

Shahlaei Roozbeh

کلاس آنلاین زبان عمومی - کنکور ۱۴۰۱

- 39- Please make sure the doors are locked before you out. → دربسته / بسته
 1) going 2) go 3) will go 4) went
- 40- Perhaps everybody English in the year 2100. → نظر شخصی
 1) speaks 2) will speak 3) is going to speak 4) is speaking
- 41- A: Have you got any plans for a new TV series?
 B: Yes. We a new series next year. We've already found the locations and booked the actors. رزرو کردن
 1) are filming 2) film 3) will film 4) will be going to film

توجه ۳:
 حال استمراری : برنامه‌ریزی شخصی و قطعی در آینده

- 42- With a bit of luck, the baby Alice's eyes. → علم شخصی درباره زندگی
 1) is going to have 2) will have 3) is having 4) has expect a baby
- 43- A: What's up? or: is having B: Charlize another baby in July. have a baby
 1) will have 2) is going to have 3) has 4) must have
- 44- Look at those clouds! It raining any minute now. (زبان تخصصی - خارج کشور ۹۴)
 1) is going to start 2) will start 3) is starting 4) starts
- 45- I'm not sure, but they eat a sandwich for lunch tomorrow.
 1) may going to 2) may be going to 3) were going to 4) be going to

توجه ۴:
may be going to : درصد تعقیب دارد
might maybe : شاید
 فعل ساده

- 46- He a bad accident if he continues to drive so fast.
 1) has will 2) had 3) is having 4) will have
- 47- A: Shall we play tennis tomorrow?
 B: I'd like to, but I and study for the test.
 1) stay in حال کامل 2) would be staying in 3) am going to stay in 4) will stay in
- 48- A: I've decided to paint this room.
 B: What color it? قرار است چیزی را بزنم؟
 1) will you paint 2) are you painted otherwise 3) do you paint 4) are you going to paint
- 49- I must get to the post office before it or the parcel in time for Joy's birthday.
 1) closes / won't arrive 2) will close / won't arrive in time : 4:55
 3) closes / doesn't arrive 4) will close / doesn't arrive on time : 5:00
- 50- Are you watching the game? It's 5-2; they the match!
 1) will win 2) are going to win 3) win 4) won
- 51- A: Why does he have an eraser in his hand?
 B: He the board. پاک کردن
 1) will erase 2) would be erasing 3) erased 4) is going to erase
- 52- A: Why have you set your alarm to go off at five-thirty?
 B: Because I then. I've got a lot to do. intention: نیت
 1) am going to get up آن موقع 2) will get up 3) was getting up 4) got up
- 53- Roozbeh says he an English teacher when he grows up – and he's only 8 years old!
 1) will be 2) is going to be 3) is 4) is being
- 54- A: Oh, you have left the door open. B: Have I? I and shut it.
 1) will go 2) go باز گذاشتم؟ 3) am going to go 4) am going بستن

① She is beautiful. (adj.)
 است/ ربطی

② She plays the piano beautifully. (adv.)
 کنش

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کاربرد صفت و قید (حالت)

ADJECTIVES: kind, shy, cold, angry, wonderful, bad, unusual, mad

ADVERBS OF MANNER: kindly, shyly, coldly, angrily, wonderfully, badly, unusually, madly

We use **adjectives** after some verbs, to say how something is, seems, becomes, looks, feels, sounds, tastes or smells.

She is kind. She seems/appears shy. It's getting cold.

He felt angry (NOT He felt angrily.) That smells wonderful.

We use **adverbs of manner** with other verbs to say how something **happens** or **is done**.

She spoke kindly but shyly. (NOT She spoke kind ...) He answered me coldly. He closed the door angrily.

توجه: دسته‌بندی افعال ربطی (اسنادی) در حد کتاب درسی عبارتند از:

① be: بودن → She is rich.

② become, get, go, grow: شدن → I went crazy. we grow old.

③ feel: محسوس شدن → I don't feel angry.

④ appear, look, seem, sound: به نظر رسیدن → you look tired.

⑤ stay: ماندن → They stayed awake.

remain: ماندن

Keep calm: آرام باش

✓ باید دقت کنید افعال اسنادی در معانی دیگر می‌توانند به عنوان فعل کنش ظاهر شوند:

Some verbs are used with both adjectives and adverbs, with different meanings.

You look angry. (= 'You seem angry.') He looked angrily at the manager. (= 'He turned his eyes ...')

His plan appeared impossible. (= 'His plan seemed ...')

She suddenly appeared in the window. (= 'She was visible ...')

ظاهر شدن

taste: مزه دالان (حالت)
 "گرفتن (کنش)"

Smell: بو داران (حالت)
 "گرفتن (کنش)"

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1 Complete the text with the words in brackets ().

In a recent questionnaire 60% of people said shopping was their (0) (*hobby, favorite*). They preferred it to going to restaurant, playing sport or visiting friends. One reason may be the (1) (*huge, number*) of shopping centers which are now open. With (2) (*parking, free*) and long opening hours, shopping at these places (3) (*easy, seems, enjoyable, and*). But 20% of people say they buy things on the Internet at least once a month. The most popular things are (4) (*electronic, products*) such as DVD players and digital TVs. The Internet never closes, so shopping this way (5) (*convenient, is*) for people who work long hours.

فید
فید
physically active

کاربردهای دیگر قیود

We also use adverbs before adjectives, past participles, other adverbs and prepositional expressions.

✓ It's terribly cold. (NOT ... terrible cold.) This is very badly cooked.
✓ You're driving unusually fast. He was madly in love with her.

لش
فید
فید

صفات فاعلی و مفعولی

| فعل (مستقر) | صفت فاعلی | صفت مفعولی |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| amuse | سرگرم کردن | amused (سرگرم شده) |
| bore | کسل کردن | bored (کسل شده) |
| concern | نگران کردن | concerned (نگران) |
| confuse | گیج کردن | confused (گیج شده) |
| depress | غمگین و افسرده کردن | depressed (محزون، ناراحت) |
| embarrass | شرمنده کردن | embarrassed (شرمنده) |
| excite | به هیجان آوردن | excited (هیجان زده) |
| frighten | ترساندن | frightened (ترسیده) |
| interest | علاقه مند کردن | interested (علاقه مند) |
| shock | شوکه کردن | shocked (شوکه شده) |
| surprise | متعجب کردن | surprised (متعجب) |
| tire | خسته کردن | tired (خسته) |

satisfy راضی کردن, satisfying راضی کننده, satisfied راضی

I am satisfied with

tired of

bored with

I am proud of

you. همه مسائلی که ما

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2 Choose the correct words in *italics*.

ANNA How was the football match?

PEDRO Fantastic. It was really (0) *exciting* / *excited*. We won! *بهر حال ، دهنده صورت*

ANNA Really?

PEDRO You seem (1) *surprised* / *surprising*! *راضی*ANNA Well, yes. I am a bit. Anyway, I'm (2) *pleased* / *pleasing* you won.

PEDRO What about you? How was your day?

ANNA Oh, it was (3) *bored* / *boring*. I spent all day working on the new website.PEDRO But yesterday you said it was (4) *interested* / *interesting*!ANNA I know. But now I feel (5) *bored* / *boring* with it. *عس کشی نیست*PEDRO Well, I'm quite (6) *tired* / *tiring* now, I don't feel like cooking. Shall we order a pizza or something? And watch *Dracula* on TV?ANNA Oh, no! I feel (7) *frightening* / *frightened* when I watch that kind of film.

ترتیب صفات

| opinion | size | age | shape | color | origin | material | type/purpose | noun |
|---------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------|----------------|----------|----------------|--------|
| (a) <i>valuable</i> | <i>large</i> | | <i>round</i> | | <i>Italian</i> | | <i>bedroom</i> | mirror |
| | | (an) old | | red | | silk | <i>wedding</i> | dress |

فرمول فارسی:

a car factory

cotton ← جنس *Iranian* ← ملیت *red* ← رنگ *round* ← شکل *old* ← سن *big* ← اندازه *beautiful* ← کیفیت *pretty* *cheap* *expensive* *lovely*

fat, wide, thin

ancient *little*

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adjectives

We use a **comparative** (with *than*) to compare **one** person, thing, action or group with another person, thing etc.
We use a **superlative** to compare **one** person, thing etc with the **whole group** that he/she/it belongs to.

of = قَدْبِلْد بَرِين ①

the best singer my oldest friend John's most attractive quality

صفحت علی شایسته دارد:

۱) the /
۲) صفت مللی /
۳) اسم درجعت مللی

صفات بی قاعده

| صفت مطلق | صفت تفضیلی | صفت عالی |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| good | better | the best |
| * bad | worse | the worst |
| far دور | farther دورتر | the farthest |
| | further بیشتر، دورتر | the furthest |
| * little (amount) | less | the least |
| many / much | more | the most |
| old | older | the oldest |
| | elder | the eldest |
| late (time) | later | the latest |

John's my **elder** brother. (I have one brother older than me.)
Sarah's my **eldest** sister. (I have more than one sister.)

شروط ماعصی حائزہ
 elder than ✗
 older than ✓

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برابری
ساوا، برابر

We use **as ... as** to say that people or things are **equal** in some way.

She's **as tall as** her brother. Is it **as good as** you expected? She speaks French **as well as** the rest of us.

After **not**, we can use **so ... as** instead of **as ... as**.

He's **not so/as successful as** his father.

Other useful structures: **as much/many as** **the same as**.

I haven't got **as much time as** I thought. We need **as many people as possible**.

She earns **twice as much money as me / as I do**.

He went to **the same school as me / as I did** (NOT ... to (a) same school ...)

صفت ← استدی
as
ش
as many + C as
much
L.

3 Complete the conversation with the correct words and phrases from the box.

better easier further more expensive nicer worse

A Where Shall we eat tonight? The Indian restaurant?

B No, I think the Chinese place is (0)

A I'm not sure. It's (1) and I haven't got much money.

B Well, we can try the Italian place. It isn't expensive, and it's very nice.

A Yes, I know it's nice, but the Indian restaurants is (2)

B But it's not very close to us. It's (3) than the Italian restaurant – on the other side of town. What about the burger place near the library?

A Oh, no. That place is terrible. It's (4) than the others in every way!

B It's really difficult to decide! I know – let's stay at home and phone for a pizza.

A Great. That's (5) than going out. We can eat in front of the TV and watch a DVD.

قید برتر و برترین

Comparative and superlative adverbs normally have **more** and **most**. We can put **the** before superlative adverbs, but we often leave it out.

Could you drive **more slowly**? (NOT ... **slowlier**?)

French is the language he speaks **(the) most easily**.

چند قید خاص

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| early → earlier/(the) earliest | high → higher/(the) highest | low → lower/(the) lowest |
| fast → faster/(the) fastest | late → later/(the) latest | near → nearer/(the) nearest |
| hard → harder/(the) hardest | long → longer/(the) longest | soon → sooner/(the) soonest |



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