



Course Title: English For Managers (Virtual Communication Approach)

Section Title: Modal Verb May to Show Permission & Possibility, Past Perfect Tense, As ... As

Lesson No: 025 Tags: Modal Verb, May, Permission, Possibility, Probability

## May

یکی از افعال ناقص کمکی (Modal Verbs) در زبان انگلیسی may می باشد. مهمترین کاربرد آن نشان دادن اجازه (Permission) و یا امکان (Possibility) و احتمال (Probability) است. به این مثالها توجه نمایید:

You may smoke here. شما می تونید اینجا سیگار بکشید. (مفهوم اجازه)

It may snow tonight. امشب ممکن است برف ببارد. (مفهوم امکان و احتمال)

**یادآوری:** بعد از افعال ناقص کمکی یا همان مُدال ها، همیشه فعل ساده (مصدر بدون to) به کار می رود.

**تمرین:** جملات زیر را مانند مثال با استفاده از may بازنویسی نمایید تا مفهوم احتمال در آینده را نشان دهند.

- 1 It is possible that he'll return later.  
He may return later.
- 2 Perhaps she'll help us with this work.  
She may help us with this work.
- 3 It is possible Len will be at the meeting tonight.
- 4 Perhaps Loretta will lend us the money.
- 5 Perhaps she will call you later.
- 6 Possibly Frank will offer to lend his car.
- 7 Possibly the weather will get warmer tomorrow.
- 8 It is possible that she is sick.
- 9 It is possible you will feel better later.
- 10 Perhaps it will not rain this afternoon.
- 11 It is possible that we will be late for the meeting.



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**12** Perhaps he will not want to go with us.

.....

**13** Possibly they will go by plane.

.....

**14** Perhaps they will go to South America instead of to Europe on their vacation.

.....

**تمرین:** به سؤالات زیر پاسخ دهید و در پایان پاسخ خود از عبارت (I'm not sure.) استفاده نمایید.

**1** Will Lois help us with the work?

She may help us with the work. I'm not sure.

**2** Will Ian pass all his examinations?

.....

**3** Will David be back by noon?

.....

**4** Will May drive us to the beach?

.....

**5** Are you going to the movies tonight?

.....

**6** Are you going to Europe on your vacation?

.....

**7** Will Nell wait for us after the lesson?

.....

**8** Will you see Liz tomorrow?

.....

**9** Will Fran lend us the money which we need?

.....

**10** Are the Kleins going to take the children with them to Toronto?

.....



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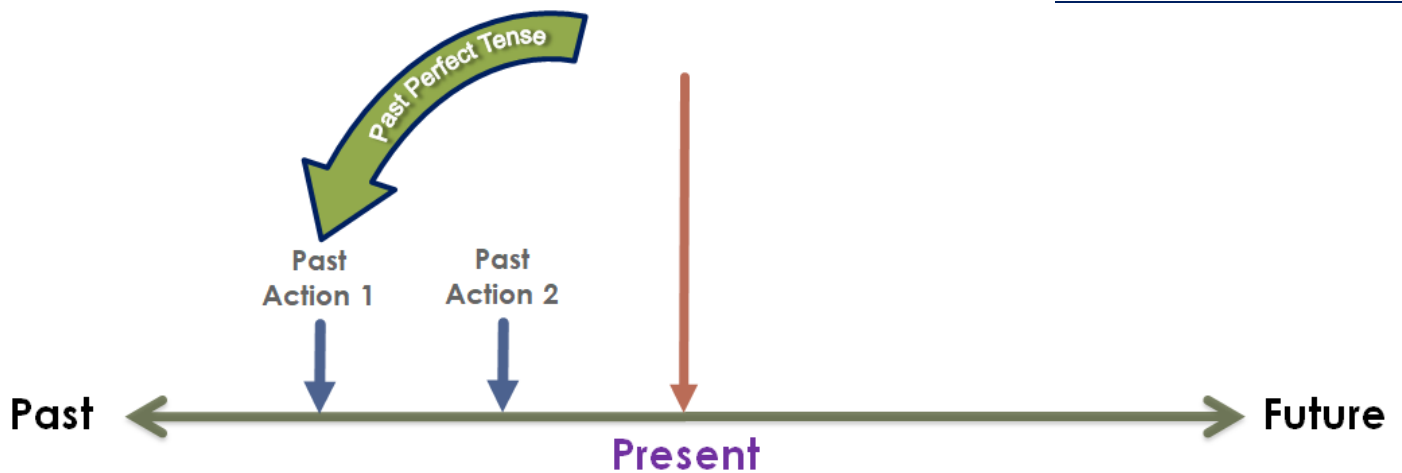
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## Past Perfect Tense

زمان گذشته کامل یا ماضی بعید زمانی است که بر انجام گرفتن کاری یا روی دادن حالتی در زمان گذشته قبل از یک عمل دیگر در گذشته دلالت می کند.



برای ساختن این زمان در زبان فارسی، صفت مفعولی فعل مورد نظر به همراه گذشته ساده فعل «بودن» صرف می شود:

جمع	مفرد	
خریده بودیم	خریده بودم	اول شخص
خریده بودید	خریده بودی	دوم شخص
خریده بودند	خریده بود	سوم شخص

برای بیان مفهوم زمان ماضی بعید یا گذشته کامل در زبان انگلیسی، از فعل کمکی had به همراه قسمت سوم فعل استفاده می کنیم.

	فاعل	فعل کمکی had	Past Participle	
اول شخص مفرد	I	had	gone	من رفته بودم
دوم شخص مفرد	You	had	gone	تو رفته بودی
سوم شخص مفرد	He	had	gone	او (آقا) رفته بود
	She	had	gone	او (خانم) رفته بود
	It	had	gone	آن (حیوان) رفته بود
اول شخص جمع	We	had	gone	ما رفته بودیم
دوم شخص جمع	You	had	gone	شماها رفته بودید
سوم شخص جمع	They	had	gone	آنها رفته بودند



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منظور از قسمت سوم فعل همان وجه وصفی گذشته (Past Participle) است که در مورد افعال با قاعده، با اضافه کردن d و یا ed به آخر فعل ساخته می شود. در مورد افعال بی قاعده، ساختن قسمت سوم فعل از قاعده خاصی تبعیت نمی کند و باید آنها را از بر کرد.

**تمرین:** شکل صحیح ماضی بعید (گذشته کامل) را در جای خالی قرار دهید.

- 1 Fernando told us that he ..... (look) everywhere for the book.
- 2 Carla ..... (leave) by the time we arrived.
- 3 The police reported that they finally ..... (capture) the thief.
- 4 I met them before I ..... (go) a hundred yards.
- 5 I saw that we ..... (take) the wrong road.
- 6 He knew that he ..... (make) a serious mistake.
- 7 I felt that I ..... (meet) the man somewhere before.
- 8 He asked me why I ..... (leave) the party so early.
- 9 He wanted to know what ..... (happen) to his briefcase.
- 10 Previously she ..... (be) a very good student.
- 11 It was clear that he ..... (give) us the wrong address.
- 12 The teacher corrected the exercises which I ..... (prepare).
- 13 What did he say she ..... (do) with the money?
- 14 He said he ..... (have) his lunch.
- 15 I was sure that I ..... (see) the man before.

### AS ..... AS for Equality of Comparison

عبارت as ... as برای مقایسه برابری به کار می رود. هنگامی که دو شخص، یا شیء یا کیفیت دارای سطح برابر با هم مقایسه می شوند. به مثالهای ذیل توجه نمایید:

She is as tall as he. او (خانم) به بلند قدی او (آقا) است.

He is as old as I am. او به پیری من است. (هم سن من است).

She drives as carefully as he. او (خانم) به بادقتی او (آقا) رانندگی می کند.

I can run as fast as he. من می توانم به سرعت او بدوم.



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**نکته:** هنگامی که جمله منفی باشد، به جای *as ... as* می توان از *so ... as* استفاده نمود.

She is not so tall as he.

او(خانم) به بلند قدی او(آقا) نیست.

He is not so old as I am.

او به پیری من نیست.(از من جوانتر است.)

**تمرین:** عبارت صحیح *as ... as* را با استفاده از صفات یا قیود داخل پرانتز به کار برید. در صورت لزوم، صفات را به قید تبدیل کنید.

- 1 Reggie is ..... (tall) ..... his brother.
- 2 Our apartment is ..... (large) ..... yours.
- 3 This street is ..... (wide) ..... Broadway.
- 4 Stephen is not ..... (intelligent) ..... his sister.
- 5 I don't get up every morning ..... (early) ..... my parents.
- 6 She sings ..... (beautiful) ..... she plays.
- 7 We came ..... (quick) ..... we could.
- 8 We drove there ..... (fast) ..... we could.
- 9 He doesn't speak English ..... (good) ..... his sister.
- 10 Helen doesn't prepare her homework ..... (careful) ..... she should.
- 11 He doesn't attend class ..... (regular) ..... he should.
- 12 He didn't arrive ..... (early) ..... we expected.
- 13 Sharon can do the work ..... (easy) ..... I.
- 14 He doesn't work ..... (hard) ..... the other students.
- 15 I came ..... (soon) ..... possible.
- 16 I don't believe that it is ..... (cold) today ..... it was yesterday.
- 17 Her pronunciation is not ..... (good) ..... yours.
- 18 We visit them ..... (often) ..... we can.

**Good Luck!**