



۸

جلسه

موضوع

- معلوم و مجهول
- جملات شرطی

کاربرد مجهول

زمانی که فاعل جمله ناشناخته است یا اهمیت چندانی ندارد. با استفاده از این حالت می توان تاکید بر روی فعل (انجام کار) را به جای فاعل نشان داد.

فاعل معلوم است ← جمله معلوم

فاعل معلوم نیست (یا اهمیت ندارد) ← جمله مجهول

مثال:

- A man was hit by a car. (یک مرد توسط ماشین زیر گرفته شد)
- He was injured. (او مجروح شد)

تغییر جمله از معلوم به مجهول

جمله معلوم : **Ali breaks the window.**

۱. فاعل جمله معلوم حذف می شود (یا پس از واژه by در انتهای جمله آورده می شود).

~~Ali~~ breaks the window. → breaks the window (by Ali)

۲. مفعول جمله معلوم به اول جمله می آید به فاعل جمله مجهول تبدیل می شود.

breaks **the window** (by Ali) → **the window** breaks (by Ali)

۳. افعال to be مناسب با فاعل جدید به عنوان فعل کمکی بعد از فاعل و قبل از فعل اصلی اضافه می شود.

the window breaks (by Ali) → **the window** **is** breaks (by Ali)

۴. بعد از فعل to be شکل سوم (P.P) از فعل اصلی آورده می شود.

the window is breaks (by Ali) → the window is **broken** (by Ali).

* فاعل به اسمی گویند که از نظر ساختاری در جایگاه خودش باشد و تعیین کننده فعل باشد یعنی در جملات فاعل جدید ملاک است و اسمی که بعد از **by** می آید فاعل نیست

the window is broken by Ali.

مثال:

	فاعل	فعل	مفعول
معلوم	A car	hit	the man.
مجهول	The man	was hit	(by a car).

* نشانه های جمله مجهول : فعل to be به همراه P.P - by

تمرین ۱ : مجهول (p) یا معلوم (a) ؟

1. Bingo is played in Britain.
2. Lots of houses were destroyed.
3. French is spoken in Niger.
4. He lost his keys yesterday.
5. The bus driver was hurt.

تمرین ۲ : تبدیل معلوم به مجهول:

1. His mother packs the bag.	• The bag is packed by his mother.
2. The people elect the president.	• The president is elected by the people.
3. The children play football.	• Football is played by the children.
4. An Irishman writes these books.	• These books are written by an Irishman.
5. The teacher completes the exercises.	• The exercises are completed by the teacher.

زمان حال ساده		
... + فعل حال ساده + فاعل		
... + am/is/are + pp + فاعل (مفعول قبل)		
زمان گذشته ساده		
... + فعل گذشته + فاعل		
... + was/were + pp + فاعل (مفعول قبل)		
زمان حال استمراری		
فاعل +	am is are	فعل ing دار +
... + am/is/are + being + pp + فاعل (مفعول قبل)		
زمان گذشته استمراری		
فاعل +	was were	فعل ing دار +
... + was/were + being + pp + فاعل (مفعول قبل)		

1. He teaches English. / English by him.

taught

is taught

was taught

2. The child is eating bananas. / Bananas by the child.

are eaten

are being eaten

have been eaten

3. She is writing a letter. / A letter by her.

is written

is being written

has been written

4. The master punished the servant. / The servant by the master.

- is punished
- was punished
- has punished

5. He was writing a book. / A book by him.

- was written
- had written
- was being written

6. Who wrote this letter? / By whom?

- was this letter written
- was this letter being written
- had this letter written

7. Somebody cooks meal every day. / Meal by someone every day.

- is cooked
- has cooked
- is cooking

8. He wore a blue shirt. / A blue shirt by him.

- wore
- was wore
- was worn

9. They are building a house. / A house by them.

- is built
- is being built
- was built

10. I was finishing the job. / The job by me.

- has finished
- was being finished
- was finished

11. I sent the report yesterday. / The report yesterday.

- is sent
- was sent

31- Steel sheets to make a range of products, such as food cans and car parts.

- 1) are using 2) which are used 3) when used 4) are used

45- The second and third volumes , extensively edited by Engels, in 1885.

- 1) were published 2) which published 3) publishing 4) when publishing

53- Between the main building and the road was a house By the people who looked after the farm.

- 1) occupying 2) which occupied 3) occupied 4) was occupied

جملات شرطی در انگلیسی

1. If Clause

2. Main Clause

If you study hard, you will pass

If I were you, I would go abroad

انواع جملات شرطی در انگلیسی

1. شرطی نوع صفر
2. شرطی نوع اول
3. شرطی نوع دوم
4. شرطی نوع سوم

جملات شرطی نوع صفر

← در باره قواعد و قوانین و چیز های ثابت جهان

• حال ساده , حال ساده If

- *If you heat ice, it melts*
- *If she turns off the cooler, it gets warm*
- *Water becomes solid if you freeze it*
- *If government eradicates unemployment, young people work in their country*
- *If you want to see me, come to my office*

جملات شرطی نوع اول

← برای احتمالات و مواقع حال و نتایجی که در زمان آینده می توانند داشته باشند.

• حال ساده If , can/may/will/should/will

- *If you study hard you will pass*
- *If the government keeps overusing water, they will dry all the rivers in the country*
- *She will go on a picnic if it doesn't rain*
- *I will see John if I have enough time*

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.

جملات شرطی نوع دوم

← برای بیان مسائل تخیلی و غیر واقعی

گذشته ساده If , could/might/would/should

- *If I had a million dollar, I would travel around the world*
- *If there weren't religions in the world, people would live much better*
- *I would fly on top of towers if I had wings*
- *The government would give the share of the people, if the authorities weren't bunch of thieves*

1. If I ----- (to come) home earlier, I ----- (to prepare) dinner.
2. If we ----- (to live) in Rome, Francesco ----- (to visit) us.
3. If Tim and Tom ----- (to be) older, they ----- (to play) in our hockey team.
4. If he ----- (to be) my friend, I ----- (to invite) him to my birthday party.

جملات شرطی نوع سوم

← درباره مسائلی که دیگر گذشته اند و غیر قابل برگشت هستند صحبت کنیم و یا حسرت بخوریم از شرطی نوع سوم استفاده می کنیم.

گذشته کامل If , could/might/would/should/may + Have + P.P

- *If I had studied animation at the university, I would have found a better job*
- *I could have got married to my beloved if my parent had let me*
- *They could have destroyed the apartment if they hadn't been cautious*
- *If I hadn't studied mathematics, I would have studied fashion and design*

1. If the weather ----- (to be) nice, they ----- (to play) football.
2. If we ----- (to go) to a good restaurant, we ----- (to have) a better dinner.
3. If John ----- (to learn) more words, he ----- (to write) a good report.

نکات:

- در تمامی موارد بعد از modal ها از شکل ساده فعل استفاده می کنیم.
- اگر If Clause اول بیاید بین آن ها از کاما استفاده می کنیم ولی اگر دوم بیاید کاما حذف می شود
- در شرطی نوع دوم فاعل چه جمع باشد چه مفرد فعل جمع استفاده می کنیم (were)
- *If I were you, I should never go there*

42- It is essential that some kind of compromise between the two companies.

- 1) would reach 2) be reached 3) has reached 4) reaches

39- We are really hopeful that the village by the time the hurricane strikes.

- 1) will have been evacuated 2) will evacuate
- 3) evacuates 4) was evacuating

42- The director by many critics as the greatest Iranian film director.

- 1) would choose 2) has been chosen 3) chooses 4) is choosing

31- John to work by his friend every other day.

- 1) is driven 2) drives
- 3) drove 4) has driven

37- Although tigers in Africa, plenty of lions live there.

- 1) do not find 2) are not found
- 3) did not find 4) have not found

46. fully, the Himalayas should be seen at the sunrise.

- 1) appreciating 2) to appreciate
- 3) to be appreciated 4) having appreciated

32- Unless you diligently, you'll never understand quantum physics.

- 1) study 2) should study 3) would be studied 4) were studied

31- John wouldn't tell me a secret like this if he me.

- 1) hasn't trusted 2) would trust 3) trusted 4) didn't trust

40. for my father's help, I could not have bought this computer.

- 1) Wasn't it 2) Hasn't been 3) Wouldn't it be 4) Had it not been

27- If I had listened to the weather forecast, I the plants.

- 1) hadn't watered 2) wouldn't be watering
3) wouldn't have watered 4) wouldn't be watered

49. If they after the environment around popular tourist destination, they will lose their appeal.

- 1) haven't looked 2) weren't looking
3) didn't look 4) don't look