

# Lesson 3

## Grammar:

### Past Progressive (Past Continuous)

زمان گذشته استمراری

جملات زیر را با دقت بخوانید.

1. He **was playing** football.  
He **was not playing** football.  
Was he **playing** football?

2. They **were watching** a film.  
They **were not watching** a film.  
Were they **watching** a film?

**was/were + فعل + ing**

همانطور که در جملات فوق مشاهده می کنید برای سوالی کردن was/ were را به اول جمله می آوریم و برای منفی کردن به آخر was/were کلمه ی not اضافه می کنیم.

این زمان توصیف کننده عملی است که به صورت استمرار در گذشته رخ داده باشد. این زمان اکثرا با یک زمان گذشته ساده همراه است.

When you **came**, I **was watching** television. = I **was watching** television when you **came**.

I **saw** the children while they **were playing** in the yard.

**تذکر:** بعد از while از گذشته استمراری استفاده می کنیم در صورتی که طرف دیگر جمله گذشته و یا گذشته استمراری باشد.

He **was reading** a book while you **were sleeping**.

*Put the verbs into the correct form.*

شکل صحیح افعال را بنویسید.

1. Yesterday at six I (make) ..... dinner.
2. The kids (play) ..... in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
3. I (practice) ..... the guitar when he came home.
4. We (not / cycle) ..... all day.
5. What (you / do) ..... yesterday at ten?

ضمایر انعکاسی عبارتند از:

myself / yourself/ himself/ herself/ itself/ ourselves/ yourselves/ themselves

### موارد کاربرد ضمایر انعکاسی:

۱- ضمیر انعکاسی در نقش مفعول مستقیم: اگر مفعول مستقیم و فاعل جمله به یک شخص دلالت کنند در نقش مفعول مستقیم از ضمیر انعکاسی استفاده می کنیم.

I see **myself** in the mirror.

فاعل      مفعول مستقیم

۲- ضمایر انعکاسی را می توان بلافاصله بعد از فعل و یا همراه با for بعد از مفعول به کار برد.

I **bought myself** a pen. = I bought **a pen for myself**.

۳- این ضمایر را می توان در نقش تأکیدی استفاده کرد. در این صورت آنها را بلافاصله بعد از فاعل و یا مفعول به کار می بریم.

**Maryam herself** will clean the house. = Maryam will clean **the house herself**.

کلمات درهم ریخته را مرتب کنید.

1. the – himself – car – he – fixed.
2. a – herself – order – my – sister – for – sandwich – will.



بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

1. "Did you ask your sister to buy a notebook for you?" "No, I ..... bought it."

- 1) herself                      2) her                      3) me                      4) myself

2. I like the car ....., but I hate the color.

- 1) itself                      2) herself                      3) yourself                      4) himself

3. My aunt couldn't see ..... in the mirror.

- 1) yourself                      2) myself                      3) himself                      4) herself

## Writing

**فعل:** کلمه ای است که بر انجام دادن کاری و یا روی دادن حالتی در زمان مشخصی دلالت دارد.

eat/ write/ guess/ want/ need/ seem .....

۱- **action verbs:** افعالی هستند که انجام دادن کاری را نشان می دهند.

1. He **is doing** his homework now.                      2. She **eats** breakfast at 5:00.  
3. The students **were going** home after class.                      4. The students **went** home after class.

**نکته:** این افعال را می توان هم به صورت ساده (مثال های ۲ و ۴) و هم به صورت استمراری (مثال های ۱ و ۳) به کار برد.

۲- **state verbs:** افعالی هستند که روی دادن حالتی را نشان می دهند.

1. We **love** our parents.  
2. They **know** English very well.  
3. The man **had** a car.  
4. My son **needed** some money.

بعضی از این افعال عبارتند از:

believe, want, like, need, know, love, seem, guess, think, have, own, feel, remember, ...

**نکته ۱:** این افعال را نمی توانیم در زمان های استمراری به کار ببریم.

**نکته ۲:** افعال have و think را می توانیم به عنوان action verb استفاده کنیم. در این صورت معنای این افعال تغییر می کند.

Everyone will **have** a robot. (state verb, have = possess)

He **is having** lunch. (action verb, having = eating or drinking)

I **think** computers are wonderful. (state verb, think = believe)

Ali **is thinking** carefully. (action verb, thinking = working mentally)

**Read the sentences below and underline the verbs. Then decide if they are action or state verbs.**

زیرافعال را خط بکشید. مشخص کنید کدام یک action verb و کدام یک state verb می باشد.

1. Tina wants to learn English. She is practicing it now.  
2. I guess Hamed needs help.  
3. I like music. I'm writing a book about music for children.  
4. We believe they made that building long time ago.  
5. The moon was shining brightly in the sky.





## نمونه سوالات درس سوم

۱- حروف درهم ریخته را به صورت کلمه ی صحیح بنویسید.

1. Her liebef in Allah gave her hope during difficult estim. .....
2. Human klednowge develops itwh scientists' hard work. ....
3. When he rgew up, he worked in different lapes. ....
4. He was very ergenetic and always asked estiquons. ....

۲- ادامه ی جملات را در کادر پایین بیابید.

- |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. when they were working on problems | b. story about famous scientists |
| c. work hard and never give up        | d. without saying anything to us |
| e. talk with someone in another place | f. research on blood cells       |

1. People use the telephone to.....
2. Do you know any interesting.....?
3. She is doing.....
4. He gave up his work.....
5. They tried hard.....
6. If you want to get what you want,.....

۳- نام هر شیء را در فضای تعیین شده بنویسید.



.....

.....

.....

.....

۴- با کلماتی از خودتان جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

1. When I came in, you ..... reading a book.
2. We use a camera to ..... pictures.
3. There are thousands .....things I want to do.

۵- کلمات پراکنده ی زیر را مرتب کنید.

1. doing/ yesterday /what/ you /at /this/ were/ time?
2. themselves/ the / opened /the/ boys/ boxes.

۶- زیر کلمه ی صحیح خط بکشید.

1. My friends (were wanting / wanted) to leave early.
2. The boys (are playing / don't play) football at the moment.
3. I (remember / am remembering) everything now.
4. The children (don't like / aren't liking) math at all.





### A Ride in Space

Sally Ride always loved science and sports. In high school, she thought about becoming a tennis player. Her love of science won out, however. Ride went to college and studied physics, a branch of science. In 1978, Ride saw an ad in a newspaper for an exciting job: astronaut! The position was at NASA, the United States government agency that runs the country's space program. Eight thousand college students applied. Only twenty-five were accepted. Sally Ride was one of them.

While training at NASA, Ride helped develop a robotic arm to use in space. She went on her first space shuttle trip on June 18, 1983. She was the first American woman to travel in space. Flying on a rocket was dangerous and difficult. It took courage to fly into space. But when Sally Ride returned to Earth from her six-day shuttle trip, she said, "It was the most fun I'll ever have in my life."

Ride left NASA in 1987 to teach science. She later started her own company, Sally Ride Science. She wanted to excite girls and boys about working as scientists.

Sally Ride's courage and dedication to science inspired people around the world.

- 1. What job did Sally Ride see an ad in the newspaper for?**  
a) teacher                      b) scientist                      c) astronaut
- 2. The article describes a sequence of events in the life of Sally Ride. Which event happens last?**  
a) Sally Ride helps develop a robotic arm to use in space.  
b) Sally Ride starts her own company.  
c) Sally Ride becomes the first American woman to travel in space.
- 3. Sally Ride loved science and sport. Based on the information in the article, what else did she enjoy?**  
a) teaching                      b) writing                      c) reading
- 4. The word "exciting" in the first paragraph means:**  
a) strange                      b) powerful                      c) interesting
- 5. What was Sally Ride the first American woman to do?**  
.....
- 6. According to the article, what two things about Sally Ride inspired people around the world?**  
.....

