



به نام خدا

جزوه کامل نکات گرامری و نگارشی همراه با تمرینات و تست های متنوع

(پایه یازدهم)

اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش (Countable /Uncountable Nouns)

تشخیص بین اسامی قابل شمارش و غیرقابل شمارش در انگلیسی بسیار مهم است هم به خاطر شناسه های قبل از آنها و هم به خاطر فعل هایی که بعد از آنها به کار می روند.

اسامی قابل شمارش

اسامی قابل شمارش آنهایی هستند که می توانیم با استفاده از عددها آنها را بشماریم. و هر دو شکل مفرد و جمع دارند. شکل مفرد آنها می تواند شناسه (حرف تعریف) a یا an قبل از خود بگیرد. اگر بخواهیم در مورد کمیت (تعداد) اسامی قابل شمارش سوال بپرسیم باید از ? How many... استفاده کنیم که بعد از آن اسم قابل شمارش جمع به کار رفته است.

Singular (مفرد)	Plural (جمع)
one dog	two dogs
one horse	two horses
one man	two men
one idea	two ideas
one shop	two shops

مثال:

She has **three dogs**.

I own **a house**.

I would like **two books** please.

How many friends do you have?

اسامی غیر قابل شمارش

اسامی غیر قابل شمارش اسم هایی هستند که نمی توانیم با عدد بشماریم. این اسم ها ممکن است اسامی مفاهیم غیر قابل لمس یا انتزاعی مانند ایده ها یا کیفیت ها باشند و یا برای مفاهیم فیزیکی به کار بروند که بسیار کوچک یا بدون شکل منظم هستند که به هم پیوسته باشند (مانند مایعات، پودرها و...). اسامی غیر قابل شمارش همیشه با فعل مفرد به کار می روند و معمولاً شکل جمع ندارند مگر اینکه در مفهوم دیگری به کار بروند (مثلاً waters به معنی آبیانوس ها).

مثال:

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|
| ▪ tea | ▪ knowledge | ▪ money |
| ▪ sugar | ▪ beauty | ▪ research |
| ▪ water | ▪ anger | ▪ safety |
| ▪ air | ▪ fear | ▪ evidence |
| ▪ rice | ▪ love | |

با این اسامی حروف تعریف a/an به کار نمی روند و برای بیان کمیت (مقدار) آنها از کلماتی مانند some, a lot of, much, a bit of, a great deal of, a cup of, a bag of, 1kilogram of, 1Liter استفاده می کنیم و یا از کلمات بیان اندازه بسته به نوع اسم استفاده می کنیم مانند a handful of, a pinch of, an hour of, a day of, of,

اگر بخواهیم در مورد کمیت این اسامی سوال بپرسیم باید از عبارت ? How much... همراه با اسم غیر قابل شمارش استفاده کنیم.

مثال:

There has been **a lot of research** into the causes of this disease.

He gave me **a great deal of advice** before my interview.

Can you give me **some information** about uncountable nouns?

He did not have **much sugar** left.

Measure **1 cup of water, 300g of flour, and 1 teaspoon of salt**.

How much rice do you want?

نکات مهم

*بعضی از اسامی در برخی زبان ها ممکن است قابل شمارش باشند اما در زبان انگلیسی قابل شمارش نیستند. این اسامی باید از قوانین اسامی غیر قابل شمارش انگلیسی پیروی کنند. مهمترین این اسامی عبارتند از:

accommodation, advice, baggage, behavior, bread, furniture, information, luggage, news, progress, traffic, travel, trouble, weather, work

مثال:

I would like to give you **some advice**.

How much bread should I bring?

I didn't make **much progress** today.

This looks like **a lot of trouble** to me.

We did **an hour of work** yesterday.

*در مورد واژه hair (مو) دقت کنید که این اسم به طور طبیعی غیر قابل شمارش است بنابراین به صورت قابل شمارش به کار نمی رود. فقط زمانی که به یک تار مو اشاره کند می تواند به صورت قابل شمارش (مفرد) به کار برود.

مثال:

She has long blond hair. (اشاره به کل موی سر.)

The child's hair was curly. (اشاره به کل موی سر.)

I washed my hair yesterday. (اشاره به کل موی سر.)

My father is getting a few grey hairs now. (اشاره به تارهای مو)

I found a hair in my soup! (اشاره به یک تار مو)

شناسه های اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش

شناسه هایی کمی به سه دسته تقسیم می شوند:

دسته اول: few / a few / many که برای بیان تعداد کم و تعداد زیاد هستند همیشه با اسامی قابل شمارش جمع به کار می روند.

A few students are absent today. (تعدادی دانش آموز امروز غایب هستند.)

Few students are absent today. (تعداد کمی دانش آموز امروز غایب هستند.)

دسته دوم: much / a little / little که برای بیان مقدار کم و زیاد همیشه با اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به کار می روند.

He doesn't have **much** time. او وقت زیادی ندارد

He has got **a little** time. او وقت کمی دارد.

He has got **little** time. او وقت بسیار اندکی دارد.

دسته سوم: some / a lot of / lots of که هم برای بیان مقدار و هم بیان تعداد کاربرد دارند و عینی هم می توان آنها را برای اسامی قابل شمارش و هم اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به کار برد.

He has bought **some bread**. (او مقداری نان خریده است.)

He has given **some books** to me. (او تعدادی کتاب به من داده است.)

He drinks **a lot of milk** every day. (او هر روز شیر زیادی می نوشد.)

He has read **a lot of story books** so far. (او تاکنون کتاب های داستان زیادی خوانده است.)

نکته ۱: کاربرد lots of و plenty of هم مانند یکدیگر است.

نکته ۲: در جملات سوالی و منفی معمولاً برای بیان مقدار یا تعداد اسامی به جای شناسه های عادی از any استفاده می شود.

نمونه هایی از اسامی قابل شمارش

هر چیزی که قابل شمردن باشد چه مفرد و چه جمع یک اسم قابل شمارش است. دقت کنید که فعل های مفرد برای اسامی قابل شمارش مفرد و فعل های جمع برای اسامی قابل شمارش جمع به کار می روند.

1. There are at least twenty Italian **restaurants** in Little Italy.
2. Megan took a lot of **photographs** when she went to the Grand Canyon.
3. Your **book** is on the kitchen **table**.
4. How many **candles** are on that **birthday cake**?
5. You have several **paintings** to study in art appreciation **class**.
6. There's a big brown **dog** running around the **neighborhood**.

نمونه هایی از اسامی غیرقابل شمارش

هر چیزی که قابل شمردن نباشد یک اسم غیر قابل شمارش است. گرچه اسامی غیر قابل شمارش اجسام منفک و جداگانه ای نیستند اما فعل به کار رفته بعد از آنها باید فعل مفرد باشد.

1. There is no more **water** in the pond.
2. Please help yourself to some **cheese**.
3. I need to find **information** about Pulitzer Prize winners.
4. You seem to have a high level of **intelligence**.
5. Please take good care of your **equipment**.
6. Let's get rid of the **garbage**.

اسامی غیرقابل شمارش می توانند همراه با کلماتی که مفهوم جمع دارند به کار بروند که به این کلمات عبارت های بیان اندازه می گوئیم.

- **Garbage** – There are nine bags of garbage on the curb.
- **Water** – Try to drink at least eight glasses of water each day.
- **Advice** – She gave me a useful piece of advice.
- **Bread** – Please buy a loaf of bread.
- **Furniture** – A couch is a piece of furniture.
- **Equipment** – A backhoe is an expensive piece of equipment.
- **Cheese** – Please bag ten slices of cheese for me.

تمرینات اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش

Is the underlined noun countable or uncountable?

1. The children fell asleep quickly after a busy day of fun.
2. Be careful! The water is deep.
3. The parade included fire trucks and police cars.
4. We like the large bottles of mineral water.
5. My mother uses real butter in the cakes she bakes.
6. How many politicians does it take to pass a simple law?
7. Most kids like milk, but Joey hates it.
8. Most pottery is made of clay.
9. Michael can play several different musical instruments.
10. I was feeling so stressed that I ate an entire box of cookies.

عبارات بیان کننده اندازه

کاربرد این عبارات وقتی است که بخواهیم از مقدار یا اندازه یک اسم غیرقابل شمارش آگاهی پیدا کنیم.

معروفترین عبارات اندازه گیری که با اسامی غیرقابل شمارش به کار می روند.

Food

A bowl of rice
A dish of spaghetti
A pound of meat/
cheese
A piece of cake/pie
A can of soup
A box of cereal
A bag of flour
A carton of ice cream
A jar of peanut butter
A loaf of bread
A slice of bread/pizza
A package of pasta
A dash of salt
A cube of ice
A pack of gum
A head of lettuce/
cabbage
An ear of corn
A kernel of corn
A grain of wheat/salt
A stalk of celery
A clove of garlic

Liquid

A teaspoon of medicine
A tablespoon of vinegar
A glass of water

a **bag** of flour / rice / sugar
a **bar** of chocolate / gold/ soap
a **bottle** of coke / milk/ water/
a **bowl** of cereal /rice / soup
a **box** of cereal / paper
a **can** of cream / meat / tuna
a **carton** of ice-cream / orange juice / milk
a **cup** of hot chocolate / coffee / tea
a **drop** of blood / oil / water
a **glass** of juice / water / milk

A cup of coffee
A pint of blood
A quart of milk
A half gallon of juice
A gallon of punch
A tank of gas
A jug of lemonade
A bottle of wine
A drop of rain

Personal items

A bar of soap
A tube of toothpaste
A container of shampoo
A stick of deodorant
A bottle of perfume/cologne
A roll of toilet paper
A ball of cotton
Sewing items
A spool of thread
A yard/meter of ribbon
A (square) foot/meter of fabric/cloth

Stationery

A piece of paper
A pad of paper
A roll of tape
A stick/piece of chalk
A bottle/tube of glue
A jar of paste
A pair of scissors

تعدادی دیگر از بیان کننده های اندازه عبارتند از:

a **grain** of rice / sand / truth
an **item** of clothing / expenditure / news
a **jar** of honey / jam / peanut butter
a **piece** of advice / furniture / paper
a **roll** of paper / tape / toilet paper
a **slice** of bread / cheese / meat / toast
a **spoonful** of sugar / syrup
a **tablespoon** of butter / honey / ketchup
a **teaspoon** of pepper / medicine / salt
a **tube** of glue / toothpaste

نکته:

۱. عبارات بیان کننده اندازه خودشان قابل شمارش هستند.

one slice of toast → two slices of toast, etc.

۲. بعضی از اسامی اقلام ممکن است گاهی قابل شمارش و گاهی غیر قابل شمارش باشند. بستگی به نوع ترکیب و نحوه عرضه آن کالا

دارد.

مثال:

A bar of chocolate (غیر قابل شمارش. چون به صورت یک مفهوم غیر قابل تفکیک در نظر گرفته می شود.)

A box of chocolates (قابل شمارش. چون به صورت چندین دسته اقلام جدا از هم در نظر گرفته می شود.)

تمرینات و تست ها

Use a/an/some

1. I have..... good idea.
2. That'sinteresting job!
3. They have found.....gold in that old mine.
4. Do the Smiths have.....yellow van?
5. Look! He's having.....sandwiches.
6. He always likes.....piece of chocolate.
7. I have.....homework to do for tomorrow.
8. There's.....nice girl in the red car.
9. Would you like.....milk with your cookies?
10. How about.....grapes?

Use a little / a few

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 11.sugar | 19.coffee | 5.bottles of water |
| 12.time | 20.hobbies | 6.coal |
| 13.houses | | 7.scarves |
| 14.cheese | | 8.information |
| 15.cars | | 9.dollars |
| 16.money | | 10.sand |
| 17.children | | |
| 18. girls | | |

Use a little / a few

1.electricity
2.suitcases
3.rice
4.water

Use how much or how many

1. stars are there in the sky?
2.people live on islands?
3.birds are there?
4.water is in the ocean?
5.money is in a bank?
6.countries are there in the world?
7.bread is eaten per day?
8.bones are there in the human body?
9.sand is in the deserts?
10. information is on the internet?

much or many?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.pupils | 6.children |
| 2.time | 7.water |
| 3.money | 8. fun |
| 4.dollars | 9.dogs |
| 5.milk | 10.people |
| 11. How..... players are in a handball team? | 14.How.....sisters does Ella have? |
| 12.How.....pocket money do you get | 15.How.....coins did you find yesterday? |
| 13.How time is left? | 16.Howwater is in this bottle? |

17. How crosswords did she solve?
 18. How milk do they have for breakfast?
 19. How bikes were stolen last year?
 20. How coffee do your parents drink?

Much, many, a lot, lots

1. How people are coming?
 a. lots b. much c. a lot d. many
2. How does the book cost?
 a. much b. many c. lots d. a lot
3. Do you need milk for this recipe?
 a. many b. big c. much d. much of
4. I need to practice piano before the concert.
 a. much b. very c. many d. a lot
5. I have of homework to do before tomorrow.
 a. a ton b. a tan c. a million d. a much
6. How water do you drink every day?
 a. many b. much c. lots of d. very
7. You are smart.
 a. much b. many c. very d. lots
8. I have of friends.
 a. much b. very c. lots d. many
9. You are a honest person.
 a. ton b. very c. many d. much
10. Do you have ants in your house?
 a. much b. many c. a lot d. very

Some, any, few, little

1. Wow! Look at that! How books do you have on your shelf? I have to tell you, it's quite a great collection!
 a. much b. many c. any d. some
2. Would you like juice?
 a. a b. an c. some d. much
3. How money do you have?
 a. much b. more c. many d. often
4. I only have dollars.
 a. some b. any c. a little d. a few
5. I want to make orange juice. Have you got oranges?
 a. much b. many c. any d. few
6. No, I don't have any. But I have apples, if you'd like to make apple juice instead.
 a. a little b. some c. any d. few
7. There are people trying to go to the U2 concert this weekend.
 a. many b. much c. a little d. any
8. How many gallons of water did you bring for the trip? — I just have gallons.
 a. much b. any c. a little d. a few
9. Jessica spent a lot of money on her car. Now she only has money left to pay for her living expenses.
 a. many b. a few c. a little d. much
10. How time do you have left before you have to go to school?

a. some

b. much

c. many

d. any

a, some, any,...

1. We need kilo of apples.
a. a b. some c. any d. many
2. Have you got water?
a. any b. some c. a d. many
3. There's newspaper on the table.
a. an b. some c. any d. a
4. I've got salad sandwiches for my lunch today. You can have one of them.
a. a b. no c. any d. some
5. I haven't got tea. Can you go to the corner store and buy some more?
a. any b. some c. a d. several
6. How about cup of coffee?
a. a b. some c. any d. many
7. There are grapes in the fridge.
a. a b. any c. some d. little
8. Is there orange juice left in the fridge?
a. a b. some c. several d. any
9. I need money to go shopping.
a. many b. any c. a d. some
10. We need to buy bread rolls if you want to make hotdogs for your lunch.
a. a b. some d. an

زمان حال کامل (ماضی نقلی) (Present Perfect)

می‌دانیم که در زبان انگلیسی ۴ زمان اصلی وجود دارند که عبارتند از: حال، گذشته، آینده و آینده در گذشته. هر یک از این زمان‌های اصلی به ۴ شاخه فرعی نیز تقسیم می‌شوند که عبارتند از: ساده، استمراری، کامل و کامل استمراری. در این درس به بررسی زمان حال کامل (ماضی نقلی) می‌پردازیم.

مفهوم حال کامل:

فعل‌های این زمان برای بیان کارهایی به کار می‌روند که در گذشته شروع شده و تمام شده‌اند اما اثر آنها تا زمان حال باقی است. مثلاً شما وقتی می‌گویید غذا خورده‌ام مفهوم آن اینست که سیر هستید یعنی اثر غذا خوردن در شما وجود دارد.

ساختار زمان حال کامل:

اسم مفعول فعل اصلی + have / has + فاعل

- I have eaten my lunch. من ناهارم را خورده‌ام.
- You have eaten your lunch. تو ناهارت را خورده‌ای.
- He has eaten his lunch. او ناهارش را خورده است.
- She has eaten her lunch. او ناهارش را خورده است.
- It has eaten its lunch. آن ناهارش را خورده است.
- We have eaten our lunch. ما ناهارمان را خورده ایم.
- You have eaten your lunch. شما ناهارتان را خورده اید.
- They have eaten their lunch. آنها ناهارشان را خورده اند

برای تبدیل به سوال و منفی کردن جمله‌های این زمان از فعل have/has که در جمله‌ها وجود دارد استفاده می‌کنیم.

*He has studied his lessons.

***Has he studied his lessons?

*****He hasn't studied his lessons.

نکته: دو نشان دهنده اصلی زمان حال کامل عبارتند از for و since که for برای نشان دادن طول مدت زمان و since برای نشان دادن آغاز زمان هست.

**I have lived in Rasht for 8 years. من به مدت ۸ سال در رشت زندگی کرده‌ام.

***I have lived in Rasht since 1380. من از سال ۱۳۸۰ در رشت زندگی کرده‌ام.

*البته قیدهای دیگری نیز وجود دارند که نشان دهنده این زمان هستند:

Just همین الان

Already تاکنون، قبلاً

Never هرگز

Ever تاکنون

این قیدها بین فعل کمکی و اصلی می‌آیند و قیدهایی نیز هستند که در آخر جمله می‌آیند:

So far تاکنون

Before قبلاً

Lately اخیراً

Recently به تازگی

*yet به معنی هنوز در آخر جملات پرسشی و منفی می‌آید (البته بعد از not و در آخر جملات هم می‌آید)

*still (هنوز) غالباً در جمله‌های منفی (قبل از منفی مخفف و در غیر مخفف‌ها بین فعل کمکی و not) می‌آید.

*کلمات پرسشی برای زمان حال کامل عبارتند از how long که برای طول مدت زمان به کار می‌رود و since when که برای پرسش درباره زمان شروع به کار می‌رود.

Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use Present Perfect.

- Karenme an e-mail. (to send)
- Dave and Patthe museum. (to visit)
- Iat the pet shop. (to be)
- Theyalreadytheir rucksacks. (to pack)
- Marcusan accident. (to have)
- Wethe shopping for our grandmother. (to do)
- Ijustmy bike. (to clean)
- Emilyher room. (to paint)
- Lisa and Colinto a concert. (to go)
- My friendssmoking. (to give up)
- The studentsa flight to Vienna. (to book)
- The cata mouse. (just/to catch)
- Jack and Brianthis picture. (just/to draw)
- Hehis friends. (already/to invite)
- Juliaa table with three columns. (just/to make)
- My friendsthe geography test. (to pass)
- Ithe rabbits. (just/to feed)
- The baby hedgehogsthe water. You need to get more. (already/to drink)
- The teacherthe keys, so he can't open the door. (to lose)
- Wethe worksheets. (already/to download)

Choose the best answer

- Many people tried but no-one has succeeded so far.
a. did b. have been c. were d. have
- ever heard of this writer before?
a. Did you b. Have you c. Do you d. Will you
- My bother In London for more than 20 years.
a. was living b. is lived c. has lives d. lives
- Have you everto America?
a. to be b. are c. be d. been
- I know you but Iyour name.
a. am forgetting b. have forgotten c. forget d. was forgetting
- He has gone to a party andyet.
a. returns b. hasn't returned c. is returning d. was returning
- Look at the trees, the applesripe.
a. have gotten b. are gotten c. must get d. will get
- I in Tabriz since 1370 .
a. have lived b. lived c. live d. will live
- Reza here for three years .
a. worked b. has worked c. works d. was working
- I have not seen Amir last year .
a. from b. since c. for d. in
- Nahid English for one year .
a. studies b. studied c. is studying d. has studied
- I have written my homework 2 hours .
a. since b. for c. from d. in
- Ali's father read the newspaper ?
a. Do b. Is c. Have d. Has

14. Have the students learned English well ? – Yes , they
a. do b. haven't c. are d. have
15. A: Can I help you ? B: Yes ,
a. it looks nice b. I need a watch
c. it is cheaper d. it is my bag
16. I haven't seen Reza yesterday .
a. for b. since c. from d. until
17. I him two days ago .
a. will visit b. visited c. have visited d. visit
18. They in Lahijan for two weeks .
a. were b. are c. have been d. been
19. I this dictionary since 1360 .
a. have b. had c. have had d. had had
20. How long has your father Farsi ?
a. taught b. teach c. teaching d. to teach

یکی از انواع دسته بندی ها در فعل ها زبان انگلیسی، تقسیم بندی فعل ها به دو دسته تک کلمه ای و دو کلمه ای و بیشتر است.

این نوع فعل ها از حداقل دو قسمت تشکیل شده اند که قسمت اول را پایه (base) و قسمت دوم را جز فیدی (particle) می نامیم. که به دو دسته تقسیم می شوند:

(ب) افعال دو کلمه‌ای جدانشدنی (inseparable)

He took off his coat.

He took it off.

تعدادی از افعال دو کلمه‌ای جداشدنی عبارتند از:

give up	رها کردن، کنار گذاشتن	call up	تلفن کردن
turn on	روشن کردن	look up	پیدا کردن لغت در دیکشنری
turn off	خاموش کردن	give back	پس دادن
turn up	صدا را زیاد کردن	take apart	جدا کردن، باز کردن دستگاه
turn down	صدا را کم کردن	find out	فهمیدن، پی بردن
put on	پوشیدن	put aside	کنار گذاشتن
take off	درآوردن لباس	write down	نوشتن، یادداشت کردن
pick up	برداشتن، بلند کردن	take away	بردن، دور کردن
wake up	بیدار کردن		

1. He is looking for his ruler.
2. He is looking for it.
3. ~~He is looking it for.~~ (wrong)

بعضی از افعال جدانشدنی عبارتند از:

look at	نگاه کردن به	listen to	گوش کردن به
look for	جستجو کردن	consist of	تشکیل شدن از
look after	مراقبت کردن از	concentrate on	تمرکز کردن روی
talk to/with	حرف زدن با	depend on	متکی بودن به
talk about	حرف زدن درباره	insist on	اصرار کردن
speak about	حرف زدن درباره	rely on	متکی بودن به
speak to/with	صحبت کردن با	search for	دنبال چیزی گشتن
think about/of	فکر کردن درباره		
wait for	منتظر بودن		

برخی از صفات نیز با حروف اضافه همراه هستند که در این صورت مفعول به صورت اسم یا ضمیر بعد از حروف اضافه قرار می‌گیرد.

to be responsible for (مسئول بودن)	to be different from (متفاوت بودن)
to be tired of (خسته بودن از)	to be afraid of (ترسیدن از)
to be similar to (شبیه بودن)	to be sorry about (متأسف بودن درباره‌ی)

به طور کلی افعالی که قسمت دوم آنها حروف اضافه هایی مانند	on, off, back, out, up, away, apart	هستند غالباً جدایی پذیرند.
--	-------------------------------------	----------------------------

تمرینات و تست ها

A. Use proper particle to complete the phrasal verb.

- I'm tiredwaiting for you.
- He hasn't smokedages.
- Nina is goodrunning.
- I'm looking.....my keys. Has anyone found them?
- They dream.....moving to South Africa.
- This song was written.....Madonna.
- You can look the word in a dictionary.
- I can't come to the party. Don't wait..... me.
- She had problems.....reading the instructions.
- The police car chased the robbers.....the streets.

B. Choose the best answer.

- He is
a. looking his car for b. look for his car c. looking for his car d. look his car for
- I didn't like the film on TV, so I decided to
a. turn it off b. turn the TV off c. turn off it d. turn it off the TV
- A: "Did you give back their books?" B: "Yes, Iback."
a. gave it b. gave it the books c. gave them d. gave them the books
- When you finish using a stove, you should always be careful to
a. turn it off it b. turn it off c. turn off it d. turn the stove off it
- Do you know anyone who might be interested buying an old car? (ensani 85)
a. with b. on c. for d. in
- He knows that I am not responsible what they did yesterday.
a. of b. for c. about d. with
- Maggie is tired the same work for a long time.
a. to do b. doing c. of doing d. from doing
- She told me to throw away the old books, so I

- a. threw away them b. threw them away
c. have thrown away them d. them threw away
10. He's writing his friend to inform him about his last improvements.
a. about b. at c. to d. of
11. When you come to a new word, it is not always necessary to look in a dictionary.
a. it out b. up it c. out it d. it up
12. Is your brother interested the football team?
a. on b. at c. to d. in
13. Did you turn the television before you left home?
a. off b. out c. at d. into
14. Your opinion about the new government is different mine.
a. with b. in c. for d. from
15. Would you mind turning ?
a. up the television b. the television up c. it up d. 1&2&3
16. A: "Do you put on your jacket on rainy days? B: "Yes, I"
a. take it off b. put it on c. took it off d. put on it
17. They had called their friend before they left house to the stadium.
a. off b. on c. up d. down
18. The radio must be on now because Frank some minutes ago.
a. turned it off b. turned it on c. turn it off d. turned on it

اسم مصدر (Gerund)

می دانیم که اگر فعلی علامت دستوری -ing بگیرد می تواند سه نقش دستوری داشته باشد.

الف) فعل: در زمانهای استمراری بعد از افعال to be به کار می رود.

ب) صفت: (در درس سوم و یژن ۲ بررسی خواهیم کرد)

ج) اسم: که به این اسم، اسم مصدر گفته می شود. اسم مصدر همانند هر اسم دیگری می تواند سه نقش بپذیرد:

۱. نقش فاعلی: که در این صورت همواره فعل آن مفرد خواهد بود.

Going to parties is fun.

Having dinner after 6:00 p.m. is unhealthy.

Teaching is a difficult job.

۲. نقش مفعولی: در این نقش معمولاً اسم مصدر بعد از افعال خاصی به کار می رود که لیست آنها در زیر می آید:

enjoy/ finish /give up / imagine /quit / love/ |admit/ |avoid / carry on / consider / delay/ deny / dislike/ |include/ involve / mention / keep (on) / mind / miss / practice / suggest

He **admitted having** driven too fast.

They **avoid going** on holiday on Saturdays.

If we **carry on sleeping** so badly, we may need help.

Ralph is **considering buying** a new house.

I **delayed telling** Max the news.

She **denies reading** the book.

We **dislike reading** poems.

He **couldn't help falling** in love with her.

I **enjoy playing** chess.

They **finished working** in the garden.

Susan **gives up playing** ice-hockey.

He **imagined driving** a new car.

Your responsibility **includes taking** reservations on the phone.

The project will **involve growing** plants.

They **keep on running**.

Did Alex ever **mention playing** baseball?

I don't **mind sleeping** on the couch.

They **miss playing** with their friends.

She **practiced playing** hockey.

You **risk catching** a cold.

She **suggested flying** to Cairo.

علاوه بر فعل های ذکر شده بعضی اصطلاحات و عبارات خاص هم وجود دارند که بعد از آنها فعل باید به صورت اسم مصدر (-ing) به کار برود.

to be busy / can't/couldn't help / don't mind / feel like / how about / it's (no) good / it's no use / spend one's time / there's no/ there's no point / what about / worth

He **is busy reading** the paper.

I **don't mind telling** them my opinion.

We **feel like having** a cup of tea.

How about walking home instead of **taking** the car?

It's no good talking to this girl.

It's no use talking to the headmaster.

They **spend their time reading**.

There's no cheating anymore.

There's no point in complaining further.

What about going to the zoo?

The book is **worth reading**.

*اگر بعد از فعل go فعل تفریحی سرگرمی ورزشی به کار برود حتما باید اسم مصدر باشد. مانند:

go fishing / go skating / go sailing / go skiing / go jogging / go running / go swimming

She went shopping with her friends

We didn't go swimming because it was cold.

۳. نقش متممی (مفعول حرف اضافه ای)

همانطور که از اسم آن پیداست اگر بعد از حروف اضافه شکلی از فعل به کار برود حتما باید اسم مصدر باشد. یعنی بعد از همه حروف اضافه فعل به شکل -ing دار به کار می رود. تعدادی از حروف اضافه عبارتند از:

at/ by/ for/ against/ after/ about/ for/ on/ in/ with/ without / from / before / after / near / ,...

1. Tom enjoys (play) football with his friends.

2. I promised my mum (buy) a cake for the party.

3. Helen was tired of (tidy) her room.

4. My sister advised me (see) that film.

5. We finished (draw) the newspaper at 7 p.m.

6. They were keen on (solve) different puzzles.

7. Forgive me for(break) your favorite Chinese vase.
8. I would like (start) with mixed fruit salad.
9. Are you proud of (win) this competition?
10. Don't allow your friends (smoke) in your room.
11. Ben was good at (make) things with his own hands.
12. Tim tried (open) the door, but he didn't succeed.
13. She was famous for(sing) folk songs.
14. We wanted(buy) a new car last week.
15. I apologized for (spill) coffee on Nancy's dress.
16. Mona knows how (cook) tasty dishes.
17. Thank you for (draw) such a nice portrait.
18. Pam hopes(learn) to pilot this wonderful helicopter.
19. My sister often thinks of(go) to Paris.
20. Could you (ask) him(open) the window?
21. I'm interested in (take) part in this conference.
22. Do your friends praise you for (win) the game?
23. He hopes (arrive) here next Monday.
24. Kate dislikes (cook) at all.
25. Nick succeeded in (write) computer programmers.
26. I don't like(write) letters to my friends.
27. Andrew insisted on(go) to the theater.
28. Avoid (make) mistakes in your test.
29. I can't imagine Peter(go) by bike.
30. He agreed(buy) a new car.
31. The question is easy(answer).
32. The man asked me how(get) to the airport.
33. I look forward to(see) you at the weekend.
34. Are you thinking of(visit) London?
35. We decided(run) through the forest.
36. She doesn't mind(work) the night shift.
37. Peter gave up(smoke) .
38. He'd like(fly) an airplane.
39. I enjoy(write) picture postcards.
40. Avoid(make) silly mistakes.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Mr. Akbari.....in Ahwaz for 5 years. (live)
2. Are you interested in for us? (work)
3. The children are excited about on holiday. (go)
4. They good friends since May. (be)
5. is good for your health. (swim)
6. Zahra's favorite hobby ispoems. (write)
7. helps us learn English. (read)
8. MaryamEnglish for 4 years. (learn)
9.can improve your skill in speaking French. (practice)

10. Reza enjoyedfootball at the stadium. (play)
11. Wefor you for 2 hours. (wait)
12. Ithere since last month. (not to rain)
13. Has Sara finished.....her homework? (do)
14. Ali goesevery day after work. (run)
15. My uncle gave upfive years ago. (smoke)
16. He imagineda new car. (drive)

Choose the best answer.

1. The teacher asked the students while he was teaching. (Ensani 85)
 a. not be talking b. not to talk c. not talking d. don't talk
2. The teacher told Amir to class late any more.
 a. doesn't come b. don't come c. not to come d. that he hasn't come
3. The policeman said, "Don't park the car here". He warned me the car there.
 a. not parking b. don't park c. not to park d. not park
4. Father always asks me much money whenever I go shopping.
 a. not spend b. not spending c. not to spend d. don't spend
5. The boss asked us his time any more.
 a. not to waste b. don't waste c. not waste d. not wasting
6. Peter reminded John not to post the letters.
 a. forgetting b. to forget c. forgotten d. forget
7. Amir told us for him if he was late another time.
 a. don't wait b. not waiting c. not to wait d. not wait
8. I hope I remember to ask the barber give me a short hair cut.
 a. don't b. not to c. didn't d. won't
9. A: "What did he ask you to do next?" B: "He told me my address for him."
 a. write b. that I write c. that to write d. to write
10. A: "What did you tell your friend?" B: "I told him early."
 a. don't sleep b. not to sleep c. that don't sleep d. that not to sleep
11. The architect admitted the whole building.
 a. destroying b. to destroy c. destroy d. destroyed
12. We enjoyed to the radio on Friday morning.
 a. listen b. listening c. listened d. to listen
13. I insist on part in the final exam.
 a. you to take b. your taking c. you taking d. you take
14. Please excuse his you so many questions.
 a. ask b. asks c. asking d. being asked
15. I dislikein one place all day long. It makes me tired.
 a. staying b. stay c. will stay d. to stay
16. He ordered me
 a. shut the door b. that shut the door c. the door to shut d. to shut the door
17. Do you mind this letter for me?
 a. to mail b. mail c. mailed d. mailing
18. A good student is always expected clever and polite.
 a. being b. be c. been d. to be
19. I told them: "..... them to our party"
 a. to invite b. not to invite c. invite d. to invite not
20. I reminded Parvin her book.
 a. don't forget b. not to forget c. not forgetting d. that not forget
21. The policeman asked the drivers their cars in front of the hospital.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| a. don't park | b. not to park | c. hasn't parked | d. wouldn't park |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
22. Young people are repeatedly told before talking.
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| a. to think | b. think | c. thinking | d. thought |
|-------------|----------|-------------|------------|
23. We expected him us the truth, but he didn't.
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|---------------|
| a. tell | b. to tell | c. told | d. to telling |
|---------|------------|---------|---------------|
24. My mother made me my teeth last night.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| a. to brush | b. brushing | c. brush | d. brushed |
|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|
25. I found out how the problem.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| a. to solve | b. solved | c. solving | d. solve |
|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|
26. I prefer to the cinema on Friday.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|----------|----------|
| a. to going | b. go | c. to go | d. going |
|-------------|-------|----------|----------|
27. She decided TV in the evening.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| a. not to watch | b. not watch | c. don't watch | d. doesn't watch |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
28. he has tried the life of the poor children.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| a. changing | b. change | c. changes | d. to change |
|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
29. Don't forget the letter tomorrow.
- | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|--------|
| a. posting | b. post | c. to post | d. 1&3 |
|------------|---------|------------|--------|
30. The teacher suggested the text again and again.
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|----------------|
| a. reads | b. to read | c. reading | d. having read |
|----------|------------|------------|----------------|
31. The army officer ordered the soldiers the enemy forces.
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. attack | b. attacked | c. attacking | d. to attack |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|

جملات شرطی If Clause

به طور کلی در زبان انگلیسی چهار نوع جمله شرطی وجود دارد که عبارتند از:
الف) شرطی نوع صفر: بیان کارهایی که به صورت طبیعی و صد در صد درست هستند. که معمولاً در این جمله به جای **if** از **when** استفاده می شود و در هر دو جمله پایه و پیرو از زمان حال ساده استفاده می شود.
مثال:

When you heat the ice, it melts. هروقت یخ را گرم کنی ذوب می شود.

ب) شرطی نوع اول

ج) شرطی نوع دوم

د) شرطی نوع سوم

جمله شرطی نوع اول (First Type Conditional)

جمله شرطی به جمله ای گفته می شود که در آن انجام کاری به شرایطی بستگی دارد که باید در جمله مهیا شود تا کار انجام گیرد. مثال:
If I go to the library, I will take the book for you.

جمله شرطی نوع اول در واقع دو جمله هستند که با استفاده از حرف ربط به هم متصل شده اند. جمله پایه زمان آینده ساده است و جمله پیرو زمان حال ساده. البته افعال modal مانند **can, may, should, must** هم به جای **will** در این نوع جمله به کار می رود.

ساختار شرطی نوع اول:

جمله زمان حال ساده + **if** + جمله زمان آینده ساده

در این ساختار دو جمله قابل جابجایی می باشند و حرف شرط (ربط) **if** به همراه حال ساده نیز می تواند در ابتدای جمله به کار برود. به عبارت دیگر جمله شرطی نوع اول یک جمله آینده ساده است که قید آن جمله واره ایست با زمان حال ساده که حرف ربط آن کلمه **if** است.

جمله زمان آینده ساده + ,جمله زمان حال ساده + **if**

مفهوم شرطی نوع اول اینست که این جمله واقعی است و برای بیان امکان انجام کاری در آینده به کار می رود.
مثال:

If you study harder, you will succeed.
***You will succeed if you study harder.**

نکته: به جای جمله آینده ساده از جمله امری نیز می توان استفاده کرد.

Take the book for me if you go to the library.

نکته: به جای **if** می توان از **unless** در جملات منفی استفاده کرد. در همه جمله های شرطی منفی می توان از **unless** (مگر اینکه) نیز استفاده کرد.

You would fail the final exam if you didn't study hard.

You would fail the final exam unless you studied hard.

Unless you study harder, you won't succeed.

نکته: به جای **if** می توان از کلمات دیگری هم استفاده کرد که عبارتند از:

as long as تا مادامیکه

assuming (that) به فرض اینکه

on condition (that) در شرایطی که

on the assumption (that) با این فرض که

provided (that) به شرطی که

supposing (that) با این فرض که

with the condition (that) با این شرط که

-شکل درست فعل‌های داخل پرانتز را در جای خالی بنویسید.

1. If the filmgood, I will watch it. (to be)
2. If youin a hurry, you can leave now. (to be)
- You'll get bad marks if youhard. (not practice)
4. We can eat at home if youor we can go to the restaurant. (to prefer)
5. Don't worry if Ilate tonight. (to come)

جمله شرطی نوع دوم (conditional second type)

این جملات نیز مانند جملات نوع اول هستند اما دارای تفاوت‌هایی در مفهوم و ساختار می‌باشند. شرطی نوع اول واقعی و شرطی نوع دوم غیر واقعی است.

جمله گذشته ساده + if + جمله آینده در گذشته ساده (would)

ساختار شرطی نوع دوم:

که این ساختار به صورت زیر هم نوشته می‌شود:

(would) جمله آینده در گذشته ساده + جمله گذشته ساده + if

مفهوم شرطی نوع دوم: این نوع شرطی‌ها برای بیان کارهایی هستند که غیر واقعی بوده و احتمال انجام کار در حد صفر است. یعنی عملاً کاری واقع نخواهند شد. به عبارت دیگر جمله شرطی نوع دوم یک جمله آینده در گذشته ساده است که قید آن جمله واره ایست با زمان گذشته ساده که حرف ربط آن کلمه if است.

مثال:

If I went there I would tell them. اگر رفته بودم به آنها می‌گفتم.

نکته اول: در شرطی نوع دوم به جای فعل کمکی was از were استفاده می‌شود چون were از was رسمی‌تر است و این کار نیز غیر واقعی است.
نکته دوم: به جای would می‌توان از could و might هم استفاده کرد.

نکته سوم: می‌توان با حذف if از ابتدای جمله شرطی همان جمله را به شکل دیگری نیز نوشت. یعنی می‌توان جای فعل کمکی و فاعل را در ابتدای جمله عوض کرد. مثال:

{ If I were a rich man, I would buy a big house.
{ Were I a rich man, I would buy a big house.

تمرینات

-شکل درست فعل‌های داخل پرانتز را بنویسید.

1. If Ia garden, I will grow flowers in it. (to have)
2. If youme, get in touch with me. (to need)
3. If Ia pilot, I would fly in the sky. (to be)
4. Could you tell me his number if Iyou? (to ask)
5. If Peter didn't live in a flat hea dog. (have)

-تست‌ها

1. I tell you to tell him anything if you were not his close friend.
a. don't b. won't c. wouldn't d. hadn't
2. If I were you, Ithat coat. It's too expensive.
a. wouldn't buy b. won't buy c. don't buy d. didn't buy

3. Whatyouif you have a big garden?

- a. would/do b. are / doing c. were / done d. will / do

4. What could we do if wea key?

- a. don't have b. hadn't had c. didn't have d. haven't had

شرطی نوع سوم (conditional third type)

از این نوع جملات شرطی برای تصور گذشته‌ای غیر ممکن استفاده می‌شود. در واقع در این نوع جملات، گوینده آرزوی یک گذشته متفاوت را دارد.

.... + (p.p.) قسمت سوم فعل + would have + گذشته کامل + if

که این ساختار را هم می‌توان به صورت زیر نوشت:

گذشته کامل + if + (p.p.) قسمت سوم فعل + would have

If I'd seen you, I would have said hello. (اگر تو را دیده بودم، سلام می‌دادم)

If he had driven more carefully, he wouldn't have been injured.

(اگر با دقت بیشتری رانندگی کرده بود، مجروح نمی‌شد)

If I had known you were in hospital, I would have gone to visit you.

(اگر می‌دانستم در بیمارستان بستری بودید می‌آمدم و شما را ملاقات می‌کردم)

I would have gone to see him if I had known that he was ill.

(اگر می‌دانستم بیمار است می‌رفتم و به او سر می‌زدم)

If you had asked me, I would have told you the truth.

(اگر از من پرسیده بودی، حقیقت را به تو گفته بودم)

I'd have been in bad trouble if Jane hadn't helped me.

(اگر جین به من کمک نکرده بود)

What would you have told me if I had asked you?

(چی به من می‌گفتی اگر از تو پرسیده بودم؟)

نکته: به جای would در این جملات می‌توان از could و might هم استفاده کرد.

تمرینات و تست ها

Complete the sentences with if, when or unless.

What time will you come? - I'll comeI finish my project.

I will not be able to do ityou help me.

.....it gets dark we are going to observe the stars.

I'd like to sit down hereyou don't mind.

.....you turn off the stereo I'll go mad.

.....the weather is nice at the weekend we'll go to the seaside.

I'll tell youI come back from work.

How much will it costwe pay in advance?

He can't go to the Stateshe asks for a visa.

Choose the best answer.

1. You may use the emergency window of a bus if iton fire.

- a. will be b. was c. had been d. is
2. Iyou if I get home before 7:00.
- a. phoned b. have phoned c. will phone d. phone
3. If youa wallet in the street, what will you do with it?
- a. are finding b. found c. have found d. find
4. We must hurry. They will get upset if weon time.
- a. are not b. were not c. do not d. will not
5. A: "What shall we do tomorrow?" B: "Well, if it is a nice day, weto the park."
- a. could go b. can go c. go d. were going

Put in the correct verb forms.

1. If the weather had been better, we(to come) by bike.
2. They will stay longer in Paris if they(to find) a cheap hotel.
3. If Steven had taken his camera, he(to take) nice pictures.

Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a Conditional sentence – type I. Only use the will-future in the main clauses.

Conditional sentences – type I

1. If I(to study), I(to pass) the exams.
2. If the sun(to shine), we(to walk) into town.
3. If he(to have) a temperature, he(to see) the doctor.
4. If my friends(to come), I(to be) very happy.
5. If she(to earn) a lot of money, she(to fly) to New York.
6. If we(to travel) to London, we(to visit) the museums.
7. If you(to wear) sandals in the mountains, you(to slip) on the rocks.
8. If Rita(to forget) her homework, the teacher(to give) her a low mark.
9. If they(to go) to the disco, they(to listen) to loud music.
10. If you(to wait) a minute, I(to ask) my parents.
11. If you(to dive) into this river, you(to hurt) yourself.
12. If the sun(to shine), the children(to play) outside.
13. Richard(to walk) to school if he(to miss) the bus.
14. Emily(to buy) a Pepsi if you(to pack) the picnic basket.
15. If I(to be) in Venice, I(to rent) a boat.
16. Michael's teacher(to phone) his parents if he(to text) in the lesson.
17. If she(to answer) this question correctly, she(to get) an extra point.
18. My sister(to be) angry if I(to turn) on the music too loud.
19. Your room(to look) much tidier if you(to keep) your hamster in the cage.
20. If we(to surf) the Internet, we(to find) a lot of information about Loch Ness.

Choose the correct answers in the multiple choice test.

1. Tell her if youher.
2. I would have gone by air if Imore money.

3. If I were youngeryou marry me?
4. I could have a drink provided Idrive.
5. If I had lost my job whatnow?
6. I would have eaten the meat if ittough.
7. If sheher hairstyle she would be pretty.
8. Unless shea coat she'll catch a cold.
9. If he had asked you what would you
10. Even if I sleep well I headache.
11. What will you do in case Bob?
12. If wesee the island.

وجه وصفی حال و گذشته به عنوان صفت

الف) وجه وصفی حال (صفت فاعلی) (Present Participle)

این نوع وجه وصفی با افزودن -ing به انتهای فعل‌ها تشکیل می‌شود.

Confuse (گیج کردن)	confusing (گیج کننده)
Amuse (سرگرم کردن)	amusing (سرگرم کننده)

* وجه وصفی حال به عنوان صفت فاعلی می‌تواند قبل از اسم قرار گیرد.

It was a boring class. (کلاس خسته کننده‌ای بود.)

2. Some books were left inside the burning school. (چند کتاب درون مدرسه در حال سوختن رها شده بودند.)

* وجه وصفی حال به عنوان صفت فاعلی می‌تواند بعد از افعال ربطی قرار گیرد.

The movie was interesting. (فیلم جالب بود.)

The dog seemed frightening. (سگ ترسناک به نظر می‌رسید.)

افعال ربطی عبارتند از:

be (به نظر آمدن) sound (به نظر رسیدن) * seem (شدن) * turn (شدن) * get (شدن) * become (بودن)

appear (به نظر رسیدن) remain (باقی ماندن) stay (ماندن) grow (شدن)

ب) وجه وصفی گذشته (صفت مفعولی) (Past Participle)

همانند فعل‌های زمان گذشته به دو دسته باقاعده و بی‌قاعده تقسیم می‌شوند. صفات مفعولی باقاعده با اضافه شدن **ed** به انتهای فعل‌ها تشکیل می‌شوند. و صفات مفعولی بی‌قاعده را باید حفظ کرد. (معمولاً این نوع صفات‌ها پسوند **t** یا **en** در انتهای خود دارند.)

An educated man (یک مرد تحصیل کرده)

A broken window (یک پنجره شکسته)

A left house (یک خانه ترک شده)

* این صفات‌ها نیز مانند صفات فاعلی قبل از اسم و بعد از افعال ربطی به کار می‌روند.

تفاوت بین صفات فاعلی و مفعولی

صفات فاعلی القاکننده یا ایجادکننده صفتی هستند، در حالیکه صفات مفعولی پذیرنده حالتی می‌باشند.

The film was boring, so we got bored. (فیلم خسته کننده بود (دارای حالت) بنا بر این حوصله ما سررفت. (پذیرای حالت)

معمولاً (نه همیشه) برای موصوف‌های انسان از صفات مفعولی و برای غیر انسان‌ها از صفات فاعلی استفاده می‌شود.

تعدادی از فعل‌ها در این ساختار کاربرد بیشتری دارند:

shock, surprise, excite, bore, frighten, ...

البته در این درس بیشتر به کاربرد صفات مفعولی اشاره شده و ترکیب آنها با حروف اضافه‌های خاص یا ترکیبات ویژه مورد تاکید قرار گرفته اند.

مثال:

bored with, depressed about, frightened to death, interested in, surprised at, tired of ,

صفات فاعلی بیشتر برای فاعل های انسان یا جاندار (کننده کار) و صفات مفعولی بیشتر برای اشیا (پذیرنده حالت) به کار می روند اما در هر دو حالت استثناهایی وجود دارد.
مثال:

The film was exciting, so the boy got excited.
The little old man was very exciting. Everybody enjoyed being with him.

کاربرد مصدر در نگارش

در درس گذشته اسم مصدر را مورد مطالعه قرار دادیم. در این درس به بررسی مصدر می پردازیم.
در زبان انگلیسی دو نوع مصدر وجود دارد که عبارتند از مصدر با علامت (to) و مصدر بدون علامت (to)
کاربرد مصدر با to : از این مصدر می توان در نقش های مختلفی در جمله ها استفاده کرد:

الف) در نقش فاعل: همانند اسم مصدر (gerund)، مصدر با to هم می تواند نقش نهاد یا فاعل جمله را ایفا کند و از نظر معنایی تفاوتی بین کاربرد مصدر و اسم مصدر در این مورد وجود ندارد و فعل چنین فاعلی همیشه مفرد است.
مثال:

To learn English is as difficult as any other skill.

ب) بعد از افعال خاص که به دو دسته تقسیم می شوند:

۱. افعالی که بلافاصله بعد از آنها مصدر با to به کار می رود.

Verb + infinitive with TO				
agree	continue	hesitate	plan	strive
aim	dare	hope	prefer	swear
appear	decide	hurry	prepare	threaten
arrange	deserve	intend	proceed	try
ask	detest	leap	promise	use
attempt	dislike	leave	propose	wait
be able	expect	like	refuse	want
beg	fail	long	remember	wish
begin	forget	love	say	
care	get	mean	shoot	
choose	happen	neglect	start	
condescend	have	offer	stop	

Our manager **agreed to increase** our salaries.

I **promise not to be** late any more.

۲. افعالی که بعد از آنها مفعول می آید و سپس مصدر با to به کار می رود.

Verb + object + infinitive with TO				
advise	choose	have	motivate	require
allow	command	hire	order	send
ask	dare	instruct	pay	teach
beg	direct	invite	permit	tell
bring	encourage	lead	persuade	urge
build	expect	leave	prepare	want
buy	forbid	like	promise	warn
challenge	force	love	remind	

I always **advised him to behave** politely.
She **didn't permit her children to stay** out late.

ج. بعد از تعدادی از اصطلاحات و ترکیبات مانند:

the first, the last, the next

Gagarin was the first **to fly** in a spaceship.

Peter was the last **to watch** the film.

He is the next **to get** his passport.

د. بعد از انواع صفات به جز **busy** و **worth (y)**

I'm happy **to be** here.

It's better **not to smoke**.

ه. بعد از کلمات سوالی مانند **when, what, where , ...**

I don't know what **to say**.

Can you tell me how **to get** to the bus stop?

برای منفی کردن مصدرهای با **to** کافی است قید **not** را قبل از **to** قرار دهیم.

I told him **not to go** there.

کاربرد مصدر بدون **to**: در بسیاری از جمله ها هم نوع دوم مصدر یعنی مصدر بدون **to** کاربرد دارد:

الف) بعد از افعال کمکی (**modal (can, may, should, will, must , don't , doesn't, ...)**)

He **can run** very fast.

As a boy he **could run** very fast.

I **may fly** to Africa this summer.

I **might fly** to Africa this summer.

I **must go** now.

You **mustn't smoke** here.

ب) بعد از تعدادی ساختار خاص

had better, would rather, would sooner, why not , why should we, why should we not,

You **had better clean up** your room.

Susan **would rather study** for her exam tomorrow.

I **would sooner read** a book than watch this film.

Why not ask your neighbor for help?

Why should we go by car?

Why should we not go by car?

ج) بعد از فعل های مربوط به ادراک (به شرطی که کار پایان یافته باشد) مانند:

feel, hear, notice, see, watch

She **feels the rain fall** on her face

I **heard Peter sing** a song.

Mandy **noticed the boy climb** the tree.

They **saw him climb** up the roof.

He **watched the thieves steal** a car.

د) بعد از فعل **let** اگر بعد از آن مفعول آمده باشد.

Sandy **let her child go** out alone.

The mother *let her daughter decide* on her own.

ه) بعد از فعل **make** اگر به معنی "مجبور کردن" یا "باعث شدن" باشد و بعد از آن مفعول آمده باشد.

She **made Peggy and Samantha clean** the room.

نکته ۱: بعد از تعدادی از فعل ها هم مصدر بدون to و هم اسم مصدر (-ing) به کار می رود که هیچگونه تغییری در معنی جمله بوجود نمی آید.

begin, continue, hate, like, love, prefer, start

He **began talking**./ He **began to talk**.

They **continue smoking**./ They **continue to smoke**.

نکته ۲: تعدادی از افعال هم وجود دارند که اگر بعد از آنها مفعول قرار بگیرد مصدر با to می آید اما اگر مفعول نیاید فعل به شکل اسم مصدر یا -ing دار می آید.

Advise, allow, encourage, permit

They **advise us to walk** to town.

They **advise walking** to town.

They do not **allow smoking** here.

They do not **allow us to smoke** here.

نکته ۳: اگر بعد از فعل recommend به معنی "توصیه کردن" مفعول بیاید حتما باید that را بعد از آن بیاوریم و سپس مفعول را به صورت ضمیر فاعلی و بعد از آن مصدر بدون to قرار می دهیم.

He **recommended that we go**.

نکته ۴: بعد از فعل help هر دو شکل مصدر با to و مصدر بدون to بدون تغییر در معنی به کار می رود.

I **helped her to clean** the room.

I **helped her clean** the room.

نکته ۵: بعد از فعل stop هر دو شکل مصدر با to و شکل -ing دار به کار می رود. اگر منظور متوقف کردن کاری برای همیشه باشد بعد از آن شکل -ing دار می آید اما اگر منظور از آن متوقف کردن کاری برای شروع کار دیگری باشد بعد از آن مصدر با to به کار می رود.

My father **stopped smoking** for health problems.

We **stopped to have** a rest and buy some food.

نکته ۶: بعد از فعل remember هم هر دو شکل مصدر با to و شکل -ing دار می آید. اگر به یاد آوردن چیزی از گذشته باشد بعد از آن شکل -ing دار می آید و اگر منظور آن به یاد داشتن چیزی برای آینده باشد بعد از آن مصدر با to می آید.

Everybody **remembers being** in primary school better than other periods.

I **should remember to buy** a tube of tooth paste.

* تمرینات و تست ها

A. Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets.

1. I've always disliked (smoke)
2. Where did you learn French? (speak)
3. Is the exhibition worth? (visit)
4. You'd better him now. (contact)
5. This hall wants (paint)
6. I didn't dare it. (try)
7. I don't mind early. (get up)
8. We'd love with you. (come)
9. She seems this place. (know)
10. I'm sorry that Jane is ill. (hear)
11. Finally, he set out his horse. (find)
12. Did you miss TV? (watch)
13. I was made their offer. (accept)
14. Dentists recommend teeth twice a day. (clean)

15. My teacher recommended me at university. (study)
16. They chose a shower first. (have)
17. Oh, dear. I can't help (cry)
18. He was so noisy. I asked him to stop (talk)
19. I hate housework. But I like everything in order. (have)
20. We felt the plane in the storm. (shake)

B. Complete these sentences with the verbs in the box.

shout /have / swim/ clean/ text/ read /water/ ski / ask / work / watch/ iron/ live/ go/ come/ play / listen/ ride/ travel /cut

1. You needn't the flowers.
2. We suggested to a restaurant.
3. Did you enjoy the horse?
4. We stopped a rest after three hours drive.
5. Have you finished in the garden?
6. Go on the article.
7. Did you hear him home?
8. I can't stand shirts.
9. Stop at me.
10. I'm looking forward to in the mountains.
11. Let the children with the toys.
12. We'd prefer in a house.
13. We saw her in the lake.
14. Are you interested in to foreign countries?
15. It's no use them about it.
16. When did you start the windows?
17. I prefer to classical music.
18. Your grass needs
19. I'm sorry for the message to you. It was rude.
20. I simply love romantic comedies on TV.

C. Choose the best answer.

1. They avoided into deep water.
a. to jump b. jumping c. jumped d. jump
2. The government must spend a lot of money young people.
a. on educating b. to educating c. educating d. for educate
3. a football match in cold weather is not interesting.
a. to watch b. watching c. watched d. watch
4. I believe that a lot of guests is very difficult.
a. invite b. to invite c. inviting d. are inviting
5. My roommate suggested out for a walk in the rain.
a. to go b. go c. going d. went
6. It's time for menow.
a. left b. leave c. to leave d. leaving
7. Do you knowthe repair?
a. to do b. to make c. how to do d. how to make
8. I'm very hungry. "Why don't wesomething?"
a. stop be eating b. stop in eating c. stop to eat d. stop eating
9. He refusedme the money I wanted.
a. to be giving b. giving c. to give d. give
10. We expected himus the truth, but he didn't.
a. tell b. to tell c. told d. to telling