

باسمه تعالی

۱۰۰ مهارت مورد نیاز برای آزمون های زبان (تافل، تولیمو-کنکورهای ارشد و دکترا ...)

مراجع: کتاب لانگ من و TOEFL Grammar handbook

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا.

برای دانلود سایر آثار رضا سعیدی نیا به سامانه آیدرس - بخش دانشگاهی -

فنی مهندسی - مهندسی کامپیوتر مراجعه بفرمایید.

کانال رضا سعیدی نیا در آیدرس

<https://www.idars.ir/saeedinia>

<http://saeedinia.ir>

کتاب تکمیلی:

گنجینه مهارت آزمون ها با four in one انتشارات کانون نشر علوم

بیش از ۲۱۰۰ کلمه و اصطلاح ضروری آزمون های زبان با حل تشریحی ۱۰۰۰ تست آزمون های

MSRT



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الف: مهارت‌های ساختاری

مهارت ۱: مطمئن باشید که هر جمله یک فاعل و یک فعل دارد

.....was backed up for miles on the freeway.

- (A) Yesterday (B) In the morning (C) Traffic (D) cars

Engineersfor work on the new space program.

- (A) Necessary (B) are needed (C) hopefully (D) next month

The boy going to the movies with a friend.

- (A) He is (B) he always was (C) is relaxing (D) will be

* هر جمله انگلیسی باید حداقل یک فاعل و یک فعل داشته باشد.

مهارت ۲: مفعول به حرف اضافه، کلمه یا ضمیری است که بعد از یک حرف اضافه مثل in, at, of, to, by, behind, on,... و می‌آید. اگر یک کلمه مفعول به حرف اضافه باشد نمی‌تواند فاعل باشد.

With his friend found the movie theater.

- (A) Has (B) he (C) later (D) when

مهارت ۳: به بدل دقت کنید.

یک بدل کلمه‌ای است که قبل از کلمه دیگری می‌آید و معمولاً با کاما از کلمه جدا می‌شود. اگر یک کلمه بدل باشد نمی‌تواند فاعل باشد. ساختار بدل بصورت زیر است:

1) Tom, a really good mechanic, is fixing the car.

فاعل بدل فعل

2) A really good mechanic, Tom is fixing the car.

بدل فاعل فعل

....., George, is attending the lecture.

- (A) Right now (B) Happily (C) My friend (D) Because of the time

مهارت ۴: به حال استمراری دقت کنید.

حال استمراری شکل -ing فعل می‌باشد. حال استمراری می‌تواند: (۱) قسمتی از فعل باشد. (۲) صفت باشد. وقتی که با شکل فعل be همراه باشد قسمتی از فعل است و وقتی که با فعل be همراه نباشد صفت است.

The child playing in the yard is my son.

- فاعل صفت فعل
(A) Now (B) is (C) he (D) was

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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The man is talking to his friend.

فاعل فعل

The man talking to his friend has a beard.

فاعل صفت فعل

The boy is standing in the corner.

فاعل فعل

The boy standing in the corner was naughty.

فاعل صفت فعل

مهارت ۵: به حالت سوم فعل (PP) دقت کنید.

حالت سوم فعل اغلب با -ed خاتمه می‌یابد، اما حالت سوم فعل غیر رایج نیز وجود دارد. برای فعل‌های زیادی شامل ed- گذشته ساده، استمراری و بعید مثل هم است و می‌تواند باعث ابهام شود. شکل ed- فعل می‌تواند: (۱) گذشته ساده باشد (۲) گذشته استمراری باشد. (۳) صفت باشد.

- (1) She painted this picture.
- (2) She has painted this picture.
- (3) The picture painted by Karen is now in a museum.

The packages Mailed at the post office will arrive Monday.

فاعل صفت فعل

(A) Have (B) were (C) them (D) just

مهارت ۶: اتصال دهنده‌های هماهنگی را به درستی استفاده کنید. وقتی که دو شبه جمله در یک جمله انگلیسی استفاده می‌شوند، باید دو شبه جمله را به درستی به هم متصل کنید. یک روش اتصال دو شبه جمله استفاده از: and, but, or, so یا yet می‌باشد.

S V, coordinate connector S V

She laughed, but she wanted to cry.

Tom is singing, and Paul is dancing.

Tom is tall, but Paul is short.

Tom must write the letter, or Paul will do it.

Tom told a joke, so Paul laughed.

Tom is tired, yet he is not going to sleep.

A power failure occurred, The lams went out.

(A) Then (B) So (C) later (D) next

مهارت ۷: اتصال دهنده‌های قید زمان و علت را به درستی استفاده کنید.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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S V, adverb connector S V

Tersa went inside because it was raining.

Adverb connector S V, S V
Because it was raining, Tersa went inside.

اتصال دهنده علت			اتصال دهنده قید زمان		
As	now that	because	After	as soon as	once
			When	as	before
Since	in as much as		Whenever	as long as	by the time
			Until	while	

..... was late, I missed the appointment.

(A) I (B) because (C) the train (D) since he

مهارت ۸: سایر اتصال دهنده‌های قیدی را بدرستی استفاده کنید.

مکان	حالت	مقایسه شرط
Where	AS	Although
whenever	In that	Even though
		Though
		While
		Whereas
		Whether

S V adverb connector S V

Bob went to school even though he felt sick

Adverb connector S V, S V
Even though he felt sick, Bob went to school.

نکته: اغلب در وسط جمله با استفاده از اتصال دهنده مقایسه کاما می‌آید.

The smith family arrived at 2:00, while the Jones family arrived an hour later.

مهارت ۹: اتصال دهنده‌های عبارات اسمی ره به درستی استفاده کنید. یک عبارت اسمی، عبارتی است که شبیه یک اسم عمل می‌کند.

یک عبارت اسمی می‌تواند نقش فاعل جمله، مفعول یک فعل، یا مفعول به حرف اضافه باشد.

What, when, where, why, how.

Whatever, whenever, whether, if, that

S V عبارت اسمی به عنوان مفعول

I know what you did.

عبارت اسمی به عنوان فاعل V
What you did was wrong.

فعل فاعل اتصال دهنده

..... was late caused many problems.

1. That he (B) The driver (C) there (D) because

I know when he will arrive.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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عبارت اسمی در نقش مفعول فعل فاعل

I am concerned about when he will arrive.

عبارت اسمی در نقش مفعول به حرف اضافه فاعل فعل

مهارت ۱۰: عبارت اسمی متصل دهنده/فاعل را به درستی استفاده کنید.

گاهی اوقات یک اتصال دهنده عبارت اسمی فقط یک اتصال دهنده نیست. یک اتصال دهنده عبارت اسمی می‌تواند بطور همزمان فاعل عبارت نیز باشد.

عبارت اسمی در نقش مفعول

I do not know what is in the box.

فعل فاعل عبارت اسمی و اتصال دهنده

عبارت اسمی در نقش مفعول به حرف اضافه

We are concerned about who will do the work.

فعل فاعل و اتصال دهنده

عبارت اسمی در نقش فاعل

Whoever is coming to the party must bring a gift.

فعل فاعل و اتصال دهنده

فاعل/اتصال دهنده عبارت اسمی		
Who	What	Which
Whoever	Whatever	whichever

S V فاعل/اتصال دهنده V

I know what happened

عبارت اسمی در نقش فاعل

What happened was great.

S V V

مهارت ۱۱: اتصال دهنده‌های عبارات اسمی توصیفی را به درستی استفاده کنید. یک عبارت صفت، عبارتی است که یک اسم را توصیف می‌کند. چون عبارت صفت است، مستقیماً بعد از اسم می‌آید.

The woman is filling the glass that she put on the table.

S V عبارت توصیفی

The glass that she put on the table contains milk.

عبارت توصیفی فاعل فعل

اتصال دهنده عبارت توصیفی		
Whom (برای انسان)	Which (برای اشیاء)	That (برای اشیاء و انسان)
S V	adjective connector	S V
I liked the book	which	you recommended.
S	adjective connector	S V
The book	which	you recommended was interesting.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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نکته: در گفتار انگلیسی معمول است که اتصال دهنده نادیده گرفته شود البته در نوشتار زیاد نیست.

مهارت ۱۲: اتصال دهنده/فاعل عبارت اسمی توصیفی را درست استفاده کنید. در بعضی حالات اتصال دهنده عبارت اسمی فقط شبیه یک اتصال دهنده نیست و می‌تواند فاعل عبارت بطور همزمان باشد.

The woman is filling the glass that is on the table.

S V S V عبارت توصیفی

The glass that is on the table contains milk.

S S V عبارت توصیفی S

اتصال دهنده/ فاعل عبارت اسمی			
Whom (برای انسان)	Which (برای اشیاء)	That (برای اشیاء و انسان)	
S	V	adjective connector/Subject V	
She needs a secretary		who	types fast
S	adjective connector/ S	V	V
A secretary	who	types fast	is invaluable.

مهارت ۱۳: عبارات اسمی کاهش یافته را به درستی استفاده کنید. عبارات توصیفی می‌توانند به شکل کاهش یافته ظاهر شوند. در شکل کاهش یافته، اتصال دهنده عبارت توصیفی و فعل be که مستقیماً بعد از آن می‌آید حذف می‌شود.

The woman ~~who is~~ waving to us is the tour guide.

The letter ~~which was~~ written last week arrived today.

The pitcher ~~that is~~ on the table is full of iced tea.

اگر فعل to-be وجود نداشته باشد، باز هم کاهش امکان‌پذیر است. در این حالت اتصال دهنده حذف می‌شود و فعل به حالت ing تغییر می‌یابد.

I don't understand the article which appears in today's paper. → I don't understand the article appearing in today's paper.

همه عبارات اسمی توصیفی قابل کاهش نیستند. فقط عباراتی قابل کاهش هستند که اتصال دهنده مستقیماً قبل از فعل باشد. به عبارت دیگر اتصال دهنده فاعل نیز باشد.

The woman that I just met is the tour guide. (قابل کاهش نیست)

The letter which you sent me arrived yesterday. (قابل کاهش نیست)

نکته دیگر اینکه بعضی عبارات توصیفی می‌توانند به ابتدای جمله آورده شوند و با کاما جدا می‌شوند.

The white house, which is located in Washington, is the home of the president.

The white house, located in Washington, is the home of the president.

Located in Washington, the white house is the home of the president.

فرم کاهش یافته عبارات توصیفی	
(BE) (اتصال دهنده/فاعل)	با فعل to-be در عبارت توصیفی
Who which that	
(ing+فعل) (اتصال دهنده/فاعل)	بدون فعل to-be
Who which that	
فقط عبارات اسمی که بعد از اتصال دهنده مستقیماً فعل می‌آید قابل کاهش است.	

مهارت ۱۴: عبارات قیدی کاهش یافته را بدرستی استفاده کنید. عبارات اسمی نیز می‌توانند به فرم کاهش یافته ظاهر شوند. در فرم کاهش یافته اتصال دهنده باقی می‌ماند ولی فاعل و فعل be حذف می‌شود.

Although ~~he is~~ rather unwell, the speaker will take part in the seminar.

When ~~you are~~ ready, you begin your speech.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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اگر فعل to-be در عبارت قیدی وجود نداشته باشد، با هم می‌توان آن را کاهش داد. در این حالت فاعل حذف شده و فعل در شکل ing ارائه می‌شود.

Although he feels rather sick, the speaker will take part in the seminar. → Although feeling rather sick; the speaker will take part in the seminar.

همه عبارات قیدی قابل کاهش نیستند و تعدادی از عبارات قیدی فقط می‌توانند به شکل مجهول کاهش یابند.

Once you submit your thesis, you will graduate. (معلوم- کاهش نمی‌یابد)

Once ~~it~~ is submitted, your thesis will be reviewed. (مجهول- قابل کاهش)

عبارت اسمی قیدی کاهش یافته					
(Be) (فاعل) (اتصال دهنده قیدی)					با فعل to-be در عبارت قیدی
(ing+ فعل) (فاعل) (اتصال دهنده قیدی)					عبارت قیدی بدون فعل be
علت	مکان	مقایسه	شرط	زمان	
		Although though	If Unless whether	After Before Since while	کاهش یافته در معلوم
as	Where wherever	Although though	If Unless whether	Once Until When whenever	کاهش یافته در مجهول
<p>• برای کاهش یک عبارت قیدی، فاعل را حذف کنید و فعل be را از عبارت قیدی. اگر فعل be ندارید، فاعل را حذف کنید و فعل را به فرم ing تغییر دهید.</p>					

مهارت ۱۵: فعل و فاعل را در جملات پرسشی برعکس کنید. کلمات پرسشی مثل what, when, where, why, how و who می‌توانند دو نقش داشته باشند:

۱- در جملات سئوالی: در این حالت فعل و فاعل برعکس می‌شوند.

What is the homework?

When can I leave?

Where are you going?

۲- نقش اتصال دهنده دو جمله.

I do not know what the homework is.

When I can leave, I will take the first train.

Do you know where you are going?

مهارت ۱۶: فعل و فاعل را در عبارات مکانی تعویض مکان کنید. بعد از ایده‌های توضیح دهنده مکان، گاهی اوقات فعل و فاعل معکوس می‌شوند. این روش بعد از کلمات here, there, nowhere اتفاق می‌افتد.

Here is the book that you lent me.

There are the keys that I thought I lost.

Nowhere have I seen such beautiful weather.

همچنین بعد از عبارات حرف اضافه راجع به مکان، فعل و فاعل می‌توانند معکوس شوند.

In the closet are the clothes that you want.

Around the corner is Sam's house.

Beyond the mountains lies the town where you will live.

مهم است که بدانید که فاعل و فعل بعد از عبارات مکانی در ابتدای جمله معکوس می‌شوند فقط وقتی که عبارت مکانی برای تکمیل جمله ضروری باشد.

In the forest are many exotic birds.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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In the forest I walked for many hours.

در مثال اول عبارت in the forest ضروری و در مثال دوم غیر ضروری است.

مهارت ۱۷: فعل و فاعل را در عبارات منفی معکوس کنید. فعل و فاعل همچنین می‌توانند بعد از منفی‌های خاص و عبارات مرتبط معکوس شوند. وقتی که عبارات منفی مثل no, not یا never در ابتدای جمله بیایند فعل و فاعل معکوس می‌شوند.

Not once did I miss a question.

Never has Mr. Jones taken a vacation.

At no time can the woman talk on the telephone.

کلمات خاصی در انگلیسی مثل hardly, barely, scarcely, only شبیه منفی کار می‌کنند. اگر یکی از این کلمات در ابتدای یک جمله بیایند، فعل و فاعل معکوس می‌شوند.

Hardly ever does he take time off.

Only once did the manager issue over time paychecks.

وقتی که یک عبارت منفی در جلوی یک فاعل و فعل در وسط جمله قرار گیرد، فعل و فاعل همچنین معکوس می‌شوند. این اغلب با کلمات منفی neither و nor اتفاق می‌افتد.

I do not want to go, and neither does Tom.

The secretary is not attending the meeting, nor is her boss.

مهارت ۱۸: فعل و فاعل را در جملات شرطی معکوس کنید. در ساختارهای شرطی خاص، ممکن است فعل و فاعل معکوس شوند. این وقتی که فعل کمکی در عبارات شرطی had, should یا were باشد اتفاق می‌افتد و اتصال دهنده if حذف می‌شود.

If he had taken more time, the results would have been better.

Had he taken more time, the results would have been better.

I would help you if I were in a position to help.

I would help you were I in a position to help.

فعل و فاعل‌های معکوس شده در شرطها		
Had	should	were
وقتی که فعل در عبارت شرطی had, should یا were باشد، می‌توان if را حذف کرد و فعل و فاعل را تعویض کرد.		
S V (حذف شده if)		
Were he here, he would help		
می‌توان if را نگه داشت آنگاه فعل و فاعل معکوس نمی‌شوند.		
If he were here, he would help.		

مهارت ۱۹: فعل و فاعل را در مقایسه معکوس کنید. ممکن است بعد از مقایسه جای فعل و فاعل عوض شود. تعویض جای فعل و فاعل بعد از مقایسه اختیاری است.

My sister spends more hours in the office than john.

My sister spends more hours in the office than John does.

My sister spends more hours in the office than does John.

We were more prepared than other performers were.

We were more prepared than were the other performers.

مهارت‌های نوشتاری در TOEFL

مهارت ۲۰: مطمئن باشید که فعل‌های بعد از عبارات اضافی موافق با فاعل باشد.

گاهی اوقات عبارات اضافی بین فعل و فاعل می‌آیند. مراقب باشید فعل و فاعل از لحاظ مفرد و جمع بودن با هم همخوانی داشته باشند.

The key (to the doors) are* in the drawer. فاعل و فعل

The keys (to the doors) is* in the drawer. فاعل و فعل

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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مهارت ۲۱: مطمئن باشید که فعل بعد از عبارات کمی تطابق داشته باشد. یک مشکل تطابق خاص وقتی که فاعل یک عبارت کمی مثل all, most یا some باشد که با حرف اضافه of دنبال شود. در این حالت فاعل (all, most یا some) می‌تواند مفرد یا جمع وابسته به عبارت حرف اضافه of باشد.

All (of the **book**) was interesting. (درست)

All (of the **books**) were interesting. (درست)

All (of the **information**) was interesting.

(درست چون information اسم غیر قابل شمارش است).

تطابق فعل/فاعل بعد از عبارت کمی
$\left(\begin{array}{c} all \\ most \\ some \\ half \end{array} \right) \text{ of the (object) Verb}$
در عبارات کمی فعل باید با مفعول همخوانی داشته باشد.

مهارت ۲۲: مواظب باشید فعل معکوس شده با فاعل موافق باشد.

Behind the house was* the **bicycles** I wanted. عدم همخوانی بین فعل و فاعل.

Behind the house were* the **bicycle** I wanted. عدم همخوانی بین فعل و فاعل.

فعل‌های معکوس شده باید با فاعل تطابق داشته باشند.
$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{سوال} \\ \text{منفی} \\ \text{مکان} \\ \text{شرط} \\ \text{مقایسه} \end{array} \right) + \text{verb} + \text{Subject}$

مهارت ۲۳: مطمئن باشید فعل بعد از کلمات خاص تطابق داشته باشد. کلمات خاصی در انگلیسی همیشه از لحاظ گرامری مفرد هستند حتی اگر معنی جمع داشته باشند.

Everybody are going to the theater. عدم همخوانی بین فعل و فاعل

لیست زیر مشخص کننده کلماتی هستند که مفردند ولی معنی جمع دارند.

Anybody	Everybody	Nobody	Somebody
Anyone	Everyone	No one	Someone
Anything	Everything	Nothing	Something
Each + اسم			
Every + اسم			

مهارت ۲۴: ساختارهای موازی را با پیوند دهنده‌های هماهنگ کننده استفاده کنید. وظیفه پیوند دهنده‌های همزمانی (and, or, but) اتصال دو عبارت مشابه به یکدیگر می‌باشد. به عبارت دیگر دو طرف این اتصال دهنده‌ها باید موازی یا مشابه هم باشند. این اتصال دهنده‌ها می‌توانند اسم، فعل، صفت، عبارت، یا عبارات اسمی جزئی یا عبارات اسمی کلی را به هم متصل کنند.

I need to talk to the manager or the assistant manager.

She is not a teacher but a lawyer.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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You can choose from activities such as hiking and kayaking.

در زیر مثال‌هایی از اتصال دو فعل را می‌بینید:

He eats and sleeps only when he takes a vacation.

You can stay home or go to the movies with us.

اتصال صفت:

My boss is sincere and nice.

The exam that he gave was short but difficult.

عبارت:

There are students in the classroom and in front of the building.

The papers are on my desk or in my drawer.

عبارت اسمی:

There are not interested in what you say or what you do.

I am here because I have to be and because I want to be.

ساختار مشابه $\left(\begin{matrix} and \\ but \\ or \end{matrix} \right)$ ساختار مشابه
 ساختار مشابه $\left(\begin{matrix} and \\ but \\ or \end{matrix} \right)$ ساختار مشابه, ساختار مشابه, ساختار مشابه

مهارت ۲۵: ساختارهای موازی را با اتصال دهنده‌های زوج شده استفاده کنید.

ساختار موازی با اتصال دهنده‌های زوج شده	
$\left(\begin{matrix} both \\ either \\ neither \\ not\ only \end{matrix} \right)$ ساختار مشابه	$\left(\begin{matrix} and \\ or \\ nor \\ but\ also \end{matrix} \right)$ ساختار مشابه

I know both where you went and what you did.

He wants either to go by train or to go by plane.

He wants to go either by train or by plane.

I want both this book or * that one. (غلط)

The tickets are neither in my pocket nor in my purse.

He is not only an excellent student but also an outstanding athlete.

مهارت ۲۶: در مقایسه‌ها از ساختارهای موازی استفاده کنید. مقایسه یا بین شباهت‌ها یا تفاوت‌های دو چیز می‌باشد و باید از ساختار موازی استفاده کرد.

My school is farther than your school.

To be rich is better than to be poor.

Their car is as big as a small house.

ساختار موازی با مقایسه‌ها		
ساختار مشابه	$\left[\begin{matrix} more \dots than \\ -er \dots than \\ less \dots than \\ as \dots as \\ the \ same \dots as \\ similar \dots to \end{matrix} \right]$	ساختار مشابه

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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مهارت ۲۷: صفت مقایسه‌ای و تفضیلی را به درستی استفاده کنید.

Bob is taller than Ron.
 Sally is more beautiful than Sharon.
 Bob is the tallest man in the room.
 Sally is the most beautiful of all women at the party.
 The spider over there is the largest one that I have ever seen.
 The fastest runner wins the race. (No in, of or that)

مقایسه‌ای: $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{صفت طولانی} + \text{more} \\ \text{صفت کوتاه} + \text{er} \end{array} \right] \text{ than}$
 تفضیلی: $\text{the } \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{صفت طولانی} + \text{most} \\ \text{صفت کوتاه} + \text{est} \end{array} \right] \text{ maybe in, of, that}$

مهارت ۲۸: صفت تفضیلی و مقایسه‌ای را به درستی استفاده کنید.

- مقایسه، دو چیز برابر را مقایسه می‌کند.
- تفضیلی یک چیز را بین چندین چیز می‌سنجد.

The history class is larger than the math class.
 Mary is more intelligent than Sue.
 The history class is the largest in the school.
 Mary is the most intelligent of all the student in the class.

مهارت ۲۹: ساختار er- و er- غیرمتعارف را به درستی استفاده کنید. دو مقایسه موازی که با the معرفی می‌شوند، جزء ساختارهای نامتعارف می‌باشند.

The harder he tried, the further he fell behind.
 The older the children are, the more their parents expect from them.
 The more children you have, the bigger the house you need.
 The harder you work, the more you accomplish.
 The greater the experience, the higher the salary.
 The $\left[\begin{array}{l} -er \\ more \end{array} \right]$ (same structure), the $\left[\begin{array}{l} -er \\ more \end{array} \right]$ (same structure)

این نوع عبارت ممکن است فعل نداشته باشد.

مهارت ۳۰: بعد از have، فعل PP استفاده کنید. اگر فاعل با PP دارید باید have یا has داشته باشید.

My friend sung* in the choir.

باید به صورت زیر باشد:

My friend has sung in the choir.
 My friend sang in the choir.

یا

He become* angry at his friend. غلط است باید به یکی از روش‌های زیر باشد.
 He became angry at his friend.
 He has become angry at his friend.
 He had walk* to school → (had walked)
 We have see* the show → (have seen)

مهارت ۳۱: بعد از be فعل را بصورت ing یا PP (گذشته کامل) استفاده کنید.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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We are do* our homework → (are doing)
 The homework was do* early → (was done)
 Tom is take* the book. → (Is taking)
 The book was take* by Tom. → (Was taken)
 Be+ (1) present participle
 (2) Past participle

مهارت ۳۲: بعد از would, will یا سایر modalها فعل را بصورت ساده استفاده کنید.

The boat will leaving* at 3.00. (will leave)
 The doctor may arrives* soon (may arrive)
 The students must taken* the exam. (must take)
 MODAL+ main form of the verb.

مهارت ۳۳: بدانید که چه وقت باید حال را با گذشته استفاده کنید: وقتی که در یک جمله همزمان حال و گذشته استفاده می‌شود اغلب جمله نادرست است.

He took the money when he wants* it. (غلط)
 He took the money when he wanted it.
 He takes the money when he wants it.

اما گاهی اوقات استفاده همزمان گذشته و حال درست است.

I know that he took the money yesterday.

۱. اگر جمله‌ای در گذشته و یک فعل در حال دیدید احتمالاً جمله غلط است.
۲. به هر حال ممکن است که در یک جمله هر دو زمان گذشته و حال را داشته باشیم.
۳. اگر زمان حال و گذشته را با هم در یک جمله دیدید معنی آن را چک کنید تا متوجه شوید که آیا جمله غلط است یا نه.

مهارت ۳۴: have و had را به درستی استفاده کنید. Have + past participle حال کامل و had + past participle گذشته کامل گنجاننده هستند.

حال کامل اشاره به دوره زمانی از گذشته تا کنون دارد:

Sue has lived in los Angeles for ten years.

بنابراین استفاده از آن در جمله‌ای که فقط در گذشته اتفاق افتاده است غلط است.

At the start of nineteenth century, Thomas Jefferson has become* president of the US.

این در گذشته اتفاق افتاده و تمام شده است پس جمله غلط است.

گذشته کامل اشاره به دوره زمانی که در گذشته شروع شده و تمام شده است دارد. قبل از اینکه اتفاقی در گذشته اتفاق افتاده باشد.

Sue had lived in los Angeles for ten years when she moved to Sandiego.

Have+ P.P	گذشته تا کنون	نباید با زمان گذشته استفاده باشد بجز اینکه عبارت since جزئی از جمله باشد.
Had + P.P	گذشته دور تا گذشته	نباید با زمان حال استفاده شود

مهارت ۳۵: با عبارات زمانی، زمان درست را استفاده کنید.

We moved to New York in 1970.
 We had left there by 1980.
 We have lived in San Francisco since 1982.
 She got a job two years ago.
 She started working last week.
 She has worked very hard lately.

گذشته کامل (بعید)	گذشته ساده	حال کامل (نقلی)
By (1920)	(two years) ago	Since (1920)

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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	Last (year) In (1920)	lately
--	--------------------------	--------

مهارت ۳۶: زمان صحیح را با will, would استفاده کنید.

I know that they will arrive soon.
It is certain that he will graduate.
I knew that he would arrive.
It was certain that he would graduate.

استفاده	معنی	فعل
با گذشته استفاده نشود.	بعد از حال	Will
با حال استفاده نشود.	بعد از گذشته	Would

مهارت ۳۷: فرم مجهول را درست استفاده کنید.

- The portrait was painting* by a famous artist. (was painted)
- The project will finished* by Tim. (will be finished)

فرم مجهول = (by+ object) Be+ past participle

مهارت ۳۸: معنی مجهول و معلوم را تشخیص دهید. وقتی که بعد از فعل مفعول وجود ندارد (با یا بدون by), باید به معنی جمله دقت کرد تا تشخیص دهیم که آیا فعل معلوم است یا مجهول.

We mailed the package at the post office.
The letter was mailed by us today before noon.
The letter was mailed today before noon.
The letter mailed* today before noon.

معنی معلوم و مجهول	
معلوم	فاعل کننده عمل فعل است.
مجهول	فاعل عمل فعل ار دریافت می کند

مهارت ۳۹: اسامی مفرد یا جمع را به درستی استفاده کنید.

On the table there were many dish* .
The lab assistance finished every tests* .

کلمات کلیدی برای اسامی مفرد و جمع	
A, one, single, every, each	برای اسامی مفرد
Several, many, two, both, various	برای اسامی جمع

مهارت ۴۰: اسامی قابل شمارش را از غیر قابل شمارش تشخیص دهید.

کلمات قابل شمارش می‌توانند با کمیت‌های one, two یا hundred و غیره بیانند.
اسامی غیر قابل شمارش برای کمیت‌های نامشخص استفاده می‌شوند مثل milk, happiness. اغلب مایعات مثل water, oil, shampoo اسامی غیر قابل شمارش هستند. همچنین ایده‌های ضمنی مثل security, friendship, hope غیر قابل شمارش هستند.

He has seen much* foreign films. (قابل شمارش)
He didn't have many* fun at the movies. (غیر قابل شمارش)

کلمات کلیدی برای اسامی قابل شمارش یا غیر قابل شمارش

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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Fewer, few, number, many	برای اسامی قابل شمارش
Less, little, amount, much	برای اسامی غیر قابل شمارش

مهارت ۴۱: اسامی جمع غیر رایج را تشخیص دهید.

جمع غیر رایج	
Goose/geese; foot/feet; man/men; mouse/mice; tooth/teeth; woman/women	تغییر صدا
Ox/oxen; child/children	+EN
Trout/trout; salmon/salmon; deer/deer; sheep/sheep; fish/fish	شبه مفرد
Crisis/crises; diagnosis/diagnoses; analysis/analyses; hypothesis/hypotheses; axis/axes; parenthesis/parentheses; thesis/theses	-is→-es
Datum/data; bacterium/bacteria; curriculum/curricula; criterion/criteria; phenomenon/phenomena	خاتمه با -a
Fungus/fungi; alumnus/alumni; bacillus/bacilli; stimulus/stimuli; syllabus/syllabi; nucleus/nuclei; cactus/cacti; radius/radii	-us→-i

مهارت ۴۲: بین افراد و اشیاء تمایز قائل شوید.

Ralph Nader is an authorization* in the field of consumer affairs. (Authorization→ authority)
There are many job opportunities in accountant*. (Accountant→accounting)

مهارت ۴۳: ضمائر فاعلی و مفعولی را تشخیص دهید.

فاعلی	مفعولی
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
they	them

Sally gave the book to John→ she gave it to him
Him* and the girl are going shop. (him→he)
The gift was intended for you and I*. (I→ me)

مهارت ۴۴: بین صفات ملکی و ضمائر تمایز قائل شوید. یک صفت ملکی یک اسم را توصیف می‌کند و باید با اسم خاتمه یابد. یک ضمیر ملکی به جای اسم می‌آید و نمی‌تواند با اسم دنبال شود.

They lent me their book.
They lent me theirs.
Each morning they read theirs* newspapers. (their)
Could you give me your*? (yours)

صفت ملکی	ضمیر ملکی
قبل از اسم بیاید	با اسم نیاید
My	Mine
Your	Yours

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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His	His
Her	Hers
its	-
Our	Ours
Their	theirs

مهارت ۴۵: مرجع ضمیر را چک کنید تا مطابق باشد.

The boys will cause trouble if you let him* . (theirs)
Everyone must give their* name. (his or her)

۱. مطمئن شوید که هر ضمیر با اسم مورد رجوعش مطابق باشد.
۲. معمولاً باید برای تطابق به سمت عقب را چک کنید.

مهارت ۴۶: صفات و قیده‌های پایه را به درستی استفاده کنید. صفات و قیده‌ها استفاده متفاوت دارند. صفات فقط یک کار دارند: آنها فقط اسامی یا ضمائر را توصیف می‌کنند.

She is a beautiful woman.
She is beautiful.

قیده‌ها سه کار متفاوت دارند: آنها افعال، صفات یا سایر قیده‌ها را توصیف می‌کنند.

She sings beautifully. (توصیف فعل)

She is a beautifully dressed woman. (توصیف صفت)

She could run very quickly. (توصیف قید)

She is a truly beautifully dressed woman. (توصیف قید، صفت)

It was a cleverly planned operation. (توصیف صفت)

استفاده پایه از قیده‌ها و صفات	
صفات	صفات اسامی یا ضمائر را توصیف می‌کنند.
قیده‌ها	قیده‌ها، افعال، صفات یا قیده‌های دیگر را توصیف می‌کنند.

نکات: (الف) تکرر قیود با -ly خاتمه می‌یابند.

(ب) بعضی کلمات مثل hard, late, fast حالت قید و صفتشان یکی است.

(ج) قید برای صفت well, good می‌باشد.

مهارت ۴۷: بعد از افعال پیوند (linking verbs) صفت استفاده کنید. معمولاً بعد از یک فعل مستقیماً قید می‌آید زیرا قید فعل را توصیف می‌کند.

She spoke nicely. (توصیف فعل)

ولی بعد از یک فعل پیوند صفت می‌آید.

She looks nice. (توصیف ضمیر)

دقت کنید صفتی که با فعل پیوند می‌آید لزوماً مستقیماً بعد از فعل نمی‌آید.

He seems unusually nice.

He feels bad.

The soup smells delicious.

She looked nervous before the test.

صفات و قیده‌ها بعد از افعال

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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قید + فعل معمولی + فاعل
صفت + فعل پیوند + فاعل
صفت + قید + فعل پیوند + فاعل
افعال پیوند: Seem, feel, appear, smell, look, be, taste, sound, prove, become

مهارت ۴۸: صفات و قیود را به درستی مکان‌یابی کنید.

Recently he has taken an English course.
He has recently taken an English course.
He has taken an English course recently.
The important information is on the first page.

مکان قیده‌ها و صفات	
صفات	یک صفت یک کلمه‌ای قبل از اسم می‌آید و مستقیماً بعد از اسم نمی‌آید.
قیده‌ها	قید می‌تواند در مکان‌های زیادی بیاید ولی قید نمی‌تواند بین فعل و مفعول آن بیاید.

He has taken recently* an English course. (غلط بین فعل و مفعول)
The information important* is on the first page. (غلط صفت بعد از اسم نمی‌آید)

مهارت ۴۹: صفات -ly را تشخیص دهید. معمولاً وقتی که یک کلمه با -ly در انگلیسی خاتمه می‌یابد یک قید است. بهر حال کلمات کمی با -ly خاتمه می‌یابند که صفت هستند.

The manager turned in his weekly report.

صفات‌های -ly			
Costly	Likely	Daily	Quarterly
Early	Lively	Hourly	Weekly
Friendly	Lonely	Monthly	Yearly
Kindly	Manly	Nightly	Lovely
northerly	easterly	southerly	westerly

مهارت ۵۰: صفات مسندی را به درستی استفاده کنید. صفات خاصی فقط در انتهای جمله می‌آیند و بعد از فعل‌های پیوند مثل be ظاهر می‌شوند و نمی‌توانند در جلو اسم مستقیماً قرار گیرند.

The snake on the rock was alive.
The alive* snake way lying on the rock.

صفات انتهایی مسندی	
صفات انتهایی	شکل قابل استفاده در جلو اسم
Alike	Like, similar
Alive	Live, living
Alone	Lone
Afraid	Frightened
asleep	sleeping

مهارت ۵۱: صفات -ed و -ing را به درستی استفاده کنید. فعل‌های منتهی شده به -ed یا -ing می‌توانند به عنوان صفت استفاده شوند.

The woman cleans the car.
The cleaning woman worked on the car.
The woman put the cleaned car back in the garage.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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صفات با ing برای فاعل و ed برای مفعول استفاده می‌شوند.

صفات -ing و -ed		
عمل فعل را انجام می‌دهد.	معلوم	-ing
عمل فعل را دریافت می‌کند.	مجهول	-ed

مهارت ۵۲: با اسامی مفرد حرف تعریف (article) استفاده کنید. اگر یک اسم جمع قابل شمارش یا غیر قابل شمارش باشد می‌توان برای معین از حرف the و بدون حرف the برای نامعلوم استفاده کرد. با همه اسامی مفرد قابل شمارش، شما باید یک حرف استفاده کنید. (مگر اینکه از تعیین کننده‌های دیگری مثل my یا each استفاده شده باشد).

I have money.

I have books.

I have a book.

یک اسم مفرد باید یک حرف (a, an, the) یا نوع دیگری از تعیین کننده‌ها مثل my یا each استفاده کرد.

مهارت ۵۳: بین a و an تمایز قائل شوید. A با اسامی بی صدا و an با اسامی صدادار که با حروف صدادار (a,e,I,u,o) شروع می‌شوند استفاده می‌شود.

A book.

A man

A page

An orange

an illness

an automobile

دو استثناء برای U,H داریم. وقتی که U صدای یو دارد با a استفاده می‌شود و وقتی که h تلفظ نشود با an می‌آید.

A university

A unit

A hospital

A heart

an unhappy man

an understanding

an honor

an herb

مهارت ۵۴: مطمئن شوید که حروف با اسامی مطابقت دارند. هرگز نباید a یا an را با اسامی جمع استفاده کنید.

He saw a * new movies.

They traveled to a * nearby mountains.

Do you have another * books?

He saw a new movie. (مفرد)

He saw new movies. (جمع)

They traveled to a nearby mountain. (مفرد)

They traveled to nearby mountains. (جمع)

Do you have another book? (مفرد)

Do you have other books? (جمع)

مهارت ۵۵: ایده‌های عمومی و خاص را تشخیص دهید. با اسامی قابل شمارش مفرد معین می‌توان از the استفاده کرد و بدون the برای نامعین.

Tom will bring the book tomorrow. (یک کتاب مشخص)

He will arrive on the first Tuesday in July. (فقط یک سه شنبه اول در ژوئیه وجود دارد)

He sailed on the Pacific Ocean. (فقط یک اقیانوس آرام داریم)

Tom will bring a book tomorrow. (یکی از چند کتاب)

He will arrive on a Tuesday in July. (۴ سه شنبه در ژوئیه داریم)

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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He sailed on an Ocean. (در هر کدام از اقیانوس‌های دنیا)

مهارت ۵۶: حروف اضافه غلط را تشخیص دهید.

The game was called on* because of rain. (on → off)

I knew I could count in* you to do a good job. (in → on)

مهارت ۵۷: تشخیص دهید که چه موقع حرف اضافه حذف شده است. گاهی اوقات یک حرف اضافه ضروری حذف شده است.

Can you wait* me after the game? (wait for)

I plan* attending the meeting. (plan on)

مهارت ۵۸: بین do و make تمایز قائل شوید. Make ← ایجاد، do ← تکمیل کردن یا انجام دادن

She likes to make her own clothes.

If you make a mistake, you should correct it.

This morning she did all the dishes.

The students are doing the assignment.

مهارت ۵۹: بین like, alike, unlike تمایز قائل شوید.

John and Tom are alike.

John and Tom worked in a like manner.

John is like Tom. (حرف اضافه)

John is unlike Tom. (حرف اضافه)

Like Tom, John is tall.

Unlike Tom, John is tall.

Like, unlike, alike			
استفاده	معنی	گرامر	
Like قبل از اسم می‌آید و alike بعد از فعل پیوند	مشابه	صفت	Like, alike
حرف اضافه است و با یک مفعول می‌آید در هر جای جمله.	مشابه متفاوت	حرف اضافه	Like unlike

مهارت ۶۰: بین other, another, others تمایز قائل شوید.

جمع	مفرد	
I have other books. I have others.	I have another book. I have another.	نامعین
I have the other books. I have the others.	I have the other book. I have the other.	معین

باید در این جملات سه چیز را مد نظر قرار دهید.

- جمع یا مفرد بودن
- معین و نامعین بودن (a, the)
- صفت بودن (با اسم ظاهر می‌شود) یا ضمیر بودن که بصورت مجزا استفاده می‌شود.

ج) اصلاح کننده های جملات (modifier)

مهارت ۶۱: قیدهایی شبیه only تا حد امکان نزدیک صفات، افعال یا سایر قیودی که آنها را اصلاح می‌کنند می‌آیند.

She has only three dollars.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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He only saw her; he did not speak to her.
Only downstairs can one find a real bargain.

قیود دیگر شبیه only عبارتند از:

Just, nearby, hardly, almost, scarcely.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- If you go to window five, you will have to wait only five minutes
-2- he hardly knows any English.
-3- you can use these machines only between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.
-4- that shirt almost cost twenty dollars.
-5- just ten people will be able to go today.
-6- you hardly have enough time to do the first exercise.
-7- we had to wait nearly ten minutes for the movie to begin.
-8- she scarcely slept five hours last night.
-9- we want to borrow only ten dollars.
-10- the soldiers only killed one person during the battle.

مهارت ۶۲: بین to و فرم ساده فعل قید قرار ندهید.

He refused to fill out the form completely.
 He refused to completely * fill out the form. (غلط)
 We hope to inform him quickly.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- we decided to leave the area quickly.
-2- he seemed to easily understand the situation
-3- she used a scale to accurately weigh the vegetables.
-4- to really make him happy would be impossible.
-5- do not try to completely finish your homework before dinner.
-6- to hastily read the material is not enough for good comprehension.
-7- he began to chatter about the event excitedly.
-8- please try to entirely revise your work before you leave.
-9- the teacher wanted to know positively whether or not the students could come to the picnic.
-10- bob is going to soon decide on his future course of study.

مهارت ۶۳: فاعل عبارت اصلی باید مشابه فاعل عبارت مقدمه باشد، به عبارت دیگر، عبارت مقدمه، فاعل عبارت اصلی را اصلاح می‌کند.

Looking at his watch, Mr. Jones got up and felt.

چه کسی به ساعت نگاه کرد؟ Mr. Jones

چه کسی بیرون رفت؟ Mr. Jones

Compared to his father, John is a tall man.
 When only a child, my father* took me to the circus. (غلط)

چه کسی بچه بود؟ (I)

When only a child, I was taken to the circus by my father. (صحیح)

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- before leaving, Jane kissed me goodbye.
-2- addressed and stamped, I dropped the letter in the slot.
-3- while a student at college, my mother met my father.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-4- walking toward the church, the stained-glass windows looked beautiful.
5- to understand the subject, a great deal of studying must be done.
6- skiing down the steep hill, my heart beat crazily.
7- watching her daughter play, Mary thought about life as a mother.
8- once learned, a language cannot easily be forgotten.
9- when only a child, my father taught me how to play soccer.
10- studying an reading, the day passed quickly.

مهارت ۶۴: اسامی صفتی: کلمه اول در طرح زیر مثل صفت استفاده می‌شود.

You are all language students. (هر دو اسم)

نکات:

(الف) وقتی اسامی مثل صفت استفاده می‌شوند، جمع یا ملکی (S) نباید باشند.

(ب) استثناء: اسامی زیر همیشه S دارند و وقتیکه به عنوان اسامی درس یا علوم بکار می‌روند جمع نیستند.

Physics, mathematics, economics.

He is an economics teacher. (هر دو اسم)

The current economic situation is extremely uncertain. (صفت و اسم)

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- Tom drove past the police's station on his way to work.
2- Joan Sutherland is my favorite opera singer.
3- I need to have my car's license renewed.
4- during the power shortage, the streets lights went out.
5- he wanted to take an economic class.
6- many people are worried about the current world's situation.
7- the news reporter was at the scene of the accident.
8- Phyllis and Julie put up the party decorations.
9- three footballs teams were tied for first place.
10- Mike is the new mathematics professor.

مهارت ۶۵: گاهی اوقات اسامی به صورت -دار با صفات ترکیبی استفاده می‌شوند. در این حالت اسامی هیچ‌گاه جمع نیستند.

I bought a four-hundred-year-old painting in Hong Kong.

The president gave a ten-minute speech.

He bought a three-hundred-dollars* suit. (غلط) → dollar

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- we signed for a three-hour lab.
2- the police suspected a thirty-years-old man.
3- my mother bought some five-dollars-a-pound cheese.
4- John got a ten-speed bicycle for his birthday.
5- I visited the five-thousand-years-old pyramids in Egypt last summer.
6- John and Sue brought me a two-ounces bottle of French perfume.
7- my parents are going on a four-week European tour next month.
8- most ten-month-old babies cannot walk.
9- they are studying the five-hundred-pages manual.
10- the Smiths have just purchased a ten-rooms house.

مهارت ۶۶: اشاره گرهای this , that , مفردند و these, those جمع هستند.

John does not like this kind of class.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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What do you think of these kinds of chairs?

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- they did not like those kinds of imported cars.
-2- the farms could not find any buyers for these class of wheat.
-3- this kind of story is not suitable for young children.
-4- those kinds of books are fascinating and helpful.
-5- do you think we should buy these kind of flowers for the front yard?
-6- Mary never shops in those kind of expensive specialty shorps.
-7- he took that news badly.
-8- Bob should not have bought these pair of shoes.
-9- this movies are restricted to people over 17 years of age.
-10- although Bill has owned many kinds of cars, he has never considered buying this kind before.

مهارت ۶۷:

Few, fewer, fewest و همچنین many قبل از اسامی

۱.....-

قابل شمارش می‌آیند.

There are few students from Japan in our English class.
John has the fewest chapters left to read of anyone in the class.
There are many reasons to study hard for test.

Little, less, least و همچنین much قبل از اسامی غیر

۲.....-

قابل شمارش می‌آیند.

He gave me a little advice about choosing a school.
He did the least amount of work of anyone in this class.
There is not much time to finish this job completely.

نکات:

الف: در حالت کلی اسامی جمع قابل شمارش با s- جمع می‌شوند اما فراموش نکنید که کلمات people, men, women, children, police جمع هستند.

ب: مثال‌هایی از اسامی غیر قابل شمارش fruit, homework, bread, money, furniture و time می‌باشند. به آنها s اضافه نکنید.

ج: کلمه news جمع به نظر می‌رسد در حالیکه اسم غیر قابل شمارش است.

Little news is coming from that country.
I do not like many sugar* in my coffee. (Much sugar)

د: فصل‌ها اسامی غیر قابل شمارش هستند.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- there were so few good seats left that we decided not to buy tickets to the concert.
-2- nowadays much women are becoming lawyers.
-3- that party did not have much entertainment.
-4- there is not many news available on that subject.
-5- during the war our government received fewer information about the situation in that country.
-6- there were a little people waiting to buy tickets.
-7- he had so many homework that he could not go to the movies.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-8- although she was rich, she wore little jewelry.
9- there were so much campus police at the football game that there was no trouble.
10- he did not eat many fruit in the winter.

مهارت ۶۸: دو نوع عدد داریم: عدد اصلی شمارشی (Cardinal) و ترتیبی (Ordinal)

Cardinal: one, two, three, four, five, six, ten, twenty-one

Ordinal: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, tenth, twenty-first

- اعداد ترتیبی به صورت the + ordinal + noun می‌آیند.

The first book of the series is about verbs.

- اعداد شمارشی اصلی به صورت عدد + اسم می‌آیند.

Book one of the series is about verbs.

نکات:

- با اعداد ترتیبی the استفاده کنید.
- با اعداد شمارشی اصلی the استفاده نکنید.
- در هر طرح، ترتیب درست را استفاده کنید.

Do the exercise one in your book.

Pick up your check at window ~~the~~ third. (three)

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- the first checkout stand is for cash-customers only.
2- the answer is in the line fifteen on page four.
3- do the exercise one in your book.
4- pick up your receipt at teller fourth.
5- the car designers modified their plans for the hundredth time.
6- pick up your check at window the third.
7- I met him on the second day of the fall semester.
8- you will find the bread in aisle the first.
9- the well-known basketball player from Chicago made the first points of the game.
10- the instructions are on the six page.

مهارت ۶۹: تشابه like یا the same as

Your car is like mine. (similarity)

Your car is the same as mine. (sameness)

- **The same + noun + as**
 John is the same height as bill.
 Mary is the same age as Valerie.
- **As + adjective + as**
 John is as tall as bill.
 Mary is as old as Valerie.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- I would like to go to a school as the one my sister goes to.
2- his hair is the same length as mine.
3- your apartment is the same size to mine.
4- that garden is as beautiful like the one in the park.
5- Elizabeth is the same weight as mine
6- Your homework is the same as mine.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-7- she looks as her mother.
8- this blouse is the same expensive as that one.
9- I would like to buy some earring like yours.
10- he is as intelligent than his brother.

مهارت ۷۰: مقایسه:

- صفات یک بخشه و صفات دو بخشه‌ای که به *y* خاتمه می‌یابند با اضافه شدن *er* مقایسه را شکل می‌دهند.
 John is tall, but Bill is taller.
 Mr. Smith is busy, but Mr. Brown is busier.

$Y \leftarrow i$ بعد *er* اضافه می‌شود.

- اکثر صفات دو و سه بخشه با اضافه شدن *more* قبل از صفت مقایسه را شکل می‌دهند.
 Betty is beautiful, but her sister is more beautiful
- بعضی صفات مقایسه نامنظم دارند و باید حفظ شوند مثلاً *good → better, bad → worse*
- تنها کلمه ساختاری که می‌تواند بعد از مقایسه‌ها بیاید *than* است.
 This book is good, but that one is better.
 Their problem is worse than your problem.

نکات:

- در یک مقایسه هر دوی *-er* و *more* را با هم استفاده نکنید.
- فقط از *than* بعد از مقایسه استفاده کنید.
- مقایسه را فقط برای دو عنصر استفاده کنید.
- از مقایسه دو چیز غیر مشابه پرهیزید.
- یک چیز را با خودش مقایسه نکنید.
 John's salary was much larger than Bob* . (Bob's)
- *Anybody* شامل خود *Mary* نیز می‌شود.
 Mary is smarter than anybody in her class.
 Mary is smarter than anybody else in her class.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- this book is more better than that one.
2- this year's prices will certainly be much higher as last year's prices.
3- since there were two possible way to get to New York, we had to decide which one was better.
4- the customers in his country are more traditional than those in the United States.
5- her letter was more friendlier than his.
6- she was happier than anybody in her family.
7- Nancy was luckier than Fred in Las Vegas.
8- Betty's homework is usually more organized than that of any other student's in the class.
9- the weather was much hotter this year than 1970.
10- the final exam was more difficult than the mid-semester exam.

مهارت ۷۱: اصلاح کننده‌ی صفت عالی (ترین)

- صفات یک بخشه یا دو بخشه‌ای که با *y* ختم می‌شوند با اضافه شدن *-est* به ترین تبدیل می‌شوند. همیشه در الگوی صفت تفضیلی از *the* استفاده کنید.

Bob is taller than John, but Bob is the tallest.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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- صفات دو و سه بخشه با اضافه شدن most قبل از آنها به تفضیلی تبدیل می‌شوند.
Susan is more beautiful than Betty, but Jane is the most beautiful.
- بعضی صفات، حالت تفضیلی نامنظم دارند که باید حفظ شوند. Good → the best, bad → the worst.

نکات:

- همزمان -est و most را استفاده نکنید.
 - The را حتماً در ترین استفاده کنید.
 - در مقایسه عالی هیچگاه از than استفاده نکنید.
 - مقایسه عالی را برای سه یا بیشتر عنصر استفاده کنید.
- به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.
- 1- they were the most poorest people I had ever seen.
 - 2- West Germany is one of the most highly industrialized nations in the world.
 - 3- when he won the contest, he was the most surprised person than the other contestants.
 - 4- I went to Belgium, Holland, and England last year, and I liked Belgium better.
 - 5- Is the Sahara the largest desert in the world?
 - 6- August is hottest and most humid month of the year.
 - 7- it was the most biggest building I had ever seen.
 - 8- that company sold the most sophisticated computer equipment that we had ever found.
 - 9- Dr. Henderson was the most thorough doctor than Jane had ever known.
 - 10- John, Phyllis, and Mary were all saving money to go to Egypt, and John saved the most.

مهارت ۷۲: اصلاح کننده علت و نتیجه: عبارات علت و معلولی بصورت زیر بیان می‌شوند.

۱. SO (الف): So + adjective + that

He was so tired that he fell asleep.

(ب): So + adverb + that

He reads so slowly that he can never finish his homework.

(ج): So + many or few + count noun + that

She had so many problems that she could not concentrate.

(د): So + much or little + non-count-noun + that

They had so little interest in the project that it failed.

۲. Such (الف): such + adjective + plural count noun + that

They were such good students that they passed the TOEFL.

(ب): such + adjective + non-count-noun + that

It was such good cake that was asked for more.

۳. SO یا SUCH با اسامی مفرد قابل شمارش بصورت زیر استفاده می‌شوند:

(الف) So + adjective + a + singular count noun

He had so bad a headache that he left early.

(ب): Such + a + adjective + singular count noun + that

He had such a bad headache that he left early.

نکات:

- (الف) دقت کنید قبل از اسامی مفرد قابل شمارش a را حذف نکنید.
- (ب) الگوی علت-معلولی توسط So/Such مطرح شد برای too یا as استفاده نکنید.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- they had so a good meal at that restaurant that they wanted to go there again.
-2- they were such talented actors that their movie was a great success.
-3- the store had too few customers that it closed.
-4- it was such a long lesson that we could not finish it in one day.
-5- he was as rich that he owned four homes.
-6- he is so forgetful as he never pays his rent on time.
-7- she was such a good student that she won a scholarship.
-8- they had a such bad day that they got depressed.
-9- it was so warm weather that we went to the swimming pool.
-10- the old woman's handwriting was so faint that I could hardly read it.

مهارت ۷۳: اصلاح کننده های Too, Vey, enough

۱. Very به معنی درجه زیاد ولی امکان پذیر است. (very+ Adj.)

Mary is very intelligent.

۲. Too به معنی درجه غیرممکن و غیر قابل انتظار است. (too+ Adj. + to +v)

She is too sick to come to class today.

۳. Enough به معنی درجه کافی و ممکن است. (Adj. + enough+ to +v)

He is tall enough to play basketball.

نکات:

(الف) enough را بعد از صفت استفاده کنید.

(ب) بعد از enough شکل to + v را استفاده کنید.

(ج) در الگوهای ۲ و ۳ی فوق هیچ کلمه ساختاری دیگری بعد از صفت یا قید بجز to استفاده نکنید.

(د) در الگوهای فوق بجای صفت می توان قید استفاده کرد.

Mary sings very well

(د) enough می تواند قبل و بعد از اسم بیاید.

He had enough money to buy a new car.

یا

He had money enough to buy a new car.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- I had enough experience to get the job.
-2- this soup is too good.
-3- it was too late to go to the theater.
-4- he is enough intelligent to do well in school.
-5- Paul had very much money to buy a new motorcycle.
-6- I am very disappointed in his behavior.
-7- he made too many good friends when he studied abroad.
-8- she spoke French well enough to be a translator.
-9- he did not speak English as well enough to be understood.
-10- the envelope was thin enough to slide under the door.

مهارت ۷۴: اصلاح کننده - منفی ساز

۱- Not قیدی است که فعل را منفی می کند و بصورت های زیر استفاده می شود.

(الف) Not + V+ ing + کمکی

He is not making any money.

(ب) not + V + کمکی

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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He does not like to study on the weekends.

(ج) not+ P.P + کمکی

He has not been here for days.

(د) modal+ not+ V

You should not eat too many sweets.

۲- No صفتی است که غایب بودن چیزی را مشخص می‌کند. و به صورت **Verb + no+ noun** استفاده می‌شود.

There is no charge for towels at the pool.

He has no passport.

۳- None ضمیری است به معنی هیچی. None را وقتی که اسم جایگزینش توضیح داده شده است استفاده کنید.

They asked me to contribute some money but I had none.

None ممکن است به صورت none of the noun استفاده شود در این الگو، اسمی که none به آن اشاره می‌کند بعد از the

می‌آید

None of the children know how to swim.

۴- Any را بعد از کلمات منفی استفاده کنید تا غایب بودن کمیت اسمی جمع قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش را بیان کنید. همچنین

anyone, anybody, anywhere, anymore, anything

I do not have any free time today.

There were not any students from china this year.

He does not go to school anymore.

We did not see anyone leave the building.

۵- بعضی کلمات معنی منفی دارند هرچند که بصورت غیر منفی ظاهر شوند. مثل hardly, scarcely, rarely, without,

seldom, only. با این کلمات از کلمات منفی دیگر استفاده نکنید.

He had scarcely enough money for the bus.

They went to bed without dinner.

۶- اگر قبل از + v ,to not قرار دهیم منفی می‌شود.

She said not to talk during the program.

۷- عبارت no longer به معنی منفی زمان است. وقتی که longer به معنی زمان باشد نباید not longer استفاده کرد.

He no longer lives here.

نکات:

(الف) برای بیان ایده منفی از یک کلمه منفی استفاده کنید. استفاده از دو کلمه منفی یک عبارت مثبت ایجاد می‌کند.

(ب) هیچ گاه از not longer وقتی که longer به معنی زمان است استفاده نکنید.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

1- he could not lend me \$5 because he did not have only \$3.

2- there were several of his friends at the restaurant, but none of mine came.

3- the rules required us to form an orderly line and to do not talk.

4- none of the shoes on sale fit me.

5- you are no going to finish the test in time.

6- rarely does one see such a handsome man.

7- he could not longer tolerate that situation.

8- there were not cheaper beds left at that furniture store.

9- the director told the chorus to sit down and not to whisper.

10- by the time I arrived, there was no birthday cake left.

11- he could not scarcely believe what I told him.

12- that couple has none children.

13- do not go to the mountains without no sturdy hiking boots.

14- he did not have no good reason for hitting him.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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تست‌های مربوط به بخش اصلاح‌کننده‌ها:

هر کدام از جملات زیر چهار کلمه زیرخط دار دارند که یکی از آنها ایراد دارد و در استاندارد نوشتاری انگلیسی قابل قبول نیست. گزینه‌ی خطا دار را در فضای در نظر گرفته شده بنویسید.

-1- He found an interesting lithograph as the one he had seen on his trip to Spain.
A B C D
-2- I told him as forceful as possible that he would not be allowed to enter the room without written permission.
A B C D
-3- Dr. Fields received so large bill when he checked out the hotel that he did not have enough money to pay for a taxi to the airport.
A B C D
-4- Although David had originally agreed to help her, he later decided it would be more time-consuming that he had anticipated.
A B C D
-5- The hunters were able to take their limit of game with few effort in spite of the unusually rainy weather.
A B C D
-6- In spite of the wonderful acting, sensitive photography, and well-developed plot, the three-hours movie could not hold our attention.
A B C D
-7- The weatherman suggests keeping small children out of the sun because he predicts that today will be hottest day of the year.
A B C D
-8- The American businessmen were perplexed by the much considerations that the foreign company had to take into account before arriving at a decision.
A B C D
-9- The new zoo, with its elaborate moat system and open spaces, was enough roomy to accommodate even very large animals comfortably.
A B C D
-10- All of the players were anticipating the last game of the series, which they expected to be real exciting.
A B C D
-11- Having given serious consideration to a job offer from another company, Bob finally decided to completely forget about the offer and to continue at his old job.
A B C D

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-12- I scarcely have enough money to pay the bill I received for medical services.
A B C D
-13- After having dinner in that restaurant last night, I felt badly and my wife had
A B
C
to take me to the hospital.
D
-14- Before leaving for her two-week vacation, Sharon had to quickly prepare the
A B C
monthly financial report.
D
-15- A prize was awarded to millionth person who bought a year's subscription to
the
A B C D
magazine.
-16- Although Niagara Falls in the United States is not as high than Angel Falls in
A B
Venezuela, more tourists visit Niagara Falls because it is more accessible.
C D
-17- Seriously burned in a terrible car accident, the doctor was not sure that John
A
could be protected from infection long enough for his body to begin to heal itself.
B C D
-18- My friend Dorothy, who just got back from Paris, said that the view from the
top
A B
of the Eiffel Tower was too breathtaking.
C D
-19- After a long, seemingly futile search, Professor Clayborne was finally able to
A B
locate the five volume of the series he needed to continue his research.
C D
-20- They only publish stories that are suitable for young children to read.
A B C D
-21- Because of the long, detailed questions and the unfamiliar format, John could
not
A B C
scarcely finish the test on time.
D
-22- Clark spent many years studying Eastern philosophy in his search for the
meaning
A B C
of the life.
D
-23- Although he had scaled many of the world's tallest mountains, he was still
looking
A B C
for more taller peaks to climb.
D

-24- The mechanic recently purchased these set of tools in order to be able to work on
 A B C D
 large diesel trucks.
-25- We all looked forward to going on our class's picnic on the last day of the semester.
 A B C D
-26- They were completely unprepared for the difficulties of caring for a three-months-
 A B C
old baby on their European trip.
 D
-27- Driving across the bridge, the sailboat with its sails billowing in the wind was a
 A B C D
 beautiful sight to see.
-28- They could not help noticing the article posted about a unusual flying object seen
 A B C
recently.
 D
-29- Even though my friend considered a career in economics or business administration,
 A
 he finally decided on a physic major.
 B C D
-30- As he was driving me home, he told me that he not longer spent his winters in
 A B C D
 Florida.

افعال:

مهارت ۷۵: حال ساده را در عبارات زمان-آینده استفاده کنید. هیچ‌گاه در عبارات زمان-آینده will یا going to استفاده نکنید. عبارات زمان با کلماتی مثل when, after, while, before, as soon as و غیره شروع می‌شوند.

As soon as they get their degrees, they are going home.

When I see him, I will give him your message.

Whenever you ~~will be~~ in town, call me. (غلط)

Whenever you are in town, call me.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- You should visit that part of the country when it will be spring.
-2- It will get cold in that desert when winter will come.
-3- As soon as you learn to swim, I will take you to our cabin at the lake.
-4- When the children are going to visit their grandmother, Henry and I will be going to Europe.
-5- When Bruce visits him tomorrow, his doctor will probably tell him to increase his medication.
-6- Will you buy me a wool jacket when you will be in Scotland?
-7- The actress who plays this role will receive an award when the critics will see her performance.
-8- When I have time, I will try to run two miles.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-9- When the fire engines go down the street, all the dogs in the neighborhood howl.
10- As soon as Joan will get a good job, she is going to buy a condominium.

مهارت ۷۶: افعال تقاضا. بعد از افعال زیر برای همه افراد فعل ساده را بکار ببرید.

Demand, recommend, be necessary, insist, urge, be required, require, advise, be essential, suggest, request, be important

و ask هر گاه به معنی درخواست باشد.

The doctor recommended that she have surgery.

I suggest that he be ready on time.

نکته: برای منفی کردن فعل از not استفاده کنید نه don't.

The weatherman suggested that people not use highway 7.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- The supervisor recommended that all employees took a course in speed reading.
2- They request that you be fluent in Spanish.
3- My doctor urges that I am stopping smoking immediately.
4- It was essential that the train leave on time.
5- The professor advised that John had a private tutor for a few weeks.
6- The admiral demanded that his crew has inspection twice a day.
7- They asked that she not call before 8:00 A.M.
8- The gracious hosts insisted that Mr. Smith did not leave so early.
9- I suggested that he wear black for the ceremony.
10- The police require that a driver renews his license every three years.

مهارت ۷۷: استفاده از wish

۱- Wish حال ساده در زمان گذشته بیان می شود.

Ralph wishes that he had \$ 1000000
 Mary wishes that she lived in New York.

۲- برای آرزوهای حال همیشه were برای to be استفاده کنید.

We often wish that we were not so busy.
 I often wish that I were in Hawaii.
 He has often wished that he were older.

۳- Wish گذشته در گذشته کامل بیان می شوند.

The children wish they had not disobeyed their mother.
 Kathy and Bob wish that they had gotten married before she went to Africa.

نکته: بعد از فعل wish، عبارت اسمی ممکن است با اتصال دهنده that شروع شود.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- They wish they were able to spend more time in London.
2- My father wishes that he does not have to retire at age sixty-five.
3- The farmer wishes that he does not lose money on his cotton crop.
4- Abdulla wishes that his soccer team were the national champions.
5- The doctor wishes that he has more free time to play golf.
6- Each of her children wishes that he did not ignore the advice that she gave him.
7- I wish that I was earning more money and working less time.
8- My mother wishes that my father does more work around the house.
9- We wish that we did not have to go to the library this Saturday.
10- My friend Dorothy wishes she was still living in Paris.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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مهارت ۷۸: افعال - شرطی

۱- شرایط واقعی برای شرایط واقعی استفاده می‌شوند. فعل حال در عبارت if (یا عبارت شرطی) استفاده می‌شود، و فعل آینده در عبارت نتیجه استفاده می‌شود.

If he comes to school, I will give him your message. (It is possible that he will come).

۲- شرایط غیر واقعی برای شرایط غیر ممکن استفاده می‌شوند.

ا. در زمان حال، فعل گذشته در عبارت if استفاده می‌شود و would, could, or might به اضافه حال ساده فعل در عبارت نتیجه استفاده می‌شود.

If he studied, he could get good grades. (He doesn't study)

If he came to school, I would give him your message. (He doesn't come to school).

ب. در زمان گذشته زمان گذشته کامل در عبارت if استفاده می‌شود و در عبارت نتیجه would, could, or might به اضافه have به اضافه حالت سوم فعل استفاده می‌شود.

If he had come to school, I would have given him your message (he didn't come to school).

به طور خلاصه:

If+ present future (result)

If+ past Would+ v (result)

If + past perfect Would +have + past part (result).

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- If he had not tired to jump over the stream, he would not break his leg.
-2- If he would be taller, he would be a good basketball player.
-3- If my apartment would be larger, I would not have to move.
-4- If he was ready, we would begin the lesson.
-5- If classes had finished sooner, I would go to Canada last month.
-6- If Betty would have driven more carefully, she would not have had that accident.
-7- If I will finish studying, I will go to the movies with you.
-8- If the king had known the truth, he would have been very angry.
-9- If bob had practiced playing tennis more, he will not have lost the game.
-10- If he had been here earlier, I would have saw him.

مهارت ۷۹: افعال کمکی: (modal)

۱- بعد از همه مدال‌ها حال ساده فعل را استفاده کنید.

Modals: Can, could, must, may, will, should, might, would, shall

They can walk five miles without getting tired.

۲- بعد از P.P. modal+ have استفاده کنید.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith might have enjoyed the party.

۳- وقتی که گفتار مستقیم را به غیر مستقیم تغییر می‌دهید would, could, should, might نباید تغییر فرم بدهند.

"You should always do your homework" مستقیم

The teacher said that I should always do my homework. غیر مستقیم

۴- برای نتیجه گیری گذشته فقط از P.P + must have استفاده کنید.

The ground is wet; it must have rained.

۵- برای انجام کار در گذشته had+ to + V استفاده کنید.

I had to go to the dentist yesterday.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- My brother has to walk ten miles to buy some gas last weekend.
-2- There is no one outside the theater; the performance must have been canceled.
-3- They must to sign up for that class by this Friday.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-4- We would have went to Florida, but it was having an unusual cold spell.
5- Mrs. Jones told me that she might have baked a cake for my birthday tomorrow if she has time.
6- Susan said she might leave before dinner.
7- They might go to the store a few minutes ago.
8- When my baby got very ill, I must have called the doctor immediately.
9- The boys should not had made so much noise.
10- I will be very happy when I graduate this year.

مهارت ۸۰:

۱- بعد از افعال زیر می‌توان از V + to به عنوان مفعول مستقیم استفاده کرد.

Agree, forbid, mean, care, forget, offer, decide, hope, plan, deserve, intend, pretend, fail, learn, and refuse.

They decided to leave early.

He hopes to see them again.

۲- بعد از افعال زیر می‌توان از فرم V+ing به عنوان مفعول مستقیم استفاده کرد.

Admit, deny, postpone, enjoy, appreciate, practice, avoid, finish, stop, cannot help, keep, suggest, and consider.

She enjoyed meeting them.

I have never considered quitting my job.

۳- بعد از افعال زیر (حرف اضافه + Verb) می‌توان V+ing استفاده کرد.

Be accustomed to, decide on, plan on, be interested in, get through, put off, be opposed to, keep on, think about, be used to, look forward to, and think of.

She was not used to living in a dormitory.

He kept on driving even though he was tired.

۴- بعد از افعال علتی let, make, have وقتی که فعل دوم فعال است، شکل ساده فعل را استفاده کنید.

The teacher let him leave early.

۵- بعد از افعال معلولی P.P -have, get استفاده کنید وقتی که فعل دوم معنی مجهول دارد.

They had her passport stamped at the immigration office.

They got their house painted last summer.

۶- بعد از افعال زیر شکل ساده فعل یا V + ing استفاده کنید.

Feel, see, hear, smell, notice, watch, observe

I heard the baby cry. یا I heard the baby crying.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- Blocks from the stadium, we could hear the people to cheer.
2- Do you think you might enjoy living in a small town?
3- I always make the children to pick up their toys.
4- The official offered to help me get my papers in order.
5- I had the paperboy stop delivering papers for the month of July.
6- Since you need more money, you should not stop to try to find a better job.
7- He was not used to making decisions by himself.
8- Jane had her blood pressure taking recently.
9- What made the student decide leaving early?
10- I am looking forward to see you again soon.

تست های بخش افعال: از بین گزینه های داده شده مناسبترین را انتخاب کنید.

-1- They told me that I The tap water in that country.

(A) Must not have drank

(B) could not drunk

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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- (C) Should not have drunk (D) could have drunk
-2- The doctor was very surprised that his patient had let his conditionso much before calling him.
(A) Deteriorate (B) to deteriorate
(C) to deteriorating (D) deteriorating
-3- If he had applied by august 15, the university Him this semester.
(A) Would accepted (B) had accepted
(C) Should have accept (D) would have accepted
-4- When we finally bought stock in that company, the market Its peak and stock was declining in value.
(A) did already reach (B) has already reached
(C) was already reached (D) had already reached
-5- They are saida dynamic new play.
(A) to have wrote (B) to have written
(C) to have writting (D) have written
-6- Last year in the middle of the most severe drought in recent history, the already dwindling tribe finally to leave its ancestral land to look for a new place to live.
(A) had decided (B) decided
(C) has decided (D) decides
-7- It was important that theybefore the curtain went up last night.
(A) arrive (B) have arrived
(C) arrived (D) had arrived
-8- I could see Susan's hands Slightly as she placed her papers on the podium and prepared to address the audience.
(A) to tremble (B) trembles
(C) trembled (D) trembling
-9- The babysitter agreed The children before putting them to bed.
(A) for bathing (B) to bath
(C) to bathe (D) to giving a bath
-10- When the famous pianist was a child, he was accustomed to for several hours a day.
(A) practice (B) practicing
(C) practiced (D) be practicing

مهارت ۸۱: ضمایر نسبی who, whom, which, that, whose برای معرفی عبارات نسبی (عبارات توصیفی) استفاده می شوند.

۱- Who و whom برای افراد استفاده می شوند.

I saw the man who is famous for inventing plastic.
Give it o the man whom you already knew.

۲- Which برای اشیاء بکار می رود.

۳- That هم برای افراد و اشیاء بکار می رود.

۴- Whose برای نمایش مالکیت استفاده می شود و می تواند بعد از افراد یا اشیاء بیاید.

This is the man whose car was towed away.

Do you know the doctor whose children I teach?

There was a story in the paper about the man that his car was stolen. (غلط)

There was a story in the paper about the man whose car was stolen. (شکل درست)

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-1- I like novels who deal with philosophical questions.
2- The company did not want to hire a man that his experience was so limited.
3- The family whose burned down was on television.
4- She wore a dress what everyone considered extravagant.
5- Where can one catch the train which goes to Flower Square?
6- The ship that we boarded in Rio was bound for Marseilles.
7- John did not want to do business with a man which had been in prison.
8- Take your car back to the man who sold it to you.
9- That is the baby which has been in the incubator for three months.
10- The woman that her photograph was in the paper is making a speech at the town hall tonight.

مهارت ۸۲: ضمایر - حالت - شخصی

۱- ضمایر فاعلی (I, you, he, she, it, we, they) در مکان فاعل و بعد از فعل to be استفاده می‌شوند.

They arrived safely last night.

It was they who knocked on the door last night.

۲- ضمایر مفعولی (me, you, him, her, it, us, them) به عنوان مفعول فعل استفاده می‌شوند همچنین مفعول حرف اضافه و مفعول +V to.

I told him the news.

Between you and me, the economic situation looks bad.

نکات:

(الف) ضمایر با 's مشابه ضمایری هستند که دنبال می‌کنند.

Let's (let us), you and me, go dancing Friday night.

(ب) ضمایر بعد از اتصال دهنده‌های as و then در صورتی که مثل فاعل عمل کنند باید ضمیر فاعلی باشند.

He is as tall as I (am tall).

(ج) ضمایر انعکاسی برای him و they، himself و themselves است نه his و theirs.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- I was surprised to learn that betty and him were hurt in the accident.
2- I often remember when Paul an I visited Rome.
3- He moved the furniture by hisself.
4- She gave us, Margaret and I, the notes we missed in class.
5- They were sitting by themselves next to the swimming pool.
6- The project is the responsibility of Susan and she.
7- Let us keep this secret between you and me.
8- Do not forget to give the message to Bob and me.
9- The tourists asked us, my cousin and me, how to get to the museum.
10- Please be sure to notify my husband or I when the package arrives.

مهارت ۸۳: ضمایر who/whom

who, whoever ضمایر فاعلی هستند.

whom, whomever ضمایر مفعولی هستند.

۱- بطور کلی الگوی who و whoever بصورت زیر است.

(الف) who (whoever)+ verb

The woman who sang yesterday has studied voice for years.

Who came to the party?

Give the money to whoever needs it.

(ب) whom(whomever)+ subject +verb

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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Give it to whomever you like.

۲- گاهی اوقات عباراتی شبیه "I think", "she said", "we know", "do you know" یا who(whoever) ، whom(whomever) را از فعل یا فاعل و فعل جدا می‌کنند.

He is a student who we believe can do the job.

He is a man whom I feel you can trust.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- I met the new people whom I thought were from your country.
-2- You should ask advice from people who you trust.
-3- Ask whoever is willing to come early.
-4- There is the new director who I think you met before.
-5- The man how you think is a doctor is actually a male nurse.
-6- She was the person who the teacher chose to speak at the final ceremony.
-7- It is pleasant to be with people who like us and whom we like.
-8- Ask anyone who you think is interested to join the team.
-9- Whom do you think will be ready on time?
-10- Take this to whomever the supervisor chose to do the job.

مهارت ۸۴: ضمائر ملکی: ضمائر ملکی را با (v + ing استفاده شده مثل یک اسم) استفاده کنید.

I resented their interrupting our conversation.

His swimming is getting a lot better.

ضمائر ملکی عبارتند از: (my, your, his, her, its, our, their, one's). It's ضمیر ملکی نیست و خلاصه it is می باشد. به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- Our neighbors complained about our playing the stereo too loudly.
-2- I sadly thought of you saying good-bye.
-3- Were you surprised at their buying a new car?
-4- I cannot imagine his refusing that job.
-5- What did you think of them leaving so abruptly?
-6- My neighbor has a lovely cat, but it meowing bothers me at night.
-7- Him playing the drums day and night made his roommate very angry.
-8- Her winning first prize delighted us a great deal.
-9- I really appreciate your trying to arrive on time.
-10- Mrs. Allen was concerned about me having to drive so far every day.

مهارت ۸۵: ضمائر - مرجع غلط

مرجع یک ضمیر باید بدرستی فهمیده شود.

When Betty was in college, she wrote to her family every week.

As don explained his theory to me, I found it fascinating.

ضمیر باید مرجع داشته باشد.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- Mr. Smith told Mr. Jones that he had lost a lot of money in the stock market.
-2- In the telephone directory, it says to call directory assistance in that situation.
-3- When Peter finished the examination, he gave it to the professor.
-4- Cathy saw her friend as she was driving home from work.
-5- When John put a new frame on the picture, it looked strange.
-6- The laundry was not dry enough for Susan to bring it into the house.
-7- He put all his saving in the stock market, and it suffered great losses that year.
-8- When Jack was in the navy, he learned electronics.
-9- In the newspaper it says there is renewed interest in the silver market.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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.....10- The A Team played the B Team yesterday, and now it is in first place.

مهارت ۸۶ ضمایر - افراد: با بی دقتی فرد یک ضمیر را عوض نکنید:

A student has to expect to work hard when he goes to college.

A student has to expect to work hard when she goes to college. یا

One should brush one's teeth twice daily.

One should brush his teeth twice daily. یا

نکات:

(الف) a student, a person, or one می توانند از ضمایر سوم شخص و he, she, he or she; him her, him or her استفاده کنند. his, her, his or her

A student must renew his or her library card every year.

(ب) ضمیر ملکی برای one می تواند one's یا his باشد.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

.....1- When a person eats, you feel well.

.....2- For successful completion of his exercise, one must give his complete attention to the task at hand.

.....3- One should always pay your rent promptly.

.....4- One should never forget his obligations to his family.

.....5- One often forgets one's early failures.

.....6- When a person is learning to play a musical instrument, we must practice several hours a day.

.....7- When one goes through life, we meet many challenges.

.....8- One can always rely on one's friends in time of need.

.....9- When a person goes to a foreign country, he must expect many things to be different.

.....10- When you find yourself in an air-conditioned theater, one often wishes he had a sweater.

مهارت ۸۷ - ضمایر those

بعد از ضمیر اشاره those می تواند عبارتی بیاید که آن را اصلاح می کند.

No one is allowed in the room except those who have paid.

Those waiting to see the doctor may go in now.

نکته: ضمایر شخصی they و them نباید با یک عبارت اصلاح شوند.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

.....1- She told her secret to only those she trusted.

.....2- He will consider hiring only them currently studying art.

.....3- The police turned the crowd away since only they with a permit could protest.

.....4- Please send this pamphlet to those who have expressed an interest in this study.

.....5- This line is for them with discount coupons.

.....6- For them of you who appreciate good music, there is an excellent concert this evening.

.....7- For them who like to travel to a warm place, Fiji is a paradise.

.....8- The chairman of the board will talk to those whom he has already interviewed.

.....9- Those who wish to bring their children to the party may do so.

.....10- They who arrive early will get the best selection of seats.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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سوالات مربوط به بخش ضمائر

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- When one has many problems, he should try to solve them one at a time.
-2- Mary could never understand him wanting to be a nurse.
-3- I often think back to the time when mutual friends introduced Paul and I.
-4- Claire noticed many people who had been waiting hours to buy their tickets.
-5- When the children realized that they were by themselves in the dark, they became really frightened.
-6- In the course of life one should always remember their old friends.
-7- Do you remember the teacher that his daughter became a doctor?
-8- For them of you who wish to know more about journalism, we recommend that you order a book from the following list.
-9- Neither my aunt nor my cousins were able to explain their behavior.
-10- Mary was surprised to realize that it was us, her old school friends, calling her from Paris.
-11- The dean asked all the students, including Betty and I, to show our visitor every possible courtesy.
-12- Give the refunds to those who have filled out the correct form.
-13- They say that English can be a very difficult language for one to learn in his later years.
-14- Modern society, including conservatives, liberals, hippies, and blacks, has many problems that they must solve.
-15- Elaine met the actress who you admire so much.
-16- Bob called to his old friend John as he walked across the campus.
-17- In the paper it says it is going to rain today.
-18- Did you ever see a man as tall as he?
-19- Neither of the girls remembered to give I her notebook.
-20- I am worried about your having to review so much material.

بخش الگوهای پایه

مهارت ۸۸: مفعول غیر مستقیم: بعضی افعال ممکن است دو مفعول داشته باشند. مفعول مستقیم و غیر مستقیم. در این حالت از ساختارهای زیر استفاده می‌شود.

۱- افعالی مثل give, bring, send, offer, pass, tell, take, read, write, teach, sell بصورت زیر استفاده می‌شوند.

My father gives me a gift. (me= direct object(DO), gift= indirect object(IO))

My father often gives a gift to me. (DO+ to+ IO)

۲- افعالی مثل buy, fix, make, get از ساختارهای زیر استفاده می‌کنند.

John usually buys Mary a gift.

John usually buys a gift for Mary. (DO + for+ IO)

۳- افعالی مثل explain, announce, describe, deliver, mention, say, report, return فقط از غالب زیر استفاده می‌کنند.

He explained his idea to us. (DO+ to + IO)

۴- افعالی مثل ask, cost, charge فقط از غالب زیر استفاده می‌کنند.

I asked Mary a question. (IO+ DO)

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- We returned the defective merchandise to the store immediately.
-2- I hope you will write to me long letters while you are away.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-3- When do you think you can deliver them the package?
4- That is the third time you have asked me the same question.
5- My mother is making for Mary a new shirt.
6- Please pass the potatoes to me after you take some.
7- The belt buckle cost over ten dollars to Bob.
8- He taught to me everything he knew.
9- When she was abroad, Laura got several pairs of earrings for her mother.
10- He sent me a beautiful letter from Spain.

مهارت ۸۹: ترتیب قیدها

- ۱- در حالت کلی قیدها (یا عبارات قیدی) را بعد از فعل یا بعد از مفعول قرار دهید. (فاعل را از فعل یا فعل را از مفعول جدا نکنید).
 دو الگو عبارتند از:
 (الف) قید + فعل + فاعل

He works here.

(ب) قید یا عبارت قیدی + مفعول + فعل + فاعل

He wants to seat soon.

We see them from time to time

- ۲- بعضی قیدها می‌توانند قبل از فعل‌های یک کلمه‌ای یا فعل اصلی بیایند.

He promptly left the room.

He was quickly escorted from the room.

- ۳- قیدهای تکرار (often, rarely, sometimes, frequently, ever, never, seldom, usually, always,)
 occasionally) معمولاً بعد از فعل to be و قبل از فعل تک می‌آیند.

He is never on time.

I often see her.

I had frequently noticed her.

- ۴- Still, قبل از فعل تک کلمه و فعل اصلی می‌آید و در جملات منفی قبل از فعل کمکی.

He is still waiting for you.

He still has not answered my question.

- ۵- در حالت کلی ابتدا قید مکان و بعد زمان می‌آید.

He went to Europe last summer.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- He hopes to Rome to be able to go.
2- The doctor sees patients only in the afternoon.
3- David last evening went to the movie.
4- He executed with verve the difficult piano passage.
5- He found several useful books in my bookcase.
6- He wants still to move to London next year.
7- I observe frequently his behavior.
8- He recently met with his new advisor.
9- Tom lately has been working on his new book.
10- He was suddenly amused by her spontaneity.

مهارت ۹۰: سوالات درج نشده.

- ۱- الگوی سوالات درج شده در یک جمله بصورت زیر است:

Question word + subject + verb یا

Question word/Subject + verb

I cannot see what the sign says.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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They did not know who bought the car.

۲- قالب سوال درج شده در سوال مشابه قبل است.

Do you know who he is?

Did he say who called?

۳- در این الگوها did, does, do استفاده نکنید.

I did not understand what ~~did~~ they mean.

Do you know where is John? (John is)

Tell me where they ~~do~~ go after class every day.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- I will ask how much do they sell for.
-2- Did the professor tell you when is the next test?
-3- I wonder when it is going to begin.
-4- Forget about where we are going to play tennis as it is starting to rain.
-5- Did you see what did he do?
-6- Do you remember how much the tuition was?
-7- Ask the operator what is the charge for a three-minute call to New York?
-8- We won't know when will we see our friend again.
-9- He forgot where he parked his car.
-10- Would you please ask them where is the subway entrance.

مهارت ۹۱: To/For

For + noun phrase

John went to California for a test.

To+ شکل ساده فعل

John went to California to ski.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- He went to the lecture for hearing about the latest agricultural techniques.
-2- They studied hard to pass the TOEFL.
-3- We saved money this year for to take a trip to Hong Kong.
-4- They bought that book for trying to learn Japanese.
-5- He is studying for a master's degree in marketing.
-6- I came to the United States for to visit my relatives.
-7- She is desperately looking for work.
-8- John went to the doctor's office for his yearly check-up.
-9- Let's go shopping this afternoon for finding some camping equipment for our trip.
-10- Susan went to the printer's office to order some wedding invitations.

مهارت ۹۲: یک ضمیر و اسم را به عنوان فاعل استفاده نکنید. یکی کافی است.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- That subject it has always been difficult for me.
-2- I could not believe it when my boss gave me a raise.
-3- That is the man who he told me the bad news.
-4- They told me that their uncle was arriving this afternoon.
-5- You and I we always have a good time together.
-6- The TOEFL test it is a real challenge.
-7- That lobster is delicious because it is so fresh.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-8- Carol said that she and her sister they had bought a new car.
9- The president was acquitted in the scandal.
10- Your husband had a good excuse for arriving late.

مهارت ۹۳: شبه جملات (عبارات)

عبارات مستقل:

- ۱- هر جمله باید حداقل یک عبارت مستقل داشته باشد. یک عبارت مستقل باید حداقل یک فاعل و فعل متناهی داشته باشد و مفهوم کاملی داشته باشد.

The president spoke.
 Betty made some iced tea.
 He is a doctor.
 They arrived at 2:00
 I was there.

- ۲- دو عبارت مستقل باید توسط *and, but, or, nor* یا *for* به هم متصل شوند.

He went to the bank, but it was closed.

- ۳- یک جمله ممکن است یک یا چند عبارت وابسته داشته باشد که هر کدام باید فاعل و فعل خودش را داشته باشد. یک عبارت وابسته باید به یک عبارت مستقل وصل شود. چون به تنهایی کامل است. سه نوع عبارت مستقل وجود دارد. اسمی، نسبی (صفتی) و قیدی. (الف) یک عبارت اسمی شبیه یک فاعل یا مفعول عمل می‌کند.

- عبارت درج شده اغلب با *that* معرفی می‌شوند.

That he was a criminal surprised me.
 I know that he is from Canada.

- پرسش‌های درج شده با کلمه *wh-* شروع می‌شوند.

I do not know what time the party begins.

- (ب) عبارت نسبی شبیه صفت کار می‌کند این عبارات با *who, whom, which, that, whose* شروع می‌شوند.

I do not know the lady who lives next door.

- (ج) عبارت قیدی شبیه قید کار می‌کند که با *before, after, because, since, while, when, if* و *although* شروع می‌شوند.

Before she left, I told her.

Although he tried hard, he did not win the race.

نکات:

(الف) مطمئن شوید که هر عبارت وابسته به یک عبارت مستقل متصل شده است.

(ب) دو عبارت مستقل را فقط با *kama* نمی‌توان به هم متصل کرد.

(ج) در این گرامر وقتی که هر کلمه در داخل پرانتز قرار گیرد، در جمله اختیاری است.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- It is hoped that man will someday inhabit other planets.
2- Learning that the university plans to construct a new sports arena next year.
3- Since it was cool and overcast, we canceled the picnic.
4- Why he quit his job with that prestigious company.
5- Some people consider marriage to be the most important thing could happen in life.
6- That Columbus was not the first man to set foot in the New World.
7- He found the book he had been looking for under sofa.
8- We went to San Diego, we spent many happy hours on the beach.
9- To think everyone needs some form of physical exercise.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-10- The store had a huge end-of-summer sale, and hundreds of people were at the door when it opened.
-11- If any questions, please ask me for help.
-12- That he survived that terrible accident surprised everyone who heard the news.
-13- There is the artist whose painting received an award.
-14- She is the only person in this country knows how to operate that new equipment.
-15- I noticed that the new couple next door not at home last week.

سوالات الگوهای پایه: بهترین پاسخ را از گزینه‌ها انتخاب کنید و پاسخ را در مکان مشخص شده قرار دهید.

-1-is indispensable to the economy of that region.
(A) That copper mining (B) It is copper mining
(C) Although copper mining (D) Copper mining
-2- She read
(A) several chapters in the library last night
(B) last night several chapters in the library
(C) last night in the library several chapters
(D) in the library several chapters last night
-3- Doris went to the nicest store in the citypresents for her children.
(A) for to get (B) for getting
(C) to get (D) to getting
-4- The man on the horse.....a famous movie star.
(A) he is (B) is he
(C) who is (D) is
-5- Please do not ever mention
(A) That subject again to us (B) that subject to us again
(C) to us that subject again (D) again to us that subject
-6- She cannot remember whereher black jacket.
(A) did she leave (B) she did leave
(C) she left (D) left she
-7- The doctor explained.....that we should have a complete physical examination once a year.
(A) us (B) for us
(C) to us (D) at us
-8- Would you please tell us
(A) when the next bus comes (B) when comes the next bus
(C) when does the next bus come (D) when the next bus does come
-9- That attractive manmy cousin who is visiting us from France.
(A) who is (B) he is
(C) is (D) is he
-10- Theyto our proposal.
(A) have not still responded (B) have not responded still
(C) have still not responded (D) still have not responded

در جملات زیر یک گزینه نادرست وجود دارد آن را مشخص کنید و در مکان قرار داده شده قرار دهید.

-1- I did not understand their predicament until John explained me all the details of the mishap.
A B C D
-2- Even though we had been to her house several times before, we did not remember

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- exactly what street was it on.
-3- We are never happy with what we have in life; the grass always is greener on the other side of the fence.
-4- The opera, even though performed by amateurs, it was excellent.
-5- Because of their countries' great need for expertise in computer programming, the students were sent for studying in the United States.
-6- Mr. Shimoto was to send to me a package from Japan as soon as he arrived home from his trip to Hawaii.
-7- I was surprised to hear that the store charged Dr. Brown an extra amount when it delivered to his office his new sofa.
-8- When John asked Tomoko, the Japanese student, what she did think of the museum, she quickly replied that it had taught her a great deal about the history of the area.
-9- His father mentioned to me that Robert had written to him requesting money for buying a new car.
-10- The author of this new book she is planning to write a sequel in order to capitalize on the publicity she has received recently.

بخش مهارت های سبک (Style)

مهارت ۹۴: در انگلیسی جملات معلوم رایجتر از جملات مجهول هستند.

- ۱- جمله مجهول وقتی که فاعل ناشناخته است، استفاده می‌شود.
- ۲- هنگام بحث تاریخ اغلب جمله مجهول استفاده می‌شود.
- ۳- وقتی که فاعل مهمتر از فعل است از جمله معلوم استفاده کنید.
- ۴- از استفاده همزمان معلوم و مجهول در یک جمله اجتناب کنید.
- ۵- در صورت امکان بجای دو فعل یک فعل استفاده کنید.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درستی را با C و استفاده غیراستادانه را با A مشخص کنید.

-1- Steak was eaten by me last night.
-2- When we work hard, we accomplish a lot.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-3- Jane wrote a very good composition for her writing class.
4- We laughed when the clown fell out of the car.
5- Workers built the road in two years at a cost of five million dollars.
6- The people loved their leader and his mistakes were forgiven by them.
7- The phone was answered by John on the first ring.
8- Paul teaches English in high school and writes short stories in his free time.
9- Most American cars are built in Detroit, Michigan.
10- My uncle worked hard all his life and left a sizable estate when he died.

مهارت ۹۵: موازات: عناصر متوالی باید موازی باشند یعنی گرامر مشابه داشته باشند.

(الف) اسامی: he likes music, art, and history

(ب) V+ ing : he likes swimming, dancing, and horseback riding

(ج) صفات: he is tall, dark, and handsome

(د) to + V : they wanted to paint the living room, to lay a new carpet, and to buy a new sofa

ممکن است to در تکرار دوم به بعد حذف شود.

(ه) گذشته: the Romans conquered, colonized, and governed much of the world

(و) گذشته کامل: I had finished the game, had taken a shower, and had eaten lunch by the time

he got to his house

Had ممکن است در عبارت دوم به بعد حذف شود.

عبارات متصل با and, but, or, as, than, although باید شکل گرامری مشابه داشته باشند.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید درست یا غلط بودن هر جمله را مشخص کنید.

-1- When he was a college student, he learned to play tennis, to golf, and swimming.
2- Do not speak out, but raise your hand.
3- To face adversity, to solve problems, and to overcome difficulties all give one a sense of satisfaction.
4- We enjoyed the perfect weather and seeing fjords in Norway.
5- Go to Window A, ask for a form, and bring it back to me.
6- Before he died, he had sold his house, wrote a will, and set up a trust fund.
7- Her hobbies are reading, playing the piano, and gardening.
8- Being a homemaker is as difficult as working in an office.
9- After years of dealing with the public, she developed great charm, wit and confident.
10- He could not decide whether to get a job or studying.

مهارت ۹۶: قانون کلی در انگلیسی این است "کمتر (کوتاهتر) بهتر" هر چه کلمات کمتری برای بیان موضوع استفاده شود بهتر است.

نمونه ای از این موارد عبارتند از:

۱- از جملات مجهول غیر ضروری اجتناب کنید.

۲- از عبارات مرتبط غیر لازم اجتناب کنید وقتی که یک صفت، یک عبارت وصفی، یک عبارت با حرف اضافه کافی است.

The tall man bought the car. (Not: The man who is tall bought the car.)

۳- تا حد امکان عبارت سراسر باشد

It was an important discovery. (Not: it was a discovery of great importance.)

۴- از افزونگی اجتناب کنید.

She returned on Monday. (Not: He returned back on Monday.)

His virtue was well known. (Not his virtue and goodness were well known. Virtue is goodness.)

به جملات زیر دقت کنید برای جملات صحیح C و جملاتی که با کلمات بازی کرده اند W قرار دهید.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-1- The man indicated a negative response by shaking his hand.
2- The house will probably be finished in four months.
3- The house on the corner burned down last night.
4- Jane went to the store with the purpose of selecting and purchasing a new dress.
5- Running on foot through the street, the thief was apprehended by the police.
6- My wife and I argued for hours before deciding to send our son to summer camp.
7- Bob saw several pieces of art that were expensive.
8- Jenny received several speeding tickets.
9- The ballerina danced her dances for hours.
10- Professor Blanton, who is the college president, will speak on this topic.

مهارت ۹۷: بعضی کلمات یا عبارات در انگلیسی قابل پذیرش نیستند.

۱- از Ain't نباید برای منفی کردن to be استفاده کرد.

John is not here.

۲- Anywheres, nowheres, somewheres شکل غلط anywhere, nowhere, somewhere می‌باشند.

I cannot find him anywhere.

Mary put her purse somewhere.

۳- Alright شکل غلط all right می‌باشد.

Do you feel all right?

۴- Kind of a, sort of a شکل نادرست kind of, sort of است (a غیر لازم و غلط است).

That is a kind of plant that grows in Africa.

John is the sort of man who worries about other people.

۵- Mad نباید به معنی angry استفاده شود. (Mad یعنی احمق)

The teacher was very angry with John.

۶- Off of شکل نادرست off است.

The couple stepped off the bus.

۷- Suspicion یک اسم است و نمی‌تواند به عنوان فعل استفاده شود. شکل درست فعل suspect است.

Mary suspects that her assistant may be stealing from her.

۸- Reason is that شکل نادرست reason is that است.

The reason that john cannot attend the meeting is that he is sick.

۹- Is where و is when روش نادرست تعریف معنی یک اسم است.

"to imitate" means "to act the same way as someone else".

۱۰- Different than شکل نادرست different from است.

John is different from his father.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید برای جملات صحیح C و جملاتی که قابل پذیرش نیستند را با X مشخص کنید.

-1- Most situation turn out all right in the long run.
2- Gerald explained that the reason he was late was because he had had car trouble.
3- A "load-word" is "a word that has come from another language".
4- The Smiths bought a kind of a car that gets good mileage.
5- "Parallel" is when objects are an equal distance apart at every point.
6- The vase was made of a sort of material found only in Australia.
7- The children were nowheres to be found.
8- Henry took the picture off the wall and put it away.
9- It looked like a terrible accident, but everyone in the car was alright.
10- I believe the reason he left college was that he ran out of money.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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مهارت ۹۸: بعضی کلمات معنی مشابه دارند ولی نمی‌توانند بجای هم استفاده شوند و باید بر اساس شرایط گرامری انتخاب شوند.

Between/ Among -۱

Between بین دو فرد یا چیز استفاده می‌شود.

I cannot decide between these two blouses.

Among بین سه یا بیشتر فرد یا چیز استفاده می‌شود.

He was standing among several students.

Amount/ number -۲

Amount با اسامی مفرد غیر قابل شمارش استفاده می‌شود.

He has a large amount of money.

Number با اسامی قابل شمارش استفاده می‌شود.

She has a large number of children.

In/into -۳

In برای افعال بدون حرکت استفاده می‌شود.

He is waiting in the kitchen

Into برای افعال متحرک استفاده می‌شود.

He ran into the kitchen.

Sit/set -۴

Sit نمی‌تواند مفعول بگیری. **Sit** عملی را که فاعل انجام می‌دهد مشخص می‌کند.

He sits by the window.

Set باید مفعول داشته باشد. **Set** عمل را که فرد روی چیزی یا دیگری انجام می‌دهد مشخص می‌کند.

Do not set your glass on the piano.

Lie/lay -۵

Lie نمی‌تواند مفعول داشته باشد. (lie, lay, lain)

John lies on his bed for a few minutes after lunch every day.

Lay باید یک مفعول داشته باشد (laid, laid, lay)

You should lay the tiles very evenly.

Rise/raise -۶

Rise نمی‌تواند مفعول داشته باشد (rise, rose, risen)

The sun rose at seven yesterday.

Raise باید مفعول داشته باشد. (raise, raised, raised)

Please raise the window a little

Learn/teach -۷

Learn فعلی است که بعد از آن مستقیماً **to+V** به عنوان مفعول می‌تواند بیاید.

She learned to speak French.

Teach مثل **learn** است ولی **to +V** باید فاعل خودش را داشته باشد.

I taught John to speak French.

Can/may -۸

Can فعلی است که به معنی توانایی است.

Mary can speak French.

May فعلی است که به معنی اجازه دادن است.

May I leave now?

Hang/hung -۹

Hang برای افراد و **hung** برای اشیاء است.

The murderer was hanged by the neck until dead.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-1- The picture was hung over the fireplace.
-2- That grandfather clock has set in that same spot for forty years.
-3- The volcano had lain dormant for fifty years when it suddenly erupted.
-4- There was a surprising number of news coming from that country.
-5- The bread dough has raised enough and is now ready to be baked.
-6- The children's papers were hung about the classroom.
-7- He distributed his wealth among his children, Betty and John.
-8- Ellen can run faster than Beth.
-9- They have already risen their family and are now free to travel.
-10- A large amount of people showed up for the grand opening.

مهارت ۹۹: کلماتی که اغلب باعث گیجی می‌شوند.

۱. Accept/except

• Accept = پذیرش

The club accepted three new members.

• Except = استثناء

The boy excepted John from their club.

Except همچنین به معنی with the exception of بصورت حرف اضافه استفاده می‌شود.

Everybody except Jane went to the party.

۲. Advice/advise

• Advice اسم است و advise فعل.

The doctor advised her to quit smoking.

He gave me some good advice.

۳. All ready/already

• All ready صفتی است با معنی کاملاً آماده.

We were all ready to leave at eight o'clock.

• Already قید زمان است قبل یا همزمان با یک زمان خاص.

They had already left at five O'clock.

۴. All together/ altogether

• Altogether قیدی است با معنی کاملاً.

I am altogether tired.

• All together عبارتی توصیفی است به معنی در یک گروه.

The children are all together now and ready to go to the park.

۵. Beside/besides

• حرف اضافه besides به معنی بجز است.

Everyone besides John went to the party.

• حرف اضافه beside به معنی در کنار است.

John was standing beside me.

۶. Cloth/clothes

• Cloth اسمی (که معمولاً اسمی غیر قابل شمارش است) به معنی ماده یا ماده سازنده است.

She bought some white cloth to make a wedding dress.

• Clothes یک اسم قابل شمارش است به معنی پوشش بدن.

Beautiful clothes are usually expensive.

۷. Desert/dessert

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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- Desert به معنی صحرا است
- A large percentage of the world's surface is a desert where very little grows.
- Dessert به معنی دسر غذا است.
- We had apple pie and ice cream for dessert.
- ۸. Differ from/differ with
- Differ from به معنی عدم تشابه با می‌باشد.
- Men differ physically from Women.
- Differ with به معنی عدم تطابق با می‌باشد.
- I differ with you on this issue.
- ۹. Emigrate/immigrate
- Emigrate به معنی ترک یک کشور، و زندگی در کشور دیگر است.
- Immigrate به معنی حرکت به کشور جدید است.
- ۱۰. Farther/further
- Farther به معنی فاصله دورتر است.

We have to drive a few miles farther.

- Further به معنی دورتر در زمان، درجه یا کمیت است.

Let us consider this problem further. (زمان)

We should do further research on this matter. (کمیت)

Be careful not to excite the children further. (درجه)

به جملات زیر دقت کنید اگر درست است C و اگر در انتخاب کلمات آن اشتباهی وجود دارد X قرار دهید.

- 1- He has all ready spent next month's allowance.
- 2- Mary looked all day for clothes suitable to cover the worn pillows.
- 3- Will John take his doctor's advice?
- 4- In a surprise vote the board excepted John from remember ship.
- 5- Can you get everybody altogether for the meaning in ten minutes.
- 6- Helen enjoys wearing the clothes she designs.
- 7- The two political candidates certainly differed loudly from each other.
- 8- One reason people will emigrate from their country is to escape political persecution.
- 9- Did you look besides the sofa for your book?
- 10- Do not try to drive further today.

مهارت ۱۰۰: گروه دوم کلمات گیج کننده:

- ۱. Formally/formerly
- Formally به معنی به روشی فرم دار می‌باشد.
- The meeting was conducted very formally.
- Formerly به معنی قبلی می‌باشد.
- June was formerly a member of that club.
- ۲. Healthful/healthy
- Healthful به معنی سالم (مفید برای سلامتی) است.
- Vegetables are healthful foods.
- Healthy به معنی شرایط سالم است.
- All of his children are healthy.
- ۳. Illusion/allusion

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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- Illusion به معنی ایده غلط یا تصویر غیرواقعی است.
The magician created the illusion that he was flying through the air.
- Allusion به معنی مرجع غیر مستقیم است.
The professor made an allusion to Greek Mythology.
- ۴. Imply/infer
• Imply به معنی اشاره کردن است. فقط گوینده یا نویسنده می‌تواند اشاره کند.
Susan implied that she was not happy with her job.
- Infer ایجاد یک نتیجه است. فقط شنونده یا خواننده می‌تواند استنتاج ایجاد کنند.
I inferred from her letter that Susan was not happy with her job.
- ۵. Its/it's
• Its ضمیر ملکی برای اشیاء است.
The tree lost its leaves when the weather turned cold.
- It's خلاصه it is می‌باشد.
It's a nice day today.
- ۶. Leave/let
• To leave به معنی دور شدن از می‌باشد:
He leaves school at three O'clock every day.
- To let به معنی اجازه دادن است.
John let me borrow his car.
- ۷. Loose/lose
• Loose صفتی به معنی شل می‌باشد.
This blouse is too loose. I need a smaller size.
- To lose به معنی از دست دادن است.
I often lose my car keys.
- ۸. Most/almost
• Most صفتی عالی است برای افراد و اشیاء.
Most coffee comes from Brazil.
Most people like ice cream.
- Almost قیدی به معنی کمی کمتر از، خیلی نزدیک، نه کاملاً می‌باشد.
Almost all the students are here.
He is almost ready to leave.
- ۹. Plane/plain
• اسم Plane معمولاً به معنی فرودگاه است.
His plane will arrive in Chicago at nine O'clock.
- صفت plain به معنی ساده، بدون دکور است.
Her dress was very plain.
- ۱۰. Principal/principle
• صفت principal به معنی خیلی مهم است. اسم principal به معنی سردفتر (مدیر مدرسه) است.
The principal reason for his failure was his lack of interest in his job.
- اسم principle به معنی حقیقت پایه (مفاهیم) است.
He is studying the principles of accounting.
- ۱۱. Quiet/quite
• Quiet صفتی به معنی سالم و بدون نویز است.
It was a very quiet party.

- Quite قیدی به معنی کاملاً یا درجه است.

He is quite tall.

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-1- Do you think that its difficult to learn a foreign language?
-2- The modern art piece they chose was plain but bold.
-3- The principle fact that I would like you to remember concerns the human personality.
-4- Are you quite sure you wish to spend that much for one chair?
-5- His wife was formerly married to the Spanish Ambassador.
-6- Her parents are quite old, but relatively healthful.
-7- The young actress was able to create the allusion that she was middle-aged.
-8- From reading his letter, I inferred that he was having financial problems.
-9- He put his keys in his coat pocket so that he would not loose them.
-10- Can you let the student continue with this course if he makes up all missed work?

مهارت ۱۰۱ : گروه سوم کلمات گیج کننده

۱. Respectfully/respectively

- Respectfully به معنی به نسبت می‌باشد.
- Respectively به معنی به ترتیب است.

۲. So/ so that

- So اتصال دهنده‌ای است که عبارت نتیجه را به عبارت اصلی وصل می‌کند.

It rained a lot that year, so there were lots of wild flowers to enjoy.

- So that عبارت هدف را به عبارت اصلی وصل می‌کند.

We wore raincoats so that we could not get our clothes wet.

۳. Stationary/stationery

- Stationary به معنی مکانی ثابت است.

The only time most children are stationary is when they are asleep.

- Stationery به معنی لوازم التحریر است.

That stationery store sells fancy writing paper and envelopes.

۴. Their/ there/ they're

- Their ضمیر ملکی است.
- There قید مکان و به معنی وجود داشتن است.
- They're به معنی they are است.

۵. To/too/two

- To با فعل می‌آید و همچنین یک حرف اضافه است.

I like to walk in the rain.

I walked to the store.

- Too قیدی است که زیادی را بیان می‌کند.

It is too hot today to study.

- Two یک عدد است.

I have two children, John and Greg.

۶. Weather/whether

- Weather اسمی است به معنی شرایط آب و هوایی.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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It is nice weather today for a picnic.

Whether یک اتصال دهنده به معنی اگر است.

I do not know whether he will come to the party.

Who's/ whose .۷

Who's خلاصه who is می باشد.

I do not know who's coming tonight.

Whose (۱) یک کلمه پرسشی است یا (۲) یک ضمیر نسبی ملکی است.

Whose book is this?

I met the man whose daughter is in my class.

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-1- The whether is usually nice in Hawaii all year round.
-2- They're buying a home in the city next year.
-3- We met two of my father's business associates at the dinner.
-4- Did you find out whose coming early?
-5- I love to browse in stationary stores.
-6- Bob thinks his material is too difficult for first-year students.
-7- The students left there books on the floor during the exam.
-8- The audience applauded respectively at the end of her speech.
-9- Do not send any of these booklets too people who did not put their complete address on the form.
-10- He parked his car on the street so that he would not have to pay for parking in the garage.

مهارت ۱۰۲: توافق فعل و فاعل

فاعل فرد+ فعل فرد

فاعل جمع+ فعل جمع

• فاعل‌ها در عبارات حرف اضافه هیچ‌گاه پیدا نمی‌شوند.

• There و here فاعل نیستند.

• عباراتی که با along with, besides, like, as well as, including تعداد فاعل را زیاد نمی‌کنند:

Mr. Jones along with his wife and six children is going to Paris.

• فاعل‌هایی که با either... or یا neither... nor می‌آیند، فاعل نزدیکتر به فعل تعداد را مشخص می‌کند.

Neither Mary nor her sisters are going to the party.

Either my sisters or my mother is going to the wedding.

• فاعل عبارات نسبی which, who, that بر اساس اجدادشان فرد یا جمع هستند.

The students who come to class every day generally progress rapidly.

Bob is the only one of my friends who is helping me painting my house.

• بعضی اسامی مفردند ولی جمع به نظر می‌رسند مثل economics, mathematics, physics, news, and politics.

The news was good.

Mathematics is a challenging field.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید اگر درست است C و اگر توافق فاعل-فعل وجود ندارد X قرار دهید.

-1- There are several jobs available.
-2- Along the beach was several small boats that had been washed ashore.
-3- Neither my sisters nor my brother is ready to begin college.
-4- The lack of logic in his arguments never cease to surprise me.
-5- She was determined to study nuclear physics, which was the most difficult course offered at that school.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-6- Students who have difficulty with this subject should try to find someone who is willing to tutor them.
-7- Either her husband or her children is going to be upset no matter what decision she makes.
-8- Betty is one of the women who is responsible for writing that.
-9- My uncle, as well as my father, are going to Canada on business.
-10- That only one of his friends is upset with John is Bob.

مهارت ۱۰۳: بعضی کلمات بر اساس پسوندشان، اسم، صفت، قید یا فعل هستند.

• پسوندهای زیر معمولاً مشخص کننده فعل هستند.

✓ -ify	beautify
✓ -ate	populate
✓ -ize	realize

• پسوندهای زیر معمولاً مشخص کننده اسم هستند.

✓ -ion, -sion, -tion	population
✓ -acy	accuracy
✓ -age	image
✓ -ance, -ence	permanence
✓ -hood	childhood
✓ -ar, -or	scholar, doctor
✓ -ism	socialism
✓ -ist	artist
✓ -ment	government
✓ -ness	happiness
✓ -y	beauty
✓ -ty	reality, capacity

• پسوند زیر معمولاً تعیین کننده قید است.

✓ -ly	happily, readily, beautifully
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• پسوندهای زیر معمولاً مشخص کننده صفت هستند.

✓ -al	natural
✓ -ful	beautiful
✓ -ly	friendly
✓ -ic	chronic
✓ -ish	childish
✓ -like	childlike
✓ -ous	populous, numerous
✓ -y	happy
✓ -ate	accurate
✓ -able, ible	capable, terrible

به جملات زیر دقت کنید اگر درست است C و اگر در انتخاب کلمات آن اشتباهی وجود دارد X قرار دهید.

-1- Bob hopes to beauty his home by painting and carpeting.
-2- Lawrence is a very happily man.
-3- Japan is a very populous nation.
-4- What do you think is the real of that situation?
-5- Her manner was friendly and natural.
-6- Dr. Smith's capacity for hard work was incredible.
-7- I never questioned his accurately.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-8- Jane was surprised that he spoke so childish.
9- That new medicine will not be readily available until next year.
10- Does the book list the populous of that country?

مهارت ۱۰۴: حرف اضافه معمولاً برای نمایش رابطه بین کلمات و مفعول استفاده می‌شود.

۱. مکان (in, on, under, over,...)
 Your book is in the desk drawer.
۲. جهت (to, toward, into, ...)
 The student ran into the room.
۳. زمان (in, on, at, ...)
 We can meet at three O'clock.
۴. عامل (by)
 This book was written by an elderly woman.
۵. وسیله (by, with)
 I heard the news by telephone.
- اسم + by را برای ارتباطات و حمل و نقل استفاده کنید.
 By phone, by radio, by telegram, by train, by car, by boat
۶. مشایعت (with)
 They like spaghetti with red sauce.
۷. هدف (for)
 He went to the store for bread.
- نکته:** هیچ‌گاه for+V+ing را برای بیان هدف فعل استفاده نکنید.
 ۸. اندازه (by, of)
 We buy our rice by the pound.
 Please buy a quart of milk.
۹. بخش/ملکیت (of)
 He broke the top of the table.
۱۰. شباهت (like)
 John looks like his father.
۱۱. ظرفیت (as)

Bill worked as a lifeguard this summer.

به جملات زیر دقت کنید اگر درست است C و اگر در حروف اضافه آن اشتباهی وجود دارد X قرار دهید.

-1- We drove the car into the driveway.
2- They came to visit us with a car.
3- The movie was reviewed by the critic.
4- He came to the United States for an education.
5- Did you notice that Bob walks as his father?
6- He opened the door by key.
7- Paula looks nothing like her sister.
8- They purchased the material for the yard.
9- Barbara enjoyed working as a bank teller for one summer.
10- He went to the store for buying a newspaper.

مهارت ۱۰۵: حروف اضافه بصورت ترکیبی

۱. افعال زیر با ترکیب حرف اضافه همیشه با هم می‌آیند.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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Agree on (شیء), agree with (فرد), approve of, arrive at یا in, complain about, consent to, comment on, consist of, depend on, laugh at, object to, succeed in.

۲. بعضی افعال به اضافه حرف اضافه دو مفعول می‌گیرند.

Compare ... with یا to, Excuse For, prefer.... To ..., remind ... of ..., thank... for....

۳. تعداد زیادی صفت به علاوه ترکیب حرف اضافه با فعل to be می‌آیند.

Be aware of, be bored with, be certain of, be disappointed with, be familiar with, be famous of, be frightened by, be happy with, be in favor of, be interested in, be opposed to, be satisfied in, be surprised at یا by, be tired of, be worried about.

۴. بعضی حروف اضافه در عبارت ثابت هستند.

According to, along with, as well as, because of, by means of, by way of, in addition to, in case of, in consideration of, in contrast to یا with, in difference to, in hopes of, in lieu of, in pursuit of, in search of, in spite of, in the face of, I terms of

به جملات زیر دقت کنید اگر درست است C و اگر در حروف اضافه آن اشتباهی وجود دارد X قرار دهید.

-1- Did you agree to your father on which car you should buy?
-2- They arrived to Paris sometime early in the summer.
-3- Were the students accustomed to leaving early on Friday?
-4- Whether we leave early or late depends about your schedule.
-5- The doctor objected to the patient's leaving the hospital a day early.
-6- David was surprised at the amount of time necessary to fix the car.
-7- Henry was not very satisfied with the lab report that he wrote.
-8- Switzerland is famous of its beautiful mountains.
-9- The soldier showed great courage in the fact of death.
-10- This home certainly does not compare favorably at our old one.

سوالات مربوط به بخش

از بین چهار گزینه داده شده بهترین گزینه که جمله را کامل می‌کند را انتخاب کنید.

-1- The young couple liked to buy, redecorate, andolder homes for a profit.
(A)Resold (B) Reselling (C)resell (D) to resell
-2- The management was shocked to realize that its trusted employee was of stealing a large sum of money from the company.
(A)suspicioned (B) suspicioning (C)suspected (D) suspicion
-3- Not only having graduated magna cum laude....., Steve made his family very proud of him.
(A)and also having finished first in the national competition
(B) also having finished first in the national competition
(C) but having finished first in the national competition
(D) but also having finished first in the national competition
-4-his earlier study, Dr. Melon's new study indicates a general warming trend in global weather.
(A)in contrast of (B) in contrast to (C)in contrast by (D) in contrast as
-5- The workers have finished pouring the floors, and waiting for the house to be framed.
(A)there (B) they're (C)their (D) they

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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-6- The reason he wants to take a leave of absence is
 (A) because he is needing a complete rest
 (B) because he needs a complete rest
 (C) that he needs a complete rest
 (D) because a complete rest is needed by him
-7- The teacher objected to the student's their opened umbrellas near the door.
 (A) sitting (B) having sat (C) setting (D) sat
-8- He was a dynamic figure who inspired awe, devotion, and..... in his followers.
 (A) love (B) loving feelings (C) feeling of love (D) loveliness
-9- The rich young newlyweds bought a beautiful new home and..... .
 (A) their pool was installed
 (B) had a pool installed
 (C) had a pool being installed
 (D) a pool was installed
-10- My boss my taking two week's leave without pay.
 (A) consented to (B) consented for
 (C) consented of (D) consented about
-11- The students worked on the problem for several minutes before
 (A) they came to the realization that his problem was one that had no solution
 (B) realizing that it was insolvable
 (C) they were able to understand that this problem which seemed merely difficult was, in reality, insolvable.
 (D) the insolvability of the problem was realized by them
-12- Henry went to the conference about government contracts.
 (A) to learn
 (B) with the purpose of learning
 (C) in order to have the opportunity to learn
 (D) in order to be in a position to learn
-13- Try as he might, he could never manage to get an balance in his checkbook.
 (A) accuracy (B) accurately (C) accurate (D) accurateness
-14- The professor asked the students..... .
 (A) not only to write a report or give a speech
 (B) either to write a report or give a speech
 (C) neither to write a report or give a speech
 (D) neither to write a report but give a speech
-15- She writes such poetry that it is hard to believe she has never had a formal education.
 (A) beauty (B) beautiful (C) beautifully (D) beautify

از بین چهار موردی که زیر آنها خط کشیده شده است یکی غلط است آن را انتخاب کنید و بنویسید.

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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earthquake zone immediately following news of the disaster.

D

.....15- It was so ferociously hot yesterday that our supposed day of outdoor enjoyment

A

B

ended with everyone's laying in the shade.

C

D

نمونه تست آمادگی برای بخش ساختاری و نوشتاری نآزمون های تافل. در این آزمون ۴۰ تست ارائه شده است راجع به مهارت های ۶۰ به بعد و زمان پاسخ گویی به آن ۲۵ دقیقه می باشد (۳۷ تا ۳۸ ثانیه برای هر تست). برای اجرای آن از زمان سنج استفاده کنید تا توان خود را در پاسخ به آنها بیازمایید. پاسخ نامه آزمون نیز در ادامه ارائه می شود. و در آن نکات گرامری که باید آنها را مرور کنید مطرح شده است.

تمرین تست A

زمان ۲۵ دقیقه

توضیح: بهترین پاسخ (A, B, C, D) را بای تکمیل جمله انتخاب کنید. و گزینه مورد نظر در پاسخ نامه را با مداد پررنگ پر کنید.

- It was that we went for a hike in the mountains.
 - So nice a day
 - Such nice day
 - So nice day
 - Such nice a day
- I was surprised to see At the concert.
 - Those number of people
 - That amount of people
 - That number of people
 - Those amount of people
- The art museum is internationally acclaimed not only for its sixteenth-century Flemish collection for its early Picasso collection.
 - And
 - But
 - But also
 - As well as
-that the hope for cancer control may lie in the use of a vaccine.
 - To believe
 - It is believed
 - Believing
 - The belief
- Everyone was The threat of military intervention in that area.
 - Frightened for
 - Frightened
 - Frightened to
 - Frightened by
- If Dorothy had not been badly hurt in a car accident, In last month's marathon.
 - She would participate
 - She participated

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

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- (C) She would have participated
(D) She would have participate
7. On our last trip to Europe, we spent a lot of time visiting churches and castles.
(A) Old enough
(B) Very old
(C) Enough old
(D) Too old
8. Our success depends the project by December.
(A) On finishing
(B) Finishing
(C) About finishing
(D) On to finish
9. Be sure to wake at 7:00 A.M
(A) We
(B) Paul and me
(C) Us, Paul and I
(D) Paul and I
10. When Betty met Sue,
(A) She was a student at Stanford
(B) Sue was a student at Stanford
(C) She is a student at Stanford
(D) At Stanford Sue was a student
11. Nancy sometimes wishes that she In a small town.
(A) Was not living
(B) Did not lived
(C) Does not live
(D) Were not living
12. When the professor called on him,
(A) John repeated again the concert answer
(B) John repeated the correct answer
(C) John repeated the answer which was correct
(D) The correct answer was repeated by John.
13. These seats are reserved for
(A) Those on the executive committee
(B) They on the executive committee
(C) Them on the executive committee
(D) Those who find themselves in the position of being on the executive committee.
14. Barbara has been pursuing a career in architecture she graduated in May.
(A) When
(B) Until
(C) For
(D) since
15. Our buyer has gone to New York..... The new fall clothes.
(A) To choose
(B) For to choose
(C) For choosing
(D) For having chosen

در ادامه سوالاتی می‌آیند که از چهار گزینه یکی غلط می‌باشد. آن را انتخاب کنید و در پاسخ نامه بنویسید.

16. Since William had been seriously ill for several months, his parents were concerned
 A B
about him waiting to return to school full-time.
 C D
17. The mother cried as her child laid on the examination table after the accident.
 A B C D
18. The students were quite surprised to find these kind of archeological ruins in the
 A B
 particular area that they had chosen for the dig.
 C D
19. John stayed up all night long trying to solve a physic problem.
 A B C D
20. Michael wants to become a general practitioner as his father and to move to a small
 A B
 town as soon as he graduated.
 C D
21. In spite of their trepidations, the parents let their two oldest children driven alone to
 A B C
 New Mexico to ski.
 D
22. Life in modern society lacks the sense of permanent that is so important to social
 A B C
stability.
 D
23. As soon as they will finish the new business administration building, our offices are
 A B C
 going to be moved.
 D
24. In spite of suffering some minor inconveniences, Dr. Blake and his wife enjoyed living
 A B C
 in a three-hundred-years-old house in London last summer.
 D
25. If Tom would have sent in his papers sooner, he would have been accepted for this
 A B c D
 semester.
26. Professor Layton was equally fond of his two children, but he had to admit that he
 A B
 found the youngest an easier child to handle.
 C D
27. By the beginning of next year, much of the people who live in that area may have
 A B C
 difficulty finding employment.
 D
28. Even though the child pretended sleeping, when we opened the bedroom door we
 A B C
 were not deceived.
 D

تهیه کننده: رضا سعیدی نیا

در صورت تمایل به همکاری با آیدرس ویدیوی لینک زیر را مشاهده فرمایید: <https://www.idars.ir/webmaster/>

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29. Be careful to give the caterers a accurate count of the number of people whom you expect to go to the wedding reception.
A B C D
30. Ever since he arrived, he has been complaining about constantly the weather.
A B C D
31. The living room was enough large to accommodate two long sofas easily.
A B C D
32. Approving of my choice of colleges, my father said that he was willing to completely pay for all the costs of my education.
A B C D
33. In spite of the exceedingly favorable financial benefits she is receiving, Linda now wishes that she was not stationed in Alaska for three years.
A B C D
34. When the seamstress tried to sew the button on with a plastic needle, it broke.
A B C D
35. We all laughed when Helen said she could not remember what day was it.
A B C D
36. The children soon forgot that it was them, their parents, who had encouraged them to continue their education.
A B C D
37. Having ran for three miles, I was exhausted but exhilarated.
A B C D
38. Harold announced that he could not longer tolerate the conditional of the contract under which he was working.
A B C D
39. Our company looks forward to have you on staff, and we will assist you in any way possible in order to make your move pleasant.
A B C D
40. The theater arranged a private showing of the film for Peter and I so that we could review it before our deadline.
A B C D

تمرین تست B

زمان ۲۵ دقیقه

توضیح: بهترین پاسخ (A, B, C, D) را بای تکمیل جمله انتخاب کنید. و گزینه مورد نظر در پاسخ نامه را با مداد پرننگ پر کنید.

1. There in that part of the country.
(A) Are not much industry
(B) Is not many industry
(C) Are not many industry
(D) Is not much industry

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2. The Marcus Aurelius, went down at sea in 1970, is reputed to have had great wealth on board.
 - (A) That which
 - (B) Which
 - (C) Who
 - (D) What
3.since he lost his job.
 - (A) He has been feeling bad
 - (B) He is feeling badly
 - (C) He had been feeling badly
 - (D) He is feeling bad
4. Let's put a new On the window sill.
 - (A) Flower's box
 - (B) Flowers' box
 - (C) Flower box
 - (D) Flowers box
5. I let my cousin My car when he came to visit me.
 - (A) To borrow
 - (B) Borrow
 - (C) Borrowing
 - (D) borrowed
6. John remembered his parents' anniversary and
 - (A) Sent them some flowers
 - (B) To them sent some flowers
 - (C) Sent to them some flowers
 - (D) Some flowers to them sent
7. The plans for that building were drawn up in 1965, but
 - (A) Their implementation was not put into action until 1970
 - (B) The plants for that building were not implemented until 1970
 - (C) Were not implemented and started until 1970
 - (D) Were not implemented until 1970
8. The doctor
 - (A) Advised that Jim lie down every afternoon
 - (B) Advised that Jim lay down every afternoon
 - (C) Advised that Jim lie down every afternoon
 - (D) Advised that Jim lay down afternoon
9. John will most likely, but Kathy will probably stay home.
 - (A) Coming
 - (B) Be come
 - (C) Come
 - (D) Had come
10.told us to turn our topics in by Friday.
 - (A) Our professor he
 - (B) Our professor who
 - (C) Our professor
 - (D) Our professor that
11. During her vacation in Europe, Margaret visited museums, went shopping, and a lot of interesting people.

- (A) Had met
 (B) Was meeting
 (C) Met
 (D) Has been meeting
12. It was essential that we the lease before the end of the month.
 (A) Sign
 (B) Signed
 (C) Had signed
 (D) Were signing
13. The opening of the new freeway has made traffic conditions in the city
 (A) More good
 (B) The better
 (C) Better
 (D) More better
14. If their train arrives not make it to the theater on time.
 (A) Lately, we will
 (B) Late, we would
 (C) More later, we will
 (D) Late, we will
15. When traveling in a foreign country, one should be careful to carry at all times.
 (A) Their passport
 (B) Your passport
 (C) One's passport
 (D) Hers passport.

در ادامه سوالاتی می‌آیند که از چهار گزینه یکی غلط می‌باشد. آن را انتخاب کنید و در پاسخ نامه بنویسید.

16. Lawrence never lost the respect for his parents who had struggled so hard to put him through medical school.
 A B C
 D
17. I doubt weather he will enter the doctoral program this fall because of his financial problems.
 A B C D
18. If Jackie and Mary had been in better physical condition, they might enjoyed the hike more.
 A B C D
19. Not having passed the law exam, the state refused to issue him a license to practice.
 A B C D
20. The interesting designed stairway led directly to a large ballroom where everyone was waiting for us.
 A B C D
21. Even though they have been looking for an apartment for a month now, they have not been able to find one anywheres.
 A B C
 D
22. I have reserved six front-row seats for the basketball play-off game last night.
 A B C D

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23. The five hours of classes the students have every day are audio-lingual, reading, writing, laboratory, and to choose an extra special-interest course.
A
B C D
24. The copes are already showing signs of dehydration and probably cannot survive another week without no rain.
A B
C D
25. The children had such difficult time when they began school in their new neighborhood that their parents decided never to move again.
A B
C D
26. He had his tailor made an exotic oriental-looking robe for opening night.
A B C D
27. Teamwork requires that a player pass the ball to whomever is in the best position to make the goal.
A B C D
28. There were never any secrets among my sister and me when we were growing up.
A B C D
29. Dr. Lacey was the kind of administrator which tried to maintain high morale among his staff by encouraging open communication.
A B C
D
30. Let's take one of this pamphlets and look up the special flights to Hawaii in November.
A B C D
31. Samuel's new position as head of the editorial staff is certainly a more demanding one than Henry.
A B C
D
32. Susan was determined to leave the office by 4:30 for catching the early train home.
A B C D
33. The newlyweds found a style of living in Italy as satisfying that they wished that they could stay there forever.
A B C
D
34. Those who had already purchased tickets were instructed to go to gate first immediately.
A B C
D
35. The cost of gasoline has raised tremendously in the last eight-month period.
A B C D
36. It is important that you turned off the heater every morning before you leave for class.
A B C D
37. With regard to your letter of October 26, we are quite disappointed to learn that you are unable to accept the job at this time.
A B C
D
38. Dr. Alvarez tiredly as he approached the podium to give his farewell speech to the

_____ A B C
graduating class.
 D

39. Their office has not still returned the original document to us.

A B C D

40. I was very embarrassed at the inauguration last week when I set in the wrong chair on

A B C

the stage.

D

برای تهیه کتاب گنجینه مهارت آزمون **four in one** بیش از ۲۱۰۰ لغت و اصطلاح مورد نیاز آزمون های زبان
 - تافل - توئیتمو - گنگورهای ارشد و دکتری و حل کامل تشریحی ۱۰۰۰ تست آزمون **MSRT** به آدرس زیر مراجعه فرمایید:

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