## In the Name of Allah

Grammar and Writing Vision (1)

# نكات عَراهرى و نوشثتارى  

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

## ساساسان مزيزى نزَالد (جولندان)

Mobile phone: 0911-183-4070

## In the Name of Allah

| (writing) | كامر و بحش |
| :---: | :---: |



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- يشش بينى انجام كار يا عملى در زمان آينه بر اساس نشانه ها و شواهد موجود (عبنى/ ملموس ) ( نه براساس شظر شخصى ) . 4- Look at those dark clouds. It's going to rain.
5-As (
r- دسْور به انجام كارى و يا مخالفت شبد با انجام كارى ( زبان تخصصى ).
6- You are going to pick up all of those toys right now. This room is a mess. در هموبرهم (شاون) 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


was/were going to + شكل ساده فeل
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- اطاع رسانى در مورد بك واقعتت : كار يا عملى كه كه حتما در زمان آينذه 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.
r- براى اشاره به تصميم هاى آنى ولحظه ایى:

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- يِش بينى انجام كار يا عملى در زمان آيّنه ( بر اساس نظرات و تجره شخصى كوبنده) ( ونه بر اساس شواهد ووجود)

6- Tom won't pass the exam.
7- I will be a doctor one day.
 انجام كارى در آينده.
hope, think, expect (اتظار داشنّ) ), 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 نكّه اضافى ( زبان تخصصى) : با قيد هاى احتّال و فعل هاى مذكور ، آر شواهد عينى و ملموس وجود داشته باشد از

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.
7- براى قول ، بسشنهاد ، تهديد ، تمايل و عدم تمايل به انجام كارى 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. (
17- A: How old is Mina? B: I don't know. She won't tell me. (عدم تمالي)

18- I'll buy a garden when I grow up.
19- IF you stand in the rain much longer, you will get cold.
 . وجود داششّه باشد (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 هوإيما ها و قطار ها وكاس درس و ونّويم 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


Tom, Mary , Tehran, France , Mars, April, Monday
 boy , woman, car, school ...

 ( a lot of / a little / a few money/ bread / water/ tea / sugar/ milk / meat ......
نكة ب : اسم هاى (عام) تابل شمارش، جیع بسْه مى شوند و شكل مفرد آنها با a/an) بكار میرود.
a computer- computers / an apple - apples
روش هاى جیع .ستن اسم هاى قابل شمارش
/ cup- cups / / tree-trees / garden-gardens /

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اسم خاص، معوولاً ام يك شخص، مكا و ويا يك جيز خاص اص مى باشد. } \\
& \text { نكهُ : : حرف اول همه اسم هاى خاص با حروف بزركـ وشته مى شود. }
\end{aligned}
$$ / bus -buses /, / quiz- quizzes /, / box- boxes /, / dish- dishes /, / watch - watches/. /fish - fishes (or fish) /




६- براى جمع .ستّن كلماتى كـ به حرف (y) ختم مى شوند ، دو روش وجود دارد.
الن ) آكَ قَبل حرف (y) حروف صدا دار (vowels) باشد ، قنط يِ اضافه مى شود.
/day- days /, /boy-boys / , / key- keys /
 /baby-babies / , / city- cities /, / family-families / / fly -flies (.
/radio- radios / video- videos/ /zoo-zoos/
ب) اگر قبل حرف ( oِ ) حروف بى صدا (consonants) باشد، es اضافه مى شود.
/hero- heroes / potato- potatoes / tomato- tomatoes/
/kilo-kilos_/ /piano- pianos/ photo- photos/
₹- اسم هاى جـع بى قاعده درحد كاب وكابور
/ man- men /,/woman-women/ ,/child-children/,/ foot-feet/, / tooth-teeth /,



## "an /a" : (Indefinite Articles) حرف تعرنف نا معين

(a/an


 There is an apple in the basket.

She had $\underline{a}$ notebook and two pens.
"ب. براى يان شمارش مطادل عدد one ( كاك ) :
(كك خانه كك طبٌه) a one storey house, a university, an honest person, an hour an FM radio, (نمانده مجلس) an MP


Open the door, please.

I have a car. The car is old.
ب. قبل از پֶيده هاى منحصر به فرد در طِيعت و جهان :
the moon / the sun / the earth/ the sky / the world
ع. قبل از صنات عالى ( برترّن ) و اعداد ترتبيى :
the first, the second, the best, the biggest, the most beautiful ...
ه- قبل از برخى از قسمت هاى روز :
in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
the Smiths / the Browns
T. قبل از نام خانوادگى كه به صورت جـع بِان شود و منظور خاوواده باشد :
V. قبل از نام كشورهابى كه به صورت ابالت ، جمهورى و يا به شكل جـع باشند. .

## 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 گُوه اشاره مى كند.
the rich, the poor, the young / the old

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

in 1998, in April, on Sunday
ع. قبل از اسم غير قابل شمارش كه هـ صورت اسم جنس / مواد بكار مى رود :

He likes milk very much.

## In the Name of Allah

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$/(writing) درس (w)
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انواع صفت از نظر معاسِه :
 استّاده مى شود.
: الگوى صeت برابر

```
as + صe + 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { نكثة اضافى ( (زبان تخصصى ): آك جمله منفى باشد، از الڭوى زير هم ميشه استّاده كرد. } \\
& \text { ( استّاده از اني النو اختّارى است) }
\end{aligned}
$$

3 - A cow is not so big as an elephant. ( = A cow is not as big as an elephant.)
نكة اضافى r (زبان تخصصى ) : به الگوى هاى زير براى درك بِشترصفت هاى برابر توجه فرمايهد:
$\square$
4- This book has as many pages as that book.
$\square$
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.)


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as + قص + 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 ديُر استّاده مى شود.
1 صنت برتر

```
ص: + er + than
```

1- Ali is older than Reza.
2- She is taller than I am. (OR me) (informal)

2 صنت برتر


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

5-This story is less interesting than that one.
6 - This book is less expensive than that book.
 ( rather/ / a little / انسبًا) استّاده مى شود. قبل از صنات برتى، نباد از very استّاده شود.
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.

17- My sister speaks English faster than my mother.
18- Kina talks more politely than her brother.
 اشخاص ديكر به كار مى رود.
1 صنت برتزين
the +
1 -This tree is the tallest tree in our garden.
2-This dictionary is the largest of all others.
2 صفت برترين the most + ....... ( (اسم on
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.
 /
8- She is by far the oldest in our class.
9- He is quite the most stupid man that I have ever met.
$10-$ He is nearly the youngest student in our school.
نكات كلى در مورد صنات از نظر معّاسه :
 . busy /easy / 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.


clever $=($ )
 narrow= (بارك.)


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.

simple $=$ ( 0 (س) $)$

shallow= (5معن) ( polite $=($ بادب)

نكثه اضافى


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. (جماله ى ادرست)

صe
 هستّد و آنها را بايد به خاطر سبرد.

| صفت ساده | صفت برتر | صeت برتّرين |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| خوب good | better | the best برّربن. |
| د. bad | worse بتر. | the worst بترين. |
| ز) many /much | more بشّر | بششرن |
| $5 \quad$ little | less كris | the least كrرid |
| دورا بش |  | the farthest/ the furthest |

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)


$$
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline \text { (ظظر و عتيده) Quality } \text { (كيت) Opinion } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

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

Young / new / old / modern /

white / red / black / yellow / blue / brown / gray / ...

## Iranian/ German / Turkish / Chinese / English / Brazilian / .

:(جنس و مواد ) Material


(هنف وكاربرد) :ابن كلمات اسم هستنله كه اسم هاى بعد از خود را توصيف مى كند

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

 (
Determiner + quality + size + (age) + (shape) + color + nationality + material +( purpose) + noun
اسم + ( اسم كاربرد) + جنس + مليت + رنُ + (شكل) + ( سن/ قدت) + اندازه + كفيت + شناسه

It is a nice big old round black Italian iron tennis racket.
آن يك راكت تنيس آهنى ايّاليايى گرد مشكى قديمى بزركَ خوب است .
an interesting old French painting a nice new green shirt
the beautiful Persian silk carpet

كاكور جواب مى دهد .
 شناسه ها ( مشخصه ها ر توّصف كنده ها ) عبارتند از :
(a /an / the ) ( حروف ترين

r- صelthas/these/those (this ) (my/your/his/her/its/our/their ) (
(some/ a few / no / any / a little / a lot of / much / many...) -



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



15-The fish is alive. (جمله درست)
16-*It is an alive fish. (جمله انارست)
17-It is a live fish. (جمهد درست) ( درس در)
18- He looks ill. (جمه درست)
19-*He is an ill child. (جمله نادرست) He is a sick child. (جhه درست)
نڭكه : آك صفت (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. (جطه نادرست) /
25- He is a healthy / fit man. (جله درست)


deadly= (كثنده ومرگبار () bloody= (خوني)

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. (جمال درست)
29-*Her house was little. (جمه نادرست)

## In the Name of Allah

## (writing) درس سوم پإبه دهم

past continuous / progressive ) : زمان گُشته استّرارى

## : was/ were + فرز ساخت گלشته 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( $n$ 't) 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?
موارد كاربرد زمان كنشته استمرارى :

زمان دقيق آغاز و بِإِن آن عمل يا انقاق مشخص شده است.

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




 . بـ شرح زير است.
كخثشت استرارى , گكشته ساده When
گלشته ساده
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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كختشت استمرارى while/as كمشن ساده }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 نشان دهنهـ يك عمل كوناه و لحظه اى است ، بكار نیى رود.)

13- When I met her, we were working for the same company. (روست) (درسا) (دلما)

* While I met her, we were working for the same company. (جبه انادرست)
* As I met her, we were working for the same company.(جكهن انارست) (جارس ()




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.
६- بِان تُوصيغات 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.
0- براى بِان تغير و وا رشد ( بيشرفت تريجى كار يا اتقاقى) در زمان كڭثشه بون ذكر قيد زمان :

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

كاربد قيد تکرار (always ) بين فعل كككى 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. (جمه درست )
22-I practiced the piano every day, three times a day. (جمه درست )

- براى دركُ بيشرّر ، دو جمله ى زير را با هم متاسه كيد.

23- When the guests arrived, my mother was cooking dinner.
وقّى مهمان ها رسيدن، مادرم داشت شام درست مى كرد.
( شام درست كردن مادرم قبّل از آمدن مهمان ها شروع شده بود و زمانى كه مهانان رسبينه، شام تٍخّن او ادامه داشت . )

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


نكهة: فطل هاى حالت ( State verbs ) كه معمو لا حالت يا وضعيت را نشان مى دهند به شكل استّرارى ( حال استّمرارى و
كُشته استمرارى ...) بكار نمى 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. ( جمال نادرست )

> افقال •ه بـ دو گشوه ( طبته بندى مى شوند
(State Verbs ) (افـال حالت /اسبّابي

افعال كش/ حركت ( Action Verbs ) :افغالى هستند كه انجام عمل، حركت يا تغير حالت را بیان مى كند.
walk / study / say / write / go / visit / drink ...
نڭكه : افعال كشى را مى نوان هم به شكل ساده و هم استمرارى .كار برد.

1- He walked to school yesterday.
2- While he was walking to school, he saw the accident.

 1- افْال مالكيت :
have= ماشنز own = مالك بودن مارا بودنر داشنز = belong to = possess



 hear= شنيدن

think= عقيده داشنّ /فكركردن believe= اعقًاد داشتن understand= نهيدن agree= موانق بودن know = دانستن disagree= مخالف بودن
 depend on= وابسْ وبون
be $=$ g
seem= به طـر رسين
weigh= وزن داشنّ
cost= قيت داشتن


```
    imagine= تصور داشنّ
    realize=recognize= تشخيص دادن
```

expect = اتظار داشنّ realize=recognize= تشخص دادن
६- افقال مربوط به موجودت :
consist of=contain/ include = شامل شدن/دربر داشتن
- ا افقال مربوط به ظاهر و قِافه
appear $=$.
mean = معنى داشنز


غ- افقال مربوط به موجودت : consist of=contain/ include = شامل شدن/دربر داشتن
 sound= به تطر رسين 7- برخى از افقال حالت دبگر: mind=matter= اهمبت داشن







## Reflexive Pronouns: ضصمار انعكاسى و تأكيدى

 استّاده مى شود. ضماير انغكاسى عبارند از :
myself خودم خودت yourself

herself ( $\quad$ (
itself (غر انسان ) خورد )
1- I saw myself in the mirror.
2-She burnt herself.


3. He made a cake for himself.
4. He made himself a cake.

مerg شخصى + for/to + مغول شبى
در اني ساخ ار حرف اضافه
 . . امى دهند on (my, your ...) own
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 دوجرخه رانتهير كدم (نه شخص ديکאى ) )
8- I repaired the bicycle myself.
در مثالهاى بالا" myself "خودم" بر فاعل I تاكيد دارد.

- ضماير تاكّيدى براى تاكّيد بر منول جمله قْط بعد از ممغول جمله بكار مى رود.

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { من خود خانه را دوست دارم ، اما همسايه ها را دوست نارم } \\
& \text { در مثال بالا itself بر مغنول جماله the house تاكيد دارد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

10 - I want to see the President himself.
 ضمابر انغكاسى را مى دهند.
11- She took her dog with her. جمله درست ) او سخشُ را ا خاخودش برد (
*She took her dog with herself. (جمال نادرست )
12- They put their child between them. (جمله درست ) آنَا بجهَ 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. ( $ج$ )

* He was pulling a small cart behind himself. (جمله نادرست )
 ميشه از ضمارِ انغكاسى استُاده كرد.
15-She was pleased with herself. او از خودش راضى ودد

17-You should take care of yourself. شما ابد مواظب خودتان اشيد
 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.
*21- He always shaves ( ( )
*22- Mina dressed herself and got ready for the party. (جمال نادرست)
توجه : فعل هاى مذكور را براى تكاكد ، مسشه إضمابر انغكاسى بكار برد.

23-She dressed herself in spite of (عليرغم) her injuries.
24-He is old enough to wash himself now.
 توجه كنيد
25- I would like to have a place of my own. من مى خواهم كه كا جايى براى خودم داشته باشم.

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

28- We enjoyed ourselves. به ما خوش گنشت.
29- Help yourself. از خودتان پنر ايلى كيدن
30- Make yourself at home. راحت باشيد / خونه خودونه
31- Behave yourself at grandfather's house. مراقب رقار خودنان در خونه هبر بزرك باش راش

 33- John and Mary talk to each other on the phone every day. جان با مرى صحبت مى كه، ، ومرى هم! جان. 34-Mark and Sara killed themselves. ماركُ و سارا خودشان راكشُند

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

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
| درس جهارم :ابه دهم (writing)

can / may/ should / must
بكار مى رود.


ו- وناباي انجامكار يا عملى در زمان حال يا آبنه (Ability) :
1-I can speak French.
2-She can swim well.
ץ- درخواست انجام كار يا على ( Request ) :

3- Can you help me lift this box?
4- Can you put the children to bed?
5- Can you answer the phone, please?
ب- يشنهاد انجام كار با 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- ا- اجازه انجام كار با على (Permission) :
9- You can stop work early today.
$10-Y$ You can go if you want to.

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 كاريا 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?
$18-I t$ cant be true. (negative certainty)
19-This can't be the right road.
7 - به معنى حال استرارى (present progressive meaning ) : بيرّه فل هابي كه بصورت استّرارى بكار نى 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.


24- She can speak English well.
25- She is able to speak English well. ( كاك كم رسى تر است )


26-He has now recovered [


ا-براى احتمال كار يا عملى در زمان حال با آبنه (Possibility):
1- It may rain tomorrow.
2- It may be late, so don't wait for me.
3 - That may not be true.
ץ- ا-جازه انجام كار با عملى (Permissin بششر 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- برای 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.

نكه اضافى ا (زبان تخصصى ): "May" بصورت سوال مسقِم در باره وقانع و ووقيت هاى احتالي بكر نیى رود.

12- May the price of petrol[بنزب] rise again this year? (جبنه نارست)
13- Do you think the price of petrol will rise again this year? (جطه درست)
14- Is the price of petrol likely to rise again this year? (جمله درست)
15- Might the price of petrol rise again this year? (formal) (جمه درست)
نكه اضافى r (زبان تخصصى): "May" در سبك رسمى بصورت مودنانه براى پٌرسيدن سوال غبر مسقيم بكار مى رود.
16- May I ask why you took that decision[ [-0 ?

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

ץ- براى بیان انجام وظeغه و مسوليت (Responsibility or Duty ) :
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 [نكالين] thoroughly [ بطر . い■].)
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] [وאرنه she will miss the opening ceremony[ مراسم [اتتاحهيهآغانين
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.
 برِّانيا 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.

> موارد كابرد (must) :
( ) براى بیان الزام وضرورت شديد شخصى: Strong Personal Obligation/ Necessity)
1- I must go to bed earlier.
2- I must buy some new clothes. My clothes look so old.

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.
 (can't) استّاه می شود.

7- Mary can't have a problem. She keeps laughing. (ata) (1) درست)

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.

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 [ جرسه شنن] ].
 هاى منفى، داراى مغنوم كمال متقاوتي هستّد.

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 ) : مقى . .

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.

نڭكه اضافى ع (زبان تخصصى ) : براى الزام وضرورت به انجام كارى در گذشته از (had to) استُاده 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.

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 in Norooz / in 1998 / in 2018 / in the 1980s [ دهس هشّاد] [=1980-1989] / in the $18^{\text {th }}$ century
ثرخى از كابردهاى ديK (in) براى زماز ، 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 زمانِ
on Saturday / on Sunday /
on Monday morning / on Tuesday evening / on Christmas Day/
on holiday/ on vacation / $\quad$ bl in the school holidays
on April $18^{\text {th }}$ / on the first of June
موارد كابرد ( at at ) برای زمان


ثه به تُاوت جمله هاى زير دقت كيند (زبان تخصصى )

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 هنام/شبانه]
4- It was 11 o'clock at night when we heard a noise outside.
at present [ در حال حاضر] / at the moment [ الان / at that time / at the same time [
 once [ فوراً] /
at lunch / at dinner time / at the weekend ( $\operatorname{BrE}$ ) [ a [ i / / on the weekend ( $\mathrm{Am} E$ )
(in - on - next to - in front of ) : (preposition of Place) (

* برای شهر ، كثور و و اره
in Rasht/ in Tehran / in London / ...
in Iran/ in the USA/ in France ...
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 [ در يك صi/ خط] /
/on the table/ on the desk / on page 5 / w at the table / at the desk [ /on a chair/ on the wall / on the ground / /on the way[0.0, / / / 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 /
next to the hospital / next to the post office / next to police station / next to the drugstore / / next to the window /
موارد كربرد ( ( in front of ( جلوى ] براى مكان
اين حرف اضافن هم، مانده next to از ممنى آن مشخص است و مشكلات حرف هاى اضافه بالا را نارد.
/ 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. [ماثين جلوى إركا است]
2- The bank is across from / (opposite) the park. [ابأك عنابل /روبه روى (آن طرف خيابن ) إراك است] ]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { موارد كاربد ( next to ( } \\
& \text { إين حرف اضافه از معنى آن مشخص است و مشكلات حرف ها ها اضافه بالا را ا نارد. }
\end{aligned}
$$



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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { قِد هاى حالت ( Adverbs of manners ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

| صفن (adjective) | قيد (adverb) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fast | fast |  |
| hard | hard = [ $]$ |  |
| good [خرب] |  |  |
| late [دير] [حب] | late [درّ] | *lately [اخريا اهب تازگى] |
| right [درست] و صصتح] | right [برستى] . |  |
| wrong [غالط , نادرست] | wrong [ ] | *wrongly |
| early | early |  |
| high [بلند و مرنّ] |  | * highly [ ${ }_{\text {[ }}^{\text {/ } / \text {, }}$ ] |
|  |  |  |
| free [مجانى و'آزاد] [0] |  | *freely [آزاداه ] |
| loud [ | loud / aloud/ loudly ! |  |

3- Ali is a fast driver. He drives fast.
4- Reza is a hard worker. He works hard. [بعد از فل اصلى مى آيد / معنى و منوم مثت دارد]]
5- My father is very old. He hardly works. [ قبل از فطل اصلى بـد از فعل كككى مى آيد /مغهوم 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 [تحولل داده شد] [o the wrong address.
$10-\mathrm{He}$ spelt my name wrong.

12-They were early for the class. They arrived early.
$13-$ It was a high fence [رصارح]. 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 $\underline{\text { free }}$ for children under 7. I' $\underline{m}$ 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. (جطل 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 ديكر كه بـ بـ اy ختم مى شوند عبارند از:

 /
/entirely [llubl]/ terribly [6طر رحشّناء]/ ...
1-I completely agree with you.
2- Are you absolutely sure?
3- My uncle drives terribly quickly.
 /mainly [ / simply [
4- Her illness was caused mainly by stress.
5- Some students lose marks simply because they don't read the question properly.

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



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. (قدنكرار)
12- Older patients frequently forget to take their medicine.
13- I prefer trousers [شلارار] but I do wear skirts [נامن] occasionally.
14- Occasionally, things don' $\dagger$ go as planned.
15- We occasionally see deer[ آهو 1 ] in the field.
16-The database [.

/ heaven- heavenly [سرد وخنا] / آسنان / بشني] / / bhill- chilly brother -brotherly / sistersisterly /

/day - daily/ week -weekly/ month - monthly/ year -yearly / night- nightly // bodybodily/

ج ) كلماتى كه |ly- دارنز وبه صفت افزوده مى شوند و دوباره صغت محسوب مى شوند عبارند از:



نكات اضافى در مورد املاى قيد ها : موقع افزودن(-| (-) آه آخر صنت، در برخى ازكمات، يك سرى تنيرات المابي صورت مى

]وذنانة] /shy- shyly / [اكم ردي!] : استثاء

 ] على

## [ [اسشتاء] public- publicly

\&- اككز كلماتى كه، هرف (
/polite - politely/ complete- completely / /
/careful- carefully/ hopeful- hopefully / /beautiful-beautifully /

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

