گرامر زبان انگلیسی

(محمد زکی زاده)

این اثریکی از کامل ترین و مفید ترین خلاصه‌های گرامر برای دانشجویان و دانش آموزان در تمامی رشته‌ها و مقاطع تحصیلی بوده که بر اساس کتاب‌های زیر نوشته شده و تا جایی که امکان داشته ازبین موارد غیر ضروری خودداری شده است.

English Sentence Structure by: Robert Kohrn
A Practical English Grammar by: Tomson & Mortinen
Graded Exercise in English by: Robert J. Dixon
NTC's Preparation for the TOEFL by: Mallade Broukal & Nolan-Wood
Cambridge Preparation for the TOEFL Test by: Jolen Gear
Modern English by: Marcella Frank

زبان انگلیسی (جامع کنکور) نویسنده‌گان: دکتر پرویز بیرجنگدی و دکتر علیرضا جابری
دستور کامل زبان انگلیسی، مولف خانم مريم گلترش
گرامر زبان انگلیسی، مولف آقای جمشید رجبی
گرامر زبان انگلیسی، مولف جواد عسكری

(کپی و استفاده از این PDF آزاد است)

(نسخه جدید با ترجمه فارسی)
Do they write a letter every day.

I write a letter every day.

I don’t write a letter every day.

Do [you/l] write a letter every day?

They write a letter every day.

You write a letter every day.

You don’t write a letter every day.

Do you write a letter every day?

[He/She/It/Mary] writes a letter every day.

[He/She/It/Mary] doesn’t write a letter every day.

Does [he/she/it/Mary] write a letter every day?

We write a letter every day.

We don’t write a letter every day.

Do [you/we] write a letter every day?

They write a letter every day.

You write a letter every day.

You don’t write a letter every day.

Do you write a letter every day?

They write a letter every day.

They don’t write a letter every day.

Do they write a letter every day?
I am writing a letter now.
I am not writing a letter now.
[Are you/Am I] writing a letter now?

You are writing a letter now.
You are not writing a letter now.
Are you writing a letter now?

[He/she/It/Mary] is writing a letter now.
[He/she/It/Mary] is not writing a letter now.
Is [he/she/it/Mary] writing a letter now?

We are writing a letter now.
We are not writing a letter now.
Are [you/we] writing a letter now?

You are writing a letter now.
You are not writing a letter now.
Are you writing a letter now?

They are writing a letter now.
They are not writing a letter now.
Are they writing a letter now?
I have written a letter.
I have not written a letter.
Have [I/you] written a letter?

You have written a letter.
You have not written a letter.
Have you written a letter?

[He/She/It/Mary] has written a letter.
[He/She/It/Mary] has not written a letter.
Has [he/she/it/Mary] written a letter?

We have written a letter.
We have not written a letter.
Have [you/we] written a letter?

You have written a letter.
You have not written a letter.
Have you written a letter?

They have written a letter.
They have not written a letter.
Have they written a letter?

زمان حال کامل: برای بیان کارهایی است که قبلی انجام شده و اثر آنها مهم تر از زمان انجام آنها است.

- I have written a letter.
- You have written a letter.
- We have written a letter.
- They have written a letter.

- I have not written a letter.
- You have not written a letter.
- We have not written a letter.
- They have not written a letter.

- Have [I/you/He/She/It/Mary] written a letter?
- Have you written a letter?
- Have [you/we] written a letter?
- Have they written a letter?

کلمات مربوط به زمان حال کامل عبارتند از: (yet, already, just, since, for, recently, lately, times)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>have / has been</strong></th>
<th><strong>فعل + ing</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have been writing a letter since this morning.</td>
<td>من از صبح دارم یک نامه می نویسم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I <strong>have not</strong> been writing a letter since this morning.</td>
<td>من از صبح در حال نوشتن نامه نیستم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have [you/I] been writing a letter since this morning?</td>
<td>آیا من از صبح دارم یک نامه می نویسم؟</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **You have been writing a letter since this morning.** | **تو او/اماری از صبح دارم یک نامه می نویسی** |
| You **have not** been writing a letter since this morning. | **تو او/اماری از صبح در حال نوشتن یک نامه نیستی** |
| Have you been writing a letter since this morning? | **آیا او/اماری از صبح دارم یک نامه می نویسید؟** |

| [She/He/It/Mary] **has** been writing a letter since this morning. | او/اماری از صبح دارم یک نامه می نویسد |
| [She/He/It/Mary] **has not** been writing a letter since this morning | **او/اماری از صبح در حال نوشتن یک نامه نیست** |
| **Has** [She/He/It/Mary] been writing a letter since this morning? | **آیا او/اماری از صبح دارم یک نامه می نویسید؟** |

| We have been writing a letter since this morning. | ما از صبح دارم یک نامه می نویسی |
| We **have not** been writing a letter since this morning. | ما از صبح در حال نوشتن یک نامه نیستم |
| Have [you/we] been writing a letter since this morning? | آیا ما از صبح دارم یک نامه می نویسی؟ |

| You have been writing a letter since this morning. | شما از صبح دارم یک نامه می نویسید |
| You **have not** been writing a letter since this morning. | شما از صبح در حال نوشتن یک نامه نیستید |
| Have you been writing a letter since this morning? | آیا شما از صبح دارم یک نامه می نویسید؟ |

| They have been writing a letter since this morning. | آنها از صبح دارند یک نامه می نویسند |
| They **have not** been writing a letter since this morning. | آنها از صبح در حال نوشتن یک نامه نیستند |
| Have they been writing a letter since this morning? | آیا آنها از صبح دارند یک نامه می نویسند؟ |
I wrote a letter yesterday.
I did not write a letter yesterday.
Did [you/I] write a letter yesterday?

You wrote a letter yesterday.
You did not write a letter yesterday.
Did you write a letter yesterday?

[She/He/It/Mary] wrote a letter yesterday.
[She/He/It/Mary] did not write a letter yesterday.
Did [She/He/It/Mary] write a letter yesterday?

We wrote a letter yesterday.
We did not write a letter yesterday.
Did [you/we] write a letter yesterday?

You wrote a letter yesterday.
You did not write a letter yesterday.
Did you write a letter yesterday?

They wrote a letter yesterday.
They did not write a letter yesterday.
Did they write a letter yesterday?
When she came, they were writing a letter.

When she came, were you writing a letter?

When she came, we were writing a letter.

When she came, I was writing a letter.

When she came, were they writing a letter?

When she came, [he/she/it/Mary] was writing a letter.

When she came, was [you/I] writing a letter?

When she came, you were writing a letter.

When she came, [he/she/it/Mary] was not writing a letter.

When she came, I was not writing a letter.

When she came, were they not writing a letter?

When she came, [he/she/it/Mary] was not writing a letter.

When she came, were you not writing a letter?

When she came, you were not writing a letter.
When she came, I had written a letter.
When she came, I had not written a letter.
When she came, had you written a letter?

When she came, you had written a letter.
When she came, you had not written a letter.
When she came, had you written a letter?

When she came, [he/she/it/Mary] had written a letter.
When she came, [he/she/it/Mary] had not written a letter.
When she came, had [he/she/it/Mary] written a letter?

When she came, we had written a letter.
When she came, we had not written a letter.
When she came, had [you/we] written a letter?

When she came, you had written a letter.
When she came, you had not written a letter.
When she came, had you written a letter?

When she came, they had written a letter.
When she came, they had not written a letter.
When she came, had they written a letter?
had been +ing + فاعل

I had been writing a letter for two hours before he came.
I had not been writing a letter for two hours before he came.

Had [you/I] been writing a letter for two hours before he came?

You had been writing a letter for two hours before he came.
You had not been writing a letter for two hours before he came.

Had you been writing a letter for two hours before he came?

[He/She/It/Marry] had been writing a letter for two hours before he came.
[He/She/It/Marry] had not been writing a letter for two hours before he came.

Had [he/she/it/Marry] been writing a letter for two hours before he came?

We had been writing a letter for two hours before he came.
We had not been writing a letter for two hours before he came.

Had [you/we] been writing a letter for two hours before he came?

You had been writing a letter for two hours before he came.
You had not been writing a letter for two hours before he came.

Had you been writing a letter for two hours before he came?

They had been writing a letter for two hours before he came.
They had not been writing a letter for two hours before he came.

Had they been writing a letter for two hours before he came?
I will write a letter tomorrow.
I won’t write a letter tomorrow.
Will you write a letter tomorrow?

You will write a letter tomorrow.
You won’t write a letter tomorrow.
Will you write a letter tomorrow?

[He/She/It/Mary] will write a letter tomorrow.
[He/She/It/Mary] won’t write a letter tomorrow.
Will [he/she/it/Mary] write a letter tomorrow?

We will write a letter tomorrow.
We won’t write a letter tomorrow.
Will [you/we] write a letter tomorrow?

You will write a letter tomorrow.
You won’t write a letter tomorrow.
Will you write a letter tomorrow?

They will write a letter tomorrow.
They won’t write a letter tomorrow.
Will they write a letter tomorrow?
will be + ing + ...
will have + P.P. + ...

We will have written a letter by Peter come back.
You will have written a letter by Peter come back.
[He/She/It/Mary] will have written a letter by Peter come back.
They will have written a letter by Peter come back.
By the time we get home, I will have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, I won't have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, will you have been writing this letter for three hours?

By the time we get home, you will have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, you won't have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, will you have been writing this letter for three hours?

By the time we get home, [he/she/it/Mary] will have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, [he/she/it/Mary] won't have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, will [he/she/it/Mary] have been writing this letter for three hours?

By the time we get home, we will have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, we won't have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, will [you/we] have been writing this letter for three hours?

By the time we get home, you will have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, you won't have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, will you have been writing this letter for three hours?

By the time we get home, they will have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, they won't have been writing this letter for three hours.

By the time we get home, will they have been writing this letter for three hours?
تبدیل جملات معلوم به مجهول

قدی + فعل + فعل + جمله معلوم
+ نایب فعل + جمله مجهول + to be + PP

ام/یس/ایر ..........................
was/were................................
will be ..................................

(am/is/are) being ......................
(was/were) being ....................
(have/has) been ....................

had been ............................
will have been........................

1. زمان حال ساده ........................
2. زمان گذشته ساده ................
3. زمان آینده ساده ............

1- She sees me every day.
1- I am seen every day.
2- Sona wrote a letter yesterday.
2- A letter was written yesterday.
3- I will clean the window tomorrow.
3- The window will be cleaned tomorrow.
4- They are painting the wall.
4- The wall is being painted.
5- She was washing the kitchen.
5- The kitchen was being washed.
6- He has broken the glass.
6- The glass has been broken.
7- We had bought some books for school.
7- Some books had been bought for the school.
8- He will have bought a new car by 2012.
8- A new car will have been bought by 2012.

او یا هر روز مرا می‌بیند
من هر روز دیده می‌شوم
سونا دیروز یک نامه نوشت
یک نامه دیروز نوشته‌ام
من فردی پنج‌گناه خواهید کرد
بنجر یک نامه توریت خواهد شد
آنها دارند دیوان را رنگی می‌کنند
دیوان دارند رنگ می‌شود
او داشت اقلی‌می را می‌شست
آری خانه داشت شسته‌می‌شود
او لیوان را شکسته است
لیوان شکسته‌می‌شاود

ما تعدادی کتاب برای مدرس خریده‌بودیم
تعادلی کتاب برای مدرس خریده‌باورد
و تا سال 2012 یک ماهیتی خواهند خرید
تا سال 2012 یک ماهیتی خواهد خرید

صفات

صفت مطلق/تشاوهی: قبیل از اسم می‌آید و برای بیان خصوصیات دو چیز است که دارای کیفیت مساوی هستند.

as + صفت + as
This table is as big as that table.
This car is as expensive as that house.

not so + صفت + as

Today is not so warm as yesterday.

This chair is the same color as that bike.
Mary is the same age as her friend.

the same + اسم + as

Fresh fruit coast twice as much as canned fruit.
We eat twenty times as much sugar as we did in 1800.
We have half as many as we need.

ثریحی‌ها از خواهرش است
ما با برای سال 1800 شکر می خوریم
ما نصف که چیزی را داریم که لازم داریم

صفت تفصیلی (تر):
برای بیان خصوصیات دو چیز است که دارای کیفیت متفاوت هستند.

صفت یک سیلابی

+ سفته + er
tall بلند taller بلندتر big بزرگ bigger بزرگ‌تر

This tree is taller than that tree.

صفت چند سیلابی + more

beautiful زیبا more beautiful زیبا‌تر

This house is more beautiful than that one.

صفت عالی (تر):
برای بیان خصوصیات بیش از دو چیز است که دارای کیفیت متفاوت هستند.

The + صفت یک سیلابی + est

fat چاق the fattest چاق‌ترین

He is the fattest student in the class.
The most expensive car here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>صفت مطلق/متساوي</th>
<th>صفت تفضيلي (تر)</th>
<th>صفت عالي (ترین)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good/ well خوب</td>
<td>Better بهتر</td>
<td>The best بہترین</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad/ ill بد</td>
<td>worse بدتر</td>
<td>The worst بدترين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little کم</td>
<td>Less کمتر</td>
<td>The least کمترین</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much/ many حلی</td>
<td>More بیشتر</td>
<td>The most بیشترین</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far دور لیزی</td>
<td>Farther بیشتر دور تر</td>
<td>The farthest دور ترین</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Further دور تر</td>
<td>The furthest دور ترین</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

جملات شرطی نوع اول

If + حالت ساده فعل + و/یا + will/can/may + حالت ساده فعل + و/یا...

If Mary studies hard, she will/can/may pass the exam.

If you go to the station, you will/can/may see your friend.

If you would like to come, I will get a ticket for you.

جملات شرطی نوع دوم

If + حالت ساده فعل + و/یا + would/could/might + حالت ساده فعل + و/یا...

If Mary studied hard, she would/could/might pass the exam.

If جدول زیر توجه کنید:
If you went to the station, you would/could/might see your friend.

اگر تو به ایستگاه می رفتی، دوستت را می دیدی.

جملات شرطی نوع سوم

If (would/could/might) have + pp +...

If Mary had studied hard, she would/could/might have passed the exam.

اگر ماری سخت مطالعه کرده بود، امتحان را پاس کرده بود.

If you had gone to the station, you would/could/might have seen your friend.

اگر تو به ایستگاه رفته بودی، دوستت را دیده بودی.

If he had run all the way, he would have gotten there in time.

اگر او تمام راه رودی بود، به موقع بشه آنجا رسیده بود.

If I had known of your arrival, I would have met you.

اگر من ازروزد شما مطلع بودم، شما را ملاقات کرده بودم.

If he had taken my advice, he would be a rich man now.

اگر او به نصیحت من گوش داده بود، الان یک شخص پولدار بود.

• در جملات شرطی نوع دوم فعل برای تمام ضمایر تبدیل به be were مشود به to be

• عبارت دیگر در جملات شرطی نوع دوم داریم.

If I were a doctor, I would help him.

اجر من یک دکتر بودم، به او کمک می کردم.

If today were off, we would go shopping.

اجر امروز تعطیل بود، ما به خرید می رفیم.

• اگر در جملات شرطی می کنیم:

If I were rich, I would help him.

Weren’t I rich, I would help him.

If Jack had come, we....

Had Jack come, we ....

If they should help, we ...

Should they help, we ...

Unless = if not

Unless it rains, we will go shopping.

اجر باران نباره، ما به خرید خواهیم رفیم.
If we heat water, it will changes into steam.
If he should come, give this book to him.
If you say 'Yes', I say 'No'.

Relative pronouns

Who
که او/ که آنها/ انسان- حالت فاعلی

Whom
که او را/ که آنها را- انسان- حالت مفعولی

Which
که آن/ که آن را/ که آنها/ که آنها را- غیر انسان- حالت فاعلی و مفعولی

Whose
که مال او/ که مال آنها/ که مال آن- انسان- حالت ملکی

Its/ their
که مال آن/ که مال آنها/ که مال آن- غیر انسان- حالت ملکی

Where
جبی که- مکان

The boy who is coming is my friend.
The girls who are dancing are my friends.
The man whom you saw last night is my brother.
The boys whom you met yesterday are in my class.

The dog which is running is mine.
The cars which you saw are ours.
The girl whose bag is red is my friend.
The table its leg is broken is in the yard.
The school where we study is big.
Direct speech & indirect speech

 Jamalat Khberi:

He said to me, "Elham goes to school".
He told me that Elham went to school.
She said, "I can drive my car".
She said that she could drive her car.

Jamalat Amri/Nefi:

The teacher said to me, "Write your name"
The teacher told me to write my name.
He said to the drivers, "don't park your cars here"
He told the drivers not to park their cars there.

Jamalat Porshe:

He asked Atena, "What time will you come back?"
He asked Atena what time she would come back.
Jack asked me, "what time is it?"
Jack asked me what time it was.
She asked me, "Can the pilots speak English?"
She asked me if/whether the pilots could speak English.

This اين that آن tonight امشب that night
these اينها those انها emoroz آن روز today آن روز tomorrow فردا/آينما the next day روز بعدش
here اينها there انجا 昨日/آينما the day before روز قبلش
ago قبل، پيش before 昨日/آينما the day before
then سپس، بعدش
Much, many, few, a few, little, a little, a lot of, a great deal of.....

- **Few/ a few**
  - کمی/ ایه کمی- برای اسمی مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل جمع می‌آیند.
  - کمی/ ایه کمی- برای اسمی غیر مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل مفرد می‌آیند.
  - مقدار زیادی- برای اسمی مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل جمع و برای اسمی غیر مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل مفرد می‌آید.

- **Little/ a little**
  - کمی/ ایه کمی- برای اسمی مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل جمع می‌آیند.
  - کمی/ ایه کمی- برای اسمی غیر مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل مفرد می‌آیند.
  - مقدار زیادی- برای اسمی مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل جمع و برای اسمی غیر مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل مفرد می‌آید.

- **A lot of**
  - کمی/ ایه کمی- برای اسمی مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل جمع می‌آیند.
  - کمی/ ایه کمی- برای اسمی غیر مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل مفرد می‌آیند.
  - مقدار زیادی- برای اسمی مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل جمع و برای اسمی غیر مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل مفرد می‌آید.

- **Many**
  - کمی/ ایه کمی- برای اسمی مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل جمع می‌آیند.
  - کمی/ ایه کمی- برای اسمی غیر مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل مفرد می‌آیند.
  - مقدار زیادی- برای اسمی مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل جمع و برای اسمی غیر مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل مفرد می‌آید.

- **Much**
  - کمی/ ایه کمی- برای اسمی مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل جمع می‌آیند.
  - کمی/ ایه کمی- برای اسمی غیر مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل مفرد می‌آیند.
  - مقدار زیادی- برای اسمی مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل جمع و برای اسمی غیر مشابه شمارش- با اسم و فعل مفرد می‌آید.

**Neither/ either/ so/ too**

- I have a few friends.
- There are a few books on the table.
- There is only a little milk in the bottle.
- There are a lot of cars in the street.
- There is a lot of bread in the basket.
- He didn't eat much fruit.
- I don't have many friends here.
- She doesn't have much money.

- Alex can't drive a car, and neither can I.
- Mary shouldn't go there, and neither should you.

- Alex can't drive a car, and I can't either.
- Mary shouldn't go there, and you shouldn't either.

- Alex can drive a car, and so can I.
- Mary should go there, and so should you.
- Sara works hard, and so does her sister.
Alex can drive a car, and I can too.
Mary should go there, and you should too.
Sara works hard, and her sister does too.
She went to park, and I did too.

Too/ so/ such a, an/ enough/ very

.... + too + adj + (for sb) + to + V + .....  
This tea is too hot (for me) to drink.
Today is too hot for Sara to wear a coat.

....+ so + adj + that + مثبت/ معنی منفی 
This problem is so difficult that I can’t solve it.
This movie is so exciting that we want to watch it again.

So + much/ many/ little/ few

There is so much food in the refrigerator.

.... + such (a/an) + (adj) + N + that +...
She is such a polite girl that everybody likes her.
It was such an exciting book that I read it completely.

.... + enough + N + ...  
She has enough money to buy that book. (N)

.... + adj + enough + ...
He is strong enough to lift this box (adj)
... + very + adj + ...

I am very happy to hear that.
He is very clever.

He is used to smoking cigarette.
I am used to reading newspaper before I go to bed.

He used to smoke cigarette when he was young.
She used to smoke, but she no longer does so.

If only he didn't drive so fast.
If only the rain would stop.

I wish I had her phone number now.
I wish you wouldn't make so many noises.
I wish it would rain.
I wish today were off.
I wish I were a doctor.

I wish we had left there earlier yesterday.
He used to smoke cigarette when he was young.
He is used to smoking cigarette.
I am used to reading newspaper before I go to bed.

I wish I were
He is very clever.

I wish it would rain.
I wish we had left there earlier yesterday.
I wish today were off.
I wish I were a doctor.

I wish we had left there earlier yesterday.
I wish it would rain.
I wish you wouldn't make so many noises.
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I wish I had her phone number now.
I wish today were off.
I wish I were a doctor.

If only he didn't drive so fast.
If only the rain would stop.

I wish
و هم مثل: I wish...
وقت آن است که بروم.

همانطور که در ایران بیدا شده، گران‌شده است.

او انگلیسی صحیح می‌کند.

آیا آن‌گونه صحیح می‌کند؟
Negation

It is a book.
It is not a book.
He has a book.
He does not have a book.
She bought something.
She did not buy anything.
I have my lunch.
I do not have my lunch.
She has already left the class.
She has not left the class yet.
He still works here.
He does not work here anymore.

Would you please open the door?
He does not work here anymore.
Would you please not
Would you mind not
Let's not
He still works here.
Would you mind closing the window?

Tag ending/ question tag

Parisa can speak English, can't she?
Elham isn't absent today, is she?
They could practice yesterday, couldn't they?
The women help in the farm, don't they?

I am teaching English, aren't I?
Open the door please, will you?
Let's speak English, shall we?

in / on / at / by / with / ...

In:
in January in 1980 in summer
in the afternoon in Iran/Tehran in the sky
in the morning in ink با جوهر
in order to به منظور در حضور من
in my presence in my absence در غیب من
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Persian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in spite of</td>
<td>علی رغم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interested in</td>
<td>میل به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On:</td>
<td>در جلوی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on my birthday</td>
<td>در تولد من</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on bicycle</td>
<td>با دوچرخه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on time</td>
<td>بله موکت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depend on</td>
<td>بر اساس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rely on</td>
<td>از رو داشتن دادن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on vacation</td>
<td>در پایان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On foot</td>
<td>پیاده</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Friday</td>
<td>در جمعه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the contrary</td>
<td>بر عكس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>based on</td>
<td>بر اساس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concentrate on</td>
<td>تمرکز کردن روی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To:</td>
<td>شش شدن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the phone</td>
<td>پیش خط</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At:</td>
<td>در</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at ten o'clock</td>
<td>در ابتدا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at sunset</td>
<td>پیش در</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at full speed</td>
<td>هنگام طول خود</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at war/peace</td>
<td>به نام جنگ/حل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smile at</td>
<td>لبخند زدن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By: (mostly for transportation)</td>
<td>تا از راه یا برای توان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by walk</td>
<td>پیاده</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by my watch</td>
<td>از روی ساعت من</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by the sea</td>
<td>به دریا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by bus</td>
<td>پیست شدن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With: (mostly for tools)</td>
<td>در استیل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with spoon</td>
<td>با قاشق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with white hair</td>
<td>با موهای سفید</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satisfied with</td>
<td>راضی از</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trouble with</td>
<td>مشکل داشتن دریابا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in accordance with</td>
<td>مطابق با</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With eye/ear</td>
<td>با چشم/گوش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With: (mostly for tools)</td>
<td>در استیل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To:</td>
<td>شکایت کردن از</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belong to</td>
<td>متعلق به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grateful to</td>
<td>سپاسگزار از</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead to</td>
<td>منجر شدن به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen to</td>
<td>گوش دادن به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grateful to</td>
<td>سپاسگزار از</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owing to</td>
<td>بخاطر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To:</td>
<td>شکایت کردن از</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complaint to</td>
<td>مرتبط به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hear the news</td>
<td>مربوط به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>related to</td>
<td>مرتبط به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invite to</td>
<td>دعوت کردن به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For:</td>
<td>درخواست برای</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apply for a job</td>
<td>تحقیق برای</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait for</td>
<td>تاسف خوردن برای</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be used for</td>
<td>پرداختن برای</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay for</td>
<td>پرداختن برای</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24
She plays either tennis or golf.

Both my pen and book have been lost.

Neither the driver nor the passengers knew what had happened.

Whether you teach or your friend, it makes no different.

She speaks not only French but also English.
NO/ Not

He has no money, no friend. (…no + N…) او نه پولی دارند و نه دوستی.  
Peter has no black car. (…no + adj + N…) پیتر نمی‌تواند سیاه نادارد.  
I have no more money. (…no + comparative adj …) من پول بیشتری ندارم.

Not + (much – many – any – enough)

There is not any paper on the desk. کاغذ زیادی راه می‌پیشیت.  
Would you please not open the door? ممکنه لطفاً در را باز نکنید؟  
Would you mind not opening the door? آیا اشکالی ندارید/ زحمتی نیست در را باز نکنید؟  
Not much time / not many girls / not enough chairs / not often / not now/ not yet  
Not many girls were there in the party. دختر های زیادی در میهمانی نبودند.

Among / Between

The soldiers divided the food among themselves. سربازان غذا را بین خودشان تقسیم کردن.  
His car is between two trees. اتومبیل او بین دو درخت است.

Each other/ one another

These two students help each other. این دو دانش‌آموز به یکدیگر کمک کردن.  
Those three students help one another. آن سه دانش‌آموز به همکاری کمک کردن.

Until / till / as far as

He studied until/till morning. او تا صبح مطالعه کرد. (به معنی "تا" برای زمان)  
She walked as far as her home. او تا خانه پیاده رفت. (به معنی "تا" برای مکان)

Affect / effect

His job has affected badly on his study. (Verb) کار او تأثیر بدی روی درشت گذاشته است.  
The patient felt the effects of the medicine immediately. (Noun) بیمار اثر دارو را بلافاصله احساس کرد.

Advise / advice

I advised him to continue his study abroad. من او را نصیحت کرد که درس را در خارج ادامه بدهد.  
My advice didn't work. نصیحت من عمل نکرد/ فایده ای نداشت.
Beside / besides

He sat beside me.
A man besides his friends went into the club.

Leave / forget

I have left my bag at home.
She always forgets my phone number.

Pour / spill

She poured the tea into the cup. (spill intentionally)
She spilt/spilled the milk on her new T-shirt. (spill unintentionally)

So that + N / so as + V

Please be quiet so that the baby can sleep. (N)
I went there so as to see him. (V)
I came here quietly so as not to wake the child. (V)

Remember / remind

I try to remember his name. (remember)
Please remind me to take my pill. (remind)

Neither/ either

Neither of these two books is mine. (Neither)
Either of those two students is ready to answer. (Either)

Rather/ fairly

She is rather angry. (specified)
She is fairly beautiful. (specified)

Number/ amount

A large/ small number of students from other countries attended state university.

A large/ small amount of rain is expected tomorrow.

In / into

The money is in the drawer.
He threw the money into the drawer.

Bath / bathe

I will have a hot bath and go to bed. (N) من می خواهم یک حمام گرم بگیرم و به رختخواب بروم.
Bathe you eyes with hot water. (V) چشمانت را با آب گرم بشر.

Cloth / clothe

I need a cloth to clean the table. (N) من یک تک پارچه لازم دارم تا میز را تمیز کنم.
Can you please bathe and clothe the baby? (V) ممکنه لطفا بچه رو بشوری و لباس تتش کنی؟

Lie, lay, rise, raise, sit, set

Lie – rise – sit  intransitive verbs
Lay – raise – set  transitive verbs

The cat always lies in front of the fire place. گربه همیشه جلوی شومینه دراز می کشد.
He always lays his bag on the table. (قرار دادن) (بالا رفتن) (پاشنه)
The sun rises in the east. خورشید از شرق طلوع می کند.
She raised her hand to ask a question. (بالا بردن) (پاشته) (ثبت نشینند)
He sits at his desk. (قرار دادن/ چیدن)
He set the book on the desk.

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He sits at his desk. (قرار دادن/ چیدن)
He set the book on the desk.
I think John is a doctor.
I think that John is a doctor.

Where did you go last night?
Mother wants to know where you went last night.

Is Jack a student?
I want to know if/ whether Jack is a student.

What time is it?
I want to know what time it is.

Mother wants to know where you went last night.

I want to know if/ whether Jack is a student.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>قوانين دو فعل</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قيد زمن + قيد مكان + قيد حالات + فعل غير حالت + فعل شخص + فعل اصلي + قيد تكرار + فعل كمكي + فعل</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

افعال كمكي: بعد از افعال كمكي فعل بعدی بصورت ساده می‌اید

Am, is, are, was, were, can, could, will, would, may, might, shall, should, must, have, has, had, ought to ...

قيدهای تكرار:

Often, usually, generally, usually, never, همیشه, sometimes, occasionally, گاهی, seldom, rarely, scarcely...
Would you mind closing the door?

I want to buy a new bag.

They have decided to change their house.

It is important for me to study English.

It is essential to stand in line.

I enjoy watching TV.

Would you mind closing the door?

Keep doing good jobs.

I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.

You will soon get used to standing in line/queue.
It is + adj + that + sb + to + الفعل ساده بدون 

I felt that it was important that John write to his family as soon as possible.

For, of, before, after, in, on, at, without....

Before using the machine read the instruction manual.

We are tired of sitting here.

I saw him locking the door.

See, watch, hear, notice, seem, feel, taste

I saw him lock the door.

I heard him tell his class what to do in case of fire.

We are tired of sitting here.

I am fond of reading story books.

I think that it will rain.

I thought that it would rain.

He sees that he has made a mistake.

He saw that he had made a mistake.

He has done all that is necessary.
He had done all that was necessary. او تمام آنچه که لازم بود را انجام داده بود.

He wants to go to London. او می خواهد به لندن برود.
He wanted to go to London. او می خواست به لندن برود.

I hope that he will have finished before we get back. امیدوارم قبل از اینکه ما برگردیم او تمام کند.
I hoped that he would have finished before we got back. امیدوارم پیش از اینکه ما برگردیم هو تمام کند.

V + ing + ........ , فاعل + فاعل + فاعل + ........

Entering the school, I saw my friend. هر دو کار هم زمان انجام شده است.
(به چشم ما) هنگام ورود به مدرسه، دوستم را دیدم.

Passing the street, she met her friend. هنگام عبور از خیابان، او دوستش را دید.

Having + PP + ........., فاعل + تکفیف + فاعل + .........

Having written the letter, he posted it. (اول یک کار انجام شده، سپس کار بعدی) نامه را نوشت، آن را پست کرد.

Having done her homework, she went to bed. تکلیفش را انجام داده، به رختخواب رفت.

رابطه فاعل و فعل

بعد از ضمایر نامی هر فعل مفرد می‌آید:

| Somebody | کسی | someone | کسی | something |
| Anybody | هر کسی | anyone | هر کسی | anything |
| Nobody | هیچ کس | no one | هیچ کس | nothing |
| Everybody | هر کسی | every one | هر کسی | every thing |

Listen! Somebody is knocking at the door. گوش کن! یکی دارد در می‌زند.
Nobody has listened to music. هیچ کس به موسیقی گوش نداده است.
Everybody is OK. همه جالباسان خوبه.
How is everybody? حال هرکس / افراد چطوره؟

بعد از ازکلمات زیر فعل مفرد می‌آید:

Audience, افراد کمیته, افراد کلاس, شنوندگان, class, committee,
This class is active.

Committee wants to change its chairman.

Both of them are here. Neither of them is here.

One of my friends is a teacher. Neither of them is here.

Both of them are here. People were shocked with the news.

The number of students is playing now. A number of students are playing now.

1000 miles is a long distance.
Mathematics is not very difficult lesson.
There are glasses on the table.

There is a pair of glasses on the table. There are two pairs of glasses on the table.
causative

(برای بیان جملاتی بکار می‌رود که گوینده خود کار را انجام نمی‌دهد، بلکه باعث می‌شود کس دیگری آن کار را انجام دهد)

زمان سوم فعل + مفعول شی + فعل

I had my car repaired last week.
We will get our house painted next month.
I had my tooth extracted.
She had her hair dyed.

 حالات ساده فعل + مفعول شخص + فعل

I made the mechanic repair my car.
His mother made him take the medicine.
Our English teacher had us give oral report.
I had everybody fill in/out the form.
He will make them clean the kitchen.

 مصدر با to + مفعول شخص + فعل

I got the mechanic to repair the car.
She got Mary to wash the dishes.

حالات امری ساختارهای فوق:

Get him to stay for dinner if you can.
Try to get the car going.
Let’s get him to buy us lunch.

بعد از افعال زیر to مصدر بدون that

Ask / نپرسیدن، تقاضا کردن / رهیافت کردن / نیازمندی کردن
Drixoast / ارزو کردن / خواسته کردن / توصیه کردن
Desire / خواسته کردن / توصیه کردن
Insist / تثبیت کردن / توصیه کردن / توجیه دادن
Prefer / ترجیح دادن / توصیه کردن / توصیه کردن
Require / نیازمندی کردن / توصیه کردن
Suggest / پیشنهاد دادن

The doctor suggested that she not smoke.
She insisted that they give her a receipt.
Mr. Smith, with his wife and daughter, is returning from a vacation.

In respond to this question I should say that I enjoy modern art, classical music, and literature. (To read literature)

I would rather drive.
I would rather not drive.

I would rather that you drove.
I would rather that you didn't drive.
He speaks English well.
The medication relieve headache fast.
He drives fast.
Please come soon.
She works hard.

He is a good driver.
He drives well.

- A grateful Zir صفت می آید نه قید: 
  
  Feel, look, smell, taste, sound, seem به نظر رسیدن, حس شدن, بو دادن, مزه دادن, به نظر رسد, صدا دادن, البته دادن

  
  This meal tastes good / well.
  You look good/ well.

Valentine's Day is on the fourteenth of February.

She does know him, even though she may say she doesn't.

Do sit down and rest for a while.
Do come back and stay with us.
He did receive a medal.

What beautiful eyes she has!
What a pretty girl!
How well she swims!
How tall he is!
How quickly the summer has passed!

- این گذا مزه خوبی می دهد.
- تو خوب / زیبا به نظر می رسد.
- دارو سردرد را سریع خوب کرد.
- او سریع رانندگی می کند.
- لطفا زود بیا.
- او سخت کار می کند.
- او خوب انگلیسی صحبت می کند.
- در این جمله صفت آن است: good driver
- در این جمله فعل است: drive
- این گذا مزه خوبی می دهد.
- تو خوب / زیبا به نظر می رسد.
- دارو سردرد را سریع خوب کرد.
- او سریع رانندگی می کند.
- لطفا زود بیا.
- او سخت کار می کند.
- او خوب انگلیسی صحبت می کند.
- در این جمله اسم است و driver
- در این جمله قید است و well
They might have heard us. 
You are supposed to be at home now, what are you doing here?
The meeting was supposed to arrive last night.

They should have studied. (but they didn't)

The ship was supposed to arrive last night.

They were supposed to deliver the goods yesterday.

We are going to France this summer.

I am meeting a friend at six.

The meeting begins at ten.

She arrives at 7pm on Sunday.

Jack is supposed to return any moment.

You are supposed to be at home now, what are you doing here?

They were supposed to deliver the goods yesterday.

I am meeting a friend at six.

We are going to France this summer.

She arrives at 7pm on Sunday.

open/ close , begin/ end , arrive/ leave

The meeting begins at ten.

She arrives at 7pm on Sunday.

.... +( must, might, should, could) + have + PP+ ....

They must have known him.

They might have heard us.

Must ❖ ❖ ❖

Might ❖ ❖ ❖

Should ❖ ❖ ❖

Could ❖ ❖ ❖
### Modal Auxiliaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modals</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will</td>
<td>future time</td>
<td>The student can smoke in the hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can</td>
<td>ability</td>
<td>The student may smoke in the hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>permission</td>
<td>John may receive a letter today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Might</td>
<td>possibility</td>
<td>John might receive a letter today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should</td>
<td>obligation</td>
<td>Should John study every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must</td>
<td>inference</td>
<td>My grandmother must take several kind of medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>My grandma must take several kind of medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Necessity</td>
<td>My grandma must take several kind of medicine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Desirability

- **Should**
  - To express obligation: My grandmother should not spend so much time alone in her home.
  - To express desirability: My grandma should take care of herself.

### Grammar Tips

- **Books, cities, babies, boys, toys:**
  - Use **books** as a plural noun.
  - Use **cities** as a plural noun.
  - Use **babies** as a plural noun.
  - Use **boys** as a plural noun.
  - Use **toys** as a plural noun.

- **Sh, ch, s, x, z, o:**
  - Use **sh** as in **sheep**.
  - Use **ch** as in **church**.
  - Use **s** as in **cats**.
  - Use **x** as in **box**.
  - Use **z** as in **banana**.
  - Use **o** as in **orange**.

- **Y to ies:**
  - Use **Y** to form the plural of nouns that end in **Y**.

### Modal Auxiliary Verbs

- **Safes:**
  - Use **safes** as a plural noun.

- **Leaves:**
  - Use **leaves** as a plural noun.

- **Knife:**
  - Use **knife** as a singular noun.

- **Plural Forms:**
  - Use **shelves** as a plural noun.
  - Use **wives** as a plural noun.
  - Use **Safes** as a plural noun.
  - Use **leaves** as a plural noun.
  - Use **knives** as a plural noun.

### Grammar Notes

- **ability**
  - Example: John can study every day.

- **permission**
  - Example: The student may study in the hall.

- **possibility**
  - Example: John might receive a letter today.

- **necessity**
  - Example: My grandma must take several kind of medicine.

- **obligation**
  - Example: John should study every day.

- **desirability**
  - Example: My grandma should take care of herself.

- **future time**
  - Example: The student can smoke in the hall.

- **inference**
  - Example: My grandma must be about 40 years old.

- **must**
  - Example: The student must study every day.

- **should**
  - Example: My grandmother should not spend so much time alone in her home.

- **will**
  - Example: My grandma will go to the hospital.

- **might**
  - Example: My grandmother might have a cold.

- **can**
  - Example: The student can smoke in the hall.

- **must**
  - Example: My grandma must be about 40 years old.
The man who is standing over there is from Iran.

Did you know the man to whom you were speaking is Italian?

The place where they like is very dangerous.

I saw the man who helped you.

The man who is standing over there is from Iran.

Did you know the man to whom you were speaking is Italian?

The place where they like is very dangerous.

I saw the man who helped you.

I saw the man living in your apartment.

I saw the man called Tom.
The pictures presented in this exhibition are beautiful.

The man who is talking to me is from USA.

We know the man who works in this office.
We know the man working in this office.

(Adj- clause)

چیست؟ Noun clause

جمله ای است که بعد از جمله ناقص می‌آید.

I don’t know where Bob went last night.

من نمی‌دانم باب شب قبل کجا رفت.

I can’t understand why she has left the children alone.

من نمی‌دانم چرا او را نگاشته است.

Subordinate conjunctions/ subordinators which introduce noun clauses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>which</th>
<th>how</th>
<th>how much</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whoever</td>
<td>whichever</td>
<td>however</td>
<td>how many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whom</td>
<td>where</td>
<td>whose</td>
<td>how long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whomever</td>
<td>wherever</td>
<td>why</td>
<td>how often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>whether (or not)</td>
<td>how soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whatever</td>
<td>whenever</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>که</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That he had lied to us was unbelievable.

اینکه او به ما دروغ گفت، غیر قابل باور است.

That we accepted his apology, made him feel better.

اینکه ما انر خواهی و را قبول کردیم، باعث شد که او احساس بهتری بکنند.

یکی از گزارنده در موارد زیر توجه کنید:

I am studying English in Denver; however, my best friend is in Houston.

من در دنور انگلیسی می‌خوانم، با این حال بهترین دوستم در هوستن می‌خواند.

I am studying English in Denver. However, my best friend is in Houston.

I am studying English in Denver. My best friend, however, is in Houston.

I am studying English in Denver. My best friend is in Houston, however.

به جملات و نکات گزارنده زیر توجه کنید:

As a student he had lived on bread and water. (as a student)

(هنگام دانشجویی = هنگام دانشجویی) او با نان و آب (نان و پنبه) زندگی می‌کرد.

As a married man he had to think of the future. (as a...)

(جونکه متأهل بود= ... چونکه) متأهل بود به فکر آینده باشند.
We had to walk all the way as we had no money for the fare. (guniAAj42)

As you get older, your flexibility decreases. (as = هر جهان که)

Need
He needs to go. (فعل كمکی)
He needs not to go.
He doesn’t need to go.
I need a book. (فعل اصلی)
I don’t need a book.

Must
You must clean your own boots. (اجبار از طرف گوینده است)

You will have to clean your boots when you join the army. (گوینده مجبور می‌کند)

May/ might
May/can I use your phone? (مودبانته)

Could you show me the way?

(Might I use your phone?) (احتمال دریافت جواب مثبت کمتر)

Are we likely to meet any shark?
Is he likely to come today?
Do you think it will rain?

He is sure to succeed.

He is sure that he will succeed.
Would you mind my moving your car?

It was clever of him to find his way here.

I must be angry

I stop buying cigarette.

Would you mind moving your car?

Would you mind my moving your car?

I should like to have seen it. (but it wasn’t possible)

We needn’t to have hurried; now we are too early.

He must have come this way; here are his footprints.

It is good of you to help him.

(از خوبی لطف شماست که...)

(از لطف شماست که به او کمک می کنی)

I stop to buy cigarette.

He might be angry

(آرزوی انجام نشده)

(پیمان که عمل غیر ضروری)

(پیمان استناد)

(باید از این راه آمده باشند، رد پاهاش انجا هست.

نوشته دیگر

It is / it was + adj + of you / of him...

It was clever of him to find his way here.

I stop buying cigarette.

Would you mind moving your car?

Would you mind my moving your car?

It is good of you to help him.

I stop to buy cigarette.

He might be angry

I should like to have seen it. (but it wasn’t possible)

3713 = three thousand, seven hundred and thirteen

3713 = three thousand, seven hundred and thirteen

(year) 1957 = nineteen hundred and fifty seven = nineteen, fifty seven

1500 BC (before Christ) = one thousand five hundred BC = fifteen hundred

2006 = two thousand (and) six

$100.99 = one hundred dollars ninety nine

000 = triple oh

0.8% = zero point eight percent

خواندن اعداد:

3713 = سه هزار، هفدهصد و سی و سه

1957 = هزار و هفتصد و پنجاه و هفت

1500 BC = هزار و پنجصد و پنجاه و هفده

2006 = دو هزار و شش

$100.99 = صد و نهاد و نهادن و چهل و هشت سنت

000 = صفر صفر صفر

0.8% = دو هزار و هفتصد و پنجاه و هفده

He is angry

Ha must be angry

He may be angry

He might be angry

هیچین

احتمال 95 درصد

احتمال 50 درصد

احتمال 35 درصد

او یا عصبانی است.

او یا عصبانی باشد.

او یا عصبانی باشد.

او یا عصبانی باشد.

یا عصبانی است.

یا عصبانی باشد.

یا عصبانی باشد.

یا عصبانی باشد.
I just finished it.

Expensive long new red French silk skirt

Just

I just finished it.

Already

She has already left the class.

'Education (N) 

Education (V) 

Amoosh (N) 

اموشن دادن

Turn 'on turn 'off

My'self her'self him'self

فیرت 
fifty 

four'teen

'tforty 

ترتيب صفات قبل از اسم:

اسم + جنس + ميلت + رنگ + سن + اندازه + كييفت

Expensive long new red French silk skirt

دامن ابريتشمي فرانسوي قرمز جديد بلند گران قيمت

راه آسان استفاده از اين فرمول

دو نوع صفت داريم:

1- صفت كه مبين يك واقعيت هستند مثل ابريتشمي بودن/ فرانسوي بودن/ قرمز بودن.

2- صفت كه مبين نظر و عقيدة مي گري نسيبي هستند مثل (اندازه) كه از نظر يكي بزرگ و از نظر ديگري کوچک است.

هر چه صفات واقعي تر باشنده به اسم نزديك ترند و هر چه نسيبي تر باشنده از اسم دورتر هستند.

Expensive long red French skirt

دامن فرانسوي قرمز بلند گران
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Persian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Look at</td>
<td>نگاه کردن به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk to</td>
<td>صحبت کردن با</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search for</td>
<td>دنبال چیزی گشتند</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listen to</td>
<td>گوش دادن به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consist of</td>
<td>متشکل از</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Persian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>talk about</td>
<td>صحبت کردن در باره</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait for</td>
<td>منتظر بودن برای</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep from</td>
<td>دور از</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look after</td>
<td>مرافقت کردن از</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worry about</td>
<td>نگران چیزی بودن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thank for</td>
<td>سپاسگزاری از</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Persian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>similar to</td>
<td>شبیه به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interested in</td>
<td>علاقه‌مند به</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afraid of</td>
<td>آگاه از</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concern about</td>
<td>نگران چیزی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>based on</td>
<td>بر اساس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ashamed of</td>
<td>شرم‌آمیز از</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Persian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>turn down</td>
<td>کم کردن صدا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave out</td>
<td>حفظ کردن به تعویق انتخاب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put off</td>
<td>دور کردن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call off</td>
<td>بیمار شدن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wake up</td>
<td>بیرون انتخاب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw out</td>
<td>پیش کردن معنی لغت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look up</td>
<td>خاموش کردن</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

بعضی از افعال مرکب از یک فعل و قید تشکیل شده اند:

1- وقتی مفعولشان شکل اسم است می‌تواند قبل یا بعد از اسم باید

I took off my coat. من کم را در آوردم.
I took my coat off. من کم را در آوردم.

2- وقتی مفعول از شکل ضمیر است باید حتما قبل از قیدت قیدی بیاید:

I took it off. من آن را در آوردم.
As 

As soon as: 
As soon as they arrived, we will leave.

As long as: 
I will never go there, as long as I live.

As far as: 
As far as I am concern, they have changed their house.

In addition: 
They changed their house; in addition they bought a new car.

Besides: 
Ten students besides their teachers went into the class.

Furthermore: 
It is very cold outside; furthermore, it is late.

Raise: 
Raise your hand if you have a question.
They raised their prices.
I was born and raised in Tehran.
You raised a good question.
Key role:

Make a difference:

Important role:

Make progress:

Make an attempt:

Make a mistake:

Make an appointment:

Make a presentation:

Make a speech:

Make a decision:

Make friend:

Make the most of:

Make the bed:

Make noise:

Make a gesture:

Content:

Mحتوا راضی

He was a good friend and I was content.

She kept the content of the letter secret.

In other word:

به عبارت دیگر

He is economical too much; in other word, he is stingy.

On the other hand:

اوزطرف دیگر

I don’t like to eat out; on the other hand, I should save money.

اطلاعات و نکات مفید بیشتر

Make

Make an attempt: تلاش کردن
Make a mistake: باضعی کردن
Make an appointment: نوبت گرفتن
Make a presentation: پیشنهاد کردن
Make progress: پیشرفت کردن
Make a speech: سخنرانی کردن
Make a difference: تأثیر گذاشتن

Concern:

نگرانی

Growing concern: نگرانی رو به رشد
Major concern: اصلی
Express concern: ابراز نگرانی کردن
Concern about: نگران چیزی بودن

Role

Have a role: نقش داشتن
Play a role: ایفا کردن نقش
Important role: نقش اساسی
Key role: نقش کلیدی
Major role: نقش عمد
Central role: نقش مرکزی

Plan: طرح
Plane: هواپیما
Plant: گیاه/کاشتی

contact

t тамاس نزدیک
direct contact: تماس مستقیم
face to face contact: ارتباط رو در رو
in contact with: در تماس با
keep in contact: در تماس بودن

include= contain
Rob

... rob + sb + from + sth..... محروم کردن کسی از چیزی

They have robed the women from right of freedom.
آنها حق آزادی را از زنها گرفته اند.

Extreme: شدید extreme: غیر معمول
Extreme poverty: فقر شدید extreme example: مثالهای غیر معمول
Extreme care: مرافقت شدید extreme condition: شرایط غیر معمول

This library is made to provide new books for students.
این کتابخانه ساختم به دنبال ارائه داشتن آموزش کتابهای جدید فراهم کرده.
This library is made to provide students with new books.
این کتابخانه ساخته شده تا برای دانش آموزان کتابهای جدید فراهم کند.
Under the condition: تحت شرایط
Under the pressure: تحت فشار
Under the observation: تحت نظر
Under the supervision: تحت نظارت
Under the protection: تحت حمایت
Under the construction: در دست ساخت
Under the impression: تحت تأثیر
Under the influence: زیر نفوذ
Under the discussion: تحت بررسی
Under the control: تحت کنترل
Under the education: تحت تعلیم
Under the condition: تحت شرایط
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Under the education: تحت تعلیم

In spite of = despite

They went to the beach in spite of rainy weather.

آنها علی رغم هوای بارانی به ساحل رفتند.

Despite our effort, they decided to close the school.

على رغم تلاش ما، أنها تصميم گرفتند تا مدرسها را ببندند.

hot: داغ
This tea is too hot to drink.
این چای نوشیدن خیلی داغ است
It is very hot today.
امروز هوا خیلی داغ است

Cold: سرد
I have a cold and fever.
من سرما خورده ام و کب دارم
I feel very cold.
من احساس خیلی سردی دارم

Great: مشهور
He is a great man.
او مرد مشهوری است
What a great artist.
چه هنرمند بزرگی

Large: بزرگ
This is a large sea.
این دریا بزرگ است
Your classroom is large.
کلاس شما بزرگ است

Big: بزرگ
This box isn't big enough.
این جعبه به حد کافی بزرگ نیست
This book is too big for my pocket.
این کتاب برای جیب من خیلی بزرگ است

steal: دزدین
robbing: سرقت کردن/دزدیدن
mug: کف قابیدن
mugger: دزد
pilfer: دزدیدن
pilferer: دزد
burgle: دزد
burglar: دزد خانه
hijack: هواپیما ریا
hijacker: دزد خانه
abduct: ادم دزدی
abduction: آدم ربی
kidnap: ادم دزدی
kidnapper: آدم ریا

by name: به اسم
by degree: به تدریج
by the way: در ضمن
by ship: با کشتی
by all means: بکمال میل
by chance: شانسی
by night: در شب
by land: از راه خشکی
by air: از راه هوای
by error: اشتباه
by heart: از حافظه
by oneself: به تنها
by letter: از طریق نامه
See: دیدن
I see her every day.

Look: نگاه کردن
Look at me.

Watch: تماشای کردن
I like watching TV.

Hear: شنیدن
Can you hear me?

Listen: گوش دادن
I am listening to the radio.

Hard/ hardly

Hard: سخت / به سختی
He was hit hard.

Hardly: به ندرت / به نادرت
The baby can hardly walk.

Cause/ reason

Cause: علت / سبب
This is the cause (not reason) of his illness.

Reason: دلیل
Reason: دلیل (برای موجه ساختن عمل/ عقیده)
What is the reason of your coming late?

Centre/ middle

Centre: به معنی مرکز نقطه معنی
Centre of the circle is shown by a dot.

Middle: به معنی وسط محيطي است در اطراف مرکز
I stood in the middle of the room.

Shade/ shadow

Shade: جایی که نور افتتاب به علت مانعی به ان نمی رسد.
You can get shade under the tree.

Shadow: سایه مشخص چیزی است
He saw his shadow in the water.
Further/ farther

I want to get further information. نیویورک از لندن دور تر است.
New York is farther than London.

Rarely/ scarcely

He rarely comes here. او بندرت انجا می آید.
I had scarcely finished when he came. وقتی او آمد، من کاملا تمام نکرده بودم.

Lately/ late

I haven't been here lately. من این اواخر انجا نبوده ام.
Last night I went to bed late. شب گذشته من دیروقت به رختخواب رفت.

Nearly/ about/ almost

He is nearly six feet tall. او تقریبا شش فوت قد دارد.
I am about six feet tall. من حدود شش فوت قد دارم.
He almost reached to top. او تقریبا به قله رسید.

Customer/ client/ patient

Customer/ بیشتر به مالک مغازه گفتته می شود، و client به مراجعین بانکها و قضات می گویند و patient به بیماری که به دکتر مراجعه می کند، گفتگه میشود.
Business/ work/ job

I have two friends, Mary and Jack, the former is a student and the latter is an engineer.

Latter/ late

I have two friends, Mary and Jack, the former is a student and the latter is an engineer.

See you later.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>fell</th>
<th>fallen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fell</td>
<td>felled</td>
<td>felled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel</td>
<td>felt</td>
<td>felt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>filled</td>
<td>filled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

اسامى غير قابل شمارش:

- Arabic, English, Japanese
- advice, anger, equipment, homework, damage, ugly, ugliness
- beauty, ignorance, ugliness
- bread, butter, wood, iron, smoke, milk, water, sugar, rice, clothing, baggage
- equipment, information, money, music
To get there in time we have to take a taxi. To improve your listening skill, you have to practice a lot.

So as to visit him I went to the park. I wrote the address so as not to forget it.

So that the baby can sleep. Be quiet so that the baby can sleep.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>لغة</th>
<th>اسم</th>
<th>قابل شمارش</th>
<th>غير قابل شمارش</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>انجليزية</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>كار</td>
<td>کار هنری</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glass</td>
<td>لیوان</td>
<td>شیشه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>light</td>
<td>لامپ</td>
<td>نور</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>time</td>
<td>دفعه، بار، نوبت</td>
<td>وقت</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To so as to + V به منظور
In order to + V به منظور
So that In order that + N به منظور

برای اینکه به موقع آنجا بررسی ما مجبوریم تاکسی بگیریم. برای اینکه او را ببینم به پارک رفتم.

برای اینکه مهارت شنیدن خود را بهبود دهید، شما مجبورید سخت تمرین کنید.

من برای اینکه آدرس را فراموش نکنم، آن را یادداشت کردم.

ساخت باش تا بچه بتواند بخوابد.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVE PRONOUNS</th>
<th>PASSIVE PRONOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ما</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>تا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>او</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>او</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>آن</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWNED ADJECTIVES (نام مالی)</th>
<th>OWNED ADJECTIVES (نام مالی)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My</td>
<td>من</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td>تا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his</td>
<td>او</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>او</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>its</td>
<td>آن</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS</th>
<th>REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>myself</td>
<td>خودم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yourself</td>
<td>خودت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>himself</td>
<td>خودش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herself</td>
<td>خودش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itself</td>
<td>خودش</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>