

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.

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

Choose the best answer

1. Many people tried but no-one has succeeded so far.
a. did b. have been c. were d. have
2. ever heard of this writer before?
a. Did you b. Have you c. Do you d. Will you
3. My botherIn London for more than 20 years.
a. was living b. is lived c. has lives d. lives
4. Have you everto America?
a. to be b. are c. be d. been
5. I know you but Iyour name.
a. am forgetting b. have forgotten c. forget d. was forgetting
6. He has gone to a party andyet.
a. returns b. hasn't returned c. is returning d. was returning
7. Look at the trees, the applesripe.
a. have gotten b. are gotten c. must get d. will get
8. I in Tabriz since 1370 .
a. have lived b. lived c. live d. will live
9. Reza here for three years .
a. worked b. has worked c. works d. was working
10. I have not seen Amir last year .
a. from b. since c. for d. in
11. Nahid English for one year .
a. studies b. studied c. is studying d. has studied
12. I have written my homework 2 hours .
a. since b. for c. from d. in
13. 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

افعال دو کلمه ای (phrasal verbs)

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.

ما در این درس دسته دوم را افعال دو کلمه ای (phrasal verbs) می نامیم.

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

(separable) الف) افعال دو کلمه ای جدانشدنی

(inseparable) ب) افعال دو کلمه ای جدانشدنی

الف) افعال دو کلمه ای جدانشدنی (separable) افعالی هستند که اگر مفعول آن ها اسم باشد می تواند قبل یا بعد از جزء قیدی قرار گیرد. اما اگر مفعول این فعل ها ضمیر باشد، این ضمیر حتماً باید در بین فعل و جزء قیدی قرار گیرد.

He took off his coat.

He took his coat off.

He took it off.

~~He took off it~~ (wrong)

تعدادی از افعال دو کلمه ای جدانشدنی عبارتند از:

give up رها کردن، کنار گذاشتن
turn on روشن کردن
turn off خاموش کردن
turn up صدا را زیاد کردن
turn down صدا را کم کردن
put on پوشیدن
take off درآوردن لباس
pick up برداشتن، بلند کردن
wake up بیدار کردن

call up تلفن کردن
look up پیدا کردن لغت در دیکشنری
give back پس دادن
take apart جدا کردن، باز کردن دستگاه
find out فهمیدن، پی بردن
put aside کنار گذاشتن
write down نوشتن، یادداشت کردن
take away بردن، دور کردن

ب) افعال دو کلمه ای جدانشدنی (inseparable) افعالی هستند که مفعول آن ها چه به صورت اسم و چه به صورت ضمیر همیشه بعد از حرف اضافه یا جزء قیدی به کار می رود.

1. He is looking for his ruler.

2. He is looking for it.

3. ~~He is looking it for.~~ (wrong)

بعضی از افعال جانشینی 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 می گیرد.

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 (شبهه بودن)	to be sorry about (متأسف بودن درباره)

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