llvllasud

Vision 3

زبان انگلیسی پایه‌ی دوازدهم

مرور مطالب پایه

مسعود اورنگ نیا
دبیر زبان انگلیسی



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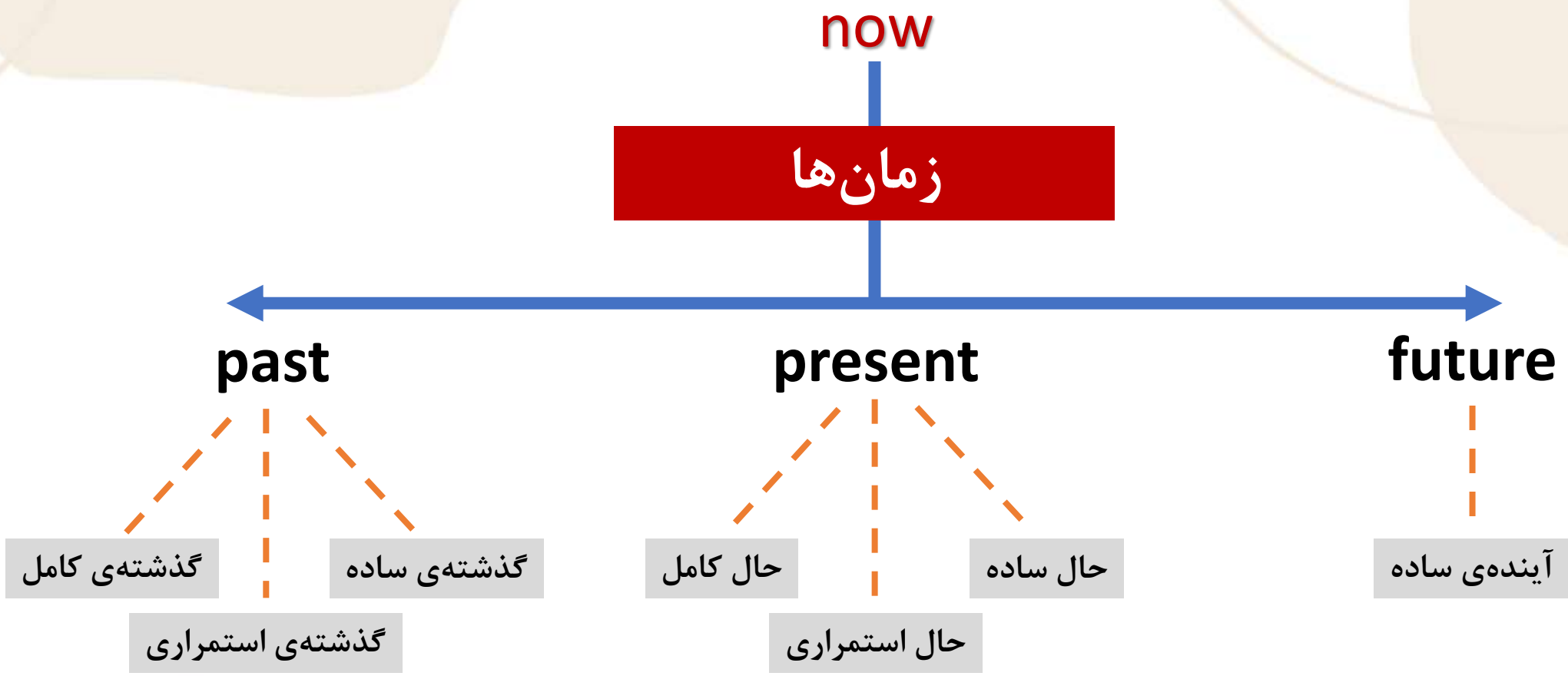
ضمیر

کلمه‌ای است که جایگزین اسم می‌شود و از تکرار آن جلوگیری می‌کند.

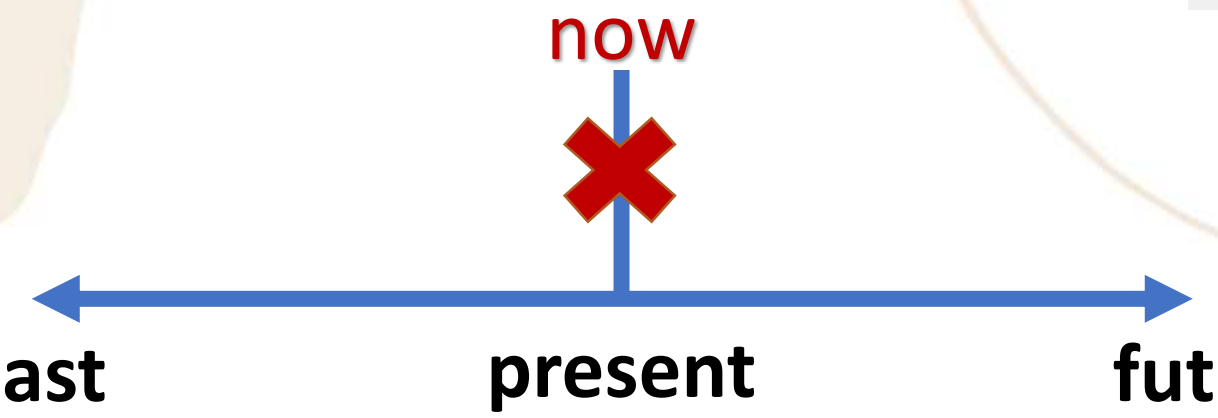
ضمیر فاعلی	ضمیر مفعولی	صفت ملکی	ضمیر ملکی	ضمیر انعکاسی
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself / yourselves
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves



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now
زمان‌ها
past
present
future
گذشته‌ی کامل
گذشته‌ی ساده
گذشته‌ی استمراری
حال کامل
حال ساده
حال استمراری
آینده‌ی ساده

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حال استمراری

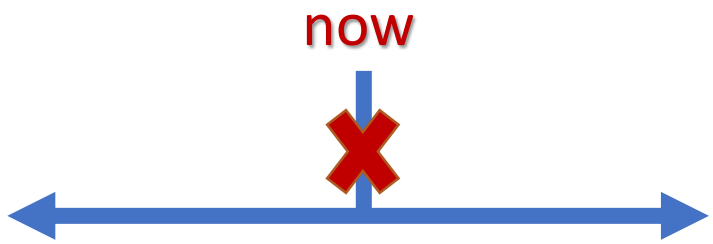
برای صحبت درباره‌ی فعالیت‌هایی که هم‌اکنون در حال رخ دادن هستند!

I	am		
he , she , it	is	+	فعل + ing
you , we , they	are		



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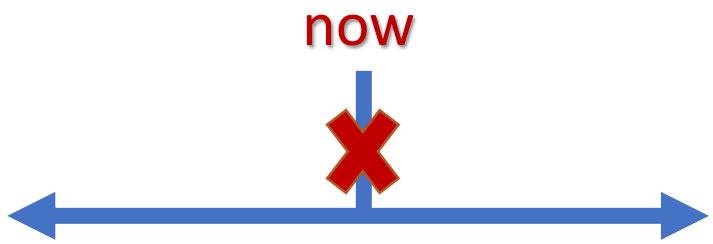
حال استمراری



I am speaking English now.	I'm
He is sleeping.	He's
They are watching TV now.	They're

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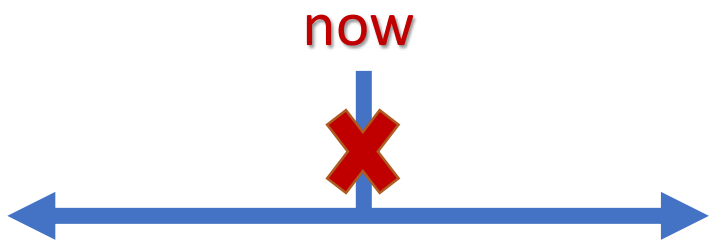
حال استمراری



I am not speaking English now.	I’m not
He is not sleeping.	isn’t
They are not watching TV now.	aren’t

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حال استمراری



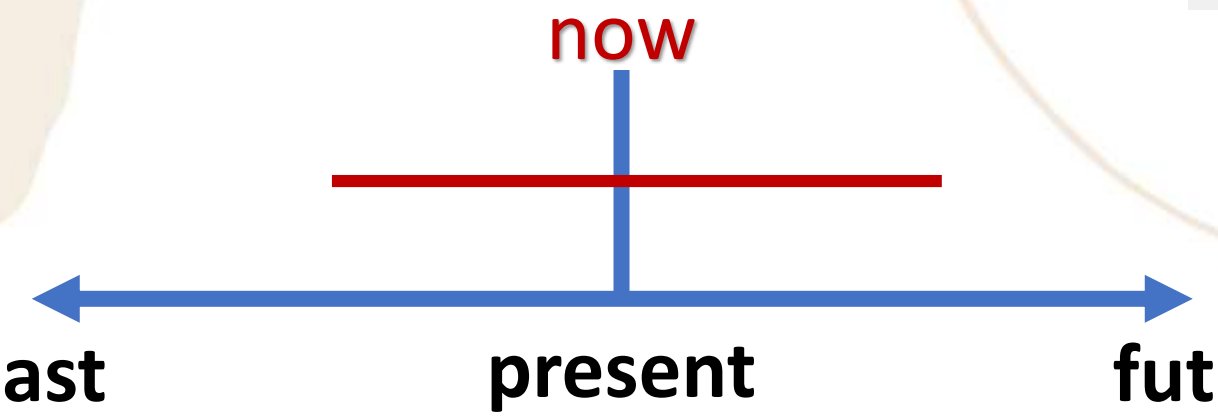


Am I speaking English now?

Is he sleeping?

Are they watching TV now?





حال ساده

برای صحبت درباره‌ی فعالیت‌هایی که از روی عادت و برنامه اتفاق می‌افتند!

شکل ساده‌ی فعل

فعل + -s / -es

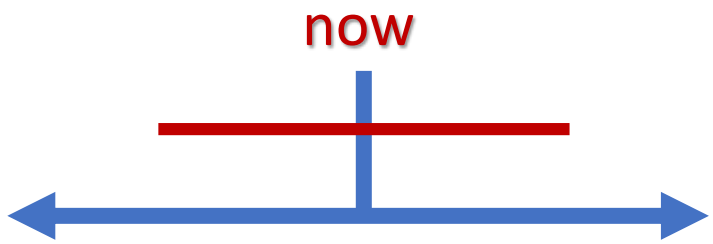
I, you , we , they

he , she , it

سوم شخص مفرد

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حال ساده

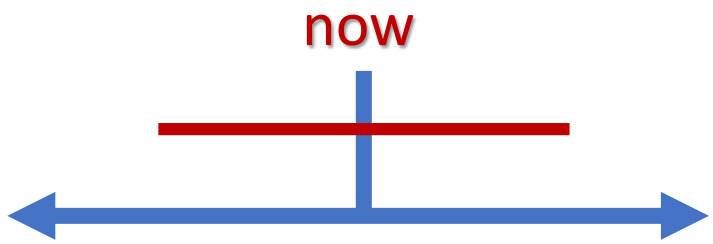


I go to school every day.

They get up late on Fridays.

He reads a book in his room every night.

She watches TV every evening.



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حال ساده

برای منفی کردن این زمان از فعل کمکی **do** و **does** به همراه **not** استفاده می‌کنیم.

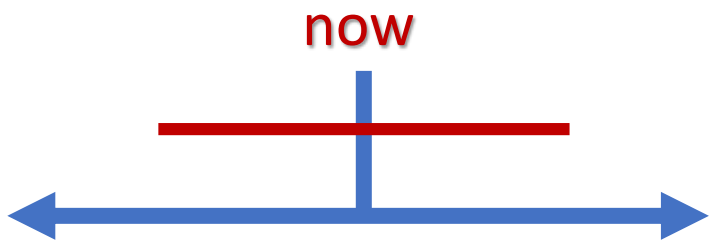
I go to school every day.

I do not / don't go to school every day.

He reads a book in his room.

He does not / doesn't read a book in his room.

بعد از **does not / doesn't** فعل اصلی باید به شکل ساده بیاید.



حال ساده

برای سؤالی کردن این زمان از فعل کمکی do و does قبل از فاعل استفاده می‌کنیم.



You like coffee a lot.

Do you like coffee a lot?

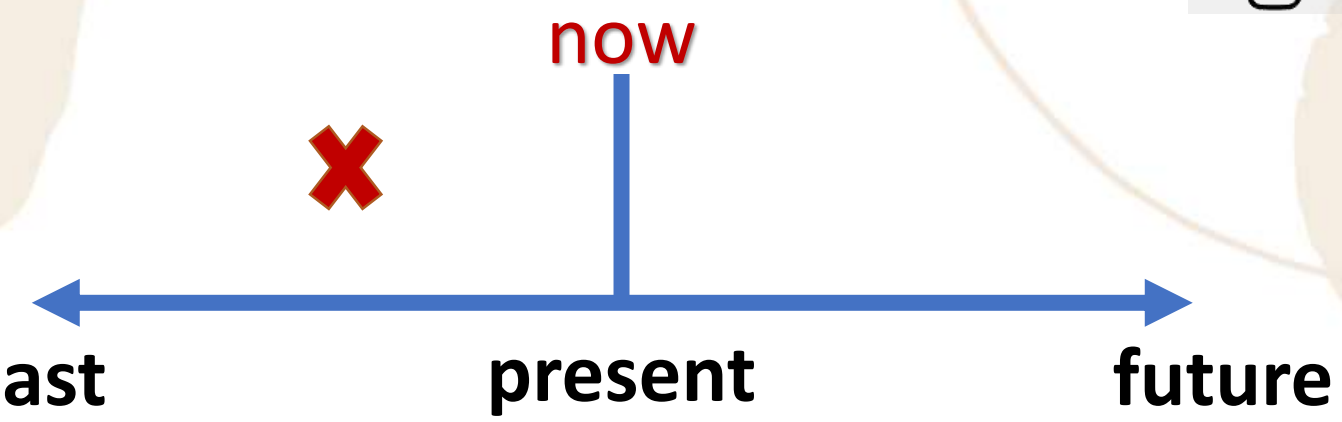
He reads a book in his room.

Does he read a book in his room?

بعد از does فعل اصلی باید به شکل ساده بیاید.



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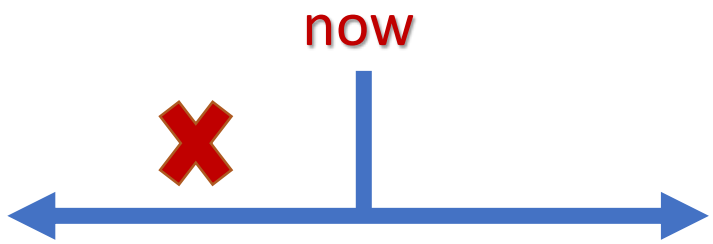


گذشته‌ی ساده

برای صحبت درباره‌ی فعالیت‌هایی که در گذشته اتفاق افتادند و تمام شدند!

- فعل‌های با قاعده — -ed / -d
- فعل‌های بی‌قاعده — ستون دوم لیست فعل‌های بی‌قاعده

گذشته‌ی ساده

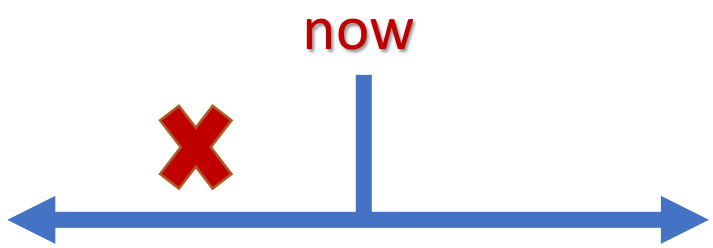


I walked to school yesterday.

They closed the door last night.

He went to the gym last week.

She read the book two days ago.



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گذشته‌ی ساده

برای منفی کردن این زمان از فعل کمکی **did** به همراه **not** استفاده می‌کنیم.

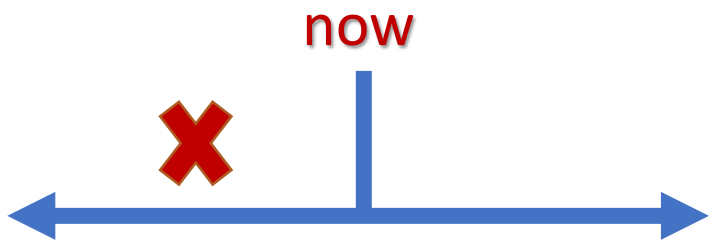
She made dinner last night.

She did not / didn't make dinner last night.

He talked to me yesterday.

He did not / didn't talk to me yesterday.

بعد از did not / didn't فعل اصلی باید به شکل ساده بیاید.



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گذشته‌ی ساده

برای سؤالی کردن این زمان از فعل کمکی **did** قبل از **فاعل** استفاده می‌کنیم.



He **bought** a car last year.

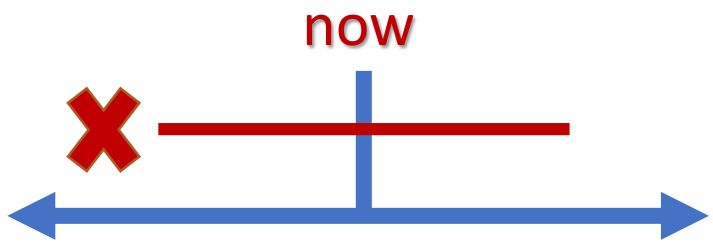
Did he **buy** a book last year?

He **decided** to write a book four months ago.

Did he **decide** to write a book four months ago?

بعد از **did** فعل اصلی باید به شکل ساده بیاید.





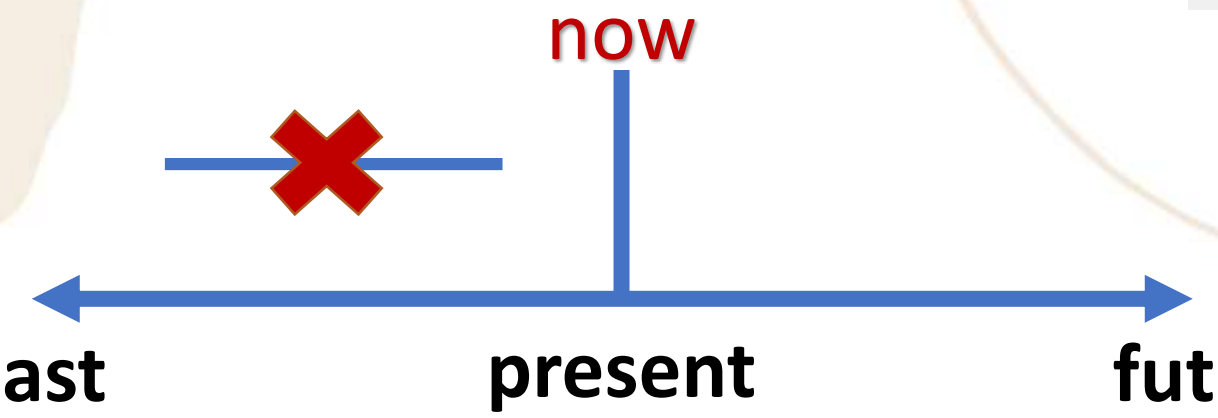
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to be

در زمان‌های حال ساده و گذشته‌ی ساده این فعل به شکل زیر صرف می‌شود:

بودن

حال ساده		گذشته‌ی ساده	
I	am	was	I, he , she , it
he , she , it	is	were	you , we , they
you , we , they	are		



گذشته‌ی استمراری

برای صحبت درباره‌ی فعالیت‌هایی که در گذشته در حال رخ دادن بودند / داشتند اتفاق می‌افتادند!

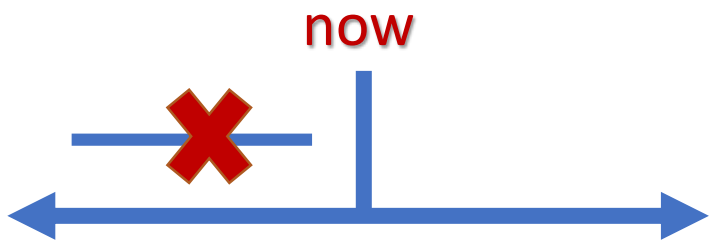
I, he , she , it — was

you , we , they — were

+ فعل + ing

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گذشته‌ی استمراری



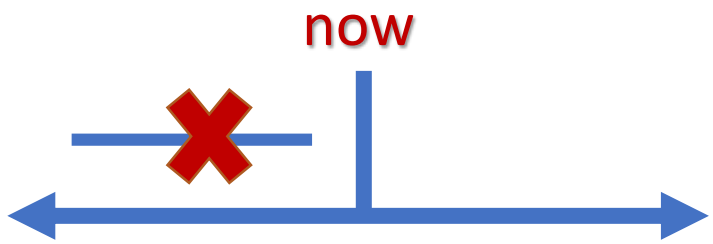
I was watching TV when you called.

They arrived while he was doing his homework.

They were washing their car at 7 yesterday.

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گذشته‌ی استمراری



I was watching TV when you called.

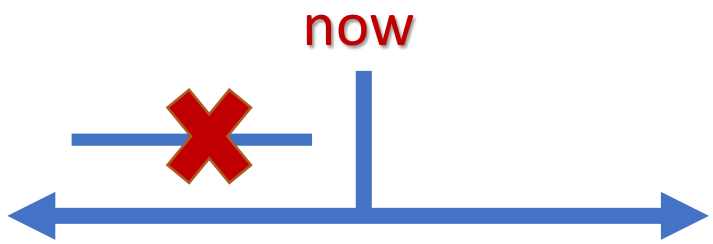
I was not / wasn't watching TV when you called.

They were washing their car at 7 yesterday.

They were not / weren't washing their car at 7 yesterday.

llvllasud

گذشته‌ی استمراری





He was writing a letter when I came.

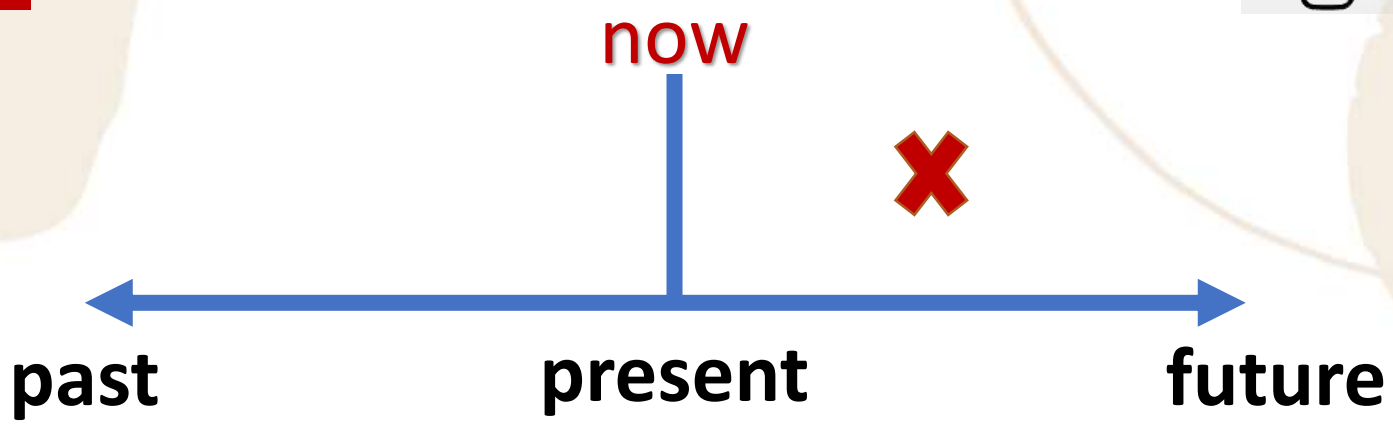
Was he writing a letter when I came?

They were playing football last night.

Were they playing football last night?



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آینده‌ی ساده

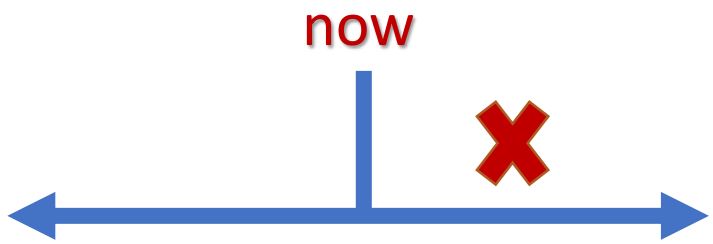
برای صحبت درباره‌ی فعالیت‌هایی که در آینده اتفاق خواهند افتاد!

شکل ساده‌ی فعل + will

شکل ساده‌ی فعل + be going to

llvllasud

آینده‌ی ساده



شکل ساده‌ی فعل + will

- فعالیت‌هایی بدون قصد و تصمیم قبلی
- پیش‌بینی بر اساس نظر شخصی

+

I will walk to school tomorrow.

They will buy a car next month.

He will arrive two hour later.

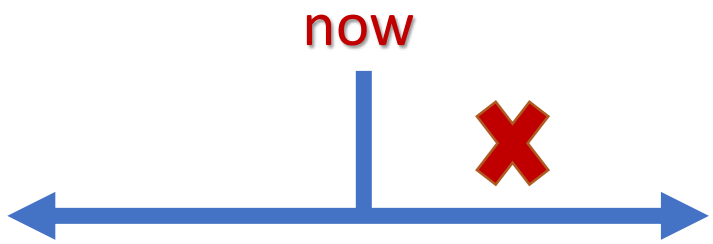
She'll become a good teacher.

It will rain this night.



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آینده‌ی ساده



برای منفی کردن این زمان از فعل کمکی **will** به همراه **not** استفاده می‌کنیم.

won't

It will rain this night.

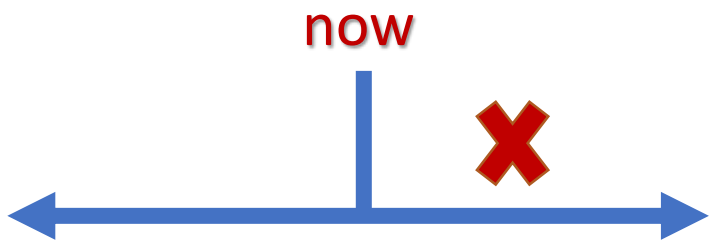
It will not / won't rain this night.

They will buy a car next month.

They will not / won't buy a car next month.

llvllasud

آینده‌ی ساده



برای سؤالی کردن این زمان از فعل کمکی **will** قبل از **فاعل** استفاده می‌کنیم.



He will arrive two hour later.

Will he arrive two hour later?

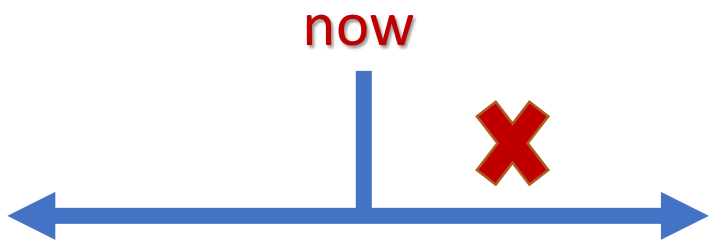
She'll become a good teacher.

Will she become a good teacher?



llvllasud

آینده‌ی ساده



be going to + شکل ساده‌ی فعل

- فعالیت‌هایی با قصد و تصمیم قبلی
- پیش‌بینی بر اساس شواهد و مدارک

I am going to walk to school tomorrow.

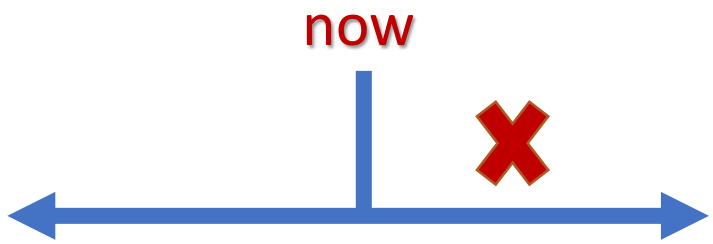
They are going to buy a car next month.

He is going to arrive two hour later.

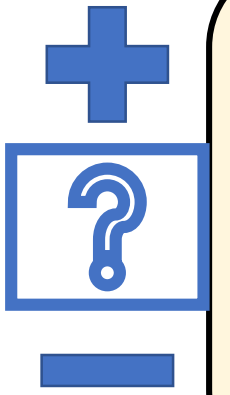
Look at the sky! It is going to rain this night.

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آینده‌ی ساده



be going to + شکل ساده‌ی فعل



They are going to buy a car next month.

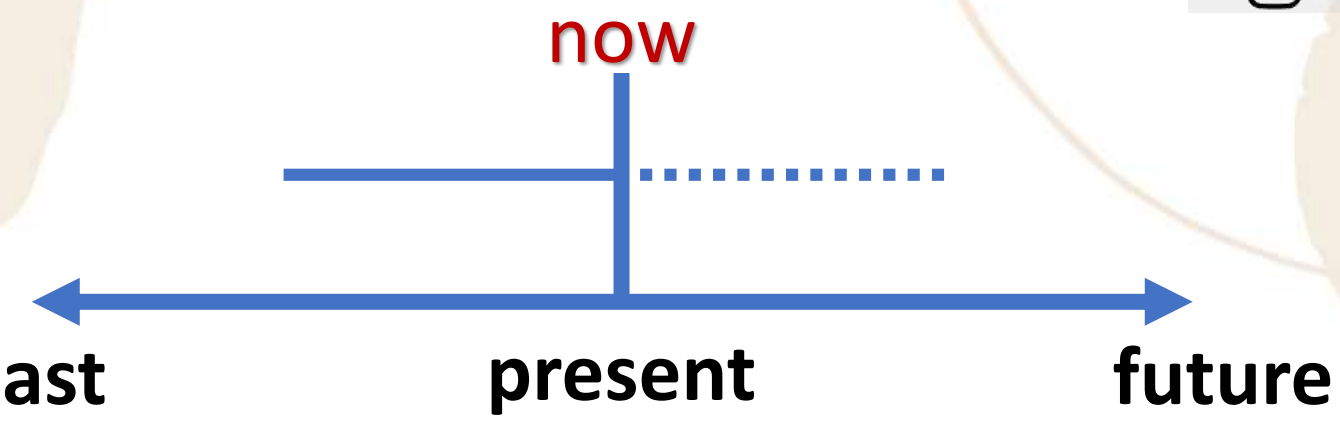
Are they going to buy a car next month?

They aren't going to buy a car next month.





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حال کامل

برای صحبت درباره‌ی فعالیت‌هایی که از گذشته آغاز شده‌اند یا هنوز ادامه دارند یا اثرشان ادامه دارد.

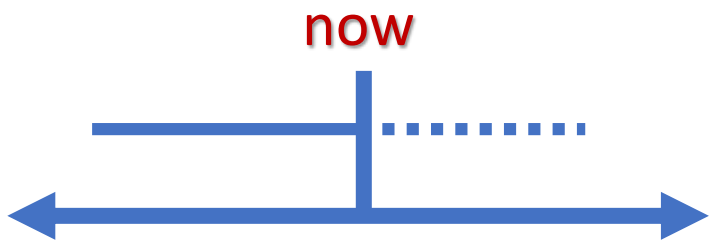
he , she , it — has

I, you , we , they — have

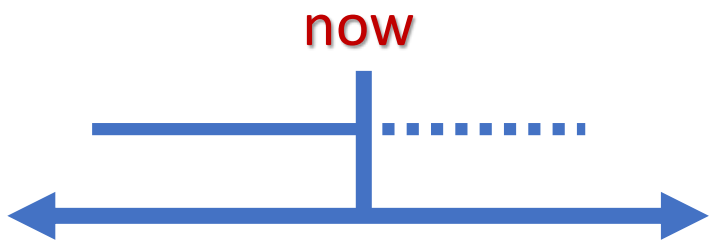
+ Past Participle

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حال کامل



I have watched the movie.	I've
They have done their homework.	They've
He has eaten lunch.	He's



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حال کامل

برای منفی کردن این زمان از فعل کمکی **have** و **has** به همراه **not** استفاده می‌کنیم.

I have watched the movie.

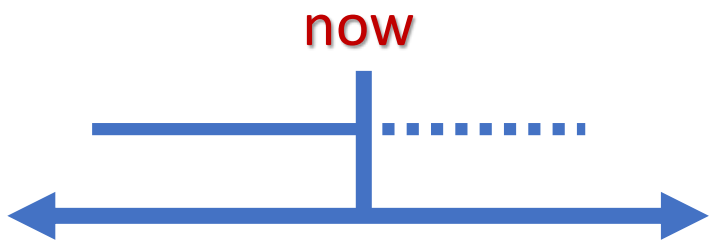
I have not / haven't watched the movie.

He has eaten lunch.

He has not / hasn't eaten lunch.

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حال کامل



برای سؤالی کردن این زمان از فعل کمکی **have** و **has** قبل از **فاعل** استفاده می‌کنیم.



They have bought a car.

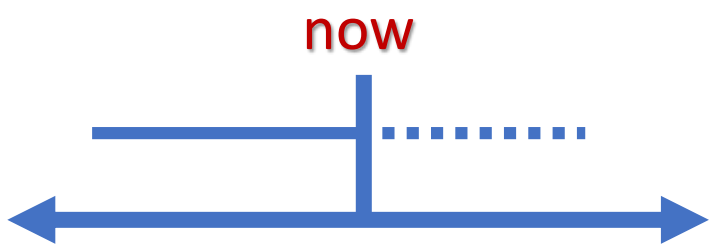
Have they bought a car?

He has opened the door.

Has he opened the door?



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حال کامل

چهار کلمه‌ی کلیدی:

I have known him since 1998.

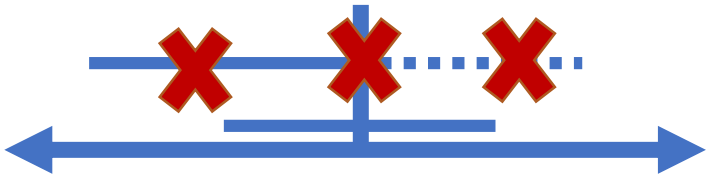
They have been here for two weeks.

He hasn’t eaten lunch yet.

Have you ever seen a lion?

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اجزای جمله



جملات ساده Simple Sentences

قید زمان + قید مکان + قید حالت + مفعول + فعل اصلی + قید تکرار + فعل کمکی + فاعل

You can't always drive the car fast on the highway at night.

S V adv. F V O adv. M adv. P adv. T

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اجزای جمله

قیدهای تکرار

Adverbs of Frequency

always	همیشه
usually	معمولاً
often	بیشتر وقت‌ها
sometimes	بعضی وقت‌ها
rarely / hardly ever	به ندرت
never	هرگز

۱- قبل از فعل اصلی

I always walk to school.

۲- بعد از am / is / are / was / were

I am always here.

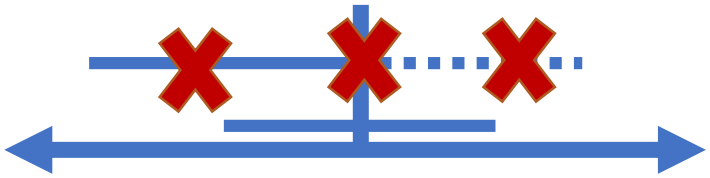
۳- بین فعل اصلی و کمکی

I can always walk to school.



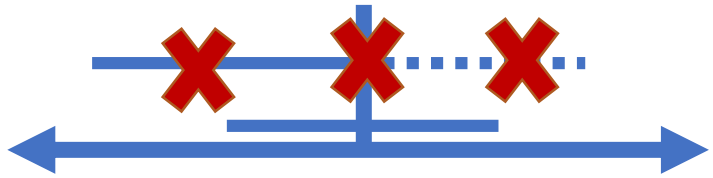
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کلمات پرسشی



What	چه چیز
Who	چه کسی
Where	کجا
When	چه زمانی
Why	چرا
Which	کدام
How	چه طور

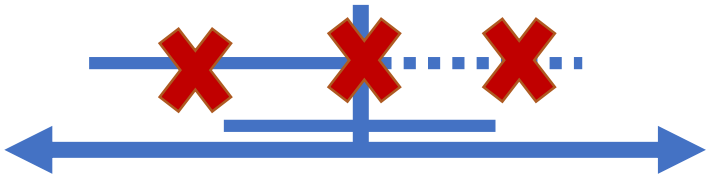
llvllasud



ساختن سؤال

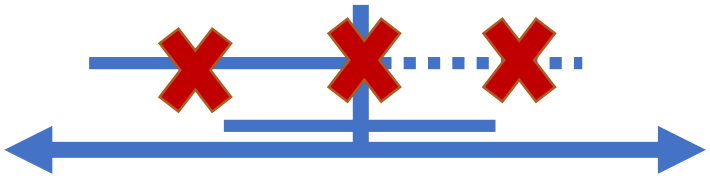
He usually visits his friend every Sunday.

llvllasud



ساختن سؤال

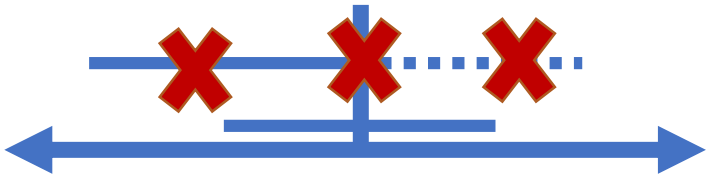
I saw John in the park yesterday.



ساختن سؤال

I will drive slowly tonight.

llvllasud



ساختن سؤال

They have known me for ten years.

