

به نام خدایی که در این نزدیکی است

مبحث : فعل های دوم

درس 2 یازدهم

دبیرستان پیام غدیر منطقه چهارده تهیه و تنظیم: علی عاشوری

#ما کرونا را شکست می دهیم.

نکته طلایی: فعل اول در زبان انگلیسی تابع زمان جمله

است ولی شکل فعل دوم بستگی به نوع فعل اول دارد.

فعل های دوم به بعد دارای یکی از سه شکل زیر می باشند:

1- ساده (play)

2- مصدر (to play)

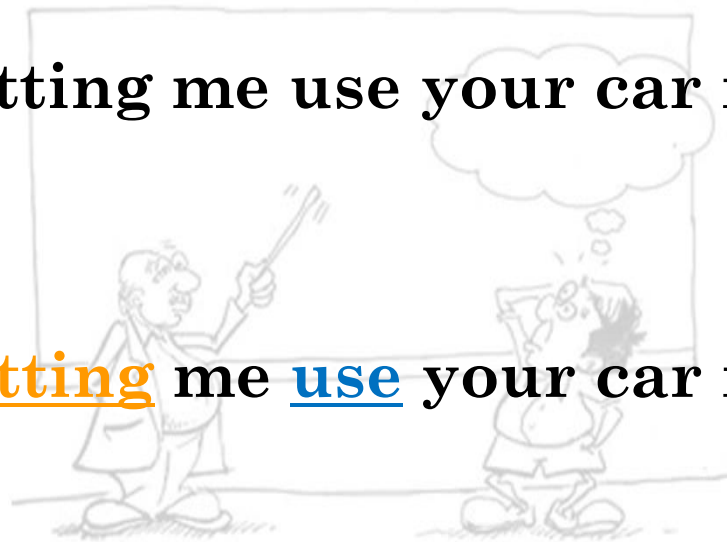
3- جراند (playing)

در جمله زیر چند تا فعل وجود داره؟



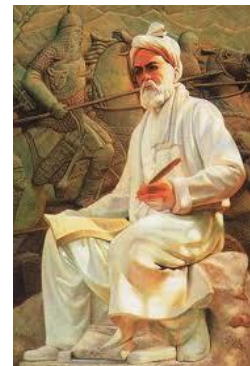
Would you mind letting me use your car for a while?

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فعل بعد از حرف اضافه/ اول جمله/ به جای فاعل ing

Examples:



- 1) Tom is interested **in reading** story books.
- 2) She has lived in England **since leaving** her country.
- 3) What has made Maryam tired?
Washing the clothes has made her tired.
- 4) What is forbidden in this bus?
Smoking is forbidden in this bus.

مقررات فعل های دوم:

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Gerunds



Cycling is good exercise.

Vahid enjoys **cycling**.

Gerunds after Prepositions

Prepositions are words such as *at, by, for, against, after, about, on, in, with, without* and so on.

Here are some common examples of *prepositions + gerunds* :

- Parastoo is good *at speaking* and *writing* German.
- Alice is interested *in playing* tennis.
- What do you think *about living* in a village?
- Nancy and Margaret have plans *for doing* their homework soon.
- I am tired *of washing* the dishes.

A gerund is a **verb + -ing** that works like a noun. A gerund can be subject or an object in a sentence.

Gerund as Subject

- **Swimming** is useful for everyone.
- **Reading** helps us learn English.

A gerund is always singular. When one gerund is the subject of a sentence, it takes a singular verb.

- **Walking** **makes** me happy.

But when two gerunds form the subject, the verb is plural.

- **Cycling and jogging** **are** my favorite sports.

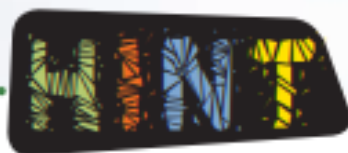
Sometimes a noun follows a gerund:

- **Playing football** was his fun.
- **Taking photos** is her hobby.

A. Change the following verbs into gerunds. Then complete the sentences.

write eat travel do

- 1) **Eating** fast food makes you fat.
- 2) **Traveling** by train is cheap and safe.
- 3) **Writing** English well is one of my goals.
- 4) **Doing** regular exercise is useful for everyone.



In notices, you often see **NO** before -ing forms. It means that it is forbidden here. For example, **NO FISHING** means “Fishing is forbidden”.



بعد از افعال زیر فعل دوم به شکل ing دار می آید:

like...dislike /stop...enjoy/ prefer...mind /
keep...finish **ing دار**

miss-resist-insist...involve-avoid -practice

imagine-spend - deny

risk - postpone - delay

love - quit - give up

ing دارن آهای آهای!!!

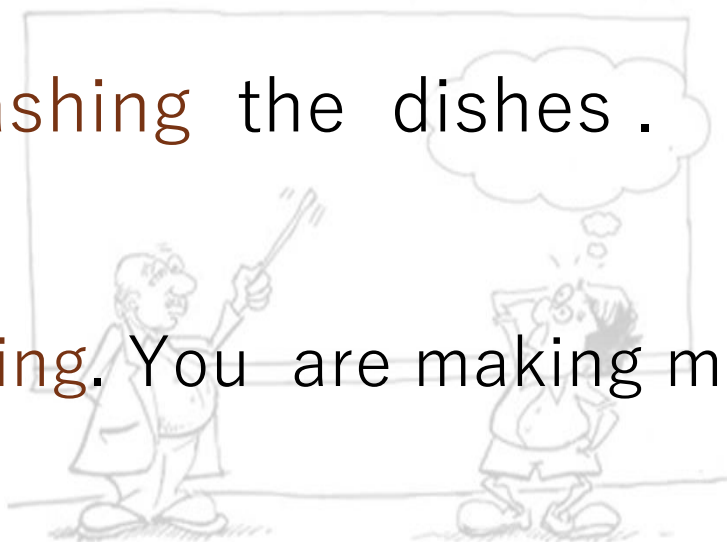


Examples:

1) Men dislike washing the dishes .

2) Please stop talking. You are making me nervous.

3) This job involves me traveling to all over the country.



Gerund as Object

- I enjoy swimming.
- Maryam loves reading.

*We can use a gerund after the following verbs:

enjoy

give up

keep on

quit

finish

imagine

practice

love

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*We usually use *go + a gerund* to describe recreational activities.

- Let's *go shopping*.
- Yesterday, we *went biking*.

Here are some common examples:

go fishing

go skating

go sailing

go skiing

go jogging

go running

go swimming

B. Change the following verbs into gerunds. Then complete the sentences.

play

walk

fish

do

1) My sister enjoys **walking** in the rain.

2) Mehran loves **playing** volleyball.

3) My dad goes **fishing** on Fridays.

4) Has she finished **doing** her homework?

C. Using gerunds (as subject and object) make five sentences about yourself, your family or your friends.

1. I enjoy **watching** TV. (object)
2. My sister never gives up trying. (object)
3. **Traveling** makes my mother happy. (subject)
4. **Learning** English is fun for my brother. (subject)
5. **جمله شما**



Do not confuse a 'gerund' with the 'present progressive'.

- Maryam's favorite hobby is **writing** poems.
- Maryam **is writing** an email now.



D. Read the following sentences. Which of the underlined words is a gerund?

1) They were watching a football match when I called.



2) Saeed is cycling in the park right now.



3) Farzaneh enjoys watching scientific movies.



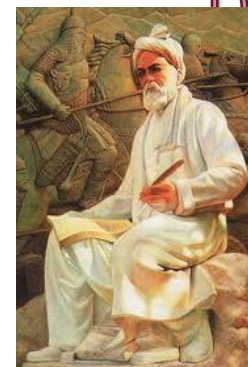
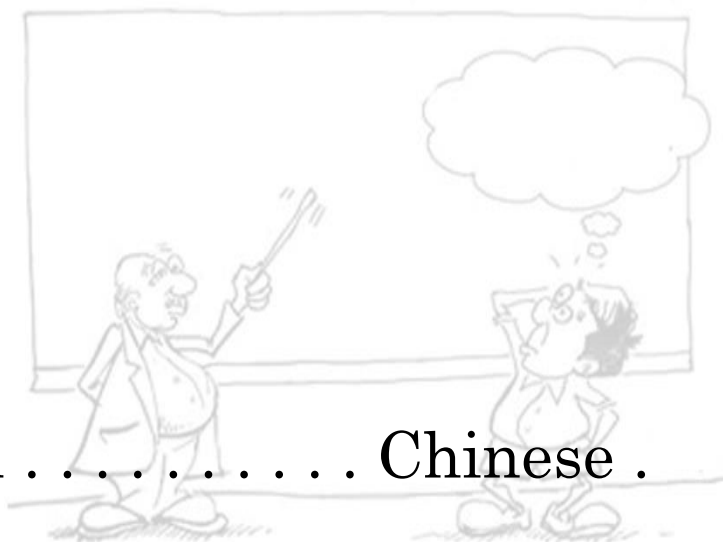
4) My favorite sport is hiking.



مصدر با to شود → (مفعول + for) + صفت + It +

Examples:

It was hard for him Chinese .



1) speak

2) to speak

3) speaking

4) spoken