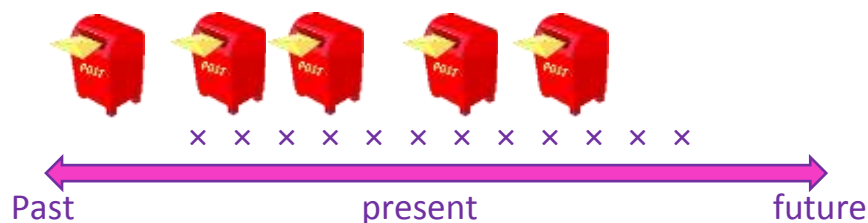


جزوه پایه دهم و مروری بر سال نهم

سوالات و تست‌های کنکوری این جزوه برگرفته از کتاب‌های میکرو، ماجراهای من و درس‌ام، مجموعه‌های سیر تا پیاز و کتاب دکتر شهاب اناری است.

مروری بر گرامر سال نهم

زمان حال ساده (simple present)

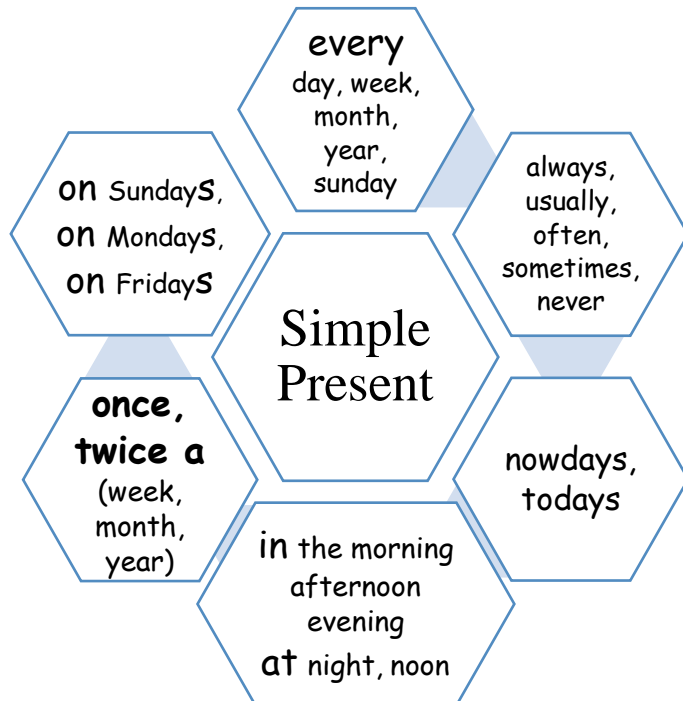


She mails a letter to her mom twice a month.

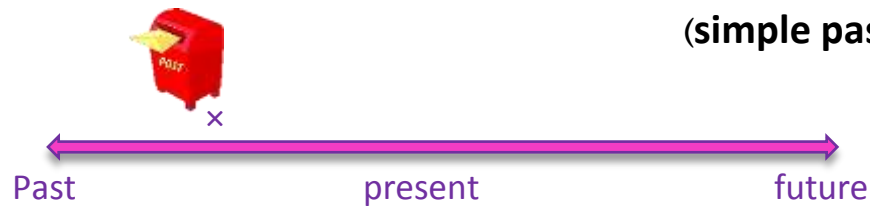
زمان حال ساده عموماً برای

۱. فعالیت‌های که به صورت روزانه، ماهانه، سالانه انجام می‌شوند. مانند بیدار شدن، صبحانه خوردن، جشن گرفتن، لباس نو خریدن
۲. زمانی که در مورد واقعیت‌ها صحبت می‌کنیم استفاده می‌شود. مانند جوشیدن آب، باران باریدن در زمستان و ...
۳. برای عادت‌ها یا برنامه‌های روتین مانند به پارک، کلاس، باشگاه رفتن
۴. برای شرایط دائم مانند زندگی کردن

قیدهای زمان حال ساده



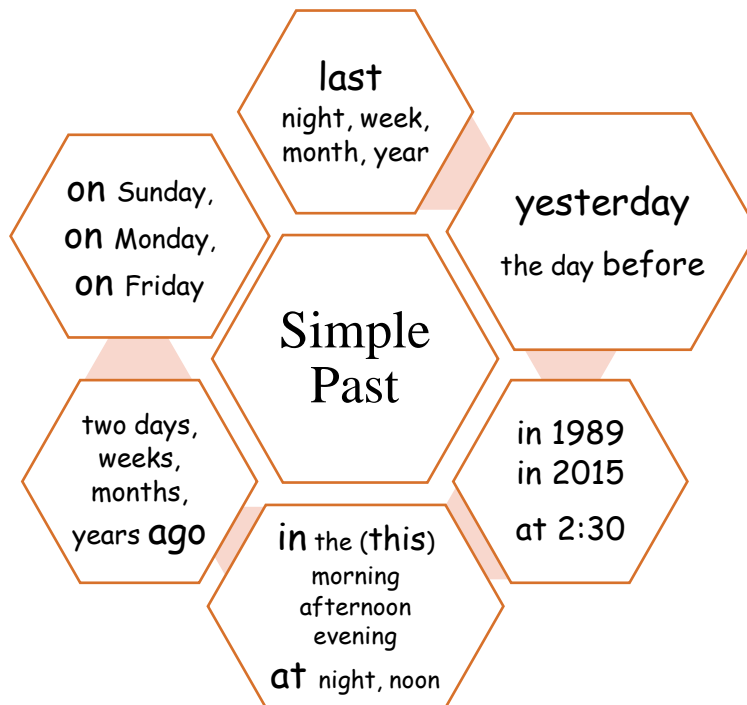
زمان گذشته ساده (simple past)



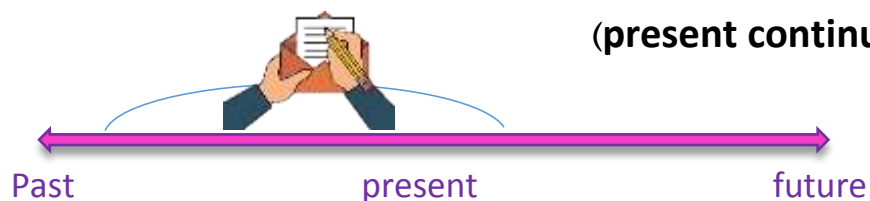
She mailed a letter to her mom yesterday.

زمان گذشته ساده عموماً برای بیان عملی که در گذشته در زمان مشخصی انجام شده باشد.

قیدهای زمان گذشته ساده

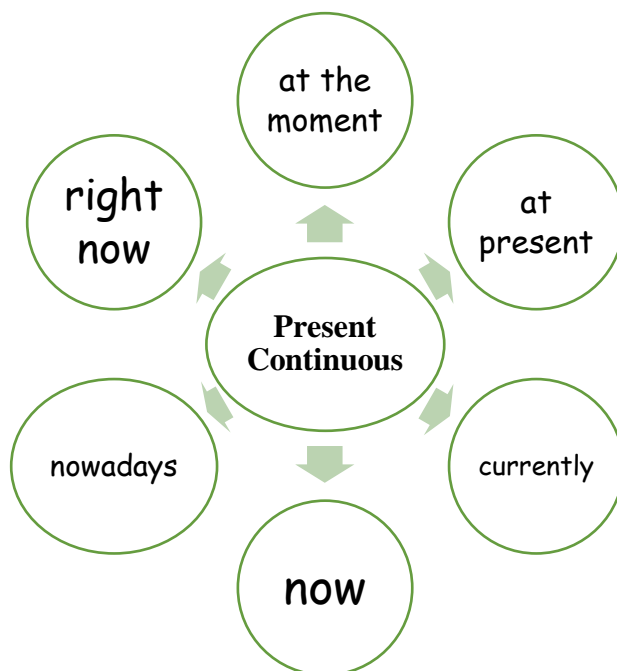


حال استمراری (present continuous)



He is writing a letter right now.

زمان گذشته ساده عموماً برای بیان عملی که در گذشته انجام آن شروع شده و تا آینده انجام دادن آن ادامه دارد.



NOUNS

animal



Polar bear



plain

دشت



hunter

شکارچی



panda



tiger



whale



forest



lake

دریاچه



people

مردم



hope امید

Hopeful

امیدوار



duck



Wolf



Elephant



mountain



Humn = a person

انسان



desert

صحرا

drought

قحطی



camel



NOUNS

garden

باغ



earth

زمین



nature

طبیعت



goat



musuem

موزه



flower



tree



home

خانه، زیستگاه



movie = film



Trash = rubbish = garbage

زباله



life

زندگی



live

زنده



Future = the time after now

آینده



yard

حیاط



Road جاده



Plan

برنامه



danger = risk

خطر



information

اطلاعات



NOUNS

Tower

برج



zookeeper



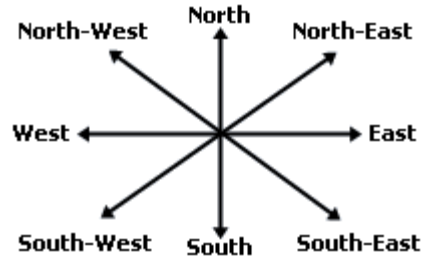
Summer

تابستان



Wildlife

حیات وحش



Cheetah



Children

بچه ها



Fire

Put out fire

Set fire

catch fire



Species

گونه



Teeth

دندان ها



bus



school



farmer



Feet



hen



Place

جا، مکان



number

عدد



example

مثال



VERBS

increase = grow, develop, enlarge, raise # decrease, reduce

افزایش دادن



protect = keep safe, look after, save

save nature



take care = look after, support, protect

مراقبت کردن، محافظت کردن



hope

امیدوار بودن



live

زندگی کردن

take pictures



make movies

فیلم ساختن



Hunt = to go after animals to kill them

شکار کردن

Go hunting



die out # **live**

منقرض شدن



buy خریدن



Destroy # **build, protect**

از بین بردن



Pay attention

توجه کنید



Heard

گذشته

hear

شنیدن



plant

کاشتن



set fire

آتش روشن کردن



Cut down

بریدن



put out fire

آتش خاموش کردن



visit

ملاقات کردن

Visit sb/sth



VERBS

travel

سفر کردن
travel to



learn

یاد گرفتن



make

ساختن



Hurt = injure

آسیب رساندن



Talk = speak



ADJECTIVE

Beautiful = nice



endangered در معرض خطر
danger خطر



injured آسیب دیده



Alive = living

زنده

Natural **A natural home**

طبیعی



wild وحشی # **domestic** اهلی



hard-working

سخت کوش



high # **low**



old کهنه # **young** جوان



harmful = damaging,
hurtful مضر



clear = easy to see
through
شفاف، زلال



dry



MORE

instead = in the place of
somebody or some thing
به جای

a few: not many, a small
number of things or
people, some تعدادی

around
اطراف



among میان، در میان
بین

for example = such as =
like برای مثال

Around = about
حدود

only = just فقط

recently اخیرا

Vocabulary Test

1. The children were saved but the fire their house.

- 1) caught 2) suffered 3) destroyed 4) injured

2. a planned series of action for achieving something is called.....

- 1) pattern 2) confidence 3) strategy 4) practice

3. as is often the case with young men. He does not much attention to his health.

- 1) make 2) pay 3) do 4) get

4. every time a species, we lose forever a part of our natural world.

- 1) puts out 2) grows up 3) dies out 4) takes off

5. it is important to Good care of your teeth so you'll be able to eat well when you get older.

- 1) grow 2) make 3) give 4) take

6) will never do anything to the lives of their children.

- 1) increase 2) save 3) endanger 4) hope

7) it's For parents to feel sad when their children leave home.

- 1) hopeful 2) natural 3) boring 4) especial

8) he drove so fast that I really felt my life was in

- 1) attention 2) future 3) forest 4) danger

9) my daughter is in the hospital because she was in a car accident.

- 1) protected 2) increased 3) hunted 4) injured

10. people need more places for living when their number

- 1) increases 2) injuries 3) hunts 4) hurts

11. the number of cheetahs is in danger of

- 1) putting out 2) cutting down 3) dying out 4) turning off

12. if you pay more to your teacher in class, you will learn a lot.

- 1) attention 2) hope 3) danger 4) future

13. we that more people will decide to join the online course.

- 1) save 2) land 3) hope 4) lose

15. I spent yesterday reading a great novel of going out.

- 1) recently 2) anymore 3) instead 4) else

16. I think it's very dangerous to swim in this deep

- 1) snow 2) jungle 3) lake 4) museum

17) I don't know what happened to him; he becomes very depressed.

- 1) hopefully 2) recently 3) specially 4) orally

18) they to the nearest town on Saturdays for shopping or on Sundays for church.

- 1) n=hunt 2) visit 3) save 4) travel

19) a person who works in a zoo, takes care of the animals is a

- 1) zookeeper 2) hunter 3) florist 4) waiter

20) the teacher watched the kids playing a game in the

- 1) plant 2) future 3) yard 4) air

21) it is unbelievable that we human beings do not seem to attach as much importance as we should to the effect our activities have on the ozone layer. زبان

- 1) natural 2) invisible 3) unique 4) harmful

Grammar: Future



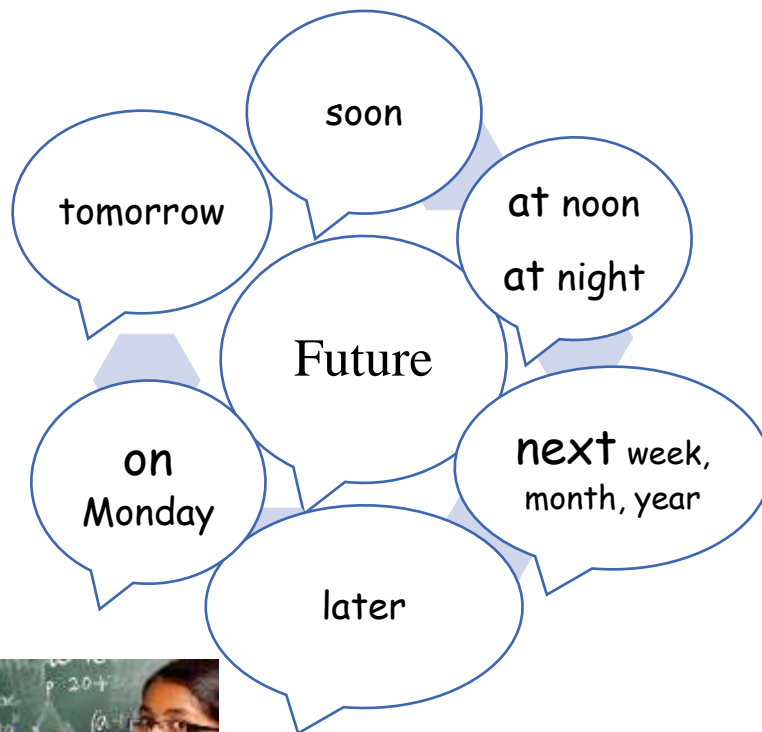
آینده (future)



I **will** travel to mashhad next month.

زمان آینده عموماً

۱. برای بیان عملی که در آینده اتفاق می افتد.



۱



۲

برای آینده از **will** و **be going to** استفاده می شود.

لطفاً به موارد زیر توجه کنید.

وقتی معلمی بعد از اتمام نوشتن دانش آموزان از دانش آموزان بپرسد **Who erases the board?** چه کسی تخته را پاک می کند.

دانش آموزان در همان لحظه می گویند **I will erase the board** چون همان لحظه تصمیم گرفتند. اما اگر دانش آموزی تخته

پاکن به دست کنار تخته ایستاده و معلم بپرسد **what are you going to do?** می خواهی چه کار کنی. دانش آموز می گوید

I am going to erase the board. چون تصمیم خود را از قبل گرفته است.



کاربرد:

۱. بعد از:

After: really!, I think, I hope, I doubt, I'm sure, I'm afraid etc.

۲. برای عملی که حالا تصمیم به انجام آن گرفتیم.

I decide now: I'll answer the phone

۳. پیشگویی در آینده:

Prediction in the future: In 2054, we will live on other planets.

۴. برای قول دادن

A promise. I won't tell anyone, I promise.

۵. پیشنهاد کمک

Offer to help: I'll carry your bag for you.

۶. تهدید

Threat: if you don't stop, I will tell your mother.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I will play.	I won't watch TV.	Will I swim?
You will play.	You won't watch TV.	Will you swim?
He will play.	He won't watch TV.	Will he swim?
She will play.	She won't watch TV.	Will she swim?
It will play.	It won't watch TV.	Will it swim?
We will play.	We won't watch TV.	Will we swim?
You will play.	You won't watch TV.	Will you swim?
They will play.	They won't watch TV.	Will they swim?

Think

۱. فرمول جمله آینده را بنویسید.

۲. منفی این جمله چگونه ساخته می شود؟

۳. جمله سؤالی چگونه؟





کاربرد

۱. بعد از

After: I know,

۲. برنامه‌ریزی: برای عملی که از قبل برای آن برنامه‌ریزی شده

Plans: I'm going to visit Spain this summer.

۳. اثبات چیزی که می‌خواهد اتفاق بیفتد.

Proof something is going to happen: Look out! You are going to drop the glass.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I am going to play.	I am not going to watch TV.	Am I going to swim?
You are going to play.	You aren't going to watch TV.	Are you going to swim?
He is going to play.	He isn't going to watch TV.	Is he going to swim?
She is going to play.	She isn't going to watch TV.	Is she going to swim?
It is going to play.	It isn't going to watch TV.	Is it going to swim?
We are going to play.	We aren't going to watch TV.	Are we going to swim?
You are going to play.	You aren't going to watch TV.	Are you going to swim?
They are going to play.	They aren't going to watch TV.	Are they going to swim?

سؤالی کردن wh-question برای جملات آینده

کافی است ابتدا جمله به yes/ no question تبدیل شود و سپس قسمتی که در مورد آن قرار است سؤال پرسیده شود از جمله حذف و wh-question words مناسب ابتدا جمله قرار گیرد. تصویر زیر wh-question words نشان داده شده‌اند.



برای مثال جمله‌ی زیر را در نظر بگیرید.

The tourists will visit Shiraz **next summer**.

در این مثال، می‌خواهیم در مورد زمان جمله سؤال پرسیم. ابتدا جمله را به yes/no question تبدیل می‌کنیم، یعنی جای فعل کمکی (will) را با فاعل عوض می‌شود.

Will the tourists visit Shiraz ~~next summer~~ **When**?

قسمتی که بیانگر زمان است را از جمله حذف و wh-question word مورد نظر را ابتدای جمله قرار می‌دهیم.

When will the tourists visit Shiraz?



Planning a



(two neighbors talking)

Martha: ...What a horrible weather today. I'd love to go out, but I think it _____
(1) continue raining.

Jane: Oh, I don't know. Maybe the sun _____ (2) come out later this afternoon.

Martha: I hope you're right. Listen, I _____ (3) have a party this Saturday. Would you like to come?

Jane: Oh, I'd love to come. Thank you for inviting me. Who _____ (4) come to the party?

Martha: Well, some people haven't told me yet. But, Peter and Mark _____ (5) help out with the cooking!

Jane: Hey, I _____ (6) help, too!



Martha: Would you? That would be great!

Jane: I _____ (7) make lasagna!

Martha: That sounds delicious! I know my Italian cousins _____
(8A) be there. I'm sure they _____ (8B) love it.

Jane: Italians? Maybe I _____ (9) bake a cake...

Martha: No, no. They're not like that. They _____ (10) love it.

Jane: Well, if you say so... _____ there _____ (11) be a theme for the party?

Martha: No, I don't think so. Just a chance to get together and have fun.

Jane: I'm sure it _____ (12) be lots of fun.

Martha: But I _____ (13) hire a clown!

Jane: A clown! You're kidding me.

Martha: No, no. As I child, I always wanted a clown. Now, I _____ (14) have my clown at my own party.

Jane: I'm sure everyone _____ (15) have a good laugh.

Martha: That's the plan!



will or going to

Circle the correct answer

1. Oh look! It is **going to**/ **will** snow soon.
2. Next summer I **am going to**/ **will** backpack around Europe.
3. Ring! Ring! I **am going to**/ **I'll** answer it.
4. I think our team is **going to**/ **will** win the match.
5. In 2055 robots **are going to**/ **will be** our teachers.
6. Tonight we **are going to have**/ **will have** a birthday party for my brother.
7. Sponge Bob is **going to**/ **will work** at the Crabby Patty tonight.
8. My friends **are going to**/ **will go** to the movies tonight.
9. I doubt that he is **going to**/ **will pass** the English test.
10. He is **going to**/ **will study** for the test tomorrow.
11. Be careful! You **are going to**/ **will drop** the dishes.
12. During summer vacation we **are going to**/ **will go** swimming every day.
13. I'm sure that you **are going to**/ **will find** your lost ring.
14. I **am going to**/ **will help** you carry your books.
15. Look out! That dog is **going to**/ **will bite** you if you get near him.

Fill in **will** or the correct form of **be going to**

1. Next Saturday we _____ (attend) an NBA game.
2. I think the game _____ (be) at the Olympic arena.
3. My father _____ (buy) tickets tonight.
4. _____ the Miami Heat _____ (win) the championship?
5. The weather _____ (be) dreadful tomorrow. But I doubt that it _____ (snow) in June.
6. We use the word(s) _____ when we want to talk about predictions.
7. In 300 years people _____ (travel) with flying cars instead of airplanes.
8. We use the word(s) _____ when we offer to help someone.
9. I _____ (lift) that heavy box for you. =pick up
10. I think that schools _____ (not/use) _____ books- they _____ (give) every child a tablet computer.
11. When we speak about plans we use _____.
12. Later I _____ (read) a science fiction book on my e-reader.

Yes or no

1. **will** is used for plans _____
2. **will** is used for predictions _____
3. **am going to** is used for plans _____
4. **will** is used for offers of help _____
6. **will** is used for something likely to happen _____
7. **am going to** is used after I think _____
8. **will** is used for decisions I make now _____

Grammar Test

1. A: "I'm about to fall asleep. I need to stay awake!"

B: "I you a cup of coffee. That will help you."

- 1) am going to make 2) am making 3) make d) will make

2. Many scientists believe that one million of the species that are alive today In twenty years.

- 1) become extinction 2) to become extinct 3) becoming extinction
d) will become extinct

3. A: "I forget wallet at home."

B: "Don't worry, I You some money if you like."

- 1) me/ am going to lend 2) my/ will lend
3) my/ lending 4) my/ am going to lend

4. A: Would you prefer coffee or tea?"

B: I some coffee, please."

- 1) marks/will study 2) marks/ study
3) mark/ studied 4) mark/ will study

5. Where are the?"

B: I'm not sure, but I think they outside."

- 1) child/ will play 2) children/ are playing
3) child/ play 4) children/ will play

6. A: I heard you're taking a Spanish class in the evening."

B: "Yeah, I to Spain next spring and I thought knowing a little Spanish would make trip easier."

- 1) am going to travel/ the 2) will go / a 3) am traveling/ a 4) go / the

7. Wedinner at a nice restaurant on Saturday, but we haven't booked a table yet.

- 1) be going to have 2) will have 3) had 4) are going to have

8. A: Goodbye.

B: Wait! I you to the station.

- 1) was driving 2) will drive 3) am going to drive 4) have driven

9. Listen! There's someone at the door. I the door for them.

- 1) will open 2) opened 3) was opening 4) am going to open

10. Did that young man lunch with you at work?

- 1) ate 2) will eat 3) eat 4) eats

11. Do you have any plan for the weekends? B: yes, we our friends

- 1) will visit 2) are going to visit 3) visited 4) have visited

12. Look at those black clouds! It a sunny day.

- 1) will be 2) going to be 3) is going to be 4) isn't going to be

13. Look at those clouds! It raining any minute now.

- 1) is going to start 2) will start 3) is starting 4) starts

14. A: When will Mehdi arrive tomorrow?

 B: he is going to in the afternoon.

- 1) arrive 2) arrives 3) arriving 4) to arrive

15. The child always cries when her mother out of the house.

- 1) went 2) had gone 3) goes 4) will go

16. Please make sure the doors are locked before you out.

- 1) are going 2) go 3) will go 4) went

17. Look! That boy to break the window.

- 1) tries 2) is trying 3) tried 4) was trying

Writing

Noun

A noun names something.
A noun is a person, an animal, a place, a thing or an idea.

اسم

اسم چیزی را نام می‌برد.
اسم شخصی، حیوانی، مکانی، چیزی، یا ایده‌ای است.



NOUNS

A noun is a person, an animal, a place, a thing, or an idea.

A person



An animal



A place



A thing



An idea



اسم (noun)

اسم‌ها در کل به دو دسته عام و خاص تقسیم می‌شوند.

اسامی عام (common nouns): اسامی هستند که به یک چیز خاص دلالت نمی‌کنند و به تمامی اشیا و یا افراد همجنس در یک گروه اشاره می‌کند. این اسامی به صورت مفرد و جمع استفاده می‌شوند و قبل از آنها حروف تعریف (a, an, the)، صفت اشاره نزدیک (this)، صفت اشاره دور (that) و صفات ملکی (my, your, our, his, her, its, our, their) استفاده می‌شود.

Cellphone, mountain, tower, scientist, city, girl, chair, bird, doctor, computer,

اسامی خاص (proper nouns): اسامی هستند که به یک چیز خاص دلالت می‌کنند مانند اسامی اشخاص، کوه‌ها، و یا هر چیز دیگر. این اسامی به صورت مفرد و جمع استفاده نمی‌شوند و قبل از آنها حروف تعریف، اعداد و صفات مالکیت استفاده نمی‌شود. این اسامی هر جای جمله بیایند باید با حرف بزرگ نوشته شوند.

Apple, Damavand, Eiffel Tower, Avicenna, Khorramshahr, Sara

Nouns	Numbers اعداد	Articles حرف تعریف (a, an, the)	Capital letter حروف بزرگ	Possessive adjectives صفت ملکی
Common nouns	✓	✓	✓ در صورتی که ابتدای جمله بیاید	✓
Proper nouns	x	x	✓ در هر جای جمله که بیاید با حرف بزرگ نوشته می‌شود.	x

اسامی از نظر تعداد به دو دسته جمع و مفرد تقسیم می‌شوند.

اسامی مفرد (singular nouns): اسامی هستند که قبل از آنها از عدد (one) حروف تعریف (a, an, the)، صفت اشاره نزدیک (this)، صفت اشاره دور (that) و صفات ملکی (my, your, our, his, her, its, our, their) استفاده می‌شود.

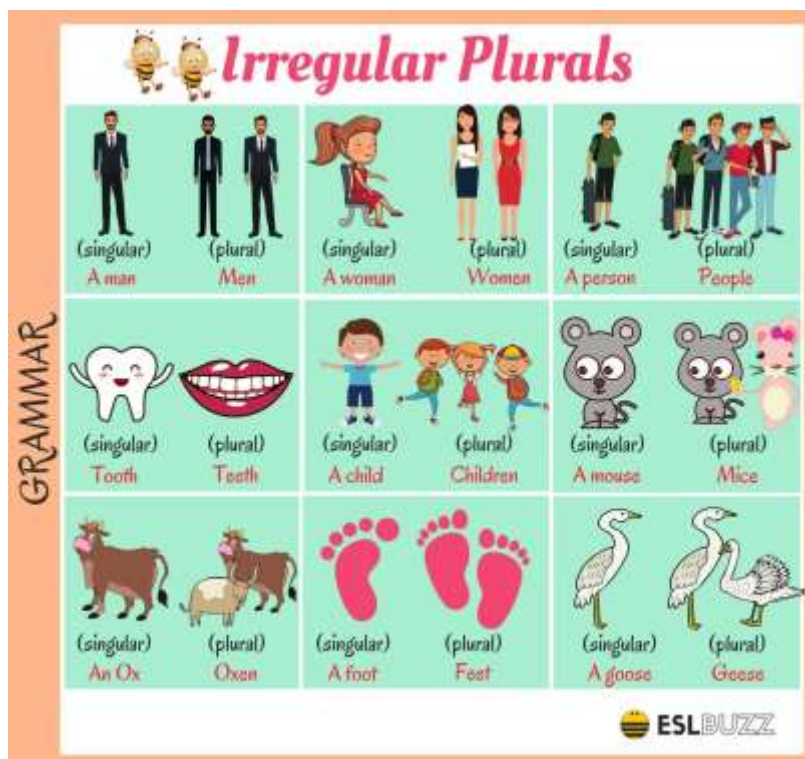
اسامی جمع (plural nouns): برخی از اسامی مفرد به جمع تبدیل می‌شوند. قبل از اسامی جمع می‌توان از اعداد (two, three, ...) و حرف تعریف (the)، صفت اشاره نزدیک (these)، صفت اشاره دور (those) و صفات ملکی (my, your, our, his, her, its, our, their) استفاده کرد. برخی از این اسم‌های جمع، باقاعده هستند و برخی بی‌قاعده هستند.

اسامی باقاعده: اسامی هستند که برای جمع بستن، قانون خاصی دارند به انتهای آنها s یا es اضافه می‌کنیم.

Rules قانون	Example مثال	مثال		Exceptions استثناها
		Singular مفرد	Plural مفرد	
General rule قانون کلی	بیشتر اسامی با اضافه کردن -s به اسم مفرد، به جمع تبدیل می‌شوند.	car bag table	cars bags tables	
اسامی که به 's', 'x', 'z', 'ch', 's', 'sh' ختم شوند.	برای این اسامی -es اضافه می‌کنیم.	bus bench box	buses benches boxes	gas - gasses
اسامی که به f یا fe ختم شوند.	برای این اسامی f یا fe انتهای این اسامی به ves تبدیل شود.	calf shelf wolf	calves shelves wolves	roof - roofs chef - chefs belief - beliefs
اسامی که به o ختم شوند.	به اسامی که به o ختم شوند و قبل از آنها یکی از حروف صدادار (a, e, i, o, u) باشد با اضافه کردن -s به جمع تبدیل می‌شوند.	radio stereo video	radios stereos videos	
	به اسامی که به o ختم شوند و قبل از آنها یکی از حروف بی‌صدادار (b, c, d, f, g, h) باشد با اضافه کردن -es به جمع تبدیل می‌شوند.	potato hero domino	potatoes heroes dominoes	piano - pianos photo - photos
اسامی که به y ختم شوند.	وقتی قبل از y یکی از حروف بی‌صدا باشه y به ا تبدیل و سپس -es اضافه می‌شود.	city candy lady	cities candies ladies	
	وقتی قبل از y یکی از حروف صدادار باشه -es اضافه می‌شود.	day toy donkey	days toys donkeys	

اسامی بی‌قاعده: اسامی هستند که شکل آنها برای جمع بستن تغییر می‌کند و قاعده خاصی ندارند تصویر زیر چند نمونه

از این اسامی را نشان می‌دهد.



جدول زیر کلمات و ضمایی که می توانند قبل از اسامی مفرد، جمع، عام و خاص به کار می روند را نشان می دهد

Nouns	Numbers (2, 3, ...)	Articles (a, an)	Articles (the)	Possessive adjectives صفات ملکی یا 's مالکیت	This, that	These, those	many, A lot of, Lots of Some, a few, few
Singular مفرد			✓	✓	✓		✓
Plural جمع	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Common n	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Proper n	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

1. People used to use candles for light but now they use electricity.

1) ---/---/---

2) ---/ the/ the

3) the/ the/ ---

4) the/---/ the

2. We are going on trip with Browns before Christmas.

1) a/ the/ ---

2) ---/ ---/ the

3) a/ ---/ the

4) the/ -

---/ ---

NOUNS

galaxy



wonder

شگفتی

creation

خلقت



heart



blood



body



ants



planet



sun



ring



moon



observatory

رصدخانه



telescope



microscope



orbit چرخش



color



size



Mars



NOUNS

Saturn



Uranus



Mercury



Venus



sky

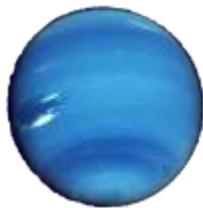
آسمان



Jupiter

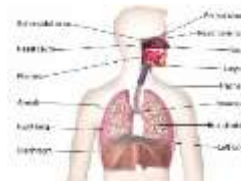


Neptune



organ = part

عضو، اندام



type = kind

نوع



water



liquid

مایع



drop



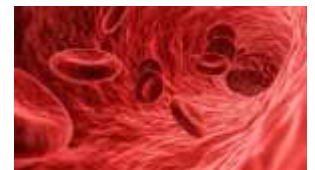
paint



shirt



cell



breakfast



energy



soldier



village



microbes



exercise



NOUNS

country

کشور



fact = things that are **true** or that really happened

واقعیت
حقیقت



job = work

شغل، کار

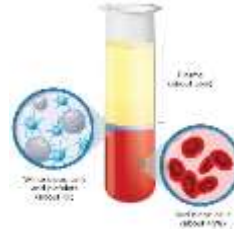


part

قسمت، بخش



plasma



carbon dioxide



gift



Allah = God



way

راه، روش



river

رودخانه



world

جهان



nation, nationality

ملت، ملیت



Asia

آسیا



Europe



metal

فلز



silver

نقره



abroad

go abroad, travel abroad

خارج از کشور



trip

سفر



week

هفته



age

سن



quality

کیفیت



NOUNS

material

جنس



brain

مغز



seafood

غذای دریایی



city



Plane



train



light = lamp



area

ناحیه، منطقه



fruit

میوه



neighbor

همسایه



definition

معنا، تعریف



VERBS

orbit = go around



look at = see



like = love



know



doing daily exercise



pumps



defend = protect
defend sb against sth

دفاع کردن
حمایت کردن



carry = move, take

حمل کردن



collect = to go and get sth,
gather



think

فکر کردن



work

کار کردن



do **do millions of jobs**

انجام دادن، میلیون ها کار انجام دادن



keep

keep healthy



thank



eat **eating healthy food**

خوردن،
خوردن غذای سالم



donate = give

donate blood

اهدا کردن
اهدا کردن خون



need

نیاز داشتن



sleep



give

دادن
gift هدیه



find = discover

پیدا کردن



watch

تماشا کردن



VERBS

light

روشن کردن



laugh /la:f/ # cry



grow

رشد کردن



attack

حمله کردن



worry

نگران بودن



fight

جنگیدن، دعوا کردن



move

حرکت کردن،

حرکت دادن



ADJECTIVE

amazing = great, excellent, wonderful

شگفت‌انگیز



interested in sth

علاقمند به چیزی بودن

interested

interesting = attractive # boring

جذاب



wonderful = excellent, great, amazing

شگفت‌انگیز



alike = same, similar



different # same, alike



long, longer, the longest # short

بلند، بلندتر، بلندترین



rocky

سنگی



near, nearer, the nearest = close # far



NEAR

FAR

powerful = strong

قوی، قدرتمند



large, larger, the largest

= big # small, little



red



white



daily = every day



useful = helpful

famous = known by many people

مشهور

clear = easy to see through

شفاف، زلال



healthy = 1. strong and well 2. good for your body # ill, sick

healthy food

سالم



well, better, the best

خوب، بهتر، بهترین

brave

شجاع



many/ much, **more**, the most

زیاد، بیشتر، بیشترین

<p>true = right, correct # false درست</p> <p>✓ TRUE ✗ FALSE</p>	<p>real = actual, true واقعی</p>	<p>important, more important, the most important مهم، مهم‌تر، مهم‌ترین</p> 
<p>yellow</p> 	<p>Small, smaller, the smallest = little # big, large کوچک</p> 	<p>Big, bigger, the biggest</p> 
<p>dark, darker, the darkest # light تیره</p>	<p>tall, taller, the tallest بلند # short</p> 	<p>strange عجیب</p>
<p>great عالی</p>	<p>modern = new # old مدرن، جدید</p> 	<p>expensive = a lot of money # cheap گران</p> 
<p>difficult, more difficult, the most difficult = hard # easy</p> 	<p>easy, easier, the easiest = simple ساده</p> 	<p>clean, cleaner, the cleanest # dirty تمیز</p> 
<p>polite # rude بادب</p> 	<p>neat, neater, the neatest # messy مرتب</p> 	<p>boring, more boring, the most boring # interesting کسل‌کننده</p> 
<p>short, shorter, shortest # long, tall کوتاه</p> 	<p>young, younger, youngest # old جوان</p> 	<p>wooden چوبی</p> 

<p>angry عصبانی</p> 	<p>hot گرم</p> 	<p>deep عمیق</p> 
<p>fatty, fatter, fattiest = fat چربی</p> 	<p>cloudy ابری</p> 	<p>suitable = appropriate, proper مناسب</p> 
<p>golden طلایی</p> 	<p>silver, more silver, the most silver نقره‌ای</p> 	<p>delicious, more delicious, the most delicious خوشمزه</p> 
<p>Sick = ill مریض، بیمار</p> 	<p>Heavy, heavier, the heaviest # light سنگین</p> 	<p>round گرد</p> 



MORE

like = for example, such
as

مثلا

without # with

بدون # با

sixty



thousand



about = around

در حدود

everyone

همه، هرکس



sometimes



بعضی اوقات

millions

میلیون ها

1,000,000

half

نصف



another

دیگری

hundred

100

round

go round

دور



other

دیگری

carefully

از روی دقت

then

سپس

Grammar: Adjectives

صفت (blue) کلمه‌ای است که اسم (sky) را توصیف می‌کند و در جمله قبل از اسم (blue sky) و یا بعد از افعال (be,) to be می‌آید. (am, is, are, was, were)

The sky is blue.

blue sky

My sister is generous.

She is a generous girl.

مقایسه‌ی افراد و اشیاء

برای مقایسه افراد، اشیا از نظر شکل، شخصیت و ... از صفات استفاده می‌کنیم.

۱. صفت برابری (equal adj): برای برابر بودن صفت شخص یا شیء از صفت برابری استفاده می‌کنیم.



Tigers are as dangerous as lions.

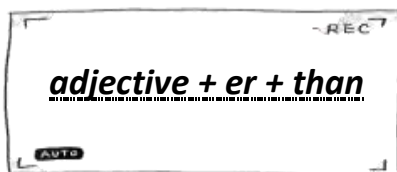
I am as young as my friend.

Noun phrase (pronoun) + to be verb + as + adj + as + noun

برای صفات یک بخشی و دو بخشی مختوم به y (easy, happy, busy) با اضافه کردن -er و -est به صفت، آن را به صفت برتر و صفت برترین تبدیل می‌کنیم.

fast, slow, small, large, dark, cheap, new, young, old, short, long, happy, heavy, angry, ugly

۲. صفت برتری یا تفضیلی (comparative adj): برای مقایسه بین دو انسان یا شیء از صفت برتری استفاده می‌کنیم.

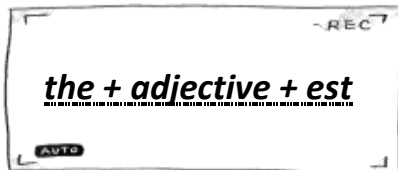


Rivers are bigger than lakes.

I am younger than my friend.

Noun (pronoun) + to be verb + adj + er + than + noun (pronoun)

۳. صفت برترین یا عالی (superlative adjective): برای نشان دادن برتری یک شخص یا شیء بین چند شخص یا شیء از صفت برترین استفاده می‌کنیم.



Karoon is the longest river in Iran.

I am the youngest student in the class.

Noun (pronoun) + to be verb + the + adj + est + noun + in (of) + noun (pronoun)

*** برای صفات دو بخشی مختوم به *y*, *y* تبدیل به *i* می‌شود و *-er* و *-est* به صفت اضافه می‌شود.

happy *happier* *happiest*

easy *easier* *easiest*

heavy *heavier* *heaviest*

rocky *rockier* *rockiest*

برای صفات تفضیلی و عالی دو بخشی (غیر از صفات مختوم به *y*) و بالاتر از ساختار زیر استفاده می‌کنیم.

Im.por.tant, beau.ti.ful, mod.ern, a.maz.ing, in.terest.ing, ex.pen.sive, care.ful

۲. صفت برتری یا تفضیلی (comparative adj): برای مقایسه بین دو انسان یا شیء از صفت برتری استفاده می‌کنیم.



My sister is more careful than my brother

Health is more important than money.

Noun (pronoun) + to be verb + more + adj + than + noun (pronoun)



۳. صفت برترین یا عالی (superlative adjective): برای نشان دادن برتری یک شخص یا شیء بین چند شخص یا شیء از صفت برترین استفاده می‌کنیم.



My sister is **the most careful** person in our family.

Lions are **the most dangerous** animal in the forest.

Noun (pronoun) + to be verb + **the+ most + adj** + noun + in (of) + noun (pronoun)

صفات به دو نوع باقاعده و بی‌قاعده تقسیم می‌شوند.

صفات باقاعده صفاتی هستند که قاعده مشخصی دارند با اضافه کردن (er) و (est) بعد صفت و more, most بعد از صفات بیش از یک بخشی) به صفت تفضیلی و عالی تبدیل می‌شوند.

صفات بی‌قاعده: صفاتی هستند که شکل تفضیلی و عالی آنها تغییر می‌کند.



Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther	the farthest
many / much	more	the most

صفت برابری (مقایسه‌ی دو چیز برابر)	صفت تفضیلی یا برتر (comparative) (مقایسه‌ی بین دو چیز)	صفت عالی یا برترین (superlative) (مقایسه‌ی بیش از دو چیز)
------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

صفت کوتاه (یک بخشی و دو بخشی مختوم به y)	as + adj + as	adj + er + than	adj + est + than
دو بخشی و بیشتر	as + adj + as	more + adj + than less + adj + than	the most + adj + than the least + adj

برای نشان دادن اینکه یک شخصی از شخص دیگر ضعیف تر است قبل از صفت تفضیلی از less و برای صفت عالی از least استفاده می‌کنیم.

The train tickets is less expensive than plane tickets.

کلمات less و least قبل از اسامی غیر قابل شمارش (rice, money, sugar) و fewer و fewest قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش (book, pencil, bag) هم می‌آیند.

I have less money than John but I have more books than him.

نکات کنکوری:

* اگر بعد از نقطه‌چین اسم بود و آن اسم همان اسم قبل نقطه‌چین یا اسمی بود که اسم اول جزئی از آن باشد باید از صفت تفضیلی استفاده شود.

Shirt clothes (پیراهن جزئی از لباس است)
Shiraz Iran (شیراز جزئی از ایران است)
Tiger animal (پلنگ زیرمجموعه حیوانات است)

Donald is the boy of all. (tall)

چون بعد از نقطه‌چین اسم به کار برده شده و دونالد از پسرها محسوب میشه . مقایسه بین دو پسر نیست باید از صفت تفضیلی استفاده میشه.

This woman is the person in the town. (famous)

* اگر بعد از نقطه‌چین one آمد و مقایسه بین دو چیز بود از صفت تفضیلی (er, more-) در غیر اینصورت از صفت عالی (est,) (the most) استفاده شود.

In the last holiday, I read a book, but my father gave me an even one last weekend. (good, good)

* اگر قبل از نقطه‌چین one of باشد باید از صفت عالی (est, the most-) استفاده شود.

She is a very good student she is one of students in the class. (good)

* اگر قبل از نقطه چین the باشد در صورتی که در جمله اول و یا دوم صفت تفضیلی نداریم و مقایسه برای نشان دادن برترین است باید از صفت عالی استفاده شود.

The science museum is the museum in town. (interesting)

The worse the children behave, the the teacher gets. (angry)

* اگر بعد از نقطه چین than داشته باشیم باید از صفت تفضیلی (er than, more than) استفاده کنیم.

The rain arrived than we expected. (soon)

* اگر بعد و قبل نقطه چین as داشته باشیم باید از صفت برابری (به شکل ساده بدون اضافه کردن چیزی) استفاده کنیم.

Jenny is not as as Tim. (busy)

* هر وقت ساختار ماضی نقلی (have, has + p.p) بعد از نقطه چین آمد این نشان دهنده این است که از صفت عالی (the most, -est) استفاده کنیم.

It's **the coldest** weather I've ever seen. (تا حالا دیدم)

These are **the most expensive** shoes that she's ever bought. (تا حالا خریده)

* وقتی در انتهای جمله in the و of the و among them (us) دیدم این نشان دهنده صفت عالی است. in the وقتی استفاده میشه که در بین یک گروه مقایسه را انجام دهیم و Of در بین همه

Khorramshahar is **the hottest** city in Iran.

* وقتی چیزی با چیز دیگر در جمله مقایسه نمی شود باز از صفت عالی استفاده می کنیم.

English is the most subject.

These are the hardest lessons.

اگر صفت مختوم به e بود فقط r به آن اضافه می کنیم.

adjective	comparative	superlative
nice	nicer than	the nicest
large	larger than	the largest

اگر صفت مختوم به حرف صدادار + حرف بی صدا بود حرف بی صدا تکرار می شود.

adjective	comparative	superlative
thin	thinner than	the thinnest
fat	fatter than	the fattest

صفاتی که به پسوندهای -ful, -ed, -ing, -less ختم شوند چند بخشی محسوب می‌شوند و برای صفات تفضیلی و عالی از the most و more استفاده می‌کنیم.

برای مقایسه دو چیز از نظر قید باید برای صفات تفضیلی و عالی از more و the most استفاده می‌کنیم به جز قیدهایی که hard, well, badly, late, fast

She works more carefully than me.

Grammar Test: Adjectives

1. That comedy was of all the other movies I've ever seen.

- 1) the funniest 2) funnier 3) as funny 4) funnier than

2. I prefer this bed to the other one. It's

- 1) as good as 2) better 3) better than 4) the best

3. Can you tell me who writer in your country is?

- 1) popular 2) most popular 3) more popular 4) the most popular

4. This soup is that chicken soup we ate in that restaurant.

- 1) more delicious 2) delicious 3) the most delicious 4) more delicious than

5. My village is very far, but that beautiful village is of all.

- 1) farther 2) the farthest 3) very far 4) farther than

6. Which part of the following sentence is grammatically WRONG?

' I like to stay in^A japan longer^B and visit much^C different places^D.'

- 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) D

7. Peter has free time than I have. He is me.

- 1) many/ busier than 2) a few/ as busy as
3) more/ not as busy as 4) a little/ very busy as

8. Wendy and Patricia are not the same height. Wendy is Patricia.

- 1) not as tall 2) as tall as 3) not tall 4) taller than

9. Yesterday John told me a funny joke. The joke is joke I've ever heard.

- 1) as funny as 2) funnier 3) the funniest 4) funny

10. Of all the girls in my English class, Maria is attractive.

- 1) more 2) the most 3) most 4) more than

11. The slower you work, the the job will take you to finish.

- 1) longest 2) long 3) as long as 4) longer

12. Karim Abdul Jabaar used to be one of basketball in the NBA.

- 1) the tallest/ players 2) the tall/ player 3) taller/ players 4) taller than/
player

13. As the movie went on, it became more and more

- 1) bored 2) boring 3) boredom 4) boringly

14. The topic suggested by the teacher was one that attracted us all.

- 1) interesting 2) interested 3) an interesting 4) an interested

15. This book is one I have ever read.

- 1) bad 2) the bad 3) the worse 4) the worst

16. My brother is driver I know.

- 1) better 2) best 3) the best 4) the better

17. Mehdi speaks English as as his father does.

- 1) best 2) better 3) well 4) good

18. Zahra is a hardworking student; she studies than other students.

- 1) most seriously 2) more seriously 3) more serious 4) most serious

19. A: How are you today? B: I am as ... as yesterday.

- 1) well 2) the best 3) best 4) better

20. I don't know who plays the guitar – you or mr?

- 1) worse 2) the worst 3) bad 4) badly

21. "This book is not as interesting as that one." This sentence means that

- 1) This book is more interesting than that one. 2) This book is less interesting than that one.
3) This book is the most interesting one. 4) This book is the same as that one.

22. A: How much money did they have? B: Ahmad had more money than Amir, but Reza had

- 1) fewer 2) least 3) the more 4) the most

23) Which one is CORRECT?

- 1) She's the fastest player of the team. 2) She's the fastest player in them all.
3) She's the fastest player in the team. 4) She's the fastest player of all them.

Writing



Adjective

An adjective describes a noun. It gives more information in terms of such elements:

صفت

صفت اسم را توصیف می کند و اطلاعات بیشتری در مورد اجزا زیر به ما می دهد.

ترتیب صفات قبل از اسامی به صورت زیر است.

Quality/ opinion, size, age, color, nationality, and material + noun

÷ کیفیت/نظر، اندازه، سن، رنگ، ملیت، و جنس + اسم (کاسرمجاز یا کار مجاز)

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

1 Determiner a, an, the, both, either, some, many, my, your, our, etc.	2 Opinion good, bad, great, terrible, pretty, silly, lovely, beautiful, etc.	3 Size huge, big, large, tiny, enormous, little, tall, long, gigantic, etc.
4 Shape flat, round, square, triangular, rectangular, etc.	5 Age young, old, new, ancient, six-year-old, antique, youthful, etc.	6 Color red, black, pale, bright, faded, shining, yellow, orange, etc.
7 Origin French, American, Canadian, Mexican, Greek, Swiss, etc.	8 Material wooden, silk, metal, paper, gold, silver, copper, cotton, etc.	9 Purpose writing, rolling, sleeping, roasting, running, dancing, etc.

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Determiner	Number	Opinion	Size	Age	Color	Nationality	Material	Noun
A		beautiful		young		Brazilian		girl
An		ugly	big		red		felt	monster
	Eight	small			blue			bags

Writing Test

1. The exercise did not seem to be as easy I thought it would be. تجربي
- 1) that 2) than 3) from 4) as
2. Modern motorcycles are lighter, faster, than motorcycles of thirty years ago. رياضی
- 1) more efficient 2) or as efficient 3) and efficient 4) and more efficient
- 3) To me, this job is as difficult to do the one I already had. هنر
- 1) as 2) from 3) like 4) that
4. A: "Can I help you?" B: "Yes, I'm looking for a dress for my daughter."
- 1) small, pink, cotton 2) small, cotton, pink 3) pink, small, cotton 4) cotton, small, pink
5. Didn't the woman look lovely in that Silk dress?
- 1) beautiful long green 2) long beautiful green
3) green beautiful long 4) long green beautiful
6. My friend has a woolen rug on the floor in her bedroom.
- 1) lovely long grey 2) long lovely grey 3) grey lovely long 4) long grey lovely
7. He has recently bought a car.
- 1) white beautiful Japanese big 2) beautiful white big Japanese
3) beautiful big white Japanese 4) Japanese big beautiful white
8. We could buy a blouse from that store.
- 1) nice blue cotton Korean 2) nice blue Korean cotton
3) blue nice Korean cotton 4) Korean blue cotton nice
9. Mary always likes to drive a/an car.
- 1) little old red 2) little red old 3) red little old 4) old little red
10. She was wearing a shirt.
- 1) white and black silk beautiful 2) silk beautiful black and white
3) black and white beautiful silk 4) beautiful black and white silk
11. This world is
- 1) an amazing place with animals wonderful animals 2) an amazing place with wonderful animals

3) an place amazing with animals wonderful animals

4) an place amazing with wonderful

12. John has a car.

1) nice big black 2) big nice black

3) black big nice

4) black nice big

13. Give me the carpet.

1) beautiful Persian small

2) small beautiful Persian

3) Persian small beautiful

4) beautiful small Persian

14. He sat behind a desk.

1) big wooden brown

2) big brown wooden

3) wooden big brown

4) wooden brown big

15. The cookies that you

1) is delicious baked 2) baked is delicious

3) delicious is baked

4) is baked delicious

16. I need a

1) new electronic dictionary

2) new dictionary electronic

3) electronic new dictionary

4) dictionary electronic new

17. Which sentences uses the correct order of adjectives?

1) My brother rode a beautiful big black Friesian horse in the parade.

2) My brother rode a beautiful Friesian big black horse in the parade.

3) My brother rode a big, black, beautiful Friesian horse in the parade.

4) My brother rode a black, big, beautiful Friesian horse in the parade.

18. My grandfather lives in the House on the corner.

1) little blue, green and white

2) little blue green and white

3) little, blue, green, and white

4) little, and blue, and green, and white

19. I'm happy to have a Husband.

1) middle-aged, tall, Italian, funny

2) tall, funny, middle-aged, Italian

3) funny, tall, middle-aged, Italian

4) funny, middle-aged, tall, Italian

20. The cars will become cheaper.

1) beautiful Persian small

2) small beautiful Persian

3) Persian small beautiful

4) beautiful small Persian