

زمان ماضی بعید (گذشته کامل)

مفهوم ماضی بعید: اگر دو کار در گذشته اتفاق افتاده باشند و یکی از کارها نزدیک به زمان حال باشد و زمان دیگر دورتر از زمان حال، به زمانی که دورتر از زمان حال است ماضی بعید یا گذشته کامل گفته می‌شود.

Example: I had seen my friend before I went to the classroom.

در جمله بالا گوینده ابتدا دوستش را دیده است و سپس به کلاس درس رفته است.

ساختار ماضی بعید:

اگر بعد از نهاد (فاعل) جمله فعل کمکی had را قرار دهیم و پس از آن از شکل سوم فعل (اسم مفعول فعل) استفاده کنیم، جمله ماضی بعید تشکیل می‌شود.

SUBJECT + HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE +...

She had washed the dishes before she watched TV.

ماضی بعید معمولاً در الگوی جمله مرکب به کار می‌رود چون دو کار اتفاق افتاده بنابراین دو فعل یعنی دو جمله وجود دارد. این دو جمله غالباً با استفاده از حروف ربطی مانند: before, when, after, because,... به هم مرتبط می‌شوند. به مثال‌ها دقت کنید:

She got good marks because she had practiced hard.

He went to school after he had eaten his breakfast.

I had done my homework before I watched the film.

بدیهی است جمله‌ای که با جمله‌ی ماضی بعید همپایه می‌شود باید گذشته ساده باشد.

گذشته ساده	+ after / because	+ ماضی بعید
گذشته ساده	+ when / before	+ ماضی بعید

نکته مهم اینست که می‌توان جای دو جمله را عوض کرد و حروف ربط را نیز می‌توان به ابتدای جمله‌ها به کار برد.

Before he went to the birthday party, he had bought a present.

She washed the clothes after all the guests had gone home.

چون این نوع جمله‌ها دارای فعل کمکی می‌باشند برای سوالی و منفی کردن آنها از همان had استفاده می‌شود.

Had he written the letter before you saw him?

No He hadn't written the letter before I saw him.

تمرینات و تست‌ها

Complete the text with the past simple or past perfect tense. .1

When I (be) 18 years old I (decide) to spend some time in America. But until I (save) enough money I (not tell) anybody. My mum (be shocked), because we (never be) abroad. At that time I (have) a pen friend in Vermont for nearly three years and I (always want) to see her. I (know) that my English (be) very good as I (pass) Cambridge exams with grade 1. Before I (start) to write to Wendy, it (never come) to my mind that I could go to the States on my own. But after I (decide) to set off I just (have) to go.

2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verbs in parentheses.

- Ali was very tired because he very hard. (work)
- Before you came here, they all the letters. (type)
- I didn't watch TV before I my homework. (do)
- After the weather became rainy, they all wet. (get)
- After the company Joe, he began to work on his first project. (hire)
- you the news before you saw it on TV? (hear)
- Michael didn't want to see the movie because he the book yet. (not read)

4. The concertalreadywhen wethe stadium. (begin/ enter)
5. Until Anneto this hospital, shenevera nurse. (come, be)
6. Bill for years before he finally (smoke/ quit)
7.Sara everto London by herself before then? (drive)
8. How many fish the boys by the time it started raining? (catch)
9. Youthem to go to the beach, hadn't you? (forbid).
10. The players in weeks. That's why they so much afterwards. (not exercise / hurt)
11. When we went camping weoutside because weour tent! (sleep, forget)
12. Yuka English for eight years by the time shefrom university. (study, graduate)
13. Fraser scuba diving many times before hehis scuba license. (go, receive)

مجهول افعال ناقص (Modals)

مجهول زمان آینده ساده

(اسم مفعول) P.P. + be + will /shall /be going to + مفعول جمله معلوم

1. Mary will type the report tomorrow.
2. The report will be typed tomorrow.
3. They will complete the project next month.
4. The project will be completed next month.

Change into passive voice.

1. They will not accept children under sixteen.
.....
2. They will repair that old house next month.
.....
3. We will give him a new handset.
.....

مجهول افعال کمکی ناقص modal

P.P. + be + has to/ had to + can/may/ should/must/could/ought to/ have to/ مفعول جمله معلوم

1. You must finish your homework.
2. Your homework must be finished.
3. They ought to give the bicycle to us.
4. The bicycle ought to be given to us.

نوشتن جمله های Topic و Supporting

اولین و مهمترین بخش یک پاراگراف topic sentence یا جمله ای است که موضوع و نظر نویسنده در باره آن موضوع را تعیین می کند. برای مثال اگر موضوع پاراگراف ما air pollution یا آلودگی هوا باشد topic sentence، علاوه بر اشاره به موضوع می بایست نظر نویسنده نسبت به موضوع را در بر بگیرد. به عبارت دیگر topic sentence نشان می دهد که پاراگراف چه بعدی از مسئله آلودگی هوا را به بحث می گذارد. یک پاراگراف می تواند به دلایل و عوامل ایجاد آلودگی هوا بپردازد در حالیکه پاراگراف های دیگر ممکن است به عواقب و یا حتی راه کارهای مقابله با آلودگی هوا بپردازند. یک پاراگراف مربوط به عوامل آلودگی هوا می تواند به ترتیب زیر ارائه شود:

Air pollution, which is one of the most common forms of environmental dangers, is caused by a variety of factors including exhaust smokes and emissions from vehicles and factories.

این جمله به خواننده نشان می دهد که موضوع پاراگراف آلودگی هوا است (سایر اشکال آلودگی هوا از جمله آلودگی صوتی، آلودگی آب و غیره در این پاراگراف جایی ندارند) و هدف نویسنده پرداختن به عوامل ایجاد آن است و عواقب و راه کارها در این پاراگراف به بحث گذاشته نمی

شوند.



بعد از نوشتن topic sentence, قدم بعد بسط دادن ایده اصلی پاراگراف از طریق پرداختن به نکات اصلی (major supporting ideas) مرتبط با نظر نویسنده است. برای مثال، پاسخ به این سوال که عوامل اصلی آلودگی هوا چه هستند می بایست در اولویت قرار گیرد. هر چقدر نکات اصلی و توضیحات دقیق تر و کامل تر باشد پاراگراف موثر تر و قابل دفاع تر خواهد بود. از این رو نویسنده باید حداقل ۲ نکته اصلی را پیش بینی کند. در مثال عوامل آلودگی هوا، پرداختن به عوامل مربوط به استفاده از خودرو از یک سو و نقش مراکز صنعتی و کارخانه ها از سوی دیگر عمق و دامنه لازم برای ارائه یک بحث قوی را فراهم می کند.

هر نکته اصلی (major supporting idea) نیاز به توضیح و جزئیات تکمیلی بیشتری دارد. برای مثال، ذکر این مطلب که خودروها مسبب ایجاد آلودگی هوا هستند به تنهایی نمی تواند خواننده را متقاعد کند زیرا در بسیاری از کشورهای توسعه یافته علیرغم وجود خودروی فراوان میزان آلودگی هوا تحت کنترل است. بنابر این، در اینجا نویسنده نباید این را بدیهی بشمارد که وجود خودرو در هر حالتی معادل آلودگی هوا است بلکه با تاکید بر نحوه استفاده از خودرو، نوع و کیفیت خودرو و حتی مسئله سوخت خودروها بحث مربوط به عوامل آلودگی هوا را به صورت متقاعد کننده ای مطرح کند.

برای این منظور نویسنده می بایست با استفاده از مثال (example)، حقایق (facts)، و تجارب شخصی (personal experience) به بسط نکات اصلی اقدام کند. به این دسته از اطلاعات جزئیات تکمیلی یا (minor supporting ideas) گفته می شود. به عبارت دیگر، هر نکته اصلی (major supporting idea) می بایست توسط یک minor supporting idea به طور دقیق توضیح داده شود. متن زیر نمونه یک پاراگراف قوی است.

Air pollution, which is one of the most common forms of environmental hazards, is caused by a variety of factors including exhaust fumes and emissions from vehicles and factories. For one thing, The exhaust fumes from single-driven and private vehicles makes a significant contribution to the bulk of smog poisoning our largest cities such as Tehran and New-Delhi in developing countries. Furthermore, where most factories and power plants lie in the outskirts of metropolitan areas has given rise to the contamination which is blown into mega cities and should therefore explain why the current situation has exacerbated to a level almost beyond repair.

تمرینات و تست ها

3. Choose the best answer. (Perfect Tenses)

1. Many people tried but no-one has succeeded so far.
 1. did
 2. have been
 3. were
 4. have
2. That program is so boring that it's like watching paint
 1. dries
 2. dried
 3. dry
 4. has dried
3. By the end of this year I realize I writing tests for three years now.
 1. will be
 2. will have been
 3. will be
 4. will have
4. Do you mind the door as I find it very hot in here?
 1. to open
 2. opened
 3. opens
 4. opening
5. I honestly think that the time come when we should celebrate our success.
 1. has
 2. had
 3. will
 4. having
6. How anyone to live in those conditions in the 18th century is difficult to imagine.
 1. manages
 2. will manage
 3. managed
 4. is managing
7. ever heard of this writer before?
 1. Did you
 2. Have you
 3. Do you
 4. Will you
8. That stupid dog all day long.
 1. does always bark
 2. always is barking
 3. had always barked
 4. is always barking
9. They were eating dinner when the lights out.
 1. go
 2. are going
 3. went
 4. goes
10. No-one believe your story when you tell them.
 1. will
 2. did
 3. has
 4. is
11. The man sitting next to me on the plane was not happy because he before.
 1. hasn't flown
 2. didn't fly
 3. hadn't flown
 4. wasn't flying
12. After the boys for 10 hours, they decided to take a rest.

1. have walked 2. had walked 3. walked 4. walk
13. Before weour house, we had locked the doors carefully.
1. leave 2. left 3. were leaving 4. had left
14. The woman was very happy because her sonrecentlyhow to walk.
1. is / learning 2. had / learned 3. did / learned 4. has / learnt

Tenses (Mixed)

15. I come if I had had time.
1. have 2. had 3. would have 4. did
16. This time tomorrow you sitting in a deck chair on the beach.
1. are 2. were 3. will 4. will be
17. Before you telephoned, I watching television.
1. was 2. will be 3. am 4. have
18. After the storm finished, many people were found lying in the street.
1. has 2. had 3. were 4. did
19. Tomorrow we taking the day off.
1. will 2. have 3. were 4. are
20. Where did you for your holiday in the end?
1. went 2. gone 3. go 4. going
21. I must admit you tried but I'm afraid the answer is still no.
1. did 2. will 3. do 4. have
22. Sometimes I wonder if I ever succee4.
1. do 2. will 3. am 4. were
23. How many times you been there?
1. has 2. will 3. have 4. did
24. She's working there since she left school.
1. had 2. done 3. have 4. been
25. It's time we
1. go 2. went 3. are going 4. going
26. I honestly couldn't follow a word you
1. are saying 2. will say 3. were saying 4. did say
27. He asked me what I doing there.
1. am 2. did 3. will be 4. was
28. I've just that the price has gone up again.
1. am told 2. have told 3. been told 4. was told
29. She was annoyed that she spoken to like that.
1. had been 2. has been 3. was been 4. will have been
30. I've just been here that man has been release4.
1. reads 2. reading 3. read 4. have read
31. If you were stopped by the police for speeding, what you do?
1. will 2. shall 3. do 4. would
32. Long the coach!
1. live 2. lives 3. living 4. lived
33. If I get there early enough, I you a seat.
1. did save 2. do save 3. am saving 4. shall save
34. When I'm in town, I listening to the birds.
1. missing 2. miss 3. misses 4. missed
35. Ah, there you! I wondered where you were.
1. be 2. were 3. are 4. have been
36. She said she'd help him if she
1. could 2. can 3. can't 4. have been able
37. He told them he starting work the next day.
1. will be 2. will have been 3. would be 4. would have been
38. I had instructions that I to leave the door unlocked when I came home.
1. will being 2. were 3. am 4. was

39. He refused to go until he seen all the paintings.
1. had 2. was 3. is 4. has
40. Don't worry even if you make a mistake because if you, it doesn't matter.
1. were doing 2. had done 3. do 4. will do
41. He silly things like this. Take no notice now.
1. always did 2. will always do 3. had always done 4. is always doing
42. The man who walking down the road just then, lives next door.
1. is 2. will be 3. was 4. has been
43. It doesn't make sense. I can't understand why he at you last night.
1. had shouted 2. is shouting 3. has should 4. shouted
44. Come on tell me honestly what you to do now.
1. wanted 2. want 3. are wanting 4. will want
45. Where tonight?
1. you go 2. going 3. are you going 4. had you gone
46. That my business.
1. is 2. will be 3. was 4. had
47. Sorry, I mean to be rude.
1. haven't 2. can't 3. won't 4. don't
48. all right.
1. This is 2. That's 3. There is 4. That has
49. I hope I offended you.
1. didn't 2. won't 3. haven't 4. couldn't
50. No, I promise you. You offend me at all.
1. shouldn't 2. wouldn't 3. hadn't 4. didn't
51. So, got an idea.
1. I'd 2. I'll 3. I've 4. I'm
52. OK. me about it.
1. Tell 2. Say 3. Speak 4. Talk
53. I possibly we could go out together, tonight.
1. think 2. have thought 3. did think 4. thought
54. That a good idea to me.
1. has sounded 2. will sound 3. sounds 4. shall sound
55. Mike: Please go away. I'm a letter. I need some quiet.
1. written 2. wrote 3. writing 4. will write
56. Sarah: I I won't make a sound.
1. promise 2. am promising 3. did promise 4. promised
57. Mike: That's what you always
1. said 2. are saying 3. had said 4. say
58. Sarah: I know but this time I it.
1. have meant 2. mean 3. had meant 4. will mean
59. Mike: I don't honestly think you telling the truth.
1. are 2. were 3. will be 4. had been

Past Participle Sentences

60. Had I been able to go to school as a child, I would have how to read.
1. learned 2. learn 3. learning 4. had learn
61. I would have all night if I could but we all had to leave early because Carmen didn't feel good.
1. sing 2. sung 3. sang 4. singed
62. Adrian should have never home. If he hadn't, he'd be in a better situation right now.
1. leave 2. leaved 3. left 4. leaving
63. Perhaps she would have been .. by that dog if its owner hadn't been faster and caught him right on time.
1. bit 2. bite 3. bitted 4. bitten
64. If it wasn't for that medicine you gave me, I would have a lot worse.
1. gotten 2. gone 3. get 4. gotted
65. Last night, I I was calling the police and really did it.
1. dream 2. dreaming 3. dreamed 4. have dreamed



66. I'm glad to know that you have me for what I have done.
1. forgive 2. forgives 3. forgiven 4. forgave
67. After looking for him all day, Jeremy finally found his dog under a cave.
1. hid 2. hide 3. hidden 4. hit
68. I would have pictures from my trip, if I had a camera.
1. took 2. take 3. taken 4. had took
69. When he finally arrived, his date had already
1. going 2. go 3. went 4. gone
70. When Alice at school, she realized she her textbook.
1. Had arrived, forgot 2. Arrived, had forgotten
3. Forgot, had arrived 4. Had forgotten, arrived
71. When I the new teacher, I was so surprised. I his class before!
1. Met, had taken 2. Had met, took
3. Had taken, met 4. Took, had met
72. Fraser sushi before he to Japan.
1. Never ate, had come 2. Came, had never eaten
3. Had come, never ate 4. Had never eaten, came
73. I any money on the weekend because I my wallet on Friday.
1. Didn't have, had lost 2. Hadn't had, lost
3. Didn't lose, hadn't had 4. Hadn't lost, didn't have
74. When Yuka washing the dishes, she the TV on.
1. Finished, had turned 2. Turned, had finished
3. Had finished, turned 4. Had turned, finished
75. When we went to Osaka, my friend a lot about the city because she there many times.
1. Was, had known 2. Had known, was
3. Knew, had been 4. Had been, knew
76. It was a very difficult movie, but I it because I the book.
1. Had understood, read 2. Read, had understood
3. Had read, understood 4. Understood, had read

4. Choose the correct tenses. (Past tenses, present perfect, past perfect)

77. Frank in Toronto last week?
1. Did you meet 2. Have you met
3. Were you meeting 4. will you meet
78. He had a break after he for two hours.
1. was walking 2. had been walking 3. has walked 4. works
79. I her for a long time.
1. know 2. have known 3. have been knowing 4. had known
80. We the windows and the car on Saturday morning.
1. were cleaning 2. cleaned 3. have been cleaning 4. had cleaned
81. I in York for a week in 1998.
1. worked 2. have been working 3. have worked 4. work
82. I you in your office with your friend.
Really? We
1. saw - 've just talked 2. 've seen - just talked
3. saw - were just talking 4. had seen - were just talking
83. How many cupboards since yesterday?
1. did they move 2. have they moved
3. have they been moving 4. had they moved
84. As he a bike, a dog him.
1. was riding - bit 2. rode - bit
3. was riding- has bitten 4. will ride - bit
85. When the dog him, he his bike.
1. was biting - fell off 2. bit - was falling off
3. bit - fell off 4. was biting - fell off
86. I didn't notice that you

1. had come 2. came 3. have been coming 4. will come
87. I can't stand it anymore. Ithe furniture since breakfast.
1. am polishing 2. have been polishing 3. have polished 4. had polished
88. the dishes yet?
1. Has he washed 2. Has he been washing 3. Did he wash 4. Was he washing
89. They a hotel in York, but then they it.
1. have bought - sold 2. bought - have sold 3. bought – sold 4. buy – sell
90. She couldn't play yesterday because she her ankle the day before.
1. have sprained 2. sprained 3. had sprained 4. was spraining
15. I can't find Tod4. Where is he? - He in the garage.
1. 's been working 2. worked 3. was working 4. had been working
91. She books on the shelves all day. That's why she is so exhausted.
1. was putting 2. has put 3. has been putting 4. will put
92. The sun and weon the white sand.
1. shone - were lying 2. was shining – were lying 3. shined – lay 4. shines – lay
93. You at last! Where so long?
1. arrived - have you been 2. have arrived - have you been
3. arrived - were you 4. arrive – are you
94. I was so relaxed because I anything all day.
1. have not been doing 2. didn't do 3. had not been doing 4. was not doing
95. What's your teaching experience? anyone?
1. Have you ever taught 2. Did you ever teach
3. Have you ever been teaching 4. Will you ever teach
96. She's hurt her arm. - When it?
1. has she hurt 2. has she hurted 3. did she hurt 4. had she hurt

E. Passive Tests

1. The castle built in the 15th century.
1. was 2. is 3. has been 4. will be
2. Is he arrested as we speak?
1. be 2. been 3. being 4. will be
3. All these houses neglected for decades.
1. will be 2. are being 3. has been 4. have been
4. There's no question that they delighted when they see her tomorrow.
1. have been 2. will be 3. had been 4. will have been
5. That building left unoccupied since 1950.
1. would be 2. would being 3. has been 4. will be
6. The children taken to school by bus every day.
1. are 2. have 3. was 4. had
7. I can assure you that this box never been opened before I opened this morning.
1. was 2. will 3. is 4. had
8. That ceremony held next Tuesday.
1. has been 2. is going to be 3. is being 4. have
9. How many times have you your house broken into?
1. been 2. had 3. be 4. have
10. I'm sorry you can't come in at the moment because we the house decorated right now.
1. have had 2. will have 3. had 4. are having