

به نام خدا

**جزوه کامل نکات گرامری و نگارشی همراه با تمرینات و تست های متنوع**

## **کتاب ویژن ۱**

(پایه دهم)

مناسب دانش آموزان پایه دهم و داوطلبان کنکور ۹۸

تهیه کننده:

**فردوسی گل پور**

**دبیرستان تیزهوشان**

**ناحیه یک رشت**

## زمان آینده در زبان انگلیسی

برای بیان افعال آینده دست کم چهار نوع ساختار وجود دارد:

## ۱. زمان آینده ساده

الف: ساختار

ب. مثال ها:

( قید+ مفعول ) ادامه جمله + شکل ساده فعل + **will/shall** + فاعل

I will win the match. I'll win the match.

You will win the match. You'll win the match.

He will win the match. He'll win the match.

ج. کاربرد ها:

۱. بیان کارهایی که در آینده بدون قصد، نیت و تصمیم و برنامه از قبل تعیین شده ی گوینده انجام خواهند شد.

The sun will shine tomorrow.

۲. بیان پیش بینی ها و فرضیات در زمان آینده

I think Sue will arrive in Paris at 6 pm.

۳. بیان کارهای مبتنی بر تصمیمات لحظه ای

Hang on! I'll have a word with you.

د. علایم بارز نشان دهنده

Tomorrow, next + time expressions, in future, soon, ...

\*منفی و سوالی زمان آینده ساده

I will **not** win the match. (I'll **not** win the match. / I **won't** win the match.)

You will not win the match.. (You'll **not** win the match. / You **won't** win the match.)

He will not win the match. (He'll **not** win the match. / He **won't** win the match.)

Will I win the match?

Will you win the match?

Will he win the match?

۲. استفاده از ساختار **be going to**

الف: ساختار

( قید+ مفعول ) ادامه جمله + شکل ساده فعل + **be going to** + فاعل

طبیعی است که فعل **to be** برای فاعل های مختلف صرف می شود.

ب: مثال ها:

I am *going to* play handball. I'm *going to* play handball.

You are *going to* play handball. You're *going to* play handball.

ج. کاربردها:

۱. بیان کارهای برنامه ریزی شده برای انجام در آینده.

We are *going to* sing at the party.

۲. بیان کاری که گوینده بر اساس شواهد حتم دارد در آینده (نزدیک) و بر مبنای توالی منطقی انجام خواهد شد.

Look at that car! It is *going to* crash into the yellow one.

د. علایم بارز نشان دهنده

Tomorrow, next + time expressions, in future, soon, ...

\*منفی ساختار **be going to**

I am not *going to* play handball. (I'm not *going to* play handball.)

You are not *going to* play handball. (You're not *going to* play handball./ You aren't *going to* play handball. )

سوالی ساختار **be going to**

Am I *going to* play handball?

Are you *going to* play handball?

\*جمله های این ساختار را با زمان حال استمراری اشتباه نگیرید.

He's *going to* read the book.

He's reading the book.

۳. زمان حال استمراری:

از زمان حال استمراری برای بیان کارهایی که نیاز به آمادگی تشریفات از قبل دارند استفاده می شود. عموماً وقتی که بیش از یک نفر باید در جریان کار قرار داشته باشند و بخشی از تمهیدات و برنامه ریزی ها انجام شده است. مثال:

I'm meeting Jim at the airport = Jim and I have discussed this.

I am leaving tomorrow. = I've already bought my train ticket.

We're having a staff meeting next Monday = all members of staff have been told about it.

۴. زمان حال ساده

از جمله های زمان حال ساده هم می توان برای بیان کارهای آینده استفاده کرد. وقتی کار زمان آینده، بخشی از یک برنامه یا ریز برنامه مرتب و دائمی باشد از زمان حال ساده برای بیان آن استفاده می شود. مثلاً کاری هر که روز بر اساس برنامه ای انجام می شود، فردا یا در آینده هم انجام خواهد شد.

a. The train is leaving at 8:45 tomorrow morning. = just that once

b. The trains leaves at 9:00 tomorrow morning (as every morning). = based on a regular schedule

تمرینات و تست ها

**A. Put the verbs into the correct form (future simple). Use will.**

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

1. You (earn) .....a lot of money.
2. You (travel) .....around the world.
3. You (meet) .....lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody (adore) .....you.
5. You (not / have) .....any problems.
6. Many people (serve) .....you.
7. They (anticipate) .....your wishes.
8. There (not / be) .....anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be) .....perfect.
10. But all these things (happen / only) .....if you marry me.

**B. Use Will/ be going to in the blanks.**

1. We..... have an English exam tomorrow morning. I have to study all night.
- 2..... you open the window, please? It's hot and humid here in the classroom.
3. Joseph ..... fly to Berlin for a company project next week.
4. Waiter: What would you like as a starter, sir? Man: I ..... have lentil soup, please.
5. A: Look at that woman over there. She is very fat. B: She has only a big belly because she ..... have a baby.
6. I don't think my parents ..... give me permission to go to the school trip.
7. Can you tell me your secret? I swear I ..... tell it to anybody.
8. The scientist says people ..... produce artificial organs by the year 2070.
9. Don't worry about the Math homework. I ..... write it for you.
10. Who do you think ..... win the box tournament?
11. My father ..... visit the dentist at 9:00 am on Wednesday.
12. Look at those fierce dogs! They're running wildly. They ..... attack those cats by the wall.
13. OK. I ..... do the washing up for you.
14. I don't think there ..... be an agreement on the new budget.
15. No, I ..... let you eat my hamburger. You've already eaten yours.
16. Hey, that man is crossing the road at the red light. He ..... have an accident.
17. According to the schedule we ..... visit the Madam Tussaud's at 11 o'clock.
18. Peter ..... probably come home late because his car is broken.
19. "Stop or I ..... shoot you" the security guard said.
20. People ..... take food tablets instead of real food in 2040.
21. "You ..... get some good news at the office this week" the fortune teller said to me.
22. I promise I ..... bring your money in five days. Can you lend me 100 \$?
23. Fiona ..... buy an mp3 player for her brother. She saved enough money.
24. I've got a ticket for the rock concert. I ..... be there tonight.
25. In my opinion he ..... accept this offer.

**C. ) Make sentences, as in the example:**

\* miss the train \* make some tea \* change it \* crash  
 \* shout at us \* take some photos \* play in the snow  
 \* fall off \* sell his house \* make a cake

1. She can't stop the car!  
She *is going to crash*
2. They are late.  
They .....
3. The headmaster looks angry!  
He .....
4. Jim has got his camera.  
He .....
5. Mick's putting up a "For Sale" sign.  
He .....
6. The car has got a flat tire.  
He .....
7. Mum's looking at a recipe.  
She .....
8. Look! The ladder is broken.  
Oh no, he .....

9. They're putting their hats and gloves on.

They .....

10. Kevin's putting the kettle on.

He .....

### نگارش درس اول

### اسم ها در دستور زبان انگلیسی

به هر کلمه ای برای نامیدن انسان، حیوان، اشیا یا ایده ها به کار می رود اسم می گوئیم.

کلماتی مانند car, house, teacher, pilot, mountain, cloud, sport, happiness, attention همگی اسم هستند.

اسم ها دارای طبقه بندی های دوگانه زیادی هستند که به تعدادی از آنها اشاره می شود:

#### ۱. اسم های مفرد و اسم های جمع

اسم هایی که به یک فرد، شی یا حیوان و یا ایده اشاره می کنند اسم های مفرد هستند و آنهایی که به بیش از یک فرد، شی یا ... اشاره می کنند اسم های جمع هستند. به طور کلی قاعده جمع بستن اسم های مفرد افزودن s/es به انتهای اسم های مفرد است.

#### الف. اسم های جمع باقاعده

مفرد	جمع
a car	two cars
a cassette	two cassettes
a lamp	two lamps
a hat	two hats
a cup	two cups

۱. اسم هایی که در آخر آنها صدای **sibilant** (صفیری) دارند /ch/sh/z/x/s/ به جای s به انتهای آنها es افزوده می شود.

مفرد	جمع
a box	two boxes
a sandwich	two sandwiches
a suitcase	two suitcases
a rose	two roses
a garage	two garages

۲. اسم هایی که در انتهای آنها حرف y وجود دارد برای جمع بستن ابتدا y را به I تبدیل می کنیم و سپس es اضافه می کنیم.

البته این در صورتی است که صدای قبل از حرف y صدای مصوت نباشد. اگر صدای قبل از y مصوت باشد حرف y تغییر نمی کند و

اسم هم S می گیرد.

مفرد	جمع
a city	two cities
a lady	two ladies

مفرد	جمع
a boy	two boys

۳. برای واژه penny دو شکل جمع وجود دارد

pennies → You refer to the single coins.

pence → You refer to the price (how much sth. is).

۵. اگر اسمی به f یا fe ختم شود برای جمع بستن آن اسم f را به v تبدیل می کنیم و سپس es اضافه می کنیم. البته استثناهایی

هم وجود دارد.

۶.

مفرد	جمع
a thief	two thieves
a wife	two wives
a shelf	two shelves

مفرد	جمع
a roof	two roofs
a cliff	two cliffs
a sheriff	two sheriffs

\* هر دو شکل برای بعضی از اسامی درست هستند.

scarf → scarfs /scarves

hoof → hoofs/hooves

۶. اسامی که به ff- ختم می شوند فقط S می گیرند.

۷. اسم هایی که در آخر آنها 0 وجود دارد به دو دسته تقسیم می شوند آنهایی که ریشه غیر انگلیسی دارند فقط S می گیرند و آنهایی که ریشه انگلیسی دارند es می گیرند.

مفرد	جمع
a disco	two discos
a piano	two pianos
a photo	two photos

مفرد	جمع
a tomato	two tomatoes
a potato	two potatoes
a hero	two heroes

\* برای تعدادی از اسامی هم هر دو شکل درست هستند.

buffalo → buffalos/buffaloes

mosquito → mosquitos/mosquitoes

tornado → tornados/tornadoes

### ب. اسامی جمع بی قاعده

مفرد	جمع
a man	two men
a woman	two women
a child	two children
a mouse	two mice
a tooth	two teeth
a goose	two geese
a foot	two feet
an ox	two oxen

۱. بعضی از اسامی همیشه به شکل جمع به کار می روند. مانند واژه هایی که برای بیان جفت به کار می روند.

Noun	Sentence
jeans	Where are my <b>jeans</b> ?
glasses	She has lost her <b>glasses</b> .
scissors	These <b>scissors</b> don't cut well.

این کلمات در جمله ها به شکل زیر به کار می روند.

I have bought a **pair of jeans**.

I have bought **two pairs of jeans**.

تعدادی از این اسامی عبارتند از:

*binoculars, headphones, pajamas, scales, shorts, tights, trousers.*

۲. تعدادی اسامی همیشه به یک صورت به کار می روند و غالبا به شکل مفرد کاربرد دارند.

اسم	جمله
cattle	Male <b>cattle</b> are called bulls.
clothes	He bought some new <b>clothes</b> yesterday.
stairs	The children ran down the <b>stairs</b> .
wages	The <b>wages</b> are paid on the last day of the month.
people *	Three <b>people</b> were killed in the car crash last Friday evening.
police	Look! The <b>police</b> are coming.

واژه people در معنای دیگری به صورت جمع هم به کار می رود.

They are **a friendly people**.

The native **peoples** of Africa often have black skins.

۳. واژگان مربوط به ملیت ها بدون علامت s همیشه به شکل جمع کاربرد دارند.

the Dutch/ the British / the English / the French / the Spanish / the Welsh

مفرد کلمه the English همیشه an English man/woman است.

### املاي اسم های خاص

اسم های خاص در انگلیسی همیشه با حروف بزرگ نوشته می شوند. مانند:

**days of the week:** Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

**months:** January, February, March

**names of companies:** Amazon, Coca Cola, Google

**countries, towns:** England, Canada, San Francisco

**sights:** The Grand Canyon, The Empire State Building, The Underground

**books, films, prizes:** the Bible, the Oscar, the Nobel Prize

**names of people:** Tim Smith, Jennie Baker, Theodore Roosevelt

**famous people:** Aristotle, Napoleon, Shakespeare

۴. اسم هایی که همیشه به صورت مفرد به کار می روند

الف. مجموعه ها

اسم	جمله
furniture	She bought new <b>furniture</b> last week.
fruit	Would you like some <b>fruit</b> ?
hair*	Your <b>hair</b> looks lovely.

other examples: *luggage, jewelry*

البته hair اگر به تار اشاره کند جمع و قابل شمارش است اما اگر به توده موی سر اشاره کند مفرد و غیرقابل شمارش است.

۵. اسم هایی که در آخر آنها s وجود دارد.

اسم	جمله
news	Good evening. Here <b>is the news</b> .
physics	<b>Physics is</b> our first lesson on Monday morning.
progress	<b>Progress was</b> made in developing new technologies.
The United States	<b>The United States is</b> a country with 50 federal states.

other examples: *athletics, billiards, crossroads, darts, economics, gymnastics, maths, mumps, politics, series*

۶. اسم های خاص

اسم	جمله
homework	My maths <b>homework</b> was not easy.
information	For further <b>information</b> on the hotel, phone us at ....
knowledge	His <b>knowledge</b> of English is excellent.

other examples: **advice, damage, work**

۷. اسم هایی که هم به صورت مفرد و هم به صورت جمع کاربرد دارند.

کلماتی مانند کلاس یا خانواده و مانند اینها را با قطعیت نمی توان گفت جمع یا مفرد هستند. اگر کلاس را به صورت یک گروه از دانش آموزان در نظر بگیریم باید مفرد حساب کنیم اما اگر یک کلاس را به صورت تک تک دانش آموزان در نظر بگیریم باید آنرا به عنوان جمع به حساب بیاوریم.

جمله	توضیح
The family is on holiday.	I see the family as a group.
The family are packing their suitcases.	I see the single members of the family packing their suitcases.
جمله	توضیح
Team B was very successful today.	I see Team B as a group.
Team B were very successful today.	I see the single members of Team B. Each member of the team was successful. I could also say: All members of Team B were very successful.

تعدادی دیگر از اینگونه اسامی عبارتند از:

**army/ band /choir / club /crew/ company /firm/ gang /government /orchestra / party / staff/...**

کاربرد **ONE/ONES**: برای جلوگیری از تکرار اسامی قابل شمارش جمع از ones و اسامی قابل شمارش مفرد از one استفاده می کنیم.

John has three cars – a red **car** and two blue **cars**.

John has three cars – a red **one** and two blue **ones**.

Jack has five pens – two green **pens** and three yellow **pens**.

Jack has five pens – two green **ones** and three yellow **ones**

If you buy two bottles of water, you get a third **bottle** free.

If you buy two bottles of water, you get a third **one** free.

**نگارش درست کلماتی که 's دارند:**

الف: اگر اسم مفرد باشد علامت (') را قبل از s اضافه می کنیم.

Mandy's brother plays football.

My teacher's name is George.

ب: اگر اسم جمع با قاعده باشد علامت (') را بعد از اسم اضافه می کنیم. و اگر اسم جمع بی قاعده باشد علامت (') را قبل از s اضافه می کنیم.

The girls' room is very nice.

The Smiths' car is black.

The children's books are over there.

Men's clothes are on the third floor.



ج. اگر چند اسم به صورت متوالی آمده باشند و مربوط به یک نفر یا یک چیز باشند علامت ( ' ) فقط قبل از آخرین اسم اضافه می شود. اما اگر چند اسم آمده باشند که مربوط به افراد و چیزهای مختلف باشند علامت ( ' ) را به همه اسم ها اضافه می کنیم.

**Peter and John's** mother is a teacher.

**Susan's and Steve's** bags are black.

د. اسم های مفردی که آخر آنها S دارد بدون اضافه کردن S دیگری علامت ( ' ) بعد از S اسم قرار می دهیم. اسم هایی که X یا Z دارند هم از همین قانون پیروی می کنند.

Charles's dog = Charles' dog

Illinois's capital = Illinois' capital

Felix's car = Felix' car

## شناسه های اسمی

تعدادی علایم در نگارش وجود دارند که همیشه همراه با اسم ها به کار می روند و به آنها وابسته های پیشین اسم می گویند. که عبارتند از:

### ۱. حروف تعریف

حرف تعریف the برای اسامی شناخته شده توسط گوینده و شنونده یا نویسنده و خواننده به کار می رود که از قوانین خاصی پیروی میکند.

### الف: حرف تعریف معین the

این حرف تعریف در موارد زیر به کار می رود:

The teacher gave us the papers.	۱. قبل از اسامی که برای شنونده مشخص باشد.
I bought a pen. The pen is black.	۲. اگر برای بار دوم یا بیشتر از یک اسم در جمله ها استفاده کنیم.
The sun, the earth, the moon	۳. قبل از اسامی منحصر به فرد در جهان.
The best, the first, the only	۴. قبل از صفات عالی، اعداد ترتیبی و برخی صفات دیگر.
In the north, in the west, ...	۵. قبل از چهار جهت اصلی اگر قبل از آنها حرف اضافه باشد.
The Persian Gulf, the Ands	۶. قبل از اسامی اقیانوس ها، دریاها، رودخانه ها، کوه ها، خلیج ها، جنگل ها و ..
The Holy Quran, the Bible, the Times	۷. قبل از اسامی مجلات، روزنامه ها و کتاب های معروف.
The Muslim, the Iranian	۸. قبل از اسم مذاهب و ملیت ها و ...
The poor, the rich, the needy	۹. قبل از صفتی که به گروه یا طبقه اجتماعی اشاره دارد.
He can play the Piano.	۱۰. قبل از آلات موسیقی که برای نواختن به کار می روند.
In the morning, in the evening in the afternoon	۱۱. قبل از برخی از بخش های شبانه روز.
The Smiths, The Johnsons	۱۲. قبل از نام خانوادگی به صورت جمع . (خانواده اسمیت)
The man whose car is parked here is my friend.	۱۳. قبل از اسمی که بعد از آن ضمیر موصولی باشد.
The Persian language, The French language	۱۴. قبل از زبان یک کشور با ذکر کلمه language
The cookie of lahijan,	۱۵. قبل از اسامی ذات و جنس که محدود و معین باشند.
The Princes, the Titanic	۱۶. قبل از اسامی خاص کشتی ها، قطارها، هواپیماها
The White House, The Opera House	۱۷. قبل از اسامی ساختمان ها، پارک ها، سازمان ها عمومی و معروف.
The door of the house, the legs of the table	۱۸. در حالت اضافه ملکی (the + اسم + of) .
The United States of America	۱۹. قبل از اسم کشورهایی که چند کلمه ای هستند.
The Netherlands	۲۰. قبل از بعضی کشورها که به صورت جمع به کار می روند.
<b>ب: در موارد زیر حرف تعریف به کار نمی رود:</b>	
Rasht, Shiraz, Isfahan ,...	۱. قبل از اسامی خاص شهرها

Ali, Ebrahim, Mohammadreza,...	۲. قبل از اسامی خاص انسانها
Iran, Japan, Spain,...	۳. قبل از اسامی کشورها
Asia, Africa, America,...	۴. قبل از اسامی قاره‌ها
On Sunday, on Monday, On Friday	۵. قبل از روزهای هفته
In Mehr, In April, In Ordibehesht	۶. قبل از ماه‌های سال میلادی یا شمسی
in 1363, in 1979, in 2002	۷. قبل از سال‌ها
Some sugar, my father	۸. اسامی‌ایی که با وابسته‌های اسمی دیگر نظیر Some, any, my, more,... به کار رفته باشد.

### حرف تعریف the

این حرف تعریف می‌تواند قبل از اسم‌های مفرد، جمع، مونث و مذکر و اشیا و... به صورت واحد به کار برود.

*the boy / the girl / the cat / the computers*

در جدول زیر موارد کاربرد و عدم کاربرد **the** به تفصیل و با مثال آمده است:

بدون حرف تعریف	با حرف تعریف <i>the</i>
واژگان عمومی (نکره)	واژگان عمومی (معرفه)
Life is too short. I like flowers.	I've read a book on <b>the</b> life of Bill Clinton. I like <b>the</b> flowers in your garden.
اسم اشخاص به صورت مفرد و خویشاوندان	نام خانوادگی به صورت جمع
Peter and John live in London. Aunt Mary lives in Los Angeles.	<b>The</b> Smiths live in Chicago.
ساختمانهای عمومی، موسسات، وسایل نقلیه (نامعین)	ساختمانهای عمومی، موسسات، وسایل نقلیه (معرفه)
Mandy doesn't like school. We go to school by bus. Some people go to church on Sundays.	<b>The</b> school that Mandy goes to is old. <b>The</b> bus to Dresden leaves at 7.40. <b>The</b> round church in Klingenthal is famous.
اسامی کشورها به صورت مفرد، قله کوهها، قاره‌ها، شهرها	اسامی کشورها به صورت جمع، رشته کوهها، مناطق
Germany France Mount Whitney Mount McKinley Africa Europe Cairo New York	<b>the</b> United States of America <b>the</b> Netherlands <b>the</b> Highlands <b>the</b> Rocky Mountains <b>the</b> Alps <b>the</b> Middle East <b>the</b> west of Australia
جزایر منفرد	گروه جزیره‌ها
Corfu Bermuda Sicily	<b>the</b> Bahamas <b>the</b> British Isles <b>the</b> Canaries
پارک‌ها، دریاچه‌ها، خیابان‌ها	اسم‌هایی که عبارت <i>of</i> همراه دارند، اسامی به صورت جمع،

ساختمانهای معروف، اقیانوس ها، دریاها، رودخانه ها، آلات موسیقی،  
روزنامه ها

Central Park Hyde Park Lake Michigan Loch Ness 42nd Street Oxford Street	<i>the</i> Statue of Liberty <i>the</i> Tower (of London) <i>the</i> Great Lakes <i>the</i> Empire State Building <i>the</i> Isle of Wight <i>the</i> Atlantic (Ocean) <i>the</i> Mediterranean (Sea) <i>the</i> Nile <i>the</i> Rhine <i>the</i> Suez Canal <i>the</i> piano <i>the</i> Times
ماهها، روزهای هفته (نامعین)	ماهها، روزهای هفته (معین)
The weekend is over on Monday morning. July and August are the most popular months for holidays.	I always remember <i>the</i> Monday when I had an accident. <i>The</i> August of 2001 was hot and dry.

We use the seasons of the year with or without the definite article.

فصل های سال (*spring, summer, autumn, winter*) گاهی با حرف تعریف *the* و گاهی بدون آن به کار می روند.

in summer / in *the* summer

در انگلیسی آمریکایی fall به معنی "پاییز" همیشه با حرف تعریف *the* به کار می رود.

گاهی برای اسامی *the* اضافه می کنیم و گاهی هم اینکار را نمی کنیم. این موضوع کاملاً به بافت و مفهوم جمله بستگی دارد.

1. The student goes to school.
2. The mother is going to *the* school.

در جمله اول چون دانش آموز هر روز و برای هدف اصلی خود به مدرسه می رود بنابراین نیاز به *the* نیست اما در جمله دوم مادر دانش آموز فقط امروز و برای گفتگو با معلمان به مدرسه می رود پس نیاز به حرف تعریف داریم.

**A. Use Appropriate article in the blanks. (the / a / an )**

1. Like.....blue T-shirt over there better than .....red one.
2. Their car does 150 miles .....hour.
3. Where's .....USB drive I lent you last week?
4. Do you still live in .....Bristol?
5. Is your mother working in.....old office building?
6. Carol's father works as .....electrician.
7. The tomatoes are 99 pence .....kilo.
8. What do you usually have for .....breakfast?

9. Ben has .....terrible headache.  
 10. After this tour you have.....whole afternoon free to explore the city.

**B. Use definite article THE where necessary in the following letter .**

**Hi John,**

I arrived in .....USA last Monday. We left .....Rome, flew over .....Alps and made a quick stop in .....London. There we went shopping at .....Harrods, visited .....Tower and enjoyed a sunny afternoon in .....Hyde Park. On the following day we left for .....New York. ....time on board wasn't boring as there were two films to watch on .....monitor. ....people on .....plane were all .....Italian. Before we landed at .....JFK airport, we saw .....Statue of Liberty, .....Ellis Island and .....Empire State Building. ....hotel I stayed in was on .....corner of .....42nd Street and .....5th Avenue. I don't like .....hotels very much, but I didn't have .....time to rent an apartment.

Please say hello to Peter and Mandy.

**Yours, Peter**

**ب. حرف تعریف نامعین (a/an/some)**

در زبان انگلیسی سه حرف تعریف a/an و some وجود دارد که دو تای اول برای اسامی مفرد و سومی برای اسامی جمع می باشد. برای تعیین حرف تعریف a یا an در یک جمله باید به نزدیکترین کلمه بعد از آن توجه کرد. اگر آن کلمه با صدای مصوت شروع شود از حرف تعریف an و در غیر اینصورت از a استفاده می کنیم.

a man / a blue umbrella / a swimming pool / a university (Because we pronounce it as though it begins with a [y], it begins with a consonant sound.) / an apple / an elephant / an igloo / an octopus / an umbrella / an ugly hat / an hour (Because we don't pronounce the [h], "hour" begins with a vowel sound.)

برای اسامی جمع هم می توان از some به عنوان حرف تعریف استفاده کرد.

some men / some blue umbrellas / some universities / some elephants / some ugly hats/ some hair / some water/ some milk / some money

معمولاً به دو دلیل از حرف تعریف نامعین a/ an / some اسفاده می کنیم.

۱. اسمی که برای اولین بار ذکر می شود.

I saw a man in the yard.

۲. اگر در هنگام انتخاب یا صحبت، مورد انتخاب دقیقاً مشخص یا مهم نباشد.

Take a chair and sit beside me.

تمرینات

**C. Use the best article in the space provided.**

1. There is .....green English book on the desk.
2. She's reading .....old comic.
3. They've got .....idea.
4. He is drinking .....cup of coffee.
5. The girl is .....pilot.
6. Leipzig has .....airport.
7. This is .....expensive bike.
8. Look! There's .....bird flying.
9. My father is .....honest person.
10. My friend likes to be .....astronaut.

**D. Put in A / AN or THE. Sometimes you don't need either word – you leave it blank.**

1. John Colloway is ..... bank manager. He works in ..... bank in ..... center of ..... London. Every morning he gets up at seven o'clock, has ..... breakfast and ..... cup of ..... coffee, and reads ..... "Times". Then he goes to ..... work by ..... bus. In ..... morning, he usually makes ..... telephone calls, sees ..... customers and ..... dictates ..... letters. He has ..... lunch at ..... restaurant near ..... bank. In ..... afternoon he works until five or five-thirty, and then goes ..... home. He doesn't work on ..... Saturdays or Sundays; he goes to ..... cinema or reads. He likes ..... novels and ..... history. He is not married. He has ..... sister in ..... Oxford and ..... brother in ..... London.
2. Have you got ..... camera?
3. You need ..... visa to visit ..... foreign countries, but not all of them.
4. When we reached the city center, ..... shops were still open but most of them were already closed.
5. Jack has got ..... very long legs, so he's ..... fast runner.
6. I'm looking for ..... job. And did Ann get ..... job she applied for?
7. Did ..... police find ..... person who stole your bicycle?
8. We went out for ..... meal last night. .... restaurant we went to was excellent.
9. This morning I had ..... boiled egg and toast for breakfast.
10. Tom always gives Ann ..... flowers on her birthday.
11. I went into the shop and asked to speak to ..... manager.
12. There's no need to buy any milk. .... milkman brings it every morning.
13. It was warm and sunny, so we decided to sit in ..... garden.
14. Jane is ..... teacher. Her parents were ..... teachers too.
15. Bill's got ..... big feet.
16. Would you like to be ..... actor?

**۲. صفات اشاره:** این صفات به صورت مفرد *this* و *that* و جمع آنها *these* و *that* هستند که به اشکال مفرد با اسم های مفرد و اشکال جمع آن با اسامی جمع به کار می روند.

**This book / That book / These books / those books**

نکته: هیچکدام از وابسته ای پیشین اسم با همدیگر قبل از اسامی به کار نمی روند.

**۳. صفات ملکی:**

این صفات که در جدول زیر آمده اند نیز به عنوان یکی از وابسته های پیشین اسم به کار می روند و مفهوم مالکیت را بیان می کنند.

ضمیر فاعلی	صفت ملکی
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
We	Our
You	Your
They	Their

## درس دوم

## صفت

صفت کلمه ایست که یکی از خصوصیات اسم را بیان می کند. صفت ها می توانند اسم ها یا ضمیرها را توصیف می کنند.  
\*صفات اسم ها را توصیف می کنند در حالیکه قیدها فعل را توصیف می کنند.

مثال:

شخص	شی
Mandy is a <b>careful girl</b> .	This is a <b>nice car</b> .
<b>Mandy is careful.</b>	<b>The car is nice.</b>
<b>She is careful.</b>	<b>It is nice.</b>

محل قرارگیری صفات در جمله

به طور کلی صفت ها به دو دسته attributive و predicative تقسیم می شوند. دسته اول همیشه قبل از اسم ها قرار می گیرند و دسته دوم بعد از افعال ربطی.

attributive

شخص	شی
Mandy is a <b>careful girl</b> .	This is a <b>nice car</b> .

predicative

شخص	شی
The girl is <b>careful</b> .	This car is <b>nice</b> .

فعل های ربطی عبارتند از:

**appear / become / feel / get / go / keep / turn/ look / seem / smell / be / grow**

I **feel great**.

She **looks good**.

It **seems impossible**.

The steak **smells fantastic**.

\*گاهی صفات بدون اسم و همراه با حرف تعریف the می آیند که در این صورت به اسم جمع تبدیل می شوند.

the **rich = rich people**

“The **good** must be put in the dish, the **bad** you may eat if you wish.”

The **Scottish** live in the North of the United Kingdom.

## صفات از نظر مقایسه

صفات از نظر مقایسه به سه دسته تقسیم می شوند:

الف: ساده: در این نوع مقایسه دو اسم با هم سنجیده می شوند و میزان وجود یا عدم وجود یک صفت در آنها با هم مقایسه می شود. یعنی دو اسم از نظر داشتن یا نداشتن یک صفت مورد مقایسه قرار می گیرند. در این مقایسه برابری صفت در دو اسم مورد توجه است.

ساختار:

**not as + صفت + as** / **as + صفت + as**

مثال:

Our car is **as fast as** Peter's car. (A=B)

John's car is **not as fast as** our car. (A≠B)

His car is not so fast as yours.

**A. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of simple adjectives.**

he blue car is .....the red car. (*fast*)

Peter is .....Fred. (*not/tall*)

The violin is .....the cello. (*not/low*)

This copy is .....the other one. (*bad*)

Oliver is .....Peter. (*optimistic*)

Today it's .....yesterday. (*not/windy*)

The tomato soup was .....the mushroom soup. (*delicious*)

Grapefruit juice is .....lemonade. (*not/sweet*)

Nick is .....Kevin. (*brave*)

Silver is .....gold. (*not/heavy*)

ب: برتر (تفضیلی): در این نوع مقایسه دو اسم از نظر داشتن یا نداشتن یک صفت با هم مقایسه می شوند و یکی از دو اسم بر دیگری برتری داده می شود.

ساختار: در این نوع مقایسه شکل صفت با افزودن پسوند یا پیشوند تغییر می کند. و نوع پسوند یا پیشوند به تعداد بخش های کلمه صفت بستگی دارد به این صورت که اگر صفت یک بخشی باشد به انتهای آن پسوند -er افزوده می شود و اگر کلمه صفت چند بخشی باشد به ابتدای آن کلمه more افزوده می شود. (البته با رعایت استثناها). در هر دو صورت حرف اضافه than در ساختار به کار می رود.

-er + than + صفت یک بخشی  
more+ than + صفت چند بخشی

مثال:

ساده	تفضیلی	ساده	تفضیلی
clean	cleaner	beautiful	More beautiful
new	newer	important	More important
cheap	cheaper	valuable	More valuable

استثنا ۱: صفت هایی که دو بخش دارند اما در آخر آنها حرف y وجود دارد ابتدا حرف y به i تبدیل می شود و سپس -er می گیرند.

ساده	تفضیلی
dirty	dirtier
easy	easier
happy	happier
pretty	prettier

استثنا ۲: صفت هایی که در آخر آنها -er وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن -er می گیرند.

ساده	تفضیلی
clever	cleverer

استثنا ۳: صفت هایی که در آخر آنها -le وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن -er می گیرند.

ساده	تفضیلی
simple	simpler

استثنا ۴: صفت هایی که در آخر آنها -ow وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن -er می گیرند.

ساده	تفضیلی

narrow	narrower
--------	----------

املائی صفت‌هایی که با گرفتن **-er** تغییر می‌کند در جدول زیر آمده است.

ساده	تفضیلی	توضیح
large	larger	فقط <b>r</b> افزوده می‌شود.
big	bigger	صدای صامت بعد از مصوت کوتاه دو بار نوشته می‌شود
sad	sadder	
dirty	dirtier	حرف <b>y</b> به <b>i</b> تبدیل می‌شود اگر قبل از آن صدای صامت باشد.
shy	shyer	حرف <b>y</b> در اینجا تبدیل نمی‌شود چون قبل از آن مصوت وجود دارد.

جملات نمونه:

1. My house is bigger than yours.
2. The Pacific Ocean is deeper than the Arctic Ocean.
3. You are more polite than Joey.
4. My brother is taller than me, but he is younger, too.
5. A rose is more beautiful than a daisy.
6. The Earth is larger in diameter than the moon.
7. Learning Japanese is more difficult than leaning Italian.
8. It is farther from New York to Austin than it is from New York to Nashville.

ج. برترین (عالی): در این نوع مقایسه چند اسم با هم سنجیده می‌شوند و یکی از آنها از نظر داشتن یا نداشتن یک صفت بر همه اعضا آن گروه برتری داده می‌شود.

ساختار: در این نوع مقایسه نیز شکل صفت با افزودن پسوند یا پیشوند تغییر می‌کند. و نوع پسوند یا پیشوند به تعداد بخش‌های کلمه صفت بستگی دارد به این صورت که اگر صفت یک بخشی باشد به انتهای آن پسوند **-est** افزوده می‌شود و اگر کلمه صفت چند بخشی باشد به ابتدای آن کلمه **most** افزوده می‌شود. (البته با رعایت استثناها). در هر دو صورت حروف **in/ of all/ ever** در ساختار به کار می‌رود. قبل از صفات نیز حرف تعریف **the** به کار می‌رود.

**-est + in/of all / ever** + صفت یک بخشی  
**the most + in/of all / ever** + صفت چند بخشی

مثال:

ساده	عالی	ساده	عالی
clean	cleanest	beautiful	The most beautiful
new	newest	important	The most important
cheap	cheapest	valuable	The most valuable

استثنا: صفت‌هایی که دو بخش دارند اما در آخر آنها حرف **y** وجود دارد ابتدا حرف **y** به **i** تبدیل می‌شود و سپس **-est** می‌گیرند.

ساده	عالی
dirty	dirtiest
easy	easiest
happy	happiest
pretty	prettiest

استثنا ۲: صفت‌هایی که در آخر آنها **-er** وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن **-est** می‌گیرند.



ساده	عالی
clever	cleverest

استثنا ۳: صفت هایی که در آخر آنها **-le** وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن **-est** می گیرند.

ساده	عالی
simple	simplest

استثنا ۴: صفت هایی که در آخر آنها **-ow** وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن **-est** می گیرند.

ساده	عالی
narrow	narrowest

املائی صفت هایی که با گرفتن **-est** تغییر می کند در جدول زیر آمده است.

ساده	عالی	توضیح
large	largest	فقط <b>-st</b> افزوده می شود.
big	biggest	صدای صامت بعد از مصوت کوتاه دو بار نوشته می شود
sad	saddest	
dirty	dirtiest	حرف <b>y</b> به <b>i</b> تبدیل می شود اگر قبل از آن صدای صامت باشد.
shy	shyest	حرف <b>y</b> در اینجا تبدیل نمی شود چون قبل از آن مصوت وجود دارد.

جملات نمونه:

1. I can't find my most comfortable jeans.
2. The runt of the litter is the smallest.
3. Jupiter is the biggest planet in our Solar System.
4. She is the smartest girl in our class.
5. This is the most interesting book I have ever read.
6. I am the shortest person in my family.
7. That was the best movie ever.
8. Sam is the most handsome boy in the whole school.
9. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

صفات بی قاعده

استثنا ۱: تعدادی از صفت ها از قواعد کلی بالا پیروی نمی کنند و مطابق جدول زیر استفاده می شوند.

ساده	تفضیلی	عالی	توضیح
good	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	
much	more	most	فقط با اسم های غیر قابل شمارش
many	more	most	فقط با اسم های قابل شمارش
little	less	least	
little	smaller	smallest	

استثنا ۲: تعدادی از صفت ها خاص هستند و به هر دو شکل تبدیل به برتر و برترین می شوند.

ساده	تفضیلی	عالی
clever	cleverer / more clever	cleverest / most clever

common	commoner / more common	commonest / most common
likely	likelier / more likely	likeliest / most likely
pleasant	pleasanter / more pleasant	pleasantest / most pleasant
polite	politer / more polite	politest / most polite
quiet	quieter / more quiet	quietest / most quiet
simple	simpler / more simple	simplest / most simple
stupid	stupider / more stupid	stupidest / most stupid
subtle	subtler / more subtle	subtlest / most subtle
sure	surer / more sure	surest / most sure

استثنا ۳: بعضی از افعال با تبدیل شدن به برتر و برترین معنای متفاوتی پیدا می کنند.

ساده	تفضیلی	عالی	توضیح
far	farther	farthest	فاصله
	further	furthest	فاصله یا زمان
late	later	latest	
	latter	x	
	x	last	
old	older	oldest	افراد و اشیا
	elder	eldest	افراد (اعضا خانواده)
near	nearer	nearest	فاصله
	x	next	ترتیب

**B. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives.**

- old → ..... → .....
- bad → ..... → .....
- difficult → ..... → .....
- large → ..... → .....
- good → ..... → .....
- big → ..... → .....
- easy → ..... → .....
- much → ..... → .....
- little → ..... → .....
- interesting → ..... → .....

**C. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate forms of the given adjectives.**

- Jake's room is ..... than Larry's room. (*small*)
- The blue car is ..... than the black car. (*nice*)
- This exercise is ..... than that one. (*boring*)
- His pullover is ..... than his jeans. (*dark*)
- Susan's hair is ..... than my hair. (*long*)
- George is ..... than Robert. (*funny*)

17. My result in the test was..... than Harry's. (*good*)

18. Gold is..... than silver. (*expensive*)

19. Christine is..... than Alice. (*smart*)

20. Football is..... than handball. (*popular*)

**D. Use the appropriate forms of the adjectives in bold to fill in the blanks.**

1. This is a **nice** cat. It's much .....than my friend's cat.

2. Here is Emily. She's six years **old**. Her brother is nine, so he is.....

3. This is a **difficult** exercise. But the exercise with an asterisk (\*) is the.....exercise on the worksheet.

4. He has an **interesting** hobby, but my bother has the..... one in the world.

5. In the last holidays I read a **good** book, but father gave me an even..... one last weekend.

6. School is **boring**, but homework is..... than school.

7. Skateboarding is a **dangerous** hobby. Bungee jumping is..... than skateboarding.

8. This magazine is **cheap**, but that one is.....

9. We live in a **small** house, but my grandparents' house is even..... than ours.

10. Yesterday, John told me a **funny** joke. This joke was the..... joke I've ever heard.

**F. Fill in the blanks as in the example.**

I went on holiday last year but it was a disaster! My hotel room was .. **smaller than** ... (small) the one in the photograph in the brochure. I think it was ..... (small) room in the hotel. The weather was terrible too. It was ..... (cold) in England. The beach near the hotel was very dirty – it was ..... (dirty) all the beaches on the island. The food was ..... (expensive). I expected and I didn't have enough money. One day I went shopping in a big department store and I broke a vase. It was..... (expensive) vase in the whole shop. But ..... (bad) thing all was that I lost my passport and I couldn't go back home. It was ..... (horrible) holiday in all my life.

**کاربرد قیدها در ساختار مقایسه ای**

برای قیدها نیز همانند صفات سه نوع مقایسه ساده، تفضیلی و عالی وجود دارد که از همان قوانین صفات پیروی می کنند.

He ran as quickly as he could.

He works harder than many other workers.

He could jump the highest in the contest.

با قیدهای یک بخشی و قید early همیشه -er و -est به کار می روند.

ساده	تفضیلی	عالی
fast	<b>faster</b>	<b>fastest</b>
high	<b>higher</b>	<b>highest</b>
<b>positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
early	<b>earlier</b>	<b>earliest</b>

با قیدهایی که به -ly ختم می شوند به جز early همیشه **more** و **the most** به کار می روند.

ساده	تفضیلی	عالی
carefully	<b>more carefully</b>	(the) <b>most carefully</b>

قیدهای بی قاعده

ساده	تفضیلی	عالی
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest

در انگلیسی غیر رسمی بعضی از قیدها بدون -ly به کار می روند. مانند: cheap/ loud /quick ,...

cheaply → more cheaply → most cheaply

cheap → cheaper → cheapest

**E. Write comparative and superlative forms of the given adverbs.**

- fast → .....→.....
- well →..... →.....
- carefully →..... →.....
- often →..... →.....
- badly →..... →.....
- hard →.....→.....
- clearly →.....→.....
- little →..... →.....
- much →.....→.....
- early →.....→.....

**F. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the adverb in parentheses.**

- Our father arrived home **later** than the rest of the family. (late)
- My sister sang ..... than Amanda did. (beautifully)
- Your teacher, Ken, writes ..... of all. (well)
- Mrs. Henderson speaks ..... than Mrs. Alarcon. (clearly)
- Mother prepares turkey ..... than Father does. (well)
- Alexander and Peter work ..... of all the boys. (hard)
- He checked his answers ..... than she did. (carefully)
- Angelica speaks Spanish .....of all the students. (correctly)
- Percy talks .....than Jennifer. (frequently)
- She did her workout .....of all. (gracefully)
- This math test was ..... than the last one. (hard)
- I did my homework ..... than my brother. (fast)

## ترتیب قرار گرفتن صفات

گاهی ما بیش از یک صفت قبل ای یک اسم به کار می بریم. اگر نخواهیم بر هیچ یک از صفات تاکید خاصی داشته باشیم، ترتیب منطقی صفات به شکل زیر است:

Noun marker شناسه	Opinion ایده / نظر / کیفیت	Size اندازه	Age سن / قدمت	Shape شکل	Color رنگ	Origin منشا/ ملیت	Material جنس	type/purpose نوع / هدف	Noun اسم
a	wonderful		old					historical	building
a		big			red				bus
an			antique			Chinese			cup
a	lovely				white			dancing	dress
a		small		round			copper		coin
a			old		black				cat
a		huge		rectangular			ham		pizza
a			new		brown		wooden		pen
a			young		blond	Swedish			lady

نکته 1: درباره سن و شکل نظر واحدی وجود ندارد.

نکته 2: ما به طور طبیعی فقط سه تا صفت قبل از اسم به کار می بریم.

نکته 3: در بیشتر موارد برای صفت جنس و صفت نوع یا هدف یک جایگاه در نظر گرفته می شود.

نکته 4: دوری یا نزدیکی یک صفت به اسم به میزان پایایی یا عدم تغییرپذیری آن صفت بستگی دارد. مثلا جنس یک شی را به راحتی نمی توان عوض کرد اما رنگ آن را می توان پس رنگ دورتر از اسم و جنس نزدیکتر به اسم نوشته می شود.

نکته 5: عدد به عنوان یک شناسه همیشه قبل از صفت کیفیت یا نظر در ابتدا قرار می گیرد.

**G. Arrange the given adjectives in the following blanks.**

- We ate ..... (green / English / round / some) apples.
- I need ..... (computer / comfortable / a) desk.
- They went on holiday to ..... (small / wooden / a / beautiful) cabin.
- She went home and sat on ..... (comfortable / her / wooden / old) bed.
- He bought ..... (woollen / a / British / fabulous) suit.
- They have ..... (Dutch / black) bicycles.
- He wants ..... (some / French / delicious / really) cheese.
- He has ..... (silver / old / beautiful / a) ring.
- He has ..... (a lot of / old / interesting) books.
- She bought ..... (plastic / red / a / new) plastic lunchbox.
- He is looking for ..... (leather / stylish / a / black) bag.
- She dropped ..... (old / beautiful / the) plate and it smashed.

13. I want ..... (silk / green / an / amazing) dress.

14. She drank ..... (Italian / black / hot) coffee.

**H. Choose the most natural-sounding response.**

1. He was wearing a ..... shirt.

- a. dirty old flannel    b. flannel old dirty    c. old dirty flannel

2. Pass me the ..... cups.

- a. plastic big blue    b. big blue plastic    c. big plastic blue

3. All the students liked the ..... teacher.

- a. handsome new American    b. American new handsome    c. new handsome American

4. I used to drive ..... car.

- a. a blue old German    b. an old German blue    c. an old blue German

5. He recently married a ..... woman.

- a. young beautiful Greek    b. beautiful young Greek    c. Greek young beautiful

6. This is a ..... movie.

- a. new Italian wonderful    b. wonderful Italian new    c. wonderful new Italian

7. It's in the ..... container.

- a. large blue metal    b. blue large metal    c. blue metal large

8. He sat behind a ..... desk.

- a. big wooden brown    b. big brown wooden    c. wooden big brown

9. She gave him a ..... vase.

- a. small Egyptian black    b. black Egyptian small    c. small black Egyptian

10. Which is the usual order of adjectives?

- a. Sim City is **a new exciting computer game**.  
 b. Sim City is **a new computer exciting game**.  
 c. Sim City is **an exciting new computer game**.

11. Which is the usual order of adjectives?

- a. I ate **hot delicious soup** for lunch.  
 b. I ate **delicious hot soup** for lunch.

12. Which is the usual order of adjectives?

- a. They live in **a wonderful old wooden house**.  
 b. They live in **an old wonderful wooden house**.  
 c. They live in **a wooden wonderful old house**.

13. Which is the usual order of adjectives?

- a. They are **a heavy loud metal band**.  
 b. They are **a loud heavy metal band**.  
 c. They are **a metal heavy loud band**.

14. Which is the usual order of adjectives?

- a. I hate this **awful wet weather**.  
 b. I hate this **wet awful weather**.

15. Which is the usual order of adjectives?

- a. I like that **small glass coffee table**.  
 b. I like that **glass small coffee table**.  
 c. I like that **coffee glass small table**.

16. Which is the usual order of adjectives?

- a. I need **a new electronic dictionary**.  
 b. I need **an electronic new dictionary**.

17. Which is the usual order of adjectives?

- a. My cellar is full of **black big spiders**.

b. My cellar is full of **big black spiders**.

**I. Choose the best answer.(comparative)**

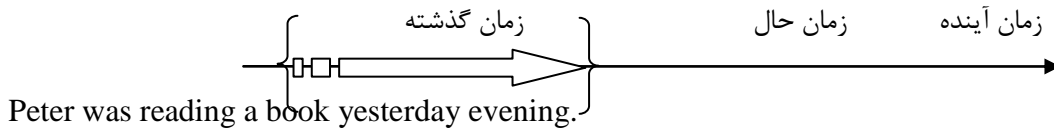
1. An elephant's brain is ..... a whale's brain.  
a. more big than    b. bigger than    c. the bigger than    d. the biggest
2. Monkeys are ..... learners than elephants.  
a. faster    b. very fast    c. more faster    d. more fast
3. I am ..... my brother.  
a. tall than    b. more taller    c. more taller than    d. taller than
4. Tom thinks that his car is ..... than my car.  
a. expensiver    b. more expensiver    c. most expensive    d. more expensive
5. This examination is ..... than the other examination.  
a. more easy    b. difficult    c. more difficult    d. more easier
6. David is ..... than Ed. Ed is proud.  
a. more modest    b. proud    c. modest    d. most modest
7. My town is .....this city.  
a. more peaceful    b. peacefuller than    c. peaceful than    d. more peaceful than
8. The test says that Mark is more ..... Becky.  
a. taller than    b. creative than    c. happier than    d. faster than
9. Some students are more ..... than others.  
a. cleverer    b. successful    c. braver    d. slower
10. I was ill yesterday but I am ..... today.  
a. better    b. gooder    c. weller    d. best

**J. Choose the best answer (superlative)**

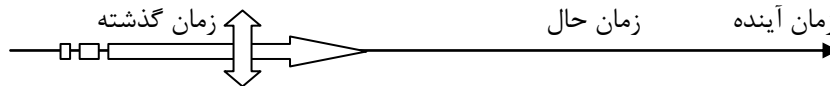
1. I have three apples. This yellow apple is the .....  
a. littlest    b. smallest    c. most little
2. This book is the ..... book I have ever read.  
a. longest    b. longer    c. most long
3. Anna bought four dresses. The green one is the .....  
a. prettiest    b. most pretty    c. more prettier
4. He is the ..... boy in the class.  
a. smart    b. smarter    c. smartest
5. Mount Everest is the ..... mountain in the world.  
a. most high    b. higher    c. highest
6. The black pants are the .....  
a. expensive    b. most expensive    c. more expensive
7. That is the .....cake I have ever eaten.  
a. best    b. better    c. more good
8. What is the ..... movie you have ever seen?  
a. worst    b. baddest    c. most bad
9. Which homework is the .....?  
a. important    b. most important    c. more important
10. The Missouri River is the ..... river in the United States.  
a. most long    b. longer    c. longest

## زمان گذشته استمراری

مفهوم: جملات این زمان برای بیان کارهایی به کار می روند که:  
۱. در زمان مشخصی در گذشته مدتی در حال انجام بوده اند.

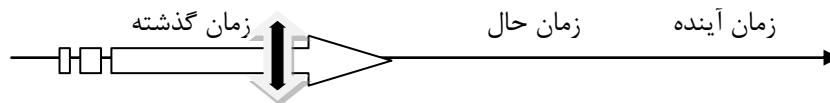


۲. دو کار همزمان (بدون تاثیرگذاری بر همدیگر) در حال انجام بوده اند.



Anne was writing a letter while Steve was reading the New York Times.

۳. کاری در گذشته در حال انجام بوده و کار دیگری انجام شده و آنرا قطع کرده است.



While we were sitting at the breakfast table, the telephone rang.

۴. کارهای تکراری در گذشته که موجب رنجاندن گوینده می شده اند. و معمولاً همراه به (always, constantly, forever) هستند.

Andrew was always coming late.

ساختار:

ادامه جمله + **was/were + verb + -ing** + فاعل

نمونه های جمله های خبری مثبت و منفی و سوالی

شکل کامل
I <b>was playing</b> football.
You <b>were playing</b> football.
He <b>was playing</b> football.

شکل کامل منفی	شکل مخفف منفی
I <b>was not playing</b> football.	I <b>wasn't playing</b> football.
You <b>were not playing</b> football.	You <b>weren't playing</b> football.
He <b>was not playing</b> football.	He <b>wasn't playing</b> football.

شکل کامل سوالی
<b>Was I playing</b> football?
<b>Were you playing</b> football?

\*جمله های خبری مثبت و سوالی در این زمان امکان مخفف شدن ندارند.

علایم نشان دهنده گذشته استمراری **while** و **when** هستند. تفاوت آنها در این است که بعد از **while** از جمله زمان گذشته استمراری استفاده می شود اما بعد **when** جمله زمان گذشته ساده به کار می رود.

**While we were watching** TV, Andy **was surfing** the internet.

The ladies **were talking** **when** the accident **happened**.

**A. Write the appropriate form of the verb in the blanks. (past progressive)**

- When I phoned my friends, they (play) .....monopoly.
- Yesterday at six I (prepare) .....dinner.
- The kids (play) .....in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
- I (practice) .....the guitar when he came home.
- We (not / cycle) .....all day.
- While Alan (work) .....in his room, his friends (swim) .....in the pool.



7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (not / listen ) .....
8. What (you / do) .....yesterday?
9. Most of the time we (sit) .....in the park.
10. I (listen) .....to the radio while my sister (watch) .....TV.
11. When I arrived, They (play) .....cards.
12. We (study) .....English yesterday at 4:00 pm .

**B. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the SIMPLE PAST or the PAST PROGRESSIVE:**

1. While they ..... (travel) to China, Marco ..... (keep) a diary.
2. Mrs. White ..... (drive) past a house in Main Street when she ..... (see) the ground floor on fire.
3. While he ..... (fly) off the Miami Coast, the pilot ..... (see) sharks approaching the swimmers.
4. The fireman ..... (fight) the fire on a balcony below when he ..... (hear) someone's shouts.
5. She ..... (die) while she ..... (run) after a bus.
6. We ..... (have) dinner when the electricity ..... (go) off.
7. She ..... (think) of something else while you ..... (talk) to her.
8. I ..... (see) her while I ..... (look) out of the window.
9. While the teacher ..... (talk), the students ..... (look) at an insect on the ceiling.

**C. Choose the best answer.**

1. Sylvia .....when she ..... the DVDs.  
a. was running / dropped      b. ran / dropped      c. was running / was dropping      d. ran / was dropping
2. While Steve ..... a documentary, he .....asleep.  
a. was watched / fell      b. was watching / fell      c. watched / was falling      d. was watching / felt
3. They ..... when you ..... for remote control.  
a. aren't listening / were asking      b. weren't listening / were asking  
c. weren't listening / asked      d. listened / asked
4. .... you ..... anything when I .....you?  
a. Are / doing / called      b. Were / doing / calling      c. Did / do / was calling      d. Were / doing / called
5. ....you .....my friends while you ..... to school?  
a. Are / see / went      b. Did / see / were going      c. Did / saw / were going      d. Were / see / went
6. We ..... home when the accident .....  
a. were driving / happened      b. drove / happened  
c. drove / was happening      d. were drive / happened
7. I .....a novel while my mother .....  
a. was read / was cooking      b. read / cooked  
c. was reading / was cooking      d. was reading / cooks
8. I ..... out of the window when the accident happened.  
a. was looked      b. looked      c. looking      d. was looking
9. You ..... while I .....  
a. played / study      b. were playing / studying  
c. were playing / was studying      d. were played / was studying
10. He ..... when his father came home.  
a. were doing      b. was doing      c. did      d. did do

این ضمیر دارای شکل‌های زیر هستند و دارای دو کاربرد هستند:

ضمیر فاعلی	ضمیر تأکیدی / انعکاسی
I من	myself خودم
You تو	yourself خودت
He او	himself خودش
She او	herself خودش
It آن	itself خودش
We ما	ourselves خودمان
You شما	yourselves خودتان
They آنها	themselves خودشان

الف: کاربرد تأکیدی: برای تأکید بر روی فاعل یا مفعول به کار می‌روند و پس از این عناصر در جمله به کار می‌روند. مثال:

I saw the teacher himself. (من خود معلم را دیدم) (و نه کس دیگری را دیدم)

I myself saw the teacher. (من خودم معلم را دیدم) (و نه کس دیگری او را دید)

ب: کاربرد انعکاسی: در این کاربرد self-pronoun ها به جای ضمیر مفعولی می‌آیند اگر فاعل و مفعول یک جمله یک نفر یا یک چیز باشد. مثال:

I saw myself in the mirror. I saw me in the mirror.

در جمله فوق به جای اینکه بگوییم "من من را در آینه دیدم" می‌گوییم "من خودم را در آینه دیدم"

نوع ضمیر تأکیدی یا انعکاسی با توجه به فاعل جمله انتخاب می‌شود. چون مفعول در جملات انگلیسی دو نوع است یعنی مفعول مستقیم و مفعول حرف اضافه ای، ضمیر انعکاسی می‌توانند در هر دو نقش به کار بروند.

She bought the bag for herself.

We opened the door for ourselves.

#### تمرینات و تست ها

**A. Fill in the blanks with " myself , himself , herself , itself , yourself , ourselves , yourselves , themselves " to complete the sentences below**

- Charlotte looked at ..... in the golden mirror and said "I am still pretty."
- Why don't you make ..... a big hamburger and a glass of lemonade?
- Harrison found ..... a nice black suit to wear at the wedding on next Tuesday.
- The children will have to look after .....because their parents won't be at home this evening.
- We only blame .....for the big fire in the forest. We forgot to extinguish the camp fire before we leave.
- My cat hurt .....when it suddenly jumped out of the kitchen window.
- I think I will buy ..... a nice expensive Smartphone.
- Ladies and gentlemen! This is open buffet so you can help .....
- Some animals clean ..... with their tongues.
- Mrs. Saunders cut ..... while she was chopping onions for the salad.
- Samuel tried to defend ..... when two men attacked him suddenly.
- You should buy ..... a dictionary. I can't lend you mine as I need it.

13. I telephoned the plumber several time but I couldn't reach him. Finally I decided to repair the tap .....
14. Hi kids! If you want to be successful students , you should do your homework .....
15. When the dog saw .....on the mirror , it started barking wildly.
16. Alice and I painted the house ..... because we didn't have enough money to hire a painter.

**B. Choose the best answer.**

1. Every morning I wash my face and clean my teeth by .....  
a. himself      b. yourself      c. herself      d. myself
2. Jane is a baby, she is too small to eat by .....  
a. himself      b. herself      c. yourself      d. myself
3. Peter is very lazy. He always copies his friend's homework and never does it by .....  
a. herself      b. yourself      c. myself      d. himself
4. The children can decorate the Christmas tree by .....  
a. yourselves      b. ourselves      c. himself      d. themselves
5. If you can't do this exercise by ....., ask the teacher for help.  
a. ourselves      b. himself      c. herself      d. yourself
6. Don't help us, Dad! I and Jim can paint the car all by .....  
a. ourselves      b. yourselves      c. myself      d. themselves
7. You are five years old, Danny. You have to comb your hair by ..... now.  
a. yourselves      b. herself      c. himself      d. yourself
8. I don't want to go into the dark forest by .....  
a. yourself      b. himself      c. herself      d. myself
9. She did it all by .....  
a. herself      b. ourselves      c. himself      d. themselves
10. My brother could ride a bike by .....when he was 4.  
a. Yourself      b. herself      c. himself      d. myself
11. There was no water, so we couldn't wash .....  
a. yourself      b. ourselves      c. themselves      d. yourselves
11. A: "Who washed the clothes for her?"      B: "Nobody, She washed them ....."  
a. for herself      b. herself      c. her      d. for her
12. 3. We have a problem. I hope you can help .....  
a. ourselves      b. us      c. myself      d. me
13. 4. A: "Who ordered the food? "      B: "I ordered it ....."  
a. myself      b. himself      c. yourself      d. ourselves

**نگارش درس سوم**

**فعل ها**

فعل اصلی ترین کلمه جمله است و بدون آن جمله ای به وجود نمی آید. فعل ها به اشکال مختلفی طبقه بندی می شوند. یکی از انواع طبق بندی ها دسته بندی فعل به دو نوع کنشی (action) و غیر کنشی (non-action/ state) است. افعال کنشی (action): فعل هایی که انجام شدن کاری را نشان می دهند و می توانند دره مه زمانها از جمله زمانهای استمراری صرف شوند.

The man speaks two languages.

The man is speaking Spanish right now.

افعال غیر کنشی (non-action): این نوع فعل ها غالبا روی دادن حالتی را بیان می کنند و نمی توانند در زمانهای استمراری صرف شوند.

We believe in our athletes' power and willing.

He feels happy whenever it is raining.

فعل های غیر کنشی (state/ non-action) معمولا در یکی از دسته های چهارگانه زیر قرار می گیرند.

<b>ABSTRACT</b>	be, believe, know, need, understand, remember, think, imagine, forget, mean, exist...
<b>FEELINGS</b> احساسات	like, dislike, love, hate, fear, envy, care...
<b>SENSES</b> حس ها	hear, see, feel, smell, taste, sound, seem
<b>BELONGINGS</b> تعلق داشتن	own, have, belong, possess

بر همین اساس می توان از اینگونه فعل ها لیستی به شرح زیر ارائه نمود:

mean منظور داشتن	fit متناسب بودن	astonish متحیر کردن	realize فهمیدن
know دانستن/ شناختن	agree موافقت کردن	concern سر و کار داشتن	surprise شگفت زده کردن
forget فراموش کردن	exist وجود داشتن	disagree مخالفت کردن	detest بیزار بودن
need نیاز داشتن	resemble شبیه بودن	imagine تصور کردن	consist عبارت بودن از
seem به نظر رسیدن	matter اهمیت داشتن	impress تحت تاثیر قرار دادن	satisfy راضی کردن
like دوست داشتن	belong تعلق داشتن	include دربر داشتن	lack فاقد بودن
depend بستگی داشتن	deserve لیاقت داشتن	involve شامل شدن	enjoy لذت بردن
hate متنفر بودن	guess حدس زدن	look (seem) به نظر رسیدن	owe بدهکار بودن
dislike متنفر بودن	own مالک بودن	mind اهمیت دادن	approve اثبات کردن
believe اعتقاد داشتن	suspect مظنون بودن	please خوشحال کردن	equal برابر بودن
understand فهمیدن	wish آرزو داشتن	promise قول دادن	contain حاوی چیزی بودن
love دوست داشتن	cast انداختن (نگاه)	recognize شناختن	disapprove رد کردن
prefer ترجیح دادن	doubt شک داشتن	sound به نظر رسیدن	desire اشتیاق داشتن
want خواستن			

\*بعضی از فعل ها می توانند در هر دو دسته قرار بگیرند اما معانی متفاوتی خواهند داشت. مانند مثال های زیر:

1. Everyone **will have** a robot. (**state verb**, have = possess)
2. He **is having** lunch. (**action verb**, having = eating or drinking)
1. I **think** computers are wonderful. (**state verb**, think = believe)
2. Ali **is thinking** carefully. (**action verb**, thinking = working mentally)
1. You **are** stupid. (**state verb**, it's part of your personality)
2. You **are being** stupid. (**action verb**, it means acting, behaving, only now not usually)
1. I **see** what you mean. (**state verb**, see = understand)
2. I **see** some birds. (**state verb**, see = perception with your eyes)
3. I **am seeing** my friend tomorrow evening. (**action verb**, see = meet with, have a relationship)
1. The soup **tastes** great. (**state verb**, it has a certain taste).
2. The coffee **tastes** really bitter. (**state verb**, it has a certain taste).
3. The chef **is tasting** the soup. (**action verb**, it means the action of tasting)
1. He **smells** of fish. (**state verb**, the quality of smell possessed by sth.)
2. He **is smelling** fish. (**action verb**, he wants to know the fish is ok to eat)
1. I **hear** music coming from the Smith's apartment. Someone must be ho. (**state verb**, to experience sound)
2. I'm **hearing** voices. (**action verb**, I'm imagining it)
1. That cake **looks** delicious. (**state verb**, look = appear)
2. He **is looking at** the computer screen. (**action verb**, look = directing your eyes to something.)
3. She **is looking for** a job. (**action verb**, look = seeking)
4. They're **looking after** my dog. (**action verb**, look = taking care of)

1. I **feel** that this is not the best use of your time. (**state verb**, feel =opinion)
2. I **have been feeling** unusually tired lately. (**action verb**, feel = using your mind, experience emotion or health issues.)
1. The suitcase **weighs** 20 pounds. (**state verb**, weigh = talking about the quality possessed by something.)
2. The butcher **is weighing** the meat on the scale. (**action verb**, weigh = perform the action of weighing something.)
1. The surfboard **measured** 2 meters by 55 centimeters. (**state verb**, measure = talking about the quality possessed by something.)
2. The architects **were measuring** the distance between the pillars. (**action verb**, measure = perform the action of measuring something.)

تمرينات

*A. Use the appropriate form of the verbs in the blanks.*

1. Billy ..... (be) twelve years old. He .....(learn) English at school now.
2. He .....(like) English a lot and ..... (think) that it is a useful language.
3. He .....(have) some homework to do. That's why he .....(sit) here in front of his computer.
4. He .....(want) to take an English test from Anglais Facile.
5. Right now he ..... (try) to find an exercise on the superlative form of adjectives.
6. He..... (think) about these rules but he ..... (not / remember) them very well. Is it 'fares't or farthest' ?
7. He finally ..... (choose) a test. It isn't easy, but Billy ..... (have) fun with the quiz.
8. He ..... (hope) he understands the superlative a little better at the end of the exercise.

یکی از طبق بندی های فعل عبارتست از دوگانه فعل اصلی و فعل کمکی. اصولاً فعل های کمکی به انواع مختلفی تقسیم می شوند که انواع مهم آنها عبارتند از: افعال to be، فعل کمکی have و افعال کمکی ناقص

افعال کمکی ناقص از چند قاعده کلی پیروی می کنند:

الف: همه آنها شکل ثابتی دارند یعنی برای فاعل های مختلف شکل آنها تغییر نمی کند.

ب: هیچکدام به تنهایی نمی توانند در جمله ها به کار بروند.

ج: بعد از همه آن حتماً یک فعل اصلی می آید.

د: فعل اصلی بعد از آنها به شکل مصدر بدون to یا شکل ساده است.

البته خود افعال modal هم به دو دسته Modal and Modal Phrases (Semi-Modals) تقسیم می شوند. Modal phrase ها ترکیبی

از یک فعل کمکی و حرف اضافه to هستند. مانند have to/ has to/ ought to .

ساختار کاربردی افعال ناقص:

در این درس به بررسی افعال کمکی ناقص زیر می پردازیم:

مصدر بدون to + فعل کمکی ناقص + فاعل

Can/could/be able to

May/might

Shall/should

Must/have to

Will/would

Can, can't

این افعال کمکی ناقص برای بیان تعدادی از ایده ها به کار می روند:

الف: بیان توانایی یا عدم توانایی (ذهنی / بدنی) در زمان حال و آینده

Tom **can write** poetry very well.

I **can help** you with that next week.

Lisa **can't** speak French.

Be able to

مصدر بدون to + able to + am / is / are / will be

am not/ isn't / aren't/ won't be + able to + to

Mike **is able to solve** complicated math equations.

The support team **will be able to help** you in about ten minutes.

I **won't be able to visit** you next summer.

could/ Couldn't (Past):

مصدر بدون to + could / couldn't

When I was a child I **could climb** trees.

**was / were + able to + to** مصدر بدون  
**wasn't / weren't + able to + to** مصدر بدون

I **wasn't able to** visit her in the hospital.

**can / can't + to** مصدر بدون

ب: امکان / عدم امکان

You can catch that train at 10:43.

He can't see you right now. He's in surgery.

**could + to** مصدر بدون

I **could fly** via Amsterdam if I leave the day before.

ج: اجازه خواستن / اجازه دادن

**can + Subject + to** مصدر بدون

**Can you lend** me ten dollars? (informal)

**can + to** مصدر بدون

You **can borrow** my car. (informal)

**could + subject + to** مصدر بدون

**Could I have** your number? (polite)

**Could I talk** to your supervisor please? (polite)

د: پیشنهاد دادن

**could + to** مصدر بدون

You **could take** the tour of the castle tomorrow. (informal)

تمرینات

**A. Fill in the correct form of can, could or be able to as in the examples.**

1. Ben could not help his little brother with his homework yesterday.
2. Can I call you later tonight?
3. .... Tony run long distances when he was a boy?
4. ....you please call a tow truck for me? My car broke down. (polite)
5. The students .....to buy their textbooks today. The bookstore is all out of them.
6. ....you teach me how to fix my computer? You're so good at it.
7. .... you ..... reach the customer if you call him at 4:00 his time?

**May, Might**

این افعال کمکی ناقص هم برای بیان موارد زیر کاربرد دارند:  
الف: اجازه رسمی / عدم اجازه رسمی

مصدر بدون **may / may not + to**

You **may start** your exam now.  
You **may not wear** sandals to work.

ب: خواهش موبانه

مصدر بدون **May + subject + to**

**May I help** you?

مصدر بدون **may/ might + to**

ج. احتمال / احتمال منفی

We **may go out** for dinner tonight. Do you want to join us?  
Our company **might get** the order if the client agrees to the price.

مصدر بدون **may not / might not + to**

Adam and Sue **may not buy** that house. It's very expensive.  
They **might not buy** a house at all.

د: پیشنهاد مودبانه

مصدر بدون **might + to**

You **might like to try** the salmon fillet. It's our special today.

**B. Fill in the correct form of may / might as in the example.**

- May I sit here?
- They \_\_\_\_\_ finish the project on time. The main engineer is ill.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ want to stop by the museum gift shop on your way out.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I have your autograph?
- He \_\_\_\_\_ visit the Louvre. He's in Paris anyway.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ park your car here. It's reserved for guests of the hotel only.

**Shall, Should, Ought to**

این افعال کمکی ناقص نیز کاربردهای خاصی دارند که در زیر اشاره می شود:

الف: پیشنهاد کمک یا پیشنهاد مودبانه (وقتی که تقریباً مطمئن هستید جواب مثبت است.)

مصدر بدون **Shall + subject + to**

**Shall we go** for a walk?

نکته: **shall** فقط برای ضمیرهای **I** و **we** می آید و در انگلیسی رسمی به جای **will** نوشته می شود.

ب: پیشنهاد کمک یا پیشنهاد مودبانه (وقتی که مطمئن نیستید که جواب مثبت است.)

مصدر بدون **Should + subject + to**



Should I call a doctor?

ج: پیش بینی یا انتظار برای اینکه چیزی اتفاق خواهد افتاد.

مصدر بدون **should/shouldn't + to**

The proposal **should be finished** on time.

I **shouldn't be** late. The train usually arrives on time.

د: نصیحت کردن

مصدر بدون **should / ought to + to**

You **should check** that document before you send it out.

You **ought to have** your car serviced before the winter.

James **shouldn't teach** him words like those.

*C. Fill in should, shouldn't or ought in the following sentences as in the example.*

1. You ..... get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.
2. The house .....be ready to move into by next month. It's almost finished.
3. Ron ..... to improve his attitude. If he doesn't, he might get fired.
4. .... I get your jacket? It's cold in here.
5. You .....put your feet on the table. It's not polite.

**Must, Have to, Need to, Don't have to, Needn't**

این افعال کمکی در موارد زیر کاربرد دارند:  
الف: ضرورت / احتیاج (زمان حال و آینده)

مصدر بدون **must / have to / need to + to**

You **must have** a passport to cross the border.

Elisabeth **has to apply** for her visa by March 10th.

I **need to drop by** his room to pick up a book.

ضرورت / احتیاج (زمان گذشته)

مصدر بدون **had to / needed to + to**

I **had to work** late last night.

I **needed to drink** a few cups of coffee in order to stay awake.

نکته: **have to** و **need to** معمولاً به جای هم به کار می روند اما بیشتر اوقات **need to** وقتی استفاده می شود که ضرورت کمتری وجود دارد و امکان انتخاب وجود دارد.

ب: نتیجه گیری وقتی که اطمینان نزدیک صد در صد وجود دارد.

مصدر بدون **must + to**

Thomas has lived in Paris for years. His French **must** be very good.

ج: نهی کردن / ممنوع کردن

**must not / mustn't + to** مصدر بدون

You **must not drive** over the speed limit.

You **mustn't leave** medicines where children can get to them.

د: عدم ضرورت

**don't / doesn't / didn't + have to / needn't + to** مصدر بدون

You **don't have to park** the car. The hotel valet will do it for you.

Tim **doesn't have to go** to school today. It's a holiday.

You **didn't have to shout**. Everyone could hear you.

You **needn't worry** about me. I'll be fine.

**D. Fill in the blanks with one of these modals:**

*must, must not, have to, has to, don't have to, doesn't have to, needn't as in the examples.*

*There may be more than one correct answer.*

1. You .....tell Anna about the party tomorrow night. It's a surprise! (must not, need to, doesn't have to)
2. Tina ..... register for her classes on Monday, otherwise she won't get a place in them. (doesn't have to, mustn't, has to)
3. You .....send that fax. I've already sent it. (must, will have to, don't have to)
4. A dog .....get special training in order to be a guide dog. (must, need to, don't have to)
5. Jeremy ..... get up early tomorrow. His class was cancelled. (mustn't, doesn't have to, don't need to)

**Will / Would**

این دو فعل کمکی علاوه بر نشان دادن زمان آینده ساده (will) و آینده در گذشته ساده (would) دارای کاربردهای دیگری نیز هستند:

ساختار:

**will / won't + to** مصدر بدون

John **will pick** you up at 7:00am.

Beth **won't be** happy with the results of the exam.

**Will / Would + to** مصدر بدون

الف: خواهش یا جمله مودبانه

**Will** you please **take** the trash out?

**Would** you **mind** if I sat here?

**I'd (I would) like** to sign up for your workshop.

ب: کارهایی که در گذشته از روی عادت انجام می شدند.

**Would/Wouldn't + to** مصدر بدون

When I was a child, I **would spend** hours playing with my train set.

Peter **wouldn't eat** broccoli when he was a kid. He loves it now.

**E. Fill in the blanks with one of the following words: will, won't, would, wouldn't.**

- I ..... like to order the onion soup please.
- The manager .....be pleased to hear that a customer slipped on the wet floor.
- .....it be okay if I slept here tonight?
- When Igor lived in Russia, he ..... call his mother as often as he does now.
- I can assure you sir, the order .....be shipped out tonight.

**F. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the following modals:**

*can, could, be able to, may, might, shall, should, must, have to, don't have to, need to*  
 – You may have to make the modals negative according to the context of the sentence.  
 – There may be more than one possibility.

- He ..... take his car to be serviced. The brakes are squeaking.
- .....you please save me a seat at the dinner event?
- If you are sick, you .....go to work. You'll infect everyone there.
- Drivers ..... stop at red lights.
- You .....finish the proposal today. You can finish it tomorrow.
- She ..... hear much better with her new hearing aids.
- ..... I order us a bottle of wine?
- Sam .....ick his daughter up from school. She's taking the bus home.
- You ..... smoke here. It's a smoke-free building.
- You ..... eat so many sweets. They are bad for you.
- ..... you mind walking a little faster? We're going to be late.
- I'm sorry. I ..... help you. I don't know how to do it.

**G. Complete the sentences with one of the two choices.**

- You really .....watch TV this much. (shall / shouldn't)
- She ..... be at work, she always works at this time. (must / could)
- Speak up, I ..... hear you! (can't / couldn't)
- I ..... hear a word he said. (can't / couldn't)
- Andrew ..... call his wife urgently. (must / shouldn't)
- Thank you for calling Zee Company, how .....I help you? (can't / may)
- If I go to New York, I .....see the Statue of Liberty. (will / would)
- If I went to New York, I .....see the Statue of Liberty. (will / would)
- It ..... happen, but it is very unlikely. (shall / could)
- Emma ..... go out tonight, her parents said no. (can't / may)

تست ها

**H. Choose the best answer.**

- I didn't feel very well yesterday. I ..... eat anything.  
 a. Cannot      b. couldn't      c. mustn't      d. didn't have to
- You ..... look at me when I am talking to you.  
 a. could      b. should      c. would      d. will
- I was using my pencil a minute ago. It ..... be here somewhere!  
 a. can      b. could      c. must      d. would

4. You really ..... be late again.  
a. must not      b. don't have to be      c. couldn't      d. needn't
5. If you don't start working harder, you ..... repeat the course next year.  
a. have to      b. must      c. will have to      d. would
6. Phone her now. She ..... be home by now.  
a. has to      b. must      c. would      d. could
7. You ..... forget your sun cream. It's going to be very hot!  
a. don't have to      b. mustn't      c. needn't      d. won't
8. I ..... be able to help you, but I'm not sure yet.  
a. might      b. would      c. have to      d. must
9. Entrance to the museum was free. We ..... pay to get in.  
a. needn't      b. didn't need to      c. shouldn't      d. mustn't
10. Already as a child Mozart ..... play the piano beautifully.  
a. could      b. should      c. would      d. must
11. Which sign are you more likely to see at an airport: *Bags ..... not be left unattended.*  
a. can      b. must      c. may      d. would
12. I really ..... try to get fit although it is not easy.  
a. may      b. must      c. would      d. could
- 13..... take a photograph of you?  
a. Am I      b. May I      c. Do I have to      d. Should I
14. Whose is this bag? - I don't know, but it ..... belong to Yuta.  
a. could      b. may      c. should      d. would
- 15..... I go to the bathroom, please?  
a. May      b. Must      c. Would      d. Will
16. His excuse ..... be true, but I don't believe.  
a. can      b. may      c. should      d. will
17. It's very important to ..... speak more than one language.  
a. can      b. be able to      c. have to      d. should
18. I don't like ..... get up early on a Sunday.  
a. being able to      b. being allowed to      c. having to      d. needing to
19. .... you speak French? - Only a few words, but my Russian is pretty good.  
a. Can      b. Could      c. Must      d. Should
20. I ..... talk already before I was two years old.  
a. could      b. should      c. would      d. must
21. He ..... help you, but he doesn't want to.  
a. can      b. could      c. would      d. will
22. I ..... move the table. It was too heavy.  
a. couldn't      b. mustn't      c. shouldn't      d. wouldn't
23. You ..... not put your feet on the cafeteria tables.  
a. must not      b. do not have to      c. won't      d. may not
24. If you continue to practice so hard, you ..... beat me before too long!  
a. can      b. could      c. will be able to      d. should
25. You ..... eat so much chocolate. It's not good for you.  
a. don't have to      b. mustn't      c. shouldn't      d. couldn't
26. I'm afraid I ..... play tennis tomorrow. I've got a dentist appointment.  
a. can't      b. couldn't      c. would not be able to      d. shouldn't
27. You can come to the meeting if you want but you .....
- a. have to      b. don't have to      c. mustn't      d. mustn't
28. What do you want to do? - Well, we ..... have a picnic, but it is likely to rain.  
a. can      b. could      c. should      d. would
29. I'm so hungry I ..... eat a horse!  
a. can      b. could      c. must      d. should

30. The test starts at 10.30. You ..... be late.

a. don't have to

b. mustn't

c. won't

d. couldn't

### حروف اضافه

حروف اضافه از عناصر دستوری جمله سازی هستند که همیشه قبل از اسم ها به کار می روند و عبارات حروف اضافه ای را به وجود می آورند. عبارات حرف اضافه ای معمولا قیدهایی مکان و زمان و ... را به وجود می آورند. حروف اضافه انواع و تعداد زیادی دارند که تعدادی از آنها مخصوص اسم های مکان، تعدادی مخصوص زمان و تعداد زیادی نیز مشترک هستند.

### حروف اضافه زمان

الف: حرف اضافه **in** :

این حرف اضافه با اسم های زیر به کار می رود:

۱. قبل از ماههای سال

**in** July, **in** the month of July

**in** September, **in** the month of September

۲. قبل از سالها

**in** 1996, **in** the year 1996

**in** 2012, **in** the year 2012

۳. قبل از فصل های سال

**in** summer

**in** the summer, **in** the summer of '69

۴. قبل از بخش هایی از یک روز

**in** the morning

**in** the afternoon

**in** the evening

۵. با نقطه ای از زمان در آینده

**in** a minute

**in** a fortnight

**in** three weeks' time, **in** three weeks (*only when not ambiguous*)

ب: حرف اضافه **at** :

#### parts of the day

**at** (the crack of) dawn

**at** night

۱. با بخش هایی از یک روز و ساعت

#### time of day

**at** 6 (o'clock), **at** 7 p.m., **at** 18 hrs (*24-hour clock: airports, the military*)

**at** midday, **at** noon

**at** midnight

۲. با زمان های جشن و خاص

**at** Christmas

**at** Easter

**at the weekend** (on the weekend, on weekends )

**at the time, at the same time**

ج. حرف اضافه **on** :

۱. با روزهای هفته

**on Sunday, on Sundays**

**on Good Friday**

**on my birthday**

۲. با تاریخ‌ها مشخص

**on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December\***

**on December (the) 25<sup>th</sup> \***

**a particular part of a day**

**on the morning of September (the) 11<sup>th</sup> \***

### حروف اضافه مکان

الف: حرف اضافه **in** :

این حرف اضافه بای اشاره به داخل چیزی و مکانی که همه اطراف آن پوشیده و دارای لبه و دیواره باشد به کار می‌رود. مانند شهرها، کشورها و قاره‌ها و هر مکانی که از این خصوصیت برخوردار باشد، نیز استفاده می‌شود. همچنین برای اشاره به حضور افراد در تیم‌ها و گروه‌ها نیز **in** کاربرد دارد. گرچه برای گروه‌های بزرگ مثل شوراها یا هیئت‌های مهم که با رای‌گیری انتخاب می‌شوند، از **on** استفاده می‌شود. برای اشاره به وجود موادی مانند شکر فلفل و مواردی از این دست در غذاها هم از **in** استفاده می‌شود.

### In

I've got the key **in** my pocket.

She left it **in** the top drawer.

There's nothing left **in** my cup.

Can you take a seat **in** the waiting room, please?

I've left my bag **in** your office.

Why don't we have a picnic **in** the park?

I'm filming this video **in** Spain.

I grew up **in** Melbourne.

Holidaying **in** France is easy if you speak French!

Regolisa is a small village **in** the mountains.

We're going for a drive **in** the country.

Lots of people were swimming **in** the lake.

She works **in** the finance team, surrounded by people.

He got selected to play **in** the national team.

He's **on** the board/committee/council.

Careful! There's a lot of chili **in** that sauce.

There's too much sugar **in** soft drinks.

Do you have milk **in** your coffee?

ب: حرف اضافه **on** :

این حرف اضافه برخلاف **in** برای اشاره به مکانهایی که در یک سطح صاف و مسطح قرار دارند، به کار می‌رود. سطوحی مانند خیابان، جاده، رودخانه، دریا، اقیانوس، دیوار و میز. البته در مورد مکانهای کوچک حتماً جسم مورد نظر باید با سطح صاف تماس داشته باشد.

On

*My phone is **on** the table.*

*You can see a painting **on** the wall behind me.*

*We live **on** the fourth floor of the building.*

*Can you write it **on** that piece of paper?*

*He's spilled ice cream **on** his new jumper!*

***on** the corner of Martin Street.*

*Nice is **on** the south coast of France.*

*What's that **on** the water? [Floating **on** the water.]*

*We'll take you out **on** the lake, in our boat.*

*We'll be **on** the lake, in our boat.*

### ج. حرف اضافه at :

این حرف اضافه برای اشاره به مکان های خاصی یا نقاط ویژه ای در محیط مورد استفاده قرار می گیرد. همچنین برای مکانهای عمومی و فروشگاهها و نیز برای اشاره به رویدادها مانند جشن ها، کنفرانس ها و ...

At

*Sarah's still **at** school.*

*I'll meet you **at** the bus stop.*

*Turn left **at** the traffic light.*

*I studied design **at** college or school or university.*

*Let's meet **at** the station.*

*We have to stop **at** the supermarket on the way home.*

*There was a crazy guy **at** the library today.*

We also use it with addresses.

*They live **at** 14 Eagle Road.*

*I'll meet you **at** the corner of Beach Street and Park Road.*

*I had a coffee **at** Helen's house.*

We can use "at" with events.

*We met **at** a party.*

*He's speaking **at** a conference later this week.*

به طور کلی هر کدام از این حروف اضافه به دلایل خاصی به کار می روند. مثلا حرف اضافه at یک بُعدی است یعنی به یک نقطه خاص بدو ندر نظر گرفتن محیط اشاره می کند. حرف اضافه on بیشتر دو بُعدی است یعنی مکان مسطحی وجود دارد و شما باید مکان مورد نظر را با استفاده از حرف اضافه مشخص کنید. اما حرف اضافه in سه بُعدی است و هنگام استفاده از آن باید ارتباط آن مکان با محیط اطراف را مد نظر داشته باشید. گر چه در همه موارد استثناهایی هم وجود دارد.

### نمونه جملات حروف اضافه های on/in/at

چون قوانین مشخصی برای استفاده از این سه حرف اضافه وجود ندارد بهتر است عبارت های حاوی این حروف اضافه را به یاد بسپاریم.

Preposition	Examples
at	She sits <b>at</b> the desk.
	Open your books <b>at</b> page 10.
	The bus stops <b>at</b> Graz.
	I stay <b>at</b> my grandmother's.
	I stand <b>at</b> the door.
	Look <b>at</b> the top of the page.
	The car stands <b>at</b> the end of the street.
	Can we meet <b>at</b> the corner of the street?
	I met John <b>at</b> a party.
	Write this information <b>at</b> the beginning of the letter.

	Pat wasn't <b>at home</b> yesterday.
	I study economics <b>at university</b> .
	The children are <b>at grandmother's</b> .
	He's looking <b>at the park</b> .
	He always arrives late <b>at school</b> .
<b>in</b>	We sit <b>in the room</b> .
	I see a house <b>in the picture</b> .
	There are trout <b>in the river</b> .
	He lives <b>in Paris</b> .
	I found the picture <b>in the paper</b> .
	He sits <b>in the corner of the room</b> .
	There is a big tree <b>in the middle of the garden</b> .
	He sits <b>in the back of the car</b> .
	We <b>arrive in Madrid</b> .
	He gets <b>in the car</b> .
	She likes walking <b>in the rain</b> .
	My cousin lives <b>in the country</b> .
	There are kites <b>in the sky</b> .
	He plays <b>in the street</b> . (BE)
	She lives <b>in a hotel</b> .
	The boys stand <b>in a line</b> .
	He is <b>in town</b> .
	I have to stay <b>in bed</b> .
	The robber is <b>in prison</b> now.
	You mustn't park your car <b>in front of the school</b> .
<b>on</b>	The map lies <b>on the desk</b> .
	The picture is <b>on page 10</b> .
	The photo hangs <b>on the wall</b> .
	He lives <b>on a farm</b> .
	Dresden lies <b>on the river Elbe</b> .
	Men's clothes are <b>on the second floor</b> .
	He lives <b>on Heligoland</b> .
	The shop is <b>on the left</b> .
	My friend is <b>on the way</b> to Moscow.
	When she was a little girl people saw unrealistic cowboy films <b>on television</b> .

نمونه جملات حاوی حروف اضافه مکان و جهت

حرف اضافه	کاربرد	جمله
<b>above</b>	بالتر از چیزی	The picture hangs <b>above</b> my bed.
<b>across</b>	از یک سمت به سمت دیگر	You mustn't go <b>across</b> this road here. There isn't a bridge <b>across</b> the river.
<b>after</b>	به دنبال دیگری	The cat ran <b>after</b> the dog. <b>After</b> you.
<b>against</b>	روبروی چیزی یا کسی	The bird flew <b>against</b> the window.
<b>along</b>	همراه با / هم جهت با	They're walking <b>along</b> the beach.
<b>among</b>	در میان یک گروه بیش از دو عضو	I like being <b>among</b> people.
<b>around</b>	در اطراف	We're sitting <b>around</b> the campfire.
<b>at*</b>	یک نقطه مشخص مکانی	I arrived <b>at</b> the meeting.



<b>behind</b>	در پشتِ	Our house is <b>behind</b> the supermarket.
<b>below</b>	در زیرِ	Death Valley is 86 meters <b>below</b> sea level.
<b>beside</b>	در کنارِ	Our house is <b>beside</b> the supermarket.
<b>between</b>	در بین دو چیز	Our house is <b>between</b> the supermarket and the school.
<b>by</b>	نزدیکِ	He lives in the house <b>by</b> the river.
<b>close to</b>	نزدیکِ	Our house is <b>close to</b> the supermarket.
<b>down</b>	از بالا به پایین	He came <b>down</b> the hill.
<b>from</b>	از نقطه آغاز	Do you come <b>from</b> Tokyo?
<b>in front of</b>	در جلویِ	Our house is <b>in front of</b> the supermarket.
<b>inside</b>	درون	You shouldn't stay <b>inside</b> the castle.
<b>in*</b>	مکانی سه بُعدی	We slept <b>in</b> the car.
	مکانهای بزرگتر	I was born <b>in</b> England.
<b>into</b>	در حال ورود به چیزی	You shouldn't go <b>into</b> the castle.
<b>near</b>	نزدیکِ	Our house is <b>near</b> the supermarket.
<b>next to</b>	در کنارِ	Our house is <b>next to</b> the supermarket.
<b>off</b>	دور از چیزی	The cat jumped <b>off</b> the roof.
<b>on*</b>	روی چیزی (چسبیده به آن)	There is a fly <b>on</b> the table.
	به عنوان نقطه ای روی یک خط	We were <b>on</b> the way from Paris to Rome.
	روی دریا ، دریاچه...	London lies <b>on</b> the Thames.
<b>onto</b>	به سمت مکانی حرکت کردن	The cat jumped <b>onto</b> the roof.
<b>opposite</b>	در سمت دیگر، روبرو	Our house is <b>opposite</b> the supermarket.
<b>out of</b>	دور شدن از جایی	The cat jumped <b>out of</b> the window.
<b>outside</b>	خارج از	Can you wait <b>outside</b> ?
<b>over</b>	بالای چیزی (مستقیم)	The cat jumped <b>over</b> the wall.
<b>past</b>	از کنار کسی یا چیزی عبور کردن	Go <b>past</b> the post office.
<b>round</b>	اطرافِ	We're sitting <b>round</b> the campfire.
<b>through</b>	از نقطه ای به نقطه ای دیگر رفتن	You shouldn't walk <b>through</b> the forest.
<b>to</b>	به سمت کسی یا چیزی	I like going <b>to</b> Australia.
		Can you come <b>to</b> me?
		I've never been <b>to</b> Africa.
<b>towards</b>	در مسیرِ	We ran <b>towards</b> the castle.
<b>under</b>	زیرِ	The cat is <b>under</b> the table.
<b>up</b>	از پایین به بالا	He went <b>up</b> the hill.

**A. Put at, in or on in the blanks.**

1. .... September
2. .... 12 o'clock
3. .... winter
4. .... Easter Monday
5. .... 4th July, 1776
6. .... Christmas
7. .... Tuesday
8. .... the weekend
9. .... my birthday
10. .... the end of the week

**B. Complete the questions using the correct prepositions (at ,on, of, in).**

1. What happened.....the morning.....18th April..... 1906? (*San Francisco earthquake*)
2. What happened..... 20th July ..... 1969 ..... about 3 am? (*Landing on the Moon – Apollo 11*)
3. What happened..... 1957..... 4th October ..... about 7:30 pm? (*The Soviet Union successfully launched Sputnik I.*)
4. What happened..... the evening..... 9th November ..... 1989? (*The fall of the Berlin Wall began.*)
5. What happened ..... 2002 ..... 1st January? (*The Euro became the official currency of 12 European countries.*)
6. What happened .....the morning..... 18th August.....1969? (*The Woodstock Festival ended.*)
7. What happened ..... November 22..... about 12:30pm..... 1963? (*Assassination of John F. Kennedy*)
8. What happened ..... 1953..... 29th May ..... about 11:30 am? (*Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay became the first explorers to reach the summit of Mount Everest.*)
9. What happened ..... the morning..... 2nd September ..... 1666? (*The Great Fire of London*)
10. What happened ..... 15th August ..... 1914? (*The Panama Canal was opened to traffic.*)

**C. Choose the best answer.**

1. I live in the big house ..... the corner.  
a. on                      b. in                      c. of                      d. to
2. My son goes ..... English classes 5 days a week.  
a. with                      b. by                      c. to                      d. from
3. My friend Anna lives ..... England.  
a. from                      b. at                      c. on                      d. in

4. The milk goes ..... the refrigerator.  
a. on                      b. in                      c. of                      d. at
5. Will you come ..... me to the store?  
a. with                      b. along                      c. to                      d. by
6. My car will not start because it is ..... gas.  
a. full of                      b. out with                      c. out of                      d. with no
7. Please put the plates ..... the table.  
a. over                      b. for                      c. to                      d. on
8. I like to eat ice cream ..... chocolate sauce on top.  
a. at                      b. with                      c. in                      d. to
9. Were you ..... church yesterday?  
a. at                      b. to                      c. on                      d. for
10. I am ..... work right now.  
a. with                      b. at                      c. of                      d. on
11. I was jogging in the park this morning and saw this dog coming ..... me. It looked like he was going attack me, but he was just trying to reach out for his owner who was running right behind me.  
a. onto                      b. after                      c. towards                      d. below
12. Barbara, your boyfriend is waiting for you ..... in the car.  
a. around                      b. outside                      c. above                      d. against
13. I heard a glass breaking noise in the living room and ran to see what happened. A pigeon flew ..... the window and broke it.  
a. for                      b. from                      c. by                      d. against
14. Suzanne who lives ..... that coffee shop place, came over to visit you this morning.  
a. on                      b. by                      c. at                      d. in
15. I don't know how many times I have told my daughter to look at both sides before running ..... the street.  
a. across                      b. alongside                      c. beside                      d. around
16. My house is ..... the grocery store and the gas station.  
a. under                      b. off                      c. among                      d. between
17. The temperature in Washington D.C today is eight degrees ..... zero.  
a. beside                      b. below                      c. behind                      d. between
18. The cat is sitting ..... the wall.  
a. on                      b. over                      c. above                      d. underneath
19. As soon as Bob heard his boss coming, he jumped ..... his chair and pretended he was working.  
a. inside                      b. under                      c. for                      d. down
10. Frederick lives ..... the hill, where all the mansions are.  
a. above                      b. into                      c. onto                      d. up

قیدها اطلاعاتی درباره فعل جمله می دهند در حالیکه صفت ها اسم ها را توصیف می کنند.

قیدها دارای انواع مختلفی هستند اما چهار نوع قید که در جمله سازی اهمیت بیشتری دارند را مورد بررسی قرار می دهیم.

انواع قیدها: قید تکرار/ قید حالت / قی مکان / قید زمان

**الف: قید تکرار:**

این نوع قید به تعداد دفعات و میزان تکرار انجام کاری اشاره میکند و جایگاه قرار گرفتن آن در جمله بعد از افعال کمکی و قبل از افعال اصلی است.

قید های تکرار عبارتند از :

Always/ usually/ often / sometimes/ seldom/ hardly ever / never

He is always late for the class.

He always comes to class late.

He has never travelled to any foreign country.

**ب. قید حالت:**

این نوع قید به چگونگی انجام کار یا حالت انجام کاری اشاره می کند. این نوع قیدها به دو دسته باقاعده و بی قاعده تقسیم می شوند.

قیدهای حالت باقاعده از افزودن -ly به آخر صفات به دست می آیند.

**مانند:**

adjective	adverb
dangerous	dangerously
careful	carefully
nice	nicely
horrible	horribly
easy	easily
electronic	electronically

He swims **well**.

He ran **quickly**.

She spoke **softly**.

James coughed **loudly** to attract her attention.

He plays the flute **beautifully**. (after the direct object)

He ate the chocolate cake **greedily**. (after the direct object)

تعدادی از قیدها حالت از این قاعده پیروی نمی کنند و شکل قیدی آنها را باید حفظ کرد.

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
late	late
early	early
daily	daily
straight	straight
wrong	<b>wrong,</b> <b>wrongly</b>

نکته ۱: اگر صفتی به حرف y ختم شود برای تبدیل آن به قید حالت باید y را به I تبدیل کرد و سپس ly اضافه کرد، به شرطی که قبل از حرف y یک صدای صامت آمده باشد.

happy – happily                      but: shy – shyly

نکته ۲: اگر صفتی به le ختم شده باشد کافیسٹ e را حذف کرده و به جای آن y اضلیفه کنیم تبدیل به قید حالت خواهد شد.

terrible – terribly

نکته ۳: همه کلماتی که ly دارند قید حالت نیستند.

**adjectives ending in -ly:** friendly, silly, lonely, ugly (صفاتی که -ly دارند)

**nouns, ending in -ly:** ally, bully, Italy, melancholy (اسم هایی که -ly دارند)

**verbs, ending in -ly:** apply, rely, supply (فعل هایی که -ly دارند)

### ج. قیدهای مکان:

که به مکان انجام شدن کار اشاره می کنند و غالبا عبارت هایی با حرف اضافه هستند. مانند: ... at school/in the room این قیدها معمولا بعد از قید حالت و قبل از قید زملن در جمله ها به کار می روند.

د. قیدهای زمان: این نوع قیدها هم زمان انجام شدن کار را نشان می دهند و علاوه بر قیدهای زمان مستقل تعدادی از این نوع قیدها همانند قیدهای مکان از ترکیب حروف اضافه و اسم های زمان ها بوجود می آیند. متنند: ... yesterday/ tomorrow/ in the morning

### کاربرد قیدها:

قیدها معمولا برای توصیف فعل ها، صفت ها، قیدهای دیگر، کمیت سنج ها و جمله ها به کار می روند.

The handball team **played badly** last Saturday.

It was an **extremely bad** match.

The handball team played **extremely badly** last Wednesday.

There are **quite a lot of** people here.

**Unfortunately, the flight to Dallas had been cancelled.**

### جایگاه قیدها در جمله

سه جایگاه عمده برای قیدها در جمله ها وجود دارد، گرچه استثنای زیادی هم دارد:

In English we **never** put an **adverb** between the **verb** and the **object**.

correct: → We **often** play handball.

incorrect: → We play **often** handball.

الف: در آغاز جمله: که بعد از آن حتما علامت (و) می آید.

**Unfortunately**, we could not see Mount Snowdon.

ب: در وسط جمله ها: که معمولا قیدهای تکرار بعد از افعال کمکی و قبل از افعال اصلی می آیند و قید حالت نیز بعد از مفعول جمله می آید.

The children **often** ride their bikes.

ج: در انتهای جمله ها: در انتهای جمله ها قید مکان و زمان به ترتیب قرار می گیرند. اگر بیش از یک قید مکان یا زمان در انتهای جمله وجود داشته باشد، آنها را به ترتیب از کوچکتر به بزرگتر مرتب می کنیم.

Andy reads a comic **every afternoon**.

Peter sang the song **happily in the bathroom yesterday evening**.

**A. Use the correct form of the word given in the parentheses. (adjective/ adverb)**

1. He .....reads a book. (*quick*)
2. Mandy is a ..... girl. (*pretty*)
3. The class is..... loud today. (*terrible*)
4. Max is a.....singer. (*good*)
5. You can..... open this tin. (*easy*)
6. It's a.....day today. (*terrible*)
7. She sings the song..... (*good*)
8. He is a..... driver. (*careful*)
9. He drives the car ..... (*careful*)
10. The dog barks ..... (*loud*)
11. The bus driver was..... injured. (*serious*)
12. Kevin is..... clever. (*extreme*)
13. This hamburger tastes ..... (*awful*)
14. Be..... with this glass of milk. It's hot. (*careful*)
15. Robin looks.....What's the matter with him? (*sad*)
16. Jack is .....upset about losing his keys. (*terrible*)
17. This steak smells ..... (*good*)
18. Our basketball team played..... last Friday. (*bad*)
19. Don't speak so.....I can't understand you. (*fast*)
20. Maria .....opened her present. (*slow*)

**B. Fill in the blanks using the adverbs given**

**accidentally / rudely / slowly / regularly / politely / elegantly / beautifully / correctly / reluctantly quietly / honestly / loudly**

1. The thief walked in the bedroom ..... and ..... so that nobody could hear him.
2. Everybody applauded the musician after the performance because he played the piano .....
3. Sarah ..... asked the man to close the window because she was very cold.
4. Be quiet ! You are speaking too ..... .The baby is sleeping in the next room.
5. William didn't do it on purpose. He broke Rachel's glasses ..... .They were on the sofa.
6. I really want to answer all the question in the History exam ..... .That's why I'm studying hard.
7. Veronica was dressed .....for the school ball and all the other girls envied her.
8. Tell me .....please! Did you really see Edward near the murder scene last night.
9. All the students should do their homework ..... if they want to be successful.
10. The alarm clock rang early in the morning. Mr. Peterson got up and got dressed .....He didn't want to go to work.
11. My desk mate behaves ..... towards me. I think I'll talk to the teacher about it.

Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the correct adverb or adjective in parentheses.