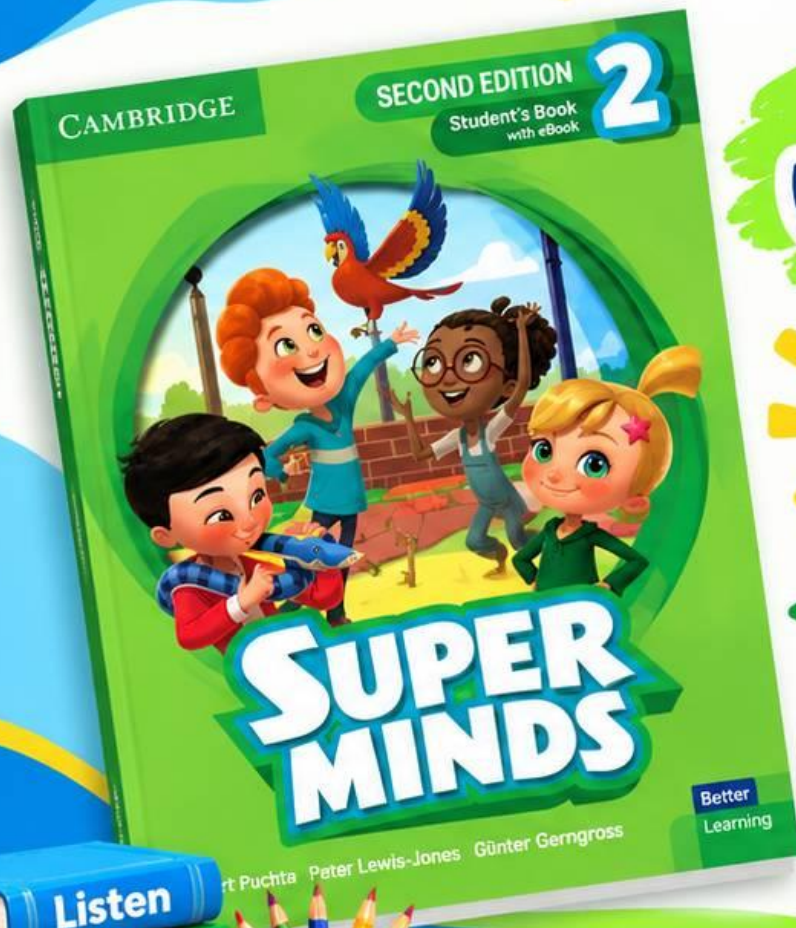




جمع بندی کتاب

SUPER MINDS

2



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شماره تماس آموزشگاه
۳۳۲۰۰۲۵۱ | ۳۳۲۰۰۲۶۱



Telling the Time

برای گفتن ساعت از ساختار زیر استفاده می شود:



It is + ساعت

Examples:

It is three o'clock.

It is half past six.

It is a quarter to eight.



Present Simple (Third Person)

برای سوم شخص مفرد (he, she, it) در زمان حال ساده، به فعل **s** یا **es** اضافه می شود.

Examples:

He plays tennis.

She watches TV.

It eats grass.



Like / Doesn't Like

برای گفتن علاقه مندی ها و بی علاقه‌گی ها استفاده می شود.

Examples:

He likes fish.

He doesn't like egg.





Questions and Answers with "Does ..."

برای پرسیدن در مورد علاقه مندی ها در سوم شخص مفرد از "Does" استفاده می شود.

Examples:

Does she like apples?

1. Yes, she does.

2. No, she doesn't.

Does he like beans?

1. Yes, he does.

2. No, he doesn't.



Has / Hasn't Got

برای بیان داشتن یا نداشتن چیزی به کار می رود.

Examples:

He has got a bike.

She hasn't got a pet.



Prepositions (حرف اضافه)

برای توضیح دادن محل قرارگیری اشیا استفاده می شود.

Examples:

The cat is **on** the box.

The cat is **under** the box.

The cat is **next to** the box.





Would You Like...?

برای تعارف مؤدبانه یا پیشنهاد به کار می رود.

Structure: Would you like + noun

Examples:

Would you like **some** milk?

Yes, please.

Would you like **an** orange?

No, thank you.





Are There / Is There Any...?

برای پرسیدن درباره وجود چیزها استفاده می شود.

Examples:

Is there **any** milk?

Yes, there is.

Are there **any** books?

No, there aren't.



This, That, These, Those

برای اشاره به اشیا با توجه به نزدیکی یا دوری آنها از این کلمات استفاده می شود.

This: مفرد نزدیک

That: مفرد دور

These: جمع نزدیک

Those: جمع دور

Examples:

This is my pen.

That is your book.

These are my toys.

Those are her shoes.





Whose ... is this? /

Whose ... are these?

برای پرسیدن مالکیت استفاده می شود.

Examples:

Whose car is this?

It's my mom's

Whose glasses are these?

They're my dad's.





Am / Is / Are + Adjectives

برای توصیف حالت یا ویژگی افراد یا اشیا به کار می رود.

Examples:

I **am** sad.

She **is** happy.

You **are** angry.

It **is** expensive.

Verb TO BE		
Singular	Pronouns	Verb Be
	I	am
	you	are
	he	is
	she	
	it	
Plural	we	are
	you	
	they	

Subject +	Be +	noun adjectives
	am	
	is	
	are	

I	am	a student
He	is	a teacher
they	are	friends



Our / Their

Our: برای "ما"

Their: برای "آن ها"

Examples:

This is **our** classroom.

That is **their** dog.





I'd Like To...

برای گفتن کاری که شخص مایل است انجام دهد استفاده می شود.

Structure: I'd like to + base verb

Examples:

I'd like to play.

I'd like to eat pizza.



Questions and Answers with like + verb + ing

برای پرسیدن درباره علاقه مندی به یک فعالیت به کار می رود.

Examples:

Do you **like** **writing**?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Do you **like** **swimming**?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.



- ing Forms

برای توصیف کارها استفاده می شود.

Examples:

Reading is fun.

I like walking.





Like + verb + ing

برای گفتن اینکه از انجام کاری لذت می بریم.

Examples:

I like swimming.

She likes dancing.



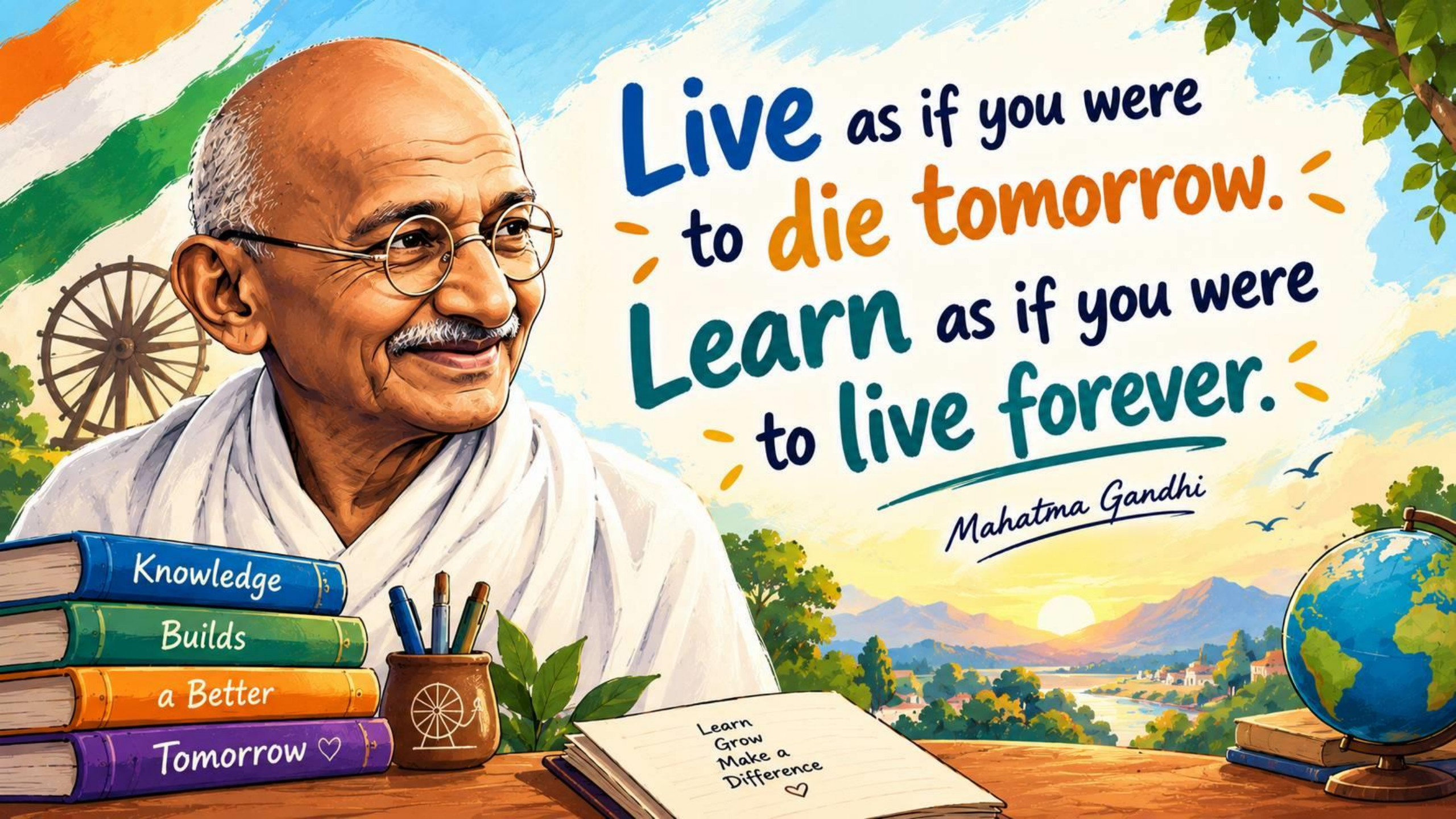
Can for Requests

از **can** برای درخواست مؤدبانه استفاده می شود.

Examples:

Can I have some milk?

Can you help me, please?



Live as if you were
to die tomorrow. :
Learn as if you were
to live forever. :

Mahatma Gandhi