

Easy مکالمه آسان Conversation

Join Us to Speak English Easily



Rosita Shah Moradian

In The Names of
G O D

Easy Conversation

مکالمه آسان

JOIN US TO SPEAK ENGLISH EASILY

به ما بپیوندید تا انگلیسی را روان صحبت کنید

ROSITA SHAHMORADIAN

رزیتا شه مرادیان

Jungle Publication

به نام او که دانش را به ما هدیه کرد

دوستان عزیز

این مجموعه مخصوص مکالمه و در دو بخش ارائه شده است: مقدماتی و متوسطه

هر فرد علاقه‌مند به مکالمه زبان انگلیسی می‌تواند با مطالعه و تسلط بر الگوهای این کتاب که از معتبرترین منابع انگلیسی استفاده شده است هنر سخن گفتن در این زبان را به آسانی فرا گیرد.

در ضمن این مجموعه شامل کاربردی‌ترین فعل‌ها در مکالمات روزمره می‌باشد که با یادگیری آنها تسلط بیشتری بر ساختن جمله می‌یابید.

شایسته است از همسر و همراهم (کوروش مقتدری‌زاده) به خاطر تشویق اینجانب در تدوین این کتاب سپاسگزاری نمایم. در پایان امیدوارم که با ارائه این کتاب لبخند رضایت بر چهره شیفتگان زبان انگلیسی بنشانم.

با آرزوی موفقیت روز افزون برای شما

رزیتا شه‌مرادیان

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ساخت جمله‌ی ساده در زبان انگلیسی

قید زمان + قید مکان + قید حالت + مفعول + فعل + فاعل

فعل: هر کاری را که می‌توان انجام داد، فعل است. حتی فکر کردن. (قلب جمله انگلیسی، فعل آن است)

فاعل: ضمائر فاعلی، اسامی انسان‌ها یا حیوانات، شغل انسان‌ها می‌توانند به جای فاعل بنشینند.

مفعول: بعضی از فعل‌ها نیاز به مفعول دارند. ضمائر مفعولی، اسامی انسان‌ها یا حیوانات، اشیاء، گیاهان، شغل‌ها می‌توانند مفعول باشند.

قید حالت: حالت انجام کار را توضیح می‌دهد مثلاً کاری با سرعت انجام می‌گیرد و یا به کندی.

قید مکان: همه مکان‌ها مانند: این‌جا، آن‌جا، مدرسه، سینما و ...

قید زمان: قیود زمان مانند دیروز، امروز، فردا، هفته آینده و ...

☑ در یک جمله ممکن است، مفعول، قید حالت، مکان، زمان وجود داشته باشند و ممکن است تنها یکی از آنها وجود داشته باشد.

She makes food.

مفعول

He drives slowly.

قید حالت

We go to school.

قید مکان

They went to the park yesterday.

قید زمان قید مکان

She is running fast to the work now.

قید زمان قید مکان قید حالت

She washed the car carefully in the yard this morning.

قید زمان قید مکان قید حالت مفعول

☑ رکن اساسی در جملات فعل و فاعل است.

جملات کلیدی با can و could

درخواست مؤدبانه گرفتن چیزی از کسی:

- { Can I have that bag?
- { Can I have this book?
- { Could I have some milk?

پیشنهاد مؤدبانه دادن برای رفتن و آوردن چیزی برای کسی:

- { Can I get you some drink?
- { Can I get you a pen?
- { Could I get you some dessert?

درخواست مؤدبانه که کسی کاری را برای شما انجام دهد:

- { Can you close the door?
- { Can you bring some books?
- { Could you take me out?

PATTERN 02

جمله‌سازی با must یا should به معنی باید،
گاهی اوقات must به معنی حتماً یا یقیناً به کار می‌رود.

Must > Should
اجبار

نکته: must برای اجبار در کاری به کار می‌رود اما should برای توصیه و سفارشی بر کسی یا اجباری اندک.

I must go early.

فاعل

She must work hard.
They must answer the question.
The teacher must teach English.
You should rest.
They should do their work on time.
I should study more.

در جملات مثبت:

فعل ساده + must یا should + فاعل

در جملات منفی:

فعل ساده + mustn't یا shouldn't + فاعل

Must علاوه بر معنای باید، می تواند به معنای حتماً یا یقیناً هم به کار رود.
They mustn't eat chocolate.
او حتماً ماشین ندارد.
He mustn't have a car.

در جملات سؤالی:

فعل ساده + فاعل + must یا should

Must you sleep early?
Should he get up early in the morning?
Must Ali drive slowly?

وقتی از درست بودن چیزی اطمینان داریم می توانیم از must استفاده کنیم.
You must be tired.

وقتی از درست بودن چیزی مطمئن نیستیم از should استفاده می کنیم.
You should be hungry.

PATTERN 03

جمله سازی با **have to** (مجبور بودن)

We have to work.

She has to sit here.

They have to drink water.

Roya has to come here.

در جملات مثبت:

I / you / we / they + have to + فعل ساده

He / She / It + has to + فعل ساده

در جملات منفی:

I / you / we / they + don't have to + فعل ساده

He / She / It + don't have to + فعل ساده

We don't have to eat dinner.

You don't have to say anything.

She doesn't have to stay there.

در جملات سؤالی:

Do + I / you / we / they / + have to + فعل ساده

Does + she / he / it + have to + فعل ساده

Do you have to come back?

Does she have to stay there?

نکته: در جملات منفی و سؤالی به جای has to برای همه فاعل‌ها از have to استفاده می‌شود.

had to گذشته have to می‌باشد.

She had to make tea.

They had to go to the meeting.

Ali had to open the window.

The doctors had to go to the hospital.

در جملات منفی:

فاعل + didn't have to + فعل ساده

She didn't have to work.

در جملات سؤالی:

Did + فاعل + have to + فعل ساده

Did they have to water the flowers?

☑ این گونه جملات را برای بیان خبر، حقایق کلی، یا کارهایی که تکرار می‌شود.
 I like big cities. خبر / واقعیت
 The sun shines. حقیقت کلی
 She goes to the pool three times a week. تکرار

☑ در جواب سئوالاتی که با Do یا Does ساخته می‌شوند می‌توان به این گونه جواب کوتاه داد.
 Yes , she does → Yes و فاعل + Does یا Do
 جواب مثبت
 I don't و No → جواب کوتاه منفی

Do you work in this office? مثال:
 No , I don't
 Does it work? مثال:
 No, It doesn't

PATTERN 14

جمله‌سازی در زمان گذشته ساده

(گذشته بعضی از فعل‌ها ed می‌گیرد) و بعضی از آنها از قانون خاصی پیروی نمی‌کنند و باید آنها را حفظ کنیم.

گذشته فعل + فاعل

She worked here last year.
 They went home.
 We swam in the pool this afternoon.

در جملات منفی:

فعل ساده + didn't + فاعل

They didn't get home.

I didn't eat anything.

She didn't drive.

در جملات سؤالی:

فعل ساده + فاعل + Did

Did she go to school?

Did they eat lunch at 12?

- باید توجه داشته باشید که از گذشته فعل یا همان قسمت دوم فعل
فقط در جملات مثبت زمان گذشته استفاده می شود. و در جملات
منفی و سؤالی از همان فعل ساده استفاده می شود.
- در زمان گذشته، فعل های am و is به was تبدیل می شوند، گذشته
فعل are ← were می باشد.

I / He / She / It + was +

they / we / you + were +

I was in the kitchen.

She was a teacher.

We were at school.

- از نشانه های معروف زمان گذشته قیود زیر می باشند.

yesterday = دیروز

last → گذشته ^{مانند} → last week هفته گذشته

ago → two years ago دو سال پیش

۱۳۹۰ سال های گذشته

PATTERN 15

کاربرد have got در زبان انگلیسی

فعل has یا have به معنی داشتن یا مالک بودن است. has و have got هم به همین معنی هستند.

I have got blue eyes. یا I have blue eyes.
 She has got a bag. یا She has a bag .

has got و have got به شکل مخفف هم به کار می‌روند.

I have got → I've got
 You have got → you've got

They have got → They've got
 We have got → We've got

She has got → she's got
 He has got → he's got

It has got → It's got

برای منفی کردن جملاتی که در آنها have یا has وجود دارد به این گونه عمل می‌کنیم.

have + don't یا doesn't + فاعل

She doesn't have a car.
 You don't have a ticket.

Listen to (جدا نشدنی)
گوش دادن به

Listen to the teacher carefully.

Hurry up (جدا نشدنی)
عجله کردن

Hurry up. I must go early.

Stay up (جدا نشدنی)
بیدار ماندن

I always stay up late.

Bring back
پس آوردن

I'll bring back your book tomorrow.

I'm afraid something is come up and I won't be able to see you now.

Tip over
واژگون کردن - وارونه کردن - برگرداندن

I tipped over my cup of tea.

Work out
نرمش کردن

I work out at the gym.

Rip off (N) سر کسی کلاه گذاشتن - چاپیدن	Rip off کلاهبرداری
---	------------------------------

Local shopkeepers were trying to rip off the tourists.

Tear up پاره پاره کردن، از بین بردن

He tore up the letter.

Give back پس دادن

She gave me back my book.

برخی از افعال دو کلمه‌ای مذکور را می‌توان از هم جدا کرد و اسم را بین آنها آورد، که اختیاری می‌باشد اما در صورتی که بخواهیم از ضمیر مفعولی استفاده کنیم حتماً باید دو قسمت فعل را از هم جدا کنیم. به مثال‌های زیر توجه کنید.

turn on the lamp.

اسم

turn it on.

ضمیر مفعولی

افعال جدا شدنی مهم

turn off	خاموش کردن	turn on	روشن کردن
turn up	زیاد کردن	turn down	کم کردن
take off	درآوردن (لباس)	put on	لباس پوشیدن
wake up	بیدار کردن	pick up	برداشتن
give back	پس دادن	call up	تلفن کردن

Short Remarks 1

I'm single	من مجردم
I'm married	من متأهلم
I'm engaged	من نامزدم
So far, so good	تا به حال که همه چیز خوب بوده
Sorry to interrupt	ببخشید که حرف شما را قطع می‌کنم
Don't disturb	مزاحم نشوید
on me	به حساب من
bed time	وقت خواب
before bed	قبل از خواب
after bed	بعد از خواب
Don't make a mess	ریخت و پاش نکن
Make your bed	تخت را مرتب کن
early bird	کسی که زود از خواب بیدار می‌شود
night owl	کسی که دیر بیدار می‌شود
I'm all ears	سرتا پا گوشم
let's get together	بیا دور هم جمع بشویم
It's a piece of cake	مثل آب خوردن است
with my pleasure	با کمال میل
you drive me crazy	تو مرا دیوانه می‌کنی
what a small world	چه دنیای کوچکی
It's a waste of time	این اتلاف وقت است
It's a waste of money	این اتلاف پول است
you are right	حق با توست
you are wrong	تو در اشتباهی
what a shame	چه حیف
what a pity	چه حیف
That's more like it	بهتر از این نمی‌شه
Just because	همین طوری

Conversation 2: Going through Security

There are two pieces of equipment in security: you put your bags through the **X-ray machine**, and you walk through the **metal detector**. The **X-ray machine** has a **conveyor belt** that moves your bags automatically through the machine. You can put small items like keys or money into plastic **bins**.

Agent: Please lay your bags flat on the conveyor belt, and use the bins for small objects.

man: Do I need to take my laptop out of the bag?

Agent: Yes, you do. Take off your hat and your shoes, too.

(he walks through the metal detector)

[BEEP BEEP BEEP BEEP]

Agent: Please step back. Do you have anything in your pockets – keys, cell phone, loose change?

man: I don't think so. Let me try taking off my belt.

Agent: Okay, come on through.

(he goes through the metal detector again)

Agent: You're all set! Have a nice flight.

The phrase "you're all set" is a common expression that means "you're finished and everything is OK."

Phrasal Verbs: SET OFF and GO OFF

When the alarm sounds, we say "the **alarm** went off." To describe what *caused* the alarm to sound, we say "set off" – for example, "My keys set off the alarm" or "My keys set off the metal detector."

Announcements at the Gate

Airports are divided into **terminals** (the major sections of the airport) and each terminal has many **gates**. The **gate** is the door you go through to enter the airplane. Here are a few announcements you might hear while you are at the gate, waiting for the plane to board.

- "There has been a gate change."

(this means the flight will leave from a different gate)

- “United Airlines flight 880 to Miami is now boarding.”
(this means it’s time for passengers to enter the plane)
- “Please have your boarding pass and identification ready for boarding.”
- “We would like to invite our first- and business-class passengers to board.”
- “We are now inviting passengers with small children and any passengers requiring special assistance to begin boarding.”
- “We would now like to invite all passengers to board.”
(this means everyone can enter the plane)
- “This is the final boarding call for United Airlines flight 880 to Miami.”
(this means it is the FINAL OPPORTUNITY to enter the plane before they close the doors)
- “Passenger John Smith, please proceed to the United Airlines desk at gate 12.”

Conversation 3: On the plane

The people who work inside the airplane serving food and drinks are called **flight attendants**. Both men and women who have this job are called flight attendants.

Flight attendant: Chicken or pasta?

man: Sorry?

Flight attendant: Would you like chicken or pasta?

man: I’ll have the chicken.

Flight attendant: Anything to drink?

man: What kind of soda do you have?

Flight attendant: Coke, Diet Coke, Sprite, Orange, and Dr. Pepper.

man: A Diet Coke, no ice, please.

Flight attendant: Here you go.

man: Thanks.

Laurie: I remember her now. Yes, do bring her along Sara. She is such a nice person, and funny too.

Sarah: She will be happy to meet both of you again.

Christie: What is she doing these days?

Sarah: She graduated last June, and she will start her teaching career next week when the new school term begins.

Laurie: What grade is she going to teach?

Sarah: She will teach kindergarten. She loves working with kids, and she always has such a good rapport with them.

Christie: Kindergarten? She must be a very patient person. I always think kindergarten is the most difficult class to teach. Most of the kids have never been to school, and they have never been away from mommy for long.

Sarah: I think Karen will do fine. She knows how to handle young children.

Laurie: I think the first few weeks will be tough. However, once the routine is set, it should not be too difficult to teach kindergarten.

Christie: You are right. The kids might even look forward to going to school since they have so many friends to play with.

Sarah: There are so many new things for them to do at school too. They do a lot of crafts in kindergarten. I am always amazed by the things kindergarten teachers do.

Laurie: Yes, I have seen my niece come home with so many neat stuff.

Christie: Maybe we can ask Karen to show us some of the things that we can do for this Halloween.

Laurie: Maybe we can stop by the craft store after the movie. What do you think, Sara?

Sarah: I will talk to her. I think she will like that. It will help her with school projects when Halloween comes.

Christie: Michael's is a good store for crafts. It always carries a variety of things, and you can find almost anything there.

Laurie: There is a Michaels store not far away from Cinemax 26. I believe it is just around the corner, on Pioneer Avenue. We can even walk over there.

Sarah: So, we plan to meet for pizza at noon, go to the movies at two, and shop at Michael's afterward. Right?

Expressions used in the conversation

Get together

It sounds like a good idea

Beforehand

Come up with

She is in town

Bring someone along

Off and on

What is she doing these days?

Teaching career

School term

Kindergarten

Have a good rapport with

Once the routine is set

Look forward to

Craft

School project

A variety of things

مکالمه آسان

به ما بپیوندید تا انگلیسی را روان صحبت کنید

دوست عزیز اگر در یادگیری زبان انگلیسی جدی هستید در خواندن این کتاب کوتاهی نکنید. این مجموعه، الگوهای آسان مکالمه برای به نتیجه رسیدن افرادی است که همه راه ها را آزموده اند. نیاز، آرامش و پشتکار در کنار منبعی خوب، یادگیری زبان انگلیسی را آسان و شیرین خواهد نمود. امیدوارم با مطالعه این کتاب تجربه جدیدی از زبان انگلیسی داشته باشید.

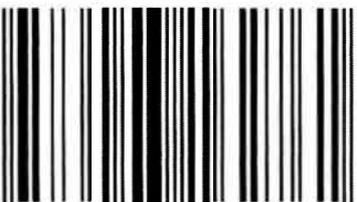
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