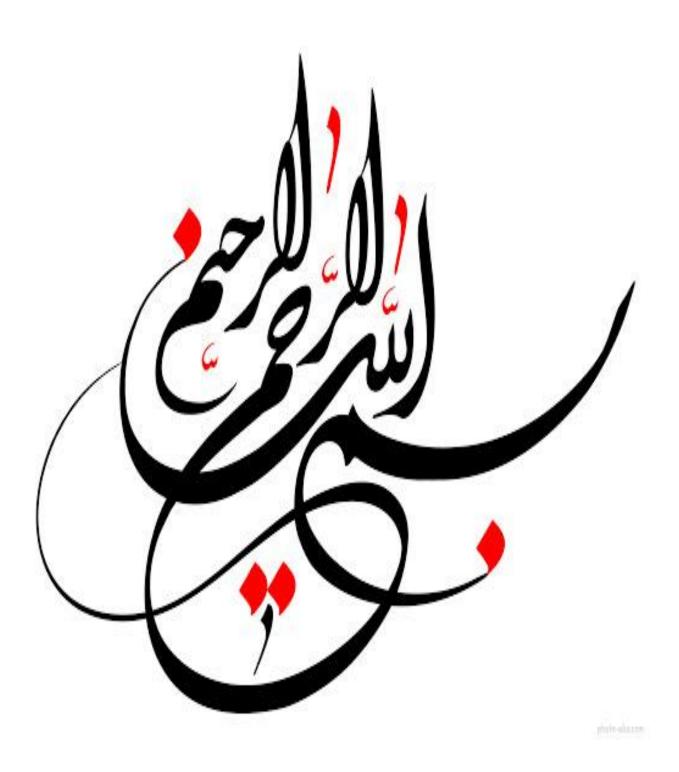
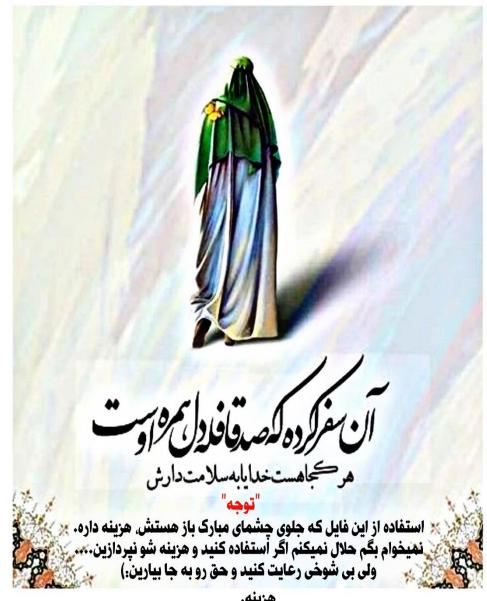
مىفر تا صد گرامر وارونگى – INVERSION GRAMMAR



برای رویاها بجنگیم ... وقت برای خواب و استراحت زیر خاک زیاده ©

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هرینه؛ دعا برای سلامتی و رضایت امام زمان(عج) و چند تا صلوات برای تعجیل در ظهور آقا امام زمان(عج) (صلوات از یکی قبوله تا صد هزارتا:)))))))

مىقىر تا مىد گرامىر وارونگى – INVERSION GRAMMAR

<mark>لیست مطالب:</mark>

- _ آمورش کامل و صرف تا صد وارونگی
 - ـ قيود مرگ يا منڠی⊙
- ـ آموڑش کارپرد ANY و NO در جملات منعْی
 - _آموڑش کارپرد SUCH و SO
- ۔ تعْییبراتی که هنگام استفادہ اڑ قیود منعٔی در ساختارهای رایچ ایچاد میشن
 - ـ تمریئات تشریحی
 - ـ تست های چِهار گرْینه ای

و خلاصه كلى مطالب مفيد با مثال....!

مولف: امير حسين بالاوند

- ـ طراح سوالات رُبان تحصصی و عمومی آ رُمون های قلمچی
 - _ويراستار آرْمونْ هاي قلمچي
 - _رتيه (۲۲ منطقه دو کنکور رُپانْ
- _ دائشچو رشّته آموڑش رہان اٹکلیسی دائشگاہ فرھٹگیان آموڑش پِرورش

صغر تا صد گرامر وارونگی – INVERSION GRAMMAR

شروع مي كنيم....

خیلی خوب! وارونگی یا inversion چی چی هست؟

به چه دردی میخوره؟ ازش چرا تست زیاد میاد؟خوب معلومه چون قیافه اش ترسناک و مشکل هستش ما رو میترسونه ولی در واقع هیچی نیست و کلا باده نترسید ازش[©]. کلا کجاها استفاده میشه؟ نکات ترکیبی هم داره؟

خوب آره! من جواب همه این سوالاتو میدم بهتون. همینطور که میدونید این جزوه رو برای جلسه آنلاینی که قراره به صورت رایگان باهم داشته باشیم طراحی کردم و قراره کامل توضیح بدم. ولی سعی میکنم جوری بنویسمش که خودتونم میخونید بفهمید!

(بله رایگان ، دیگه دیگه... ©♥)

حُوبِ دیکه از صفحه بعد تدریس رو شروع می کئیم.

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استاررررررررررت:

ببینید میخوام به زبون کوچه بازاری و خودمونی این مبحث رو یادتون بدم.

اول به این جمله دقت کنید:

Scarcely **had I got off** the bus when it crashed into the back of a car.

این یه نمونه از جملات وارونه هستش. اگر بلد نباشیدش شاید هی نگاه کنید، هی فکر کنید بگید این چیه،این چرا اینطوریه،حتما جمله رو اشتباه نوشتن! و..... ولی نه.

این جمله سالمه و خیلی هم خوشگل نوشته شده.یعنی قشنگ و ادبی نوشته شده. اصلا کاربرد <u>وارونگی یا inversion</u>

زياد فاصله نگيريم...بريم سر اصل مطلب ، وارونگي چيه؟؟

وارونگی / inversion يعني:

ساختار وارونگی در جاهای مختلفی کاربرد داره.

در کل وارونگی یعنی فعل بیاد قبل فاعل.تامام

توی مثال های متعددی میشه ازش استفاده کرد که من به طور خلاصه وار براتون همه رو در قالب چند تا نکته قنج و منج و کوچولو میارم(نقل قول شده از نون.خ \odot)

ــ قبل از این که من اون نکات رو بگم یه نکته اساسی که خیلی قراره لازممون بشه رو بگم و بعد بریم سراغشون؛

نکته: گفتیم وارونگی یعنی فعل بیاد پشت فاعل، اما در حالتی که جمله مثبت هستش و در بعضی زمان ها مثل حال و گذشته ساده، که ما فعل کمکی استفاده نمیکنیم، باید خودمون بر اساس زمان اون جمله ، فعل کمکی که درجمله استفاده نشده رو پیدا کنیم و بیاریم پشت فاعل و فعل اصلی اون موقع میره بعد از فاعل.یه مثال اینجا میزنیم و تو جلسه آنلاین بیشتر توضیح میدم و در ادامه جزوه هم خودتون متوجه این نکته میشید خلاصه گیجتون نکنم....:

این جمله عادی هست. و وارونه نشده واضح هستش که فعل کمکی نداریم و اون نکته ای که گفتم نمایان شد ... I never go there.

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حْبِ بِرِيم سرعْ نْكَتْه ها؛ به ترتيبِ نْكَاتْ رو ميكُم و ديكُه كلا پِرونْده (يِنْ سَاحْتَار بِستَه ميشُه ميره.

<mark>:گاڭ</mark>

وقتی که جملات رو سوالی میکنیم؛ ساده ترین و پیش پا افتاده ترین ساختار وارونگی همینه دیگه. باورت میشه همیشه ازش استفاده میکردی و جلو چشمت بوده؟نمیشه؟خوب بشه \odot .

You are tired.

چمله متَّبِتٌ ساده . اول قاعل اومده و بعد فعل.

Are you tired?

جِمله واروته شده، اول فعل و بعد فاعل اومده،

به عنوان یاداوری براتون لیست زمان های مختلف در حالت وارونه رو میارم که بعدا بخونید اگر لازم شد:

- Present simple with 'be': am I / are you / is he
- Past simple with 'be': were you / was she
- Present continuous: am I going / are you going
- Past continuous: was he going / were they going
- Present perfect: have we gone / has she gone
- Present perfect continuous: has she been going / have they been going
- Past perfect: had you gone
- Past perfect continuous: had he been going
- Future simple: will they go
- Future continuous: will you be going
- Future perfect: will they have gone
- Future perfect continuous: will she have been going
- Modal verbs: should I go / would you go

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● وقتی جمله با only شروع بشه و بعدش یه قید زمان و یا عبارت های اضافی اومده باشه.فقط این دوتا بعدش بیاد وارونه میشه ولاغیر •

مثال:

♦Only then Only then **did I understand** why the tragedy had happened.

♦Only later Only later **did she really think** about the situation.

♦Only in this way Only in this way **could John earn** enough money to survive.

◆Only after Only after I'd seen her flat did I understand why she wanted to live there.

♦Only when Only when we'd all arrived home **did I feel** calm.

♦Only by Only by working extremely hard **could we afford** to eat.

♦Only with Only with so much effort **were** we able to find here.

And etc.....

توجه کنید، اونجور که گفتم ؛ بعد از only هر قید زمان یا قید اضافی بیاد و only اول جمله باشه ، جمله وارونه میشه. اون بالایی ها هم یک سری مثال رایج بودن و ممکنه چیزای دیگه ای هم در جملات استفاده بشه.

توجه : اینجا وارونگی نداریم ، چون بعد از only قید زمان یا قید اضافی نیومده!!!!

only soccer players can be both rich and famous easily these days. $\otimes \otimes$

وقتی یه قید منفی اول جمله بیاد یا یه قید که مفهوم منفی و خیلی کم بده(قیدایی که مفهوم منفی بده رو با یه روش جالب و جدید خیلی باحال تو قسمت بعد یادت میدم فعلا فقط قیود منفی...)

مثّال برای جملات وارونه با قیود منعْی در اول جمله:

- Never had she seen such a beautiful sight before.
- **No sooner** No sooner had we arrived home than the police rang the doorbell.
- Nowhere Nowhere have I ever had such bad service.
- (In) no way In no way do I agree with what you're saying.
- **On no account** On no account **should you do** anything without asking me first.
- Not until I saw John with my own eyes did I really believe he was safe.
- Not since Not since Lucy left college had she had such a wonderful time.

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+مثّال پرای قیود منْفی ؛

علاوه بر قيود بالا، اگر قيود زير :

On no account / occasion / condition , under no circumstances , at no time , not until / since and etc.

هم در اول جمله بیان ، باز وارونگی رخ میده.

🗨 چِنْد نْكَتُه خْيِلَى قَابِل تُوجِه:

ــ در هنگام استفاده از برخی قیود در اول جمله (که قبلا هم بهش اشاره کردم) وارونگی در قسمت دوم

جمله درست میشه نه اول جمله! خیلی دقت کنیدااااااا...... مثال؛ 🕈

- ◆ Not until Not until I saw John with my own eyes did I really believe he was safe.
- ♦ Not since Not since Lucy left college had she had such a wonderful time.
- ♦ Only after Only after I'd seen her flat did I understand why she wanted to live there.
- ♦ Only when Only when we'd all arrived home did I feel calm.
- ♦ Only by Only by working extremely hard could we afford to eat.

به جملات بالا نگاه کنید... قسمت اول جمله رو زیرش خط کشیدم ولی وارونگی رخ نداده! اول فاعل اومده و بعد فعل. ولی قسمت دوم که بولد شده وارونه شده. خلاصه دقت کنید. الله علیه اومده و بعد فعل مید. الله عند ال

ـــ یه چیز خیلی مهم.... بچه ها ببینید وارونگی اکثرا تو متون رسمی و مطالب ادبی استفاده میشه تا خوشگل شه ، تاطرف که متنو نوشته خودی نشون بده شاید! پس کاربردش اینه. گاهی اوقاتم تو مکالمه استفاده میشه تو بعضی جاها مثلا ساخت سوال یا....

اینو گفتم تا یه نکته مهم رو ذکر کنم، خیلی از چملاتی که وارونه هستن رو اگر چای قید هاشونو عوش کنیم و پذاریم سر چای عادی و معمولی شون دیگه وارونه نمیشن و همونطوری ساده پاید نوشته پشن، چند تا مثال میزنم کاملا متوجه پشید :

<u>In no way</u> **do I agree** with what you're saying.

I agree with what you're saying In no way.

ل جمله وارونه نشده و عادی است. قید منفی در جایگاه عادی و آخر جمله اومده

Never have I seen such a thing.

جمله وارونه. چون قید منفی اول جمله اومده

I have never seen such a thing.

قید در جایگاه اصلی خود آمده و عادی است

برای رویاها بجنگیم ... وقت برای خواب و استراحت زیر خاک زیاده ூ

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در نکته قبلی گفتم که وقتی قید منفی یا قیدی که مفهوم منفی و خیلی کم بده اول جمله بیاد باعث وارونگی میشه. تو نکته قبل به صورت کاااامل قیود منفی رو گفتم. حالا میمونه قیودی که مفهوم منفی یا خیلی کم و کم تکرار بدن.... یه سری قید هستن من بهشون میگم؛

قيود منْفي يا قيود مركُ!!!!! ⊜⊜⊜⊜



برای این که قشیه این قید ها رو بغهمید بیاید صفحه بعد.

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خوب ببینید این قیدا مفهوم منفی و خیلی کم و کم تکرار (از لحاظ معنی) دارن و اینا هم اگه بیان اول جمله باعث وارونگی میشن. دلیل این که بهشون گفتم گروه منفی اینه که جاهای دیگه هم کاربرد های مهمی دارن.فعلا مثال های وارونگی رو با این عبارات ببینیم بعد بریم کاربرد هاشون رو تو جاهای دیگه ببینیم.

▼

مثال:

- **Hardly** Hardly **had I got** into bed when the telephone rang.
- **Never had she seen** such a beautiful sight before.
- **Seldom do we see** such an amazing display of dance.
- **Rarely Will you hear** such beautiful music.
- > Scarcely Scarcely had I got off the bus when it crashed into the back of a car.
- > Little Little did he know!
- > Few + STH Few questions do we have to ask. (حالت وارونه زياد رايج نيست ، عادى بهتر به نظر مياد)
- **Barely** Barely **did he have** any experience about our work.
- (in) no way, (in) no wise, nohow: nohow, (in) no way / no wise can theory be separated from practice.

خوب این مثالای وارونگی شون بود. حالا بریم مفهوم کلی و کاربردجاهای دیگه رو ببینیم...

_ گروه مرکَ چِیست؛

ساده پگم... وقتی اول قیدایی که داخل اول دایره خونی توی چمله اومدل ، شما چمله رو یچورایی منفی حساپ کنیدا یعنی وقتی اول قیدا وجود دارل انگار چمله منفی شده بله، یا حداقل مفهوم منفی کرفته و از لحاظ کرامری منفی حساب میشه.

يِس در ايڻ صورٿ ٻاعث تعيير ٿو ڇِنْد جِا ميشه؛

ا توی دنباله های سوالی یا همون question tags اگه از این قید ها استفاده بشه ، چمله مفهوم منفی گرفته و دنباله سوالی باید مثبت باشه دیکه... مثلا:

They have **never** been to Iran, have they?

Little money do we have, <u>do we?</u>

و الى آخر....

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: Avoiding repetition of long sentences توی ساختار اچتناب اڑ تکرار یا همون 2

وقتی اڑ این قید ها توی چمله ای استفاده پشه پرای استفاده اڑ ساختار اچتئاپ اڑ تکرار ، اون قسمت یا کلاڑ اچتئاپ اڑ تکرار پاید پاید منفی پاشه....

They have **scarcely** studied for the exam, <u>neither have we</u>.

دقت کنید که so have we غلطه. له ⊠

any & no عرب جملات منفى از any استفاده میشه و مفهوم جمله هم منفى میمونه.

در چملات متَّبِتَ ازْ No استَعَاده ميشه و مقهوم جمله تبديل به منعًى ميشه،

یس وقتی از قیود مرکَ در جِمله ای استفاده شّد، ما از any استفاده میکنیم . آفرین....

مثّال تكميلى:

We don't have any money. (no)

We rarely have any money. (no)

We have no money. (Any)

در کل:

اڑ قیدهای گروه مرک شاید چاهای دیگه استفاده پشه... اما به عنوان یه نکته طلایی این حرف منو داشته پاشید که پا حضور این ها توی چمله؛

چمله مقهوم منعی میگیره، و پاعث تعییرات کوچک و ریڑی تو چمله میشه، تامام!

🖜 دوتا ترکیب معروف داریم برای وارونگی. ساختارهاشون رو با مثال براتون مینویسم:

No sooner ... than ;

No sooner had we arrived home than the police rang the doorbell.

Not only ... but + subject+ also;

Not only **does he love** chocolate and sweets but he also smokes.

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🖜 یکی از انواع جالب و البته ادبی وارونگی اینطوریه که :

On the table was all the money we had lost. (Normal sentence: All the money we had lost was on the table.)

The music was so loud that we could hear it from miles away.

We had such a great day that I will remember it forever.

So exhausted was she that she went straight to bed.

Such was the extent of the damage that the car was totally destroyed.

As;

Italy produces many excellent perfumes, as **does Spain**. (it/we/they and other pronouns⊠)

Than;

City dwellers have a higher death rate than do country people.

مى قىر كا صد گرامر وارونگى – INVERSION GRAMMAR

meither, nor, so: عبارات کلیدی داریم. عبارات کلیدی: neither, nor, so

They have lost their passion to work, and so <u>have I</u>.

They can't swim , and $neither/nor \underline{can I}$.

🖜 در نقل قول مستقیم هم وارونگی داریم. نکته: فاعل باید یک اسم باشه نه ضمیر.

"Where are you going?" asked john.

تو سه حالت در جملات شرطی میتونیم ساختار وارونگی رو پیاده کنیم.

🗨 تو شرطی نوع سوم میتونیم if رو حذف کنیم ، و به جاش جمله شرط رو وارونه کنیم.

مثّال:

Normal conditional: If we had arrived sooner, we could have prevented this tragedy!

Conditional with inversion: Had we arrived sooner, we could have prevented this tragedy!

Normal conditional: If I were you, I wouldn't do that.

Conditional with inversion: Were I you, I wouldn't do that.

Normal conditional: If I should see him, I will invite him.

Conditional with inversion: Should I see him, I will invite him.

نکته مهم: Should در جملات شرطی پرای اینه که نشون پدیم شرطی که داره پیان میشه ضعیف و نامحتمل هستش و پیچورایی معنی "احیانا" میده و هم در شرطی نوع اول و هم دوم کارپرد داره.

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حول نخوووووورید ؛ گفتیم که اگر یه قید منفی بیاد اول جمله باعث وارونگی میشه . ولی یک سری قید ها هستن که قیافه شون منفیه ولی معنی منفی ندارن . خلاصه حواستون باشه هر چیزی که اولش یه Noیا همچین چیزی داشت شاید منفی معنی نده !!!! مثال:

No doubt	Not far	Not long
شكى نيست كه	(زیاد) دور نیست که	طولی نکشید که

E.G: No doubt I will be successful. (No doubt will I be...)

این سه تا مثال بودن ، ممکنه بازم این مدلی باشه. حواستون جمع باشه همیشه تا گول نخورید.

تک نمونه از وارونگی هم داریم که زیاد استفاده نمیشه. یعنی فکر کنم اگر تو نت سرچ کنید آنچنان اطلاعاتی درباره اش پیدا نشه...! در کل زیاد رایج نیست ولی یبار تو کنکور اومده.

میتونیم با کمک ing یا pp وقتی که اول جمله قرار گرفتن وارونگی درست کنیم.

مثّال :

(<u>Having been</u>) annoyed by his students was our teacher MR. Matters. **PP**Walking around the trees was my friend Alice who is Asian. —ing



مىغىر تا مىد گرامىر وارونگى – INVERSION GRAMMAR

خیلی خوپ.... تموم شد. پا این چروه ، من تشمین میکنم اینورژن و وارونگی و این چیرا هیچ میشه پراتون.

در شمن یک سری تمرین و تست هم براتون آماده کردم صفحه های بعد که باهم حل کنیم تو جلسه و یه فیدبک بگیریم

در شمن این چروه به درد آرمون های معتبر مثل آیلتس و توقل

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حمايتم يادتووون نره ديه....

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اول یہ سری تمرین چای خالی میڈارم که خودت حل کئی ہبیئی چقدر یاد گرفتی بعد میریم سراغ تست♥

مثّل نمونه كامل كنيد:

We had hardly arrived when Julie burst into the house. → Hardly had we arrived when Julie burst into the house.
1. John had never been to such a fantastic restaurant.
2. I in no way want to be associated with this project.
3. They had no sooner eaten dinner than the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.
4. I had scarcely finished writing my essay when the examiner announced the end of the exam.
5. I seldom leave my house so early.
6. People rarely appreciate this musician's talent.

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7. We would understand what had happened that hight only later.		
8. They had met such rude people nowhere before.		
9. He understood little about the situation.		
10. The children should on no account go on their own.		



- 1. Never had John been to such a fantastic restaurant.
- 2. In no way do I want to be associated with this project.
- 3. No sooner had they eaten dinner than the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.
- 4. Scarcely had I finished writing my essay when the examiner announced the end of the exam.
- 5. Seldom do I leave my house so early.
- 6. Rarely do people appreciate this musician's talent.
- 7. Only later would we understand what had happened that night.
- 8. Nowhere had they met such rude people before.
- 9. Little did he understand about the situation.
- 10. On no account should the children go on their own.

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Complier by Le Tran Tieu Giang

INVERSION

Exer	cise i			
1.	Never me			
	a. will she love	b. she loves	c. she won't love	d. she will love
2.	Not only b	ut she is also very in	itelligent	
	a. she is beautiful	b. beautiful she is	c. is she beautiful	d. beautiful is she
3.	No sooner	out that it raine	ed.	
	a. did I go	b. I went	c. had I gone	d. I had gone
4.	Seldom	_ the guitar.		
	a. he plays	b. does he play	c. he doesn't play	d. he does play
5.	Hardly	_a wrok whether sor	n came back.	
		b. she could say	c. she couldn't say	d. could she say
6.	Often	a meeting.		
	a. do we have	b. we do have		d. we have
7.	Many a time	he wants to i	naary me	
			c. has he said	d. he has said
8.		my kids		
	 a. I don't take 	b. do I take	c. I take	d. I do take
9.	So old	that she couldn't d	ance.	
		b. she was		d. was he
10.		rday, you would hav		
	a. Were you	b. you were	 c. Had you been 	d. You had been
11.	On the battle field_			
			c. did the tanks lie	d. lay the tanks
12.	At no time			
			c. does women have	d. have women had
13.	Not once			
			c. did he look	d. looked he
14.		ne work bee so easy.		
			c. When	d. For
15.	Now here	such cooperativ	e staff.	
	a. you can find	b. you found	c. you could find t attempt to resolve the	d. can you find
16.	Never before	in an carnes	t attempt to resolve the	heir differences.
	a. have the leaders of these two countries met			
	b. the leaders of these two countries have met			
		of these two countries		
10000000		f these two countries		
17.	Not only the child,	but also the grandpa	rents	
272			c. were joining	d. has joined
18.	The second secon	_ a newspaper.	100	
	a. buys Anna	b. does Anna buy		d. Anna does buy
19.	Not only	_ at the post office,	at the	grocery store.
			b. works Mary/but s	
20		but does she also wo		d. had entered she
20.	No sooner		the phone started to	
	a. had she entered	b. she had entered	c. entered she	d. had entered she
				The second secon

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Exer	cise 2			
1.	Only by saving mor	neya	house.	
	a. he buys	b. he can buy	c. can he buy	d. buy she
2.	Not even once	the truth		
	a. he tells		c. tells he	d. has she told
3.	Choose the correct	inverted form.		
	a. Into the room car	ne the teachers		
	b. Not only lazy she	e is but she is naugh	itv	
			fee than he asked and	other.
	d. A and care correct			
4.	Not only	beautiful but she	e is graceful as well.	
	a. did she	b. she was	c. is she	d. she is
5.	No sooner			
	a. is a human being	born	b. was a human bei	ng born
	c. a human being bo	orn	b. was a human beind. a human being ha	ad been born
6.	Seldom	treated like that.		
	a. I have been		c. I am	d. I had been
7.	Over there	the shop that s	sells souvenirs.	
	Over therea. is	b. are	c. has	d. have
8.	a. is Never before	such a disas	ster.	
	a. they suffer		b. they have suffere	ed
	c. had they suffered		b. they have suffered d. they had suffered	l
9.	Only if I had known	the difference	the more e	xpensive car.
	a. would I bought	1 3 1 M W 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	b. I would have bou	
	c. would I buy		d. would I have bou	ight
10.	Neither Mary nor he		going to the part	
	a. is	b. are	c. was	d. a or b
11.	Only once a day	home.		
	a. does Mary leave	 b. left Mary 	c. Mary leaves	d. will Mary left
12.	Only once a day	home.		
	a. we can speak	b. can we speak	c. we speak	d. we cannot speak
13.	Many a time	this mistake		
	a. he makes	b. he has made	c. did he make	d. will he make
14.	Never	the exact cause of	earthquakes.	
	a. scientists discove	red	b. did scientists disc	covered
	c. do scientists disc	over	d. have scientists di	scovered
15.	Nowhere else			
	a. they can go	b. can they go	c. they can't go	d. can't they go
16.	Only when at home	her c	hildren	
	a. does she scold	b. she scolds	c. has she scolded	d. she has scolded
17.	Not a penny	me.		
	a. did he give	b. he gave	c. he has given	d. he has gave
18.	No longer	women bear a	lot of children.	
	a. does	b. did	c. doing	d. do
19.	Among them		ks of white flour.	
	a. were	b. is	c. be	d. are

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Exer	cise 3		
1.	"This store has such high prices".		
	"I agree. Never again her	e".	
	a. I wll shop b. will I shop	c. I do shop	d. shop I
2.	"Is this machine often in need of repair	?"	
	"No, problems to arise".		
			n
	a. Seldom don't we expectc. Seldom we expect	d. Seldom do we ex	pect
3.	"I can't see the stage very well from he	re".	
	""		
	a. Neither can't I b. Neither I can		
4.	Not until the early 1900s	to vote in the United	States.
	a. women were allowed	b. were women allo	wed
	c. they allowed women	d. when women we	re allowd
5.	Only recently a favourite	sport in the United S	tates.
	a. has jogging becomec. when jogging became	b. has become joggi	ing
	c. when jogging became	d. as jogging has be	come
6.	"This is one of the oldest trees in the w	orld"	
	"such a big tree".		
	a. Never I have seen	b. I haven't never se	een
	c. Never have I seen	d. I have seen never	
7.	"What happened to jean' new car?"		
	"No sooner it than someo	ne ran into her"	
	a. had she bought b. she bought		d. she ad bought
8.	"I would like to apply for the sales post		
	"I'm sorry. No longerapp		
	a. are taking we b. we are taking		d. we taking
9.	Amoebas reproduce by dividing		
	a. and other protozoans		zonas
1072	c. other protozonas do too		
10.	a higher concentration of		
	a. nowhere there is b. Nowhere is		d. Nowhere there ins't
11.	"Did you like your trip Niagara Falls?"		
		such a spectacu	
	a. can see you b. can you see	c. see you	d. you can see
12.	"Can children swim in this pool?"	1 "	
	"Yes. However, at no time	_ alone".	
	a. shouldn't they swim		
	b. they should swim		
	c. should swim they		
12	d. should they swim	ila Mara	I In:to d Ctatas
13.	Only during the early twentieth century		United States.
	a. liquor was prohibited then	b. that liquor was pr	
1.4	c. when liquor was prohibited	d. was liquor prohib	nied
14.	"I don't like this tossed salad very well	*	iSLCollective.com

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Comp	olier by Le Tran Tieu Gian	g		
	"Nor			
	a. I do	b. I do either	c. do I	d. I like it either
15.	Not only	, but he also play	s the piano and write	es his won songs.
	a. does Billy Joel si	ing		b. Billy Joel sings
	c. If Billy Joel sings	S	d. what Billy Joel s	ings
16. Nowhere more prevalent than in warm, swampy pl		py places.		
	a. mosquitoes are	b. mosquitoes is	c. are mosquitoes	d. is mosquitoes
17.	Only when the grou	and is kept moist	germinate).
	a. grass seeds will	b. will grass seed	c. grass seeds does	d. does grass seeds
18.	Not until Columbs	discovered America	to Eur	ope.
	a. was bananas brou	ught	b. bananas were bro	ought
	c. were bananas brought		d. bananas was brought	
19.	Never gain	Greta Garbo a	ppear in films after l	ne retirement in the forties
	a. was	b. do	c. is	d. did
20.	Rarely	_ professional boxer	s remain active beyo	and the age thirty-five.
	a. do	b. did	c. are	d. were

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ANSWERs:

Exercise 1:

Exercise 1 :	Exercise 2:	Exercise 3:
1. A	1. C	1. B
2. C	2. D	2. D
3. C	3. C	3. D
4. B	4. C	4. B
5. D	5. A	5. A
6. A	6. B	6. C
7. C	7. A	7. A
8. B	8. C	8. C
9. D	9. D	9. B
10.C	10.B	10.C
11.C	11.A	11.B
12.D	12.B	12.D
13.C	13.C	13.D
14.A	14.D	14.C
15.D	15.B	15.A
16.A	16.A	16.C
17.C	17.A	17.B
18.B	18.D	18.C
19.A	19.A	19.D
20.A	•••••	20.A



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