

one of my friend shows
 دوست یکی از دوستها نشان میدهد.....

توضیح

show
 I used to show
 I used to show

قسمت اول: فرق سه حال!!!
 جزء سوالات هر زمانه همیشه نو گردیده است!! حال ساده، حال استمراری و حال کامل.
 All in all (1)
 (Happens regularly) → (General Truths)
 Many people live in Chicago.
 (Current facts)
 I work in a famous company.
 The festival begins in July. → (things due to happen at a fixed time in the future)
 The festival will begin in July.

I used to show
 I used to show

قسمت دوم: فرق سه حال!!!
 All in all (2)
 (Future plan)
 They are going to be going to Paris next week.
 (For Complaining)
 She is always coming to class late.

have + P.P
 have + P.P

All in all (3)
 (Experience up to the present)
 Kobra isn't at home. I think she has (been / gone) shopping.
 I've seen that film before.
 She's played the guitar ever since she was a teenager.

have been to
 have been to

have gone to
 have gone to

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now - right now - presently - at present
 at the moment - currently - this year
 no days - these days

just
 already

since +
 since 2 years ago

I've known him since I came here.

She has had a headache since 2 years ago.

ago

ago

ago

ago

ago

ago

ago

complaint
 She is eating dinner right now and cannot answer the phone.
 They are not watching TV at the moment.
 These days, people are writing emails a lot less than they used to a few years ago.
 My dad is retiring in June.
 They are flying to Paris next week.
 He is constantly talking. I wish he would shut up.
 She is always coming to class late.

All in all (1)
 All in all (2)
 All in all (3)

have + P.P
 have + P.P

have been to
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has + P.P → ع
had + P.P → ع

(مغذیاتی شماره 1)

- 1 I have seen that film yesterday. **Saw**
- 2 We ~~have~~ just bought a new car last week. **had**
- 3 ~~has~~ was driving ~~has~~ hitting the car behind ~~has~~ since **had**
- 4 They have been staying with us for last week. **since**
- 5 I haven't seen him since the last week. **for**
- 6 We'll begin ~~when~~ everyone arrives. **as soon as**
- 7 Please be quiet. The children sleep. **when**
- 8 Steve's having a birthday party on Saturday. **when**
- 9 Steve's playing a cute baby. **when**
- 10 Steve's having a brief breakfast. **when**

have = have go t

have → در گذشته
→ در حال
→ در آینده

(تست یادگیری)

- 1 I a lot in Britain.
a. rain b. rains
- 2 One of my cousins pizza very much.
a. likes b. like
- 3 They English very well.
a. are not speaking b. don't speak
- 4 I five e-mails so far.
a. answering b. have answered
- 5 Let's ask Tom. He the answer.
a. probably knows b. probably will know
- 6 Today she 500 km to meet a customer.
a. drives b. has to drive
- 7 She is too tired. She from a long trip.
a. has just arrived b. just has arrived
- 8 I like watching football but I it.
a. will never play b. do never play
- 9 You want to cut down on the snacks. You fat.
a. are getting b. are getting
- 10 My neighbor is such a nuisance. He loud music late at night.
a. always plays b. has always played
- 11 I met her while a training course.
a. I do b. I was doing

I going X
I am go X
is rain X

no go X
no going :
no + فعل + ing

no + فعل + ing
جمع کردن معنی

probably → احتمالاً
مقدار کمی وسط فعلی که می آید

today + this week
فعل ساده + حال

while + فعل
برای بیان مدت زمان

while + فعل
در حالی که
در صورتی که

while + فعل
در صورتی که
در حالی که

مطلق فاعل و فعل و فیدو باشد

X is rain
فعل در حال

X is like
فعل در حال

X can speak
فعل در حال

e. answer

e. will probably know

e. has driven

X is arriving
فعل در حال

e. never play

b. are getting

X has always played

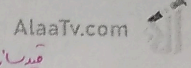
X have done

X last

X last

ing my key

Prionally → صفت رفید

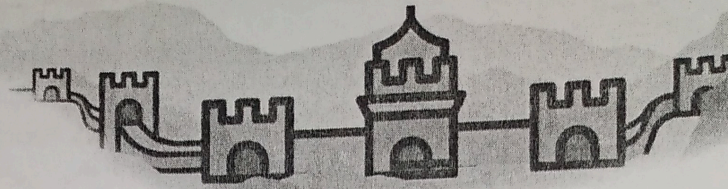


فرستگ اول درسامه					
I only have seen ...	غ	a dedicated teacher	یک معلم فداکار	Very friendly & helpful TO me...	خیلی صمیمی و کمک کن نسبت به من
I have only seen...	ص	dedicated line	خط اختصاص یافته (مخصوص)	NOT surprisingly	جای تعجب نیست که...
He has born...	غ	children's medical center	مرکز پزشکی کودکان	It's a pity!	چه حیف!
He was born...	ص	medicine (2)	دارو / پزشکی	the first textbook	اولین کتاب درباره ...
receive+send	دریافت کردن + فرستادن	homeland	وطن	by the way	راستی (برای بیان موضوعی دیگر)
it was founded	تاسیس شد	such a great man	چنین مرد بزرگی	anyway	در هر صورت (برای برگشت به موضوع قبلی)
care (2)	اهمیت دادن/مراقبت کردن	disease = illness = sickness	بیماری	interesting	جالب
cure	درمان (کردن)	2 thousands:	دو هزار	interested (in)	علاقه مند
sits on the sofa	نشستن روی میل	thousands of:	هزاران	He is increasingly hard of hearing	به طور فزاینده ای کم شنواست!
feed the pigeon	غذا دادن به کفتر	TV series / serial	سریال تلویزیونی / سریال	burst into tears/ laughter	زدن زیر گریه! بیهو خندیدن!
shout at =call out	فریاد زدن	village	روستا	repeatedly	مکرراً
hug	در آغوش گرفتن	the upper part of your legs	قسمت بالایی رانها	politely	مؤدبانه
the small boats hugged the coast	قایق ها کنار ساحل	lap	کمر توپی	angrily	با عصبانیت
to each	بخشیدن کسی	a book in which you record your thoughts	کتابی که در آن شما افکار خود را ثبت می کنید	sadly (2)	متأسفانه / با ناراحتی
forgive		feelings	احساسات	calmly=quietly	به طور آرام (۲)
forget +remember		the same question	سؤال یکسان	it's quite warm	خیلی گرمه!
Don't break the vase	گلدون رو نشکون!!!	strategy	استراتژی-تدبیر	slowly/quietly	به کندی / به آرامی
reply	پاسخ دادن	Generation(2)	تولید - نسل	Suddenly = all of a sudden	به طور ناگهانی / بیکهوا
apply (2)	بکار بردن / درخواست کردن	reading	خواندن	kindly=cruelly	با مهربانی = ظالمانه
I have just told you	من همین الان گفتم	comprehension	استراتژی درک متن	strategy	استراتژی
I have already told u	من قبلاً گفته ام	strategy	استراتژی	meaning(ful)	معنی دار
Don't keep asking	هی سؤال نکن!	questions	سوالات	once ran 21 miles	من یکبار... (به زمانی)
pause	مکث (کردن)				

only میزنه صفت

burst into tears بیهو زدن زیر گریه
burst into laughter بیهو خندیدن

keep + ing → همیشه میزنه



فرسنگ اول

درس ۱ - پایه دوازدهم

تأتمهای صفحه ۲۷

فاز اول: لغات دوازدهم (تا اتمهای صفحه ۲۷)

English	Persian	English	Persian	English	Persian
appreciate (2)	قدر چیزی را دانستن / درک کردن	sense of appreciation	حس قدردانی	a very sensitive child	یه پسر خیلی حساس
it makes sense	منطقی است / بامعناست	fact = reality	واقعیت - حقیقت	in fact = actually	در واقع (۲)
lower=raise=boost	کاهش دادن=افزایش دادن (۲)	blood pressure	فشار خون	actually (2)	درواقع / واقعاً
advise / advice	بند دادن / بند- اندرز	kind / kindness	مهربانی / مهربانی	The elderly people	افراد مسن
improve / develop	بهبود بخشیدن / توسعه دادن	strong / strength	قوی / قدرت - توان	More successful	موفقتر
Take care of	مراقبت کردن	teenager/adult	نوجوان / بزرگسال	famous	مشهور
increase=raise= boost	افزایش دادن (۳)	advice of aging generation	بند نسل مسن (سالخورده)	positive	مثبت
get ready!	آماده شوا	my life/ our lives	زندگی من / زندگی‌های ما	polite = impolite	مؤدب = بی‌ادب (۲)
getting ready	آماده شدن	wolf wolves	نوه‌ها!	rude	تندل/احمق
respect	احترام گذاشتن	grandchildren	عملکرد مغز	kind=cruel	با دقت=بی‌دقت
in respect of	در باره	brain function	مغز/ ذهن/ حافظه	careful=careless	متمایز=بی‌جسته
should = must =have to	باید	brain/ mind/ memory	رفتار مناسب	distinguished	جای تعجب نیست
= ought to = need to		appropriate behavior	تصاویر زیر	Not surprisingly	که ...
donate organs	بخشیدن / اهدا کردن	following pictures	در سال بعدی		
take temperature	اندازه گرفتن دمای بدن	in the following year			
regard	در نظر گرفتن/ توجه-اعتنا				
It is regarded as	احترام / به حساب آوردن				
in regard to your plan...					
dedicate=devote	اختصاص دادن / وقف کردن / اهدا کردن	selected pictures	تصاویر انتخاب شده	I'm sure (who are)	منم یقین دارم!
spare no (pains/efforts)	از هیچ چیز مضایقه نکردن	each other/others	یکدیگر / دیگران	you	تو
find...found	پیدا کردن	warm and loving	خانواده‌ی گرم و صمیمی (عاشق)	abroad	خارج (از کشور)
found...founded	تاسیس کردن	family	خانواده‌ی گرم و صمیمی (عاشق)	then	سپس
fund (n.)	سرمایه، سرمایه‌گذاری	my lovely son.	پسر عزیزم	than	از
She has caught a flu.	او آنفولانزا گرفته است / زمان: ح ک	physician/physicist	پزشک/ فیزیکی‌دان	generous = stingy	بخشنده = خسیس

صدها عدد

in respect of
should = must =have to
= ought to = need to

در نظر گرفتن / به حساب آوردن

ایمان
وینت
حکم

هرگاه wh دستاورد

I'm sure (who are)
you
I'm sure who you are!

فعل + فعل
فعل + فعل

she found

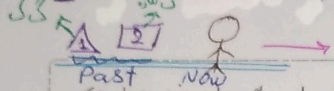
12 When I was younger, we in London.
 a. were living b. lived c. have lived

13 What exactly at 8.15 yesterday evening?
 a. have you done b. did you do c. were you doing

14 When I got home, I realized I my keys at the office.
 a. had left b. left c. was leaving

زمان انگلیسی راه آریشم
 I was leaving my key
 I wasn't bringing my key

فرض کن عیناً حال کنی
 یک شیء رو پیدا کنی
 عیناً!



دو تا عمل آورد گرفته بخ بده! اون
 که قبل تره باک کی میزید!

قسمت دوم: تطابق فاعل و فعل

بچه‌ها مبحث verb agreement و compound subject شاید مستقیم توی هیچ فصلی از کتابمون نباشه ولی برای رد گزینه اونم تو تست‌های ترکیبی بعد از عید فوق العاده کاربرد داره:

- She and her friends (is / are / have / has) at the fair.
- The book or the pen (is / are / was / were) in the drawer.
- The boy or his friends (runs / run / are / is) every day.
- His friends or the boy (has / have / is / are) free time.
- One of the boxes (is / was / are / were) open.
- The people who listen to that music (are / is / was / were) few.
- The team captain, as well as his players, (are / is / have / has) anxious.
- The book, including all the chapters in the first section (is / are) boring.
- The woman with all the dogs (walking / walks / walk) down my street.
- Each of these hot dogs (is / are) juicy.
- Everybody (know / knows) Mr. Shilaei.
- either (are / is) correct.
- The news (are / is) on at six.
- Five dollars (are / is) a lot of money.
- dollars (is / are) often used instead of rubles in Russia.
- These trousers (are / is) made of wool.
- Those scissors (is / are) dull.
- The family (has / have) a long history.
- The committee (decide / deciding / decides) how to proceed.
- The crew (are preparing / is preparing) to dock the ship.

تیمان هست!
 نداشتی باهرا! → anxiety → نگرانی

am
is
are
was
were
have
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either
neither
each
every
... body
... one

فاعلی که به فعل نزدیک‌تره است ملایم‌تر!

فعل هر کدوم از اینها بود

team
class
group
family

بسته اعضای باشه
 تارید دل دروخت
 کل منور خرفین
 ماستونه!

ملایم‌ترین ملایم‌ترین ملایم‌ترین

- 1 | A: I want to travel. → **می‌خواهم سفر کنم!** (غلط باری) ← **خوب از شما می‌پرسم!**
 B: I'm going to take you to the airport tomorrow. **من فردا شما را به فرودگاه می‌برم.**
- 2 | I'll visit my aunt next Friday. **فردا پنجشنبه من به مادربزرگم می‌روم.**
- 3 | Get back! The bomb explodes. **بازگرد! بمب منفجر شد!**
- 4 | I promise I won't tell anyone you broke the window. **من وعده می‌دهم که به کسی نگویم که پنجره را شکستی.**
- 5 | Look at those black clouds. It will rain. **ببین آن ابرهای سیاه را! باران می‌بارد.**
- 6 | you know, I will try every single day to achieve my goal. **همانطور که می‌دانید، من سعی می‌کنم هر روز برای رسیدن به هدفم تلاش کنم.**
- 7 | A: It's getting hot in the room. **در این اتاق گرم می‌شود.**
 B: I am going to open the window. **من می‌روم تا پنجره را باز کنم.**
- 8 | She is very creative, so next year, she studies Arts at university. **او بسیار خلاق است، بنابراین سال آینده در دانشگاه هنر می‌خواند.**
- 9 | This car is too old. When are they going to buy a new one? **این ماشین خیلی قدیمی است. آنها کی می‌روند تا یک ماشین جدید بخرند?**
- 10 | I'm leaving my country = I am going to leave my country. **من می‌روم تا کشورم را ترک کنم = می‌روم تا کشورم را ترک کنم.**
- 11 | (For scheduled programs or arranged future) The examination starts at 9 o'clock tomorrow. **امتحان (برای برنامه‌ریزی شده یا آینده از حال ساده نیز استفاده کنیم) فردا ساعت 9 شروع می‌شود.**

A, An, The

✓ اسم خاص که با حرف بزرگ شروع می‌شود به وابسته پیشرو نیازی ندارد مگر موارد خاص!
 مثال: Fred, New York, America, and Coca-Cola
 استثنا: The United States, The Joneses, The Grand Canyon, and The Colorado River

✓ اسم عامی که برای گوینده و شنونده شناس باشد حتماً the میخورد.
 مثال: I ate an apple yesterday. The apple was juicy and delicious.

✓ اسم عام قابل شمارش مفرد اصمصصلا خالی نمیداد !!
 flexibility, information, intelligence
 مثال: I am teacher / child need attention, / She has knowledge, love, poverty, satisfaction, truth, wealth, health, anger, beauty.

✓ خواستی کلی گویی کنی، حرف تعریف نیار!!!
 مثال: I like coffee. // Thanks for the coffee.
 I hate the Golf. // Did you see the Golf?

✓ اسامی که جمع نمی‌شوند:
 - نوشیدنی و خوراکی‌های خاص:
 chicken / coffee/ corn/ cream / cereal
 - اجناس + مفاهیم انتزاعی:
 plastic/ wool / silk / glass / anger / happiness...
 - متفرقه:
 equipment / furniture / homework / jewelry / luggage / money / news / weather / work

✓ بیا!!! صدایش مهمه! نه قیافش!!!
 An N.B.C reporter / An N.B.A players / An M.R.I / A university

✓ با اسامی منحصر به فرد دنیا می‌آید:
 The Earth / The Mars/ The sky / The sun /The moon

✓ با صفات ترین، اعداد ترتیبی (اولین - دومین و...), با صفاتی مثل only, last, next, same حرف تعریف the می‌آید.

✓ با اسم مفردی که نماینده‌ی یک گروه است the می‌آید:
 The blind needs special care / The parrot is a smart bird.

راه ابریشم

همه چیز سازه مربوط به زمین است / همه چیز سازه مربوط به زمین است / همه چیز سازه مربوط به زمین است

فرستگ اول | در ستاره

destroy=ruin	forests=jungle=woods	leke / sea/ocean	جنگل	instead (of)=	به جای
build/make	hilly or mountainous country	country	دریاچه / دریا / اقیانوس	rather than	
die/die out	plan/plain	plane/plant	طرح / ساده - دشت	between	بین ۲ چیز
extinct	مردن / منقرض شدن	future	آینده	among	بین چند چیز
pay attention=	توجه کردن (۲)	feature (2)	ظاهر / ویژگی	recently=	اخیراً (۲)
take notice	یادداشت برداشتن	pronunciation	تلفظ	lately	در نگاره های جی
take a note:	امید داشتن / آرزو داشتن	capital	سرمایه / حرف بزرگ / پایتخت	I won't go there anymore	من به آنجا نمی روم
hope/wish	بدین معناست که ...	capitalize	تبدیل به سرمایه کردن / با حرف بزرگ نوشتن	affirmative	جملات +
It means/meant/meaning	شکار کردن / جستجو کردن	Milad Tower	برج میلاد	negative	جملات -
hunt (2)	به دست آوردن =	private	خصوصی / سرپناه	interrogative	جملات ؟
gain=lose (lost)	یاد دادن	proper=suitable	مناسب (۳)	especially	مخصوصاً - به ویژه
teach ...taught	یاد گرفتن	=appropriate		I also gave private lessons	همچنین
learn...learned/learned	شناسایی کردن	regular		Singular and Plural	مفرد و جمع
identify	امن = خطرناک				منظم / عادی
Safe=dangerous					

فاز سوم: گرامر فصل ادهم

- Will VS going to
- common nouns VS proper nouns
- a, an, the
- possessive adjective

Will VS going to

Both Will and Going to can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning: هر دو مدال برای زمان آینده هستند / خیلی فرق معنایی ندارند.

- To be going to: (۳ کاربرد اصلی)
 - sign: ...
 - prior plan: ...
 - closest future: ...
- Will: (کاربرد اصلی)
 - The weather will be hotter tomorrow.
 - I'll have salad now. - به هوبی!!!
 - I'm quitting smoking right now, and henceforth I will remain a non-smoker.
 - to make a promise, an offer, a threat or refusal.

حرف اضافه صلح with و without

without having

will you marry me?

He asked me what was it <u>was</u> ✓ [care for = care about] + n. → اسم	غ: اهمیت دادن به	important points نکات مهم	I see him <u>once</u> a week. یکبار در هفته
care for مراقبت کردن	main idea of a text ایده اصلی متن	all at once (بی مقدمه)	که به موجب آن
provide = supply فراهم کردن	my own common questions سوالات رایج خودم	whereby به وسیله‌ی	به جای - تا اینکه
provide something for somebody ترجمه کردن چیزی برای کسی	possible answers جواب‌های ممکن	by = <u>via</u> = through	در کنار - به همراه
provide somebody with something معالج کردن کسی با چیزی!	object (3) شئ/هدف/مفعول	rather than	مکان / واقع شده است
refer + to ارجاع دادن - اشاره کردن	description / describe توصیف / توصیف کردن	along with = as well as = in addition to مطلق	
reason/reasonable دلیل/منطقی	process (2) مسیر - روند / پردازش کردن	location / it is located	
	quantity/quality کمیت / کیفیت		

فاز دوم: لغات دهم (کل فصل ۱)

توجه: هر لغتی از فصل ۱ دهم که با ۲۶ صفحه‌ی اول فصل ۱ دوازدهم مشترک بود، از جدول زیر حذف شد! آخ جون!

English	Persian	English	Persian	English	Persian
saving nature	نجات دادن طبیعت	every living thing	هر موجود زنده	alive=living	زنده
match (3)	جور بودن / کبریت / مسابقه	the living world صفت	دنیای زنده	dead	مرده
put out = extinguish	خاموش کردن	injured animals صفت حیوانات	حیوانات صدمه دیده	endangered صفت	در خطر افتاده
		goat	بزغاله	extinct صفت	منقرض / از بین رفته
		sheep	گوسفند	expired صفت	منقضی شده
put on پوشیدن		sheeps/fishes/deers صفت	غ (خاگه)	for example= for instance	برای مثال برای نمونه
		gazelle	آهوی کوهی		
		giraffe	زرافه		
put off	به عقب انداختن	wolf...wolves صفت	گرگ / گرگ‌ها	around 70 of them تعداد	حدوداً ۷۰٪ از آنها
hurt=injure	صدمه زدن	whale/shark صفت	وال / کوسه	The number of... تعداد	تعداد
				A number of... تعداد	تعداد
cutting trees	بریدن درختان	Leopard / cheetah	پلنگ / یوزپلنگ	Orally (2) صفت	به طور شفاهی / از راه دهان
divide/division	تقسیم کردن / تقسیم	/ tiger	ببر	wild=domestic صفت	وحشی ≠ اهلی
protect محافظت کردن		duck/duckling	اردک / جوجه اردک	natural/nature صفت	طبیعی / طبیعت
prevent جلوگیری کردن		the Museum of Nature and Wildlife	موزه طبیعت و حیات وحش	all humans صفت	همه انسان‌ها
visit/vision اسم	دیدن / دید- بینش	expression (3)	بیان / قیافه / اصطلاح		

«تبرین کلاسی»

- 1] It's ~~the~~..... postcard that I have in my office. پست کارت
- 2] ~~the~~..... dog is very friendly. سگ
- 3] ~~the~~..... Trees are beautiful in the fall. درخت
- 4] I am afraid of ~~the~~..... guns. توپان
- 5] Human beings will live in ~~the~~..... Mars. (the Earth, the Sun, the Moon)

Singular / Plural nouns

- » boy boys: S
- » .. ch / .. sh / .. s / .. x / .. z / : s
- » .. f / .. fe / : ves
- » جمع و مفرد یکی: جمع جمعیه
- child (children) / ox (oxen) / bacterium (bacteria) / person (people) / louse (lice) / mouse (mice)
 foot (feet) / tooth (teeth) / man (men) / woman (women)



«مطالعات»

- 1 A: I want to travel.
B: I'm going to take you to the airport tomorrow.
2 Kristin my aunt next Friday.
3 Get back! The bomb explodes.
4 I promise I don't tell anyone you broke the window.
5 Look at those black clouds. It will rain.
6 you know, I will try every single day to achieve my goal.
7 A: It's getting hot in the room.
B: I am going to open the window.
8 She is very creative, so next year, she studies Arts at university.
9 This car is too old. When are they going to buy a new one?

- میخواهم (واحد نیست) / می‌روم (واحد نیست)
می‌خواهم (واحد نیست) / می‌روم (واحد نیست)
می‌خواهم (واحد نیست) / می‌روم (واحد نیست)
می‌خواهم (واحد نیست) / می‌روم (واحد نیست)
می‌خواهم (واحد نیست) / می‌روم (واحد نیست)
می‌خواهم (واحد نیست) / می‌روم (واحد نیست)
می‌خواهم (واحد نیست) / می‌روم (واحد نیست)
می‌خواهم (واحد نیست) / می‌روم (واحد نیست)
می‌خواهم (واحد نیست) / می‌روم (واحد نیست)
می‌خواهم (واحد نیست) / می‌روم (واحد نیست)

A, An, The

مثال: Fred, New York, America and Coca-Cola
استثنا: The United States, The Joneses, The Grand Canyon, and The Colorado River

اسم خاص که با حرف بزرگ شروع می‌شود به واسطه پیشوند نیازی ندارد مگر موارد خاص
اسم عامی که برای گوینده و شنونده شانس باشد حتماً میخورد.
اسم عام قابل شمارش مفرد اصحاصلا خالی ندارد !!
flexibility, information, intelligence
knowledge, love, poverty, satisfaction,
truth, wealth, health, anger, beauty.

مثال: I am teacher / child need attention / She has
مثال: I ate an apple yesterday. The apple was juicy and delicious.
مثال: I hate the Golf.
مثال: I like coffee. Thanks for the coffee.
Did you see the Golf?

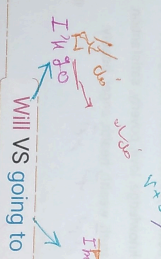
chicken / coffee / corn / cream / cereal
plaster / wool / silk / glass / anger / happiness...
equipment / furniture / homework / jewelry / luggage / money / news / weather / work
An N.B.C reporter / An N.B.A player / An M.R.I. / A university
The Earth / The Mars / The sky / The sun / The moon

The blind needs special care / The parrot is a smart bird.
با اسم مفردی که مفیدمی یک گروه است می‌آید.
با صفات تکرار، اعداد ترتیبی (اولین - دومین و...) یا صفاتی مثل only, last, next, same می‌آید.
با اسمی مشخص به فرد دنیا می‌آید.
با صفات تکرار، اعداد ترتیبی (اولین - دومین و...) یا صفاتی مثل only, last, next, same می‌آید.

destroy=ruin build/make	تارود کردن ساختن	forest=jungle=woods lake / sea/ocean hilly or mountainous country	جنگل دریاچه/دریا/اقیانوس کشور کوهستانی و پر تپه	instead (of)= rather than	به جای
die/die out	مردن/مطرح شدن توجه کردن (۲)	plan/plan plane/plant	طرح / ساده - دقت هواپیما / گیاه - کاشی	between among	بین ۲ چیز بین چند چیز
pay attention= take notice	توجه کردن (۲) بالدقت برداشتن	future feature (2)	آینده ظاهر/ویژگی	recently= lately	اخیراً (۲)
take a note	بالدقت برداشتن	pronunciation	تلفظ	I won't go there any more	
hope/wish	امید داشتن/آرزو داشتن	capital capitalize	سرمایه/حرف بزرگ/ پایبخت تبدیل به سرمایه کردن/ با حرف بزرگ نوشتن	affirmative negative interrogative	+ جملات - جملات - جملات؟
It means/mean/ meaning	بندین معناست که ...	Milad Tower	برج میلاد	especially	مخصوصاً - به ویژه
hunt (2)	شکار کردن/ جستجو کردن	proper=suitable appropriate	مناسب (۳)	I also gave private lessons	همچنین
gain/lose (cost)	به دست آوردن # به دست دادن			Singular and Plural	مفرد و جمع
Teach...taught learn...learned	یاد دادن یاد گرفتن			regular	منتظم / عالی
identify	شناسایی کردن				
Safer=dangerous	امن/خطرناک				

فارسوم: کدام فصل ادمم

- Will VS going to
- common nouns VS proper nouns
- a, an, the
- possessive adjective



Both Will and Going to can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning. خیلی فرق معنایی ندارند. آینده هستند. هر دو مثال برای زمان آینه هستند.

To be going to: (کاربرد اصلی)

sign: ...

prior plan: ...

closest future: ...

The weather will be hotter tomorrow.
I have quit smoking right now, and henceforth I will remain a non-smoker.
to make a promise, an offer, a threat or refusal.

این فصل برای ادمم ...
قول میدادم که ...
الان میخوام ...

تست (یادگیری)

- 1) I think was the most writer in the history.
 - 1) wise
 - 2) intelligent
 - 3) smart
 - 4) best
- 2) English is not as German, but it is certainly many other languages.
 - 1) difficult than - more difficult than
 - 2) difficult as - the easiest of
 - 3) difficult as - more difficult than
 - 4) easy as - the most difficult
- 3) The novel was really boring-One of I've ever read.
 - 1) the novels as boring as
 - 2) the boring novels than
 - 3) more boring novels
 - 4) the most boring novels
- 4) The drug that my physician gave me didn't help my wound, and it even seems to have made it
 - 1) worst
 - 2) worse
 - 3) the best
 - 4) better

معنا محور

5) whether you accept it or not,

- 1) your writing is worse than Ali's
- 2) you write worse than Ali's
- 3) your writing is as badly as Ali's
- 4) you write as bad as Ali

6) It was I had in my whole life. I won't go there again.

- 1) the worst experience restaurant
- 2) the best experience restaurant
- 3) the worst restaurant experience
- 4) the best restaurant experience

7) She took the money and put it in a box.

- 1) white metal small
- 2) small metal white
- 3) metal small white
- 4) small white metal

8) While the paper used for currency is more than regular paper, it is still fairly delicate and can't stay in circulation very long before getting worn out.

- 1) strong
- 2) clean
- 3) durable
- 4) sturdy

9) He is the funniest (and) the whole office.

- 1) interesting person of
- 2) most interesting person in
- 3) interesting person in
- 4) most interesting person of

10) My cousin is the best player the team. He's the best player them all.

- 1) of
- 2) in - in
- 3) of - in
- 4) in - of

Handwritten notes in Persian: چیز، در تیم، بهترین بازیکن، از آنها همه.

Handwritten notes in Persian: بهترین بازیکن، تیم.

Handwritten notes in Persian: کوچک، سفید، فلزی، کوچک.



زمان انگلیسی راه اولیتم
 قانوی ۰، ۷، ۰، ۰، ۰، ۰
 کانونی شکر اولیتم
 اولیتم است صرف کانونی
 اولیتم است صرف کانونی

Superlative

tall
بزرگترین / بالاترین
big
بزرگترین
sad
غمگینترین

Comparative

taller
بزرگتر
fatter
بزرگتر
bigger
بزرگتر
sadder
غمگینتر

Adjective

tallest
بزرگترین
fattest
بزرگترین
biggest
بزرگترین
saddest
غمگینترین

صفات بی قاعده

good
بهتر
bad
بدتر
little
کمتر
many / much
بسیار
far
دورتر

صفات بی قاعده

تر
better
worse
less
more
farther / further
دورتر / فراتر

respect your elders: احترام بگذارید بزرگان.
 older → elderly (پایه) → elder → oldest (پایه)
 my older son = my elder son
 my eldest son = my oldest son

farthest / furthest

A nicely calculated distance
 The rapidly changing world of technology

He is elder than me!! x
 He is older than me ✓

It was not as hot as I was expecting.
 This car is certainly worse but it's much more expensive.
 Man is still more creative than most clever robots.
 It's more easy for me to phone than to write a letter.

ترتیب صفات در انگلیسی: کلاس اولی (بزرگترین) که شکل تو گرفته ها بود بعد از سن میاریمش!

tables dining ancient round perfect
 history amazing light magazine
 chemistry experienced forty-four teacher Turkish
 big cheap running red shoes

ترتیب صفات در انگلیسی: کلاس اولی (بزرگترین) که شکل تو گرفته ها بود بعد از سن میاریمش!

Opinion + fact
 perfect
 sunny

ترتیب صفات در انگلیسی: کلاس اولی (بزرگترین) که شکل تو گرفته ها بود بعد از سن میاریمش!

فاز سوم: گرامر فصل دوم بر تعجب یا شگفتی

کجا صفت میاد کجا قید؟؟!!
 - آگه داشت کاری رخ می داد ... شگفتی ... تعجب ...
 - آگه کاری رخ نمی داد (خیال بزرگی) (فعل اسنادی) ... تعجب ...

I've got a (wonderfully / wonderfully) student.
 I have to do it (carefully / carefully) with a (reasonable / reasonably) pace.

فعل + قید + فاعل
 I suddenly realized.

قید + فعل + فاعل
 I run quickly

صفت + افعال اسنادی (ربطی)
 You look tired / It was great

اسم + صفت
 Hot chocolate / rapid changes

افعال اسنادی (ربطی)

remain = keep = stay
 smell / taste / feel

get = go = grow = become = turn
 seem = sound = look = appear

افعال اسنادی (ربطی)

Helen became increasingly anxious about her husband's strange behavior.

He gets really upset if you mention his baldness.

I hope you will always remain (happy / happily).

The large barking dogs were scary.

The wind blows constantly in Chicago.

I'm not so young as I used to be.

She is taller than I am.

He is as fat as a pig.

She is more beautiful than any girl I know.

That is the most interesting book I've ever read.

He is as creative as a child.

The coffee is not so expensive as the tea.

She is as simple as a child.

He is as gentle as a lamb.

She is as quiet as a mouse.

He is as stupid as a donkey.

She is as clever as a fox.

He is as cruel as a lion.

She is as narrow as a road.

صفات
 صفت برتر: + than
 صفت برترین: the most
 صفت کمترین: the least

صفات
 صفت یا قید: as ... as
 صفت برتر: more ... than
 صفت برترین: the most

صفات
 صفت یا قید: as ... as
 صفت برتر: more ... than
 صفت برترین: the most

صفات
 صفت یا قید: as ... as
 صفت برتر: more ... than
 صفت برترین: the most

صفات
 صفت یا قید: as ... as
 صفت برتر: more ... than
 صفت برترین: the most

صفات
 صفت یا قید: as ... as
 صفت برتر: more ... than
 صفت برترین: the most

صفات
 صفت یا قید: as ... as
 صفت برتر: more ... than
 صفت برترین: the most

صفات
 صفت یا قید: as ... as
 صفت برتر: more ... than
 صفت برترین: the most

صفات
 صفت یا قید: as ... as
 صفت برتر: more ... than
 صفت برترین: the most

صفات
 صفت یا قید: as ... as
 صفت برتر: more ... than
 صفت برترین: the most

(غلط بیایی)

- 1 She has nothing to do, has **not** she? ... **does**, she ...
- 2 I can hardly see him, can't I? ... **can**, I ...
- 3 Ali put it over there, doesn't **it** ... **did** he?
- 4 **no** one came, does **he**? ... **did** they?
- 5 He had rarely called, **didn't** he? ... **had**, he?

دم سوالی های خاص (حفظی):

- I am late, am I **not** aren't I?
- Don't lie, will you?
- امری تعارفی: Come in, won't you?
- امری: Help me with physics, will you/would you/can you/ could you?
- امری: Let's do it, shall we?

Stop smoking, can't you?

he's hurt → he's gone

she's seen → she's see us

+ PP → **can**

+ PP → **would**

you'd go

you'd go

تو که با من می‌روی

تو که با من می‌روی

I am seen
I am being seen
to be + PP
I have seen
be

I have seen
be

I've been to
have to
should, must, have to

درس اول درسیہ

am, is, are	am, is, are
was, were	was, were
am - is - are	+ being
was - were	(have, has, had) + been
(modal) + be	(modal) + be

پیش دو: DM سوالی ها (سوالات تائیدی)، آخر جمله میان اغلب دو بخشی هستند: (ضمیر فاعلی + فعل کمکی)

ضمیر فاعلی + فعل کمکی ،؟

علامتشان دقیقاً برعکس جمله اصلی است. (مضارع یا نسبی)
زمانشان دقیقاً عین جمله اصلی است. (مضارع یا نسبی)

قرار دوم: اگر جمله اصلی خودش فعل کمکی داشت که هیچ که دانست از did / does / do استفاده می کنیم. مثال: دیدن: دیدی؟ دیدم!

no, none, never, neither
little / few
hardly = rarely = seldom = scarcely

نیا جمله ای اصلی یا کره یا هم نم میزند.

you have
you are
you are

let, cut, put, set, break, spread

- She has been sick, ... has she?
- I'll go there, ... will you?
- There would be nothing, ... would there?
- He's hurt, ... is he?
- He's hurt us, ... has he?
- You'd see him, ... would you?
- You'd seen him, ... had you?
- He is never on time, ... is he?
- She let me go, ... did she?
- He spreads the newspaper, ... does he?
- They hardly call us, ... do they?

قرار سوم: اگر تست ما چند جمله ای بود برای کدام جمله دم سوالی بسازیم؟! با توجه به ترتیب: **be had to** leave Ireland

- If you're not completely satisfied, you can get your money back, ... can you?
- He killed a man once and that's why he had to leave Ireland, ... did he?
- The theory assumes that both labor and capital are mobile, ... are they?
- This is the book (which) I lent you, ... is it?
- I've heard he's rich, ... is he?

You'd go, ... would you?
You'd gone, ... had you?
He'd cut his finger, ... had he?
He's seen, ... has he?
He's seen me, ... has he?

This, That, These, Those, There, one, body, thing, it, he, they

two ones
says

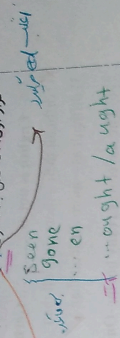
Handwritten notes and diagrams at the bottom of the page.

I am asked

فرا چهارم: کدام فعل دوم هم: صلاحت معصوم / دم سوال ها (سوالها فایده ای)

✓ بخش اول: جملات مجهول (مجهول را معلول ترجمه کن)

قرار اول: اگر فعل جملهون p.p بود ... در صد جمله معلول است و باید معلول ترجمه شود.



- 1 She's asking for more help.
- 2 He's asked.
- 3 I'm seen.
- 4 I'll see him.
- 5 She's seen, or she saw:

قرار دوم: از کیا بهم جمله فعل مجهول نیاز دارد یا نه؟؟ یا ترجمه، برو بین روی اسم اول جمله کار انجام شده یا نه. اگر کار انجام شده بود پس جمله معلولیه پس فعل مجهول نیاز (مجهول = معلول)

- 1 The house by me every day.
 - A) cleans
 - B) is cleaned
 - C) cleaned
- 2 At dinner, six shrimp by Harry.
 - A) were eaten
 - B) eat
 - C) was read
- 3 The novel by mom in one day.
 - A) will clean
 - B) will be cleaned
 - C) was posting
- 4 I the house every week.
 - A) posted
 - B) was posted
 - C) has arrived
- 5 The video last week.
 - A) arrive
 - B) has arrived
 - C) was arrived
- 6 A private letter from the government

walk - go - arrive - come - rise - fall
belong - have - lack - die - lie - remain - stay - happen - occur - wait - exist - depend
و هر چی فعله لازمه !!!

7 I worked there for five years but never really felt I

- A) belonged
- B) was belonged
- C) received

قرار سوم: بعضی از صفتا دو وجهی هستن!! یعنی چی؟؟ نگاه کن:

در این تپ تستها ترو بین آیا معلول داریم یا نه. اگر معلول ندی... جملهون فاعله یعنی مجهول نیست.

- I will see.
- She took.
- He teaches.
- I saw

1 Olivia a trip to Turkey if she passes her exams.

- will promised
- has been promised
- believed to be dangerous.
- chemical is
- was born

2 This group of chemical is

3 She any children, but she adopted one of her brother's twin boys.

- wasn't born
- were asked

4 I went to a funeral last week where we to wear bright colors, which I did. Although some wore black and white.

- were asking
- asked
- have been asked

تفاوت اینها
تفاوت اینها
تفاوت اینها

بیا هر تپ جدولی بریزیم
تفاوت اینها

اینها
A number of
A group of
this

- Everyone in the family gave (themselves / each other / each other) presents.
- Rick and Gina never liked each other.
- My friend Olivia and I know very little about one another's work.
- A: How's Maria? Do you see her often?
B: She's great. We phone each other / one another regularly.

کار چهارم: کدام دو را هم (حروف ربط هم پایه سارا)

and - or - so - but

- I bought a new mobile, but (I) didn't use it.
- He was poor but (he was) honest.
- I love coffee so often go to café.
- but / however / nonetheless / nevertheless / in spite of = despite / though = although = even though / while
- whereas / where as = علی رغم (اینکه) / (اینکه) / (با وجود این - اما - یا اینکه - علی رغم (اینکه))
- So then = thus = therefore = hence
- In order to = so as to = to / not to = in order that = so that

Despite the fact that + جمله
In spite of = despite + اسم یا گروه اسمی

Because + جمله (یعنی - - خاطر نشکر)
Because of + اسم یا گروه اسمی (به خاطر)

- She went to Spain her doctor had told her to rest.
- all our efforts to save the school, the authorities decided to close it.
- He won being injured.
- He had to retire ill health.
- I decided to go with them, mainly I had nothing better to do.

to / not to

in order to ≠ so as to

that

یعنی یک جمله را به فعل + فعل

Or: یا ... یا ... / For: چونکه ... / Since: چونکه ... / While: در حالی که ... / but: اما ... / However: با این حال ...

بخش دوم: ضمائر انعکاسی / تأکیدی

ضمائر انعکاسی یا تأکیدی جمع

- ourselves
- yourselves
- themselves

ضمائر انعکاسی یا تأکیدی مفرد

- myself
- yourself
- himself, herself, itself

besides in front of
next behind
opposite / with
across / through

خطوات راحت اغلب تسلی این میحت. با ترجمه حل میشه

3. ourselves
4. itself

1. himself when he cut

2. him when he was cutting

3. himself when he was cutting

4. hurt when he cut

1. ourselves - us

2. we - ourselves

3. us - itself

4. us - ourselves

1. myself

2. herself

3. her

4. himself

3 Don't tell the answer to the problem. We definitely can solve it

4 I think she can really call an optimistic person since she always remains cheerful.

I myself told you // I talked to the boss myself

I like the car itself but I hate its color.

He did it by himself.

I often like to spend time by myself / I liked living by myself.

It is only through study that one really begins to know oneself.

I wanted to buy myself a candy.

Shermade (herself / her) a cup of tea.

Animals protect (themselves / their / themselves) in different ways.

Take care of (yourself / yourself).

She looked behind (her / herself)

Please close the door after (yourself / you)

I didn't bring my mobile with (me / myself)

onself شکل کلی ضمائر فوق است:

تتها از طریق مطالعه است که یک فرد واقعاً خودش را می شناسد.

ضمائر فوق می توانند حالات انعکاسی داشته باشند (به معنای: برای خودش / روی خودش):

دقت دقت دقت: بعد از این حروف اضافه نیازی به ضمائر انعکاسی / تأکیدی نیست (in front of, behind, among / after / with)

هر چند تو زبان مادریهون ما از این ضمائر استفاده می کنیم!

The power went out (off)	برق رفت!
The apple hit his head	سیب خورد تو سرش!!
ring / rang / rung	زنگ زدن / حلقه
express = state	بیان کردن
put aside	کنار گذاشتن

فای سووم: گرامر دهم (فصل ۳)

بخش اول: گذشته استمراری ← **was/were**
 آهه بخوانیم تاکید کنیم که عملی در طول زمان مشخصی در گذشته به طور پیوسته در حال رخ دادن بوده از گذشته استمراری استفاده می کنیم

An ongoing activity in the past

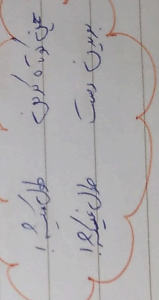
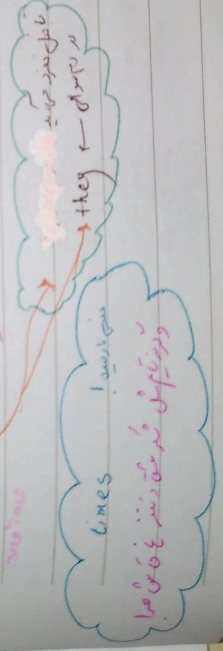
- Rob fell down the stairs. **من**
- Rob was falling down the stairs. **من**
- Rob falls down the stairs. **من**

- [As=While] I was writing my essay; the power went off. **طل مرتبه**
- She saw her friend [as = while] she was jogging. **طل مرتبه**
- The boys were fighting with each other when I got home. **میانگه**
- While I was washing my car, he was preparing himself. **میانگه**

- They were painting the fence while I was cutting the grass. **میانگه**
- You were doing some research when I [arrived - was arriving]. **میانگه**
- He was playing ping pong every day, two times a day = He played ping pong every day, two times a day. **میانگه**

«عظ پایی»

- He was driving very fast while he was hitting a tree. **میانگه**
- I made a cake when the light went out. **میانگه**
- When everybody worked on the farm, it was starting to rain. **میانگه**



زمانی

- With clock times: **at** 10:30.
- With specific times of day, or mealtimes: **at** night / **at** bedtime / **at** lunchtime.
- With festivals: **at** Christmas / Easter / Norooz
- In certain fixed expressions which refer to specific points in time:
 - **at** the weekend
 - **at** the end of April
- With weeks, months, years, seasons, and longer periods of time. → **in** 1352
- With periods of time during the day: **in** the morning / afternoon / evening.
- To indicate when something will happen in the future: **in** a few minutes.

With days of the week, and parts of days of the week: **on** 29th April. / **on** February 14th 1995

With special days: **on** Christmas Eve / **on** Valentine's Day

یک قید با معنای متفاوت

hardly	بندرت
fastly	عج
nearly	تقریباً
lately	اخیراً
highly	خیلی

صفت	قید هم‌معنی
hard (سخت)	hardly (بندرت)
fast (سریع)	fastly (عج)
good (خوب)	goodly / well (خوب)
near (نزدیک)	nearly (تقریباً)
right (درست)	rightly (درستی)
late (تأخیر)	lately (اخیراً)
early (زود)	early (زود)
high (بلند)	highly (خیلی)

- The train arrived **late**.
- The quickly player ran **quickly**.

- How are you? very well, thanks. **good**
- It is amazing that not **one** of them saw the well handwriting **on** the wall.
- If I finish all my work,?
 - 1) **must** I leave early
 - 2) **may** I leave early
 - 3) **must** I leave in an early manner
 - 4) **may** I leave in an **early** manner

یک شیوه دیگر برای ساخت قید حالت (به جز افزودن یا به صفت):
 way / manner / in a ... way / manner

این کار می‌تواند صفت باشد.
 در صورت صفت یا ریشه یا ریشه با کلمه قید = way + صفت
 in a lively way = در یک شیوه پویا
 in a silly way = در یک شیوه خنده‌دار
 in a hasty manner = در یک شیوه عجله‌آمیز

you don't need to worry

«غلبه یابی»

- 1) There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. You mustn't buy any. *غیر ضروری است*
- 2) I may speak Arabic fluently when I was a child. *شاید*
- 3) You cannot leave small objects lying around. Such objects must be swallowed by children. *نیست*
- 4) Take an umbrella. It must rain later. *باید*
- 5) Drivers should stop when the traffic lights are red. *must*

بخش دوم: حروف اضافه مکانی و زمانی:

مکانی

- ON +
 - TV / the radio / the phone / the way / menu / list / page / the third floor / exam ...
 - the poster on the wall / the ground / the beach / the grass
 - the ring on her finger / the peach on the tree
 - the bus / the plane / the train / flight 508
 - the world / the street / the river / lake / sea / ocean / mountains / a town / a city
 - my head / my hand / my pocket / the picture / the newspaper

IN +

With specific places / points in space:

- I had a cup of coffee at Helen's (house / flat)
- I'll meet you at reception.
- at the top of each page.

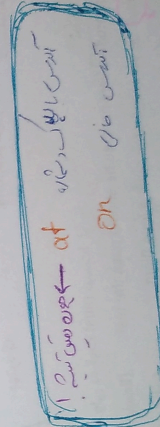
With public places and shops:

- at the dentist / hairdresser.
- at college / school / university.
- at the supermarket.
- at the bus stop.

With addresses / With events:

- They live at 70, Duncombe Place.
- at last year's conference.
- at Simon's party.

AT



- Ali's still at home.
- There's a man at the door.
- at the back of the book / on the left - on the right

AT

modal verbs: can / could (توانستن)

- 1 برای بیان توانایی انجام کار: ability
- 2 برای گرفتن یا دادن اجازه: permission
- 3 برای بیان امکان انجام کاری: possibility
- 4 برای بیان پیشنهاد انجام کاری: suggestion

عذر میخواهم میشه فقط به چیزی بگم؟
 فردا ممکنه بارون بیاد
 هر جلسه ای می تونیم!

Excuse me, could I just say something?
 It could rain tomorrow.
 می تونیم پیشنهاد کنیم که...

Can I get you a cup of coffee?
 It may / might rain tomorrow

May I use your phone? Yes, you may // No, you may not.
 Where is your dad? I don't know, he may be in his office.
 She can't leave her office: X
 Can I sit? ✓
 May I sit? ✓ // Can I sit? X

You must stop when the traffic lights turn red.
 He must be very tired. He's been working all day long.
 You must not smoke in the hospital.

Should I see a doctor? I have a terrible headache.
 You should / ought to revise your lessons.
 You'd better revise your lessons.

He has studied very hard, so he should pass the test.
 You must be very tired after such a long flight.
 I suggest an idea?

must خودمونه به ذره مهر بون ترا (نصیحتی است / جدی نیست)
 should از should هم استفاده کرد ولی به قوت must نیست
 can / could (توانستن)

may / might (شک و تردید)
 must (باید - اجتناب ناپذیر)

should (باید - توصیه)

can / could (توانستن)

فردم: کدام یا دهم فصل اول
فردم: تنها
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Some: مقداری / تعدادی (در جملات مثبت می آید)
any: در جملات سوالی و منفی می آید
love-honesty-education-anger
cotton-wood-meat-steft

اسامی آغازی (love-honesty-education-anger)
اسامی مرتبط به جنس و مواد (cotton-wood-meat-steft)
فعالیتها (running-shopping.....)

She would hurt herself if she fell = If she fell, she would hurt herself.

She won't go to the office if she is sick.

If I have 10 million dollars, I could buy a house.

If I were you, I wouldn't lie.

was / is / will be / would be / being

win / would win / won / will win

در شرطی نوع ۲ با هر فاعلی که باشد:
 she was از were بهتر است

parents
my father

بچه ها / حالت کیستند / (مستقله)

اگرچه بزرگوار است خوب نیستم.
آنچه آن بزرگوار بودم که بزرگوار بودم
این را در سبب داشته ام و آن وقت منتظر آن بزرگوار بودم

خانه پدر من همیشه در شمال تهران است.
خانه پدر من همیشه در شمال تهران است.

خانه پدر من همیشه در شمال تهران است.
خانه پدر من همیشه در شمال تهران است.

if I were a bird, I would fly everywhere.

So!

شاید

روشنی

مکان

تکلیف + جمله

This is a room which I study in.

This is the room in which I study...

in that

Iran is a country ^{that} lives in

Ali is the boy ^{who} talks to.

on who

Ali is the boy to whom I talk.

whom to

where for

on where

مکان

ناردمم، گرامر چهاردهم
 بخش اول: ضمائر موصولی: relative pronoun
 خواست باشا هر جمله ای به ضمیر موصولی نیاز ندارد (اگر تست ۲ جمله ای بود ما ضمیر موصولی می خوانیم)

حالا که تست ما دو جمله ای بود ولی اسم اول جمله حالت مفعولی داشت: می تویم اون ضمیر موصولی رو حذف کنیم
 The school which (that) was completely destroyed by fire was not safe.
 The man (whom = that) I met yesterday was really cool.

عوب تو تست های این فصل اول بررسی کن که آیا دو جمله داریم یا نه !! بعد برو سراغ اسم اول جمله
 مفعولی ضمائر موصولی: who, whom, which, whose, when, where, that

ضمائر موصولی: who, whom, which, whose, when, where, that
 who: هر کس که / هر کس که
 whom: هر کس که / هر کس که
 which: هر چیزی که / هر چیزی که
 whose: هر کس که / هر کس که
 when: هر وقت که / هر وقت که
 where: هر جایی که / هر جایی که
 that: اسم

اصلاً بعد از whom فعل نمی آید / اغلب بعد از who فعل می آید / بعد از who و whom می تواند فاعل آید (در این صورت خواست باشد)
 اغلب حالت فاعلی دارد و whom همیشه حالت مفعولی

Who ate my sandwich?
 Who ate the letter addressed?
 Ali is the boy (who / whom) I met there.
 Ali is the boy with (who / whom) I have spoken.
 This is the house which Jack built.
 Ali is the boy (who / whom) I rely on.

Marie Curie is the woman who discovered radium.
 Modal verbs: can / could - may / might - will - should = must
 If they did their work, they would get some rest.
 If you really loved me, you would buy me a diamond ring.
 If I knew where she lived, I would go and see her.

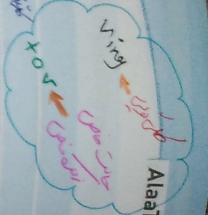
بخش دوم: جملات شرطی (نوع ۱ و نوع ۲)
 باقی ۹۰ درصد جوابه: جمله ای با if فعل داره جمله ای بی if دو فعل داره
 جانشین برینت میبرن ۲ به فرقی
 ۲ تا فعل هم فعلی!
 شرطی نوع ۱: الان یا آینده ممکنه رخ بده (محتمله) - زمانش: حال یا آینده
 شرطی نوع ۲: در زمان حال (الان) غیرممکنه رخ بده - زمانش: گذشته (شکل افعلش گذشته است ولی در باره ی عملی در زمان حال حرف می زنه)

خلاصه فرقی بین این دو نوع شرطی
 در نوع ۱: فعل اول در زمان حال است و فعل دوم در زمان گذشته است.
 در نوع ۲: فعل اول در زمان گذشته است و فعل دوم در زمان حال است.

خلاصه فرقی بین این دو نوع شرطی
 در نوع ۱: فعل اول در زمان حال است و فعل دوم در زمان گذشته است.
 در نوع ۲: فعل اول در زمان گذشته است و فعل دوم در زمان حال است.

خلاصه فرقی بین این دو نوع شرطی
 در نوع ۱: فعل اول در زمان حال است و فعل دوم در زمان گذشته است.
 در نوع ۲: فعل اول در زمان گذشته است و فعل دوم در زمان حال است.

She remembered ~~to visit~~ her grandmother. (She didn't forget to visit.)
 She remembered ~~visiting~~ her grandmother. (She had memories of this time.)
 I stopped ~~to visit~~ you. (I interrupted another action in order to call you.)
 I stopped ~~visiting~~ you. (I stopped this activity. Maybe we had a fight.)
 I forgot ~~to meet~~ him. (I didn't meet him because I forgot to do it.)
 I forgot ~~meeting~~ him. (I don't have the memory of meeting him before.)



sleeping → سو رہا ہے
 To sleep → سو لینا

Get and → نہ
 Not V-ing → نہ لکھ رہا ہے
 infinitive → نہ لکھنا

1) not smoking → I like not smoking
 2) NO Smoking → I don't smoke

3) not to smoke → I want not to smoke

keep → رکھنا
 V-ing → رکھ رہا ہے
 To V → رکھنا
 keep it warm → گرم رکھنا

let + V-ing → چھوڑ دینا
 make + V-ing → بٹھا دینا

I started smoking → پھوسنے لگا
 I stopped smoking → پھوسنا چھوڑ دیا

درست نوشتن
 در زمان گذشته
 زبان انگلیسی راه اوریشم
 → I demanded + ge
 → I demand + ge

فعل سوم: گذار یا زدهم - فصل ۲

- ✓ بخش اول: زمان حال کامل (در جمله شماره ۱ آموزش داده شد)
- ✓ بخش دوم: gerund: منبش و جاگاهش:
- ✓ اگر فعل ما ing عالی بگیره بخش اسم پیدا می کنه و می تونه جای فعل و با فعل منبش:
- Food makes me happy. → جای فاعل: ~~happy~~ → ~~ing~~
- Eating makes me happy. → جای مفعول: ~~ing~~ → ~~ing~~
- love books.
- love reading.

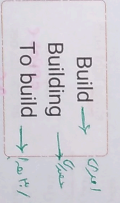
وقتی بخت اسم مصدر میفهمه ضمیمه میسازیم
 ۱۵
 ۱۵
 ۵۱۴ + ۷۲۵
 ۵۲۹
 ۵۲۹
 ۵۲۹
 ۵۲۹

Not eating fruit and vegetables (s / has / are / were) bad for your health.
 Finding two jobs at the same time isn't easy in this city.
 The book was about living in Colombia.

اسم مصدر را در فارسی همان کلی گویی ترجمه می کنیم: رفتن / نشستن / خواندن / طی در انگلیسی دو عمل ترجمه داریم: gerund
 infinitive که البته gerund قدری رسمی تر است و غیر رایج:

Painting is his passion = To paint is his passion
 Kill Bill:
 Killing Bill:
 To kill Bill:
 I ran to lose my weight // I run not to gain weight.

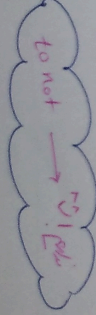
To build a cottage you need lots of money.
 Building a cottage needs a lot of money.
 Built a cottage or you will find a problem.
 save my money to build a cottage.



at - in - on - of - for - from - about - after - before - against - without ...
 go fishing: go + Ving // کردن مصبوع: NO + Ving
 Eating fruit and vegetables is advisable.

مصرفه
 gerund استفاده می کنیم
 infinitive با صورت این صورت با استفاده می کنیم
 like, dislike / love, hate keep (on) = go on = continue / start = begin / stop = quite = give up, finish / deny, avoid
 miss, risk / suggest, imagine, enjoy practice, worth, consider, admit

- can you imagine not living here?
- I practiced running so fast.
- Let's go dancing at the club tonight.
- Bill avoided going to his math assignment because he was sick.
- Holly said flying above the clouds was the most incredible experience she'd ever had.
- Did you decide to go / going / to go] abroad?
- I just want him [no lying / not lying / to not lie / not to lie?]
- I demand [to know / knowing / knew] what's going on.



۱۷۳
 ۱۷۴
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 ۱۹۹
 ۲۰۰

news- information- money- homework- rubbish- advice- luggage- baggage- bread- cash- work

اسمی غ ش خطر راک: **اسم هستند:**

برخی از اسمی به یک معنی در یک متن و به معنای دیگری در متن دیگر هستند:

- chicken: گوشت مرغ / جوجه «حیوان»
- room: (اتاق / اتاق)
- noise: (صدا / صدای خاص)

این چند تا واحد هم حفظ کنی تمومه!!

- » a cup of (coffee / tea)
- » a bottle of (water / milk)
- » a slice of (cheese/ bread / meat)
- » a drop of (milk / blood / oil)
- » a bowl of (soup / salad)
- » a bit - an item - a piece of (news - information - advice)
- » a bag of (sugar / rice)

light: (نور / چراغ)
 glass: (شیشه / لیوان)
 نام صفت

نام صفت

بخش دوم: اعداد
 بین یکان و دهگان هرگز and کنار // بین یکان و دهگان حتماً خط تیره میارند
 89: eighty-nine: x
 89: eighty-nine: x

اگر یک صد و یک هزار و یک میلیون و ... اول ظاهر شوند میگویم هم: one ولی اگر وسط باشند فقط باید one بیاوریم:
 1000,000: one million = a million I See boy
 2178: two thousand one (NOT a) hundred and seventy-eight

two hundred: x
 thousands of men ✓
 millions victims: x
 three hundred of women: x
 thousand of students: x

Subject + modals + adverb of frequency + verb + object + Adv of manner + place + time
 of: هم S می گیره هم S می گیره نه S
 هزار و صد و هشتاد و هشت
 هزار و صد و هشتاد و هشت
 هزار و صد و هشتاد و هشت

برای تأکید (هرچند زیاد رایج نیست) همی نویسم قیود را اول جمله بیاوریم:
 In the corner of the salon, he was reading an amazing novel.
 Later, Robin Hood stole the King's crown. (The time is the most important element here.)

فعلیون دو بخشی بود: بین 2 تکیه می نشینند (بعد فعل کمکی قبل فعل اصلی):
 I have never been there.
 She has rarely lied.
 We will always remember.

When using more than one adverb of time in a sentence, use them in the following order:
 1) How long → مدت زمان
 2) How often → چقدر تکرار می شود
 3) When → زمان
 She volunteered at the hospital (1) for three days (2) every month (3) last year.

خارج کتاب:
 150

فار چهارم: گرامر فصل سوم دوازدهم

صحت مجهول: (در فرستگ دوم کامل تدریس شد)
 زمان گذشته کامل: P + Had + G → گ: آگه بودم

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 چهارم

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 سوم
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هرگز در توی یک جمله دو تا ک یا دو تا ک کنار هم!

اول کاروان روزنامه

دوره های رفتی همیشه در زمان حال و گذشته
 چنانچه هر کجا که بیاید

اول کاروان روزنامه

اول کاروان روزنامه

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delivery (n)	وسایل ارسال
(global warming)	گرمای جهانی
nuclear	هسته‌ای
shiny panels	پنل خورشیدی
common equivalent	معادل رایج نیست

After his first accident, Sam is quite careful in driving now because

1. Practice makes perfect
2. The early bird catches the worm
3. A burnt child dreads the fire
4. Actions speak louder than words

فصل سوم: گرامر فصل سوم باادهم

صفت شرطی: (در فرستگ پنجم فاز دوم بخش دوم کامل تدریس شد)

صفت مفعولی (bored) - صفت قاعلی (boring)

Infinitive در فرستگ هفتم تدریس شد ولی اینجا خلاصه‌وار اشاره می‌کنیم: در فرستگ هفتم به سری فعل خاص خواندیم (که بعدشان gerund می‌آمد) حالا در این فرستگ به سری دیگر فعل معرفی می‌کنیم که بعدشان infinitive می‌آید (بسیار مهم):

Tell - want - ask - advise - expect - offer	decide - plan - choose - hope - wish	Begin - try - attempt	promise - forget - remember	appear
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so as to = in order to: برای بیان هدف هم به فعلمان to یا not to می‌دازیم: *so as to* = *in order to*

در این فرمول و قالب رایج هم ما از infinitive استفاده می‌کنیم: *It was hard for him to recognize.*

It + tobe + Adj + for + To: *It was hard for him to recognize.*

I know where All goes. *همه می‌دانند که همه کجا می‌رود.*

I know where to go. *من می‌دانم که کجا بروم.*

she didn't know what to choose. *او نمی‌دانست که چه چیزی را انتخاب کند.*

He decided what to buy. *او تصمیم گرفت که چه چیزی بخرد.*

این وسط فقط چند تا فعل که infinitive می‌آید و قاعلی قبل و بعد از آن‌ها یکسان باشد ما از infinitive استفاده می‌کنیم: *infinitive*

مثلاً: *she didn't know what to choose.* *He decided what to buy.*