

بررسی گرامرهای کتاب

FOUR CORNERS 1

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گرامر درس اول تا سوم

❖ حروف الفبا (۲۶ حرف):

A a B b C c D d E e F f G g H h I i J j K k L l M m N n O o P p Q q R r S s T t U u V v W w X x Y y Z z



پنج حرف **a, e, i, o, u** حروف صدادار هستند و بقیه حروف بی صدا هستند.

❖ حروف تعریف نامعین **A, An**

برای کلماتی که با حروف صدا دار شروع می‌شوند یا حرف بی‌صدای اول آنها خوانده نمی‌شود از **An** استفاده می‌شود و برای سایر کلمات از **A**. مثال:

A watch. A coat. A book. An Hour.

An Umbrella. An eraser. An honest man.

❖ حرف تعریف معین **The**

هرگاه حرف تعریف **The** قبل از اسم بیاید یعنی آن اسم برای گوینده و شنونده شناخته شده است. مثال:

The book. The books.

❖ مفرد و جمع (Singular & Plural)

۱. اکثر اسم‌ها با اضافه کردن حرف **s** به آخر آن‌ها جمع بسته می‌شوند.

Game	Cap	Umbrella	Book	Laptop	Eraser	Key	Boy	مفرد
Games	Caps	Umbrellas	Books	Laptops	Erasers	Keys	Boys	جمع

۲. اسامی که به حرف بی صدا **y +** ختم می‌شوند ابتدا **y** به **i** تبدیل سپس **es** به آخر آن‌ها اضافه می‌شود.

Country	Story	Candy	Baby	Trophy	Family	Dictionary	City	مفرد
Countries	Stories	Candies	babies	Trophies	Families	Dictionaries	Cities	جمع

۳. اسم‌هایی که به **(Z-C-S-SH-CH)** ختم می‌شوند با اضافه کردن **es** به آخر آن‌ها جمع بسته می‌شوند.

Fox	Sunglass	Watch	Brush	Actress	Address	Dress	Bench	مفرد
Foxes	Sunglasses	Watches	Brushes	Actresses	Addresses	Dresses	Benches	جمع

۴. معمولاً اسم‌هایی که به **O** ختم می‌شوند با اضافه کردن **es** به آخر آن‌ها جمع بسته می‌شوند.

نکته: اسامی مرتبط با موسیقی، اسامی خاص و برخی اسامی خارجی اضافه شده به زبان انگلیسی با پسوند **s** جمع می‌شوند.

Piano	Soprano	Picasso	Eskimo		volcano	tomato	Potato	مفرد
Pianos	Sopranos	Picassos	Eskimos		volcanoes	tomatoes	Potatoes	جمع

۵. برخی اسم‌ها با تغییر حروف یا حروف صدا دارشان جمع بسته می‌شوند.

Loaf	Half	shelf	Wife	Tooth	Foot	Woman	Man	مفرد
Loaves	Halves	shelves	Wives	Teeth	Feet	Women	Men	جمع

۶. جمع‌های بی‌قاعده

		Person	Analysis	mouse	goose	Ox	Child	مفرد
		People	Analyses	mice	geese	Oxen	Children	جمع

گوشرد: اسامی غیر قابل شمارش همواره مفرد هستند و جمع بسته نمی‌شوند. مثال:

some **sugar**, a lot of **milk**

❖ ضمائر فاعلی (موضوع) (subject pronouns)

I	من	We	ما
You	تو	You	شما
He	او (مذکر)	They	آن ها، ایشان
She	او (مونث)		
It	آن		

❖ فعل معین (the verb be)

○ اظهارات مثبت (affirmative statements)

I am	I'm	We are	We're
You are	You're	You are	You're
He is	He's	They are	They're
She is	She's		
It is	It's		

I'm a programmer. You're an engineer. Kevin is from London. London is in England. It's in England.

○ اظهارات منفی (negative statements)

I am not	I'm not	-	We are not	We're not	We aren't
You are not	You're not	You aren't	You are not	You're not	You aren't
He is not	He's not	He isn't	They are not	They're not	They aren't
She is not	She's not	She isn't			
It is not	It's not	It isn't			

I'm not a student. She isn't a singer. It is not my real name.

○ پرسش های بله و خیر (yes no questions)

yes / no questions		Short answer affirmative		Short answer negative		
Am I	In Iran?	Yes	You are.	No	You aren't.	You're not.
Are you			I am.		I am not.	I'm not.
Is he			He is.		He isn't.	He's not.
Is she			She is.		She isn't.	She's not.
Is it			It is.		It isn't.	It's not.
Are we			You are.		You aren't.	You're not.
Are you			We are.		We aren't.	We're not.
Are they			They are.		They aren't.	They're not.

Am I in your class? Are you from London? Is He a singer? Is your name erfan? Is the person a man? Are they American?

گوشزد: در جواب مثبت کوتاه نمی شود از مخفف 's استفاده کرد ولی در جواب منفی می شود.

صفات ملکی (possessive adjectives)

My	من	Our	ما
Your	تو	Your	شما
His	او (مذکر)	Their	آن ها، ایشان
Her	او (مونث)		
Its	آن		

What is (What's)	My	name?	Your	Name is	Erfan.
	Your		My		Mehran.
	His		His		Alex.
	Her		Her		Jennifer.
	Its		Its		Max.
What are	Our	names?	Your	Names are	Erfan and Mehran.
	Your		Our		
	Their		Their		

Ms. Peters is our teacher. Her first name is Anna. Their teacher is Miss Brown.

ضمایر مالکیت (possessive pronouns) ❖

Mine	مال من	Ours	مال ما
Yours	مال تو	Yours	مال شما
His	مال او (مذکر)	Theirs	مال آن ها
Hers	مال او (مونث)		
Its	مال آن		

S مالکیت:

It is Erfan's bag. It's his.

It's the student's bag. It's theirs.

Is this pink scarf Anna's? Are these bags Erfan and Anna's? Is that my brother's shirt? Are these Erfan's black shoes? Are they yours?

گوشزد: چنان چه S ملکیت به S جمع برسد S مالکیت حذف می گردد و در آخر S جمع ' می آید. مثال:

They are the students' bags.

ضمایر اشاره (demonstratives) ❖

This	این	These	این ها
That	آن	Those	آن ها

مثال:

Is this your book?	Yes, it is.	Are These your books?	Yes, they are
Is that your book?	No, it's not.	Are Those your books?	No, they're not.

مال چه کسی whose	کجا Where	کدام / چیست (چیه) What	چه کسی (کیه) Who	چطور / چند How
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مثال:

What	
What is your name?	My name is Erfan.
What's her name?	Her name is Anna.
What are your names?	Our name are Erfan and Anna.
What city are you from?	I'm from Tuyserkan. / We're From Tuyserkan.
What is it?	It's my bag.
What color is it?	It's blue
What is that?	It's a book.
What are those?	They're books.
What's his occupation?	He's a teacher.

Where	
Where are you from originally?	We're originally from Tuyserkan.
Where are Anna and Alex from?	They're from Brazil.
Where is it from?	It's from China.

Who	
Who is he?	He is my brother.
Who's that in the picture?	That's Mehran.
Who are they?	They are my parents.

How	
How old is Erfan?	He's ۲۹ years old.
How old is she?	She is ۲۹.
How old are you?	I'm twenty-nine.
How old is it?	It's ۷ months old.

Whose	
Whose clothes are these?	They're ours.
Whose bag is that?	It's Anna's bag. It's hers.
Whose bags are those?	They're Anna's and Erfan's bags. They're theirs.
Whose jeans are they?	They're Erfan's. They're his.
Whose T-shirt is this?	It's Erfan's. It's his.
Whose blouse is it?	It's the student's (blouse)
Whose sister is that?	She is Ali's sister

گرامر درس چهارم تا ششم

❖ زمان حال ساده (Simple present)

○ اظهارات مثبت (affirmative statements)

حال ساده هنگامی که در مورد کارهای بسیار روتین و روزمره صحبت می شود، مورد استفاده قرار می گیرد. چند نمونه از نحوه به کار بردن افعال در حال ساده برای همه ضمایر فاعلی بجز سوم شخص مفرد:

You **walk** to school.

I **drive** to work. I **drive** a (the) car. I **drive** my car to work.

They **ride** a (the) bike (bicycle). I **ride** my motorcycle.

I **take** a (the) taxi (cab). I **take** a (the) train. I **take** a (the) subway. I **take** a (the) bus to work.

We **go** to work. They **go** to the city.

You **have** a car.

در حال ساده برای سوم شخص مفرد به آخر اکثر افعال s اضافه می گردد و برخی دیگر بی قاعده هستند. مثال:

He **drives** to work. He **walks** to school. He **rides** a bike. She **takes** a cab.

She **goes** to work. He **Has** a car.

○ اظهارات منفی (negative statements)

برای منفی کردن جملات حال ساده، عبارت **do not (don't)** قبل از فعل می آید:

I **don't drive** to work. You **don't walk** to school. I **don't drive** my car. They **don't ride** the bike. I **don't ride** my motorcycle. We **don't take** a taxi. We **don't go** to work. You **don't have** a car.

و در سوم شخص مفرد عبارت **does not (doesn't)** قبل از فعل می آید. همچنین هر گاه از **does** استفاده کنیم فعل سوم شخص اسفاده نمی شود:

He **doesn't drive** to work. He **doesn't walk** to school. He **doesn't ride** a bike. She **doesn't take** a cab.

She **doesn't go** to work. He **doesn't have** a car.

○ پرسش های بله و خیر (yes no questions)

Do you walk to school on Mondays? Yes, I **do**.

Does Liz exercise? No, she **doesn't**.

Do you and your friends watch TV? Yes, we **do**.

Do Your Friends study? No, they **don't**.

❖ عبارات زمان (time expressions)

on	On Sunday(s)	On Sunday afternoon(s)	On weekdays	On weekends	
in	In the morning(s)	In the afternoon(s)	In the evening(s)		
at	at ۷:۰۰	at noon / midnight	At night		
	Before ۷:۰۰	After midnight	Every day		

Do you cook dinner on weekends? No, I don't. I cook on weekdays! Does Rita cook dinner on weekends? No, she doesn't. She cooks on weekdays! Do you get up at ۷:۰۰? No, I don't, I get up at ۹:۰۰ on weekdays and ۱۰:۰۰ on weekends. I work all morning and afternoon. I exercise and watch TV in the evening. I go to bed late, after midnight. On weekends, I sleep!

❖ قیدهای زمان (Adverbs of Frequency)

Always	Usually	Often	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never
همیشه	معمولا	اغلب	بعضی وقت ها	به ندرت	هرگز

Do you **ever** shop online? Yes, I **sometimes** shop online. / Yes, I **sometimes** do.

Do you **ever** download movies? No, I **never** download movies. / No, I **never** do.

I **often** play games online. They **usually** have bread and cheese for breakfast. I **never** have meat for breakfast.

❖ توانستن انجام کار (Can for ability)

○ اظهارات مثبت و منفی

I	Can Can't	Dance very well.
You		Play the guitar.
He		Sing in English.
She		Swim.
We		Fix computer.
They	Can't	Draw at all.

○ پرسش های بله و خیر

Can you sing? Yes, I **can**. No, I **can't**. **Can** jenny swim? No, jenny **can't** swim.

Can I speak to Erfan?

○ پرسش با **What**

What can jenny do? She **can** dance, and she **can** swim. She **can** dance, but she **can't** sing.

She **can't** Sing or play an instrument.

❖ پرسش ها

کی	چرا	کجا	چه چیزی	چه کسی	چگونه
When do	Why do	Where do	What do	Who do	How do

مثال:

What do	
What do you do for fun?	I hang out with my friends.
What does Erfan do?	He's a software engineer.
What company does Erfan work for?	He works for a small company.
What do you do on Friday night?	I eat out on Friday night.
What time do your jobs finish?	

Where do	
Where do you hang out?	At the mall.
Where does he work?	He works in an office.
Where do you go shopping?	I go shopping, at the mall.

Who do	
Who do you play soccer with?	My brother and his friends.
Who does he study with?	He sometimes studies with his friends.

How do	
How do you get there?	We take the bus
How does she get to class?	She Takes the bus to class.
How do he like his job?	He loves it.
How often do you do online activity?	I sometimes do online activity.

When do	
When do you usually play soccer?	We usually play on weekends.
When does she work?	She works from ۸:۰۰ to ۵:۰۰.
When do you and your friends watch movies?	My friends and I watch movie on Saturday.

why do	
Why do you play soccer?	Because it's my favorite sport.

گرامر درس هفتم تا نهم

❖ Some & Any (کمی و هیچی)

○ اظهارات مثبت (affirmative statements)

از **some** استفاده میکنیم و اسامی قابل شمارش را با اسم جمع بکار میبریم:

I have some apples.	We have some milk.
You have some tomatoes.	They have some cereal.
He has some carrots.	She has some beef.

○ اظهارات منفی (negative statements)

از **any** به همراه **don't** و **doesn't** استفاده می‌کنیم و اسامی قابل شمارش را با اسم جمع بکار می‌بریم:

I don't have any eggs.	We don't have any pasta.
You don't have any potatoes.	They don't have any rice.
He doesn't have any bananas.	She doesn't have any fish.

○ پرسش های بله و خیر (yes no questions)

از **any** به همراه **do** و **does** استفاده می‌کنیم و اسامی قابل شمارش را با اسم جمع بکار می‌بریم:

Do you have any apples?	Yes, I have <u>some</u> .	No, I <u>don't</u> have <u>any</u> .
Does she have any milk?	Yes, she has <u>some</u> .	No, she <u>doesn't</u> have <u>any</u> .
Do we have any cheese?	No, we <u>don't</u> have <u>any</u> . I <u>can</u> get <u>some</u> .	

از **Some** در صورتی که بخواهیم جواب مثبت دریافت کنیم (درخواست کردن) استفاده می‌کنیم:

Do you give me **some** apples? Can you give me **some** milk?

❖ عبارات زمان (time expressions)

How often do you eat pizza?

I eat pizza	every day.	I don't eat pizza very often . I never eat pizza.
	once a week.	
	twice a month.	
	three times a year.	
	once in a while.	

How often does erfán have (eat) milk for breakfast?

He eats milk for breakfast **four or five times a month**. He has milk **once a week**. He **never** eats milk.

❖ حروف اضافه مکان (Prepositions of location)

Where's the coffee shop?

The coffee shop is	on	Second Avenue.	در خیابان ...
	on the corner of	Second Avenue <u>and</u> Main Street.	نیش ... و ...
	in	the park.	داخل ...
	next to		بعد از ...
	across From		روبروی ... / سمت مقابل ...
	between	the bank <u>and</u> the bookstore.	بین ... و ...

How do I get to newsstand? / How can I get to supermarket?

Go up Main Street. Turn left on the Ninth Street. Go one block. It's on the right, across from the park.
Go Down Main Street. Take a right on Fifth Street. Walk two blocks. It's on the left, next to the school.
Walk up Third Avenue for a block, and Turn right on Elm Avenue. Go straight ahead. It's on your right.
Go straight ahead for a block, and walk down fourth Ave to Beatrice Street. It's on your left.

There's <u>a</u> museum in my neighborhood.	There are many facilities <u> in</u> big cities.
There isn't <u>an</u> amusement park.	There aren't <u>any</u> good zoos <u> in</u> this city.

Is there an aquarium in this city? Yes, **there is**. No, **there isn't**.

Are there any swimming pools near here? Yes, **there are**. No, **there aren't**.

حال استمراری (Present continuous) ❖

○ اظهارات مثبت (affirmative statements)

I'm standing under the scoreboard.	We're holding scarves.
You're looking for a job.	You're running .
He's wearing a blue shirt.	They're playing soccer.
She's sitting in front of the big clock.	
It's starting .	

○ اظهارات منفی (negative statements)

I'm not sitting .	We're waving .
You're not looking for a job.	You're not walking .
He's not wearing a red shirt.	They're not playing tennis.
She's not standing .	
It's not ending .	

○ پرسش های بله و خیر

در حال انجام	Are you watching a lot of TV?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
	Are they taking tennis lessons?	Yes, they are .	No, they're not .
	Is she tutoring a student?	Yes, she is .	No, she's not .
روزمره	Are you doing anything special these days?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .

○ پرسش با Where و What

در حال انجام	<u>Where</u> are they studying ?	They're studying online.
	<u>What</u> class is Erfan taking ?	He's taking an English class.
	<u>What</u> are you doing ?	I'm shopping .
روزمره	<u>What</u> you doing these days?	I'm learning to drive.

گرامر درس دهم تا دوازدهم

❖ زمان گذشته ساده (Simple Past)

○ اظهارات مثبت (affirmative statements)

جملات مثبت گذشته ساده مانند حال ساده است با این تفاوت که فعل گذشته مورد استفاده قرار می گیرد. برخی افعال با قاعده هستند که به آخر فعل (ed) اضافه می گردد. مثال:

I **stayed** home.

You **walked** to school yesterday.

She **called** me on Saturday.

He **listened** to music last night.

We **laughed**.

They **stayed** out late.

I **saw** Mehran last week.

He **bought** a pizza.

We **ate** a pizza.

You **had** a car.

We **went** to the mall.

I **drove** to work.

○ اظهارات منفی (negative statements)

برای منفی کردن جملات گذشته ساده، عبارت **did not (didn't)** قبل از فعل می آید و فعل به شکل ساده بکار می رود:

I **didn't watch** a movie.

You **didn't stay** out late.

She **didn't call** me on Saturday.

He **didn't walk** to school yesterday.

We **didn't cry**.

They **didn't stay** at home.

I **didn't see** Mehran last week.

He **didn't buy** soup.

They **didn't eat** salad.

You **didn't have** a car.

○ پرسش های بله و خیر (yes no questions)

Did you **see** Mehran last week? Yes, I **did**.

Did Liz **buy** dinner? No, she **didn't**.

Did you and your friends **watch** TV? Yes, we **did**.

Did they **eat** lunch? No, they **didn't**.

تذکر: در زمان گذشته فرقی بین سوم شخص مفرد و سایر ضمایر فاعلی نمی باشد.

❖ فعل معین گذشته (Past of be)

○ اظهارات مثبت (affirmative statements)

I was	We were
You were	You were
He was	They were
She was	
It was	

I **was** at my brother's apartment. It **was** quiet and kind of boring. You **were** guest at my hotel last week, and your room **was** near the street. My Parents **were** in Paris.

○ اظهارات منفی (negative statements)

I was not	I wasn't	We were not	We weren't
You were not	You weren't	You were not	You weren't
He was not	He wasn't	They were not	They weren't
She was not	She wasn't		
It was not	It wasn't		

I **wasn't** at the theater on Sunday afternoon. They **weren't** on a trip last week. My weekend **wasn't** interesting.