

English Self Study

First Edition



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خود آموز زبان انگلیسی

کتاب الکترونیکی آموزش گرامر انگلیسی
از سطح مبتدی تا پیشرفته به ساده ترین شکل ممکن
همراه با مثال ها و ترجمه پارسی

نسخه 1.1

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مقدمه مولف :

با پیشرفت سریع علم و تکنالوژی و از آنجا که در حال حاضر قسمت بسیار زیاد از کتاب ها و نشریات علمی و مطالب روی اینترنت به زبان انگلیسی تهیه میشود و با توجه به نیاز غیر قابل انکار دانش آموزان، دانشجویان و محققین به زبان انگلیسی یاد گیری این زبان در بین زبان های خارجی امری و بدیهی و اجتناب ناپذیر میباشد. حتی اگر یاد گیری کامل این زبان غیر ممکن باشد بسته به سطح نیاز هر شخص میتواند تا حد لازم آن را یاد بیگیرد به قول معروف، آب دریا را اگر نتوان کشید هم به قدر تشنه گی باید چشید. اولین گام در جهت آموزش زبان، یادگیری گرامر میباشد. خوشبختانه کتاب های بی شماری در زمینه ای زبان انگلیسی و سایر زبان ها در کشور ما وجود دارد. نکته شایان ذکر در مورد این جزوه این است که مطالب از سطح بسیار ساده شروع شده و اصطلاحات تا سطح بالایی آموزش داده میشود لذا برای افراد مبتدی بسیار مناسب بوده و افراد که قبلا انگلیسی را به خوبی آموزش دیده اند میتوانند از این مطالب به عنوان یک مجموعه کامل گرد آوری شده جهت مرور آنچه از قبل میداند استفاده کنند. وجه تمایز این جزوه با سایر جزوات اصطلاحی موجود این است که روند کار به نحوه طراحی شده که در انتها خواننده مبتدی به آسانی انگلیسی را مکالمه کند و خواننده قوی تر بهبود چشمگیری در مکالمه خود احساس کند. تفاوت دیگری که خواننده در حین مطالعه این جزوه در خواهد یافت این است که به عنوان مثال آموزش زمانها که غالبا کار مشکلی میباشد در این جزوه به نحوی ارائه شده است که در چند مرحله در جاه های مختلف بیان شده تا باعث خسته گی خواننده نشود. لذا در دروسی مثل اصطلاحات یا درس جملات و عبارات، نه طور تکراری بلکه با روندی پیشرفتی در چند مرحله در طول جزوه بیان شده اند.

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Parts of speech

The words are divided according to the works that they do in the sentences these parts are called parts of speech.

کلمات طبق کاریکه در جملات انجام میدهند تقسیم بندی شده که این تقسیم بندی را اجزای کلام می نامند.

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Verb
4. Adjective
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection
9. Article

Noun

Noun is a word which identifies a person, place or thing.

اسم یک کلمه ای است که یک شخص؛ شی یا مکان را شناسایی میکند.

Like: Sami, Balkh, Computer...etc

Ex: I need to computer.

Nouns divided into two parts:

- A. Concrete Noun
- B. Abstract Noun

Concrete Noun

Is a noun which has physical existence and can be touched.

اسم ذات اسم ای است که وجود خارجی داشته و بتواند لمس شود.

Like: Note Book, Pen, Book...etc

Ex: I have a pen.

Concrete nouns divided into five parts:

1. Proper Noun
2. Common Noun
3. Collective Noun
4. Material Noun
5. Compound Noun

Proper Noun

Is a noun which indicates to some particular persons or places.

اسم خاص اسم ای است که به اشخاص و اشیای مخصوص دلالت می نماید.

Like: Ahmad, Kabul....etc

Note: The proper nouns always be start with capital letters.

یادداشت: اسم های خاص همیشه با حروف بزرگ آغاز میشوند.

Ex: I want to go to Kabul.

Common Noun

Is a noun which has generality among persons and things.

اسم عام اسم ای است که بین اشخاص و اشیا عمومیت داشته باشد.

Like: Child, School....etc

Ex: We will go to school next week.

Collective Noun

Is a noun which indicates to collection of people or things.

اسم ای جمع اسم ای است که به مجموعه از اشخاص یا اشیا دلالت کند.

Like: Team, People, Nation....etc

Ex: I want to help to Afghan people who are in the foreign countries.

Material Noun

Is a noun which specifies the gender of a noun.

اسم جنس اسم ای است که جنس یک اسم را مشخص میکند.

Like: Milk, Wood...etc

Ex: The butter is made of milk.

Compound Noun

Is a noun which formed by the combination of two or more than two nouns.

اسم مرکب اسم ای است که از ترکیب دو و یا بیشتر از دو اسم تشکیل شده باشد.

Like: Break Fast, Bus Driver...etc

Ex: Ahmad is a bus driver.

Compound nouns can be:

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Noun + Noun | Ex: Bedroom -----> Bed + Room |
| Noun + Verb | Ex: Rainfall -----> Rain + Fall |
| Noun + Adverb | Ex: Hanger on ----> Hanger + on |
| Verb + Noun | Ex: Swimming pool ----> Swimming + Pool |
| Verb + Adverb | Ex: Lookout -----> Look + Out |
| Adjective + Noun | Ex: Greenhouse --→ Green + House |
| Adjective + Verb | Ex: Dry-cleaning ----> Dry + Cleaning |
| Adverb + Noun | Ex: Onlooker -----> On + Looker |
| Adverb + Verb | Ex: Output -----> Out + Put |

Abstract Noun

Is a noun which does not have physical existence and cannot be touched.

اسم معنی اسم ای است که وجود خارجی نداشته و نتواند لمس شود.

Like: Education, Beauty, Face...etc

Countable nouns

Are those which we can count them and They usually have singular and plural forms.

اسامی قابل شمارش آنها هستند که ما میتوانیم آنها را حساب کنیم و معمولاً آنها دارای اشکال مفرد و جمع میباشند.

Like: Dog, Dogs, Horse, a man...etc

Rules for countable nouns:

1: We can use the indefinite article a/an with countable nouns.

Ex: A dog is an animal.

2: When a countable noun is singular, we must use a word like a/the/my/this with it.

Ex: I want an orange (Not I want orange).

Ex: Where is my bottle? (Not where is bottle?).

3: When a countable noun is plural, we can use it alone.

Ex: I like oranges.

4: We can use some and any with countable nouns.

Ex: I have got some dollars.

5: We can use a few and many with countable nouns.

Ex: I have got a few dollars.

Uncountable nouns

Are those which we can't count them.

اسامی غیر قابل شمارش آنها هستند که ما نمیتوانیم آنها را حساب کنیم.

Like: Tea, Sugar, Water, furniture

Rules for Uncountable nouns:

1: They are used with a singular verb. And they usually have not a plural form. We can't say sugars, teas, waters.

2: We can't use a/an with these nouns. To express a quantity of one of these nouns, we can use a word or expressions like: some, a lot, a piece of, a bit of.

Ex: They have got a lot of furniture.

Ex: Can you give some information about uncountable nouns.

3: Some nouns are countable in other languages but uncountable in English.

Like: News, Travel, Weather, Advice

Note:

Sometimes, the same noun can be countable and uncountable:

Like: Hair

Hair is normally uncountable in English but sometimes can refer to individual hair.

یادداشت:

بعضی اوقات حین نام میتواند هم قابل شمارش باشد و هم غیر قابل شمارش.

مانند: موی

که به شکل نورمال یک اسم غیر قابل شمارش میباشد در انگلیسی اما بعضی اوقات میتواند به یک موی انفرادی یا فردی نیز رجوع کند.

(نوعیت؛ جنسیت اسم) Noun Gender

A noun is always considered according to being male, female or neuter.

یک اسم همیشه از لحاظ مذکر بودن؛ مونث بودن و خنثی بودن مورد بحث میباشد.

Masculine Gender

A noun which denotes to a male human or animal is called masculine gender.

یک اسم که به انسان یا حیوان مذکر دلالت کند جنسیت مذکر نامیده میشود.

Like: Uncle, Father, brother, Dog...etc.

Feminine Gender

A noun which denotes to female human or animal is called feminine gender.

یک اسم که به انسان یا حیوان مونث دلالت کند جنسیت مونث نامیده میشود.

Like: Sister, Aunt, Mother...etc

Common Gender

A noun which denotes to both of them male and female human and animal is called common gender.

یک اسم که به هر دوی آنها حیوان و انسان مذکر و مونث دلالت کند بنام جنسیت عام نامیده میشود.

Like: Doctor, Teacher, Student....etc

Neuter Gender

A noun which denotes neither a male or female (inanimate) is called neuter gender.

یک اسم که نه به مذکر و نه به مونث دلالت کند (یک شی بیجان) بنام جنسیت خنثی نامیده میشود.

Like: Pen, Table, Book ..etc

جمع بستن اسم ها Noun Pluralization

The general method for pluralization of nouns is adding (s) or (es) at the end of singular nouns.

طریقه عمومی برای جمع بستن اسم ها علاوه نمودن (s) یا (es) در اخیر اسم های مفرد است.

Like: Computer Computers, Mango Mangoes..etc

Rules of adding (s) or (es)

1: Nouns ending by s, ss, ch, sh, x, z, o letters take (es).

اسامی که به حروف s, ss, ch, sh, x, z, o ختم شده باشند (es) را در آخر آنها اضافه میکنیم.

| | | |
|-----------|-------|---------|
| S | Pars | Passes |
| SS | Mass | Masses |
| SH | Dish | Dishes |
| CH | Watch | Watches |
| X | Box | Boxes |
| Z | Adz | Adzes |
| O | Mango | Mangoes |

2: When (ch) gives the meaning of (k) add only (s) for their pluralization.

زمانیکه (ch) صدای (k) را دهد برای جمع بستن آنها تنها (s) را اضافه میکنیم.

Like: Stomach Stomachs

3: Nouns ending by (y) and following by a consonant change the (y) to (i) and add (es) for pluralization.

اسامی که به (y) ختم شده و با یک بی صدا دنبال باشد (y) را به (i) تبدیل نموده و تنها (es) را برای جمع بستن اضافه میکنیم.

Like: Family Families

4: Nouns ending by (y) and following by a vowel without any change add (s).

اسامی که به (y) ختم شده و با یک صدا دار دنبال باشد بدون کدام تغییری (s) را در اخیر آن اضافه میکنیم.

Like: Boy Boys

5: Nouns ending by (o) and following by a consonant add (es) for pluralization.

اسامی که به (o) ختم شده و با یک بی صدا دنبال باشد (es) را برای جمع بستن اضافه میکنیم.

Like: Mango Mangoes

Note: The following nouns are exceptional.

یادداشت: اسامی ذیل استثنایی اند.

Like: Photo Photos Kilo Kilos

6: Nouns ending by (o) and following by a vowel add only (s) for pluralization.

اسامی که به (o) ختم شده و با یک صدا دار دنبال باشد برای جمع بستن تنها (s) را اضافه میکنیم.

Like: Radio Radios

7: Nouns ending by (f) or (fe) for pluralization change (f) or (fe) into (v) and add (es).

اسامی که به (f) یا (fe) ختم شده باشند برای جمع بستن (f) یا (fe) را به (v) تبدیل نموده و (es) را اضافه میکنیم.

Like: Leaf Leaves Wife Wives

8: Some nouns form their plural by change of vowel.

بعضی از اسامی شکل جمع خود را با تغییر دادن صدا دار تشکیل میدهد.

Like: Woman Women Tooth Teeth

9: Compound nouns usually take (s) or (es) at the end of main nouns for pluralization.

اسامی ترکیبی معمولاً برای جمع بستن (s) یا (es) را در اخیر اسامی اصلی اختیار میکند

Like: Bus Driver Bus drivers Bookstore Bookstores

10: Some nouns in English are pluralized irregularly.

بعضی از اسامی در انگلیسی به شکل بی قاعده جمع بسته میشوند.

Like: Child Children Ox Oxen

11: Nouns which ending by (man) except of the proper nouns like German, we change the (man) to (men) in the plural form.

اسامی که به (man) ختم شده باشند به استثنای اسامی خاص مانند (German) در شکل جمع آنها (man) را به (men) تبدیل میکنیم.

Like: Fisherman Fishermen

12: The letters and numbers are pluralized by adding ('s).

حروف و اعداد با اضافه نمودن ('s) جمع بندی میشوند.

Like: T T's

13: Some nouns have plural form but take a singular verb.

Like: News, Billiards

Ex: News is at 6:30 PM.

Ex: Billiard is played all over the world.

Pronoun

Pronoun is a word which take the place of noun in the sentences and prevent from its repetition.

ضمیر کلمه ای است که جای اسم را در جملات گرفته و از تکرار آن جلوگیری میکند.

Ex: Karim is a teacher. He is a clever teacher.

Pronouns divided into nine parts:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Personal Pronouns | ضمایر شخصی |
| 2. Possessive Pronouns | ضمایر ملکی |
| 3. Demonstrative Pronouns | ضمایر اشاری |
| 4. Indefinite Pronouns | ضمایر نامعین |
| 5. Distributive Pronouns | ضمایر توضیحی |
| 6. Reflexive Pronouns | ضمایر انعکاسی |
| 7. Interrogative Pronouns | ضمایر پرسشی |
| 8. Relative Pronouns | ضمایر موصولی |
| 9. Emphasizing Pronouns | ضمایر تأکیدی |

Personal Pronouns

Are those which are used instead of persons and things in the sentences.

ضمایر شخصی آنهای هستند که به جای اشیاء و اشخاص در جملات استفاده میشوند.

Personal Pronouns divided into two parts:

- Subject Pronouns
- Object Pronouns

Subject Pronouns

Are those which are used instead of subject in the sentences.

ضمایر فاعلی آنهای هستند که به جای فاعل در جملات استفاده میشوند.

Subject Pronouns divided to the following branches:

| | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| I | من | Ex: I am a student |
| You | شما | Ex: You are a doctor |
| We | ما | Ex: We are teachers |
| They | آنها | Ex: They are my friends |
| He | او مرد | Ex: He is my brother |
| She | او زن | Ex: She is my sister |
| It | او بیجان یا حیوان | Ex: It is my pen |

مورد استفاده (It) The usages of (It)

1. (It) is used for inanimate things.

(It) برای اشیای بیجان استفاده میشود.

Ex: It is a book.

2. (It) can be used for animal while we don't consider their gender.

(It) میتواند برای حیوانات استفاده شود هنگامیکه ما جنسیت شان را در نظر نگیریم.

Ex: It is a lion.

3. (It) can be used for people in the photos.

(It) میتواند برای اشخاص در تصاویر استفاده شود.

Ex: Who is in this picture? It is Ahmad.

4. (It) sometimes can be used for small babies.

(It) بعضی اوقات میتواند برای اطفال خورد سال نیز استفاده شود.

Ex: It is a new born child. این یک طفل نوزاد است

Note:

Who is subject?

یادداشت:

فاعل کی است؟

1. Subject is the doer of an action.

فاعل انجام دهنده یک عمل یا کننده یک کار است.

Ex: I drink the glass of water.

2. Subject is the person or thing who we talk about it.

فاعل شی و یا شخص ی است که ما در مورد اش صحبت میکنیم.

Ex: She was my teacher.

3. Subject is the word which is used at the beginning of the sentences.

فاعل کلمه ای است که در آغاز جملات استفاده میشود.

Ex: Ahmad is our English teacher.

Object pronouns

Are those which used instead of object in the sentences.

ضمایر مفعولی آنها ی هستند که به جای مفعول در جملات استعمال میگردند.

Object Pronouns divided to the following branches:

| | | |
|------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Me | من را | Ex: He told me |
| You | شما را | Ex: I told you |
| Us | ما را | Ex: He teaches us English language |
| Them | آنها را | Ex: I will defeat them |
| Him | او مرد را | Ex: I told him |
| Her | او زن را | Ex: He told her |
| It | او بیجان یا حیوان را | Ex: I broke it |

Note:

Who is object?

یادداشت:

مفعول کی است؟

Object is the receiver of an action.

مفعول گیرنده یک عمل است.

Ex: I told him the fact.

Possessive Pronouns

Are those which are used instead of noun and show possession or ownership.

ضمایر ملکی آنهاست هستند که به جای اسم استعمال شده ملکیت و مالکیت را نشان میدهد.

Possessive Pronouns divided to the following branches:

| | | |
|--------|----------------------|--|
| Mine | از من | Ex: Whose is this book? This is mine |
| Yours | از شما | Ex: Is this pen his? No this is yours |
| Ours | از ما | Ex: Whose is this mobile? This is ours |
| Theirs | از آنها | Ex: Whose is this class? This is theirs |
| His | از او مرد | Ex: Whose is this pencil? This is his |
| Hers | از او زن | Ex: Whose is this computer? This is hers |
| Its | از او بیجان یا حیوان | Ex: Is this cover ours? No this is its |

Demonstrative Pronouns

Are those which are used instead of noun and point to person, place and thing.

ضمایر اشاری آنهاست اند که به جای اسم استفاده شده و به شخص؛ شی و مکان اشاره میکنند.

Demonstrative Pronouns divided to the following branches:

| | | |
|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| This | این | Ex: This is a book |
| That | آن | Ex: That is a notebook |
| These | اینها | Ex: These are my pens |
| Those | آنها | Ex: Those are my pencils |

Note:

This (Singular) and These (Plural) usually refer to an object or person which is near to the speaker.

That (Singular) and Those (Plural) usually refer to an object or person that is away from speaker.

یادداشت:

This (مفرد) و These (جمع) معمولاً به شخص و شیء رجوع میکنند که به صحبت کننده آن شیء یا شخص نزدیک است.

That (مفرد) و Those (جمع) معمولاً به شخص و شیء رجوع میکنند که از صحبت کننده آن شخص یا شیء دور است.

Indefinite Pronouns

Are those which do not point to any particular nouns, but refer to things or people in general.

آنهاى اند که به کدام اسامى بخصوص اشاره نکرده؛ اما در عموم به شیء یا شخص رجوع میکنند.

Indefinite Pronouns divided to the following branches:

| | | |
|------------|----------|--|
| Some body | شخصى | Ex: Some body can speaks English in here |
| Some thing | چیزی | Ex: Something is wrong in this topic |
| Some one | کسى | Ex: Someone told me lie in this class |
| No body | هیچ شخصى | Ex: Nobody can speaks Pashto |
| No thing | هیچ چیزی | Ex: Nothing can defeat me |

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--|
| No one | هیچ کسی | Ex: No one can stands in front of me |
| Any body | هر شخص؛ کدام شخص | Ex: Anybody can cooks the rice |
| Any thing | هر چیزی؛ کدام چیزی | Ex: Anything can be useless in this market |
| Any one | هر کس؛ کدام کس | Ex: Any one can tells me the fact |

Distributive Pronouns

Are those which are used instead of noun and indicate to sporadic persons of a group.

ضمایر توضیحی آنهاست که به جای اسم استفاده شده و به تک تک اشخاص یک گروه دلالت میکند.

Distributive Pronouns divided to the following branches:

| | | |
|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Each | هر یک | Ex: Each of them is coming to Kunduz |
| Either | هر دو | Ex: Either of them can speak Pashto |
| Neither | هیچکدام | Ex: Neither of us is present today |

Reflexive Pronouns

Are those which are used instead of noun and show that subject and object of the sentence are the same or the action reflects from subject to object and from object to subject.

ضمایر انعکاسی آنهاست که به جای اسم استفاده شده و نشان میدهند که فاعل و مفعول جمله یکی اند یا عمل از فاعل به مفعول و از مفعول به فاعل انعکاس میکند.

Reflexive Pronouns divided to the following branches:

| | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Myself | خودم را؛ به خودم | Ex: You told myself |
| Yourself | خودت را؛ به خودت | Ex: I told yourself |
| Yourselves | خودتان را؛ به خودتان | Ex: I invite yourselves |
| Ourselves | خود ما را؛ به خود ما | Ex: He hurts ourselves |
| Themselves | خودشان را؛ به خودشان | Ex: I told themselves |

| | | |
|---------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Himself | خودش را؛ به خودش | Ex: I called himself |
| Herself | خودش را؛ به خودش | Ex: I gave the letter for herself |
| Itself | خودش را؛ به خودش | Ex: I took itself |

Interrogative Pronouns

Are those which are used instead of noun and ask question. Or introduce the questions.

آنهاى هستند که به جای اسم استفاده شده و سوال را میپرسند. یا سوالات را معرفی میکنند.

Interrogative Pronouns divided to the following branches:

| | | |
|-------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Who | کی | Ex: who is your father? |
| Whom | کی را | Ex: Whom did you see yesterday? |
| Whose | از کی | Ex: Whose is this pen? |
| Which | کدام | Ex: Which color do you like? |
| What | چی | Ex: What is your name? |

Relative Pronouns

Are those which relate groups of words to noun or other pronouns.

ضمایر موصولی آنهاى هستند که گروپ از کلمات را به اسم یا به ضمایر دیگر ربط میدهند.

| | |
|-------|---|
| Which | Ex: China is a country which has a lot of population. |
| That | Ex: Pronoun is word that is used instead of a noun. |
| Who | Ex: I saw a man who has a dog whit himself. |

Note: That and which can only refer to things.

Who and whom can only refer to people.

یادداشت: That و Which تنها میتوانند به اشیا رجوع کنند به این معنی که تنها میتوانند به اشیا استفاده شوند.

Who و Whom.

Emphasizing Pronouns

Are those which are used instead of noun and emphasize on performing of an action.

ضمایر تأکیدی آنهاست که به جای اسم استفاده شده و به انجام یک عمل تأکید میکنند.

Emphasizing Pronouns divided to the following branches:

| | | |
|------------|--------|--|
| Myself | خودم | Ex: I myself told you the fact |
| Yourself | خودت | Ex: You yourself told me the fact |
| Yourselves | خودتان | Ex: You yourselves broke the glasses |
| Ourselves | خود ما | Ex: We ourselves told you the fact |
| Themselves | خودشان | Ex: They themselves invited you |
| Himself | خودش | Ex: He himself will go to Kabul |
| Herself | خودش | Ex: She herself is washing the dishes |
| Itself | خودش | Ex: It itself eats the meat |

Note: When the reflexive and emphasizing pronouns are used with preposition (by) give the meaning of be lonely.

یادداشت: زمانی که ضمایر انعکاسی و تأکیدی همراه با حرف اضافه (by) به کار روند معنی (تنهایی) را میدهند.

Ex: I got them to the hotel by myself.

Intensive Pronouns

Are those which are used instead of noun and add emphasis to a noun or another pronoun.

ضمایر تشدید یا شدید آنهاست که به جای اسم استفاده شده و تأکید را به یک اسم یا ضمیر دیگر اضافه میکنند.

| | | |
|------------|--------|--|
| Myself | خودم | Ex: I myself told you the fact |
| Yourself | خودت | Ex: You yourself told me the fact |
| Yourselves | خودتان | Ex: You yourselves broke the glasses |
| Ourselves | خود ما | Ex: We ourselves told you the fact |
| Themselves | خودشان | Ex: They themselves invited you |
| Himself | خودش | Ex: He himself will go to Kabul |
| Herself | خودش | Ex: She herself is washing the dishes |
| Itself | خودش | Ex: It itself eats the meat |

Verb

Verb is an important part of English language which shows state or action. Some of verbs indicate to performing of an action which we call them action word.

Like: Work, Run, Fight

And some of them indicate to state or existence of a thing which we call them state word.

Like: Belong, Seem

Note:

Verbs unlike of other words have different forms:

Like: 1: Work 2: To work 3: Worked 4: Works 5: Working

Ex: Ahmad studies his lessons every day.

Ex: Ahmad comes to home at six o'clock every day.

فعل یک بخش مهم زبان انگلیسی است که حالت یا عمل را نشان میدهد. بعضی از افعال دلالت بر انجام یک عمل میکنند که آنها را بنام Action word یاد میکنیم.

مانند: کار کردن؛ دویدن؛ جنگ کردن

و بعضی از افعال دلالت بر حالت یا موجودیت یک شی میکنند که آنها را بنام state word یاد میکنیم.

مانند: تعلق داشتن؛ به نظر آمدن یا رسیدن.

یادداشت:

افعال برخلاف دیگر کلمات اشکال مختلف دارند.

Verb Mood

The mode of the verb which shows from what side a verb express or how the action occur is called verb mood.

حالت از فعل که نشان دهد یک عمل از چی جهت بیان میشود یا چگونه یک عمل اتفاق می افتد بنام وجه فعل یاد میشود.

In English language every verb has five moods:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. Descriptive Mood | وجه وصفی |
| 2. Subjunctive mood | وجه التزامی |
| 3. Imperative mood | وجه امری |
| 4. Infinitive mood | وجه مصدری |
| 5. Indicative mood | وجه خبری |

Descriptive mood

The mode of the verb which has verbal and descriptive form is called descriptive mood.

حالت از فعل که شکل وصفی و فعلی داشته باشد بنام وجه وصفی یاد میشود.

Ex: I told him the fact twice.

Subjunctive mood

The mode of the verb which express ambition, intension, hesitation and condition is called subjunctive mood.

حالت از فعل که آرزو؛ قصد؛ تردید؛ و شرط را بیان کند بنام وجه التزامی یاد میشود.

Ex: May Allah fail you!

Imperative mood

The mood of the verb which express an action in request, demand, advice, prayer and direct command mode is called imperative mood.

حالت از فعل که یک عمل را در حالت خواهش؛ تقاضا؛ نصیحت؛ التماس و امر مستقیم بیان کند بنام وجه امری یاد میشود.

Ex: He comes from Kabul.

Ex: Please come in.

Infinitive mood

The form of the verb which express an action Freely and without considerable of its subject and tense is called infinitive mood.

حالت از فعل که یک عمل را آزادانه و بدون در نظرداشت فاعل و زمان آن بیان کند بنام وجه مصدری یاد میشود

Ex: To swimming in the pool is very dangerous.

Indicative mood

The state of the verb which express a statement or question with positive or negative form is called indicative mood.

حالت از فعل که یک بیانیه یا سوالیه را با شکل مثبت یا منفی بیان کند بنام وجه خبری یاد میشود.

Ex: I called him yesterday.

Ex: She couldn't give me the glass of water.

Verbs Classification

Verbs are divided into two parts:

1. Ordinary verbs
2. Auxiliary verbs

Ordinary verbs

Are those which express a complete meaning and can stand alone.

افعال معمولی یا اصلی آنهاست هستند که معنی کامل را بیان کرده و میتواند به تنهای خود دارای معنی باشد.

Like: Drink, Eat, Run...etc

Ex: I drink a glass of water.

Ordinary verbs also divided into two parts:

1. Intransitive verbs
2. Transitive verbs

Intransitive verbs

Are those which do not have any object.

افعال لازمی آنهاست هستند که کدام مفعول ی نداشته باشند.

Like: Laugh, Talk...etc

Ex: I am laughing.

Transitive verbs

Are those which are used with an object: a noun, phrase, or pronoun that refer to the person or thing that is affected by the action of the verb.

افعال متعدی آنهای هستند که همراه با یک مفعول استفاده شده: اسم؛ عبارت و یا ضمیر که به شی یا شخص رجوع کنند که از عمل یک فعل متاثر شوند.

Like: Break, Eat..etc

Ex: I eat the apple.

Transitive verbs divided into two parts:

1. Active verbs
2. Passive verbs

Active and Passive verbs افعال معلوم و مجهول

Active verb

In the active verb the subject (noun) of sentence performs an action upon an object. Or the doer of an action is the subject of the sentences.

در فعل معلوم فاعل (اسم) جمله یک عمل را بر روی مفعول انجام میدهد یا در فعل معلوم انجام دهنده عمل فاعل جمله است.

Ex: I eat the food.

Passive verb

In the passive verb the (object) receiver of an action is the subject of the sentences or subject of the sentence receives the action.

در فعل مجهول (مفعول) گیرنده یک عمل فاعل جمله است یا فاعل جمله عمل را دریافت میکند.

Ex: The car was fixed.

Note:

In active verbs the subject comes before an action in the sentences. And in passive verbs the subject comes after an action.

یادداشت:

در افعال معلوم فاعل قبل از عمل میاید در جملات و در افعال مجهول فاعل بعد از عمل میاید.

Note:

We cannot change the intransitive verbs into passive form because they have not any object.

یادداشت:

ما نمیتوانیم که افعال لازمی را به شکل مجهول تبدیل کنیم بخاطریکه آنها کدام مفعول ی ندارند.

How to change verbs from active to passive?

Rules of changing:

1: First of all, study the active sentences and determine theirs tense.

نخست از همه جملات معلوم را مطالعه نموده و زمان آنها را مشخص کنید.

2: Change the pace of object to subject.

جای مفعول را به فاعل عوض کنید.

3: Use a (To be) verb according to the tense and subject of the sentences.

طبق زمان و فاعل جملات یک فعل (to be) استفاده کنید.

4: Use the third form of the verb after (To be) verb.

شکل سوم فعل را بعد از (To be) استفاده نمایید.

5: Subject pronouns are changed to object pronouns and object to subject.

ضمایر فاعلی به مفعولی و مفعولی به فاعلی تبدیل میشوند.

6: In continuous tenses, an extra (being) is added after the (To be) verbs to indicate for duration of an action in the passive form.

در زمان های جاری یا استمراری یک (being) اضافی بعد از فعل (To be) برای دلالت کردن بر جریان عمل در شکل مجهول علاوه میگردد.

7: Also it is possible to mention the doer of an action at the end of the sentences after the (by) preposition.

هم چنان این ممکن است که انجام دهنده عمل را در اخیر جملات بعد از حرف اضافه (by) ذکر کنیم.

| Active | Passive |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I eat the food. | The food is eaten by me. |
| He is eating the food. | The food is being eaten by him. |
| The have ate the food. | The had been eaten by them. |
| She has been eating the food. | No change |
| I drank the water. | The water was drank by me |
| She was doing the HW. | The HW was being done by her. |
| The had ate the food. | The food had been eaten by them. |
| She had been eating the food. | No change. |
| It will eat the food. | The food will be eaten by it. |
| He will be eating the food. | The food will be being eaten by him. |
| I will have eaten the food. | The food will have been by me. |
| I will have been eating the food. | No change |
| She would eat the food. | The food would be eaten by her. |
| We would be eating the food. | The food would be being eaten by us. |
| I would have eaten the food. | The food would have been eaten by m |
| She would have been eating the food. | No change. |

| Imperative sentences | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Close the notebook. | Let the notebook be closed. |
| Please open the door. | Let the door be opened. |
| Don't punish Them | Let not they be punished. |
| Tell them the fact. | Let them be told the fact. |
| eat it. | Let it be eaten. |
| Interrogative sentences | |
| Do you eat the food. | Is the food eaten by you? |
| Does she eat the food. | Is the food eaten by her. |
| Does she defeat us? | Are we defeated by her? |
| Did they break the glass? | Was the glass broken by them? |
| Must I tell him. | Must he be told by me? |
| Whom did you meet yesterday? | Who was met yesterday? |
| Who has broken the glass? | By whom has the glass been broken? |
| When will you meet him? | When will he be met by you? |
| Where does visit her? | Where is she visited? |

Usage of the passive form موارد استفاده شکل مجهول

The passive voice is used when:

1: We do not know who did the action.

2: The receiver of an action is more important. Or when it is not important to mention the doer of an action.

Ex: The food was eaten.

Auxiliary verbs

Auxiliary (helping) verbs are those which are used with a main verb to show the verb's tense or to form the negative and questions forms. Also we can say that auxiliary verbs help to form a tense.

افعال کمکی آنهای هستند که برای نشان دادن زمان یک فعل همراه با آن استفاده میشود یا برای تشکیل دادن اشکال منفی و سوالی یک فعل استفاده میشود. هم چنان گفته میتوانیم که افعال کمکی جهت تشکیل دادن یک زمان کمک میکند.

| | | |
|------|-------|----------|
| Am | Do | May |
| Is | Does | Might |
| Are | Did | Ought to |
| Was | Can | Must |
| Were | Could | Need |
| Have | Shall | Dare |
| Has | Will | Used to |
| Had | Would | Should |

Auxiliaries characteristics:

- 1: Usually stand between subject and object.
- 2: By changing of their place we can change form of the sentence.

These auxiliaries are divided into three parts:

1. Principle Auxiliary
2. Model Auxiliary
3. Semi Model Auxiliary

Principle Auxiliary

These are main verbs in a sentence and can stand alone.

افعال کمکی اصلی: اینها افعال اصلی در یک جمله هستند و میتوانند به تنهایی خود استادگی کنند یا مورد استفاده قرار بگیرند.

Principle auxiliaries are divided to the following branches:

| | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|
| Is | Was | Do | Have |
| Am | Were | Does | Has |
| Are | | Did | Had |

Note:

When we use principle auxiliary alone on that time they are ordinary but when we use them with other verbs on that time they are auxiliary.

یادداشت:

زمانیکه ما افعال کمکی اصلی را به تنهایی استفاده کنیم آن زمان آنها معمولی بوده اما اگر آنها را با افعال دیگر استفاده کنیم در آن زمان کمکی میباشند.

Ex: We have a car -----> Ord

Ex: We have eaten the food. -----> Aux

Usage of principle auxiliaries:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Do | Is used for forming of question and negative forms. |
| Do | Is used with the Simple present tense. |
| Does | Is used for the 3 rd singular persons. |
| Did | Is used in the past form of do. |
| Am | Is used for the first singular person. |
| Is | Is used for the 3 rd singular persons. |
| Are | Is used for the other cases (you, they and we). |
| Was | Is used for the first and 3 rd singular persons. |
| Were | Is the past tense for (you, we and they) |
| Have | Is used to make the perfect tenses by following of past participle. |
| Has | Is used for 3 rd singular persons. |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Have | Is used for all other form (I, you, we, they) |
| Had | Is used in the past form of have for all pronouns. |

Model Auxiliary

Model auxiliaries are type of helping verbs which are used to express: ability, possibility, permission, or obligation. And also models don't take (s) or (es) at the end of verbs for third singular persons.

افعال کمکی وجهی نوع از افعال کمکی هستند که برای بیان کردن توانایی؛ امکان یا احتمال؛ اجازه یا عهده و التزام استفاده میشوند. هم چنان افعال کمکی وجهی در فعل برای اشخاص مفرد (s) یا (es) نمیگیرند.

Model auxiliaries are divided to the following branches:

| | |
|--------|----------|
| Can | Could |
| Should | Would |
| May | Might |
| Shall | Will |
| Must | Ought to |

Can / Could

Can shows ability and could is used in the past form of that. Also (could) sometimes shows the present probability.

Ex: I can run 100 meters in 5 hr.

Ex: I could run fast.

Ex: If I went to school last year I could pass the Kankoor examination.

Note:

Sometimes (able) is used for ability in present tense.

Can توانایی را نشان میدهد و Could در شکل گذشته Can استفاده میشود. هم چنان (Could) بعضی اوقات یک عمل احتمالی را نشان میدهد.

یادداشت:

بعضی اوقات (able) برای نشان دادن توانایی در زمان حال استفاده میشود.

Note:

If can has the means of permission or may we can use from (can) in the future tense. But if (can) show ability on that time we must use from (be able) in the future tense.

Ex: You can come with me tomorrow provided you ask your father's permission.

Ex: I will be able to swim in the pool.

یادداشت: اگر (Can) معنی اجازه یا احتمال را داشته باشد ما میتوانیم که از (Can) در زمان آینده استفاده کنیم. اما اگر (Can) توانایی را نشان دهد در آن زمان از (be able) در زمان آینده استفاده میکنیم.

May / Might

May shows a present probability and might is used in the past form of that.

Ex: I may go to Kabul tomorrow.

(May) یک احتمال را در زمان حال نشان داده و (Might) در شکل گذشته آن استفاده میشود.

Note:

When (may) stand at the beginning of the sentences express permission and pray. Also we can use (may have) for weak probability.

Ex: I may have took the book by mistake.

یادداشت:

زمانیکه (May) در آغاز جملات قرار گیرد اجازه و دعا را بیان نموده. هم چنان میتوانیم برای احتمال ضعیف از (May have) استفاده نماییم.

Shall / Will

Shall and will show an action which will take place in the future.

Shall و Will نشان دهنده عملی هستند که در آینده اتفاق خواهد افتاد.

Ex: I will go to Kabul.

Ex: They will tell you the fact.

Should / Would

Should and Would are used in the past form of shall and will and also (should) express advice.

Should و Would در شکل گذشته Shall و Will استفاده شده و هم چنان (should) نصیحت یا توصیه کردن را بیان میکند.

Ex: They would go to Kabul if they came to AFG.

Ex: We should help the people.

Memo:

Would is usually combined with (please), (mind) and (like) to express a polite request.

Ex: Would you like bring the glass of water.

Ex: Would you please help me.

یادداشت:

Would معمولا همراه با (please)؛ (mind) و (like) یکجا شده و یک درخواست مودبانه را بیان میکند.

Note:

(Would you please) is used with simple form of the verb and (Would you mind) is used with (ing) form of the verb.

Note:

When (Would) stand with (rather and sooner) give the meaning of the Would rather or sooner.

Ex: I would rather go to Kabul.

Ex: I Would not rather go to Kabul.

یادداشت:

زمانیکه Would همراه با (Rather and Sooner) قرار بیگیرد معنی (ترجیح میدهم) را میدهد.

Ought to

Express a command or instruction.

Ought to دستور یا فرمان را بیان میکند.

Ex: I ought to go to university.

Must

Must shows the strongest and in other tenses (Have to) is usually used instead of the that.

Must یک وجبیه یی را با قوت بیشتر بیان کرده و در زمان های دیگر (Have to) به جای آن استفاده میگردد.

Ex: You must get to home about one hr.

Note:

In the future tense without any problem we can use from (Must) but if we want use (Must) for reason or condition on that time we will use from (Will have to) instead of must and in the past form of must we can use from (Had to).

Ex: You must do what I say tomorrow. ---> Future

Ex: If you want pass the Kankoor examination successfully, you will have to study hard. -----> Reason or condition

Ex: You had to study hard.

یادداشت:

در زمان آینده بدون کدام مشکل میتوانیم از (Must) استفاده کنیم اما اگر خواسته باشیم (Must) را برای دلیل یا شرط استفاده کنیم در آن وقت از (Will have to) به جای (Must) استفاده میکنیم. و در شکل گذشته (Must) از (Had to) استفاده میکنیم.

Semi Model Auxiliary

There are three semi models in English language.

Dare:

Shows courage and is used as auxiliary and ordinary verbs. Also if we use (Dare) as helping or auxiliary verbs on that time we can't add (s) or (es) at the end of verbs for third singular persons. But if we use it as main or principle verb it can take (s) for third singular persons.

Ex: He dare say it is wrong.

Ex: She dares to say the fact for me.

Dare جرت را نشان میدهد و منحيث افعال کمکی و معمولی استفاده میشود. هم چنان اگر ما (Dare) را منحيث فعل کمکی استفاده کنیم در آن زمان ما نمیتوانیم که برای اشخاص سوم در آخر افعال (s) یا (es) علاوه کنیم. اما اگر (Dare) را منحيث فعل اصلی استفاده کنیم میتواند که در پایان خود برای اشخاص دوم مفرد (s) بیگیرد.

Need:

Shows necessity and is used as auxiliary and ordinary verbs. Also if we use (Need) as helping or auxiliary verbs on that time we can't add (s) or (es) at the end of verbs for third singular persons. But if we use it as main or principle verb it can take (s) for third singular persons.

Need ضرورت و یا نیازمندی را نشان میدهد و منحيث افعال کمکی و معمولی استفاده میشود. هم چنان اگر ما (Need) را منحيث افعال کمکی استفاده کنیم در آن زمان ما نمیتوانیم که برای اشخاص سوم در آخر افعال (s) یا (es) علاوه کنیم. اما اگر (Need) را منحيث فعل اصلی استفاده کنیم میتواند که در پایان خود برای اشخاص دوم مفرد (s) بیگیرد.

Ex: She needs a pen.

Ex: He need to discuss with Ahmad.

Used to:

Is used with simple form of the verb and expresses the means of (before of ago).

Ex: I used to chew the gum.

Used to با شکل ساده فعل استفاده شده و مفهوم (پیش یا قبل) را بیان میکند.

Note:

When (Used to) is used with (to be) verbs and follow by the (ing) form express the means of (habit). But if (used to) is used with (get) and follow by the (ing) form expresses the means of (habituate).

Ex: I am used chewing the gum.

Ex: I get used to chewing the gum.

یادداشت:

زمانیکه (used to) همراه با (To be) استفاده شده و با شکل (ing) دنبال باشد معنی (عادت داشتن) را بیان میکند. اما اگر همراه با (used to) استفاده شده و با شکل (ing) دنبال باشد معنی (عادت کردن) را بیان میکند.

Adjective

Adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. Or add something to the meaning of them.

صفت کلمه است که یک اسم یا ضمیر را توصیف میکند. و یا چیزی به معنی آنها می افزاید.

Ex: Yasar is a good girl.

Adjectives can be used by two methods in the sentences:

صفات به دو طریقہ میتوانند در جملات استفاده شوند:

1. Direct (Attributive) Adjectives
2. Indirect (Predicative) Adjectives

Direct Adjective

Is used with a noun and describe that.

صفت مستقیم با یک اسم استفاده شده و آن را توصیف میکند.

Ex: This is a beautiful garden.

Indirect Adjective

Is used with verb and forms the part of predicate.

صفت غیر مستقیم با فعل استفاده شده و قسمت از خبر را تشکیل میدهد.

Ex: This boy is small.

The adjectives are divided into eight parts:

1. Proper adjectives
2. Adjectives of quality
3. Adjectives of quantity
4. Demonstrative adjectives
5. Possessive adjectives
6. Distributive adjectives
7. Interrogative adjectives
8. Numeral adjectives

Proper adjectives

Are those which are formed from proper nouns and describe noun or pronoun.

صفات خاص آنهاى هستند كه از اسامى خاص شكل گرفته و اسم يا ضمير را توصيف ميكند.

Ex: Pakistan ---> (Proper noun) Pakistani ---> (Proper adjectives).

Note: The proper adjectives are always written by capital letters.

Adjectives of quality

Are those which indicate to the quality of a person, place or thing.

صفات كیفى آنهاى هستند كه به كیفیت يك شخص؛ شى يا مكان دلالت ميكند.

Like: Good Short Talented

Ex: Ahmad is a good boy.

Adjectives of quantity

Are those which show the quantity of nouns or pronouns.

صفات مقدار آنهاى هستند كه مقدار اسم ها يا ضمير را نشان ميدهد.

Like: Any, Little, Much, Some

Ex: I eat a little food.

Demonstrative adjectives

Are those which are placed before noun and point to person, place and thing.

صفات اشارى آنهاى هستند كه قبل از اسم استفاده شده و به شى؛ شخص يا مكان اشاره ميكند.

Demonstrative adjectives are divided to the following branches:

1. This 2. That
3. These 3. Those
4. Such 4. The same

Ex: That is a pen.

Possessive adjectives

Are those which are placed before noun and show possession or ownership.

صفات ملکی آنها هستند که قبل از اسم استفاده شده و ملکیت و مالکیت را نشان میدهد.

Possessive adjectives are divided to the following branches:

My از من

Your از شما

Our از ما

Their از آنها

His از آن مرد

Her از آن زن

Its از او بیجان

Ex: This is my pen.

Ex: That is your phone.

Distributive adjectives

Are those which are used before noun and indicate to sporadic persons of a group.

صفات توضیحی آنها هستند که قبل از اسم استفاده شده و به تک تک اشخاص یک گروه دلالت میکند.

Distributive adjectives are divided to the following branches:

Each هر یک

Every هر کس

Either هر دو

Neither هیچ کس

Ex: Every person can play football.

Ex: Neither can speak English.

Interrogative adjectives

Are those which are placed before noun and ask question.

آنهاى هستند كه قبل از اسم استفاده شده و سوال را پرسش ميكنند.

Interrogative adjectives are divided to the following branches:

What

Which

Whom

Whose

Ex: Whom did you see yesterday?

Ex: Whose is this phone?

Numeral adjectives

Are those which show how many persons or things are meant.

صفات عددی آنهاى هستند كه نشان ميدهند چي تعداد اشخاص يا اشيا مورد نظر هستند.

Like: Second, Two, First, One

Ex: I have two apples.

The numeral adjectives are divided into two parts:

1. Definite Numeral adjectives
2. Indefinite Numeral adjectives

Definite Numeral adjectives

Are those which show exact number.

صفات عددی معین آنهاى هستند كه تعداد دقیق را نشان ميدهد.

Like: First, One, Second, Two

Ex: I have the first position in the university.

Ex: He has two pens.

Indefinite Numeral adjectives

Are those which show inexact number.

صفات عددی نا معین آنهای هستند که تعداد غیر دقیق را نشان میدهد.

Like: Many, Few, Some, Several

Ex: I have several book at home.

Adjectives comparison مقایسه صفات

The adjectives are divided into three degrees according to their superiority.

صفات طبق برتریت آنها به سه درجه تقسیم شده اند:

Positive degree

Is used without comparison with other adjectives and describe a single or plural noun.

درجه مطلق بدون مقایسه با صفات دیگر استفاده شده و یک اسم مفرد یا جمع را توصیف میکند.

Like: Tall, Talented

Ex: Sahar is a tall girl.

Note:

When positive degree is used for comparison it is placed between (as.....as).

یادداشت:

زمانیکه درجه مطلق برای مقایسه کردن استفاده شود بین (as.....as) قرار میگیرد.

Ex: Laila is as talented as her sister.

Comparative degree

Is used for expression of superiority between two persons or two things. And for formation of comparative degree we must add (er) at the end of positive degree and add (than) after that.

درجه مقایسوی برای بیان برتری بین دو شخص یا دو چیز استفاده میشود. و برای تشکیل درجه مقایسوی ما باید (er) را که معادل به (تر) در زبان فارسی میشود در اخیر درجه مطلق اضافه کرده و بعد از آن (than) را که معادل به (نسبت بر یا از) در زبان فارسی میشود اضافه کنیم.

Ex: She is taller than Her sister.

Ex: I am smarter than Ahmad.

Superlative degree

Expresses the superiority of a thing of a person from other things or persons. For formation of superlative degree, we must add (est) at the end of positive degree and place the definite article (the) before that.

درجه عالی برتری یک شخص یا یک چیزی را از اشخاص یا اشیای دیگر بیان میکند. برای تشکیل درجه عالی ما باید (est) را که معادل به (ترین) در زبان دری میباشد در اخیر درجه مطلق اضافه نموده و قبل از آن حرف تعریف معین (The) را قرار دهیم.

Ex: I am the cleverest boy in the class.

Memo:

After superlative degree also we can use from preposition (of) provided the word (all) or number stand after that.

بعد از صفت عالی هم چنان میتوانیم که از حرف اضافه (of) استفاده کنیم مشروط بر آنکه قبل از آن کلمه (all) یا عدد قرار گرفته باشد.

Ex: You are the prettiest of all.

Ex: He is oldest of the five.

Formation of comparative and superlative degrees تشکیل درجه های مقایسوی و عالی

The usual way for formation of comparative and superlative degree of an adjective is adding er, est, more and most with positive degree.

طریقه معمول برای شکل دادن درجه مقایسوی و عالی صفات اضافه نمودن er, est, more و most همراه با شکل یا درجه مطلق صفت است.

1: One syllable adjectives take (er) in the comparative and (est) in the superlative form.

صفات یک هجایی در شکل مقایسوی (er) و در شکل عالی (est) را بعد از درجه مطلق اختیار میکنند.

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Small | Smaller | Smallest |
| Happy | Happier | Happiest |
| Tall | Taller | Tallest |

2: Adjectives of two syllable ending in (er, y, ow, le) take (er) in the comparative and (est) in the superlative form.

صفات دو هجایی که به حروف (er, y, ow, le) ختم شده باشند در درجه مقایسوی (er) و در درجه عالی (est) را اختیار میکنند.

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Happy | Happier | Happiest |
| Clever | Cleverer | Cleverest |
| Noble | Nobler | Noblest |

3: More than two syllable adjectives always form their comparative and superlative by taking (more) and (most) before the positive form.

صفات بیشتر از دو هجا همیشه درجه های مقایسوی و عالی شان را با اختیار نمودن (more & most) قبل از شکل مطلق تشکیل میدهند.

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| Interesting | More interesting | Most interesting |
| Beautiful | More beautiful | Most interesting |
| Famous | More famous | Most famous |
| Intelligent | More intelligent | Most intelligent |

Note:

(Most + simple form of adjective) without article (the) give meaning of the very much.

یادداشت:

هرگاه Most با شکل ساده صفت بدون حرف تعریف (the) استعمال گردد معنی خیلی زیاد را میدهد.

Ex: I am most beautiful.

Ex: I am the most beautiful person in the world.

Note:

Some adjectives are compared irregularly.

بعضی از صفات به شکل بی قاعده مقایسه میشوند.

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Bad | Worse | Worst |
| Good | Better | Best |
| Much | More | Most |

Non comparative adjectives

Are those which can't be compare.

صفات غیر مقایسوی آنهاست که نمیتوانند مقایسه شوند.

Like: Square, Rectangle

Pay attention to the following points:

به نکات ذیل توجه داشته باشید:

1: Adjectives end by (e) take (er) in the comparative and (est) in the superlative form.

صفات که به (e) خاتمه یافته باشند (r) را در شکل مقایسوی و (st) را در شکل عالی اختیار میکنند.

Ex: Fine ----> Finer -----> Finest

2: Adjectives end by (y) following by consonant, change the (y) to (i) and add (er & est) in the comparative and superlative forms.

صفات که به (y) خاتمه یافته و به دنبال شان حروف بی صدا باشند (y) را به (i) تبدیل نموده و (er & est) را در اشکال مقایسوی و عالی اضافه میکنیم.

Ex: Easy ----> Easier -----> Easiest

3: Adjectives end by (y) following by vowels without any change take (er & est) in comparative and superlatives forms.

صفات که به (y) خاتمه یافته و به دنبال شان حروف صدا دار باشند بدون کدام تغییر (er & est) را در اشکال مقایسوی و عالی اختیار میکنند.

Ex: Gay ----> Gaye -----> Gayest

یادداشت:

چنانچه یک صفت با حرف بی صدا ختم شده باشد و قبل از آن یک حرف صدا دار قرار گرفته باشد و هم چنان فشار صدا روی قسمت آخر کلمه باشد در شکل مقایسوی و عالی حرف بی صدای آخر را دو چند نموده و (er & est) را در آخر آن علاوه میکنیم.

Ex: Big -----> Bigger -----> Biggest

4: The following adjectives have different comparative and superlative forms:

صفات ذیل اشکال مقایسوی و عالی متفاوت دارند:

| | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|
| Good | Better | The best |
| Little | Less | The least |
| Many | More | The most |

Special adjectives

Are those which have two possible forms of comparison (er / est & more / most).

صفات خاص آنهاى هستند كه هر دو شكل ممكن مقاييسوى را دارا اند.

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Clever | Cleverer / More clever | Cleverest / The most clever |
| Common | Commoner / More com | Commonest / The most com |
| Likely | Likelier / More likely | Likeliest / The most likely |
| Pleasant | Pleasanter / More pleasa | Pleasantest / The most pleasa |
| Polite | Politer / More polite | Politest / The most polite |
| Stupid | Stupider / More stupid | Stupidest / The most stupid |

Adverb

Is a word which is used to modify verb, adjective or other adverb.

قید کلمه است که برای تعدیل کردن فعل؛ صفت یا قید دیگر استفاده میشود.

Ex: The bus moved slowly.

Ex: You are very jealous.

Ex: He run quite slowly.

Adverbs are divided into three parts:

1. Interrogative Adverbs
2. Relative Adverbs
3. Simple Adverbs

Interrogative Adverbs

Are those which are used to ask questions. And they are usually placed at the beginning of questions.

قیود پرسشی آنهاست که برای پرسش سوالات استفاده میشوند. و آنها معمولاً در آغاز سوالات قرار میگیرند.

Like: Why, Where, How often, How long, when

Ex: Where did you go a few minute ago?

Relative Adverbs

Are those which are used to join two sentences.

قیود موصولی آنهاست که برای وصل کردن دو جمله استفاده میشوند.

Like: Why, When, Who, Whether

Ex: He didn't tell us when he came to home last night.

Simple adverbs

Are those which are widely used in our daily activities.

قیود ساده آنهای هستند که به شکل گسترده در فعالیت های روزمره ما مورد استفاده قرار میگیرند.

Simple adverbs are divided into eight parts

1. Adverbs of Manner
2. Adverbs of Time
3. Adverbs of Place
4. Adverbs of Reason
5. Adverbs of Number
6. Intensive Adverbs
7. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation
8. Adverbs of Quality

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner tell us how something or an action happens. And they are usually placed after the main verbs or after the object.

قیود حالت و چگونگی برای ما میگوید چگونه چیزی ویا یک عمل ای اتفاق می افتد. و آنها معمولا بعد از فعل اصلی یا بعد از مفعول قرار میگیرند.

Ex: He swims **well** -----> After the main verb.

Ex: She plays the soccer **beautifully** -----> After the object.

Be careful to the following points:

نکات ذیل را مراقب باشید:

1: The adverb should not be put between the verb and object.

قیود نباید در میان فعل و مفعول گذاشته شود.

Ex: He played **beautifully** the soccer -----> Incorrect.

Ex: He played the soccer **beautifully** -----> Correct.

2: If there exist a preposition before the object, like at, in, or toward, we can place the adverb either before the preposition or after the object.

اگر قبل از مفعول یک حرف اضافه مانند (at, in, toward) وجود داشته باشد ما میتوانیم که قید را هم قبل از حرف اضافه و هم بعد از مفعول قرار دهیم.

Ex: He runs **happily** towards his father -----> Before preposition.

Ex: He runs towards his father **happily** ----> After object.

3: We can place the adverb of manner before a verb + object to ad emphasize.

برای اضافه کردن تاکید ما میتوانیم که قید چگونگی را قبل از فعل و مفعول قرار دهیم.

Ex: He **gently** woke the sleeping boy.

4: Some writers put an adverb of manner at the beginning of the sentences to catch our attention and make us curious.

بعضی از نویسندگان ها قید چگونگی را در آغاز جملات میگذارند برای جلب کردن توجه و گیج کردن ما.

Ex: **Slowly** she picked up the knife.

5: However, adverbs should always come after intransitive verbs (Verbs which have no object).

گرچه قیود باید بعد از افعال لازمی بیایند (افعال که مفعول ندارند).

Ex: He waited **patiently**.

6: These common adverbs are almost always placed after the verb.

این قیود های عام تقریباً همیشه بعد از فعل قرار میگیرند.

Like: Well, Badly, Hard, Fast

Ex: He runs fast.

7: The position of the adverb is important when there is more than one verb in a sentence. Otherwise it will change the meaning of the sentence.

موقعیت قید در یک جمله زمانی که بیشتر از یک فعل باشد مهم است. در غیر صورت معنی جمله را تغییر خواهد داد.

Ex: She quickly agreed to re-type the letter. ----> Her agreement was quick.

Ex: She agreed to re-type the letter quickly. ----> The re-typing was quick.

Adverbs of Time

Are those which tell us when an action happens.

قیود زمان آنهای هستند که برای ما میگویند چه زمانی یک عمل اتفاق افتاد.

Like: Today, Yesterday, Later, Now, Last year, Since last year.

Ex: I broke the glass yesterday.

Note:

There are three kinds of time for answer:

1: When (Today, Yesterday, Later, Now, Last day)

2: For how long (All day, For a while, since last year)

3: For how often (Sometimes, Frequently, Never, Often, Yearly)

When adverbs are usually placed at the end of the sentences.

قیود (When) یا چه زمان معمولاً در اخیر جملات قرار میگیرند.

Ex: I went to my uncle house **yesterday**.

But some (When) adverbs can be put in other positions.

اما بعضی از قیود (When) میتوانند در موقعیت های دیگری نیز گذاشته شوند.

Ex: Yesterday he went to his brother house.

For how long adverbs are usually placed at the end of the sentences.

Ex: I studied my lessons **all day**.

How often adverbs express the frequency of an action and are usually placed before the main verb but after auxiliary verbs (such as be, have, may, must).

قیود (How often) یا چند مرتبه تناوب یک عمل را بیان کرده و معمولاً قبل از فعل اصلی و بعد از افعال کمکی مانند (be, have, may, must) قرار میگیرند.

Ex: I **often** eat fresh fruits ----> Before the main verb.

Ex: You must **always** eat your breakfast ----> After the auxiliary.

Some other (how often) adverbs express the exact number of times an action happens and are usually placed at the end of the sentences.

بعضی از قیود (How often) تعداد دقیق اوقات یک عمل که اتفاق می افتد را بیان کرده و معمولاً در
اخیر جملات قرار میگیرند.

Ex: Ahmad visits his brother once a week.

(**Yet**) is used in questions and in negative sentences and is placed at the end of the sentences.

(Yet) در جملات سوالی و منفی استفاده شده و در اخیر جملات قرار میگیرد.

Ex: Have you finished your work **yet**?

Ex: They haven't met him **yet**?

(**Still**) Expresses continuity, it is used in positive sentences and questions and is placed before the main verb and after auxiliary verbs (such as be, have, might, will).

Ex: I am still hangry.

Ex: She is still waiting for me.

Ex: Do you still work for this company?

Note:

If you need to use more than one adverb of time at the end of a sentence, use them in this order.

یادداشت:

اگر شما نیاز دارید بیشتر از یک قید زمان را در اخیر جمله استفاده کنید؛ آنها را در این ترتیب استفاده کنید.

1: How long

Ex: 1 + 2: I work (1) **for five hours** (2) **every day**.

2: How often Ex: 2 + 3: The film was released (2) **weekly** (3) **last year**

3: When Ex: 1 + 3: I was abroad (1) **for two months** (3) **last year**

Adverbs of Place

Are those which tell us where an action happens and they are usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

قیود مکان آن های هستند که برای ما میگویند کجا یک عمل اتفاق می افتد. و معمولاً آنها بعد از فعل اصلی یا بعد از مفعول قرار میگیرند.

Ex: I looked everywhere.

Ex: Come in.

Ex: They built a house nearby -----> After the object.

Some common adverbs of place:

Like: Here, There

Some adverbs of place ending in (Wards) for expressing of movement in a particular direction.

Like:

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| Backwards | Homewards |
| Forwards | |
| Downwards | |
| Upwards | |
| Northwards | |
| Southwards | |
| Outwards | |

Ex: Cats don't usually walk backwards.

Be careful: (Towards) is a preposition not an adverb, so it is always followed by a noun or a pronoun.

Ex: He walked **towards** the car.

Expresses both movement and location.

Adverbs of Reason

Are those which tell us why an action happens.

قبود علت برای ما میگوید چرا یک عمل اتفاق می افتد.

Like: So, Therefore

Ex: He wrote slowly, therefor he lose the race.

Adverbs of Number

Are those which tell us how often an action happens.

قبود عددی آنهاست که برای ما میگوید چند مرتبه یک عمل اتفاق می افتد.

Adverbs of number are divided into two parts:

- a. Definite Numeral Adverbs
- b. Indefinite Numeral Adverbs

Definite Numeral (Number) Adverbs

Are those which show exact number of.

قبود عددی معین آنهاست که تعداد دفعات دقیق را نشان میدهند.

Like: Twice, Once, Firstly.

Ex: He eats the breakfast twice in a day.

Indefinite Numeral Adverbs

Are those which show inexact number of.

قبود عددی نامعین آنهاست که تعداد دفعات غیر دقیق را نشان میدهند.

Like: Usually, Often, Never, Sometimes.

Ex: He usually studies the books.

Ex: I never try to say lie someone.

Ex: I often go to course at 6 o'clock.

Intensive Adverbs

Are those which tell us about the intensity of an action, an adjective or another adverb.

قیود تاکیدی یا تشدیدی آنهاست که در باره شدت یک عمل؛ یک صفت یا یک قید دیگر برای ما میگویند.

Common intensive adverbs:

| |
|------------|
| Almost |
| Nearly |
| Quite |
| Just |
| Too |
| Enough |
| Hardly |
| Completely |
| Very |
| Scarcely |

Intensive Adverbs

are usually placed before adjective, adverb and main verb.

قیود تشدیدی معمولا قبل از صفت؛ قید و فعل اصلی قرار میگیرند.

Ex: The water was extremely cold.

Ex: He has almost finished.

Ex: She doesn't quite know what she'll do after university.

Ex: They are completely exhausted from the trip.

Ex: I am too tired to go out tonight.

Memo:

Enough and **too** with adjectives can followed by for.

Ex: The dress was big **enough** for her. Ex: The coffee was **too** hot for me.

Very

Place before an adverb or adjective to make it stronger.

Ex: The girl was **very** beautiful. (Before adjective)

Ex: He worked very quickly. (Before adverb)

Be careful: There is big difference between **too** and **very**.

Very: Expresses a fact.

Too: Suggests there is a problem.

Ex: He speaks **very** quickly.

Ex: He speaks **too** quickly (for me to understand)

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation

Are those which tell us about agreement or disagreement with speaker.

قیود تاکید و انکار آنهاست که برای ما در باره موافقت یا عدم موافقت همراه با گوینده میگوید.

Like: Perhaps, Of course, No, Yes

Ex: Did you go to university? Yes, I did.

Adverbs of Quantity

Are those which tell us about quantity or degree.

قیود مقدار و درجه (اندازه) برای ما در باره مقدار یا درجه میگوید.

Like: Little, Too, Quite, Much, Rather, Very

Ex: It is very hard to steal anything.

Adverbs of certainly

Are those which express how certain or sure we feel about an action or event.

قیود قطعی یا مطمئنانه آنهاست که چگونگی احساس قطعی بودن یا مطمئن بودن ما را در باره یک عمل یا واقعه بیان میکند.

Like: Certainly, Definitely, Probably, Undoubtedly, Surely

1: Adverbs of certainly place before the main verb but after the (To be) verb.

افعال قطعی قبل از فعل اصلی اما بعد از فعل (To be) قرار میگیرند.

Ex: He definitely left the house this morning.

Ex: He is probably in the park.

2: With other auxiliaries, these adverbs place between the auxiliaries and the main verbs.

با افعال کمکی دیگر این قیود میان افعال کمکی و افعال اصلی قرار میگیرند.

Ex: He has certainly forgotten the meeting.

Ex: She will probably remember the meeting.

3: Sometimes these adverbs can be placed at the beginning of the sentences.

بعضی اوقات این قیود در آغاز جملات قرار میگیرند.

Ex: Undoubtedly, I am a smart boy.

Note:

With (surely), when it is placed at the beginning of the sentences, it means the speaker thinks something is true, but is looking for confirmation.

Ex: Surely, I have met him.

Conjunctive adverbs

Are those which connect two independent clauses or sentences.

قیود ربط دهنده آنهاى هستند که دو قضیه (شرط) یا دو جمله مستقل را با هم وصل میکنند.

Like: Also, Anyway, Besides, Certainly, Finally, Further, For instance, For example, However, In addition, Instead, Next, Now, Nevertheless, Perhaps, Otherwise ...etc.

Ex: I wanted to eat a cake, however my friend wanted to drink a glass of water.

Ex: You need to study hard, otherwise you will fail.

How adverbs are formed

1: In most cases, an adverb is formed by adding (ly) at the end of to an adjective.

در بسیاری از قضایا یک قید با علاوه نمودن (ly) به آخر یک صفت تشکیل میشود.

| Adjective | Adverb |
|-----------|----------|
| Cheap | Cheaply |
| Quick | Quickly |
| Slow | Slowly |
| Polite | Politely |

Rules

1: If the adjective ends in (y), replace the (y) with (i) and add (ly).

اگر صفت به (y) ختم شده باشد، (i) جاگزین (y) گردیده و (ly) علاوه میگردد.

| Adjective | Adverb |
|-----------|---------|
| Easy | Easily |
| Angry | Angrily |
| Happy | Happily |
| Lucky | Luckily |
| Heavy | Heavily |

2: If the adjective ends in (able), (ible) or (le) replace the (e) with (y).

اگر صفت به (able) "(ible) یا (le) ختم گشته باشد، (y) جاگزین (e) میگردد.

| Adjective | Adverb |
|-----------|----------|
| Probable | Probably |
| Terrible | Terribly |
| Gentle | Gently |

Note:

Some adjectives and adverbs have the same form.

یادداشت:

بعضی صفات و قیود اشکال یکسان دارند.

Like: Easy, Hard, Fast, Deep, High, Early, Late, Near, Straight, Wrong.

Ex: It is a fast car --> Adjective

Ex: He drives very fast. --> Adverb

3: If the adjective ends in (ic) add (ally).

اگر صفت به (ic) ختم گشته باشد، (ally) علاوه میگردد.

| Adjective | Adverb |
|-----------|--------------|
| Basic | Basically |
| Economic | Economically |
| Tragic | Tragically |

Exception ----> Public ---> Publicly

4: Well and Good.

Ex: He is a **good** student. **Ex:** They are good swimmers.

Ex: He Plays **well**. **Ex:** They swim well.

5: If adjective ends in single (l) add (ly) but adjective ends in (ll) add only (y) at the end of that.

صفت که به (l) ختم شده باشد، (ly) اما صفت که به (ll) ختم شده باشد، (y) در آخر آن علاوه می‌گردد.

| Adjective | Adverb |
|-----------|-------------|
| Beautiful | Beautifully |
| Full | Fully |

6: If adjective ends in (e) take (ly) without any change.

اگر صفت به (e) ختم شود بدون کدام تغییر (ly) را اختیار میکند.

Ex: Mere -----> Merely

Comparison of adverbs

In general, comparative and superlative forms of adverbs are the same as adjectives.

بطور عموم، اشکال مقایسوی (تفضیلی) و عالی قیود یکسان مانند صفات هستند.

Rules

قواعد

1: One syllable adverbs take (er) in the comparative and (est) in the superlative form.

قیود یک هجایی در شکل مقایسوی (er) و در شکل عالی (est) را اختیار میکنند.

| Adverbs | Comparative forms | Superlative forms |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Hard | Harder | Hardest |
| Late | Later | Latest |
| Fast | Faster | Fastest |

Ex: I work harder than my brother.

2: Adverbs end in (ly) take (more) in the comparative and (most) in the superlative forms.

قیود که به (ly) ختم شده باشند، در شکل مقایسوی (more) و در شکل عالی (most) را اختیار میکنند.

| Adverbs | Comparative forms | Superlative forms |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Quietly | More quietly | Most quietly |
| Slowly | More slowly | Most slowly |
| Seriously | More seriously | Most seriously |

Ex: He speaks more slowly.

3: Two or more than two syllable adverbs take (more) in the comparative and take (most) in the superlative forms.

قیود دو و یا بیشتر از دو هجایی در شکل مقایسوی (more) و در شکل عالی (most) را اختیار میکنند.

| Adverbs | Comparative forms | Superlative forms |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Quietly | More quietly | Most quietly |
| Slowly | More slowly | Most slowly |
| Seriously | More seriously | Most seriously |

Ex: He speaks more slowly.

Note

Some adverbs have irregular comparative forms.

یادداشت:

بعضی از قیود اشکال مقایسوی بی قاعده دارند.

| Adverbs | Comparative forms | Superlative forms |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Badly | Worse | Worst |
| Far | Farther / Further | Farthest / Fur least |
| Little | Less | Least |

Be careful: Sometimes (most) can mean (very). --> I am most impressed by this.

Prepositions

Are those which are used to link noun, pronoun or other words to other parts of the sentence.

حروف اضافه آنهاى هستند كه براى ارتباط دادن اسم، ضمير يا كلمات ديگر با بخش هاى ديگر جمله استفاده ميشوند.

Ex: I am teaching in the class.

The prepositions are divided into two parts:

1. Simple Prepositions
2. Compound Prepositions

Simple prepositions

Are those which are used in standard form and show the relationship of a noun with other words.

حروف اضافه ساده آنهاى هستند كه به شكل معيارى استفاده شده و رابطه يك اسم را با كلمات ديگر نشان ميدهند.

They are divided to the following branches:

| | |
|--------|-------|
| About | Up |
| Along | Above |
| Within | Over |
| Since | On |
| At | Off |
| For | As |
| Below | Under |

Ex: The book is under the table.

Compound Prepositions

Usually contain more than one syllable and show the relationship of the noun with other words.

حروف اضافه ترکیبی معمولاً دارای بیشتر از یک هجا بوده و رابطه یک اسم را با کلمات دیگر نشان میدهد.

They are divided to the following branches:

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| In front of | By the way of |
| Because of | For sake of |
| In order to | |
| On account of | |

Ex: You stand in front of my car.

Prepositions of time

The prepositions which are used for time:

| | English Usages | Examples |
|--------------------|---|---|
| On | Days of the week | On Monday |
| In | Months / Seasons / Time of day / Year / Before a certain period of time (when?) | In August / In Winter / In the morning / In 2006 / In an hour |
| At | For night / For weekend / A certain point of time (When?) | At night / At the weekend / At half past nine |
| Since | Length of time | Since 2000 |
| For | Length of time | For 3 years |
| Ago | A certain time in the past | 3 years ago |
| Before | Earlier than a certain point of time | Before 2000 |
| To | Telling the time | Its ten to six (5:50) |
| Past | Telling the time | Ten past six (6:10) |
| To / Till / | Marking the beginning and end of a | From Monday to / till |

| | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Until | period of time | Friday |
| Till / Until | In the sense of how long something is going to last | He is on holiday until Friday |
| By | In the sense of at the latest up to a certain time | By 11 o'clock I have read five pages |

Prepositions of Place

The prepositions which are used for Place (Position and direction):

| English usages | | Examples |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| In | Room / Building / Street Town / Country / Book / Paper etc.. Car / Taxi / Picture / World | In the kitchen / In London / In the book / In the car / In a taxi / In the picture / In the world |
| At | For table / For events / Place where you are to do something typical (Watching a film, Study, Work | At the door / At the station / At the table / At a concert / At the party / At the cinema / At school / At work |
| On | For a place/ with river / being on a surface/ For a certain side (left , right) / for a floor in a house / For public transport / For television, Radio | The picture on the wall / On the table / On the left / On the first floor / On the bus / On TV / On the radio |
| By, Next to, Beside | Left or right of somebody or something | Ahmad is standing by / next to / beside the car |
| Under | On the ground / Lower than (or covered by) something else | The bag is under the table |
| Below | Lower than something | The fishes are below the |

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| | else but above the ground | surface |
| Over | Covered by something else meaning more than getting to the other side (also across) overcoming an obstacle | Put a jacket over your shirt / Over 16 years of age / Walk over the bridge / Climb over the wall |
| Above | Higher than something else, but not directly over it | A path above the lake |
| Across | Getting to the other side (also over) getting to the other side | Walk across the bridge / swim across the lake |
| Through | Something with limits on top, bottom and the sides | Drive through the tunnel |
| To | Movement to person or building / Movement to a place or country / For bed | Go to the cinema / Go to London / Go to bed |
| Into | Enter a room / A building | Go into the kitchen / the house |
| Towards | Movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it) | Go 5 steps towards the house |
| Onto | Movement to the top of something | Jump onto the table |
| From | In the sense of where from | A flower from the garden |

Other important Prepositions

| English usages | | Examples |
|----------------|---|---|
| From | Who gave it? | A present from Ahmad |
| Of | Who / What does it belong to / What does it show | A page of the book / The picture of a place |
| By | Who made it? | A book by Ahmad |
| On | Walking or riding on horseback / Entering a public transport vehicle | On foot / On horseback / Get on the bus |
| In | Entering a car / Taxi | Get in the car |
| Off | Leaving a public transport vehicle | Get off the train |
| Out of | Leaving a car / Taxi | Get out of the taxi |
| By | Rise or fall of something / Travelling (other than walking or horse riding) | Prices have risen by 10 percent / By car / By bus |
| At | For age | She learn English at 16 |
| About | For topics Meaning what about? | They are taking about me |

Compound preposition

Preposition with Noun, Adjective and Verb:

| Nouns and Prepositions | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Confusion about | Hop for |
| Reason for | Respect for |
| Success in | Awareness of |
| Desire for | Participation in |
| Concern for | Understanding of |

| Adjectives and Prepositions | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Proud of | Sorry for |
| Familiar with | Tired of |
| Careless about | Worried about |
| Angry at | Happy about |
| Afraid of | Made of |

| Verbs and Prepositions | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Apologize for | Prepare for |
| Ask about | Study for |
| Care of | Talk about |
| Look for | Worry about |
| Study for | Belong to |

Note:

A combination of verb and preposition is called phrasal verb.

یادداشت:

ترکیب فعل با حرف اضافه بنام فعل عبارتی یا Phrasal verb یاد میشود.

Prepositions On / At and In

On

- 1: Is used to express a surface of something.
- 2: Is used to specify days and dates.
- 3: Is used to indicate a device or machine, such as: a phone or computer.
- 4: Is used to indicate a part of the body.
- 5: Is used to indicate the state of something.

1: برای بیان کردن سطح چیزی استفاده میشود.

2: برای مشخص کردن ایام و تاریخ ها استفاده میشود.

3: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن یک دستگاه (وسیله) یا ماشین استفاده میشود.

4: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن یک بخش از بدن استفاده میشود.

5: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن حالت چیزی استفاده میشود.

Ex: I put an apple on the kitchen table.

Ex: The garbage truck comes on Wednesday.

Ex: He was born on the 14th day of June in 2000.

Ex: Ahmad is on the phone right now.

Ex: He kissed them on their hands.

Ex: The building is on fire.

At

- 1: Is used to point out to specific time.
- 2: Is used to indicate a place.
- 3: Is used to indicate an email address.
- 4: Is used to indicate an activity.

1: برای اشاره کردن به یک وقت مشخص استفاده میشود.

2: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن یک مکان استفاده میشود.

3: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن یک ایمیل آدرس استفاده میشود.

4: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن یک فعالیت یا کار استفاده میشود.

Ex: Ahmad will meet you at 3 P.M.

Ex: There is a party in our course.

Ex: Please email me at samisaeedi73@gmail.com.

Ex: He laughed at my smile.

In

1: Is used for unspecific times during day, month, season and year.

2: Is used to indicate a location or place.

3: Is used to indicate a shape, color or size.

4: Is used to express while doing something.

5: Is used to indicate a belief, opinion, interest or feeling.

1: برای یک وقت نامشخص در جریان روز، ماه، فصل و سال استفاده میشود.

2: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن یک موقعیت یا مکان استفاده میشود.

3: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن یک شکل، رنگ یا اندازه استفاده میشود.

4: برای بیان کردن جریان یا هنگام انجام (عمل) چیزی استفاده میشود.

5: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن عقیده، نظر، علاقه یا احساس استفاده میشود.

Ex: I always study my lessons in the morning.

Ex: We can have a rainy season in summer.

Ex: The new semester will start in March.

Ex: She looked me directly in the eyes.

Ex: My brother is doctor which is in Kabul.

Ex: The students stood in a circle.

Ex: This jacket comes in four different sizes.

Ex: In preparing for the final exam, we lost the teacher four times.

Ex: I belief in the next life.

Ex: We are not interested in lying.

Prepositions Of / To and For

Of

1: Is used for belonging to, relating to, or connected with.

2: Is used to indicate reference.

3: Is used to indicate an amount or number.

1: برای تعلق داشتن، ارتباط داشتن، یا متصل بودن استفاده میشود.

2: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن مرجع استفاده میشود.

3: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن یک مقدار یا عدد استفاده میشود.

Ex: The first page of this book is describes the author's profile.

Ex: This is a picture of my family.

Ex: I drank three cups of milk.

To

1: Is used to indicate the place, person, or thing that someone or something moves towards, or the direction of something.

2: Is used to indicate a limit or ending point.

3: Is used to indicate relationship.

4: Is used to indicate a time or period.

1: برای نشان دادن مکان، شخص یا شی که شخص و چیزی به سمت آن حرکت کند، و یا برای نشان دادن جهت چیزی استفاده میشود.

2: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن حد یا نقطه پایانی استفاده میشود.

3: برای نشان دادن رابطه استفاده میشود.

4: برای نشان دادن زمان یا مدت (دوره) استفاده میشود.

Ex: The letter was mailed to Mr. Ahmad yesterday.

Ex: I went to the University.

Ex: The rice prices rose up to 300 AF.

Ex: The letter is very important to your manager.

Ex: Don't respond to every little thing in your life.

Ex: I work nine to six, Monday to Friday.

For

1: Is used to indicate the use of something.

2: Is used to mean because of.

3: Is used to indicate time or duration.

1: برای نشان دادن استفاده یا مصرف چیزی است به کار میرود.

2: برای منظور داشتن از بخاطریکه، استفاده میشود.

3: برای نشان دادن زمان یا مدت استفاده میشود.

Ex: I baked this cake for your party.

Ex: I am so happy for you.

Ex: I attended in this class for one year.

Ex: I have lost my phone for one year.

Prepositions With, Over and By

With

1: Is used to indicate being together or being involved.

2: IS used to indicate having.

3: Is used to indicate using.

4: Is used to indicate feeling.

5: Is used to indicate agreement or understanding.

1: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن با هم بودن یا در گیر بودن (در بر داشتن) استفاده میشود.

2: برای نشان دادن داشتن استفاده میشود.

3: برای نشان دادن استفاده یا مصرف کردن به کار میرود.

4: برای نشان دادن احساس یا حس استفاده میشود.

5: برای نشان دادن موافقت یا توافق و درک کردن (فهمیدن) به کار میرود.

Ex: I bought a pen with pencil.

Ex: I live with my family.

Ex: People with a lot of money are not always happy.

Ex: I wrote a letter with a pen that you gave me.

Ex: I came to the stage with confidence.

Ex: She agrees with me.

Over

1: Is used to indicate movement from place to another.

2: Is used to indicate movement downward.

3: Is used to indicate more than an expected number or amount.

4: Is used to indicate a period of time.

- 1: برای دلالت کردن یا نشان دادن تحرک از یک مکان بسوی مکان دیگر استفاده میشود.
- 2: برای نشان دادن تحرک بسوی پایین یا پایین استفاده میشود.
- 3: برای نشان دادن بیشتر از یک عدد یا مقدار توقع یا انتظار داشته شده استفاده میشود.
- 4: برای نشان دادن یک مدت زمان استفاده میشود.

Ex: Come over to my house for breakfast sometimes.

Ex: The big car fell over on the road.

Ex: This amount is over our prediction.

Ex: He worked with me over a year.

By

- 1: Is used to indicate proximity.
- 2: Is used to indicate the person that does something in a passive voice.
- 3: Is used to indicate an action with a particular purpose.
- 4: Is used to indicate a mean or method.

1: برای نشان دادن مجاورت یا نزدیکی استفاده میشود.

2: برای نشان دادن شخصیکه در زمان مجهول چیزی را انجام داده باشد استفاده میشود.

3: برای نشان دادن یک عمل با یک هدف خاص به کار میرود.

4: برای نشان دادن داشتن یک هدف یا روش استفاده میشود.

Ex: Can I set by you.

Ex: The glasses was broken by me.

Ex: I expressed my feeling toward her by writing a letter.

Ex: Please send this letter to my friend by bicycle.

Conjunctions

Are those which are used as a joiner for words, phrases and sentences and link them together.

حروف ربط آنهاى هستند كه مانند يك وصل كننده براى كلمات، عبارات و جملات به كار ميروند و آنها را با هم ربط ميدهند.

In English language conjunctions are divided into three basic types:

1. Coordinating conjunctions
2. Subordinating conjunctions
3. Correlative conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions

Among the three types of conjunctions, this be probably the most common one. And the main function of coordinating conjunctions is to join words, phrases and sentences together, which are grammatically equal. And this type of conjunctions is placed between the words or group of words which it links together.

میان سه نوع از حروف ربط احتمالا معمولی ترین نوع آن باشد. و وظیفه اساسی حروف ربط هم پایه متصل کردن کلمات، عبارات و جملات با هم هستند که به شکل گرامری مساوی هستند. و این نوع از حروف ربط میان کلمات و گروه از کلمات که آنها را با هم ربط میدهند قرار میگیرد.

Ex: Pizza and burger are my favorite meals.

Ex: What those girls say and what they actually do?

Coordinating conjunction punctuation

1: In joining two words, phrases or clauses together, a comma is not required before the coordinating.

Ex: Apple and Orange

Ex: What you send and what you get

2: If you are linking more than two words, phrases, and clauses together, a series of commas must be placed between the distinct elements.

Ex: Eggs, Chips and meat dumpling are my favorites dishes.

Coordinating conjunctions are divided to the following branches:

For

And

Nor

But

Or

Yet

So

The coordinating conjunctions are divided into five parts:

1. Cumulative conjunctions
2. Alternative conjunctions
3. Adversative conjunctions
4. Explanatory conjunctions
5. Illative conjunctions

Cumulative conjunctions

Are those which are used to link one idea to another or one action to another.

حروف ربط عطفی یا انباشته آنهاست که برای ربط دادن یک مفکوره به مفکوره دیگر یا یک عمل به عمل دیگر استفاده میشود.

Cumulative conjunctions are divided to the following branches:

As well as هم چنان

Both هر دو

And و

Neither هیچ یک

Nor و نه

But also بلکه

Not only نه تنها

Ex: I am Ahmad went to Kabul yesterday.

Alternative conjunctions

Are those which are used to express a choice between two actions or ideas.

حروف ربط اختیاری یا تناوبی آنهاست که برای بیان کردن انتخاب میان دو عمل یا مفکوره استفاده میشود.

Alternative conjunctions are divided to the following branches:

Or else در غیر آن

Or یا

Otherwise در غیر آن

Either هر دو

Or یا

Ex: Either must speak English otherwise I will not let them to class,

Adversative conjunctions

Are those which are used to join contradictory sentences.

حروف ربط متضاد یا ناقص آنهاست که برای وصل کردن جملات مخالف به کار میروند.

Adversative conjunctions are divided to the following branches:

But اما

Nevertheless, با وجود آن، هنوز، با اینحال

But on the contrary اما بر خلاف

While در حالیکه

But yet اما تا کنون

However, با این حال، هر چند

Ex: I am a teacher but you are an addict.

Explanatory conjunctions

Are those which are used to add details to the sentences.

حروف ربط توضیحی آنهاست که برای افزودن جزئیات به جملات استفاده میشوند.

Explanatory conjunctions are divided to the following branches:

Such as مانند

For برای اینکه، برای

For example, بطور مثال

For instance, بطور مثال

Ex: I like fruits such as banana, apple, grape etc..

Illative conjunctions

Are those which are placed between two sentences and show the conclusion of the first one on the second one.

حروف ربط استنباطی یا نتیجه رسان آنهاست که میان دو جمله قرار گرفته و نتیجه یکی را بالای دیگر نشان میدهد.

Illative conjunctions are divided to the following branches:

Therefore, از این رو، بنابراین

Ex: I came let therefore the teacher didn't let me.

Subordinating conjunctions

This type of conjunctions is used to link two dependent clauses together. And also describe the relationship between the dependent clause and the independent clauses in the sentence.

این نوع از حروف ربط دو قضیه یا شرط وابسته را با هم ارتباط میدهند. و هم چنان رابطه میان قضیه وابسته و مستقل را در جمله توصیف یا شرح میدهد.

List of common subordinating conjunctions:

While

As soon as

Although

Before

Even if

Because

No matter how

Whether

Wherever

When

Until

After

As if

How

If

Provided

Once

Since

So that

As far as

In case

Unless

While

Supposing

Ex: It is so cold outside, so I brought you a jacket.

Note:

Unlike coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions can often place at the start of a sentence.

یادداشت:

برخلاف حروف ربط هم پایه، حروف ربط فرعی میتوانند در آغاز یک جمله قرار بگیرند.

Dependent and Independent clauses

A dependent clause is a group of words that can't stand alone as a complete sentence. And an independent clause can stand alone as a complete sentence.

یک قضایه یا شرط وابسته گروپ از کلمات هستند که نمیتواند به تنهایی مانند یک جمله تکمیل ایستادگی کند. و یک قضایه مستقل میتوانند مانند یک جمله کامل یا تکمیل به تنهایی ایستادگی کند.

Correlative conjunctions

Are those which are placed in pairs form and we must use both of them in different places in a sentence to make them work. These conjunctions work together and link one sentence to another sentence.

حروف ربط پیوسته به هم آنهاست که در شکل جفت یا جوره بی قرار میگیرند و برای کار کردن آنها باید هر دوی آنها را در مکان های مختلف در یک جمله استفاده کنیم. این حروف ربط با هم کار کرده و یک جمله را با جمله دیگر ربط میدهد.

Correlative conjunctions:

Both/ and

Whether/ or

Either/ or

Neither/ nor

Not/ but

Not only/ But also

Ex: I want either the pink sofa or the purple one.

Ex: I will study both English language and mathematics.

Ex: I didn't know whether you would want milk or cream, so I grabbed both.

Ex: Why do you want to visit neither Kabul nor Helmand?

Ex: I took not only the pink sofa but also the blue curtain.

Ex: Not the cheeseburger for me, but definitely the fries.

Interjection

Interjection is one the eight major parts of speech. Some grammarians believe that interjections are the least important part of speech. That might be because interjections are not generally required in order for the meaning of the sentence to be clear.

حرف ندا یکی از هشت بخش عمده اجزای کلام است. بعضی از متخصصین دستور زبان به این باور هستند که حروف ندا کم اهمیت ترین بخش یا جز کلام است. ممکن به این خاطر باشد که برای واضح ساختن معنی جمله بطور عموم نیازی برای حروف ندا نیست.

Ex: Wow! It's my favorite book.

Interjections like: Wow, Ouch are solely designed to convey emotion in an abrupt and exclamatory way. They express meaning or feeling in a word or two. The don't relate grammatically to the other parts of the sentences, nor do they help the reader to understand the relationship between words and phrases in the sentences.

حروف ندا مانند: Wow, Ouch فقط برای نقل کردن سبک هیجانات ناگهانی و شگفت آور یا ندایی طراحی شده اند. آنها مفهوم یا احساس را در یک یا دو کلمه بیان میکنند. بطور گرامری آنها با بخش های دیگری جمله در ارتباط نیستند، و نه آنها خواننده را برای درک ارتباط میان کلمات و عبارات در جمله کمک میکنند.

Interjection are rarely used in academic or formal writing. They are usually used in fiction.

حروف ندا ندرتا در نوشتار های تعلیمی یا رسمی استفاده میشود. آنها معمولاً در داستان ها یا افسانه ها استفاده میشوند.

Use of interjections

Interjections can be used at the beginning of the sentences, in the middle of the sentences, at the end of the sentences, and sometimes standalone.

حروف ندا میتوانند که در آغاز جملات استفاده شوند، در وسط جملات استفاده شوند، در آخر جملات و بعضی اوقات به تنهایی استفاده شوند.

Ex: "Oh no I can't believe that it is snowing here again!" ----> **Beginning**

Ex: “In my opinion, **my gosh**, this is just the smartest thing you ever said.” **Middle**

Ex: “So, it’s snowing again, **huh?**” --> **End**

Ex: “**Oh gosh!** I can’t believe how late it is.” --->**Standalone**

There are a lot of interjections in the English language. Most are designed to express strong emotions, such as love, hate, surprise, happiness, anger, unhappiness and etc. however this is not always true and some interjections can express either mild emotion, or can be expressions, such as “Excuse me”.

Note:

Sometimes we can express emotion or feeling by sentence which are called exclamatory sentences.

بعضی اوقات ما میتوانیم احساس یا هیجان را با جمله بیان کنیم که به بنام جملات ندایی یاد میشوند.

Ex: What a beauty girl she is!

Interjections are divided into two parts:

1. Natural Interjections
2. Compound Interjections

Natural Interjections

Are those which usually contain one syllable and are used to express strong feeling or emotion.

حروف ندا یا اصوات حقیقی آنهاست که معمولاً شامل یک هجا بوده و احساس یا هیجان قوی را بیان میکنند.

These interjections

1: Indicate to silence.

دلالت به خاموشی میکنند.

Ex: Hush! صدا در نیاوردن

2: Express sorrow or grief.

غم و اندوه را بیان میکند.

Ex: Oh! اوه ، به

3: Express laughter.

خنده را بیان میکند.

Ex: Ha! ha! ها ها

4: Express happiness, confirmation and encouraged.

شادی ، تاییدی و تشویق را بیان میکند.

Ex: Hurrah! Bravo! آفرین ، بارک الله

5: Indicate to meaninglessness.

دلالت بر بی معنایی میکند

Ex: Fie! Fie! ناپسند ، تف تف

6: Indicate to insult and mockery.

دلالت بر توهین و استهزاء میکند.

Ex: Pish! Tut! پیف ، اوه

7: express good bye.

خدا حافظی را بیان میکند.

Ex: Adieu! خدا نگهدار

Compound Interjections

These interjections are usually combined and express feeling.

این حروف معمولاً ترکیب شده هستند و احساسات را بیان میکنند.

Well done! عالی

Welcome! خوش آمدی

Ah me! افسوس بر من

Article

Articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific.

حرف تعریف کلمات هستند که اسم را به شکل مشخص یا غیر مشخص معین یا تعریف میکنند.

Ex: After the long day, the cup of tea tasted particularly good.

By using the article, the, we've shown that it was one specific day that was long and one specific cup of tea that tasted good.

After a long day, a cup of tea tastes particularly good.

By using the article, a, we've created a general statement, implying that any cup of tea would taste good after any long day.

English has two types of articles:

1. Definite Article
2. Indefinite Article

Definite Article

The definite article is the word the and limits the meaning of a noun to one particular thing.

حرف تعریف معین کلمه (The) است. و معنی یک اسم را به یک شی خاص محدود میکند.

Ex: Your friend might ask, are you going to the party this weekend?

The definite article tells you that your friend is referring to a specific party that both of you know about. The definite article can be used with singular, plural or uncountable nouns.

حرف تعریف معین به شما میگوید که دوست شما به محفل مشخص اشاره میکند که هر دوی شما در باره آن میدانید. حرف تعریف معین میتواند با اسامی مفرد، جمع یا غیر قابل شمارش به کار رود.

Ex: Please give me the glass of water.

The definite article (the) can be used in the following ways:

1: Before things which are unique.

Like: The Moon, The Sun

2: Before common nouns.

Like: The teachers

3: Before the superlative form of adjectives.

Like: The most beautiful.

4: Before the ordinal numbers.

Like: the first, The third

Indefinite article

There are two types of indefinite article in English which are a & an.

دو نوع از حرف تعریف نامعین در زبان انگلیسی موجود هستند که عبارتند از a و an میباشد.

1: The form (a) is placed before the words which start with consonant letters.

شکل (a) قبل از کلمات که با حروف بی صدا آغاز شوند قرار میگیرد.

Like: A book, A pen, A mouse

2: The form (an) is placed before the words which start with vowel letters.

شکل (an) قبل از کلمات که با حروف صدا دار آغاز شوند قرار میگیرد.

Like: An orange, An apple

Note:

Sometimes the form (a) can be used before people's names to indicate someone stranger.

بعضی اوقات شکل (a) میتواند قبل از نام اشخاص استفاده شده و بر اشخاص ناشناس دلالت کند.

Ex: A Mahmood got the first position in the class.

شخص بنام محمود مقام نخست را در صنف گرفت.

Memo:

When (U) has the sound of (U) at the beginning of the words (a) is used instead of (an).

یادداشت:

زمانیکه حرف (U) در آغاز کلمات صدای (یو) را افاده کند (a) به جای (an) استفاده میشود.

Like: A university

E-mail: samisaeedi73@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 0748104301

Be successful

E-mail: samisaeedi73@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 0748104301

Tenses

زمان ها

Tense

زمان

Tense is the form of the verb which shows how an action happen.

زمان شکل از فعل است که نشان میدهد چطور یک عمل اتفاق می افتد.

1. Active
2. Passive

Simple Present Tense

زمان حال ساده

1: It shows an action that it occurs habitually or repeated action.

زمان حال ساده یک عمل را نشان میدهد که به شکل عادت وار اتفاق افتد یا عمل تکراری باشد.

| | | | |
|-----------|------|-------------|-----|
| Do | I | Does | He |
| | You | | She |
| | We | | It |
| | They | | |

Memo: Verbs end in following letters take (es) for third singular persons.

| | | | |
|----|-----------|--|--|
| Z | Es | Y = I ---> es Exception: If there is a vowel before the (Y). | Cry = Cries Study = Studies Pray = Prays |
| X | | | |
| Ch | | | |
| O | | | |
| Ss | | | |
| Sh | | | |
| S | | | |

Structure:

1: Sub + verb + c.

Ex: She speaks E.

2: Sub + do/does + not + verb + c.

Ex: She does not play soccer.

3: Do/Does + Sub + verb + c?

Ex: Do you go to school today?

4: Do/Does + not + Sub + verb + com? -.

Ex: Does not she work in office? -.

2: Simple present tense shows scheduled action at the future which is going on to happen at the future.

زمان حال ساده عمل های تعیین شده را نشان میدهد که در آینده اتفاق افتد.

Ex: She goes to course at 4:00 tomorrow.

3: Simple present tense also shows general fact which is clear for all.

زمان حال ساده هم چنان حقیقت کلی را نشان میدهد که برای همه ما آشکار یا واضح است.

Ex: Allah is one.

Ex: I am student.

General fact is divided into two parts:

1: Changeable

2: Unchangeable

Changeable

Ex: I am a student.

Unchangeable

Ex: Allah is one.

Simple Past Tense

زمان گذشته ساده

1: Is used to talk about a completed action.

زمان گذشته ساده برای صحبت کردن در باره یک عمل تکمیل شده استعمال می‌گردد.

Structure:

1: Sub + V² + C.

Ex: I bought a car.

2: Sub + Did + Not + V + C.

Ex: She did not go to school.

3: Did + Sub + V + C?

Ex: Did you do your homework?

4: Did + Not + Sub + V + C? -

Ex: Did not she come to course?

2: Is used to show an action which happened in the past.

زمان گذشته ساده برای نشان دادن عملی استعمال می‌گردد که در گذشته اتفاق افتاده باشد.

Note:

A verb has three forms.

1. Simple
2. Past
3. Past participle

The verbs are divided into two parts in form:

1. Regular
2. Irregular

Regular Verbs

Are those which form their past and past participle by taking (d) or (ed) at the end of simple form.

افعال با قاعده آنهاى هستند كه شكل گذشته و حالت سوم يا گذشته دور خود را با گرفتن (d) يا (ed) در آخر شكل ساده فعل تشكيل ميدهند.

Like: Break -----> Broke -----> Broken

Irregular Verbs

Are those which don't have any special rule to form their past and past participle.

افعال بي قاعده آنهاى هستند كه كدام قاعده مشخص براي تشكيل دادن حالت گذشته يا حالت سوم ندارند.

Like: Speak -----> Spoke -----> Spoken

Rules of adding (d) or (ed)

قواعد اضافه نمودن (d) يا (ed)

1: When a verb ends in (e) add only (d).

Ex: Arrive -----> Arrived

زمانيكه يك فعل به (e) ختم شده باشد تنها (d) را اضافه ميگردد.

2: When a verb ends in consonant + (y) change the (y) to (i) and add (ed).

Ex: Study -----> Studied

زمانيكه يك فعل به (y) ختم گرديده و به تعقيب آن حرف بي صدا قرار گرفته باشد، (y) را به (i) تبديل نموده و (ed) را اضافه مينماييم.

3: When a verb ends in vowel + (y) add (ed) without any change.

Ex: Play -----> Played

زمانيكه يك فعل به (y) ختم گرديده و به تعقيب آن حرف صدادار قرار گرفته باشد، بدون كدام تغيير (ed) را اضافه مينماييم.

4: When a one-syllable verb ends in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add (ed).

Ex: Stop ----> Stopped

زمانیکه یک فعل یک هجایی به حرف بی صدا ختم گردیده و به تعقیب آن حرف صدادار قرار گرفته باشد، حرف بی صدا را دو چند ساخته و (ed) را اضافه مینماییم.

5: When the stress is on the final syllable of a verb that ends in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add (ed).

Ex: Prefer -----> Preferred

زمانیکه فعل ما چند هجایی باشد و فشار روی هجایی آخر باشد، حرف بی صدای آخر را دو چند ساخته و (ed) را اضافه میکنیم.

6: When the stress is not on the final syllable of a verb that ends in vowel + consonant, add only (ed).

Ex: Offer + Offered

و زمانیکه فشار روی هجای آخر نباشد تنها (ed) را بدون کدام تغییر اضافه میکنیم.

Simple future tense

زمان آینده ساده

1. The simple future tense refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty.

زمان آینده ساده به یک زمان مابعد از حال راجع گردیده و حقایق و اطمینان را بیان میکند.

Structure: 1

1: S + Shall / Will + V + C.

Ex: Ahmad will go to university.

2: S + Shall / Will + Not + V + C.

Ex: Ahmad will not go to university.

3: Shall / Will + S + V + C.

Ex: Will Ahmad go to university?

4: Shall / Will + Not + S + V + C?

Ex: Will not Ahmad go to university?

Structure: 2

1: S + To be + going to + V + C.

Ex: Ahmad is going to go to university.

2: S + To be + Not + going to + V + C.

Ex: Ahmad is not going to go to university.

3: To be + S + going to + V + C?

Ex: Is Ahmad going to go to university?

4: To be + Not + S + going to + V + C?

Ex: Is not Ahmad going to go to university?

Note:

It is mentionable that the second structure is used to show stronger intension.

یادداشت:

قابل تذکر است که فورمول یا ساختار دوم برای نشان دادن قصد قویتر استعمال میگردد.

2. Simple future tense also is used in the conditional sentences.

زمان آینده ساده در جملات شرطی نیز استفاده میشود.

Ex: Ahmad will go to university if he gets time.

Contractions اختصار

| |
|--|
| I will -----> I'll |
| You will -----> you'll |
| We will -----> we'll |
| They will -----> they'll |
| He will -----> he'll |
| She will -----> she'll |
| Note: The form 'It will' is not normally shortened. |

Note: We can use won't and shan't in the negative forms of will not and shall not.

یادداشت: ما میتوانیم که از Won't و Shan't در اشکال منفی Will not و Shall not استفاده کنیم.

Memo: In modern English Will is preferred than shall.

یادداشت: در انگلیسی نوین یا مدرن Will نسبت به Shall مقدم شمرده میشود.

Present continuous or present progressive tense

زمان حال جاری / استمراری

1. Present continuous tense is used to describe an action that is going on at this moment.

زمان حال جاری برای شرح یک عمل استفاده میشود که همین لحظه در حال جریان باشد.

Ex: You are using the internet.

2. Present continuous tense is used to describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned.

زمان حال جاری برای شرح یک عمل یا واقعه در آینده که قبلاً برنامه ریزی شده باشد استفاده میشود.

Ex: I'm meeting my sweetheart tonight.

3. Present continuous tense is used to describe a temporary event or situation.

زمان حال جاری برای شرح یک واقعه یا حالت موقتی استفاده میشود.

Ex: The weather forecast is good, but it's raining at the moment.

4. Present continuous tense is used with 'always, forever, constantly to describe and emphasize a continuing series of repeated actions.

زمان حال جاری همراه با always, forever, constantly برای شرح و تاکید یک سری عمل های مداوم تکراری استفاده میشود.

Ex: Sami and Yasar are always arguing!

5. Present continuous tense is used to show the duration of an action which is in progress at the moment of speaking.

زمان حال جاری برای نشان دادن جریان عملی استفاده میشود که در لحظه صحبت در جریان باشد.

Ex: Ahmad is studying English.

Note:

Some verbs are not used in the continuous form.

Structure:

1: S + To be + V ing + C.

Ex: I am meeting my girlfriend.

2: S + To be + Not + V ing + C.

Ex: I am not meeting my girlfriend.

3: To be + S + V ing + C?

Ex: Am I meeting my girlfriend?

4: To be + Not + S + V ing + C?

Ex: Am not I meeting my girlfriend.

Memo:

The present continuous tense cannot be used with out of control verbs. These verbs are used in the simple present tense and followed by adverbs of present continuous.

یادداشت:

زمان حال جاری نمیتواند با همراه با افعال غیر ارادی یا خارج از کنترل استفاده شود. این افعال در زمان حال ساده استعمال شده و با قیود زمان حال جاری همراهی میشود.

Note:

When present continuous tense is used in this method, it is usually followed by adverbs of time

Like: Right now, Now, At the present etc.

یادداشت:

زمانیکه زمان حال جاری در این روش بکار رود، معمولاً با قیود زمان
مانند: همین حالا، حالا، در حال حاضر و غیره همراهی میشود.

Rules of adding (ing)

قواعد اضافه نمودن (ing)

1: When a verb ends in "e", drop the "e" and add "ing".

زمانیکه یک فعل به e ختم شود، e را حذف نموده و ing را اضافه میکنیم.

Ex: Take + ing = Taking

2: When a one syllable verb ends in vowel + consonant, double the final consonant and add "ing".

زمانیکه یک فعل یک هجایی به صدادار که تعقیب آن بی صدا باشد ختم شود، بی صدای اخیر را دو چند نموده و ing را اضافه مینماییم.

Ex: Hit + ing = Hitting

3: When a verb ends in vowel + consonant with stress on the final syllable, double the consonant and add "ing".

زمانیکه یک فعل به صدادار که تعقیب آن بی صدا باشد و فشار روی هجای اخیر باشد ختم شود، بی صدا را دو چند ساخته و ing را اضافه مینماییم.

Ex: Begin + ing = Beginning

4: If a verb ends in "ee" without any change add "ing".

اگر یک فعل به ee ختم شود بدون کدام تغییر ing را اضافه مینماییم.

Ex: Agree + ing = Agreeing

5: When a verb ends in "c" add extra "k" before adding "ing".

زمانیکه یک فعل به C ختم شود، K اضافی را قبل از اضافه نمودن ing اضافه مینماییم.

Ex: Picnic + ing = Picnicking

6: When a verb ends in "ie", change the "ie" into "y" and add "ing".

زمانیکه یک فعل به ie ختم شود، ie را به y تبدیل نموده و ing را علاوه مینماییم.

Ex: die + ing = dying

Present perfect tense

زمان حال کامل

The present perfect tense is used to indicate a link between the present and the past. In this tense the time of the action is before now but not specified, and we are often more interested in the result than in the action itself.

زمان حال کامل برای نشان دادن یک ارتباط میان زمان حال و گذشته استفاده میشود. در این زمان وقت یا زمان عمل قبل از الحال اما نا معلوم است. و ما بیشتر مشتاق بر نتیجه نسبت بر خود عمل هستیم.

1: S + Have / Has + V₃ + C.

Ex: Ahmad has visited his friend.

2: S + Have / Has + Not + V₃ + C.

Ex: Ahmad hasn't visited his friend.

3: Have / Has + S + V₃ + C.

Ex: Has Ahmad visited his friend?

4: Have / Has + Not + S + V₃ + C.

Ex: Has not Ahmad visited his friend.

The present perfect is used to describe:

- The present perfect tense is used to describe an action that started in the past and continues in the present.

زمان حال کامل برای شرح عمل استفاده میشود که در گذشته شروع و تا الحال ادامه داشته باشد.

Ex: I have lived in Kunduz for 20 years.

- Present perfect tense is used to describe an action that performed during a period that has not yet finished.

زمان حال کامل برای شرح عمل استفاده میشود که در جریان یک مدت انجام شده و تا هنوز پایان نیافته باشد.

Ex: I have been in the cinema twice this week. (And the week isn't over yet).

- Present perfect tense is used to describe a repeated action in an unspecified period between the past and now.

زمان حال کامل برای شرح یک عمل تکراری در یک مدت نامعلوم میان گذشته و الحال استفاده میشود.

Ex: Ahmad has visited Kabul several times.

- Present perfect tense is used to describe an action that was completed in the very recent past.

زمان حال کامل برای شرح یک عمل که در گذشته بسیار نزدیک یا اخیر تکمیل شده باشد استفاده میشود.

Ex: I have just finished my work.

- Present perfect tense is used to describe an action when the time is not important.

زمان حال کامل برای شرح عمل استفاده میشود زمانیکه وقت آن مهم نباشد.

Ex: He has read "War and Peace". (The result of his reading is important).

Note:

When we want to give or ask details about when, where, who, we use the simple past.

یادداشت:

زمانیکه بخواهیم در باره when, who, where جزئیات بدهیم یا بپرسیم، زمان گذشته ساده را استفاده میکنیم.

Ex: He read "War and Peace" last week.

Some examples:

- They have lived here for two years.

- Have you played the piano since you were child?

- I have worked hard this week.

- We have not seen her today.

➤ We have eaten at that restaurant many times.

➤ Have you just finished work?

Present perfect tense with Since, Fore & Just

زمان حال کامل همراه با Since و For

زمان حال کامل نشان میدهد که کاری در گذشته در یک زمان معین اتفاق افتاده است و تا زمان حال ادامه داشته است. در این حالت بیشتر با حرف اضافه Since همراه است.

Ex: Ahmad has been sick since last Friday.

مثال: سیدی از جمعه گذشته تا الحال بیمار بوده است.

Ex: We have studied English since 1960.

مثال: از سال 1960 تا الحال انگلیسی خوانده ایم.

هم چنان زمان حال کامل نشان میدهد که کاری در گذشته چندین بار تکرار شده است.

Ex: Ahmad has read that book several times.

مثال: سیدی آن کتاب را چندین بار خوانده است.

Ex: Ahmad has visited his friend several times.

مثال: سیدی دوست اش را چندین بار ملاقات کرده است.

طول مدت زمان + For

Ex: Ahmad has come here for 20 days.

مثال: مدت بیست روز است که سیدی اینجا آمده است.

قید زمان گذشته + Since

Ex: We have studied English since 1960.

مثال: از سال 1960 تا الحال انگلیسی خوانده ایم.

1: For two weeks -----> دو هفته است

2: Since yesterday -----> از دیروز تا حالا

Just

Just: به مفهوم همین حالا، چند لحظه پیش

Ex: I have just finished my work -----> من همین حالا کار ام را به اتمام رساندم

Note:

Present perfect tense is usually followed by adverbs of times

Such as: Already, Yet, Before, Several times, Recently and Even.

یادداشت:

زمان حال کامل معمولا با قیود زمان چون تاکنون، قبلا، چندین بار، اخیرا، حتی و غیره دنبال میشود.

Present perfect tense with Yet, Already & Even

زمان حال کامل همراه با Yet, Already و Even

Yet:

Is used to negative and interrogative sentences of been to and present perfect to show an action that we regularly did in the past but at the moment we haven't done it yet.

تا هنوز:

در جملات منفی و سوالی زمان حال کامل و been to برای نشان دادن یک عمل که ما در گذشته آن را اجرا میکردیم اما همین لحظه تا هنوز اجرا نکردیم استفاده میشود.

1: S + have / Has + Not + V₃ + C + Yet.

Ex: Ahmad has not spoken with his friends yet.

2: Have / Has + S + V₃ + C + Yet?

Ex: Has Ahmad spoken with his friends yet?

3: S + Have / Has + Not + Been to + Place + Yet.

Ex: Ahmad has not been to home yet.

Already:

Is used to show a completed action that has already finished.

قبلا:

برای نشان دادن یک عمل تکمیل شده که قبلا اجرا یا پایان یافته باشد استعمال میشود.

1: S + Have / Has + Already + V₃ + C.

Ex: Ahmad has already spoken with his friends.

Even:

We use it in interrogative sentences of been to and present perfect.

حتی، گاهی:

این را در جملات سوالی و been to و زمان حال کامل استفاده میکنیم.

1: Have / Has + S + Even + V₃ + C?

Ex: Have you even spoken English?

2: Have / Has + S + Even + Been to + Place?

Ex: Have you even been to American?

Past continuous tense

زمان گذشته جاری

1. The past continuous tense describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and was still going on at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an unfinished or uncompleted action in the past.

زمان گذشته جاری عمل‌ها یا واقعه‌های را در یک زمان قبل از الحال شرح میدهد که در گذشته شروع و در زمان صحبت نیز ادامه داشت. به عبارت دیگر، یک عمل تمام نشده یا نا تکمیل را در گذشته بیان میکند.

2. The past continuous tense describes an unfinished action that was interrupted by another event or action.

زمان گذشته جاری یک عمل نا تمام که توسط یک عمل یا واقعه دیگری مختل شده است را شرح میدهد.

3. The past continuous tense shows the duration of an action which was going on at some specified time in the past.

زمان گذشته جاری عمل را نشان میدهد که در گذشته در یک وقت معین در جریان بوده است.

4. The past continuous tense can be used with (always) to show a past habit.

زمان گذشته جاری میتواند با (always) برای نشان دادن یک عادت در گذشته استفاده شود.

Structure:

1: S + Was / Were + V ing + C.

Ex: Ahmad was speaking English in the class.

2: S + Was / Were + Not + V ing + C.

Ex: Ahmad was not speaking English in the class.

3: Was / Were + S + V ing + C?

Ex: Was Ahmad speaking English in the class?

4: Was / Were + Not + S + V ing + C?

Ex: Was not Ahmad speaking English?

یادداشت:

چون گذشته جاری نشان میدهد که کاری در موقع وقوع عمل دیگری در حال انجام بوده است بنابراین این گذشته جاری را معمولا به تنهایی به کار نمی برند و آن را با یک گذشته دیگر بیان میکنند.

Ex: They were sleeping when I arrived.

مثال: زمانیکه من رسیدم آنها در حال خواب بودند.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

زمان حال کامل جاری

1. Present perfect continuous tense is used to describe an action which started in the past continued to present and is still continuing.

زمان حال کامل جاری برای توصیف یا شرح عمل استفاده میشود که در گذشته شروع شده، تا کنون ادامه داشته و اکنون نیز ادامه دارد.

2. Present perfect continuous tense emphasizes on the duration of an action which has been continually going on.

زمان حال کامل جاری تاکید بالای عملی را نشان میدهد که بدون وقفه ادامه داشته است.

Note:

The present perfect continuous tense is usually followed by since and for.

یادداشت:

زمان حال کامل جاری معمولا با For و Since همراه میباشد.

Structure:

1: S + Have / Has + Been + V ing + C.

Ex: I have been working in this institute for 2 years.

2: S + Have / Has + Not + Been + V ing + C.

Ex: I have not been working in this institute for 2 years.

3: Have / Has + S + Been + V ing + C?

4: Have / Has + Not + S + Been + V ing + C?

Future continuous tense

زمان آینده جاری

1. The future continuous tense refers to an unfinished action or event that will be in progress at a time later than now.

زمان آینده جاری به یک عمل یا واقعه نا تمام که در یک زمان مابعد از الحال در حال جریان باشد راجع میگردد.

Ex: Ahmad will be teaching.

2. The future continuous tense is used to asking for information.

زمان آینده جاری برای پرسش جهت معلومات استفاده میشود.

Ex: Will you be bringing your friend to our party tonight?

3. The future continuous tense also can be used for predicting or guessing.

هم چنان زمان آینده جاری میتواند برای پیش بینی کردن یا گمان کردن استفاده شود.

Ex: You will be feeling thirsty after working in the sun.

Structure:

1: S + Shall / Will + Be + V ing + C.

Ex: Ahmad will be speaking English.

2: S + Shall / Will + Not + Be + V ing + C.

Ex: Ahmad will not be speaking English.

3: Shall / Will + S + Be + V ing + C?

Ex: Will Ahmad be speaking English?

4: Shall / Will + Not + S + Be + V ing + C?

Ex: Will not Ahmad be speaking English?

Past perfect tense

زمان گذشته کامل

1. Past perfect tense is used to show an action that it had finished before another action at the past.

زمان گذشته کامل برای نشان دادن یک عمل استفاده میشود که آن عمل در گذشته قبل از یک عمل دیگر اجرا شده باشد.

یادداشت:

گذشته کامل را معمولاً به تنهایی در جملات به کار نمی‌برند و آن را با یک گذشته دیگر بیان میکنند. هم چنان در جملات که گذشته کامل به کار رفته باشد، معمولاً کلمات ربط After, Before, When, As و یا soon as وجود می‌داشته باشد.

Structure:

1: S + Had + V₃ + C.

Ex: I had studied English before I went to the class.

2: S + Had + Not + V₃ + C.

Ex: I had not studies English before I went to the class.

3: Had + S + V₃ + C?

Ex: Had I studied English before I went to the class?

4: Had + Not + S + V₃ + C?

Ex: Had not I studies English before I went to the class?

Examples:

1: She went to home after she had finished her work.

بعد از اینکه کارش را تمام کرده بود به خانه رفت.

2: The old man had died by the time the doctor arrived.

زمانیکه داکتر رسید پیر مرد مرده بود.

3: When they came, he hadn't gone yet.

وقتیکه آنها آمدند او هنوز نرفته بود.

Past perfect continuous tense

زمان گذشته کامل جاری

Past perfect continuous tense is used to show an action that it had been in progress before another action at the past.

زمان گذشته جاری برای نشان دادن عمل استفاده میشود که آن عمل در گذشته قبل از یک عمل دیگر در جریان بوده باشد.

Structure:

1: S + Had + Been + V ing + C.

Ex: I had been teaching the English language.

2: S + Had + Not + Been + V ing + C.

Ex: I had not been teaching the English language.

3: Had + S + Been + V ing + C?

Ex: Had I been teaching English language.

4: Had + Not + S + Been + V ing + C?

Ex: Had not I been teaching English language?

Examples:

1: He had been playing football, before he started the studying.

2: She had been washing the dishes.

3: Had we been clearing the class?

4: They had not been meeting the president.

Future perfect tense

زمان آینده کامل

Future perfect tense is used to show an action that will have finished before another action in the future.

زمان آینده کامل برای نشان دادن عمل استفاده میشود که آن عمل در آینده قبل از یک عمل دیگری به اتمام خواهد رسیده باشد.

Structure:

1: S + Shall / Will + Have + V₃ + C.

Ex: Ahmad will have taught English language.

2: S + Shall / Will + Not + Have + V₃ + C.

Ex: Ahmad will not have taught English language.

3: Shall / Will + S + Have + V₃ + C?

Ex: Will Ahmad have taught English language?

4: Shall / Will + Not + S + Have + V₃ + C?

Ex: Will not Ahmad have taught English language?

Examples:

1: I will have come to school.

2: Will she have gone to university?

3: He will not have taught Dari language.

4: We will have eaten the dinner.

Future perfect continuous tense

زمان آینده کامل جاری

Future perfect continuous tense is used to show an action which will have been in progress before another action in the future.

زمان آینده کامل جاری برای نشان دادن عمل استفاده میشود که آن عمل در آینده قبل از یک عمل دیگر در جریان خواهد باشد.

Structure:

1: S + Shall / Will + Have + Been + V ing + C.

Ex: I will have been teaching English.

2: S + Shall / Will + Not + Have + Been + V ing + C.

Ex: I will not have been teaching English.

3: Shall / Will + S + Have + Been + V ing + C?

Ex: Will I have been teaching English?

4: Shall / Will + Not + S + Have + Been + V ing + C?

Ex: Will not I have been teaching English?

Examples:

1: Ahmad will have been speaking Dari.

2: Yasar will have been washing the dishes.

3: Will she have been washing the dishes?

4: Will not I have been talking with him?

Simple future in the past tense

زمان آینده در گذشته ساده

It shows an action that it would happen in the past but did not.

زمان آینده در گذشته ساده یک عمل را نشان میدهد که آن عمل در گذشته خواهد اجرا می شد اما اتفاق نیافتاد.

Structure:

1: S + Should / Would + V + C.

Ex: If I came at 2:00, I would teach the book.

2: S + Should / Would + Not + V + C.

E: If I came at 2:00, I would not teach the book.

3: Should / Would + S + V + C?

Ex: If I came at 2:00, would I teach the book?

4: Should / Would + Not + S + V + C?

Ex: If I came at 2:00, Would not I teach the book?

Examples:

1: I will go to Iran tomorrow -----> آینده

من به ایران خواهم رفت

2: He said that he would go to London next year. -----> آینده در گذشته

او گفت که سال بعد میخواست به لندن برود

او گفت که سال بعد به لندن خواهد رفت.

Future in the past progressive tense

زمان آینده در گذشته جاری

It shows the duration of an action that it would be in progress at some specified time in the future of the past but the action did not happen.

این جریان عملی را نشان میدهد که در وقت معینی در زمان آینده گذشته در جریان خواهد میبود اما عمل بطور کل انجام نیافته است.

Structure:

1: S + Should / Would + Be + V ing + C.

Ex: I would be teaching English in the class.

2: S + Should / Would + Not + Be + V ing + C.

Ex: I would not be teaching English in the class.

3: Should / Would + S + Be + V ing + C?

Ex: Would I be teaching English in the class?

4: Should / Would + Not + S + Be + V ing + C?

Ex: Would not I be teaching English in the class?

Examples:

1: Would Hajera be washing the dishes?

2: Ahmad would be visiting his friend in the park.

3: Would not Hajera be reading her lessons?

Future in the past perfect tense

زمان آینده در گذشته کامل

It shows an action that would have been completed at some unspecified time in the future of the past, but the action did not take place.

این یک عمل را نشان میدهد که در زمان نامعینی در آینده گذشته تکمیل شده خواهد میبود، اما عمل اتفاق نیافتاد.

Structure:

1: S + Should / Would + Have + V₃ + C.

Ex: I would have taught English.

2: S + Should / Would + Not + Have + V₃ + C.

Ex: I would not have taught English.

3: Should / Would + S + Have + V₃ + C?

Ex: Would I have taught English?

4: Should / Would + Not + S + Have + V₃ + C?

Ex: Would not I have taught English?

Examples:

1: Ahmad would have eaten the dinner.

2: Yasar would not have visited me.

3: Would he have come to class?

Future in the past perfect progressive tense

زمان آینده در گذشته کامل جاری

It used to show the duration of an action which would have been continuing at some unspecified time in the future of the past, but the action did not take place.

این یک عمل را نشان می‌دهد که در وقت نامعینی در آینده گذشته در حال انجام خواهد میبود اما عمل اتفاق نیافتاد.

Structure:

1: S + Should / Would + Have + Been + V ing + C.

Ex: I should have been teaching English in the class.

2: S + Should / Would + Not + Have + Been + V ing + C.

Ex: I should not have been teaching English in the class.

3: Should / Would + S + Have + Been + V ing + C?

Ex: Should I have been teaching English in the class?

4: Should / Would + Not + S + Have + Been + V ing + C?

Ex: Should not I have been teaching English in the class?

Examples:

1: Ahmad would have been reading his lessons.

2: Would Ahmad have been reading his lessons?

3: She would not have been washing the dishes.

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Phrases & Sentences

- 1: Got it! 1: گرفتم
- 2: Get out! 2: برو بیرون!
- 3: Go away! 3: برو بیرون! / گم شو
- 4: Hurry up! 4: عجله کن!
- 5: Terrific! 5: فوق العاده!
- 6: I am sorry! 6: من متاسفم!
- 7: It's true! 7: درست است!
- 8: Of course! 8: البته
- 9: What's up? 9: چی خبر!
- 10: I hear you! 10: صدایت را میشنوم!
- 11: Time flies! 11: زمان مثل برق میگذرد
- 12: Don't shout! 12: داد نزن! / چیغ نزن
- 13: Don't worry! 13: نگران نباش!
- 14: I forgot it! 14: فراموشش کردم!
- 15: It's Monday! 15: امروز دوشنبه است!
- 16: We are late! 16: دیر کردیم!
- 17: Take it easy! 17: آسان بیگیر! / سخت نگیر
- 18: Do I know him? 18: آیا او را میشناسم؟
- 19: Happy new year! 19: سال نو مبارک!
- 20: He seems tired! 20: او خسته به نظر میرسد!
- 21: He worked hard! 21: او خیلی سخت کار میکرد!
- 22: I have nothing! 22: من چیزی ندارم!
- 23: I'll treat you! 23: من از تو مراقبت خواهم کرد!
- 24: Well, let's go! 24: خیلی خوب بیا که بریم!

- 25: He is very sick! 25: او به شدت مریض است!
- 26: I prefer Coffee! 26: قهوه را ترجیح میدهم!
- 27: I'm begging you! 27: شما را التماس میکنم!
- 28: I'm going to go! 28: میخوام بروم!
- 29: Life's not easy! 29: زندگی آسان نیست!
- 30: Turn off the TV! 30: تلویزیون را خاموش کن!
- 31: What time is it? 31: ساعت چند است؟
- 32: What's the time? 32: ساعت چند است؟
- 33: Come sit with us! 33: بیا با ما بنشین!
- 34: Don't make me go! 34: من را مجبور به رفتن نکن!
- 35: He fascinated me! 35: من مجذوب او شده بودم!
- 36: He saved my life! 36: او زندگی من را نجات داد!
- 37: I don't Think so! 37: من اینطور فکر نمیکنم!
- 38: It is time to go! 38: موقع رفتن است!
- 39: It's sunny day! 39: امروز روز آفتابی است!
- 40: They live nearby! 40: آنها همین نزدیکی ها زندگی میکنند!
- 41: Ahmad hurt himself! 41: احمد به خودش آسیب می زند!
- 42: What a nice idea! 42: چی یک ایده خوبی!
- 43: Where are we now! 43: ما اکنون کجا هستیم؟
- 44: Add a little milk! 44: کمی شیر اضافه کن!
- 45: He began to shout! 45: او شروع به فریاد زدن کرد!
- 46: I owe you my life! 46: من زندگیم را به شما مدیون هستم!
- 47: I sat by his side! 47: من کنار او نشستم!
- 48: She drives me mad! 48: او من را دیوانه میکند!

- 49: She fascinated me! 49: من مجذوب او شده بودم!
- 50: Tell me the truth! 50: به من حقیقت را بگو!
- 51: The doorbell rang! 51: زنگ دروازه به صدا درآمد!
- 52: The food is ready! 52: غذا حاضر است!
- 53: The water is good! 53: این آب با کیفیت است!
- 54: This book is mine! 54: این کتاب از خودم است!
- 55: Ahmad was terrified! 55: احمد وحشت زده بود!
- 56: What's the truth? 56: حقیقت چیست؟
- 57: Where did they go? 57: آنها کجا رفتند؟
- 58: Your time is over! 58: وقت شما تمام است!
- 59: Come along with us! 59: بیا با ما برویم! / بیا با ما
- 60: Don't call him now! 60: فعلا به او زنگ نزن!
- 61: I didn't forget it! 61: من آن را فراموش نکردم!
- 62: I have my own room! 62: من اتاق مختص به خود دارم!
- 63: I jog twice a week! 63: من هفته ای دو بار پیاده روی میکنم!
- 64: I know your father! 64: من پدرت را میشناسم!
- 65: I need your advice! 65: من به مشورت شما نیاز دارم!
- 66: I was born in.....! 66: من در سال.... به دنیا آمده ام!
- 67: Is something wrong? 67: آیا مشکلی است؟
- 68: It was really good! 68: واقعا خوب بود!
- 69: May I use this bag? 69: میتوانم از این بکس استفاده کنم؟
- 70: Ahmad talks too much! 70: احمد زیاد حرف می زند!
- 71: Keep your strength! 71: استحکامت را حفظ کن!
- 72: The stars come out! 72: ستاره ها بیرون آمدند!

- 73: Ahmad become serious! 73: احمد جدی شد!
- 74: Ahmad is silly man! 74: احمد مرد احمقی است!
- 75: Tomorrow is Sunday! 75: فردا یکشنبه است!
- 76: Who's your teacher! 76: معلم شما کیست؟
- 77: Will he ever do it? 77: آیا هرگز او آن را انجام خواهد داد!
- 78: You only live once! 78: تو فقط یکبار زندگی میکنی!
- 79: Don't listen to her! 79: به حرف اش گوش نکن!
- 80: Go jump in the lake! 80: برو پشت کار خودت و مزاحم نشو!
- 81: Have you gone crazy! 81: دیوانه شده ای!
- 82: He comes from AFG! 82: او اهل افغانستان است!
- 83: He often comes late! 83: او اغلب دیر می آید!
- 84: I'm afraid of dogs! 84: من از سگ ها میترسم!
- 85: I am too busy to go! 85: آن قدر سرم بیروبار است که نمیتوانم بروم!
- 86: I disagree with you! 86: من با تو مخالفم!
- 87: I think he is right! 87: من فکر میکنم که او درست میگوید!
- 88: I'm as young as he is! 88: من به اندازه او جوان هستم!
- 89: Keep going straight! 89: مستقیم برو / به مستقیم رفتن ادامه بده!
- 90: Lead is not easily water! 90: سرب به راحتی آب نمیشود!
- 91: My throat feels dry! 91: گلویم احساس خشکی دارد / خشک شده!
- 92: Put on your Hat! 92: کلاه ات را بپوش!
- 93: They're mocking you! 93: آنها تو را مسخره میکنند!
- 94: Time passes quickly! 94: زمان سریع میگذرد
- 95: What's the car fare? 95: کرایه ی موتر چقدر است؟
- 96: Where are you going? 96: کجا میروی؟

- 97: Are you free tonight! 97: امشب وقتت آزاد است / وقت داری!
- 98: Bill stopped smoking! 98: بیل سیگار را ترک کرد!
- 99: Dead dogs don't bite! 99: سگ های مرده گاز نمی گیرند!
- 100: Go back to your seat! 100: به جای خود برگرد!
- 101: He asked me for help! 101: او از من کمک خواست!
- 102: I don't see Sami much! 102: سمیع را زیاد نمی بینم!
- 103: I lost consciousness! 103: من هوشیاری خود را از دست داده ام!
- 104: I think you are right! 104: فکر میکنم حق با توست!
- 105: It's really horrible! 105: آن واقعا ترسناک است!
- 106: She broke into tears! 106: او به گریه افتاد!
- 107: There is no wind here! 107: اینجا شمالی نیست!
- 108: This milk tastes odd! 108: مزه این شیر غیر عادی است!
- 109: Sami won't let you go! 109: سمیع نمی گذارد شما بروید!
- 110: We'll meet on Sunday! 110: یکشنبه ملاقات خواهیم کرد!
- 112: Above all, be patient! 112: بعد از این همه صبور باش!
- 113: Come here and help me! 113: بیا اینجا و به من کمک کن!
- 114: Get down on the floor! 114: بخوابید بر روی زمین!
- 115: He's gone into hiding! 115: او مخفی شده است!
- 116: I am crazy about her! 116: من دیوانه او ام!
- 117: I don't see her often! 117: او را چندان زیاد نمی بینم!
- 118: I think you did great! 118: فکر میکنم کارتان را عالی انجام دادید!
- 119: I'm not afraid of him! 119: من از او نمی ترسم!
- 120: Is your watch correct! 120: آیا ساعتت درست است!
- 121: He is as tall as Ahmad! 121: او هم قد سیدی است!

- 122: Nobody understands me! :122: هیچ کس مرا درک نمیکند!
- 123: Perhaps you are right! :123: احتمالاً حق با شماست!
- 124: She asked for my help! :124: او از من کمک خواست!
- 125: She is afraid of cats! :125: او از پشک میترسید!
- 126: Tell me I'm all ears! :126: به من بگو؛ من سراپا گوشم!
- 127: We all agree with you! :127: ما همگی با تو موافقیم!
- 128: All roads lead to Rome! :128: تمام راه ها برام ختم شده!
- 129: Cut it into two pieces! :129: آن را به دو قسمت قطع کن!
- 130: Do you have everything! :130: آیا همه چیز را داری؟
- 131: Do you mind if I smoke? :131: ناراحت نمیشوی اگر سیگار بکشم!
- 132: Don't even think of it! :132: اصلاً فکرتش را هم نکن!
- 133: Don't take it to heart! :133: به دل ات نگیر!
- 134: Don't tell anyone this! :134: به هیچ کس این را نگو!
- 135: He left three days ago! :135: او سه روز پیش از اینجا رفت!
- 136: He often appears on TV! :136: او اغلباً در تلویزیون ظاهر میشود!
- 137: He went in place of me! :137: او به جای من رفت!
- 138: I decided to try again! :138: تصمیم گرفتم دوباره سعی کنم!
- 139: I met Mursal by accident! :139: من مرسل را بطور اتفاقی دیدم!
- 140: I prefer coffee to tea! :140: قهوه را به چای ترجیح میدهم!
- 141: I went there yesterday! :141: من دیروز به آنجا رفتم!
- 142: I'll bear that in mind! :142: من آن را به خاطر خواهم داشت!
- 143: Is your mother at home? :143: آیا مادر شما در خانه است؟
- 144: It won't stop bleeding! :144: خون ریزی بند نمیشه!
- 145: Just follow your heart! :145: به سادگی از قلبت پیروی کن!

- 146: No one came to help me! 146: هیچ کس به کمک من نیامد!
- 147: She took a deep breath! 147: او نفس ی عمیقی کشید!
- 148: Thanks for inviting me! 148: تشکر برای دعوت کردن من!
- 149: The boy sat on a chair! 149: پسر روی صندلی نشست!
- 150: The flowers smell good! 150: گل ها بوی خوبی میدهند!
- 151: They have just arrived! 151: آنها تازه آمدند!
- 152: This smell disgusts me! 152: این بو حالم را به هم میزند!
- 153: What is the date today! 153: امروز تاریخ چی است؟
- 154: Who are you talking to? 154: با کی حرف میزنی؟
- 155: Will it be much longer? 155: آیا طولانی خواهد شد؟
- 156: You had plenty of time! 156: شما (تو) وقت زیادی داشتی!
- 157: Can you finish it on time? 157: میتوانی آن را به موقع خلاص کنی!
- 158: Have you met her before? 158: قبلا او را دیده بودی؟
- 159: He abandoned his family! 159: او خانواده اش را ترک کرد!
- 160: He will always love her! 160: او همیشه وی را دوست خواهد داشت!
- 161: His room is always tidy! 161: اتاق او همیشه مرتب است!
- 162: How do you know my name! 162: نام من را چطور میدانی!
- 163: How's the weather there? 163: آنجا آب و هوا چطور است؟
- 164: Hurry up! We'll be late! 164: عجله کن! سر ما دیر میشود
- 165: I didn't know that song! 165: من آن آواز را نمیشناختم!
- 166: I don't understand this! 166: من این را متوجه نشدم!
- 167: I heard it on the radio! 167: من این را از رادیو شنیدم!
- 168: I showed my room to him! 168: اتاق ام را به او نشان دادم!
- 169: I'll do it by all means! 169: با کمال میل این کار را خواهم کرد!

- 170: I am good at mathematics 170: من در ریاضیات مهارت دارم
- 171: I'm sorry to bother you 171: ببخشید که باعث اذیت شدم
- 172: I've forgotten his name 172: نام او را فراموش کردم
- 173: It's not rocket science 173: کار شاقی نیست که
- 174: Ahmad must be home by now 174: احمد باید تا حالا آمده باشد
- 175: My strength is all gone 175: تمام توانایی من از دست فته است
- 176: Please pass me the salt 176: لطفا نمک را به من بد
- 177: She gave us lots to eat 177: او مقدار زیادی خوردنی به ما داد
- 178: She'll succeed for sure 178: او قطعاً موفق خواهد شد
- 179: Take whichever you want 179: هر کدام را که میخواهی بگیری
- 180: Tell me when he returns 180: به من بگو که او باز خواهد گشت
- 181: The house was in flames 181: خانه شعله ور شده بود
- 182: The law should be clear 182: قانون باید روشن شود
- 183: The weather is very hot 183: هوا بسیار گرم است
- 184: There is no breeze here 184: اینجا هیچ بادی نیست
- 185: This is very old book 185: این کتاب بسیار قدیمی است
- 186: Two plus two makes four 186: دو بر علاوه دو میشود چهار
- 187: What are you doing here 187: اینجا چی میکنی
- 188: Why did you go to Kabul 188: چرا به کابل رفتی
- 189: Yes, I have a good idea 189: بلی؛ من یک نظر خوب دارم
- 190: You can't swim, can you? 190: نمیتوانی آبیازی کنی؛ میتانی؟
- 191: You go to school, right? 191: مکتب میروی؛ درست است؟
- 192: You two are really kind 192: شما دو نفر واقعاً مهربان هستید
- 193: You're absolutely right 193: حق کاملاً با شما است

- 218: It's on the eighth floor در طبقه هشتم واقع است
- 219: Ahmad was born in America احمد در امریکا متولد شده است
- 220: Let's pass by the mosque بیا که از کنار مسجد بگذریم
- 221: My favorite color is red رنگ دوست داشتنی من سرخ است
- 222: My son is taller than me پسر من نسبت به من قد بلندتر است
- 223: Ahmad owes me my moneys احمد به من پول هایم را برگرداند
- 224: She has seen better days او روز های بهتری را شاهد بود
- 225: She's wearing a nice hat او یک کلاه زیبایی پوشیده است
- 226: South Africa is far away آفریقای جنوبی دور است
- 227: Thanks "You're Welcome " تشکر "خواهش میکنم"
- 228: That notebook costs 10 Afghani. قیمت آن کتابچه 10 افغانی است
- 229: The damages have been done خسارات وارد شده است
- 230: The food is getting cold غذا سرد شد
- 231: The vase is on the table گلدان روی میز است
- 232: There is a knife missing یک چاقو گم شده است
- 233: There will be a test tomorrow فردا یک امتحان خواهیم داشت
- 234: They are as strong as us آنها به اندازه ما قوی اند
- 235: This knife is very sharp این چاقو خیلی تیز است
- 236: Ahmad can swim like a fish احمد میتواند مانند یک ماهی شنا کند
- 237: I said he had to go من گفتم او مجبور است برود
- 238: What does that word mean آن کلمه چی معنایی دارد
- 239: What he did, wasn't wrong کاری که او کرد اشتباه نبود
- 240: What is he running after او به دنبال چی چیزی میرود
- 241: Who is playing the piano? چی کسی پیانو مینوازد؟

- 361: I seem to have lost my purse 361: به نظر میرسد که کیف پولم را گم کردم
- 362: I think He is a good teacher 362: من فکر میکنم که او استاد خوبی باشد
- 363: I want to be a better person 363: من میخواهم فرد بهتری باشم
- 364: I want to meet my friend 364: میخواهم دوستم را ملاقات کنم
- 365: I wanted to work this summer 365: من میخواهم این تابستان کار کنم
- 366: It is terrible weather today 366: امروز هوا بسیار بد است
- 367: Let's take a 10-minute break 367: بیا که ده دقیقه وقفه بگیریم
- 368: Ahmad is studying in his room 368: سیدی در حال مطالعه در اتاق خود است
- 369: Most of people like watching TV 369: خیلی از مردم تلویزیون دیدن را دوست دارند...
- 370: My father has a lot of books 370: پدر من بسیار کتاب دارد
- 371: Not all children like apple 371: همه اطفال سیب را دوست ندارند
- 372: Afghanistan is an Islamic country 372: افغانستان یک کشور اسلامی است
- 373: This is our destiny 373: این سرنوشت ما است
- 374: She gets prettier day by day 374: او روز به روز زیباتر میشود
- 375: Ahmad is proud of his students 375: سیدی به شاگردانش افتخار میکند
- 376: He saw him who break the window 376: او دید که آن مرد شیشه را شکست
- 377: She is a lot older than he is 377: او خیلی از او پیر تر است
- 378: This classroom is very large 378: این صنف خیلی بزرگ است
- 379: Ahmad never gets scared 379: سیدی تقریباً هرگز نمی ترسد
- 380: Variety is the salt of life 380: تنوع نمک زندگی است
- 381: We are a peace loving nation 381: ما ملت صلح دوست هستیم
- 382: We saw the monkey at the zoo 382: ما میمون را در باغ وحش دیدیم
- 383: What did you do this morning 383: امروز صبح چی کار کردی؟
- 384: What is this chair doing here? 384: این چوکی اینجا چی میکنه؟

- 409: I'll put some salt in the soup
410: I'm confused what do I do now?
411: I've known him for long time.
412: Ahmad and Ahmad are the same age.
413: Ahmad shoes are a little loose.
414: My brother is coming on Monday.
415: My computer was down yesterday.
416: My parents don't understand m
417: Please mail this letter for me.
418: She is what is called a genius
419: She was arrested by the police.
420: The castle is across the river
421: The investigation is under away.
422: The result is all that matters.
423: The sea was as smooth as glass.
424: This child did nothing but cry.
425: Those houses are 500 years old.
426: Three people are still missing.
427: Ahmad is very interested to study.
428: We are anxious for world peace.
429: We must deal with this problem.
430: We need no more men at present.
431: When will you finish your work?
432: Wherever you go, I will follow you
- 409: من کمی نمک در سوپ خواهم ریخت
410: من گیج شده ام حالا چی کار کنم؟
411: مدت زیادی است که من او را می شناسم.
412: احمد و سیدی هم سن هستند.
413: کفش های سیدی کوچک شده اند.
414: برادرم روز دوشنبه می آید.
415: کامپیوتر من دیروز خراب شد
416: والدینم من را درک نمیکنند.
417: لطفا این نامه را برای من پست کن
418: او چیزی است که نابغه خوانده میشود.
419: او توسط پولیس دستگیر شد.
420: قلعه آن طرف رود خانه است.
421: تحقیقات شروع میشود.
422: فقط نتیجه مهم است.
423: دریا مثل شیشه صاف بود.
424: این بچه کاری جز گریه کردن نداشت.
425: آن خانه ها 500 سال قدامت دارند.
426: سه نفر هنوز گم شده هستند.
427: سیدی به مطالعه خیلی علاقمند است.
428: ما به شدت خواهان صلح جهانی هستیم.
429: ما باید این مشکل را حل کنیم.
430: فعلا به افراد بیشتری نیاز نداریم.
431: چی وقت کارت را تمام خواهی کرد.
432: هر جا که بروی، من به دنبالت می آیم.

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Proverbs

1: Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

دوری باعث میشود محبت قلبها زیاد شود.

2: Actions speak louder than words.

اعمال از کلمات بلندتر حرف میزنند.

3: Better to be alone than in bad company.

تنهایی از در جمع بد بودن بهتر است.

4: Appearances are deceptive.

ظاهر ها گمراه کننده اند.

5: An Apple a day keeps the doctor away.

یک سیب در یک روز داکتر را از خانه دور نگه میدارد.

6: Bad things happen in everybody's life, not just yours.

چیز های بد در زندگی هر کسی رخ میدهد، نه فقط در زندگی تو.

7: Beggars can never be bankrupt.

گدایان هرگز نمیتوانند ورشکست باشند.

8: A barking dog never bites.

سگی که پارس (عو عو) میکند هرگز گاز (دندان) نمیگیرد.

9: If you can't beat them, join them.

اگر نمیتوانی آنها را شکست دهی همراه شان ملحق شو.

10: Beauty is only skin-deep.

زیبایی فقط ظاهری است.

11: The busy bee has no time for sorrow.

زنبور مشغول وقتی برای غم ندارد.

12: Beggars can't be choosers.

گدایان نمیتوانند انتخاب کننده باشند.

13: Seeing is believing.

دیدن باور کردن است.

14: Better bend than break.

خمیدن از شکستن بهتر است.

15: Beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing.

از گرگ بر لباس گوسفند در حذر باش.

16: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

یک پرنده در دست ارزش دو پرنده در بوته زار را دارد.

17: Love is blind.

عشق کور است.

18: In the country of the blind, the one-eyed man is king.

در سرزمین کوران مرد یک چشم پادشاه است.

19: Two dogs are fighting for a bone, a third runs away with it.

دو سگ برای استخوانی میجنگد، سومی با آن فرار میکند.

20: A book holds a house of gold.

یک کتاب مثل یک خانه پر از طلا است.

21: Business before pleasure.

کار (تجارت) قبل از خوشی.

22: Better to light a candle, than to curse the darkness.

بهتر است شمع روشن کنی، تا اینکه تاریکی را دشنام دهی.

23: Don't put the cart before the horse.

گاری (وسیله نقلیه بیشتر برای باربری از آن استفاه میکند) را جلو اسپ نبند.

24: An Englishman's house is his castle.

خانه یک مرد انگلیسی دژ(قصر) اوست.

25: I think you are building a castle in the air.

من فکر میکنم شما قصری در هوا میسازید.

26: When the cat's away, the mice will play.

زمانیکه گربه دور است، موش بازی خواهد کرد.

27: Easy come easy go

مال مردم دل بی غم

28: Behind the clouds is the sun still shining.

پشت ابرها خورشید هنوز می درخشد.

29: Beauty and folly are often companion.

زیبایی و حماقت اغلب همنشین هستند.

30: A man is known by the company he keeps.

یک مرد با افراد که با آنها است شناخته میشود.

31: Too many cooks spoil the broth.

تعداد زیاد آشپز، اشکنه (خوراکه) را خراب میکند.

32: By other's faults wise man correct his own.

مرد با هوش به وسیله اشتباهات دیگران اشتباه خودش را اصلاح میکند.

33: Time cures all things.

زمان هرچیزی را درمان میکند.

34: Curiosity killed the cat.

کنجکاوی گربه را کشت.

35: The dawn does not come twice to awaken a man.

سچیده دم برای یک بیدار کردن یک مرد دوبار نمی آید.

36: Fear of death is worse than death itself.

ترس از مرگ بدتر از خود مرگ است.

37: Better the devil you know than the devil you don't know.

شیطان که تو میشناسی بهتر است از شیطان که تو نمیشناسی.

38: Diligence is the mother of good luck.

پشتکار مادر خوش شانسی است.

39: When in doubt, do nothing.

در زمان شک، کاری نکن.

40: Eat to live, not live to eat.

بخور تا زندگی کنی، برای خوردن زندگی نکن.

41: Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow.

امروز یک تخم مرغ، بهتر است از یک مرغ فردا.

42: Allah is kinds of all.

خداوند از همه مهربان است.

43: Experience is the best teacher.

تجربه بهترین معلم است.

44: Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

زیبایی در چشم ناظر است.

45: Failure teaches success.

شکست پیروزی می آموزد.

46: One falsehood spoils a thousand truths.

یک دروغ یک هزار حقیقت را خراب میکند.

47: If you are looking for a friend who has no faults, you will have no friends.

اگر شما دنبال دوستی میگردید که او هیچ عیبی نداشته باشد، شما هیچ دوست نخواهد داشت.

48: Love sees no faults.

عشق هیچ عیبی نم ببیند.

49: Don't bite the hand that feeds you.

دستی را که به تو غذا میدهد گاز نگیر.

50: Good fences make good neighbors.

حصار (دیوار) های خوب همسایه گان خوب میسازند.

51: Your fingers can't be of the same length.

انگشتان شما نمیتوانند به یک اندازه یکسان باشند.

52: Fire is a good servant, but a bad master.

آتش خدمتگار خوبی است اما ارباب بدی است.

53: Better are small fish than an empty dish.

بهتر است یک ماهی کوچک، از یک ظرف خالی.

54: If you lie down with dogs, you'll get up with fleas.

اگر با سگ ها بخوابی با ککها (حشرات کوچک که از خود انسان تغذیه میکنند) بیدار خواهی شد.

55: Focus on making things better, not bigger.

به ساختن چیزهای بهتر تمرکز کن، نه بزرگتر.

56: Forgive and forget.

ببخش و فراموش کن.

57: Better go back than go wrong.

برگشتن از اشتباه رفتن بهتر است.

58: God helps them that help themselves.

خدا کسانی را کمک میکنند که آنها خود شان را کمک میکنند.

59: All that glitters is not gold.

تمام آن درخشنده ها طلا نیستند.

60: Goodness is better than beauty.

مهربانی از زیبایی بهتر است.

61: Old habits die hard.

عادت های کهنه سخت میمیرند.

62: Bad habits are like a comfortable bed, easy to get into, but hard to get out of.

عادت های کهنه شبیه یک تخت خواب رات هستند، راحت برای وارد شدن اما سخت برای خارج شدن.

63: If you run after two hares, you'll catch neither.

اگر شما دنبال دو خرگوش بدوید، هیچ کدام را نخواهید گرفت.

64: Haste makes waste.

عجله باعث هرز(بی فایده) رفتن است.

65: More haste, less speed.

عجله بیشتر، سرعت کمتر.

66: Time is a great healer.

زمان التیام (بهبود دهنده) دهنده بزرگ ی است.

67: There's no place like home.

هیچ جایی شبیه خانه وجود ندارد.

68: East west, home's best.

شرق و غرب، خانه است بهترین.

69: Honesty is the best policy.

صداقت بهترین روش است.

70: Better die with honor than live in shame.

مرگ با عزت بهتر از زندگی با ذلت.

71: Hope for the best and prepare for the worst.

امیدوار باش برای بهترین و آماده شو برای بدترین.

72: You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink.

شما میتوانید اسپی را طرف آب ببرید اما نمیتوانید او را مجبور به نوشیدن کنید.

73: Yesterday is history, tomorrow is mystery.

دیروز تاریخ است و فردا معما.

74: Books are no better than woods without being opened always.

کتاب بهتر از چوب ها نیستند، اگر باز نشوند.

75: The best wine is the oldest, the best water the newest.

بهترین شراب کهنه ترین است، و بهترین آب تازه ترین.

76: Variety is the spice of life.

تنوع لذت زندگی است.

77: The heart of man and the bottom of the sea are unfathomable.

قلب یک مرد و ته دریا، غیر قابل سنجش هستند.

78: You never know what you can do till you try.

تو هرگز نمیدانی چی میتوانی انجام دهی، تا اینکه سعی کنی.

79: Forgive and forget.

ببخش و فراموش کن.

80: One swallow does not make a summer.

یک پرستو (غچی) نمیتواند تابستان بیاورد.

81: Success has many fathers, while failure is an orphan.

پیروزی پدر های زیادی دارد، در صورتیکه شکست یتیم است.

82: Little strokes fell great oaks.

ضربات کوچک بلوط های بزرگی را می اندازد.

83: After a storm comes a calm.

بعد از یک طوفان یک آرامش می آید.

84: You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink.

شما میتوانید اسپی را طرف آب ببرید اما نمیتوانید او را مجبور به نوشیدن کنید.

85: The first step is the hardest.

اولین قدم، سخت ترین قدم است.

86: Water is the staff of life.

آب مایه حیات است.

87: Speech is silver, but silence is golden.

سخن نقره است، اما سکوت طلاست.

88: After a storm comes a calm.

بعد از یک طوفان یک آرامش می آید.

89: Beauty and folly are often sisters.

زیبایی و حماقت اغلب خواهرانند.

90: Keep a thing for seven years and you'll always find a use for it.

چیزی را برای هفت سال نگهدار، شما همیشه استفاده ی برای آن پیدا خواهید کرد.

91: No man can serve two masters.

هیچ مردی نمیتواند دو ارباب را خدمت کند.

92: Things are not always what they seem.

چیز ها، همیشه آنطوریکه به نظر میرسند نیستند.

93: Don't bite the hand that feeds you.

دستی را که به تو غذا میدهد گاز نگیر.

94: After a storm comes a calm.

بعد از یک طوفان یک آرامش می آید.

95: No rose without a thorn.

هیچ گلابی بی خار نیست.

96: No rose without a thorn.

هیچ گلابی بی خار نیست.

97: The quarrel of lovers is the renewal of love.

دعوا بین عشاق تجدید عشق است.

98: Don't put off for tomorrow what you can do today.

آنچه را که میتوانی به امروز انجام دهی به فردا نگذار.

99: Prevention is better than cure.

پیشگیری از درمان بهتر است.

100: You can't wake up a person who is pretending to be asleep.

شما نمیتوانید مردی را که خودش را به خواب زده بیدار کنید.

101: When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out of the window.

زمانیکه فقر از در داخل شود، عشق از پنجره به بیرون پرواز میکند.

102: One picture is worth ten thousand words.

یک تصویر ارزش ده هزار کلمه را دارد.

103: Beware the fury of a patient man.

از خشم یک مرد صبور بر حذر باش.

104: Paper can't wrap up a fire.

کاغذ نمیتواند یک آتش را بپوشاند.

105: No pain, no gain.

نه رنج، نه سود.

106: Opportunity never knocks twice at any man's door.

فرصت هرگز در هیچ مردی را دوباره نمیزند.

107: You cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs.

شما نمیتوانید بدون شکستن تخم مرغ املت درست کنید.

108: He that cannot obey cannot command

آن کسیکه نمیتواند فرمان برد، نمیتواند فرمان دهد.

109: No news is good news

بی خبری، خبر خوبی است.

110: Bad news travels fast.

خبر های بد، سریع سفر میکنند.

111: Never say never.

هرگز نگو هرگز.

112: A friend in need is a friend indeed.

یک دوست در وقت نیاز یک دوست واقعی است.

113: A friend in need is a friend indeed.

یک دوست در وقت نیاز یک دوست واقعی است.

114: Never say never.

هرگز نگو هرگز.

115: Keep your mouth shut and your ears open.

دهانت را ببند، و گوشت را باز کن.

116: A moneyless man goes fast through market.

یک مرد بی پول، از میان مارکیت سریع میگذرد.

117: Lend your money and lose your friend.

پولت را قرض بده، و دوستت را از دست بده.

118: Money is the root of all evil.

پول ریشه تمام شرارت (کارها زشت) است.

119: If you don't make mistakes, you don't make anything

اگر اشتباهی نکنی، هیچ کاری نمیکنی.

120: Great minds think alike.

افکار بزرگ مشابه می اندیشند.

121: Might makes right.

قدرت باعث احمیل است.

122: He who is master of himself will soon be master of others.

کسیکه ارباب خودش است، به زودی ارباب دیگران خواهد شد.

123: All the world loves a lover.

همه جهان عاشق یک عاشق است.

124: Might makes right.

قدرت باعث احمیل است.

125: Love makes the world go round.

عشق باعث میشود جهان گردش کند.

126: True love never grows old.

عشق راستین، هرگز کهنه نمیشود.

127: Lightning never strikes the same place twice.

صاعقه (الماسک) هرگز به یک جای یکسان دو بار اصابت نمیکند.

128: A leopard cannot change his spots.

یک پلنگ نمیتواند خال های خودش را تغییر دهد.

129: Every land has its own law.

هر سرزمینی قانون خودش را دارد.

130: Laughter is the best medicine.

خنده بهترین دارو است.

131: Everybody laughs in the same language.

همه با یک زبان یکسان میخندند.

132: He who laughs last, laughs best.

کس که آخر میخندد، بهترین میخندد.

133: Better late than never.

دیر از هرگز بهتر است.

134: A man is known by his friends.

یک مرد با دوستانش شناخته میشود.

135: Big talk means little knowledge.

حرف های بزرگ به معنی دانایی اندک است.

136: If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen.

اگر نمیتوانی گرما را تحمل کنی، از آشپزخانه بیرون برو.

137: The hand you cannot bite, kiss.

دستی را که نمیتوانی گاز بیگیری، ببوس.

138: Never judge from appearances.

هرگز از روی ظاهر قضاوت نکن.

139: Each person is his own judge.

هر کسی قاضی خودش است.