

اگرچه نیت خوبی است زیستن ...
اما خوشا که دست به تصمیم بهتری بزنیم!

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دانلود بهترین جزوات در

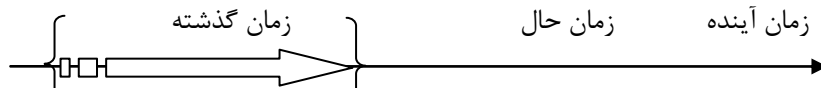
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مرجع تخصصی قبولی آزمون فرهنگیان و آزمون استخدامی آموزش و پرورش

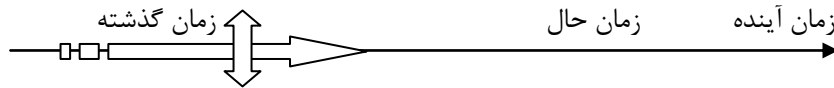
زمان گذشته استمراری

مفهوم: جملات این زمان برای بیان کارهایی به کار می روند که:
 ۱. در زمان مشخصی در گذشته مدتی در حال انجام بوده اند.



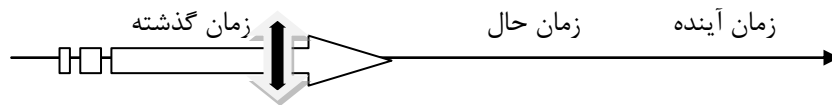
Peter was reading a book yesterday evening.

۲. دو کار همزمان (بدون تاثیرگذاری بر همدیگر) در حال انجام بوده اند.



Anne was writing a letter while Steve was reading the New York Times.

۳. کاری در گذشته در حال انجام بوده و کار دیگری انجام شده و آنرا قطع کرده است.



While we were sitting at the breakfast table, the telephone rang.

۴. کارهای تکراری در گذشته که موجب رنجاندن گوینده می شده اند. و معمولا همراه به (always, constantly, forever) هستند.

Andrew was always coming late.

ساختار:

ادامه جمله + **was/were + verb + -ing** + فاعل

نمونه های جمله های خبری مثبت و منفی و سوالی

| شکل کامل |
|-----------------------------------|
| I was playing football. |
| You were playing football. |
| He was playing football. |

| شکل کامل منفی | شکل مخفف منفی |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I was not playing football. | I wasn't playing football. |
| You were not playing football. | You weren't playing football. |
| He was not playing football. | He wasn't playing football. |

| شکل کامل سوالی |
|-----------------------------------|
| Was I playing football? |
| Were you playing football? |

*جمله های خبری مثبت و سوالی در این زمان امکان مخفف شدن ندارند.

علائم نشان دهنده گذشته استمراری **while** و **when** هستند. تفاوت آنها در این است که بعد از **while** از جمله زمان گذشته استمراری استفاده می شود اما بعد **when** جمله زمان گذشته ساده به کار می رود.

While we were watching TV, Andy **was surfing** the internet.

The ladies **were talking** **when** the accident **happened**.

A. Write the appropriate form of the verb in the blanks. (past progressive)

- When I phoned my friends, they (play)monopoly.
- Yesterday at six I (prepare)dinner.
- The kids (play)in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
- I (practice)the guitar when he came home.
- We (not / cycle)all day.
- While Alan (work)in his room, his friends (swim)in the pool.

7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (not / listen)
8. What (you / do)yesterday?
9. Most of the time we (sit)in the park.
10. I (listen)to the radio while my sister (watch)TV.
11. When I arrived, They (play)cards.
12. We (study)English yesterday at 4:00 pm .

B. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the SIMPLE PAST or the PAST PROGRESSIVE:

1. While they (travel) to China, Marco (keep) a diary.
2. Mrs. White (drive) past a house in Main Street when she (see) the ground floor on fire.
3. While he (fly) off the Miami Coast, the pilot (see) sharks approaching the swimmers.
4. The fireman (fight) the fire on a balcony below when he (hear) someone's shouts.
5. She (die) while she (run) after a bus.
6. We (have) dinner when the electricity (go) off.
7. She (think) of something else while you (talk) to her.
8. I (see) her while I (look) out of the window.
9. While the teacher (talk), the students (look) at an insect on the ceiling.

C. Choose the best answer.

1. Sylviawhen she the DVDs.
a. was running / dropped b. ran / dropped c. was running / was dropping d. ran / was dropping
2. While Steve a documentary, heasleep.
a. was watched / fell b. was watching / fell c. watched / was falling d. was watching / felt
3. They when you for remote control.
a. aren't listening / were asking b. weren't listening / were asking
c. weren't listening / asked d. listened / asked
4. you anything when Iyou?
a. Are / doing / called b. Were / doing / calling c. Did / do / was calling d. Were / doing / called
5.youmy friends while you to school?
a. Are / see / went b. Did / see / were going c. Did / saw / were going d. Were / see / went
6. We home when the accident
a. were driving / happened b. drove / happened
c. drove / was happening d. were drive / happened
7. Ia novel while my mother
a. was read / was cooking b. read / cooked
c. was reading / was cooking d. was reading / cooks
8. I out of the window when the accident happened.
a. was looked b. looked c. looking d. was looking
9. You while I
a. played / study b. were playing / studying
c. were playing / was studying d. were played / was studying
10. He when his father came home.
a. were doing b. was doing c. did d. did do

این ضمیر دارای شکل‌های زیر هستند و دارای دو کاربرد هستند:

| ضمایر فاعلی | ضمیر تأکیدی / انعکاسی |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| I من | myself خودم |
| You تو | yourself خودت |
| He او | himself خودش |
| She او | herself خودش |
| It آن | itself خودش |
| We ما | ourselves خودمان |
| You شما | yourselves خودتان |
| They آنها | themselves خودشان |

الف: کاربرد تأکیدی: برای تأکید بر روی فاعل یا مفعول به کار می‌روند و پس از این عناصر در جمله به کار می‌روند. مثال:

I saw the teacher himself. (من خود معلم را دیدم) (و نه کس دیگری را دیدم)

I myself saw the teacher. (من خودم معلم را دیدم) (و نه کس دیگری او را دید)

ب: کاربرد انعکاسی: در این کاربرد self-pronoun ها به جای ضمیر مفعولی می‌آیند اگر فاعل و مفعول یک جمله یک نفر یا یک چیز باشد. مثال:

I saw myself in the mirror. I saw me in the mirror.

در جمله فوق به جای اینکه بگوییم "من من را در آینه دیدم" می‌گوییم "من خودم را در آینه دیدم"

نوع ضمیر تأکیدی یا انعکاسی با توجه به فاعل جمله انتخاب می‌شود. چون مفعول در جملات انگلیسی دو نوع است یعنی مفعول مستقیم و مفعول حرف اضافه ای، ضمیر انعکاسی می‌توانند در هر دو نقش به کار بروند.

She bought the bag for herself.

We opened the door for ourselves.

تمرینات و تست ها

A. Fill in the blanks with " myself , himself , herself , itself , yourself , ourselves , yourselves , themselves " to complete the sentences below

- Charlotte looked at in the golden mirror and said "I am still pretty."
- Why don't you make a big hamburger and a glass of lemonade?
- Harrison found a nice black suit to wear at the wedding on next Tuesday.
- The children will have to look afterbecause their parents won't be at home this evening.
- We only blamefor the big fire in the forest. We forgot to extinguish the camp fire before we leave.
- My cat hurtwhen it suddenly jumped out of the kitchen window.
- I think I will buy a nice expensive Smartphone.
- Ladies and gentlemen! This is open buffet so you can help
- Some animals clean with their tongues.
- Mrs. Saunders cut while she was chopping onions for the salad.
- Samuel tried to defend when two men attacked him suddenly.
- You should buy a dictionary. I can't lend you mine as I need it.

13. I telephoned the plumber several time but I couldn't reach him. Finally I decided to repair the tap
14. Hi kids! If you want to be successful students , you should do your homework
15. When the dog sawon the mirror , it started barking wildly.
16. Alice and I painted the house because we didn't have enough money to hire a painter.

B. Choose the best answer.

1. Every morning I wash my face and clean my teeth by
a. himself b. yourself c. herself d. myself
2. Jane is a baby, she is too small to eat by
a. himself b. herself c. yourself d. myself
3. Peter is very lazy. He always copies his friend's homework and never does it by
a. herself b. yourself c. myself d. himself
4. The children can decorate the Christmas tree by
a. yourselves b. ourselves c. himself d. themselves
5. If you can't do this exercise by, ask the teacher for help.
a. ourselves b. himself c. herself d. yourself
6. Don't help us, Dad! I and Jim can paint the car all by
a. ourselves b. yourselves c. myself d. themselves
7. You are five years old, Danny. You have to comb your hair by now.
a. yourselves b. herself c. himself d. yourself
8. I don't want to go into the dark forest by
a. yourself b. himself c. herself d. myself
9. She did it all by
a. herself b. ourselves c. himself d. themselves
10. My brother could ride a bike bywhen he was 4.
a. Yourself b. herself c. himself d. myself
11. There was no water, so we couldn't wash
a. yourself b. ourselves c. themselves d. yourselves
11. A: "Who washed the clothes for her?" B: "Nobody, She washed them"
a. for herself b. herself c. her d. for her
12. 3. We have a problem. I hope you can help
a. ourselves b. us c. myself d. me
13. 4. A: "Who ordered the food? " B: "I ordered it"
a. myself b. himself c. yourself d. ourselves

نگارش درس سوم

فعل ها

فعل اصلی ترین کلمه جمله است و بدون آن جمله ای به وجود نمی آید. فعل ها به اشکال مختلفی طبقه بندی می شوند. یکی از انواع طبق بندی ها دسته بندی فعل به دو نوع کنشی (action) و غیر کنشی (non-action/ state) است. افعال کنشی (action): فعل هایی که انجام شدن کاری را نشان می دهند و می توانند دره مه زمانها از جمله زمانهای استمراری صرف شوند.

The man speaks two languages.

The man is speaking Spanish right now.

افعال غیر کنشی (non-action): این نوع فعل ها غالبا روی دادن حالتی را بیان می کنند و نمی توانند در زمانهای استمراری صرف شوند.

We believe in our athletes' power and willing.

He feels happy whenever it is raining.

فعل های غیر کنشی (state/ non-action) معمولا در یکی از دسته های چهارگانه زیر قرار می گیرند.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| ABSTRACT | be, believe, know, need, understand, remember, think, imagine, forget, mean, exist... |
| FEELINGS احساسات | like, dislike, love, hate, fear, envy, care... |
| SENSES حس ها | hear, see, feel, smell, taste, sound, seem |
| BELONGINGS تعلق داشتن | own, have, belong, possess |

بر همین اساس می توان از اینگونه فعل ها لیستی به شرح زیر ارائه نمود:

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| mean منظور داشتن | fit متناسب بودن | astonish متحیر کردن | realize فهمیدن |
| know دانستن/ شناختن | agree موافقت کردن | concern سر و کار داشتن | surprise شگفت زده کردن |
| forget فراموش کردن | exist وجود داشتن | disagree مخالفت کردن | detest بیزار بودن |
| need نیاز داشتن | resemble شبیه بودن | imagine تصور کردن | consist عبارت بودن از |
| seem به نظر رسیدن | matter اهمیت داشتن | impress تحت تاثیر قرار دادن | satisfy راضی کردن |
| like دوست داشتن | belong تعلق داشتن | include دربر داشتن | lack فاقد بودن |
| depend بستگی داشتن | deserve لیاقت داشتن | involve شامل شدن | enjoy لذت بردن |
| hate متنفر بودن | guess حدس زدن | look (seem) به نظر رسیدن | owe بدهکار بودن |
| dislike متنفر بودن | own مالک بودن | mind اهمیت دادن | approve اثبات کردن |
| believe اعتقاد داشتن | suspect مظنون بودن | please خوشحال کردن | equal برابر بودن |
| understand فهمیدن | wish آرزو داشتن | promise قول دادن | contain حاوی چیزی بودن |
| love دوست داشتن | cast انداختن (نگاه) | recognize شناختن | disapprove رد کردن |
| prefer ترجیح دادن | doubt شک داشتن | sound به نظر رسیدن | desire اشتیاق داشتن |
| want خواستن | | | |

*بعضی از فعل ها می توانند در هر دو دسته قرار بگیرند اما معانی متفاوتی خواهند داشت. مانند مثال های زیر:

1. Everyone **will have** a robot. (**state verb**, have = possess)
2. He **is having** lunch. (**action verb**, having = eating or drinking)
1. I **think** computers are wonderful. (**state verb**, think = believe)
2. Ali **is thinking** carefully. (**action verb**, thinking = working mentally)
1. You **are** stupid. (**state verb**, it's part of your personality)
2. You **are being** stupid. (**action verb**, it means acting, behaving, only now not usually)
1. I **see** what you mean. (**state verb**, see = understand)
2. I **see** some birds. (**state verb**, see = perception with your eyes)
3. I **am seeing** my friend tomorrow evening. (**action verb**, see = meet with, have a relationship)
1. The soup **tastes** great. (**state verb**, it has a certain taste).
2. The coffee **tastes** really bitter. (**state verb**, it has a certain taste).
3. The chef **is tasting** the soup. (**action verb**, it means the action of tasting)
1. He **smells** of fish. (**state verb**, the quality of smell possessed by sth.)
2. He **is smelling** fish. (**action verb**, he wants to know the fish is ok to eat)
1. I **hear** music coming from the Smith's apartment. Someone must be ho. (**state verb**, to experience sound)
2. I'm **hearing** voices. (**action verb**, I'm imagining it)
1. That cake **looks** delicious. (**state verb**, look = appear)
2. He **is looking at** the computer screen. (**action verb**, look = directing your eyes to something.)
3. She **is looking for** a job. (**action verb**, look = seeking)
4. They're **looking after** my dog. (**action verb**, look = taking care of)

1. I **feel** that this is not the best use of your time. (**state verb**, feel =opinion)
2. I **have been feeling** unusually tired lately. (**action verb**, feel = using your mind, experience emotion or health issues.)
1. The suitcase **weighs** 20 pounds. (**state verb**, weigh = talking about the quality possessed by something.)
2. The butcher **is weighing** the meat on the scale. (**action verb**, weigh = perform the action of weighing something.)
1. The surfboard **measured** 2 meters by 55 centimeters. (**state verb**, measure = talking about the quality possessed by something.)
2. The architects **were measuring** the distance between the pillars. (**action verb**, measure = perform the action of measuring something.)

تمرينات

A. Use the appropriate form of the verbs in the blanks.

1. Billy (be) twelve years old. He(learn) English at school now.
2. He(like) English a lot and (think) that it is a useful language.
3. He(have) some homework to do. That's why he(sit) here in front of his computer.
4. He(want) to take an English test from Anglais Facile.
5. Right now he (try) to find an exercise on the superlative form of adjectives.
6. He..... (think) about these rules but he (not / remember) them very well. Is it 'fares't or farthest' ?
7. He finally (choose) a test. It isn't easy, but Billy (have) fun with the quiz.
8. He (hope) he understands the superlative a little better at the end of the exercise.