

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

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دانلود بهترین جزوات در

کنکورسرا

کنکورسرا

مرجع تخصصی قبولی آزمون فرهنگیان و آزمون استخدامی آموزش و پرورش

یکی از طبق بندی های فعل عبارتست از دوگانه فعل اصلی و فعل کمکی. اصولاً فعل های کمکی به انواع مختلفی تقسیم می شوند که انواع مهم آنها عبارتند از: افعال to be, فعل کمکی have و افعال کمکی ناقص

افعال کمکی ناقص از چند قاعده کلی پیروی می کنند:

الف: همه آنها شکل ثابتی دارند یعنی برای فاعل های مختلف شکل آنها تغییر نمی کند.

ب: هیچکدام به تنهایی نمی توانند در جمله ها به کار بروند.

ج: بعد از همه آن حتماً یک فعل اصلی می آید.

د: فعل اصلی بعد از آنها به شکل مصدر بدون to یا شکل ساده است.

البته خود افعال modal هم به دو دسته Modal and Modal Phrases (Semi-Modals) تقسیم می شوند. Modal phrase ها ترکیبی

از یک فعل کمکی و حرف اضافه to هستند. مانند have to/ has to/ ought to .

ساختار کاربردی افعال ناقص:

در این درس به بررسی افعال کمکی ناقص زیر می پردازیم:

مصدر بدون to + فعل کمکی ناقص + فاعل

Can/could/be able to

May/might

Shall/should

Must/have to

Will/would

Can, can't

این افعال کمکی ناقص برای بیان تعدادی از ایده ها به کار می روند:

الف: بیان توانایی یا عدم توانایی (ذهنی / بدنی) در زمان حال و آینده

Tom **can write** poetry very well.

I **can help** you with that next week.

Lisa **can't** speak French.

Be able to

مصدر بدون to + able to + am / is / are / will be

am not/ isn't / aren't/ won't be + able to + to

Mike **is able to solve** complicated math equations.

The support team **will be able to help** you in about ten minutes.

I **won't be able to visit** you next summer.

could/ Couldn't (Past):

مصدر بدون to + could / couldn't

When I was a child I **could climb** trees.

was / were + able to + to مصدر بدون
wasn't / weren't + able to + to مصدر بدون

I **wasn't able to** visit her in the hospital.

can / can't + to مصدر بدون

ب: امکان / عدم امکان

You can catch that train at 10:43.

He can't see you right now. He's in surgery.

could + to مصدر بدون

I **could fly** via Amsterdam if I leave the day before.

ج: اجازه خواستن / اجازه دادن

can + Subject + to مصدر بدون

Can you lend me ten dollars? (informal)

can + to مصدر بدون

You **can borrow** my car. (informal)

could + subject + to مصدر بدون

Could I have your number? (polite)

Could I talk to your supervisor please? (polite)

د: پیشنهاد دادن

could + مصدر بدون to

You **could take** the tour of the castle tomorrow. (informal)

تمرینات

A. *Fill in the correct form of can, could or be able to as in the examples.*

1. Ben could not help his little brother with his homework yesterday.
2. Can I call you later tonight?
3. Tony run long distances when he was a boy?
4.you please call a tow truck for me? My car broke down. (polite)
5. The studentsto buy their textbooks today. The bookstore is all out of them.
6.you teach me how to fix my computer? You're so good at it.
7. you reach the customer if you call him at 4:00 his time?

May, Might

این افعال کمکی ناقص هم برای بیان موارد زیر کاربرد دارند:
الف: اجازه رسمی / عدم اجازه رسمی

مصدر بدون **may / may not + to**

You **may start** your exam now.
You **may not wear** sandals to work.

ب: خواهش موبانه

مصدر بدون **May + subject + to**

May I help you?

مصدر بدون **may/ might + to**

ج. احتمال / احتمال منفی

We **may go out** for dinner tonight. Do you want to join us?
Our company **might get** the order if the client agrees to the price.

مصدر بدون **may not / might not + to**

Adam and Sue **may not buy** that house. It's very expensive.
They **might not buy** a house at all.

د: پیشنهاد مودبانه

مصدر بدون **might + to**

You **might like to try** the salmon fillet. It's our special today.

B. Fill in the correct form of may / might as in the example.

1. May I sit here?
1. They _____ finish the project on time. The main engineer is ill.
2. You _____ want to stop by the museum gift shop on your way out.
3. _____ I have your autograph?
4. He _____ visit the Louvre. He's in Paris anyway.
5. You _____ park your car here. It's reserved for guests of the hotel only.

Shall, Should, Ought to

این افعال کمکی ناقص نیز کاربردهای خاصی دارند که در زیر اشاره می شود:

الف: پیشنهاد کمک یا پیشنهاد مودبانه (وقتی که تقریباً مطمئن هستید جواب مثبت است.)

مصدر بدون **Shall + subject + to**

Shall we go for a walk?

نکته: **shall** فقط برای ضمیرهای **I** و **we** می آید و در انگلیسی رسمی به جای **will** نوشته می شود.

ب: پیشنهاد کمک یا پیشنهاد مودبانه (وقتی که مطمئن نیستید که جواب مثبت است.)

مصدر بدون **Should + subject + to**

Should I call a doctor?

ج: پیش بینی یا انتظار برای اینکه چیزی اتفاق خواهد افتاد.

مصدر بدون **should/shouldn't + to**

The proposal **should be finished** on time.

I **shouldn't be** late. The train usually arrives on time.

د: نصیحت کردن

مصدر بدون **should / ought to + to**

You **should check** that document before you send it out.

You **ought to have** your car serviced before the winter.

James **shouldn't teach** him words like those.

C. *Fill in should, shouldn't or ought in the following sentences as in the example.*

1. You get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.
2. The housebe ready to move into by next month. It's almost finished.
3. Ron to improve his attitude. If he doesn't, he might get fired.
4. I get your jacket? It's cold in here.
5. Youput your feet on the table. It's not polite.

Must, Have to, Need to, Don't have to, Needn't

این افعال کمکی در موارد زیر کاربرد دارند:
الف: ضرورت / احتیاج (زمان حال و آینده)

مصدر بدون **must / have to / need to + to**

You **must have** a passport to cross the border.

Elisabeth **has to apply** for her visa by March 10th.

I **need to drop by** his room to pick up a book.

ضرورت / احتیاج (زمان گذشته)

مصدر بدون **had to / needed to + to**

I **had to work** late last night.

I **needed to drink** a few cups of coffee in order to stay awake.

نکته: **have to** و **need to** معمولاً به جای هم به کار می روند اما بیشتر اوقات **need to** وقتی استفاده می شود که ضرورت کمتری وجود دارد و امکان انتخاب وجود دارد.

ب: نتیجه گیری وقتی که اطمینان نزدیک صد در صد وجود دارد.

مصدر بدون **must + to**

Thomas has lived in Paris for years. His French **must** be very good.

ج: نهی کردن / ممنوع کردن

must not / mustn't + to مصدر بدون

You **must not drive** over the speed limit.

You **mustn't leave** medicines where children can get to them.

د: عدم ضرورت

don't / doesn't / didn't + have to / needn't + to مصدر بدون

You **don't have to park** the car. The hotel valet will do it for you.

Tim **doesn't have to go** to school today. It's a holiday.

You **didn't have to shout**. Everyone could hear you.

You **needn't worry** about me. I'll be fine.

D. Fill in the blanks with one of these modals:

must, must not, have to, has to, don't have to, doesn't have to, needn't as in the examples.

There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Youtell Anna about the party tomorrow night. It's a surprise! (must not, need to, doesn't have to)
2. Tina register for her classes on Monday, otherwise she won't get a place in them. (doesn't have to, mustn't, has to)
3. Yousend that fax. I've already sent it. (must, will have to, don't have to)
4. A dogget special training in order to be a guide dog. (must, need to, don't have to)
5. Jeremy get up early tomorrow. His class was cancelled. (mustn't, doesn't have to, don't need to)

Will / Would

این دو فعل کمکی علاوه بر نشان دادن زمان آینده ساده (will) و آینده در گذشته ساده (would) دارای کاربردهای دیگری نیز

هستند:

ساختار:

will / won't + to مصدر بدون

John **will pick** you up at 7:00am.

Beth **won't be** happy with the results of the exam.

Will / Would + to مصدر بدون

الف: خواهش یا جمله مودبانه

Will you please **take** the trash out?

Would you **mind** if I sat here?

I'd (I would) like to sign up for your workshop.

ب: کارهایی که در گذشته از روی عادت انجام می شدند.

Would/Wouldn't + to مصدر بدون

When I was a child, I **would spend** hours playing with my train set.

Peter **wouldn't eat** broccoli when he was a kid. He loves it now.

E. Fill in the blanks with one of the following words: will, won't, would, wouldn't.

1. I like to order the onion soup please.
2. The managerbe pleased to hear that a customer slipped on the wet floor.
3.it be okay if I slept here tonight?
4. When Igor lived in Russia, he call his mother as often as he does now.
5. I can assure you sir, the orderbe shipped out tonight.

F. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the following modals:

can, could, be able to, may, might, shall, should, must, have to, don't have to, need to
– *You may have to make the modals negative according to the context of the sentence.*
– *There may be more than one possibility.*

1. He take his car to be serviced. The brakes are squeaking.
2.you please save me a seat at the dinner event?
3. If you are sick, yougo to work. You'll infect everyone there.
4. Drivers stop at red lights.
5. Youfinish the proposal today. You can finish it tomorrow.
6. She hear much better with her new hearing aids.
7. I order us a bottle of wine?
8. Samick his daughter up from school. She's taking the bus home.
9. You smoke here. It's a smoke-free building.
10. You eat so many sweets. They are bad for you.
11. you mind walking a little faster? We're going to be late.
12. I'm sorry. I help you. I don't know how to do it.

G. Complete the sentences with one of the two choices.

1. You reallywatch TV this much. (shall / shouldn't)
2. She be at work, she always works at this time. (must / could)
3. Speak up, I hear you! (can't / couldn't)
4. I hear a word he said. (can't / couldn't)
5. Andrew call his wife urgently. (must / shouldn't)
6. Thank you for calling Zee Company, howI help you? (can't / may)
7. If I go to New York, Isee the Statue of Liberty. (will / would)
8. If I went to New York, Isee the Statue of Liberty. (will / would)
9. It happen, but it is very unlikely. (shall / could)
10. Emma go out tonight, her parents said no. (can't / may)

تست ها

H. Choose the best answer.

1. I didn't feel very well yesterday. I eat anything.
a. Cannot b. couldn't c. mustn't d. didn't have to
2. You look at me when I am talking to you.
a. could b. should c. would d. will
3. I was using my pencil a minute ago. It be here somewhere!
a. can b. could c. must d. would

4. You really be late again.
 a. must not b. don't have to be c. couldn't d. needn't
5. If you don't start working harder, you repeat the course next year.
 a. have to b. must c. will have to d. would
6. Phone her now. She be home by now.
 a. has to b. must c. would d. could
7. You forget your sun cream. It's going to be very hot!
 a. don't have to b. mustn't c. needn't d. won't
8. I be able to help you, but I'm not sure yet.
 a. might b. would c. have to d. must
9. Entrance to the museum was free. We pay to get in.
 a. needn't b. didn't need to c. shouldn't d. mustn't
10. Already as a child Mozart play the piano beautifully.
 a. could b. should c. would d. must
11. Which sign are you more likely to see at an airport: *Bags not be left unattended.*
 a. can b. must c. may d. would
12. I really try to get fit although it is not easy.
 a. may b. must c. would d. could
- 13..... take a photograph of you?
 a. Am I b. May I c. Do I have to d. Should I
14. Whose is this bag? - I don't know, but it belong to Yuta.
 a. could b. may c. should d. would
- 15..... I go to the bathroom, please?
 a. May b. Must c. Would d. Will
16. His excuse be true, but I don't believe.
 a. can b. may c. should d. will
17. It's very important to speak more than one language.
 a. can b. be able to c. have to d. should
18. I don't like get up early on a Sunday.
 a. being able to b. being allowed to c. having to d. needing to
19. you speak French? - Only a few words, but my Russian is pretty good.
 a. Can b. Could c. Must d. Should
20. I talk already before I was two years old.
 a. could b. should c. would d. must
21. He help you, but he doesn't want to.
 a. can b. could c. would d. will
22. I move the table. It was too heavy.
 a. couldn't b. mustn't c. shouldn't d. wouldn't
23. You not put your feet on the cafeteria tables.
 a. must not b. do not have to c. won't d. may not
24. If you continue to practice so hard, you beat me before too long!
 a. can b. could c. will be able to d. should
25. You eat so much chocolate. It's not good for you.
 a. don't have to b. mustn't c. shouldn't d. couldn't
26. I'm afraid I play tennis tomorrow. I've got a dentist appointment.
 a. can't b. couldn't c. would not be able to d. shouldn't
27. You can come to the meeting if you want but you
 a. have to b. don't have to c. mustn't d. mustn't
28. What do you want to do? - Well, we have a picnic, but it is likely to rain.
 a. can b. could c. should d. would
29. I'm so hungry I eat a horse!
 a. can b. could c. must d. should

30. The test starts at 10.30. You be late.

a. don't have to

b. mustn't

c. won't

d. couldn't

حروف اضافه

حروف اضافه از عناصر دستوری جمله سازی هستند که همیشه قبل از اسم ها به کار می روند و عبارات حروف اضافه ای را به وجود می آورند. عبارات حرف اضافه ای معمولا قیدهای مکان و زمان و ... را به وجود می آورند. حروف اضافه انواع و تعداد زیادی دارند که تعدادی از آنها مخصوص اسم های مکان، تعدادی مخصوص زمان و تعداد زیادی نیز مشترک هستند.

حروف اضافه زمان

الف: حرف اضافه **in** :

این حرف اضافه با اسم های زیر به کار می رود:

۱. قبل از ماههای سال

in July, **in** the month of July

in September, **in** the month of September

۲. قبل از سالها

in 1996, **in** the year 1996

in 2012, **in** the year 2012

۳. قبل از فصل های سال

in summer

in the summer, **in** the summer of '69

۴. قبل از بخش هایی از یک روز

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening

۵. با نقطه ای از زمان در آینده

in a minute

in a fortnight

in three weeks' time, **in** three weeks (*only when not ambiguous*)

ب: حرف اضافه **at** :

parts of the day

at (the crack of) dawn

at night

۱. با بخش هایی از یک روز و ساعت

time of day

at 6 (o'clock), **at** 7 p.m., **at** 18 hrs (*24-hour clock: airports, the military*)

at midday, **at** noon

at midnight

۲. با زمان های جشن و خاص

at Christmas

at Easter

at the weekend (on the weekend, on weekends)

at the time, at the same time

ج. حرف اضافه **on** :

۱. با روزهای هفته

on Sunday, on Sundays

on Good Friday

on my birthday

۲. با تاریخ ها مشخص

on the 25th of December*

on December (the) 25th *

a particular part of a day

on the morning of September (the) 11th *

حروف اضافه مکان

الف: حرف اضافه **in** :

این حرف اضافه بای اشاره به داخل چیزی و مکانی که همه اطراف آن پوشیده و دارای لبه و دیواره باشد به کار می‌رود. مانند شهرها، کشورها و قاره ها و هر مکانی که از این خصوصیت برخوردار باشد، نیز استفاده می‌شود. همچنین برای اشاره به حضور افراد در تیم ها و گروهها نیز **in** کاربرد دارد. گر چه برای گروههای بزرگ مثل شورا ها یا هیئت های مهم که با رای گیری انتخاب می‌شوند، از **on** استفاده می‌شود. برای اشاره به وجود موادی مانند شکر فلفل و مواردی از این دست در غذاها هم از **in** استفاده می‌شود.

In

I've got the key **in** my pocket.

She left it **in** the top drawer.

There's nothing left **in** my cup.

Can you take a seat **in** the waiting room, please?

I've left my bag **in** your office.

Why don't we have a picnic **in** the park?

I'm filming this video **in** Spain.

I grew up **in** Melbourne.

Holidaying **in** France is easy if you speak French!

Regolisa is a small village **in** the mountains.

We're going for a drive **in** the country.

Lots of people were swimming **in** the lake.

She works **in** the finance team, surrounded by people.

He got selected to play **in** the national team.

He's **on** the board/committee/council.

Careful! There's a lot of chili **in** that sauce.

There's too much sugar **in** soft drinks.

Do you have milk **in** your coffee?

ب: حرف اضافه **on** :

این حرف اضافه برخلاف **in** برای اشاره به مکانهایی که در یک سطح صاف و مسطح قرار دارند، به کار می‌رود. سطوحی مانند خیابان، جاده، رودخانه، دریا، اقیانوس، دیوار و میز. البته در مورد مکانهای کوچک حتما جسم مورد نظر باید با سطح صاف تماس داشته باشد.

On

*My phone is **on** the table.*

*You can see a painting **on** the wall behind me.*

*We live **on** the fourth floor of the building.*

*Can you write it **on** that piece of paper?*

*He's spilled ice cream **on** his new jumper!*

***on** the corner of Martin Street.*

*Nice is **on** the south coast of France.*

*What's that **on** the water? [Floating **on** the water.]*

*We'll take you out **on** the lake, in our boat.*

*We'll be **on** the lake, in our boat.*

ج. حرف اضافه at :

این حرف اضافه برای اشاره به مکان های خاصی یا نقاط ویژه ای در محیط مورد استفاده قرار می گیرد. همچنین برای مکانهای عمومی و فروشگاهها و نیز برای اشاره به رویدادها مانند جشن ها، کنفرانس ها و ...

At

*Sarah's still **at** school.*

*I'll meet you **at** the bus stop.*

*Turn left **at** the traffic light.*

*I studied design **at** college or school or university.*

*Let's meet **at** the station.*

*We have to stop **at** the supermarket on the way home.*

*There was a crazy guy **at** the library today.*

We also use it with addresses.

*They live **at** 14 Eagle Road.*

*I'll meet you **at** the corner of Beach Street and Park Road.*

*I had a coffee **at** Helen's house.*

We can use "at" with events.

*We met **at** a party.*

*He's speaking **at** a conference later this week.*

به طور کلی هر کدام از این حروف اضافه به دلایل خاصی به کار می روند. مثلا حرف اضافه at یک بُعدی است یعنی به یک نقطه خاص بدو ندر نظر گرفتن محیط اشاره می کند. حرف اضافه on بیشتر دو بُعدی است یعنی مکان مسطحی وجود دارد و شما باید مکان مورد نظر را با استفاده از حرف اضافه مشخص کنید. اما حرف اضافه in سه بُعدی است و هنگام استفاده از آن باید ارتباط آن مکان با محیط اطراف را مد نظر داشته باشید. گر چه در همه موارد استثناهایی هم وجود دارد.

نمونه جملات حروف اضافه های on/in/at

چون قوانین مشخصی برای استفاده از این سه حرف اضافه وجود ندارد بهتر است عبارت های حاوی این حروف اضافه را به یاد بسپاریم.

Preposition	Examples
at	She sits at the desk.
	Open your books at page 10.
	The bus stops at Graz.
	I stay at my grandmother's.
	I stand at the door.
	Look at the top of the page.
	The car stands at the end of the street.
	Can we meet at the corner of the street?
	I met John at a party.
	Write this information at the beginning of the letter.

	Pat wasn't at home yesterday.
	I study economics at university .
	The children are at grandmother's .
	He's looking at the park .
	He always arrives late at school .
in	We sit in the room .
	I see a house in the picture .
	There are trout in the river .
	He lives in Paris .
	I found the picture in the paper .
	He sits in the corner of the room .
	There is a big tree in the middle of the garden .
	He sits in the back of the car .
	We arrive in Madrid .
	He gets in the car .
	She likes walking in the rain .
	My cousin lives in the country .
	There are kites in the sky .
	He plays in the street . (BE)
	She lives in a hotel .
	The boys stand in a line .
	He is in town .
	I have to stay in bed .
	The robber is in prison now.
	You mustn't park your car in front of the school .
on	The map lies on the desk .
	The picture is on page 10 .
	The photo hangs on the wall .
	He lives on a farm .
	Dresden lies on the river Elbe .
	Men's clothes are on the second floor .
	He lives on Heligoland .
	The shop is on the left .
	My friend is on the way to Moscow.
	When she was a little girl people saw unrealistic cowboy films on television .

نمونه جملات حاوی حروف اضافه مکان و جهت

حرف اضافه	کاربرد	جمله
above	بالتر از چیزی	The picture hangs above my bed.
across	از یک سمت به سمت دیگر	You mustn't go across this road here.
		There isn't a bridge across the river.
after	به دنبال دیگری	The cat ran after the dog.
		After you.
against	روبروی چیزی یا کسی	The bird flew against the window.
along	همراه با / هم جهت با	They're walking along the beach.
among	در میان یک گروه بیش از دو عضو	I like being among people.
around	در اطراف	We're sitting around the campfire.
at*	یک نقطه مشخص مکانی	I arrived at the meeting.

behind	در پشتِ	Our house is behind the supermarket.
below	در زیرِ	Death Valley is 86 meters below sea level.
beside	در کنارِ	Our house is beside the supermarket.
between	در بین دو چیز	Our house is between the supermarket and the school.
by	نزدیکِ	He lives in the house by the river.
close to	نزدیکِ	Our house is close to the supermarket.
down	از بالا به پایین	He came down the hill.
from	از نقطه آغاز	Do you come from Tokyo?
in front of	در جلویِ	Our house is in front of the supermarket.
inside	درون	You shouldn't stay inside the castle.
in*	مکانی سه بُعدی	We slept in the car.
	مکانهای بزرگتر	I was born in England.
into	در حال ورود به چیزی	You shouldn't go into the castle.
near	نزدیکِ	Our house is near the supermarket.
next to	در کنارِ	Our house is next to the supermarket.
off	دور از چیزی	The cat jumped off the roof.
on*	روی چیزی (چسبیده به آن)	There is a fly on the table.
	به عنوان نقطه ای روی یک خط	We were on the way from Paris to Rome.
	روی دریا ، دریاچه...	London lies on the Thames.
onto	به سمت مکانی حرکت کردن	The cat jumped onto the roof.
opposite	در سمت دیگر، روبرو	Our house is opposite the supermarket.
out of	دور شدن از جایی	The cat jumped out of the window.
outside	خارج از	Can you wait outside ?
over	بالای چیزی (مستقیم)	The cat jumped over the wall.
past	از کنار کسی یا چیزی عبور کردن	Go past the post office.
round	اطرافِ	We're sitting round the campfire.
through	از نقطه ای به نقطه ای دیگر رفتن	You shouldn't walk through the forest.
to	به سمت کسی یا چیزی	I like going to Australia.
		Can you come to me?
		I've never been to Africa.
towards	در مسیرِ	We ran towards the castle.
under	زیرِ	The cat is under the table.
up	از پایین به بالا	He went up the hill.

A. Put at, in or on in the blanks.

1. September
2. 12 o'clock
3. winter
4. Easter Monday
5. 4th July, 1776
6. Christmas
7. Tuesday
8. the weekend
9. my birthday
10. the end of the week

B. Complete the questions using the correct prepositions (at ,on, of, in).

1. What happened.....the morning.....18th April..... 1906? (*San Francisco earthquake*)
2. What happened..... 20th July 1969 about 3 am? (*Landing on the Moon – Apollo 11*)
3. What happened..... 1957..... 4th October about 7:30 pm? (*The Soviet Union successfully launched Sputnik I.*)
4. What happened..... the evening..... 9th November 1989? (*The fall of the Berlin Wall began.*)
5. What happened 2002 1st January? (*The Euro became the official currency of 12 European countries.*)
6. What happenedthe morning..... 18th August.....1969? (*The Woodstock Festival ended.*)
7. What happened November 22..... about 12:30pm..... 1963? (*Assassination of John F. Kennedy*)
8. What happened 1953..... 29th May about 11:30 am? (*Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay became the first explorers to reach the summit of Mount Everest.*)
9. What happened the morning..... 2nd September 1666? (*The Great Fire of London*)
10. What happened 15th August 1914? (*The Panama Canal was opened to traffic.*)

C. Choose the best answer.

1. I live in the big house the corner.
 a. on b. in c. of d. to
2. My son goes English classes 5 days a week.
 a. with b. by c. to d. from
3. My friend Anna lives England.
 a. from b. at c. on d. in

4. The milk goes the refrigerator.
a. on b. in c. of d. at
5. Will you come me to the store?
a. with b. along c. to d. by
6. My car will not start because it is gas.
a. full of b. out with c. out of d. with no
7. Please put the plates the table.
a. over b. for c. to d. on
8. I like to eat ice cream chocolate sauce on top.
a. at b. with c. in d. to
9. Were you church yesterday?
a. at b. to c. on d. for
10. I am work right now.
a. with b. at c. of d. on
11. I was jogging in the park this morning and saw this dog coming me. It looked like he was going attack me, but he was just trying to reach out for his owner who was running right behind me.
a. onto b. after c. towards d. below
12. Barbara, your boyfriend is waiting for you in the car.
a. around b. outside c. above d. against
13. I heard a glass breaking noise in the living room and ran to see what happened. A pigeon flew the window and broke it.
a. for b. from c. by d. against
14. Suzanne who lives that coffee shop place, came over to visit you this morning.
a. on b. by c. at d. in
15. I don't know how many times I have told my daughter to look at both sides before running the street.
a. across b. alongside c. beside d. around
16. My house is the grocery store and the gas station.
a. under b. off c. among d. between
17. The temperature in Washington D.C today is eight degrees zero.
a. beside b. below c. behind d. between
18. The cat is sitting the wall.
a. on b. over c. above d. underneath
19. As soon as Bob heard his boss coming, he jumped his chair and pretended he was working.
a. inside b. under c. for d. down
10. Frederick lives the hill, where all the mansions are.
a. above b. into c. onto d. up

قیدها اطلاعاتی درباره فعل جمله می دهند در حالیکه صفت ها اسم ها را توصیف می کنند.

قیدها دارای انواع مختلفی هستند اما چهار نوع قید که در جمله سازی اهمیت بیشتری دارند را مورد بررسی قرار می دهیم.

انواع قیدها: قید تکرار/ قید حالت / قی مکان / قید زمان

الف: قید تکرار:

این نوع قید به تعداد دفعات و میزان تکرار انجام کاری اشاره میکند و جایگاه قرار گرفتن آن در جمله بعد از افعال کمکی و قبل از افعال اصلی است.

قید های تکرار عبارتند از :

Always/ usually/ often / sometimes/ seldom/ hardly ever / never

He is always late for the class.

He always comes to class late.

He has never travelled to any foreign country.

ب. قید حالت:

این نوع قید به چگونگی انجام کار یا حالت انجام کاری اشاره می کند. این نوع قیدها به دو دسته باقاعده و بی قاعده تقسیم می شوند.

قیدهای حالت باقاعده از افزودن -ly به آخر صفات به دست می آیند.

مانند:

adjective	adverb
dangerous	dangerously
careful	carefully
nice	nicely
horrible	horribly
easy	easily
electronic	electronically

He swims **well**.

He ran **quickly**.

She spoke **softly**.

James coughed **loudly** to attract her attention.

He plays the flute **beautifully**. (after the direct object)

He ate the chocolate cake **greedily**. (after the direct object)

تعدادی از قیدها حالت از این قاعده پیروی نمی کنند و شکل قیدی آنها را باید حفظ کرد.

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
late	late
early	early
daily	daily
straight	straight
wrong	wrong, wrongly

نکته ۱: اگر صفتی به حرف y ختم شود برای تبدیل آن به قید حالت باید y را به I تبدیل کرد و سپس ly اضافه کرد، به شرطی که قبل از حرف y یک صدای صامت آمده باشد.

happy – happily but: shy – shyly

نکته ۲: اگر صفتی به le ختم شده باشد کافیسٹ e را حذف کرده و به جای آن y اضلیفه کنیم تبدیل به قید حالت خواهد شد.

terrible – terribly

نکته ۳: همه کلماتی که ly دارند قید حالت نیستند.

adjectives ending in -ly: friendly, silly, lonely, ugly (صفاتی که -ly دارند)

nouns, ending in -ly: ally, bully, Italy, melancholy (اسم هایی که -ly دارند)

verbs, ending in -ly: apply, rely, supply (فعل هایی که -ly دارند)

ج. قیدهای مکان:

که به مکان انجام شدن کار اشاره می کنند و غالبا عبارت هایی با حرف اضافه هستند. مانند: ... at school/in the room این قیدها معمولا بعد از قید حالت و قبل از قید زملن در جمله ها به کار می روند.

د. قیدهای زمان: این نوع قیدها هم زمان انجام شدن کار را نشان می دهند و علاوه بر قیدهای زمان مستقل تعدادی از این نوع قیدها همانند قیدهای مکان از ترکیب حروف اضافه و اسم های زمان ها بوجود می آیند. متنند: ... yesterday/ tomorrow/ in the morning

کاربرد قیدها:

قیدها معمولا برای توصیف فعل ها، صفت ها، قیدهای دیگر، کمیت سنج ها و جمله ها به کار می روند.

The handball team **played badly** last Saturday.

It was an **extremely bad** match.

The handball team played **extremely badly** last Wednesday.

There are **quite a lot of** people here.

Unfortunately, the flight to Dallas had been cancelled.

جایگاه قیدها در جمله

سه جایگاه عمده برای قیدها در جمله ها وجود دارد، گرچه استثنای زیادی هم دارد:

In English we **never** put an **adverb** between the **verb** and the **object**.

correct: → We **often** play handball.

incorrect: → We play **often** handball.

الف: در آغاز جمله: که بعد از آن حتما علامت (و) می آید.

Unfortunately, we could not see Mount Snowdon.

ب: در وسط جمله ها: که معمولا قیدهای تکرار بعد از افعال کمکی و قبل از افعال اصلی می آیند و قید حالت نیز بعد از مفعول جمله می آید.

The children **often** ride their bikes.

ج: در انتهای جمله ها: در انتهای جمله ها قید مکان و زمان به ترتیب قرار می گیرند. اگر بیش از یک قید مکان یا زمان در انتهای جمله وجود داشته باشد، آنها را به ترتیب از کوچکتر به بزرگتر مرتب می کنیم.

Andy reads a comic **every afternoon**.

Peter sang the song **happily in the bathroom yesterday evening**.

A. Use the correct form of the word given in the parentheses. (adjective/ adverb)

1. Hereads a book. (*quick*)
2. Mandy is a girl. (*pretty*)
3. The class is..... loud today. (*terrible*)
4. Max is a.....singer. (*good*)
5. You can..... open this tin. (*easy*)
6. It's a.....day today. (*terrible*)
7. She sings the song..... (*good*)
8. He is a..... driver. (*careful*)
9. He drives the car (*careful*)
10. The dog barks (*loud*)
11. The bus driver was..... injured. (*serious*)
12. Kevin is..... clever. (*extreme*)
13. This hamburger tastes (*awful*)
14. Be..... with this glass of milk. It's hot. (*careful*)
15. Robin looks.....What's the matter with him? (*sad*)
16. Jack isupset about losing his keys. (*terrible*)
17. This steak smells (*good*)
18. Our basketball team played..... last Friday. (*bad*)
19. Don't speak so.....I can't understand you. (*fast*)
20. Mariaopened her present. (*slow*)

B. Fill in the blanks using the adverbs given

accidentally / rudely / slowly / regularly / politely / elegantly / beautifully / correctly / reluctantly quietly / honestly / loudly

1. The thief walked in the bedroom and so that nobody could hear him.
 2. Everybody applauded the musician after the performance because he played the piano
 3. Sarah asked the man to close the window because she was very cold.
 4. Be quiet ! You are speaking tooThe baby is sleeping in the next room.
 5. William didn't do it on purpose. He broke Rachel's glassesThey were on the sofa.
 6. I really want to answer all the question in the History examThat's why I'm studying hard.
 7. Veronica was dressedfor the school ball and all the other girls envied her.
 8. Tell meplease! Did you really see Edward near the murder scene last night.
 9. All the students should do their homework if they want to be successful.
 10. The alarm clock rang early in the morning. Mr. Peterson got up and got dressedHe didn't want to go to work.
 11. My desk mate behaves towards me. I think I'll talk to the teacher about it.
- Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the correct adverb or adjective in parentheses.