(گرامر درس ۱ زبان انگلیسی نهم)

(@Dahomi10) له هنا Grammar Lesson 1

ساختار جمله در زبان انگلیسی:

كامل كننده جمله + فعل + فاعل

مثال:

She is clever. I am clever.

He is clever. It is clever.

You are clever. We are clever.

They are clever.

Pedram is clever. Amin and Amir are clever. Ali is clever.

شكل مخفف جمله هاى مثبت:

مثال:

I'm neat. She's neat. He's neat.

It's neat. We're neat. You're neat.

They're neat.

سوالي كردن:

در جملا تی که فعل to be (am, is, are) دارند برای سوالی کردن، کافی است فعل و فاعل را جابه جا کنیم.

مثال:

فاعل فعل Am I kind ? Is she kind?

Is he kind? Is it kind?

Are you kind? Are we kind?

Is Mr. Ashrafi kind? Is Mr.Rahimi kind?

Are Pedram and Amir kind? Are they kind?

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منفى كردن:

در جملا تی که فعل to be (am,is,are) دارند برای منفی کردن، کافی است بعد از فعل کلمه not را اضافه کنیم.

مثال:

I am not selfish. She is not selfish.

He is not selfish. It is not selfish.

You are not selfish. We are not selfish.

They are not selfish. Mr. Ahmadi is not selfish.

شكل مخفف جمله هاى منفى:

تنها این مورد استثناء است و \mathbf{I} amn' نمیشه گفت و اشتباه است.

مثال:

I'm not cruel.

She's not (She isn't) cruel.

He's not (He isn't) cruel.

You're not (You aren't) cruel.

We're not (We aren't) cruel.

They're not (They aren't) cruel.

Omid isn't cruel.

Amin and Ali aren't cruel.

Mr.Rahimi isn't cruel.

._____

There is, There are

There is و There are و There is وجود کسی یا چیزی را در جایی نشان می دهند. There is (وجود دارد) برای جملات مفرد و There are (وجود دارند) برای جملات جمع به کار می روند.

مثال:

There is an eraser in the classroom.

There is a student in the classroom.

There is one student in the classroom.

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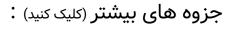
There are two students in the classroom. There are many students in the classroom. There are some students in the classroom.

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ياسخ كوتاه به جمله هاى سوالى :
 Is she angry?
                   Yes, she is.
                                                                                    مثال:
                   No, she isn't. (No, she's not)
 Is she angry?
 Is he angry?
                   Yes, he is.
                   No, he isn't. (No, he's not)
 Is he angry?
                   Yes, it is.
 Is it angry?
 Is it angry?
                  No, it isn't. (No, it's not)
 Are you angry? Yes, I am.
 Are you angry?
                  No, I'm not.
 Are you angry? Yes, we are.
 Are you angry? No, we aren't. (No, we're not)
 Are we anary? Yes, you are.
 Are we angry? No, you aren't. (No, you're not)
 Are they angry? Yes, they are.
 Are they angry? No, they aren't. (No, they're not)
                       Yes, there is.
  Is there a river?
  Is there a river?
                        No, there's not.
                        No, there isn't.
  Is there a river?
  Are there many rivers? Yes, there are.
  Are there many rivers? No, there aren't.
Is Ali angry?
                   Yes, he is (No, he isn't)
                                                  نکته: در مورد پاسخ کوتاه به سوالات (غالبا این دو نکته از
                                                                        خطاهای دانش اموزان است)
Is Ali an angry boy? Yes, he is (No, he isn't)
Are you kind?
                    Yes, I am (No, I'm not)
                                                                 الف: به مای اسم از ضمیر استفاده کنید.
                                                            ب: در پاسخ به You از I یا We ستفاده کنید.
                     Yes, we are (No, we aren't)
Are you neat?
يايان.
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