

ساختار جمله در زبان انگلیسی:

کامل کننده جمله + فعل + فاعل

مثال :

I am clever.

She is clever.

He is clever.

It is clever.

You are clever.

We are clever.

They are clever.

Pedram is clever.

Amin and Amir are clever.

Ali is clever.

شکل مخفف جمله های مثبت:

مثال :

I'm neat. She's neat. He's neat.

It's neat. We're neat. You're neat.

They're neat.

سوالی کردن:

در جملاتی که فعل to be (am, is, are) دارند برای سوالی کردن، کافی است فعل و فاعل را جابه جا کنیم.

مثال :

فاعل  
فعل  
Am I kind ?

Is she kind ?

Is he kind ?

Is it kind ?

Are you kind ?

Are we kind ?

Is Mr.Rahimi kind ?

Is Mr.Ashrafi kind ?

Are they kind ?

Are Pedram and Amir kind ?

منفی کردن:

در جملاتی که فعل **to be (am, is, are)** دارند برای منفی کردن، کافی است بعد از فعل کلمه **not** را اضافه کنیم.

مثال :

I am not selfish.                      She is not selfish.  
He is not selfish.                      It is not selfish.  
You are not selfish.                      We are not selfish.  
They are not selfish.                      Mr.Ahmadi is not selfish.

شکل مخفف جمله های منفی:

تنها این مورد استثناء است و **I amn't** همیشه گفت و اشتباه است.

مثال :

I'm not cruel.  
She's not (She isn't) cruel.  
He's not (He isn't) cruel.  
You're not (You aren't) cruel.  
We're not (We aren't) cruel.  
They're not (They aren't) cruel.  
Omid isn't cruel.  
Amin and Ali aren't cruel.  
Mr.Rahimi isn't cruel.

There is , There are

**There is** و **There are** وجود کسی یا چیزی را در جایی نشان می دهند. **There is** (وجود دارد) برای جملات مفرد و **There are** (وجود دارند) برای جملات جمع به کار می روند.

مثال :

There is an eraser in the classroom.                      There is a student in the classroom.  
There is one student in the classroom.

**There are** two students in the classroom. **There are** many students in the classroom.  
**There are** some students in the classroom.

پاسخ کوتاه به جمله های سوالی :

Is she angry? Yes, she is.  
Is she angry? No, she isn't. (No, she's not)  
Is he angry? Yes, he is.  
Is he angry? No, he isn't. (No, he's not)  
Is it angry? Yes, it is.  
Is it angry? No, it isn't. (No, it's not)  
Are you angry? Yes, I am.  
Are you angry? No, I'm not.  
Are you angry? Yes, we are.  
Are you angry? No, we aren't. (No, we're not)  
Are we angry? Yes, you are.  
Are we angry? No, you aren't. (No, you're not)  
Are they angry? Yes, they are.  
Are they angry? No, they aren't. (No, they're not)  
Is there a river? Yes, there is.  
Is there a river? No, there's not.  
Is there a river? No, there isn't.  
Are there many rivers? Yes, there are.  
Are there many rivers? No, there aren't.

مثال :

Is **Ali** angry? Yes, **he** is (No, he isn't)  
Is **Ali** an angry boy? Yes, **he** is (No, he isn't)  
Are **you** kind? Yes, **I** am (No, I'm not)  
Are **you** neat? Yes, **we** are (No, we aren't)

نکته: در مورد پاسخ کوتاه به سوالات (غالباً این دو نکته از خطاهای دانش آموزان است)

**الف: به جای اسم از ضمیر استفاده کنید.**

**ب: در پاسخ به You از I یا We استفاده کنید.**

پایان.

تهیه و تنظیم از : سید حسن میرعربشاهی