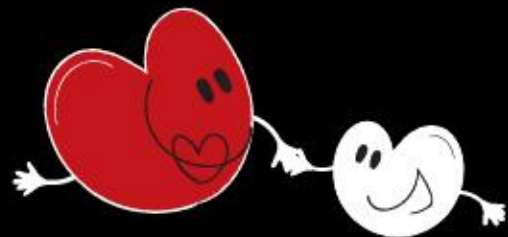


با  بیا تام لند

دوره سالانه کنکور ۱۴۰۴



زبان انگلیسی

استاد فرشید مفتون

 @farshidmaftoon





سال دوازدهم: درس اول: گرامر: قسمت اول

Active and Passive Sentences

جملات معلوم و مجهول

معلوم ← فاعل ← **The mechanic** repaired my car yesterday.
مجهول ← مفعول ← **My car** was repaired yesterday.

معلوم
اگر قبل از فعل، **فاعل یا کننده کار** - یعنی شخص یا چیزی که فعل را انجام داده - آمده باشد، جمله است.

مجهول
اگر قبل از فعل، **مفعول یا شونده کار** - یعنی شخص یا چیزی که فعل روی آن انجام شده - آمده باشد، جمله است.



الگوی جملات مجهول

مستقل

+

be

+

AD





توجه ۱ مفعول شخص یا چیزی است که کار روی آن انجام شده است.

توجه ۱

توجه ۲ مشتقات **be** عبارتند از:

توجه ۲

am
was
(to) be

is
being

are
were
been



قسمت سوم = PP فعل
قسمت دوم
قسمت اول

take took taken
write wrote written

توجه ۳ PP همان قسمت سوم فعل است که به دو صورت ساخته می شود:

cleaned, produced, discovered, recognized

الف افعال باقاعده ed می گیرند، مانند:

taken , written , spent , thrown

ب افعال بی قاعده را باید حفظ کنیم، مانند:

مفعول be PP

This book has been translated into many languages.



ing
be } PP

be PP → مجهول

تمرین

کدام یک از افعال زیر مجهول است؟

✓ 1. are developed

✓ 2. had been forgotten

X 3. was converting

✓ 4. should be driven

✓ 5. have been drawn

X 6. could have combined

✓ 7. can be cut

✓ 8. were being fed

✓ 9. might have been taught

X 10. has been absorbing

must have been being communicated → مجهول



روش تبدیل جمله معلوم به مجهول

PP به مفعول

۱ مفعول جمله معلوم را در ابتدای جمله مجهول قرار می‌دهیم.

توجه ۱ در جمله معلوم، مفعول بعد از فعل اصلی می‌آید و در جواب ... چه چیزی را ، ... چه کسی را ... مشخص می‌شود.

I invited her.
She

توجه ۲ مفعول به صورت ... فاعل فاعلی ... یا اسم در ابتدای جمله مجهول نوشته می‌شود.

me → I ... you → you ... her → she ... him → he ... it → it ... us → we ... them → they ...
مفعول فاعل فاعل
توجه



۲ شکل مناسب **be** را مطابق یکی از ۳ حالت زیر بعد از مفعول قرار می‌دهیم.

الف اگر زمان جمله **حال ساده** باشد، از **am is are** ، ، ، با توجه به جمع یا مفرد بودن مفعول، استفاده می‌کنیم.

توجه در زمان **حال ساده** قسمت **اول** فعل به کار می‌رود، مانند: **take , writes , invite**

invents
teaches



اگر زمان جمله گذشته ساده باشد، از **was, were**، با توجه به جمع یا مفرد بودن مفعول، استفاده می کنیم.



eat break → ساده
ate, broke, answered ← گذشته ساده

توجه

در زمان گذشته ساده، قسمت فعل به کار می رود، مانند: ate, broke, answered

قسمت فعل	گذشته فعل	اول فعل
found	found	find
seen	saw	see
cleaned	cleaned	clean

took → was taken
write → is written
saw → was seen



ج برای سایر زمان‌ها مانند will make , can change , is teaching , was hiding , have arranged , had kept

از ترکیبات ، ، ، ، دقیقاً مطابق ساختار فعل معلوم استفاده می‌کنیم.

be being been

will make →
will be made

have arranged
have been arranged

is teaching
is being taught



توجه در مجهول سایر زمان‌ها، بعد از افعال وجهی مانند **will , can , must , should** از ،

بعد از مشتقات **be** مانند **am , is , are , was , were** از ،

و بعد از مشتقات **have** یعنی **have , has , had** از استفاده می‌کنیم.

تمرین

در جای خالی از **be , being , been** استفاده کنید.

1. can found

2. is explained

3. have brought

4. were built

5. will absorbed

6. had chosen



۳ زمان جمله معلوم هر چه باشد، قسمت سوم فعل اصلی (PP) را بعد از ترکیبات **be** می نویسیم.

۴ بقیه کلمات جمله معلوم را در انتهای جمله مجهول اضافه می کنیم.

توجه فاعل جمله معلوم را می توان به صورت اسم / ضمیر مفعولی + **by** در ادامه جمله مجهول نوشت،

مانند: **by him , by them , by the teacher**





تمرین ۱

شکل مجهول افعال زیر را بنویسید.

1. call

is called

2. gave

was given

3. is sending

is being sent

4. had done

had been done

is being

had been





5. discover

is...discovered

6. should use

be

should...be...used

7. considered

.....

8. have bought

.....

9. were catching

.....

10. has been building

.....





تمرین ۲

جملات زیر را مجهول کنید.

1) The children broke the window last week.

.....

2) She makes pancakes every morning.

.....

3) Doctors have made a new medicine for the disease.

.....



4) The teacher was teaching a new lesson at this time yesterday.

.....

5) Did she leave her books in the classroom yesterday?

.....

6) Do they sell fruit in this store?

.....



روش پاسخگویی به سؤالات مجهول

۱ ابتدا با توجه به اینکه کلمه قبل از فعل فاعل یا مفعول است، معلوم یا مجهول بودن جمله را مشخص می‌کنیم.

۲ سپس با توجه به قید زمان یا فعل دیگر جمله، زمان جمله را مشخص می‌کنیم.



توجه ۱ همراه قیدهای زمان مشابه **last , ago , yesterday** از که مجهول آن به صورت
..... ساخته می شود استفاده می کنیم.

توجه ۲ همراه قیدهای زمان مشابه **each , every** از که مجهول آن به صورت
..... ساخته می شود استفاده می کنیم.



توجه ۳ همراه قیدهای زمان مشابه **next , tomorrow** از که مجهول آن به صورت ساخته می شود استفاده می کنیم.

توجه ۴ همراه قیدهای زمان مشابه **for , since , just , yet , already** معمولاً از که مجهول آن به صورت ساخته می شود استفاده می کنیم.

توجه ۵ وقتی فعل دیگر جمله **گذشته** باشد، معمولاً فعل موردنظر را هم به صورت به کار می بریم.



انواع سؤالات مجهول

نوع اول: شکل صحیح فعل

شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتز را در جاهای خالی بنویسید.

1. My laptop by the man last month. **(to fix)**
2. Some of Sara's friends to her birthday party next week. **(to invite)**
3. Different Italian foods in this restaurant every day. **(to serve)**
4. My friend his money on the way to school yesterday. **(to lose)**



5. Some mistakes when the distracted typist was typing the report. **(to make)**

6. A lot of homework by her since she returned home from school. **(to do)**

7. Persian in most parts of Iran. **(to speak)**

8. "what was done by the police?"

"The robber by the police two days ago". **(to catch)**





9. The meat must in a freezer. **(to keep)**

10. Amir English for about two years. **(to study)**

11. Unfortunately, the air by different harmful gases every day. **(to pollute)**

12. “what is done by her?”

“The pigeons by her.” **(to feed)**





13. A special salad for dinner by my mother tomorrow. **(to make)**

14. The big window by children when they were playing football. **(to break)**

15. My friend several presents for her birthday yesterday. **(to give)**

16. Have all the points of the lesson completely? **(to explain)**





17. Workers of the company at the end of every month. **(to pay)**

18. all your money yesterday when you went shopping? **(to spend)**

19. Which lesson the students next week? **(to teach)**

20. How so much information since yesterday? **(to gather)**



نوع دوم: سوالات تستی

پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

1- The first television in 1924.

- 1) has invented 2) was inventing 3) is invented 4) was invented

2- The sun as a heat source for thousands of years.

- 1) has used 2) is used 3) has been used 4) is using

3- Hafez's Ghazals into countless languages.

- 1) have translated 2) is translated
3) have been translated 4) are translating



4- Scientists experiments to find a solution to the problem of global warming.

- 1) are done 2) has done 3) have been done 4) are doing

5- Many different products by inventors each year.

- 1) are developed 2) have developed 3) were developed 4) are developing

6- Can wind power into electricity?

- 1) change 2) be changed 3) have changed 4) is changed



7- I a new job but I didn't accept it because they didn't pay enough.

1) am offered

2) offered

3) was offered

4) had offered

8- The river by the factories which are located near it.

1) have been polluted

2) is polluting

3) is polluted

4) has polluted

9- Molavi to be as one of the most famous Persian poets of all time.

1) has known

2) is known

3) is knowing

4) be known





10- The collection of Hafez's poems Divan.

- 1) are calling 2) have called 3) is called 4) are called

11- The first fast food restaurants in our city about 40 years ago.

- 1) were opened 2) had opened 3) are opening 4) have been opened

12- People are advised to by the new light bulbs because they less electricity than the old ones.

- 1) had used 2) were using 3) are used 4) use



13- A lot of useful devices in different fields since last century.

1) have invented

2) had been invented

3) have been invented

4) were invented

14- Had all math problems before the bell rang?

1) have solved

2) be solved

3) were solved

4) been solved

15- Penicillin, for instance, quite accidentally when Alexander Fleming was working on bacteria.

1) is discovered

2) were discovered

3) was discovered

4) has been discovered



16- The man to hospital immediately because he is seriously injured.

1) was taken

2) must be taken

3) is taking

4) has been taking

17- The parents by the principal to be informed about their children.

1) are called

2) has been called

3) should have called

4) were calling

18- A lot of homework by my sister last night.

1) has been done

2) were done`

3) had done

4) was done





19- “What will the secretary do tomorrow?”

“The final report of the meeting by her.”

- 1) will type 2) is typed 3) is typing 4) will be typed

20- All the students paid close attention while the new lesson

- 1) was teaching 2) has taught 3) has been taught 4) was being taught

21- Diba is upset because she some bad news.

- 1) has told 2) has been told 3) had told 4) had been told

22- Nima Yushij to be the father of modern Persian poetry.

- 1) is considered 2) considers 3) has considered 4) be considered

مدرسه‌ای برای همه

تامینند

