

افعال ناقص یا وجهی Modals



این افعال مفاهیمی مانند توانایی، اجبار، احتمال و اجازه را به فعل اصلی اضافه می‌کنند. این افعال تنها دو شکل دارند: حال و گذشته و برای همه فاعل‌ها به یک شکل استفاده می‌شوند؛ در این درس به بررسی تعدادی از آن‌ها می‌پردازیم.  
 Can (توانستن):

فعل ساده can +

الف) توانایی انجام کار در زمان‌های حال یا آینده:

**Example:**

He can speak French.

او می‌تواند فرانسوی صحبت کند.

سوالی: Can he speak French?

Yes, he can.

No, he can't.

ب) اجازه گرفتن و اجازه دادن:

**Example:**

Can I use your mobile?

می‌توانم از تلفن همراه شما استفاده کنم؟

Yes, you can. / No, you can't.

Could (توانستن):

فعل ساده could +

الف) توانایی انجام کار در گذشته:

**Example:**

I could swim well.

من می‌توانستم خوب شنا کنم.

سوالی: Could you swim well?

Yes, I could. / No, I couldn't.

ب) اجازه گرفتن در زمان‌های حال و آینده. در این حالت، could از can مؤدبانه‌تر است؛ برای اجازه دادن (یا اجازه ندادن) از can استفاده می‌شود.

**Example:**

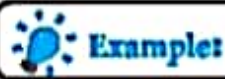
Could I use your car? Yes, you can. / No, you can't.



Should (باید):

فعل ساده + should

برای اجبار به شکل توصیه در زمان‌های حال یا آینده:



Examples:

You look tired. You should take a break.

تو خسته به نظر می‌رسی، باید استراحت کنی.

سوال: Should I take a break?

Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.

Must (باید، حتماً):

فعل ساده + must

الف) اجبار ۱۰۰ درصد در زمان‌های حال یا آینده:



Examples:

You must leave now.

تو الان باید بروی.

سوال: Must I leave now?

Yes, you must. / No, you mustn't.

ب) نتیجه‌گیری منطقی در زمان‌های حال یا آینده در این حالت، منفی can't must است.



Examples:

You have worked hard. You must be tired. You can't be energetic.

تو سخت کار کرده‌ای، حتماً خسته‌ای، نمی‌توانی پرانرژی باشی.

Have to (مجبور بودن):

فعل ساده + have to / has to / had to

اجبار در زمان‌های گذشته، حال یا آینده:



Example:

1) I have to clean my room.

من مجبورم اتاقم را تمیز کنم.

سوال: Do you have to clean your room?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

**Example:**

۲) She has to study math tonight.

او مجبور است شنبه ریاضی بخواند.

سوالی: Does she have to study math tonight?

Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

۳) They had to solve the problem quickly.

آن‌ها مجبور بودند مسئله را به سرعت حل کنند.

سوالی: Did they have to solve the problem quickly?

Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

با توجه به مثال‌های فوق، برای سوالی و منفی کردن have to باید از افعال کمکی do, does, did استفاده کنیم.

must زمان گذشته ندارد، بنابراین از گذشته have to یعنی had to استفاده می‌کنیم. مثال:

They must repair the road tomorrow.

آن‌ها فردا باید جاده را تعمیر کنند.

They had to repair the road yesterday.

آن‌ها مجبور بودند دیروز جاده را تعمیر کنند.

mustn't, don't have to کاملاً با هم تفاوت دارند:

You mustn't take part in the meeting.

تو نباید در جلسه شرکت کنی. (اصلاً نمی‌توانی شرکت کنی.)

You don't have to take part in the meeting.

تو مجبور نیستی در جلسه شرکت کنی. (اگر بخواهی می‌توانی شرکت کنی.)

have to را می‌توان با may, will یا might به کار برد. مثال:

I'll have to call the police.

مجبور خواهم شد به پلیس زنگ بزنم.

He may / might have to sell his car.

ممکن است مجبور شود ماشینش را بفروشد.



May / Might (ممکن است):

فعل ساده + may / might

الف) احتمال انجام کار در زمان‌های حال یا آینده. might نسبت به may به احتمال ضعیف‌تری اشاره دارد.

**Example:**

It may / might rain tonight.

ممکن است امشب باران بیاید.

فرم منفی آن‌ها به صورت might not (mightn't) و may not است.

سوال: May / Might he come tomorrow?

Yes, he may / might. / No, he may not / mightn't.

آیا او ممکن است فردا بیاید؟

ب) اجازه گرفتن و اجازه دادن در زمان‌های حال یا آینده. در این حالت might استفاده نمی‌شود.

**Example:**

May I use your calculator? Yes, you may. / No, you may not.

می‌توانم از ماشین حساب استفاده کنم؟

**Prepositions حروف اضافه**



در این مبحث به بررسی حروف اضافه زمان و مکان می‌پردازیم:

الف) حروف اضافه زمان:

1) on + روز

on Monday

در روز دوشنبه

on Friday afternoon

در بعدازظهر جمعه

on May ۲۱st

در روز بیست و یکم ماه می

on Christmas day

در روز کریسمس

2) on + سفر / فعالیت

on vacation / holiday

در تعطیلات

on business

برای کار



43) across + مکان

across the street

a bridge across the river

across the country

آن طرف خیابان / از عرض خیابان

پل بر روی رودخانه

در سراسر کشور

44) beyond + مکان

beyond the village

آن طرف روستا

45) opposite / across from + مکان

opposite the supermarket

across from our house

مقابل سوپرمارکت

روبروی خانه ما

46) above / below + sth

above the clouds

below the line

بالای ابرها

زیر این خط

Adverb of manner

قید حالت



تعریف: قید حالت نوعی قید است که حالت فعل (حالت یا روش انجام عمل) را نشان می‌دهد و در زبان انگلیسی با افزودن ly به صفت ساخته می‌شود. مثال:

careful + ly	مراقب → carefully	بدقت
easy + ly	آسان → easily	به سادگی
possible + ly	ممکن، احتمالی → possibly	احتمالاً
nice + ly	خوب → nicely	به خوبی
true + ly	حقیقی → truly	حقیقتاً
whole + ly	کل، همه → wholly	کاملاً
scientific + ly	علمی → scientifically	به لحاظ علمی

استثنائات:

صفت	قید حالت
good خوب	well به خوبی
hard سخت	hard به سختی
fast سریع	fast به سرعت
late دیر	late دیر
early زود	early زود

کلمه well در احوالبرسی‌ها صفت محسوب می‌شود؛ مثال:



How are you? Very well, thanks.

صفت

تفاوت سان hard و hardly



hard (سخت، به سختی) قید حالتی است که بعد از فعل می‌آید، اما hardly (به ندرت، به زحمت) یک قید منفی است که در جملات منفی به کار نمی‌رود و همیشه قبل از فعل می‌آید؛ مثال:

He works hard, doesn't he?

او سخت کار می‌کند (بر تلاش است). این طور نیست؟

He hardly works, does he?

او به زحمت کار می‌کند (کم تلاش است). این طور نیست؟  
با افزودن ly به برخی اسمی، صفت درست می‌شود.



friend + ly → friendly صمیمی

love + ly → lovely جذاب

برخی صفات نیز به ly ختم می‌شوند، مانند deadly (مهلک).

به طور کلی صفاتی که ly دارند، با فرمول زیر به قید حالت تبدیل می‌شوند.

in a ..... manner / way

مثال:

in a friendly manner / way

صمیمانه

in a lovely manner / way

به طور جذاب

in a deadly manner / way

به طور مرگبار

تفاوت سان late و lately



این دو قید به لحاظ معنی با هم تفاوت زیادی دارند؛ به جملات زیر توجه کنید.

She has arrived late.

او دیر رسیده است.

She has arrived lately. (lately = recently)

او اخیراً رسیده است.

lately قید حالت محسوب نمی‌شود و معمولاً در جملات ماضی نقلی (have / has + p p) به کار می‌رود، اما late را می‌توان در همه زمان‌ها استفاده کرد.



جای قید حالت در جمله



قبود حالت عمدتاً در انتهای جمله (بعد از فعل و اگر مفعول داشتیم بعد از مفعول) استفاده می‌شوند. اما ممکن است قبل از فعل یا حتی در ابتدای جمله به منظور تأکید به کار روند.

**Example:**

He walked slowly down the street.

او به آرامی در طول خیابان قدم می‌زد.

He slowly walked down the street.

Slowly he walked down the street.

اگر مفعول به صورت یک عبارت طولانی باشد، قید حالت باید حتماً قبل یا بعد از فعل به کار رود؛ مثال:

She slowly drew a picture of a boy who was playing in the yard.

(= she drew slowly a picture ...)

مفعول

ترتیب قیود در جمله



**Example:**

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

He can often play football fast at school on Sundays.

قید	قید	قید	قید
تکرار	حالت	مکان	زمان

او اغلب می‌تواند روزهای یکشنبه در مدرسه به سرعت فوتبال بازی کند.

خواندن و درک مفاهیم کلرگاه شماره (۳)



(د) سؤالاتی که دارای یک اسم خاص (که با حرف بزرگ شروع می‌شود) و با یک عدد هستند، یافتن اسم خاص با عدد در متن کار بسیار راحتی است. با خواندن جملهای از متن که آن عدد یا اسم خاص در آن آمده و با جمله قبل و بعد از آن به گزینه صحیح پی می‌بریم.

**Exercises**

به دنبال بخشی از متن‌های زیر یک سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای مطرح شده است. به آن سؤال پاسخ دهید.

At this time, Texas had not yet become part of the United States of America. It was one of the Mexican states. Mexico had been ruled by Spain until 1821, when it became free. In 1835 a group of American settlers in Texas revolted against Mexico. They wanted to set up an independent state of Texas. Volunteers from the United States came to help them. The rebels captured San Antonio and turned the Alamo into a castle.

(اسرائیلی خارج از کشور - ۸۹)



**Grammar**

1. The firefighters went ..... the burning house ..... .  
 1) near / bravely      2) into / bravely      3) out of / brave      4) into / brave
2. Behrooz ..... to answer all questions, so the teacher thanked him.  
 1) tried hardly      2) tried hard      3) hardly tried      4) hard tried
3. He ..... do more exercises. His heart is very weak.  
 1) couldn't      2) mightn't      3) doesn't have to      4) mustn't
4. Our good behavior ..... give a good image of our country to other people. They ..... want to come and see our country soon!  
 1) should / must      2) must / might      3) may / can      4) can / may
5. Every year, about one billion tourists travel ..... the world.  
 1) inside      2) through      3) around      4) over
6. You ..... listen to loud music. It ..... your ears.  
 1) don't have to / can hurt      2) may not / will hurt  
 3) shouldn't / hurts      4) mustn't / hurt
7. The people of the town .....  
 1) generously helped poor people      2) helped generously poor people  
 3) generously poor people helped      4) helped poor generously people
8. Are chips and cookies ..... or not for travelers?  
 1) suitable      2) suitably      3) suitability      4) suiting
9. Making your own meals may save time and money, and you know .....  
 1) what goes into everything you prepare exactly  
 2) exactly what goes into everything you prepare  
 3) what goes into everything exactly you prepare  
 4) what goes into everything you exactly prepare
10. The prices of food may be so ..... the roads.  
 1) highly in      2) highly on      3) high in      4) high on
11. A: Where is your father now?  
 B: He drove to Shiraz yesterday morning. He ..... there by now.  
 1) can be      2) could be      3) must be      4) should be



12. He was still breathing ..... after his run.  
 1) hard                      2) hardly                      3) harder                      4) hardier
13. She greeted us .....  
 1) in a friendly manner                      2) in friendly way  
 3) very friendly                      4) much friendly
14. Do you like to travel ..... our car?  
 1) by                      2) with                      3) on                      4) in
15. I'm going ..... holiday next week. I'll be away for two weeks.  
 1) to                      2) into                      3) on                      4) for
16. I saw my friend ..... a concert on Saturday.  
 1) in                      2) at                      3) on                      4) inside
17. The train has to go ..... three tunnels.  
 1) along                      2) through                      3) across                      4) below
18. The drugstore is ..... the street from the university.  
 1) in                      2) across                      3) on                      4) round
19. I went to a nice village ..... Kerman ..... Thursday afternoon. It was only 10 kilometers away from Kerman.  
 1) along / in                      2) next to / on                      3) beside / in                      4) near / on
20. You can see the details ..... the computer screen.  
 1) at                      2) by                      3) in                      4) on
21. You talked to her ..... I don't think she'll ever come back again.  
 1) much rudely                      2) very rude                      3) so rude                      4) so rudely
22. Monkeys are called farmhands because they ..... pick coconuts from the top of tall trees.  
 1) can                      2) must                      3) have to                      4) may
23. What must you ..... if you break one of their rules?  
 1) have to do                      2) be going to do                      3) might do                      4) do
24. "Could I have these postcards, please?"  
 "....."  
 1) No, you couldn't                      2) Yes, you could  
 3) No, you can't                      4) Yes, you may
25. She ..... wear glasses when she was ..... school.  
 1) could / across                      2) must / at                      3) had to / at                      4) has to / in



26. A: Excuse me. .... you tell me where the library is?  
B: Yes, of course. It's ..... your left, two blocks from here.
- 1) Should / above    2) Could / on    3) Can / in    4) May / on
27. Which sentence is grammatically correct?
- 1) They built fast a bridge in that park.  
2) You must do your homework at school carefully.  
3) I finally found the book on the market.  
4) They behaved in a friendly manner toward us.
28. You ..... work so hard. You have enough money to take a long holiday.
- 1) can't    2) mightn't    3) don't have to    4) didn't have to
29. She was worried that we ..... get hurt ..... that distant island.
- 1) may / on    2) had to / in    3) might / on    4) could / in
30. .... you see the TV, or ..... I move?
- 1) Might / must    2) Should / can    3) Could / may    4) Can / should

### Vocabulary

31. While ..... tourists travel to different parts of their own country, international tourists travel abroad.
- 1) popular    2) domestic    3) cultural    4) traditional
32. In Asia, Iran is a great ..... for tourists.
- 1) souvenir    2) generosity    3) destination    4) entertainment
33. When people are going abroad, they should go to the ..... of foreign countries to get visas.
- 1) embassy    2) continent    3) ministry    4) faculty
34. We should protect nature and the historical ..... of that country.
- 1) sites    2) means    3) locals    4) images
35. You can ..... your own meals for your trip.
- 1) attract    2) locate    3) respect    4) prepare
36. Diego is a Spanish tourist who is planning for his summer .....
- 1) agency    2) vacation    3) activity    4) tourism
37. A lot of ..... came to Imam Reza Holy Shrine.
- 1) agents    2) members    3) pilgrims    4) prophets

38. Which places do you want to visit?  
Do you know where they are .....
- 1) attracted      2) located      3) suggested      4) obliged
39. We must read as much as possible about the main tourist ..... we are going to visit.
- 1) traditions      2) ceremonies      3) popularities      4) attractions
40. Is it good to ..... the Net to know about our trip?
- 1) surf      2) range      3) link      4) prefer
41. The committee rejected the ..... that houses should be built on this site.
- 1) obligation      2) preparation      3) organization      4) suggestion
42. He's not the most popular teacher, but all the students ..... him.
- 1) educate      2) attend      3) respect      4) emphasize
43. In our ....., it is rude to ask someone how much they earn.
- 1) value      2) knowledge      3) culture      4) contrast
44. After the doctor had examined me, he said that my blood pressure was well within the normal .....
- 1) location      2) manner      3) range      4) choice
45. It seems ..... that the accident has damaged her brain.
- 1) familiar      2) domestic      3) ancient      4) probable
46. The ancient Egyptians saw ..... as an ideal version of their own lives.
- 1) paradise      2) experience      3) preference      4) fortune
47. The Smiths are a ..... family, always happy to have people to stay with them.
- 1) hospitable      2) traditional      3) organized      4) peaceful
48. When comparing different cultures, we often pay attention only to the differences without noticing the many .....
- 1) preparations      2) recitations      3) activities      4) similarities
49. Now you can watch your favorite movies in the ..... of your own home.
- 1) destination      2) entertainment      3) comfort      4) contrast
50. The professors were wearing full academic dress for the .....
- 1) ceremony      2) organization      3) experiment      4) invention
51. We shall offer you advice, but you are under no ..... to follow it.
- 1) preposition      2) obligation      3) situation      4) emotion
52. Some countries, such as Thailand, depend on ..... for much of their income.
- 1) tourism      2) attraction      3) culture      4) membership



53. The ..... of home computers has increased considerably in recent years.  
1) popularity      2) probability      3) simplicity      4) personality
54. The doctors can't say ..... what's wrong with mother; we're very worried about her.  
1) generously      2) exactly      3) locally      4) similarly
55. They produce cars both for the ..... market and for export.  
1) ceremonial      2) domestic      3) familiar      4) respectful
56. The story of King Arthur is based on a(n) ..... Celtic legend.  
1) republic      2) contrastive      3) cultured      4) ancient
57. Every year millions of Muslims make a ..... to Karbala.  
1) ceremony      2) paradise      3) vacation      4) pilgrimage
58. Tony was always in trouble with the police when he was young, but he's now a(n) ..... married man.  
1) educational      2) preferable      3) comfortable      4) respectable
59. For those of you who may not be ..... with this course, I'll give a brief explanation.  
1) understandable      2) familiar      3) prepared      4) educated
60. Robert has very few friends because he has no .....  
1) beliefs      2) solutions      3) manners      4) points
61. At the moment she's working in Britain, acting as a(n) ..... for a Japanese computer games manufacturer.  
1) minister      2) narrator      3) surfer      4) agent
62. I don't mean to be ....., but could you tell your children to keep quiet?  
1) exact      2) risky      3) rude      4) honest
63. You shouldn't let one bad ..... make you give up trying.  
1) suggestion      2) memory      3) experience      4) education
64. Before you can make the right ..... about which course to follow, you need a lot more information.  
1) range      2) fact      3) site      4) choice
65. Mr. Ken is such a respectable man that nobody can question his .....  
1) rapidity      2) honesty      3) cruelty      4) faculty
66. Parents often cannot see that there is a ..... between their behavior and that of their children.  
1) link      2) point      3) skill      4) gain
67. We don't have much time to ..... during the year so at Christmas we have a huge party and invite everybody.  
1) entertain      2) attract      3) comfort      4) organize

68. Compare and ..... the various methods of teaching grammar to advanced students.  
 1) observe      2) contrast      3) situate      4) locate
69. Local ....., including the wearing of national dress, are still followed in some mountain villages.  
 1) traditions      2) pilgrimages      3) histories      4) wonders
70. Techniques for ..... tumours have been improved as a result of recent medical advances.  
 1) relating      2) stating      3) developing      4) locating
71. The flight was already fully .....; no more seats were available.  
 1) hosted      2) booked      3) linked      4) pointed
72. The team has been training hard in ..... for the big game.  
 1) attendance      2) development      3) preparation      4) medication
73. How can she be so ..... as to leave her children when they need her most?  
 1) cruel      2) exact      3) cool      4) novel
74. There is still not much ..... like movie theaters for young people in some small towns. (اسراہری و دانش - ۹۴)  
 1) employment      2) entertainment      3) connection      4) environment
75. Our luggage was checked all the way through to our final ..... . (اسراہری ہنر - ۹۳)  
 1) situation      2) destination      3) observation      4) connection
76. To be quite ..... with you, I don't think your son will be successful in this field of study. (اسراہری خارج از کشور - ۹۴ یا غیر)  
 1) popular      2) familiar      3) respectful      4) honest
77. Her own twelve pictures sold fairly well, ..... to friends and family. (اسراہری ہنر - ۹۳ یا غیر)  
 1) quietly      2) locally      3) mostly      4) nicely
78. Our estimate of the repairs required was much less than the ..... cost. (اسراہری خارج از کشور - ۹۵ یا غیر)  
 1) strange      2) fresh      3) actual      4) facial
79. Both of the sisters were very active and ..... successful in their chosen careers. (اسراہری خبری - ۹۰ یا غیر)  
 1) similarly      2) culturally      3) domestically      4) generously
80. Most high buildings are ..... in the north of our city. (اسراہری ہنر - ۹۰ یا غیر)  
 1) defined      2) located      3) expressed      4) attracted
81. He was sitting ..... on a boat reading a newspaper. (اسراہری خارج از کشور - ۸۹ یا غیر)  
 1) preferably      2) comfortably      3) bravely      4) emphatically
82. The doctor did everything he could to make sure that his instructions were ..... followed. (اسراہری ہنر - ۸۶)  
 1) exactly      2) strongly      3) possibly      4) recently



## Traveling the World 🌐 Lesson 4

(مسئله های ۸۵ - ۹۰)

83. It was the first time I'd ever ..... failure. What about you?  
 1) entertained      2) organized      3) experienced      4) experimented
84. We produce a range of ..... software for personal study on home computers.  
 1) background      2) observatory      3) experimental      4) educational
85. What ..... me to the job is the high salary and the possibility of foreign travel.  
 1) donates      2) relates      3) attracts      4) carries
86. There is a strong ..... that the problem will get worse if we don't solve it now.  
 1) probability      2) popularity      3) generosity      4) creativity
87. He wrote about his pilgrimage to the ..... of Mecca and asked the editor to publish it.  
 1) pyramid      2) shrine      3) range      4) embassy
88. I had a mental ..... of what she would look like.  
 1) means      2) image      3) comfort      4) contrast
89. I'm afraid your cat is lost. We've ..... the whole area but we can't find it anywhere.  
 1) located      2) defended      3) searched      4) described
90. I bought a model of the Eiffel Tower as a ..... of Paris.  
 1) faculty      2) souvenir      3) course      4) manner