## In the Name of Allah

## Grammar and Writing Vision (1)

# نكات عَرامرى و نوشثتارى زبان انعَليسى بآيه ى دهم (•) 

"A new language is a new life."
'The English language opens doors to new horizons."

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## In the Name of Allah

| درس اول :ٕبا (writing) | كامر و بخر |
| :---: | :---: |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { be }=a m \text {, is, are } \quad \text { :Be going to :Part } A \\
& \text { كاربرد اصلى اين ساختار : } \\
& \text { ו- تصد، تصميم و اراده به انجام كارى در زمان آينه نزيكيك (با برزامه ريزى قبلى ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

1- I have bought some paint. I am going to paint my bedroom tomorrow.
2- My father has saved some money. We are going to buy a new car soon.
3- A: Do you want to go out? B: No, I am going to watch the match onTV.
r- بِش بينى انجام كار يا عملى در زمان آينه بر اساس نشانه ها و شواهد موجود (عينى/ ملموس ) ( نه براساس نظر شخصى ) . 4- Look at those dark clouds. It's going to rain.
5-As (
ץ- دسمور به انجام كارى ويا مخالفت شبد طا انجام كارى ( زبان تخصصى ).

6- You are going to pick up all of those toys right now. This room is a mess. در هم وبرهم (شلوغ)
7- You are not going to make much noise in the class.



8- As we have decided, we are going to our new house next month.
a) move
b) moving
c) will move
d) to move
 انتاق بيتّه، اما انقاق نيفّاده است.

$$
\begin{array}{||l|}
\hline \text { was/were going to + شكل ساده فطل } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

9-We were going to buy a new TV, but then we changed our minds.
10-It was going to rain , but suddenly the sun appeared.
ا - اطلاع رسانى در مورد كك واقعيت : كار يا عملى كه كه حتما در زمان آبيده ا نتاق خواهد افتاد:

1- They will hold the meeting tomorrow.
2-The president will travel to Rome next week.
3- My daughter will be 12 years old next month.
ץ- براى اشاره به تصميم هاى آنى و لحظه ای:

4- A: "I'm cold." B: "I'll close the window."
ץ- درخواست به انجام كارى به شكل جملات سوالى :

5- Will you open the door, please?
ع- يشش بينى انجام كار يا عملى در زمان آيّنده (بر اساس نظرات و تجره شخصى گوينده) ( ونه بر اساس شواهد موجود)

6- Tom won't pass the exam.
7- I will be a doctor one day.
 انجام كارى در آيّنده.
hope , think, expect (iشظار داشنن ), suppose (فرض و تصوركدن) ), believe, be sure....
perhaps / possibly , probably ,certainnly ...
8- I think it will rain tomorrow.
9-I expect they'll be here soon.
10- The exam will probably take about 2 hours.
11- A:Are you going to the park on Friday? B: I'm not sure. I will phone you on Thursday.
be going iزكه اضافى ( زبان تخصصى) : با قيد هاى احتّمال و فعل هاى مذكور ، آك شواهد عينى و ملموس وجود داشته باشد از to to استّاده مى كيم.
12- I have eaten too much, so I feel very bad. I think I'm going to be sick.
13- The glass is too near the edge of table. I think it is going to fall.
ף- براى قول ، بيشهاد ، تهديد ، تمايل و عدم تمايل به انجامكارى در آينده : ( زبان تخصصى)

14- I will do it for you, I promise. (قو)
15- The bag looks too heavy. I'll help you with it. (يششهاد)
16-I will kill you. ( نهيد)
17- A: How old is Mina? B: I don't know. She won't tell me. (عدم تمالي)
v- بيان انجامكارى كه هـ شرايط. سِّخى دارد (! if/ when ) : ( زبان تخصصى)

18- I'll buy a garden when I grow up.
19- IF you stand in the rain much longer, you will get cold.
نكات كلى در مورد زمان آينده :(زبان تخصصى)
 رسمى در آنذه ميشه از ( shall) استّقاده كرد.
20-I shall buy you a car next year.
21- Shall we go out for dinner tonight?
. وجود داشته اشد ( fixed plan / arrangemaent )

22- I'm seeing Reza tonight. (I have already called him.)
23- He is leaving Tehran tomorrow. (He has already bought his ticket)
 حركت هوإبيا ها و قطار ها وكالس درس و تُويم ها ....
24- My plane leaves at three o'clock.
25- The summer terms starts on April $10^{\text {th }}$.
 26-Before you leave tomorrow, please make sure you have turned off the lights.
27- When I go home tonight, I'm just going to watch TV.

 most / ( their ( a lot of / a little /a few , some .

Tom, Mary , Tehran, France, Mars, April, Monday ...
اسم عام: (common nouns) : اسسى است كه بر همه ى افراد يا اشيا دلات مى كدّ و بين همه آنَا مشترُ است . boy , woman, car, school ...

 . واعداد .بكار مى رود (a lot of / a little / a few
نكهr: اسم هاى (عام) غير قابل شمارش، جـع بسنه نى شوند و شكل مفرد آنَّ با (a/an a ) بكار نییرود. money/ bread / water/ tea / sugar/ milk / meat
نكة : ا اسم هاى (عام) قابل شمارش، جـع بسته مى شوند و شكل مفرد آنها با (a/an ) بكار میرود. a computer-computers / an apple-apples

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { روش هاى جـع بسّن اسم هاى قابل شمارش : }
\end{aligned}
$$ / cup- cups / / tree - trees / garden - gardens /

 / bus -buses /, / quiz- quizzes /, / box- boxes /, / dish- dishes /, / watch - watches/, /fish - fishes (or fish) /




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الن ) اكي قبل حرف (y) حروف صدا دار (vowels) باشد ، ققط يِ اضافه مى شود. }
\end{aligned}
$$

/day- days /, /boy-boys / , / key- keys /
ب ) آكَ قبل حرف ( y ) حروف بى صدا (consonants) باشد ، به ies نتبيل مى شود.
/baby-babies / , / city- cities /, / family - families / / fly -flies (0.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الف ) اكَ قبل حرف ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

/radio- radios / video- videos/ /zoo-zoos/
/hero- heroes / potato- potatoes / tomato- tomatoes/
/kilo-kilos_/ /piano- pianos/ photo- photos/
ף- اسم هاى جـع بى تاعده درحد كاب وكككرر :
/ man- men /,/woman- women/,/child- children/ , / foot- feet/, / tooth- teeth /,



> "an /a" : (Indefinite Articles) حرف ترين نا مين a/an


 There is an apple in the basket.

استثناء : در كلمات زير، تلفظِ مهم است و نه شكل نوشتارى كلمات .
(كك خانه كك طبته) a one storey house, a university, an honest person, an hour an FM radio, (نمانده مجلس) an MP
" "the" (Definite Article) حرف تعرف معين
(. قبل از اسامى كه براى شنونه وگوبنده مشخص و معين باشد ( بويثه در جملات امرى ) :

Open the door, please.
ז. آك بخواههم براى دومين بار يا بيشتر از كلمه يا اسمى كه قبلاً صحبت كرده ايم استقاده كيم .

I have a car. The car is old.
ب.. قبل از بیيده هاى منحصر به فرد در طيعت و جهان :
the moon /the sun / the earth/ the sky / the world
ع. قبل از صeات عالى ( برترّن ) و اعداد ترتيى : the first, the second, the best, the biggest, the most beautiful ...
in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
T. قبل از نام خانوادگى كه به صورت جمع بِان شود و منظور خاواده باشد :
the Smiths / the Browns
the Republic of Ireland
the United States of America the Philippines
the Amazon River the Alps
 the Islamic Republic of Iran the United Kingdom

## the Netherlands

^ قبل از اسامى رودخانه ها ، رشته كوهها ، اقيانوسها ، درِاها و خلبِ ها : the Persian Gulf the Atlantic Ocean
9- قبل از اسامى مكانهاى عمومى هتّل ها ، رسّوران ها ،موزها و سينما هاو ....
the Grand Hotel, the Rex Cinema, the Mellat Park

- ا- قبل از برخى از صفات كه بهك گروه اشاره مى كـد
the rich, the poor , the young / the old ......
(1 - آگر بعد از اسم ، جمله ایى توصیفى ( ضمابِر موصولى ) بِادي :

The man who is reading a newspaper is my father.
The cat which is on the wall is black.

|  | : the موارد |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ali, Tom |  |
| Iran, Rasht | r. ق. فل از اس اسمى شهرها ، كشورها : |

ب. قبل از سال ، اسامى ماه ها و روزهاى هeته :
in 1998, in April, on Sunday
ء. قبل از اسم غير قابل شمارش كه هـ صورت اسم جنس / مواد بكار مى رود :

He likes milk very much.

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|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

انواع صفت از نظر مقاسه :
ابن صفت برای بِان معّاسه و تساوى، ماين دو چیيز، دو شخص يا دو موقعيت

as + ص + as
1- Reza is 10 years old. Ali is 10 years old. Reza is as old as Ali.
2 -This ruler is 50 centimeters long. That ruler is 50 centimeters long.
This ruler is as long as that ruler.

نكه اضافى ( (زبان تخصصى ): آك جمله منفى باشد، از الگوى زير هم ميشه استّاده كرد.
( استّاده از اين الكو اختّارى است)
not) so + صe + as
3 - A cow is not so big as an elephant. ( = A cow is not as big as an elephant.)
 as many + اسم جمc + as
4- This book has as many pages as that book.
as much + اسم غير قابل شمارش + as
5- This bottle has as much milk as that one.

## the same + اسم +as

6-My father is 65 years old. My mother is 65 years old.
My father is the same age as my mother. ( = my father is as old as my mother.)
نَكه اضافى r (زبان تخصصى ) : الگوى قِد برابِ هم، مثل صفت برابر مى باشد. ( قد يك فعل را توصف مى كـد. )
as + قيد +as
7- I drive my car as carefully as my father.
8- I can speak English as well as my friend.
(
شخص بر يك شخص ديخر اسمّاده مى شود.

1 صفت برتر $\square$
1- Ali is older than Reza.
2- She is taller than I am. (OR me) (informal)

2
more + ne + than

3- This house is more beautiful than that house.
4- Girls are more successful than boys in oral skills.
نكثه اضافى ( (زبان تخصصى) : در ساختّار بالا ، به جاى more در معناى عكس، از less استّاده مى شود.

5 -This story is less interesting than that one.
6 - This book is less expensive than that book.
 rather/ / a little /
7- My sister is much /far older than me.
8- Chinese is much /far more difficult than English.
9- He is a lot happier than his sister.
10-There are a far /a lot greater number of women working in television than 20 years ago.
11- This book is a bit easier than that one.
12 -This lesson is rather more difficult than that one.
13 -This house is a little more expensive than that house.


14-The older I get, the happier I am.
15 -The more dangerous it is, the more I like it.
16- The stronger, the better.
نڭكه اضافى ع (زبان تخصصى ) : الگوى قِد برتر هم، مثل صفت برتر مى بشد. ( قيد يك ففل را وتصف مى كند. )

17- My sister speaks English faster than my mother.
18- Kina talks more politely than her brother.
 اشخاص ديكر به كار مى رود.

1 -This tree is the tallest tree in our garden.
2-This dictionary is the largest of all others.
2 صفت برترين the most + صنت جند بخشى ....... ( (اسم or
3 -Tehran is the most expensive city in Iran.
4 -This is the most interesting movie that I have ever seen.

 5 -This story is the least interesting story in this book.
 6-David runs the fastest of all the runners on the team.
7- Of the three drivers, Reza drives the most carefully.
 / quite /
8- She is by far the oldest in our class.
9- He is quite the most stupid man that I have ever met.
$10-\mathrm{He}$ is nearly the youngest student in our school.
نكات كلى در مورد صنات از ظظر معّاسه :
 . busy least / heavy / happy / pretty / lazy / early / friendly / lovely / funny /wealthy ...
1 -This lesson is easier than that one.
ثروتمند

2-This lesson is the easiest one in our book.


(هر چندك كـ در مورد همه ى اين كلمات ، انتاق ظظر كال، بين كُامر ويسان وجود نارد. )
clever $=($ ( $ا$ )
common= ( رابج و متداول )
narrow= (
simple $=$ ( ( )
pleasant= (خرثانده ودلنِّر) (
shallow= (كم عمن)


polite= (بادب) (ب)

3 -This question is simpler than that question.
$=$ This question is more simple than that question.
4- My brother was much cleverer than I was at school.
$=$ My brother was much more clever than I was at school.

 .
5-This is Maryam. She is my elder sister. OR This is Maryam. She is my older sister.
6- Kathy is the eldest member of the family. OR Kathy is the oldest member of the family.
7- I think your grandmother is older than my grandmother. (جمله ى درست)
8- I think your grandmother is elder than my grandmother. (جمله ى انارست)




9-My handwriting is worse than his handwriting. (bad)
10-Ali is the best student in the class. (good)
11-Your library has more books than our library. ( many)
12-I have less money than you. (little)
13- The nearest house was much farther than she thought. (far)
14- The farthest end of the garden has a lot of grass. (far)

nice / neat (مرتب وتيز) / boring / beautiful / expensive / lovely/ funny /interesting ...
:(اننازه و سابيز) Size
small / little / large / big / short / tall / long /...


Young / new / old / modern / ...

> : (شكل) Shape
round /گرد ومیر/ wide square ...
white / red / black / yellow / blue / brown / gray / ...
|(مليت و مبدا ) Nationality /Origin

Iranian/ German / Turkish / Chinese / English / Brazilian / ...
:جنس و مواد ) Material


(هنف وكاربرد): ابن كلمات اسم هستنه كه اسم هاى .هد از خود را توصيف مى كند

Sports cars / a school bus / a shopping bag...


 درسى وكاكور مى باشد

Determiner + quality + size + (age) + (shape) + color + nationality + material +( purpose) + noun
اسم + ( اسمكابرد) + جنس + مليت + رنك + (شكل) + ( سن/ قدم) + اندازه + كيفت + شناسه
It is a nice big old round black Italian iron tennis racket.
آن يك راكت نيس آهنى ايّاليايى گرد مشكى قدسى بزركَ خوب است .
an interesting old French painting
a nice new green shirt
the beautiful Persian silk carpet

- براى ياد گيرى ترتبب صفات در كاب درسى كلمه ( شكارم جا ) را به يا ياد داشه با بشيد

 كاكور جواب مى دهد. .
 شثناسه ها ( مشخصه ها ر توصيف كنده ها ) عبارثند از : (a /an / the ) (
 r- صeات اشاره ( this/that/these/those )
 (some/ a few / no / any / a little / a lot of / much / many...) صe

1-It was a beautiful flower.


2- My friend has powerful arms and legs.


linking verbs ( ) بعد از افغال رططى -
to be (am, is, are , was ,were... )= بودن/ هستز.

smell= وو داشتّ / دادن get=شدن
become= شدن seem= نظ grow= شدن
taste=مزه داششّن/ دادن appear= . هِ نظر رسيدن sound= فه تظر رسيدن
stay / remain ( healthy /silent)= (سالم / ساكت) مانذن

3- He looks angry.
صi
4-The soup tastes nice.
صi
5-It's getting dark.
صنت
6- The whole story sounded very odd. (عجبب)
صغت

7- He tried hard to appear calm. ( آرام)
صe
نكه ى اضافى (زبان تخصصى) : : آر فعل هاى مذكور ، در معانى زير بشند، فطل اصلى به حساب مى آيند .



8- I tasted the soup.
9-A few small white clouds appeared in the sky.
$10-$ She smelled the flower.
11- I feel the wind.
12- He sounded his horn to warn the other drivers. horn = بوق ماشين. warn= اخطار دادن/ هشدار دادن
to be + واحد شمارش و انازه گیرى + +

13-My watch is five minutes slow. 14- This table is two meters long.
صفت واحد شمارش صفت واحد شمارش



15-The fish is alive. (جمله درست)
16-*It is an alive fish. (جمله ادرست)
17-It is a live fish. (جمهد درست) (
18- He looks ill. (جمله درست)
19-*He is an ill child. (جمله نادرست) He is a sick child. (جمله درست)
نكه : آكر صنت ( (ill) به معنى ( ... (bad/harmful/ باشد مى تواند قبل از اسم بیاد .

20- He quit his job because of ill health.
21-She suffered no ill effects from the experience.
22-It is a bird of ill omen. ( بد ين )
23-When I'm in the mountain, I am always well. (جمله درست)
24-*He is a well man. (جمله نادرست) /
25- He is a healthy / fit man. ( جمله درست)
 elder/ eldest= ( $م$ ( 1 ) little= (


26-My elder brother got married last year.
27 -*My brother is elder than your brother. (جمال نادرست)
28-She had a nice little house. (جمله درست)
29-*Her house was little. (جمله نادرست)

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( past continuous / progressive ): زماز كخشته استمرارى

## : was/ were + فرز ساخت گنشته استمرارى +ing

1-He was writing a letter between 9 and 10 last night.
2- They were watching TV all night.


3-He was not( $\left.n^{\prime} t\right)$ writing_a letter between 9 and 10 last night.
4-They were not (n't) watching TV all night.

5- Was he writing a letter between 9 and 10 last night?
6- Were they watching TV all night?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { موارد كاربرد زمان گڭشته استمرارى : } \\
& \text { ו- بِان عمل يا رودادى كه در زمان معينى (مشخصى ) درگنشته درحال انجام ( در جريان ) بوده است. در اين كاربرد } \\
& \text { زمان دقيق آغاز و پإيان آن عمل يا انقاق مشخص ششده است است }
\end{aligned}
$$

7- I was watching football at this time yesterday.
8 - They were studying English all day yesterday.




 . به شرح زير است.


9-When My father came in, I was reading a story book.
$(O R)$ I was reading a story book when my father came in.
While /As گخشته ساده , گخشته استمرارى
گششته استمرارى while/as كششت ساده
10- While he was watching TV, the phone rang. (OR) The phone rang while he was watching TV.
11- As they were walking in the street, they saw the accident.
(OR) They saw the accident as they were walking in the street.

13- I met her when / as / while we were working for the same company.

كه شان دهنده كك عمل كوناه و لحظه اى است ، بكار نىى رود.)

13- When I met her, we were working for the same company. (جمله درست)

* While I met her, we were working for the same company.(جمله نادرست)
* As I met her, we were working for the same company.( جhله نادرست)


| When / While /As كخشت استْرارى , كخشته استمرارى گלشته استْرارى when / while / as كشته استمرارى |
| :---: |

14- While /As / When my mother was cooking lunch, my father was reading a newspaper. (OR) My father was reading a newspaper, while /as / when my mother was cooking lunch.
ع- بِان توّصيغات در داسّان ها:

15- The sun was shining. People were sitting under the trees or walking around the park.
Suddenly a car drove into the park.

16- It was getting dark.
17- The children were growing up quickly.
18- My hair was going gray.

كاربرد قيد تكرار ( always ) بين فعل ككىى و فعل اصلى مياد.

19- He was always leaving his dirty clothes on the floor.
20. My sons were always fighting.

21-I was practicing the piano every day, three times a day. ( $\quad$ )
22-I practiced the piano every day, three times a day. (جمه درست )

- براى درك بيشتر ، دو جمله ى زير را با هم متاسـه كيد.

23- When the guests arrived, my mother was cooking dinner.
وقتى مهمان ها رسيدن، مادرم داشت شام درست مى كرد.
( شام درست كردن مادرم قِل از آمدن مهمان ها شروع شده بود و زمانى كه مهمانان رسيذن، شام تختن او ادامه داشت .)

24- When the guests arrived, my mother cooked dinner.

 (استقاده مى شود. wonder/ think)
25- I was wondering if I could borrow your car?
26- I was wondering if you would like to come to the concert?

نكهة: فطل هاى حالت ( State verbs ) كه معمولا حالت يا وضعيت را نشان مى دهند به شكل استمرارى ( حال استّرارى و گڭثشّه استمرارى ...) جكار نیى روند.
27-I needed a taxi at 2 o'clock yesterday. (جمله درست )
28-*I was needing_a taxi at $20^{\prime}$ clock yesterday. (جمال نادرست )
29- I know him very well. ( جمله درست )
30-*I am knowing him very well. ( جمله نادرست )
(State Verbs ) (افهال حالت /اسسّابي ( Action Verbs) ا- افعال كشى/ حركى
افعال كشر حركت (Action Verbs ) :افقالى هستند كه انجام عمل، حركت يا تغير حالت را بيان مى كند.
walk / study / say / write / go / visit / drink ...
نڭكه : افغال كششى را مى نوان هم به شكل ساده و هم استمرارى بـكار برد.

1- He walked to school yesterday.
2- While he was walking to school, he saw the accident.
 1- افنال مالكيت :
have= داشنز own = مالك ودن مارا بودن/ داشن = belong to = منق داشنن
r- افغال مربوط بهـ حس ها، احساس و نِازِ :

 hear= شنيدن
think= عتيده داشنّ /فنركردن believe= اعتّاد داشتن understand= نهين agree= موافق بودن be=وبود seem=به تظر رسين
weigh= وزن داشنّ depend on= وابسته بودن
ץ- افعال مروطط به بيان عقيده، ظظر و فكر :

$$
\text { remember= forget= بـ ياد آوردن } \quad \text { فراموش كردن }
$$

imagine= تصور داشنن
expect = اتظار داشنن realize=recognize= تشيص دادن
६- افقال مروط بهـ موجودت :
consist of=contain/ include = شالم شدر دبر داشنن

 7- برخى از افقال حالت دیگ:
mean= معنى داشنن mind=matter= اهميت داشنن




4-I see you now. ( C ( ) ( دبله درست)
5-*I am seeing you now. ( ( ) ( ) (

## Reflexive Pronouns: :

 استقاده مى شود. ضماير انغكسى عبارندن از :
myself خودم
خودت yourself
himself (منرك ) خردش (
herself ( $\quad$ (
itself (غر انسان ) خودر)
1- I saw myself in the mirror.
2-She burnt herself.
 r- بنور غير مسقِّم ( شخصى )

1- منول مسقّم ( شبى )
3. He made a cake for himself.
4. He made himself a cake.

در اين ساختار حرف اضافه to for for

. on (my, your ...) own را مى دهند.

5- I did my homework by myself. (= alone / on my own)
6 - Do your job by yourself. (= alone / on your own)

7- I myself repaired the bicycle. من خودم دوخرخه را تنير كردم (نه شخص ديخرى )
8- I repaired the bicycle myself.
در مثاهاى بالا" "myself "خودم" بر فاعل I تكاكيد دارد.

- ضماير نآكيدى براى تاكيد بر معنول جمال فقط بعد از مغول جمله بكار مى رود.

9- I like the house itself, but I don't like the neighbors.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { در مثال بالا itself بر مغون جمله the house تاكيد دارد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

10 - I want to see the President himself.

نكات اضافى در مورد ضماير انغKسى و تاكيدى :

نكه اضافى ( ( زبان تخصصى ) : معمو لا بِد از حروف اضافه (مكان ) از ضمابر مغولي استقاده مى كميمكه در فارسى معنى ضمابر انعكاسى را مى دهند.
11- She took her dog with her.
*She took her dog with herself. (جمال نادرست )
12- They put their child between them. ( جمله درست ) آنا بِه خود را بين خودشان قرار دادند )
*They put their child between themselves. (جمله نادرست )
13- I saw a beautiful car in front of me. (جمله ادرست )

* I saw a beautiful car in front of myself. ( جمله نادرست )

* He was pulling a small cart behind himself. (جمله نادرست )

نڭكه اضافى r ( زبان تخصصى ) : بعد از افعال دو كلمه ای ( عبارنهاى فعلى) و صفت هابي كه همراه حرف اضافه مى آيند ، ميشه ازضمار انغكاسى استُاده كرد.
15-She was pleased with herself. او از خودش راضى بود
16-You can be proud of yourself. شما مى توانيد به خودتان اقخخار كيد انضد
17-You should take care of yourself. شما بايد مواظب خودتان باشيد
 18-Everybody was early except myself (OR I /me )

19-There will be four of us at dinner: Robert, Alison, Jenny and myself (OR I /me)


*20- Reza washed himself in cold water.
( جمله نادرست ) او دست و روى خود ر ا با آب شست
*21- He always shaves (جاصلح كیكه ) himself before going out in the evening. ( جمه نادرست )
*22- Mina dressed herself and got ready for the party. (جمله نادرست ) مينا لباس هاى خود رايوشيد و براى مهمانى آماده شد

23-She dressed herself in spite of (عليرغم) her injuries.
24-He is old enough to wash himself now.


25- I would like to have a place of my own. من مى خواهم كه يك جايى براى خودم داشته باشم.

27- The children have both got their own rooms. . بجّه ها هر دو التاق هاى خودشان را دارن

28-We enjoyed ourselves. به ما خوش كنشت.
29- Help yourself. از خودتان پنر ايى كيد
30- Make yourself at home. راحت باشيد / خونه خودونة
31- Behave yourself at grandfather's house. مراقب رقنار خودنان در خونه پِر بزرك باش راش.



34-Mark and Sara killed themselves. مارك و سارا خودشان راكشتند
35- Mark and Sara killed each other. مارك و سارا همديخر راكشتند
36- Bill and Mary gave one another Christmas presents last year.
37-The birds fought each other over the bread.
*36-The birds fought with themselves over the bread. (جمله نادرست )

*38- Reza and Ali met each other in 1998. ( جمله نادرست )
*39-Susan and Peter married with each other in $2012 . \quad$ (جمله نادرست )


40- One often hurts oneself accidentally.
41- One has to ask oneself what the purpose of the exercise is.
42- Some things one must do oneself.
43- It is easy to feel sorry for oneself.

## In the Name of Allah



كار مى رود.
can / may/ should / must

> can موارد كاربرد فیل


## 1-I can speak French.

2-She can swim well.
r- Request ( درخواست انجامكار يا عملى
3- Can you help me lift this box?
4- Can you put the children to bed?
5- Can you answer the phone, please?
r- يشينهاد انجام كار يا عملى ( Offer )

6- Can I help you?
7- Can I get you a cup of coffee?
8- We can eat in a restaurant if you like.
ع- اجازه انجامكاريا عملى (Permission) :
9- You can stop work early today.
10-You can go if you want to.
11-You can park here. It is no parking zone [منطar جای پارك] [.
12-"Can we go home now, please?" "No, you can't."
13-A:"Can I use your car?" B:"Sure, you can use it."

- احتمال انجام كار يا عملى (Possibility) :

14- We can go to Paris this weekend. (possible in the situation)
15 -These roses can grow anywhere. (general possibility)
16 -The temperature can sometimes reach $35^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$ in July. (general possibility)
17-Who can that be at the door?
18-It can't be true. (negative certainty)
19-This can't be the right road.
7 - به معنى حال استّرارى (present progressive meaning) : بورْه فل هابى كه بصورت استّرارى بكار نیى روند
20-I can hear the sea.
21- Hey they are. I can see their car.
22- I can't understand why you are so upset.

23-You have just had lunch. You can't be hungry.
 رونی.
24- She can speak English well.
25-She is able to speak English well. ( بك كـى رسى تر است )
 باشه ونياز به تلاش بششرّرى داشنه باشد.
26-He has now recovered [لبجود ياقة]from his injury and is able to drive again.


1- It may rain tomorrow.
2- It may be late, so don't wait for me.
3 - That may not be true.
r- ابجازه انجام كار يا عملى (Permissin) بيشُرْ در سبك رسمى :
4- May I use your cellphone?
5-May I leave the classroom?
6- Thank you. You may go now.
7- You may smoke outside.
ץ- براى بان آرزو واميد (Wishes and Hopes) :
8-May God be with you.
9- May you win.
10- May New Year bring you all your heart desires.



13- Do you think the price of petrol will rise again this year? (جha) درست)
14- Is the price of petrol likely to rise again this year? (جطله درست)
15- Might the price of petrol rise again this year? (formal) (جّه ( درست)
نكه اضافى r (زبان تخصصى): "May" در سبك رسمى بصورت مودبانه براى يرسيدن سوال غير مستمر .كار مى رود.
16- May I ask why you took that decision[:تمبم:]

1- You look tired. You should go to bed.
2- I think the government should do more to help homeless people.

3- I should visit my parents more often.
4- A restaurant's kitchen should be clean at all times (but some aren't)
5- A teacher should be well-prepared for every class.
6- A student shouldn't waste his parents' money.
 وضعيت و فرد و...
7- We should reach the airport in about twenty minutes. (The traffic is not heavy. The streets are dry. I only live eight miles from the airport. I have made this trip many times.)
8- Ali should get an A in grammar. (He has received high grades on all his tests, attends all classes and completes all homework assignments [نكاليف] thoroughly [ ططر. い6].)
9- Bob should be sick tomorrow. (He ate four big pizzas and two bottles of soft drinks before going to bed.)


10-She had better get here soon or] ورگزن she will miss the opening ceremony[ مراسم [اقتاححهر/آغازين
11- It's five o'clock. I'd better go now before the traffic gets too bad.
12-I'd better not go out tonight. I'm really tired.
 برِنانِيا بكار مى رود.
13- They ought to have more parks in the city center.
14- We ought to eat lots of fruit and vegetables every day.
( Strong Personal Obligation/ Necessity): براى بيان الزام وضرورت شديد شخصى (St)
1- I must go to bed earlier.
2- I must buy some new clothes. My clothes look so old.
Deduction and Conclusion (high probability) : ب- برای بِان استنباط و تشتجه گیرى ( احتمال زياد)
3- He is so small. He must be no more than 4 years old.
4- You must be Anna's sister- you look like her.
5- Mary must have a problem. She keeps crying.
 ( استّاده مى شود.
6- Mary mustn't have a problem. She keeps laughing. (جطه نادرست)
7- Mary can't have a problem. She keeps laughing. (جبارهد درست)
r- در اطاعيه هاى عوومى و علايم هشبار دهنده كم شانگر قواين ، امر و نهى و و... مى باشد
Public signs and notices indicating laws, rules or prohibition:
8- You must wash your hands before returning to work.
9- You must leave the building if the fire alarm sounds.
10 -You must not leave any rubbish in the area.
 11- You must come and see us soon
$12-$ You must try some of this chocolate cake. It's delicious.
ه- براى بيان هِد و انقاد (criticisms) به شكل جمله سوالى (زبان تخصمى) :

13- Must I clean all the rooms?
14- Must you keep playing the terrible music?
15- Why must you always leave the door open?
 (استّاده مى شود. (have to)
16- I have to buy some new clothes. I'm starting a new job as a teacher.
We have to wear formal clothes.

18 -You have to pass your exam or (وكزَ) the university will not accept you.
 شود.
19-I have got to take this book back to the library or I'll get a fine [ برربه ششن] ].
 هاى منغى، داراى مينوم كمالـا متقاوتي هستند

20- You must not give my credit card details to anyone.
21-You must not tell this to anyone. It's a secret.
22-I must not eat chocolate. It's bad for me.
(do not have to / don't have to ): موقى بكار مى رود كه فرد مجبور نِست كارى را النجام دهد ( يعنى به (
اختّار مى توانه اين كار را نجام بِهد ويا انجّام نهد . .

23- You don't have to tell anyone. I will email everyone.
24- She doesn't have to get there on time. The boss is away.
25- You haven't got to wear a uniform to work.

نكّه اضافى ع (زبان تخصصى ) : براى الزام وضرورت به انجام كارى در گڭشته از (had to) استقاده مى شود.
26- The car broke down. We had to get a taxi.
27- When she got home, she had to cook dinner before everyone arrived.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { حروف اضافه زمان (preposition of Time) : } \\
& \text { |r بوارد } \\
& \text { ו- برخى از قسمت هاى روز : }
\end{aligned}
$$

in the morning/ in the afternoon / in the evening/
ץ- براى ماه ، فصل، سال، دهه ، و قرن
in January /in February/ in March,......
in (the) spring / in (the)summer/ in (the)fall=autumn/ in (the) winter
 century
ث夫 برخى از كاربردهاى ديخر (in) براى زمان ، در كاب هاى درسى و در حد كاكور:
in 2 hours/ in a few minutes / in a week / in the end / in the past/in the future

> موارد كابرد ( on ) براى زمان
on Saturday / on Sunday /
on Monday morning / on Tuesday evening / on Christmas Day/
on holiday/ on vacation / $\quad$ b in the school holidays
on April $18^{\text {th }}$ / on the first of June

at 2 o'clock / at night / at noon / at midnight [ín / ] غزروب آقتاب [ / at sunset /

1- There was heavy rain in the night. [ آن شب ]
2- There was a storm on Friday night. [شب جمعه]
3- We travelled by night. [شب هنکم/شبانن]
4- It was 11 o'clock at night when we heard a noise outside.

* برخى از كاربردهاى ديگر (at) براى زمان در كاب هاى درسى و در حد ككور:
at present [ هر حال حاضر / at at the moment / at that time / at the same time [
 once [ فوراً] /
at lunch / at dinner time / at the weekend (BrE) [ I / / on the weekend ( $\mathrm{Am} E$ )
in Rasht/ in Tehran / in London / ...
in Iran/ in the USA/ in France ...
" برخى ازكابردهاى ديخر (in)، براى مكان ، در كاب هاى درسى و در حدككور:
in a village / in a town / in a city / in a country / in the world / in mountains / in a forest/ in the yard / in the street / in the river / in the lake / in the sea / in ocean [اقانوس] /
in bed / in hospital / in prison [زنان] / in a book / in the picture / in the middle [ $ر$ / in a line [رر بك صن/ خط] /
/on the table/ on the desk / on page 5 / wo at the table / at the desk [ /on a chair/ on the wall / on the ground / /on the way[on ر/ ر/ / / on the left / / on the right] / on the floor[ / / / / / on the bus / on the train / on the plane / / on Imam Street / on TV / on the radio / / on the phone / on the farm / on the map /

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - اين حرف اضافه از معنى آن مشخص است و مشكلات حرف هاى اضافه بالا را نارد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

next to the hospital / next to the post office / next to police station / next to the drugstore / / next to the window /

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { موارد كابرد ( م }
\end{aligned}
$$

/ in front of the hospital / in front of the post office / in front of police station / / in front of the drugstore / in front of the window /
به نثاوت دو جمله دقت كيد.

1-The car is in front of the park. [اشين جلوى إبرك است]



at home / at work/ at university/ at the station / at the airport / at the seaside under the desk / under the table / under the bed / under the water/
over the table / over the door / over the body
behind a chair / behind the door/ behind the car
at / in the back of the book
between Rasht and Tehran / beween the two countries


1-She drives her car carefully.
2- The tourists spoke English perfectly.

| صفت) (adjective) | قيد) (adverb) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fast | fast |  |
| hard | hard = ${ }_{\text {] }}^{\text {] }}$ | *hardly [هـه زهمت/به نـرت] |
| good [خرب] |  |  |
| late [دير] | late [دير] | *lately [اخيرا /هه آزیى] |
| right [درست وصتح] | right [برستّ . |  |
| wrong [غالط و نادرست] | wrong [به غالط] | *wrongly |
| early | early |  |
| high [بلند و مرنغ] | high [در ارنّاع /دربالا [ | * highly [بسيار / [ |
| straight [ستقّم وصاف] |  |  |
| free [مجانى وآزاد] [0] | free [.طور مجانى.] | *freely [آزادانه] |
| loud [صدا) [صدا) | loud / aloud/ loudly <br> ! |  |

3- Ali is a fast driver. He drives fast.
4- Reza is a hard worker. He works hard. [رعد از فطل اصلى مى آيد / معنى و منوم مثت دارد]]
5- My father is very old. He hardly works.
[ قبل از فل اصلى بهد از فطل كككى مى آيد /منهوم منفى دارد hardly]
6- Mina is a good student. She studies well.
7- She was late. She came late to class.
8 - That is the right answer. We guessed the answer right.
9- The letter was delivered تحويل داده شد] to the wrong address.
$10-\mathrm{He}$ spelt my name wrong.

11- His name was wrongly spelt. [قبل از اسم منول فعل (در جمات مجهول) مى آيد wrongly]
12-They were early for the class. They arrived early.
13-It was a high fence [رصصا]. He kicked the ball high into the air.
14 -She is a highly educated woman.
15 -Her hair is straight.
16-He was so tired he couldn't walk straight. Let's go straight to the airport.
17-Admission is free for children under 7. I'm free for lunch.
18-Children under 4 can travel free.
19-In that country, you can speak and write freely.
20- The music was so loud that I couldn't hear anything.
21- Do you have play the music so loud? Can you speak a little louder?
22- She always speaks loudly in the class.
23- Would you read the poem aloud? [ read / say / laugh / cry / think]
24- You have to speak quite aloud for the people at the back. (جمله نادرست)
[Do not use "aloud" to mean in a loud voice. Use loudly]
25- You have to speak quite loudly for the people at the back. (جمله درست)
برخى از قيد هاى ديخركه به -ly ختّ مى شوند عبارتد از:

 /

1-I completely agree with you.
2- Are you absolutely sure?
3- My uncle drives terribly quickly.
r- قيد هاى تاكيدى ( focusing adverbs): اين قيد ها به . خخشى از جمله اشاره مى كند و آن را مورد تاكيد قرار مى دهند.
 / simply [صرناً / رنظط] / really / ...
4- Her illness was caused mainly by stress.
5- Some students lose marks simply because they don't read the question properly.
ץ- قيد هاى قطيت و يٌّن ( adverbs of certainty): اين قيد ها شان مى دهند تا جهه مقدار از انجام كار يا عملى اطمينان داريم. در اكثر موارد بعد از فعل كككى و قبل از فعل اصلى مى آيد .

6- We will certainly win the game.
7- It will probably take about a week.

ع- قيد هاى جمله (sentence adverbs) : اين قيد هاكل جمله را تصيف مى كند و معمولاً در اول جمله مى آيند
 / honestly [قحتّا] / naturally [
8- Luckily, no one was killed in the car accident.
9 - Clearly, the situation is very serious.
10- Hopefully, I'll be back home by 10 o' clock.


 / hourly [ساعت به ساعت] / daily / weekly / monthly / yearly / ...
11-I generally get in to work by 8:00. (قدنكار) /
12- Older patients frequently forget to take their medicine.
13- I prefer trousers [شلوار] but I do wear skirts [נامن] occasionally.
14- Occasionally, things don' $\dagger$ go as planned.
15- We occasionally see deer[ آمو 1 ] in the field.
16-The database [.ركز اده ها] is updated hourly.
نخكه هاى اضافى در مورد قيدها:

الف ) كلماتى كه -ly دارند و به اسم افزوده مى شوند و صفت محسوب مى شوند عبارند از:

/ heaven- heavenly [سرد و خنك] / آسمانى /هشتى] / / bhill- chilly brother -brotherly / sistersisterly /
/ curl - curly [مجع / فرفرى]/ earth- earthly [خكى / زمينى] / man- manly / woman- womanly /
ب ) كلماتى كه ly- دارند و بهَ اسمـ |فزوده مى شوند كه هم صفت و هم قِدِ محسوب مى شوند عبارتند از:
/day - daily/ week -weekly/ month - monthly/ year -yearly / night- nightly // bodybodily/
/ like- likely [محتّل / احتمالا]/
ج ) كلماتى كه ly- دارند و به صeت افزوده مى شوند و دوباره صفت محسوب مى شوند عبارند از:
/live- lively [سرزنه وشاداب] / lone- lonely / dead - deadly [كثنده ومركار] / elder- elderly /
د ) صغت هايى كه منل قيد ها ، در خود كمه -ly- دارند ، اما صفت محسوب مى شوند.
ugly [رنت]]- holy [مغّد]] - silly [احمق اححاقانه]

نكات اضافى در مورد املاى قيد ها : موقع افزودن(ly) .(ly آخر صنت، در برخى ازكمات، يك سرى تنيرات الملابى صورت مى
1- il


 ] علىى
[استشاء] public- publicly
\&- اككر كلمانى كه به حرف (
 /

/careful- carefully/ hopeful- hopefully / /beautiful- beautifully /


/cruel- cruelly / /final - finally //formal- formally [ططر رسمى] /

