صفت كلمه ايست كه يكي از خصوصيات اسم را بيان مي كند. صفت ها مي توانند اسم ها يا ضميرها را توصيف مي كنند. *صفات اسم ها را توصیف می کنند در حالیکه قیدها فعل را توصیف می کنند.

مثال:

شخص	شی
Mandy is a careful girl .	This is a nice car .
Mandy is careful.	The car is nice.
She is careful.	It is nice.

محل قرارگیری صفات در جمله

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

attributive

شخص	شی
Mandy is a careful girl .	This is a nice car .

predicative

شخص	شی
The girl is careful.	This car is nice.

فعل های ربطی عبارتند از:

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

I feel great.

She looks good.

It seems impossible.

The steak smells fantastic.

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

the rich = rich people

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

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

صفات از نظر مقایسه

صفات از نظر مقایسه به سه دسته تقسیم می شوند:

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

:ساختار

مثال:

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

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

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البته در جمله دوم به جای as اول می توان از so هم استفاده کرد.

His car is not so fast as yours.

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

he blue car isthe red car. (fast)

Peter isFred. (*not/tall*)

The violin isthe cello. (not/low)

This copy isthe other one. (bad)

Oliver isPeter. (optimistic)

Today it'syesterday. (not/windy)

The tomato soup wasthe mushroom soup. (delicious)

Grapefruit juice islemonade. (not/sweet)

Silver isgold. (not/heavy)

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

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

مثال:

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

استثنا۱: صفت هایی که دو بخش دارند اما در آخر آنها حرف y وجود دارد ابتدا حرف y به i تبدیل می شود و سپس -er می گیرند.

ساده	تفضيلي
dirty	dirt ier
easy	easier
happy	happier
pretty	prettier

استثنا۲: صفت هایی که در آخر آنها er- وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن er- می گیرند.

ساده	تفضيلي
clever	cleverer

استثنا۳: صفت هایی که در آخر آنها le وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن er می گیرند.

ساده	تفضيلي
simple	simpler

استثناe: صفت هایی که در آخر آنها e e وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن e می گیرند.

املای صفت هایی که با گرفتن er تغییر می کند در جدول زیر آمده است.

ساده	تفضيلي	توضيح
large	larg er	فقط r افزوده می شود.
big	bigger	صدای صامت بعد از مصوت کوتاه دو بار نوشته می شود
sad	sadder	
dirty	dirt ier	حرف y به i تبدیل می شود اگر قبل از آن صدای صامت باشد.
shy	shyer	حرف y در اینجا تبدیل نمی شود چون قبل از آن مصوت وجود دارد.

جملات نمونه:

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

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

ساختار: در این نوع مقایسه نیز شکل صفت با افزودن پسوند یا پیشوند تغییر می کند. و نوع پسوند یا پیشوند به تعداد بخش های کلمه صفت بستگی دارد به این صورت که اگر صفت یک بخشی باشد به انتهای آن پسوند est افزوده می شود و اگر کلمه صفت چند بخشی باشد به ابتدای آن کلمه most افزوده می شود. (البته با رعایت استثناها). در هر دو صورت حروف sin/ of all/ everدرساختار به کار می رود. قبل از صفات نیز حرف تعریف the

مثال:

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

استثنا۱: صفت هایی که دو بخش دارند اما در آخر آنها حرف y وجود دارد ابتدا حرف y به i تبدیل می شود و سیس -estمی گیرند.

ساده	عالي
dirty	dirtiest
easy	easiest
happy	happiest
pretty	prettiest

استثنا۲: صفت هایی که در آخر آنها er- وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن est- می گیرند.

ساده	عالى
clever	cleverest

استثناm: صفت هایی که در آخر آنها e وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن est می گیرند.

ساده	عالى
simple	simplest

استثنا۴: صفت هایی که در آخر آنها $-\infty$ وجود دارد هم برای تبدیل به تفضیلی شدن $-\infty$ می گیرند.

ساده	عالى
narrow	narrowest

املای صفت هایی که با گرفتن est تغییر می کند در جدول زیر آمده است.

ساده	عالي	توضيح
large	largest	فقط St- افزوده می شود.
big	biggest	صدای صامت بعد از مصوت کوتاه دو بار نوشته می شود
sad	saddest	, , , , , , , , ,
dirty	dirt iest	حرف y بهi تبدیل می شود اگر قبل از آن صدای صامت باشد.
shy	shyest	حرف y در اینجا تبدیل نمی شود چون قبل از آن مصوت وجود دارد.

جملات نمونه:

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

صفات بی قاعدہ

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

ساده	تفضيلي	عالي	توضيح
good	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	
much	more	most	فقط با اسم های غیر قابل شمارش
many	more	most	فقط با اسم های قابل شمارش
little	less	least	
little	smaller	smallest	

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

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

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

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

ساده	تفضيلي	عالي	توضيح
far	farther	farthest	فاصله
	further	furthest	فاصله یا زمان
late	later	latest	
	latter	X	
	X	last	
old	older	oldest	افراد و اشیا
	elder	eldest	افراد (اعضا خانواده)
near	nearer	nearest	فاصله
	X	next	ترتيب

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

$1 \text{ old} \rightarrow$			
1. OIG —		_	

- 4. large \rightarrow
- $5. \operatorname{good} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \dots$
- 7. easy \rightarrow
- 8. much \rightarrow \rightarrow
- 10. interesting \rightarrow

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

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

19
17. My result in the test was than Harry's. (good)
18. Gold is than silver. (expensive)
19. Christine is than Alice. (smart)
20. Football is than handball. (popular) D. Use the appropriate forms of the adjectives in bold to fill in the blanks.
1. This is a nice cat. It's muchthan my friend's cat.
2. Here is Emily. She's six years old . Her brother is nine, so he is
3. This is a difficult exercise. But the exercise with an asterisk (*) is theexercise on the
worksheet.
4. He has an interesting hobby, but my bother has the one in the world.
5. In the last holidays I read a good book, but father gave me an even one last weekend.
6. School is boring , but homework is than school.
7. Skateboarding is a dangerous hobby. Bungee jumping is
8. This magazine is cheap , but that one is
9. We live in a small house, but my grandparents' house is even than ours.
10. Yesterday, John told me a funny joke. This joke was thejoke I've ever heard.
F. Fill in the blanks as in the example.

کاربرد قیدها در ساختار مقایسه ای

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

He ran as quickly as he could.

He works harder than many other workers.

He could jump the highest in the contest.

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

ساده	تفضيلي	عالى
fast	fast er	fast est
high	higher	highest
positive	comparative	superlative
early	earl ier	earliest

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

ساده	تفضيلي	عالى
carefully	more carefully	(the) most carefully

قیدهای بی قاعده

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

در انگلیسی غیر رسمی بعضی از قیدها بدون ایل ایسی عیر رسمی بعضی از قیدها بدون ایل ایسی عیر رسمی از قیدها بدون ای

cheaply \rightarrow more cheaply \rightarrow most cheaply cheap \rightarrow cheaper \rightarrow cheapest

E. Write comparative and superlative forms of the given a	Ŀ.	itive d	and sup	erlative)	torms of	ot tne	given	adverbs.
---	----	---------	---------	-----------	----------	--------	-------	----------

- 1. fast \rightarrow
- 2. well \rightarrow
- 3. carefully \rightarrow
- 4. often \rightarrow
- 5. badly \rightarrow \rightarrow
- 6. hard \rightarrow
- 7. clearly →......
- 8. little \rightarrow
- 9. much \rightarrow
- 10. early \rightarrow

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

- 1. Our father arrived home **later** than the rest of the family. (late)
- 2. My sister sang than Amanda did. (beautifully)
- 3. Your teacher, Ken, writes of all. (well)
- 4. Mrs. Henderson speaks than Mrs. Alarcon. (clearly)
- 5. Mother prepares turkey than Father does. (well)
- 6. Alexander and Peter work of all the boys. (hard)
- 7. He checked his answers than she did. (carefully)
- 9. Percy talksthan Jennifer. (frequently)
- 11. This math test was than the last one. (hard)
- 12. I did my homework than my brother. (fast)

نگارش درس دوم

ترتیب قرار گرفتن صفات

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

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

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

نكته 2: ما به طور طبيعي فقط سه تا صفت قبل از اسم به كار مي بريم.

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

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

نكته 5: عدد به عنوان يك شناسه هميشه قبل از صفت كيفيت يا نظر در ابتدا قرار مي گيرد.

G. Arrange the given adjectives in the following blanks.

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

13. I want							
13. I want		22					
H. Choose the most natural-sounding response. 1. He was wearing a							
1. He was wearing a	4. She drank						
1. He was wearing a	H. Choose the most natural-sounding	response.					
a. dirty old flannel b. flannel old dirty c. old dirty flannel 2. Pass me the							
2. Pass me the	_						
a. plastic big blue b. big blue plastic c. big plastic blue 3. All the students liked the	•						
3. All the students liked the	•	e plastic c. big plastic blue					
a. handsome new American b. American new handsome 4. I used to drive							
4. I used to drive			c new handsome American				
a. a blue old German 5. He recently married a		b. American new nandsome	c. new nandsome / merican				
5. He recently married a		h an ald Carman blue	a an ald blue Common				
a. young beautiful Greek b. b. beautiful young Greek c. Greek young beautiful 6. This is a			c. an old blue German				
6. This is a							
a. new Italian wonderful b. wonderful Italian new c. wonderful new Italian 7. It's in the		b. beautiful young Greek	c. Greek young beautiful				
7. It's in the							
a. large blue metal b. blue large metal c. blue metal large 8. He sat behind a			c. wonderful new Italian				
8. He sat behind a							
a. big wooden brown b. big brown wooden c. wooden big brown 9. She gave him a		_	c. blue metal large				
9. She gave him a	8. He sat behind a desk	ζ.					
a. small Egyptian black b. black Egyptian small c. small black Egyptian 10. Which is the usual order of adjectives? a. Sim City is a new exciting computer game. b. Sim City is a new computer exciting game. c. Sim City is an exciting new computer game. 11. Which is the usual order of adjectives? a. I ate hot delicious soup for lunch. b. I ate delicious hot soup for lunch. 12. Which is the usual order of adjectives? a. They live in a wonderful old wooden house. b. They live in an old wonderful wooden house. c. They live in a wooden wonderful old house. 13. Which is the usual order of adjectives? a. They are a heavy loud metal band. b. They are a loud heavy metal band.	a. big wooden brown	b. big brown wooden	c. wooden big brown				
10. Which is the usual order of adjectives? a. Sim City is a new exciting computer game. b. Sim City is a new computer exciting game. c. Sim City is an exciting new computer game. 11. Which is the usual order of adjectives? a. I ate hot delicious soup for lunch. b. I ate delicious hot soup for lunch. 12. Which is the usual order of adjectives? a. They live in a wonderful old wooden house. b. They live in an old wonderful wooden house. c. They live in a wooden wonderful old house. 13. Which is the usual order of adjectives? a. They are a heavy loud metal band. b. They are a loud heavy metal band.	9. She gave him a vaso	2.					
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 12. Which is the usual order of adjectives? a. They live in a wonderful old wooden house. b. They live in an old wonderful wooden house. c. They live in a wooden wonderful old house. 13. Which is the usual order of adjectives? a. They are a heavy loud metal band. b. They are a loud heavy metal band. 	-						
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b. They are a loud heavy metal band.	13. Which is the usual order of adjecti	ves?					
	•						
c Thay are a motal heavy loud hand							
·	c. They are a metal heavy loud ba						
14. Which is the usual order of adjectives?	<u> </u>	ves !					
a. I hate this awful wet weather.b. I hate this wet awful weather.							
15. Which is the usual order of adjectives?		ves?					

a. I like that small glass coffee table.
b. I like that glass small coffee table.
c. I like that coffee glass small table.
16. Which is the usual order of adjectives?
a. I need a new electronic dictionary.
b. I need an electronic new dictionary.

a. My cellar is full of black big spiders.

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

I. Choose the best answe	er.(comparative)					
1. An elephant's brain is	a wha	ıle's brain.				
			pigger than	d. the biggest		
2. Monkeys are						
a. faster b. very		ster	d. more fast			
3. I am my l			11 a.u. 41a a.u.	d tallanthan		
			ller than	d. taner than		
4. Tom thinks that his ca		-	c. most expensive	d. more expensive		
5. This examination is	than the	e other exam	ination	d. More expensive		
a. more easy			c. more difficult	d. more easier		
6. David is	than Ed. Ed is prov	ud.				
a. more modest			c. modest	d. most modest		
7. My town is						
a. more peaceful				d. more peaceful than		
8. The test says that Ma				1.6 4.41		
a. taller than			c. happier than	d. faster than		
9. Some students are mor a. cleverer		omers.	c. braver	d. slower		
10.I was ill yesterday but		today	c. draver	d. slower		
a. better		today.	c. weller	d. best		
	8					
J. Choose the best answer	· •					
1. I have three apples. The						
			c. most little			
2. This book is the	book I have	e ever read.				
a. longest	b. longer		c. most long			
3. Anna bought four dres	ses. The green one	is the				
a. prettiest	b. most pretty		c. more prettier			
4. He is the	boy in the class.					
a. smart	b. smarter		c. smartest			
5. Mount Everest is the mountain in the world.						
a. most high	b. higher		c. highest			
6. The black pants are the	e		_			
a. expensive	b. most expens	ive	c. more expensive	e		
7. That is the	•		•			
a. best	b. better		c. more good			
8. What is the		ever seen?	C			
a. worst	b. baddest		c. most bad			
9. Which homework is t						
a. important		tant	c more import	ant		
a. importantb. most importantc. more important10. The Missouri River is the river in the United States.						
a. most long	b. longer	i voi ili ule C	c. longest			
a. most rong	o. iongei		c. iongest			