from our hotel, its steep slopes bare of
vegetation, its snow-capped peak disappearing into the clouds.

For a long time he lay ill in bed, the days blending into the nights in one mass of oblivious.

They decided to row all night, all the men were taking turns.

No other business arising, the meeting was adjourned.

The pain now dry, we brought the furniture out on the desk.

The truck finally loaded, they said goodbye to their neighbours and drove off.

The horse loped across the yard, her foal training behind her.
She knows how to interpret abstract ideas and how to write the fine essays.

Sarah and I always like to shop at specialty shops, in shoe stores, and in the home stores.
*Sarah and I always like to shop at specialty shops, shoe stores, and in the home stores.

She went to the library and studied English there.
*She went to the library and has studied English there.

Perle wrote that they had received our invitation and that they would attend.
*Perle wrote that they had received our invitation and would attend.
The best places to eat are casual, fun, and inexpensive.  
*The best places to eat are casual, fan, and you can get a meal for cheap.  
I need to talk to the manager or the assistant manager.  
She invites us to her home but never talks with us.  
The chicks will be ready not at noon but at 10:00.  
My boss is sincere and nice.  
I wanted more popcorn, but Sam wanted Junior Mints.  
Mr. Brown likes to go home early, but his wife prefers to stay late.  
I know both where you went and what you did.  
Either Mark or Sue has a book.  
The tickets are neither in my pocket nor in my purse.  
He is not only an excellent student but also an outstanding athlete.  

**Coordination Conjunction**

ان جرف ها عبارتند از: and, or, nor, but, for, do, yet  
در جمله هایی را به یکدیگر مرتبط می سازند که دارای ساختار مشابه و یکسانی هستند.  

Martha and I had met Janet before going to the U.S.A.  
Juanita is brilliant and Tashonda has a pleasant personality.  

Mary or John will meet you at the airport.  
I don't speak French, nor do I write.  
The New Hamshire State motto is rather grim: Live for free or die.
Linda likes jazz but Rita prefers country music.
His voice was very weak, yet the students understood him.
Ulysses wants to work for that company, but he had trouble meeting the academic requirements.

He couldn't lecture for the entire hour, for he had a sore throat.

**Correlative Conjunction**

Either you must tell the truth, or you must go to jail.
I can't call either your father or your mother.
In the fall, Phillip will either start classes at the community college as his mother wishes or join the Navy, his father’s hope.

Neither is money important to me, nor is success important to me.
I want neither fortune nor fate.
Neither Yolanda nor the cousins expressed their disappointment when blind Aunt Sophie set down the plate burn hamburger.
Neither TV nor the video actually work(s).
not only…but also •
برای استفاده از این اصطلاح وجود دارد. البته باید توجه داشت که اگر در not only برام اجمالی قرار گیرد، جمله حالت سوالی به خود می‌گیرد.

Not only do we need a new stove, but also we need a new refrigerator.
Not only does he need a stove, but he also needs a new refrigerator.
Michel grilled meat not only for Tiffany but also for Rocket, her dog.

both…and •
برای ارتباط دادن عبارت هایی به کار می‌رود که دارای ساختار مشابهی هستند.

Both our grammar teacher and our reading teacher are sick.

Conjunctive Adverbs قیدهای ربطی

however, nevertheless, still, on the contrary
Some people think he's lazy; on the contrary, he's very industrious.
A good student usually gets good grades; however, a poor student gets poor grades.
There are many people who like to buy on the installment plan; still, I prefer to buy for cars.
His new wife is very beautiful and charming; nevertheless, she can't cook at all.

moreover, furthermore, also, besides
We're prepared for our trip; furthermore, we haven't received our passports yet.
He sings and dances very well; besides that, he plays the piano.
People appear to be careful of what they eat; also they exercise more than they used to.

I have never gone deep-sea diving; moreover, I'm afraid to try it. in fact

Bill passed all his examination; in fact, he graduated with honours.

hence, consequently, thus, therefore, as a result, accordingly

Peter didn't like his job; therefore, he quit.

There are many industries in that area; consequently, unemployment is low.

Many French people didn't understand English very well; as a result, I used a lot of gesture.

The weather has been extremely cold all winter long; consequently, they are going to Miami Beach to get some sunshine.

There is no demand in the United States for the type of car you sell; accordingly, I cannot give you an order for this car.

otherwise

We must all eat the proper food; otherwise, we'll get sick.

then, afterward, later (on)

They talked for about an hour; afterward they took a walk.

The student demonstrators destroyed the student union; then they marched toward the library.

Feeling tired, Ben took a nap; later he resumed working.
Besh bist va shesh: Ubart e'lam manani

Abstract Noun Phrase

Ubart e'lam manani Satxitar e'lam ke dar An fulfil va Safi'et xeber be e'lam tabdis
Mi shod va bidin tartib e'lam min qe'laq Satxitar Dastom e'lam gerd. Saiyir Tighebat
Hemanand an heiby e'lam ke dar Ubart e'lam Masdor rouy mi deh. Dar Ubart e'lam manani
Aوردان فاعل اختياری است. اگر فاعل بیایند، به شکل مالکیت خواهد بود:

he was very diligent ≠ his great diligence
the woman was jealous ≠ the woman’s jealously
the soldier was courageous ≠ the soldier’s courage
he rejected that good offer ≠ his rejection of that good offer

The seizure of Bastille was the beginning of the French Revolution.
The damage to the flooded area was so great that the
government is declaring it a disaster area.
He began to embezzle money from his clients in order to
satisfy his desire for more and more luxuries.
Nothing can shake his trust in God.
Their attack on enemy positions was unsuccessful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>فاعل</th>
<th>مفعول</th>
<th>مفعول حرف اضافه</th>
<th>مفعول حرف اضافه</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>His speech against his opponent was full of insulting epithets.</td>
<td>The execution of the prisoners will cause much public disapproval.</td>
<td>We talked about his rejection of that good offer.</td>
<td>By his rejection of that good offer, he showed very poor judgment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What that I can't understand is his rejection of that good offer.

I can't understand one thing - his rejection of that good offer.

The explosion of bombs on all sides made the inhabitants fear for their lives.

He was upset by his secretary resignation.

For demand, desire, pity, preference, request, respect, reverence, urge, wish

to address, answer, assistance, damage, injury, obedience, resemblance, resistance

on attack

in trust, belief
he demand money ≠ his demand for money
she answered his letter ≠ her answer to his letter
the enemy attacked the town ≠ the enemy’s attack on the town
we trust him ≠ our trust in him

John loved money : John's love of money

the soldier was courageous : the soldier's courage

he moved slowly : his slow movement

he was very vigilant : his great vigilant

the development of the land

someone developed the land

the land was developed (by someone)
The possession of firearms is a misdemeanor.

His great love for his wife made him blamed to her many faults.

Their separation after 20 years of marriage surprised their friends.

The committee's report to the governor is being prepared now. Congressional approval of the measure is expected soon.

With the arrest and imprisonment of the prowler, everyone in the neighbourhood felt relieved.

With the prowler arrested and imprisoned, everyone in the neighbourhood felt relieved.

she was promoted rapidly: her rapid promotion

they failed completely: their complete failure
The train arrived late: the late arrival of train

(predicate adjective)

she is frequently absent: her frequent absence

The sudden death of an old friend was a great shock to them.

The construction of bridges is a difficult undertaking.

Only one problem still remains_ the storage of the grain.

They have one major concern: the proper education of their children.


