

فصل اول

بعد از need, hope از مصدر استفاده می‌شود.

- I hope to see the president.

عبارت، ریشه فعل + **be going to** برای بیان قصد انجام کاری در آینده نزدیک استفاده می‌شود.

ریشه‌ی فعل + **going to** + فاعل
 { am
 is
 are }

1. we are not going to destroy nature.
2. I am going to visit people and places.

آینده ساده

ریشه فعل + **Will** + فاعل

1. Will you do anything else?
2. The tourist will visit Shiraz next summer.

سوالی با wh- questions

- A: Who will visit shiraz next summer?
 B) Where will the tourist visit next summer?
 C) When will the tourist visit shiraz?

توجه:

will ————— خفف

will ————— نمی will not → won't

2. proper nouns: { Milad Tower
 Alborz MT
 Everst

کلماتی که قبل از اسم می‌آیند بعنوان (Modifiers) یا مشخص کننده‌ها هستند.

- { a → hunter
 an → envelope
 the → boy
 this → bird
 that → tiger
 these → mountains
 those → animals
 my → father
 his → friend

1. Mars is smaller than Jupiter.
2. English is more important than German.

تفضیلی

1. My father is the tallest in our family
2. Karoon is the longest river of Iran.
3. This Park is the most beautiful park in our city.

عالی

صفات تک بخشی بیقاعده:

adjective	comparative	superlative
good/ well	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most
far	farther	the farthest
far	further	the furthest
little	less	the least

ترتیب صفات قبل از اسم:

The order of adjectives

- 1) Quality/ opinion: nice- beautiful- neat- boring
 - a boring film.
- 2) size: big/ small/ short/ long/...
 a tall student
- 3) Age: young/ old/ new/ modern/ ancient
 An old building

4. Tahereh Saffarzadeh was an Iranian writer.
5. She Published her first book while she was studying.

گذشته‌ی ساده

نشانه‌ی گذشته استمراری

گذشته‌ی استمراری

at the university.

6. You were working on a difficult Problem when the

گذشته استمراری

نشانه‌ی گذشته استمراری

Power went out.

گذشته‌ی ساده

سوالی و منفی کردن جملات گذشته‌ی استمراری:

- The weather was raining yesterday.
- The weather wasn't raining yesterday.
- Was the weather raining yesterday?
- Yes, it was.
- No, it wasn't.
- My father was walking in the yard.

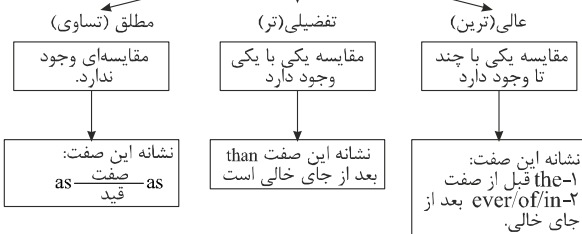
A: Who was walking in the yard?

B: Where was he walking?

فصل دوم

تک بخشی } انواع صفت
tall / small/ big/ heavy/ long
چند بخشی }
important/ difficult/ expensive/...

انواع صفت



طرز ساخت انواع صفت.

صفات تک‌بخشی	صفات چندبخشی
مطلق as tall as	as comfortable as
تفضیلی taller than	more Comfortable than
عالی the tallest	The most comfortable

1. our house is as small as your house. } مطلق
2. out car is as expensive as his car. }

طرز جمع بستن اسامی:

chair → chairs
lake → lakes
box → boxes
wolf → wolves
housewife → housewives
life → lives
child → children
man → men
woman → women
foot → feet
tooth → teeth
sheep → sheep
fish → fish

انواع اسم:

۱- اسم عام ۲- اسم خاص

1. common nouns: { monkey
girl
teacher

ضمایر (self Pronouns) self

I	my self	did the experiment.
He/ John	himself	
She/ Mary	herself	
it	itself	
You	yourself	
We	ourselves	
You	yourselves	
They	themselves	
Iranian scientists	themselves	
Maryam and I	ourselves	
The computer	itself	

examples:

- Mary Curry herself found Uranium.
- My mother bought a dress for herself.
- We ourselves must clean the room.
- The mechanic fixed the car himself.
- The children hurt themselves.

- color: gray/ blue/ white/...
a dark sky
- Nationality: Iranian/ German/ Japanese/ Greek,...
African lions
- Material: golden/ plastic/ rocky,...
Plastic balls.

- جای صفات قبل از اسم و بعد از افعال to be یا افعال ربطی می‌باشند.

- an interesting planet.
- My mother was so busy.
- He looks happy.

فصل سوم

Verb (فعل)				
آینده	گذشته استمراری	گذشته	حال استمراری	حال
ساده	ساده	ساده	ساده	ساده
[will try	[was + فعل +ing	[went	[am + فعل +ing	[try
try	were	tried	is	tries
			are	

- she tries to learn English.
- He is doing research on blood cells.
- We went on a trip to the seaside last month.

فصل چهارم

Modal verbs: (کمکی)

افعال یا کلماتی که دلالت بر زمان حال / آینده دارند.	افعال یا کلمات که دلالت بر زمان گذشته دارند.
Can	could
may	might
Will	would
must	فعل کمکی نیست] had to
should	
have to	
has to	

فعل کمکی نیستند

1. He was sick. He had to see the doctor.

2. Amir can speak Japanese.

- Amir can't/ cannot speak Japanese. منفی

- Can Amir speak Japanese? سوالی

Yes, he can.

No, he can't

طرز تبدیل صفت به قید حالت:

Adjective+ ly ⇒ adverb

قید +ly ⇒ صفت

actual+ly ⇒	actually	واقعاً
cruel+ly ⇒	cruelly	ظالمانه
Polite+ly ⇒	politely	مؤدبانانه
easy+ly ⇒	easily	به آسانی
Possible+ly ⇒	possibly	شاید
Suitable+ly ⇒	suitably	به طور مناسب
real ⇒	really	واقعاً
Slow+ly ⇒	Slowly	به کندی
rapid+ly ⇒	rapidly	با سرعت
careful+ly ⇒	carefully	با دقت
rude+ly ⇒	rudely	بی ادبانه

محل یادداشت

محل یادداشت

محل یادداشت

Handwriting practice area with horizontal lines and a pencil icon.

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نکته: بعد از افعال کمکی (ناقص) همیشه ریشه فعل اصلی می‌آید.

1. You must get a passport first.

نکته: should برای بیان مصلحت انجام کاری و هم چنین برای بیان پند و اندرز در زمان‌های حال و آینده به کار می‌رود.

1. Tom doesn't study enough.

He should study more.

Table with 2 columns: prepositions of time / حروف اضافه زمان and prepositions of place / حروف اضافه مکان. Rows include prepositions like in, on, at, next to with examples.

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محل یادداشت

Handwriting practice area with horizontal lines and a pencil icon.

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محل یادداشت

Handwriting practice area with horizontal lines and a pencil icon.

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