

Year. Month. Date. ()

Nebula : سحابی

٩٠٧/٢١
قبول ہے از ان علس الرقة حضرت معمری

رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ سُورَةُ هُودِ فَاعْلَمُوا

 m_2

طاب در عمر بن خضر، حماد نوری

m7

↓
adj clause

reduced adj clause

m4

pp

Satisfy your need for sth.

e.g. water

If you take this pills, They will obviate the need for surgery.

eliminate - remove

نیاز را پاک می کند و

The unexercised muscle loses its strength.
 → The muscle that is not trained becomes weak.
 → " " " we don't exercise " " "

ناتنه ← 3-1 علت معنوی به ed - باریم فاعلی هست
 relaxed → The relaxed (=relaxing) atmosphere. جو آرامش بخش
 X children X ← جمع به معنی نود
 A noted child psychologist ^{wrong}
 M1 M2 M3 HN

The noted child's psychologist
 روانشناسی آن بچگی مشهور

Fatigue: خستگی = خسته کردن = خسته
 Fatigued = خسته indeFatigable = خستناپذیر
 Fatiguing = خسته کننده

Depression - Fatigued people → مردم خسته و افسردگی
 Hyphenated adj → Tired of depression دوتا صفت به یک است
 → noun - past participle صفت مفعولی مرکب
 paraphrase
 → The people who are tired because of (due to) depression.

Quotes * Time Flies by. * زمان به سرعت برون می تازد
 e.g → Time Flies by when you are having fun *

Subject :

Year . Month . Date . ()

Man-eating tigers

→ noun - Ving عفت فاعلی مرکب مرفوع : برای آرمید از عفت شروع کنید

eat : خوردن → eating : خورنده → man : انسان → انسان خورنده

→ عفت فاعلی مرکب مرفوع → آندغور : در فارسی →

mount = سوار شدن - بالای چیزی رفتن

mount a horse → سوار اسب شدن

Surmount UL
 Come over sth / climb رفتن بالای چیزی
 over come فائق آمدن
 چیزی بالای چیزی بردن

The dome was surmounted by a statue.

→ بالای گنبد یک مجسمه گذاشته بودند

surmountable problems → مسلات فائق آمدنی

→ insurmountable problems → مسلات لایحل

earthquake-stricken areas

مناطق زلزله زده

earthquake-prone areas

مناطق زلزله خیز

accident-prone

حاده خیز

error-prone

مساعد خطا

Test-prone

مساعر تست دادن

وحيان

Conscience-stricken = guilt-ridden

دچار عذاب وحيان

Conscious = هوشيار

Consciousness = هوشيارى

Conscientious = با وحيان = delegated = responsible = committal

Scrupulous = honest, دقيق = careful = ethical

P4PCO

Subject:

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principle = the entries of morality and values = اصول اخلاقی و وجدان

principal = the entries for lecturer teacher

quantifier M1

a friend ← noun M2

what we need is a little ground corn M1 M2

از آنجایی که ترجمه ذرت زعفرانی نیست باید دنبال معنی بگردیم P.P. ground corn ← ذرت آسیاده grind ← سبک ground

M1 ترسناک

The dreaded moment

لحظه ترسناک

dreaded ← منتظر فاعل است نه مفعول بودن است ضروری به ed - فاعل است

dreadful → / با هم

Frightened → ترسیده

dreading → X با هم

apprehend / دستگیر کردن / فهمیدن

astounding = amazing = شگفت

embezzlement = اختلاس

The amount of money he embezzled boggles your mind.

اختلاس کردن

مغزت را / متعجبی کند - شوکه کننده میکند

mind boggling amount of money

مقدار عجب و شگفت از پول

Subject:

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bridle = ^{اَسْبَل} اسب / ^{اَسْبَل} اسب
unbridle = ^{اَسْبَل} اسب / ^{اَسْبَل} اسب

catch sb off guard ^{گرفتگی} گرفتگی

→ The quiz professor X offered last week caught many of students
even Mr Y off guard ^{بین} بین ^{بین} بین ^{بین} بین

rising prices ^{تیرهای} تیرهای ^{تیرهای} تیرهای
unbridle inflation ^{تیرهای} تیرهای ^{تیرهای} تیرهای

Transitive & Intransitive

To rise → Intransitive ^{اَلْاَرَقَات} اَلْاَرَقَات

To raise → Transitive ^{اَلْاَبْرُون} اَلْاَبْرُون

rise ^{اَلْاَرَقَات} اَلْاَرَقَات

prices are/cause ^{اَلْاَرَقَات} اَلْاَرَقَات

100 M2 HN

rise ^{اَلْاَرَقَات} اَلْاَرَقَات

prices is/causes ^{اَلْاَرَقَات} اَلْاَرَقَات

100 M2 HN

what do you think of raising prices?

gerund: مصدر

gerund: مصدر

P4PCO

Subject:

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برخی افعال و نوع فعلی لازم بودنشان بدست است :
increase : افزایش دادن / افزایش یافتن weaken : تضعیف شدن
decrease : کاهش دادن / کاهش یافتن develop : توسعه یافتن
fly : پرواز کردن - راندن

ایستادگی روی فعل مضارع
increasing prices is افزایش دادن قیمت
increasing prices are قیمت‌های در حال افزایش

M3 HN

price increase → افزایش قیمت

paraphrase

* The increase in prices * اگر بعد از increase/decrease اسم بیاید، هر
* An increase of 2% اضافی آن in است. اگر عدد بیاید، of می‌آوریم

* The increasing of sth. * of لازم نیست

Developing countries is توسعه دادن کشور
are کشورهای در حال توسعه

The development of countries توسعه کشور

The noun of noun * نام اسم sion, tion, ment

wage-earning classes

earn گرفتن earning کسب + wage حقوق → حقوق‌گیرنده → حقوق‌گیر

→ + classes طبقات → طبقات حقوق‌گیر

P4PCO

Subject:

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i.F. M1 + { V-ing } + اسم A Flying plane. هواپیمای در حال پرواز
adjectives { V-ed } → یا عالی یا معقول
P.p

i.F. { V-ing } Flying a plane اینک هواپیما
Verb { V-ed } + M1 + اسم
p.p. → measure فعل اندازه

wintering grounds

تست : Toefl

کلاس داشتیم و شب از آن ing آمد حالت دارد
sleeping bag { X نسی خوابنده
X خوابنده نسی
✓ نسی برای خواب }
① -ing : عین
② -ing : gerund
③ -ing : حرف

بهمین روش داریم :
wintering grounds { X زمستانه زمستانه
X زمستانه زمستانه
✓ زمستانه برای زمستان }
زمستانه برای زمستان

To winter : verb → To spend winter in a place

breeding grounds } جاهایی برای زاد و ولد
 بتری مناسب برای تولید چیزها }
 writing pamphlet p. 122
 * مثال *

breed → ① تولید مثل کردن میوات
 → ② cause sth

برای این کار، gerund، علت مشخص باشد باید در محل مناسب از م استفاده
 کرد. با این کار، علت دومین عبارت از این can باشد، هر دو مشخص شود که علت داریم، gerund.

The increasing population

Increasing the population

Session 7

The missing piece : قطعه مفقود
 The missing link : حلقه مفقوده
 missing ①
 برای تقریباً درون *

missing یعنی کم شده، می توان قبل از اسم بیاید. lacking
 Enthusiasm has been sadly lacking. دلجو حق ندارم قبل از اسم بیایم.

→ در این collocation با استفاده می

The absence of sth is → محسوب → is strongly felt in our society.
 می توان اسم جمع بیاید

Samples:

morality is the missing link in our society.

is sadly lacking

P4PCO The absence of morality is strongly felt in our society.

Subject:

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② resulting ^{نتیجه دهنده}

The resulting damage

③ remaining ^{باقی مانده}

The remaining matches - The remaining parts/sections

④ lacking ^{فایده نداشتن} ← فقط قبل از اسم می آید

Sadly lacking

⑤ distinguishing ^{دو تا تر می داند}

(1) متمایز کننده: فاعلی 12 وجهه: مفعولی

distinguished ^{متمایز} هم درم ^{برای} از هم استفاده می شود

- To all the distinguished professors present in this meeting

استادان برجسته

⑥ ailing ^{بیمار}

Take measures/actions/steps → اقدام کردن

Ailing economy ^{اقتصاد بیمار}

⑦ outstanding ^{برجسته} ← مفعولی

⑧ receding ^{عقب رفتن}

A receding chin ^{چانه ای که عقب رفته}

protruding = jut out = stick out ^{پروترودینگ} ^{برآمدگی} ^{پروترودینگ} ^{عقب رفتن} ^{پروترودینگ}
از سطح به بیرون زده است

PAPCO

یک خانواده گرم و دوست داشتنی دارد که هیچ کدام از این نیستند.
A warm and loving family

Number-unit-adj: وقتی در باره اندازه ی چیزی صحبت می کنیم

Number-unit-noun

Number-noun

This room is 4 meters long. → The length of this room is 4 meters.
 " " " " " in length

M2

pp: adj

A Four-meter long room. → یک اتاق 4 متری

Four meters → wrong X → M2 = adj: اصلاً و ابداً نمی شود جمع زد

M2

A 2-inch wide belt. → یک کمربند 2 اینچی

↳ paraphrase: This belt is 2 inches wide.

A six-storey parking

یک طبقه 6 طبقه

* Storey → طبقه

* Story → داستان / طبقه

* multi-storey → طبقاتی

Compound Adjectives

با افعالی بدون می شود صفت مرکب ساخته می شود و ترجمه می شود 300-400 کلمه - دگرگفت !!

1) adj + N + ed → Left-handed چپ دست / left hand دست چپ

long-legged ساق دراز / kind-hearted خوش قلب

P4PCO A narrow-necked container گلو زدن دارد

An across-the-board wage increase افزایش حقوق همگانی
 همه گیر - همگانی - برای همه

Subject:

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عشیه های دور بین: Farsighted

Almond-eyed چشم بادامی / Sight: بینایی / nearsighted: نزدیک بین
myopic = shortsighted = ل

برای بعضی افراد چشم آینده نگر است هم از همین ترکیب استفاده
= provident = prudent = آینده نگر

A Farsighted Father/manager

برای یک مدیر وقت با بار معنی به این معنی که "طوبه به پدر فزونی است" آینده نگر است
از shortsighted - nearsighted استفاده می کنیم. (دید سطحی)
L یا myopic هست!! ← افرادی که فقط چیزی پایت را می بینند.

Single-minded → task / mind را تنها روی انجام یک
L = Focus

One-dimensional = یک وجهی = one-faceted

multi-faceted = چند وجهی

Single-handed = دست تنها = unaided = alone =

open-minded = broad-minded = روشن نظر

L ≠ shallow-brained = narrow-minded = ل

green-eyed = ① چشم سبز ② حسد

Feather-headed = خنث = سبب نفوذ خنث = bean-brained - pea-brained = مغز نخوردگی

bald-headed = کج / open-handed = دست دهن باز

L ≠ tight-fisted = سخی

very formal / parsimonious = closed-fisted = ل

P4PCO

**

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Iron Fist = دست آهنین = زور Iron-Feasted = زورمند = قوی

Strong-willed = strong-minded = determined to achieve sth you want to

level-headed = cool-headed = self-possessed = خونسرد

Cold-blooded = آدم‌های سرد و بی‌روح = آدم بی‌رحم = حیوان‌های خون سرد

warm-blooded = آدم‌های خوش‌بین = خوش‌بین = حیوان‌های خون گرم

bad-tempered = quick-tempered = hot-headed = دعوتی، عصبی، عصبانی

→ ≠ good-tempered = خوش‌اخلاق نه زود از زود در می‌روند

like-minded = ذهنیت‌های مشابه absent-minded = فراموش‌کار

light-hearted = humorous = شوخ

Football-headed = کله‌خیزه‌ای!

good-natured = خوش‌ذات

green-fingered = green-thumbed = کسی که گل و گیاه می‌پرورد و خوب پرورش می‌دهد

dog-eared = استفاده شده، له و لورده شده، ویش ویش شده، آخورده

Flat-footed = کف‌پای

Subject :

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2) N + verb derived adj = ① N + V-ing

② N + P.P.

Worm-eaten teeth

A man-made lake

A well-cut diamond

Handwoven carpet

Solar-powered batteries

Snow-covered mountains

extra + (ن) : نیکو شرم جانی
مستقیم از قبل است : اسم
اسم - حرف - صفت - مفعول
M2 M3
چیزی که خیار هم است ، کار در حالی M1
است ، M3 : اسم به چه چه و
the metal bowl : آن نسبت داده ایم .
N : و برتر خود N
small - huge - beautiful - silly

M3 = Nouns

adj

The Georgia peach : طعمی جالب
M3

→ paraphrase : A peach From Georgia

A Farewell letter = A letter of Farewell

M3

power = ability = توان : Faculty of speech : توانایی سخن گفتن
department = بخش
Faculty : permission = authorization = اجازه - قدرت
The faculty of Stanford University = تمام اساتید هیئت علمی استنفورد

P4PCO

Subject :

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* pre toefl * general improvement → of

* improvement in specific

The Improvement of Financial Situation → General

An Improvement in production quality → Specific
cells

در 3 م :

M3

1) اصولاً جمع به جمع است

Histories classes X → History classes

Busses stops X → Bus stops

2) possessive Form : 's
Term's paper X → Term paper

زیست بو

* 's : برای اشیا و حیوان ها
The elephant's habitat - A student's car

* ها *

In today's world : در دنیای امروز

M1 M1
The bird's stamina → توان پرند

* take risks * make a decisions

* stamina → power

* دو 3 م بیشتر نیستند

3) به صورت جمع به جمع

brick wall → دیوار آجری

P4PCO

M3
quality Cont 1
noun
A quality paper

M2
quality
adj
papers
paper

مقاله قابل ستایش
مقالات بالذات
مقاله بالذات
مقاله قابل ستایش

Correspond

- Correspondant → مترادف
- Correlate → مترابط
- Correspondance courses → مقررات مترادف
- Corresponding author → نویسنده مسئول
- be equivalent to sth → معادل چیزی بودن
- be analogous = similar → be comparable

analogy: تشبیه

reclusive = solitary

proliferate = $\frac{0}{\text{net}}$ proliferation = $\frac{0}{\text{net}}$ non proliferation treaty

[illegible]

P4PCO prolific Father/writer $\rightarrow \frac{1}{f} \frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\mu}{c} \frac{w}{c}$

Subject: _____
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Concise - succinctly - brief - pithy - terse - laconic مختصر و مفید

له با speech در آید بیشتر *

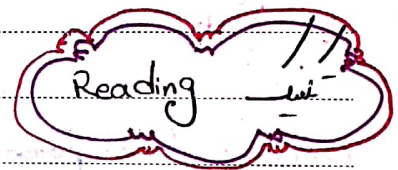
Cryptic = mysterious = رمز آلود

encrypt = رمز نگاری decrypt = رمز گشایی

moving = emotionally affecting

بر انگیزنده هی احساسات

→ it moved me. → من را تحت تأثیر قرار داد



noun noun verb verb

which

→ which - whom - that : حرف سببی

prices people can afford → prices ~~that~~ people can afford

سببی

nuclear power plants

نیروگاه هسته‌ای

waste water treatment plants

تصفیه‌خانه آب و فاضلاب

The world's leading computer software company

m1 m1 m2 m3 m3 HN

→ شرکت نرم افزار کامپیوتری پیشرو در سطح جهان

* نکته * اسم قابل شمارش هرگز به صورت مفرد و بدون possessive نمی‌آید m1: a, an

P4PCO

باید *

Subject:

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reconnaissance → التَّجَسُّسُ press = مطبوعه

طب‌درمانی therapy

chemotherapy - group therapy - hormone replacement therapy - speech therapy

occupational therapy - physiotherapy - radiotherapy - retail therapy -

water therapy - aromatherapy - career therapy -

شغل

m2

sport car

m2

sports equipment

ماشین اسپرت

تجهیزات ورزشی

economic development

توسعه اقتصادی

economic development program

برنامه توسعه اقتصادی

The Forth economic development program

برنامه توسعه اقتصادی فورت

The Forth Five-year economic development program

برنامه توسعه اقتصادی پنج ساله فورت

m4 PP → prepositional phrases

مکاتبه‌های

The car in the garage

Children of divorce

Schools of thoughts

دسته
02/ A School of Fish

گروه ماهی

m5: Adverbs → there - here - inside - outside - upstairs - downstairs...

تجاهاجاء - تیدید - اسم می آید و آن را توصیف می کند m5 است. قید هم می آید

The woman upstairs

The only English people there

P4PCO

M6: Infinitives

تصمیم در خصوص تعمیر ماشین

The decision to repair the car was a costly one.

The youth of today do not enjoy decent sports facilities to use.

M7: Adjective/Relative Clause (RC) Complex Sentences:

The book is on the desk. I love it.

کتابی که دوست دارم آن است و آن را می توانم پیدا کنم؛ این اسم را نام کردیم

Complex در دست کنیم 5. در جمله دارد

The book, it

① اسم تکرار شده در دو جا به یادمانی

The book I love it is...

② اسم دوم، حذف می کنیم ← cross out ③

which that

④ جای اسم، relative pronoun می بینیم ←

⑤ هر کجای جمله بود اسم یا ضمیر در which, that جای نه می بینیم و به یادمانی اول

which I love.

clause دوم

→ The book which I love is on the desk.

Relative Pronouns:

① who برای انسان ها است به عنوان Subject در informal به عنوان object به کار می رود و در writing به کار می رود.

The couple who live next to us have 16 children.

(which/whom/that/φ) + sub + verb

جای حذف اند

② whom جای اسم، ضمیر می آید به یادمانی اول

Subject: _____
Year: _____ Month: _____ Date: _____

③ which

Sub + verb → object of verb

Sub + verb → object of verb

at which - on which - from which → object of preposition

④ That

Andrew stopped the police car that was driving past. subject

The teaching days that I have really cut into my time at home. object

in that X From that X

The house that she lives in is modern.

whose

The chair is mine. Its leg is broken.

→ The chair whose leg is broken is mine.

→ The chair, the leg of which is broken, is mine.

Relative pronouns → which - who - whom - that

Relative adverbs → where - when - why

Relative adjectives → whose + noun

Subject:

Year: Month: Date: ()

whose + noun (who's) whom which is he / is she

PP → P + NP which
 whom
 whose + noun

in which where in where why
 in why
 P + adv

in that in that

Ali is the person to whom I tell all my secret.
 به آن شخص که به او میگویم

Mr Saeedi, by whose car we travel to the north of Iran, is a rich man.

When I was a student, I read a book whose title was Gone with the Wind, written by M.M.

When I was a student, I read a book, the title of which was Gone with the Wind, written by M.M.

The class whose door is wooden is the TOEFL class.

The class, the door of which is wooden, is the TOEFL class.

Subject: _____
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Relative Adverbs in which

The building is new. He works in the building. where

- = The building in which he works is new. (Formal) in which = where
- = The building where he works is new. (Formal) where: adj clause
- = The building which he works in is new. (informal)
- = The building that he works in is new. (informal)
- = The building he works in is new. (informal)

dispersed = scattered مشتت lingers = to stay for a long time يتأخر

مشتت يتأخر مشتت يتأخر مشتت يتأخر

After the day had finished, we lingered for a while in the bar. مشتت

linger (on) - optional, optional, optional

when

on which فيها

I will never forget the day. + I graduated on that day.

- = I will never forget the day on which I graduated. (Formal)
- = I will " " " when " " " when: adj clause
- = " " " " that " " " (informal)
- = " " " " I graduated. (informal)

مشتت يتأخر مشتت يتأخر مشتت يتأخر

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* اینجا جای که در زبان انگلیسی حرف اضافه حرف می‌شود. adj. clause به معنی وابسته است.

خبر از لحظه‌ای که او را دیدم فراموش نمی‌کنم

I never forget the moment at which I saw him.

day / Saturday / → on which ← at, on, in کاربرد

year / 1926 / → in which

month / September / → in which

moment / hour / six o'clock / → at which

age / time → in which - at which

جایی که → in which

on that street → on which در آنجا، در آن رویه که

برای این دلیل و علت

why

The reason he's still anybody's guess. He resigned for that reason.
For which

→ The reason for which he resigned is still anybody's guess.

→ The reason why he resigned is still anybody's guess.

where to put the preposition in a relative clause ← writing 45

(that) John is talking to? ← informal ①

with whom he is ← formal ②

PAPCO

Subject: _____
 Year: _____ Month: _____ Date: _____ ()

مناصب

فردی از افراد که به عنوان رئیس شرکت است 4 تا 5 نفر

* The person with whom he is negotiating is the chairman of a large company

The person whom he is negotiating with is the chairman

that

he is negotiating with is the chairman of a large company.

life

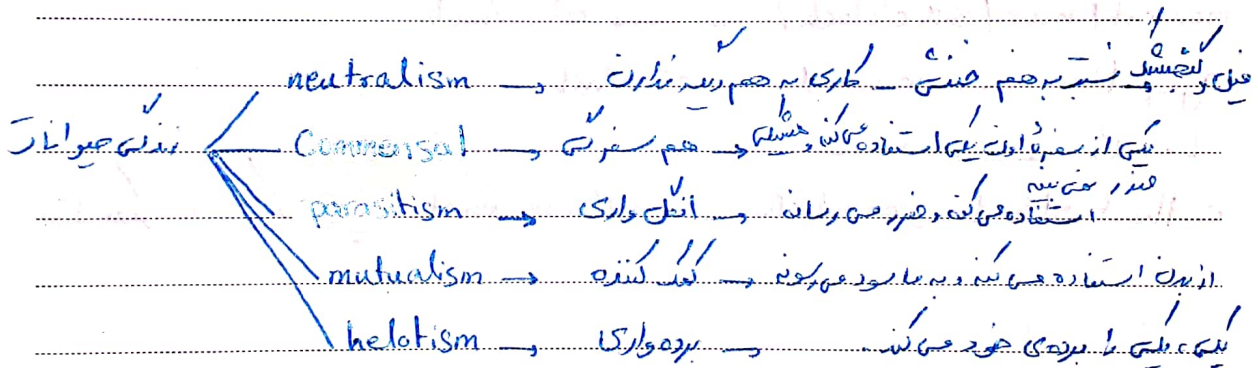
symbiotic

Symbiosis = همزیستی

together = with each other

* Symbiosis

همزیستی



natural selection = survival of the fittest → بقای انتخاب طبیعی

a TV series - two TV series: دو سریال تلویزیونی

species - TV series - means

a species - two species a means - two means

* ground - گستره / گستره glossary - واژه‌نامه / واژه‌نامه unavel - discover

gain ground - گستره را به دست آوردن

PAPCO

is bound to → we are bound to die
 we certainly win
 we are bound to win

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

at the expense of →
 = at the sacrifice of = at the cost of = is to the detriment of =
 is detrimental to →
 = has a detrimental effect on.

Session 8

women men love, women men leave →
 women whom men love, women whom men leave

Clinical depression → depression clinic

Few, little, all, none, much, no (nothing), any (anything), every (everything), some (something), only, and superlative adjectives
 The only thing that matters is to find our way to home.

readily
 easily
 quickly
 willingly

P. 151 → writing p.
 Superlative adj / Pronouns of indefinite quantity + of + which / whom /
 Cardinal no. / noun whose

The title of which The best of whom

PAPCO * The students of this class, most of whom are men,
 are very hardworking.

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

, Three of which / whom / whose + noun Cardinal no. سه تا از آنها
, most of which / whom / whose + noun Pronouns of indefinite quantity بیشتر از آنها
, the best of which / whom / whose + noun superlative بهترین از آنها
, the title of which / whom / whose + noun noun عنوان از آنها

* among whom / which qualities

A competent manager should enjoy quite a few Features, among which Farsightedness, courage, and knowledge are very important.

این مدیر باید ویژگی‌های زیادی داشته باشد، در میان آن‌ها مهارت، دانایی و آگاهی است.
Features & qualities → X characteristics X اهمیت ویژه‌ای برخوردار است.
qualities & Features → Knowledge آگاهی که می‌کند.

answer & solution →

answer to solution to sth این دو عبارت به یک معنی است.

each & any →

each any specific each هر یک از این‌ها (specific: مشخص)
each career → هر شغل، هر کاری (general: عمومی)
any career →

that that which which Commas قبل از that و which می‌توانیم: which which

The part of fuel Fossil Fuels the

P4PCO

any در عملی مثبت خبری معنی "هر، هر" می دهد.
 توانسته → were/was able to → می توانست
 قرارداد بستن → made a deal → می توانست

اصولاً چیزهای بد را تجربه کردنی از undergo است.
 undergo = experience
 ↳ undergo a surgery - undergo problems - undergo difficulties

whereby → در بیان رسمی طاعت داریم بسیار بسیار هست.
 where by - thereby - hereby
 ↳ whereby = by which = by means of which = به عنوانی از آن

hereby = by this (doc) - Herein = in this (doc)
 there after = after that - there for = for this reason
 there by = by doing this - here under = under this
 here upon = ^{on} upon this (time) - here with = with this (doc)

I enclose three documents herewith. ← سه تا از این 13 doc دارم می فرستم.

موسسه می شود → exercise
 جمع بسته می شود → ورزش

M5, M4, M3, اسم جدا برد. ad clause می رود عبارت اینجا می زنند.

Notebin → NB → خوب بگویم بودن

Year. Month. Date. ()

قبل از اسم آید - the only - اعداد ترتیبی - the first - the last - صفات عالی بیانیه
 1st adjective clause که می آید، تبدیل به مصدر ! to می شود :

which + is/was + PP → to be + PP

communal online encyclopedias represent one of the latest resources to be found on the Internet.

* which are found in

Trace - Follow the date of sth →

↳ = to find someone or sth that was lost = ...

7 Comma لازم: کلمہ کی ابتدا، اعراب، نقطہ، براہِ راست، خطِ غلطی minor کم سے کم

nonrestrictive adj clause or non-defining adj clause

آقای احمدی به خانمی نقی هم زندگی می کند، از تعلق کرد.

آقای احمدی به خانمی نقی هم زندگی می کند، از تعلق کرد.

restrictive or defining
 restrictive or defining
 restrictive or defining

دقت سے خواہم توصیف فرماؤں کہ چیز عامہ ہیں۔ اپنے توصیف میں دوتا کلمہ ضرورت
 و توصیف، بنو سیم۔ اور comma کا برابر ہم دقت سے لکھیں۔ ان اسم خاص کے
 مثلاً: معنی ہے۔ ان اسم خاص کے۔
 Isfahan which is... (X)
 Isfahan, which is... (✓) ← حیناً اسفہان داریم

فلان خاصہ...
 99% ← اسم جمع، which/who
 99% ← (The) اسم جمع، who/that/which

only خلیہ جمع۔ یا خودی جواب یا بہ لکھیں راضی بہ زینہ جنت میں لکھیں
 فلانی... ہم است
 99% ← اسم جمع، who/which
 99% ← (The) اسم جمع، who/which/that

ان خواہم بہ داکہ
 my sister who attends to university is very shy.
 وہ بہ Shy است (چندین خواہم دارد)
 my sister, who attends to university, is very shy.
 خواہم بہ داکہ
 وہ بہ Shy است (ایک خواہم دارد)

delegatē → تفویض اختیار / قدرت

در اینجا...
 He who X, she who X, we who X
 وہی خ، وہی خ، وہی خ
 we, he, she
 ہم، او، وہ
 Ali who...
 علی وہی

Adj clause modifying a sentence
 Comma (,) → علامہ
 ⑥

Jim tried to sing at the party, which made everybody laugh. (I)

PAPCO → Jim tried to sing at the party. This made everybody laugh. (II)

اگرچہ جملہ کو توہا لکھیں تو ان کے ساتھ، (II) استعمال کریں۔ اگر جملہات ملے ہوئے ساتھ، (I)

⑥ Ic, which is rich is ⁹⁰ comma clause.
↳ paraphrase → That you are rich is not important to me.

Face value = ۱۰۰ Lb we take sth at Face value = to accept sth without thinking

This is a time-consuming process, and many travelers usually take an operator's claim at face value, only adding to the proliferation of fake ecotours. which only adds to...

↓ دک , which causes/results in → دک

glacier → بُحَال بُحَال A hard act to follow → بُحَال بُحَال

A hard act to swallow → کھانا سخت گوارش پذیر / ناپسندیدنی

بنا بر این

reintroduce: بہ زنجار احلہ اسے برقرار رکھنے کے لیے دوبارہ اسے اپنی جگہ پر لانے کے لیے دوبارہ

P4PCO introduce

M8: Adjectival / Participle phrases

reduce : دایره، دایره من و حلقه ... that, who, which → relative adj clause

1) ing 2) P.P. 3) PP 4) adj phrase phrase clause 5) verb phrase clause

A bin Full of toys $\xrightarrow{\text{do reduction}}$ A bin ~~which is/was~~ Full of toys in full box of 4, no

for 1, to be 2, Relative Pronoun 3, to be 4, which / who / that 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838

* people who are living in glass houses should not throw stones.

→ People living in glass ^{phrase} houses should not throw stones.

meaning → People shouldn't criticize other people for the faults they have themselves.

* Many applied for a job that was advertised in the paper. clause

→ Mary applied for a job advertised in the paper. Phrase

advised وقت نیند، ساختار، clause لینی و حصول است، وقت reduce (کاهش)

متنوع گذشته ساده & past participle بدون دومی بنه سوم حال اوله فکله اوله و قسید آن

اسان جو ٿوڻي جوڙو ڪار سمنڊ ٽراٽ ۽ ٽراٽي جوڙو ڏار ڏار ٿي ٿوڻي سمنڊ ڏهيم :

1. به طوری قوی علی نظام می بینم آیا طبع قادر است action فعل انجام دهد؟ در مثال قبل

P.P ← حوصله ← advertise سے خبر ← advertise کیسے؟ ← خبر ← سے ← advertise سے ← حوصلہ ← P.P

(2) یہ فعل نپاء میں کہیں آیا، جہدی است؟ اگر یہ سچ ہو تو اسے ہی خواہہ آیا این ہو تو اسے

وجود دارد / ارشد ← مجهول ← advertise sth : sth ← advertise sth : sth

P.P. = advertised ← غیر ← ساتھ، دھوکے ← سے ← advertised

we ^{verb} need sth → going to office : need (class, k)

our ^{noun} need For money → وجوه ماليه

we need to study hard - we must study hard → feel / sit / write

P4PCO ---- is needed to do ----

Year. Month. Date. ()

Clothes wet from the rain can be hung here. wh case: who + to be + gerund

Original: Clothes which are wet from the rain can be hung here.

present members = اعضاء الحاضر The member present = The member who are

* responsible ابو عبد الله اسم بنسبت مسئول بن خراجه كذا العرب . الرقيق از اسم بنسبت و اسم مسئول بنسبت

* in charge مسئول the person in charge of sth = مسئول شئ * مسئول

along with = together as well as ~~give names~~ → ~~live~~ along with ~~the~~ ~~as~~ as well as

toxic chemicals = chemicals toxic to = chemical which are toxic to

ceased = end = stop ceased to be smoking ceased to consider

cessation = $\bar{y}$ recession = $\bar{x}$ ceasefire = $\bar{g}_1 \bar{g}_2^T$

incessant = ceaseless = بی پناہ rites = ceremonial act = ritual = آیین

مترجم: to do sth in the way of (عقل 100 سال قبل) ارتداد

same way $\rightarrow$ reactualize acts retain $\rightarrow$ $\tilde{a} \rightarrow b$

He ate the chocolate cake greedily. اَكَلَ بَشَقَ الشَّوْكَوَلَةَ

1. He greedily ate the chocolate cake.

$\text{pore} = \frac{\text{void}}{\text{space}}$
 $\text{porous} = \frac{\text{full of voids}}{\text{space}}$
 surface tension = $\frac{\text{force}}{\text{unit length}}$

devoid of = to be devoid of sth = 100% = completely lacking in sth.

susceptible = prone to } deprive sb of sth = to prevent s.o from having sth

Pat cost = opportunity cost especially sth that they need or should have

Session 9

تو which فعل that مفعول, comma : فعل

Subject: _____
 Year: _____ Month: _____ Date: _____

main verb: to be / who / which / that
 main verb: to be / who / which / that
 main verb: to be / who / which / that

The women who work here are kind. The women working here are kind.
 The women who are working here are kind. The women working here are kind.

The women who are working here are kind. The women working here are kind.
 The women who are working here are kind. The women working here are kind.

The women who worked here were kind. The women working here were kind.
 The women who worked here were kind. The women working here were kind.

The women who were working here were kind. The women working here were kind.
 The women who were working here were kind. The women working here were kind.

The students who have studied hard can pass the test.
 The students having studied hard can pass the test.

The students who had studied hard passed the test.
 The students having studied hard passed the test.

often - usually - always
 often - usually - always

I'm always losing my keys.
 I'm always losing my keys.

check, check out - in library
 check, check out - in library

have - own - possess - want
 have - own - possess - want

I'm having a pc.
 I'm having a pc.

I'm having lunch.
 I'm having lunch.

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Date:

()

ادب

ادب مجازی ← درجہ مجازی

observe etiquette - observe netiquette

observe Islamic Hijab - observe Silence -

Test Prone

رعایت کردن

observe traffic rules

رعایت قوانین راهنمایی و رانندگی

observation

مشاهده کردن

State sth. noted → He observed:

اول گفت...

grudge =

کینه

She bore no grudge against sb.

او هیچ کینه ای در برابر کسی نداشت

Transport

عبارت : Bear

نشان دادن

= depict

1) Carry

2) Bear in mind = keep in mind

3) Display

4) Support

حمایت کردن

5) sustain

6) Endure

7) deliver

= Give birth

زایمان

delivery : زایمان

8) produce

yield

نتیجه دادن

9) have

AUT bears a big name → has a big name

10) turn

bear left

چپ را نشان دادن

11) bear / bear out

= verify

تایید کردن

⑧ bear Fruits

→

نتیجه دادن

= Yield Fruits

→

give growth

رشد دادن

bear the truth of sth

/ bear out the truth of sth

→

تایید کردن

It was a bear = It was difficult

←

bear

↳ idiom

bear sth in mind

→ keep sth in mind

→

remember sth

bear sth out

→ verify

bear witness / testimony to sb or sth

→

شهادت دادن

شهادت

bear False testimony to sth

→

شهادت دروغ دادن

شهادت

bear a strong resemblance / likeness to sb or sth

→

شباهت داشتن

↳ bear an uncanny resemblance to sb or sth

↳

uncanny

↳

متشابه

متشابه

uncanny = strange or mysterious

=

difficult or impossible to explain

نتیجه

result from

=

نتیجه

result in

=

نتیجه

Subsequent =

متوالی

integer number

=

اعداد صحیح

اعداد صحیح

Consicutive

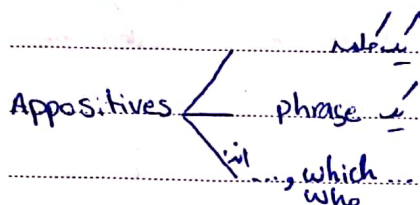
=

متوالی

متوالی

P4PCO

M9: Appositives



adj. clause

My brother, Hamid, is a lawyer.

ترجمه: ① برادر من حمید وکیل است. ② برادر من (حمید) وکیل است. ③ برادر من حمید، وکیل است. ④ برای نوع 4 ترجمه مثال بعدی را می آوریم:
 The car, an old Ford, belongs to a friend.

* ساختارهایی در همین pattern با این آن ما می بینیم *
 Your being wealthy is not important.

One's living education

- ** as far as sth is concerned → در خصوص sth education
- ** So much so that / such that → to such an extent that
- ** as for → در خصوص آنوقت as for education, some
- ** as to → در خصوص آنوقت as to whether
- ** Concerning Education → در خصوص آموزش
- ** Regarding education → در خصوص آموزش
- ** With regard to education → در خصوص آموزش
- ** as regards education → در خصوص آموزش
- ** In terms of education → از نظر آموزش

As far as I'm concerned → In my opinion

A man of sth → He is a man of his words

PAPCO

notorious → infamous → بدنام

Famous = مشهور

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Date:

() money is the notorious root of all evil.

یک ضرب المثل در متن به دو حالت می توان آورد. ① تأیید کرد. ② به آن خدشه زد

panacea = elixer = معجون → درمان همه ی دردها و نایاب

→ Some people believe that technology is a panacea for all problems.

Sesame = کنجد = بسمه

open sesame = کنجد هست و درگاه باز است → رمز باز کردن درگاه و کاروان علی بابا

Some people believe that money is a panacea for all human problems.

I personally believe that it is the notorious root of all evil.

Some people believe that money is the notorious root of all evil. I

personally believe that it's an open sesame to all human problems.

در نمونه ی ۵ و ۶ Gre 6 و 30 Toefl می بینیم. به معنی سازش! ضرب المثل با بازی کنی *

panacea = cure-all = universal remedy

sedition = شورش = فتنه = سب و جدال seditions = شورش ها = فتنه ها

instigate = برانگیختن = stimulate = cause →

Sedition instigator leaders = سران، فتنه

notorious → Infamous = بدنام

notoriety → بدنامی → شهرت ناموس

priceless = invaluable = غیر قابل قیمت گذاری valueless = بی ارزش

Flammable = قابل اشتعال inflammable = آتش گیر → Synonyms!

non-Flammable = غیر قابل اشتعال

timeless = ever lasting = never ending = permanent → همیشگی - در زمان بی انتها

→ enduring (دوام) = ageless = perennial → دورته در سال - بی پایان

① = permanent. ② = بی پایان

* وقتی Reading می خوانیم، علاوه بر سرعت، دقت هم داشته باشیم. کلمات شبیه هم اند. دقت کنیم

احتمال خطا زیاد است - PAPCO

Year. Month. Date. ()

meritorious = admirable = قابلِ تحسین (adj) admirable features

ingenuous → افسوسناک نوع = naive = simpleton = gullible = credulous

Creed = credo = credo = a set of religious beliefs

credence → give credence to sb or sth → Credence , Credence
 → gain credence → Credence , Credence → becoming more accepted

indigent = فقير indigence = فقر = destitution

→ = poor = Impecunious = destitute = penniless = impoverished = broke

L = needy = in need = deprived = poverty-stricken = badly off

privilege = bring you some joy/benefits/

worse off / better off مُرْتَضَى بَدَنِي / مُخْتَارٌ دَرَقَابِ / مُعْلَبٌ

→ = penurious (formal)

Genuine = real = authentic = bona fide = Sincerely = True

* bona fides = sincere intentions = نية حسنة

unqualified = incompetent = inefficient = unconditional = completely

↳ unqualified support = complete support

utter $\rightarrow$ sheer unperturbed = cool = not worried

utterly = completely ⊕ garment = cloth clerical = (priest)

utter a word = qalim qalim clerical garment = qalim qalim

Subject :

Year .

Month .

Date .

I and my friend made a mistake.

من و دوستانم اشتباهی کردم I and my friend

من و دوستانم اشتباهی کردم my friend and I

my friend and I went to the school.

brunt = ضربه اصلی / فشار = The main Force of sth unpleasant

↳ = The main effect of sth harmful or dangerous

eg. Cities on the coast bore the brunt of storm.

tolerate

thriller = هیجان = to be thrilled / to thrill = هیجان زده

Appositive ← اسم اضافی

The London-based magazine She just covers news about Fashion. ①

She مجله شاپوژین

eg. The novel Gone with the Wind was written by m.m.

رومان بر باد رفته

Appositive → عبارات اضافی Commas

The word - The expression - The term - The proverb - The idiom

The word hard is both an adj. and adv. کلمه hard هم صفت و هم قید

The expression on the rocks means with ice. عبارت on the rocks یعنی با یخ

him- or herself = himself or herself

brace = prepare

embrace → ① hug ② accept sth warmly = welcome

bite the bullet → دندان روی چتر گذاشتن

all we all = همه ما

outfit = ① Company ② Costume ③ equipment

PAPCO ④ to equip = to provide sb/sth with the things that are

needed for a particular purpose or activity. تجهیز کردن

Subject: _____
 Year: _____ Month: _____ Date: _____

برای مصاحبه و کار

= intern

eight- to Fourteen-year-olds → 8-14 { Nk

apprentice = برای قضا

apprenticeship = Internship = تجربه

boom = growth = رونق گرفتن

Fall guy = سگ → The one who is blamed for what goes wrong (Falsely blamed)

inversion

- It was so cold that we couldn't go out.

↳ So cold was it that we couldn't go out.

optional!

So + adj / adv + subject + (verb) + that clause

* So influential has J.K.R's series

← J.K.R ← 180 جزوه است

* instigate = provoke = stimulate = cause

: Appositive Phrases

*** عین عین عین عین ***

... which/who + to be +
 1) NP
 2) adj ← V-ing
 3) adv without "ly" → here, there
 4) PP
 * adj phrase

..., which/who + main verb V-ing

عین عین V-ing

..., which/who + have/has/had + P.P.

→ P.P. + having عین عین who/which

P. 181 → writing Pamphlet

position of appositive phrases

Appositive Phrases بیان می دارند عین عین عین عین

Final position, initial position, Mid-position

His uncle, a proud man, ... (Mid-position) → 180 جزوه

A proud man, his uncle ... (initial position)

P4PCO His uncle ... , a proud man. (final position)

adj clause = appositive = (D.C. - the widow) writing 180 جزوه

reduced position عین عین عین عین

Year. Month. Date. ()

subsidy = fund = budget = money

Feeds on sth → یہ چیز پر خوراک subsidize = to allocate fund to sth یہ چیز پر خرچہ کرنا

distrusted = غیر قابل اعتماد immensity = عظمت

Sanitation = The protection of Public health

* موقعی position, appositive, ایضاحی adj clause, غیر non-restrictive

ایند یعنی adj clause بین دو کلمات است. در غیر این صورت بین و آن position آن تغییر داد

✓ The cables leading to the power source restrictive

⑨ Leading to the power source, the cables → ⑩ Terminal

I twisted my arm → $\frac{1}{2}$ π rad I broke my leg → $\frac{\pi}{2}$

مثلاً فَتَمَّ ، I who ، He who ، لَمْ يَكُنْ ، adj clause هَذَا ، اد جانا

appositive: یک کلمه یا عبارت است که در ابتدای جمله می آید و به معنی همان کلمه یا عبارت بعد از آن است.
 * در اینجا بنویسیم: I, as a ...
 * درست می آید

⑩ I, a hopeless romantic, always want movies.

✓ A hopeless romantic, I want movies.....

Content → ① satisfy ^{لَبَّى} ② ^{لَبَّى} جواباً

was settled — وفا settle : وفى settle → وفى settle

dangte = hang $\frac{0.4}{0.1} \frac{0.1}{0.1}$

وقت داریم writing، داریم dangling، داریم پاره پاره جمله آویزان بنابر این باید به

در جای دست - Ches کیف - this و that - initial position / non-restrictive - بکار می بریم و آنها Common

Two are dangling, 1 whole cut to polish comma at the dangling use polish

Subject: non-restrictive on subject

⑧ Looking closely, the errors were obvious. → subject: the errors were obvious.

↳ Subject: people — people who were looking closely...

در این جمله دو subject و یک object داریم. دangling modifiers ←

subject: the lake subject

✓ Rapidly evaporating, the lake may be in danger. [p. 185 writing]

P4PCO _____

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

Adverb clauses

Time - place - Distance - Frequency - manner - Reason - purpose

ادین چیزیم در punctuation to adv clause . punctuation 1 3 : .

1) Adv clause , I.e. main clause . comma

when I was a student , I was very hard-working .

adv clause , comma

2) I.e. AC

I was very hard-working when I was a student . without comma

optional : whereas , where , while , because , although

At social events, I like to talk quietly with one or two people .

whereas my friends enjoy being in the center of a crowd .

Although + S + V I.e. , comma

I.e. , although + S + V . but comma

provided (that) →

providing (that)

as long as / so long as →

on condition that →

3) I.e. , AC

I.e. , Although + S + V

PAPCO

Subject:

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Time clauses / when:

when: [p. 189 writing] when

as soon as when after

when the meal was finished, Rejor did sth.

when if

When lead is added to petrol, it improves the car's performance.

When (it is) mixed with water, the powder forms a smooth paste: reduction

subject + to be verb → can be removed. it, the powder

when mixed with water, the powder forms a smooth paste. dangling

Time clauses / whenever:

She listens to the radio whenever he comes.

Time clauses / Before:

Before he came, she had turned on the radio.

Paraphrase: After she had turned on the radio, he came.

even after

Session 10

arbitrary / randomness e.g. arbitrary power: absolute dictatorial

date back - date from

regarding: Concerning

to be concerned: past participle to be concerning about sth:

regarding sb as sth → regarding a person as hero → gerund

seigniorage → sth claimed by a superior as a prerogative right or due

P4PCO the difference between the value and the cost of bullion and face value of the coin made from it.

Sovereign = king = ruler = monarch

to be torn between A and B → A, B بين → to be unable to choose/decide
 between two people/sth. house = منزل ^{single} → lives = منازل ^{plural}
 to go beyond and above a call of duty → to do a lot more than you are required
 keep at bay → to fight off: مقاومة
 → to prevent from coming closer → keep some people at bay
 That's an idea → هذه فكرة → فكرة جيدة

Before: Preposition

- 1) Earlier than sth or s.o → قبل Larry arrived home before me.
- 2) Used to say sth happens where it can be watched by people:
Italy will face Brazil this afternoon before a crowd of 100k spectators.
before my very eyes: في عيني Don't commit sins before God: لا تخطئ الله
kneel before me!: اسجد لي Put the cart before horse: ضع العربة أمام الحصان
- 3) Used to say one thing or a person is considered more important than another:
I put my wife and kids before anyone else. أضع زوجتي وأولادي قبل أي شخص آخر
sth comes before X → X is sth safety before work السلامة قبل العمل
- 4) (formal) in front of sth
The priest stood before the altar. قف أمام - دور - دور

5) Giving direction

before the church قبل After the church بعد
 at the end → في النهاية → أخيراً in the end
 After all: at last → أخيراً ← في النهاية
 eventually → أخيراً ← في النهاية
 * أخيراً * after all أخيراً

Year.

Month .

Date .

(

AFTER ALL:

He wrote to say they couldn't give me a job after all.
 = Finally

Prisoners should be treated with respect - they are human beings after all

upset = زحاج - اسهال - دل دھنسا ≠ Constipation = یبوست

Since $L_2 = \text{diarrhoea} = \text{diarrhea}^{\text{US}} = \text{loose motions}$.

1) Conjunction 2) preposition since Tuesday ² in → since → Past/present perfect

Guilty → to be to blame for sth → adj → to be responsible for sth → to be a cause of sth

while:

1) During the time 2) emphasize the difference between two things 100% job

3) Although ^{not} while I am willing to help, I do not have much time available

object: (عقار) عقار → object poverty - فقر

*** لفظ دو اظہار while و whereas بھی قرینی لفظ ہیں۔ اولیٰ لفظ Clause ہے۔ جبکہ ہم عربی میں کہتے ہیں۔

hold that = ① believe that ② mention that

AS:

1) When/while As she was listening to the radio, he knocked at the door.

As time passed $\rightarrow$ über die Zeit = over time = with / by the passage of time.

2) the condition sth is in. De as I say, not as I do → Practice what you preach

The money was repaid, as promised.

3) has been stated before. David, as you know, has not been well lately.

an
4) answer to why You can go first, as you are the oldest.

P4PCO 5) Unlikely as it might seem, I'm tired too.

adj + as + subject + verb, I.c.
 ① الرفيع ② هون

Year. Month. Date.

Can't help wondering

همه این بیس قدر / همه این تو ذی شرف

role model = النموذج = to be blessed with sth = ان يكفينا به خير وادب

less abundant = scattered not much = little

Try as ^{he-she....} might Try as scientists might

As to = about as to whether as to what is going on - with شَرَعَ، as to شَرَعَ

as long as → ① مادامہ ② اتر

* کلمه ی "آ" در زبان فارسی معانی زیادی دارد در انگلیسی ! این کلمات به خاطر می رود :

① زبانی ← تill ^{استغنا} until ← آموختن تا فلان چیز

Final exams starting by (next week) ✓

② up to 10% - by 10% ← اگر قبلاً 15% بوده by 10% می شود 10% ← 15% - 10%

← اگر قلم 5% بڑھ جائے، 5% up to اضافہ ہو جائے گا۔ 10% سے سب سے کم

pearl and pearl we have cars & cars, and $\rightarrow$ $\frac{0}{1} \frac{0}{1} \frac{0}{1} \frac{0}{1}$ principle ③

is $\rightarrow$ rather than (4)

دائِمَ حَيًّا ← 5 ح 5

⑤ چائے پان، ابھرتا رہتا رہے ← before it gets cold ← سُن اُن اُن

cultured — پرورش یافته — Pearls — مروارید

to

informal

So as to

in order to

So that

in order that

Formel

2151

PAPCO

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

Once

یک بار از دست خیزترین عباد + دنیا یعنی بار

1) On one occasion only I've only meet her once.

2) At same time in the past, but not now. Once a widely practiced

once - great / proud grin → رشخند (کنایه)

Bovine culture → پرورش گاو / گاو داری / گاو پروری

Feline → گربه سانان

vulpine → لئو / روباهه

Asinine → خنجر / خنجر

Fratricide → برادر کش

genocide → نسل کش

canicide → سگ کش

piscicide → ماهی کش

arboriculture → درختکاری

aviculture → پرورش مرغ

aquaculture → پرورش آبزیان

Frail ≠ great → Frail = ضعیف

bankrupt → ورشکسته

once - adj

once - living → یک روزگی زنده بود

once - mighty → یک روزگی قدرتمند

thriving → شکوفه شونده

double - edged sword → شمشیر دو لبه

pen is mightier than a sword → قلم از شمشیر بزرگتر است

All - mighty → قادر مطلق

omnipotent → قادر مطلق

omnipresent → همه جا حاضر

plenty potentary → مأمور تمام اختیارات

ubiquitous → همه جا

Subject: _____
Year: _____ Month: _____ Date: _____ ()

omniscient → عالم - همه دان - polymath - Intelligent People

narrator = گوینده: an omniscient narrator (1) دانای کل: کل چیزها را می داند

Third person / general narrator (2) سوم شخص: از روی کلیت می گوید

omni directional → همه جهت - Satellite dish - microphone

omnivore = همه چیز خوار - Carnivore = گوشت خوار - Carnivorous - piscivorous = ماهی خوار

herbivorous = گیاه خوار - herbal doctor = گیاه دانه - ^{ارباب}herbalist - veracity = honesty

^{VORACIOUS} voracious = طماع - voracity = طمع - ^{دقیق و صریح است}veracious = accurate - direct - honest

verity = ^{حقیقت}truth - verdict = ^{چیز درست}رای - ^{ظاهر درست دانست}

verisimilitude = the quality of seeming true or of having the appearance of reality

incarnation = تجسم - He was the incarnation of whatever I hate type of behavior

the incarnation of evil = an extreme example, in human form, of a particular or

earth = the appearance of God as a human = تجسم - reincarnation = ^{تجسم}تجسم

territory = terrain = land = زمین - terrestrial = relating to the earth = زمینی

extra terrestrial = ^{فرار زمینی}ET - Sub → 1 زیر 2 دور - under - around

Subterranean = زیر زمینی - Subterranean waves → امواج زیر زمینی

^{around City}suburb = ^{دور شهر}دور شهر - Subcutaneous = existing under the skin

Subconscious = ^{خود ناخود آگاه}خود ناخود آگاه - ^{دفع}disinter = ^{نفس قبر}نفس قبر

terra Firma = ^{زمین سفت}زمین سفت - ^{زمین}terra Firma = ^{زمین}زمین

auditorium = ^{مکان}مکان - ^{گوشه دادن}گوشه دادن

- orium = place = جا - aquarium = ^{آب}آب

terrarium = a glass container used for growing plants or for small animals

^{life}vivarium = a transparent container in which small animals are kept for scientific study

territorial integrity = ^{تمامیت}تمامیت - Zoology = ^{جانور شناسی}جانور شناسی

integral ^{مهم}important - territorial impurity = ^{عیب}عیب

P4PCO ^{vital}vital

00311 - 10
01:29:00

Subject: _____
Year: _____ Month: _____ Date: _____

Purpose Clauses in order to...

نکته: وقتی از in order to do استفاده می‌کنیم Subject را باید به Subject ربط دهیم.

نکته: وقتی از in order that استفاده می‌کنیم، می‌توان Subject را به Subject ربط داد یا به 2 ربط داد.

S1 I am studying hard to ^{S1 → about me} pass the test.

So as to in order to

= in order that S1

S1 I am studying hard so that I can pass the test.

S1 I am studying hard so that ^{S2} my children can have a better life.

نکته: Purpose identifier, اول جمله می‌آید و به Subject ربط می‌دهیم.

In order to pass the test, I am studying hard.

In order to pass the test, ^{S2} it is important that... X → is S1 ≠ S2

thus, accordingly, hence... (برای بیان نتیجه)

استفاده از so و so that برای بیان نتیجه

so	so that	(so) that	نتیجه
----	---------	-----------	-------

can, may, will, could, might, would برای آرزوهای محال

وجود داشته باشد: 99% so that و so برای آرزوهای محال: 1% ممکن است این‌ها

بیان so یا so that برای آرزوهای محال

نکته: برای آرزوهای محال so و برای بیان نتیجه so that استفاده می‌کنیم!!

وقتی می‌خواهیم نتیجه بگوییم، داریم خوب درس می‌خوانیم، امتحان را می‌فهمیم فقط دو حالت

in order not to - so as not to purpose identifiers این

I am studying hard so as not to fail the test. not to در بیان هدف

* I asked him not to do it. * این جمله برای بیان هدف است

not to... but to... not because... but because... این

I came to see you not to complain, but to apologize.

He has his place in the Asian team not because he is white, but because

he is good.

Subject: _____
Year: _____ Month: _____ Date: _____

First / Firstly / اولاً
S1
Such activities pave the way to have standard weight. ساختن راه برای داشتن وزن استاندارد
L ① Such activities pave the way so that people can have standard weight. این گونه فعالیت ها به گونه ای است که مردم بتوانند وزن استاندارد داشته باشند
= in order that

② Such activities pave the way for people to have standard weight.
* * * in order that, so that, to * * * Subject
* * * Could * * *
| could - would - might →
| can - may - will →
in order for
L In order for a manager to be successful.

imaginary
Could
IF I could do this, I would do this.
Fact
People could have a child. →
People can have a child. Fact!

could
Past tenses: By the time she was 8, she could read Greek and Latin.
Possibility: A Faulty Connection could easily / would be likely to cause a fire.
emphasizing your feeling: I was so relieved I could have kissed them all.
Suggestion: You could always try phoning her at the office.
annoyance: You could at least say that you were sorry.
Request: I wonder if I could just ask you to sign those.

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Because:

Partly because بعضه ان دلالت ابراهیم بر اینست because از این جهت است

Because $S + V$ Because $CP + NP \Rightarrow$ Due to the fact that - because $+ S + V$

where as : در حالی که چون ممکن است در هر هم هم یعنی بیارم. whereas : اول عمل بیارم.

Whereas ^{علیه} they've disobeyed the law, they'll be punished. = because ^{فعلیہ اولیٰ علیہ}

۱۰ فقط از معنی چون inasmuch as در writing استفاده کنید

برای برادرین قل (آن) کما All the better

because of sth → We must begin planning now, for the future may bring things that we cannot imagine.

We'll have to work all the harder with two people off sick.

With Luis living in Spain, we don't see her often. مِنْ أَجْلِ أَنْ لُويسَ يَسْكُنُ فِي إِسبَانِيَا، لَا نَرَاهَا كَثِيرًا.

الآن، من يراهم راوم . Now, I've got a car. →

Year. Month. Date. ()

that امری نہ اوردی۔ عکس حالانہ، چونکہ میں دھبہ

lob' okula

عَبَّاسٌ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ هَا (because of, because, now) عَبَّاسٌ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ هَا

I'm going to relax, ^{now} now the school year is over.

Chron = old; chronically = lasting (especially of a disease or sth bad)

meter = سنج Chromometer = قیاسگر, Continuing for a long time.

* نکته * قبل از جواب دادن، حتماً تمام نرینه ها خوانده شود. به قیدها توجه شود *

acute = yk = severe

anachronism = غلط زمانہ کا استعمال

together

Synchronize = تزامن Chronological order = ترتيب زمني
year - سال

Asynchrony = obj. chronicles = annals = hist. = historical records

in the chronicles/annals of football.

biannual =

12 Y. Allen

per annum = سالانه

biennial

Wink

around

سال ۱۹۶۰-۱۹۶۱

perennial = always existing or never changing

around birth

prenatal = relating to the period of time when a woman is pregnant

↳ nat = to be born pre = before around post = after

postnatal = referring to the period of time after the birth of a baby. ⁱⁿ _{the} ^{life} _{of} ^{the} _{child}

14/02/2025

two times / twice a week

injection biweekly

biweekly $\swarrow$ twice $\rightarrow$ every two weeks = once a fortnight - fortnightly

* would → چاہتا/چاہتی

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

Session 11

A Friend in need is a Friend indeed.

as Subject, reduce, adverb clause

As is often the case with children, Amy is it

As it is known to everybody, As is known to everybody, reduction

Then → Then + noun e.g. then president

Then + p.p. e.g. by then, by that time

Then → clause + then + clause

Then → e.g. Let me finish this job, then we will go

punctuation: ; then, . Then, . Then

back then, at that time, by no means

analogy

Result Clauses

1) S + v + such + (a/an) + (adj) noun + that + ...

2) So + [adj./adv.] + that + ... 3) S + v + adj. + enough + (For + NP) + to do + ...

4) S + v + adj. + too + (For + NP) + to do + ... It is too cold to go out.

* So, such → that clause ! * enough, too → to + verb !

It was a very cold day. I had to stay at home.

intensifier (very), intensifier

NP, too, enough, such, so

It was such a cold day that I had to stay at home.

very, Formal

It was a very cold day such that / so much so that I had to stay at home.

very formal: such that, so much so that

P4PCO

our cities, today, are afflicted with such social evils as hypocrisy

So much so that there is no trace of morality among people

intensifier: too, enough, so, such (بسیار، خیلی، آنقدر، چنانچه)

intensifier: so much so that, such that (بسیار آنقدر که، چنانچه)

such, so (چنانچه، آنقدر)

little, much, few, many (کم، زیاد، کمی، خیلی)

So money X, So much money ✓, So many students ✓

such nice weather ✓, such a little, much, few, many (چنانچه، آنقدر)

such many X, such much X, such a cold day ✓, such nice people ✓

So + adj + a/an + noun (بسیار + صفت + ا/ان + اسم)

I had never before met so gentle a person = such a gentle person

enough: (بسیار، آنقدر)

He is clever enough to answer the question. (او چنانچه باهوش است که سوال را جواب دهد)

He has enough money to buy a car. (او به اندازه پول دارد که یک ماشین بخرد)

For + NP (برای + NP)

① The words are easy. ② I can learn them. (کلمات آسان هستند. ② من می‌توانم یاد بگیرم)

The words are easy enough for me to learn. (کلمات به اندازه آسان هستند برای من که یاد بگیرم)

Subject + verb + adj + enough + (For + NP) + to do sth

too: (بسیار، خیلی)

He is too intelligent for his class. (او خیلی باهوش است برای کلاسش)

It was too difficult a problem for us to solve. (این یک مشکل خیلی دشوار بود برای ما که حلش کنیم)

The problem was so hard that nobody could solve it. (مشکل آنقدر سخت بود که هیچکس نتوانست حلش کند)

It was such a hard problem that nobody could solve it. (این یک مشکل چنانچه سخت بود که هیچکس نتوانست حلش کند)

It was so hard a problem that nobody could solve it. (این یک مشکل آنقدر سخت بود که هیچکس نتوانست حلش کند)

The problem was too hard for us to solve. (مشکل خیلی سخت بود برای ما که حلش کنیم)

The problem was too hard to be solved. (مشکل خیلی سخت بود که حلش شود)

It was too hard a problem to be solved. (این یک مشکل خیلی سخت بود که حلش شود)

Subject,

Year,

Month,

Date,

()

at the mercy of = under the influence of

تحت اثير برون

exercise → exercise power/control /

→ use power/control

استفاده برون

hardly → scarcely = no sooner ... than ... hardly began

او نه

scarcely = barely

به سختی، تقریباً نه

hardly ever = seldom = rarely = almost never

بندید

barely ≠ rarely He hardly got the job

عین او کار را گرفت ولی با کفایت

to give concessions →

استیصال دادن

Concessive clauses:

جملات نسبی، جملات شرطی

whereas while where

در حالی که

though even though although

با وجود این

Spend time doing sth → Spend my spare time learning English *

Spend money on sth → spend money on laptop *

Although:

I tried to finish the work, although/even though I was tired.

Although/even though/though I was tired, I tried to finish the work.

I c. pp, though, I c.

اگرچه، اگر ساجد، رویه رو با استیصال

though

با وجود این

Ic, but/However

though Ic, Ic, though. (informal)

اگرچه، اگرچه، اگرچه

but spoken

My job is hard, I love it, though → My job is hard, but I love it.

In excess of = more than, over, above

Far in excess of

and

interest =

علاقه

②

appointment

①

appointment

③ but

PAPCO

P. 213

این سری ضمیرها در متن ها وجود دارند که به قبل از خودشان بر می گردند (anaphoric) و به سری
 دیگر از ضمیرها به طایفه بعد از خودشان بر می گردند (Categoric) ← ست های سخت *
 البته عبارت phrase: صواب است clause صواب است → P. 213
 اما جمله ترجمه کردن صواب است یا نه clause ترجمه شود

Her appointment was significant, although/albeit temporary success.

اینجا با او قرار بود ، اگر چه / البته موفقیتش کوتاه مدت بود
 even if ≠ even though ← اگر چه = even though
 even though = despite the fact that even if = whether or not P. 213
 حتی = even so = مست می توان آن را however صواب است

even so → paraphrase: however
 → paraphrase: apart from this NP there is yet another NP
 that should be considered.

No matter: No matter what: چه باشد چه باشد No matter who: چه کسی
 No matter whom: چه کسی No matter where: چه جایی
 No matter what = at any cost = Come what may = regardless of what may happen
 ↳ = irrespective of what may happen

view - نظر
 No matter how: چه چگونگی
 You should report any incident, however/minor it is.

* TPO 44, Reading 3, Test 1 → Test 31
 however { No matter how tend to = usually
 detritus = debris = ruins = waste = sediment

Shadow sb by sth = این را در سایه انداختن
 have/get + object + pp. I had/got my car fixed.

have sb do sth I had the mechanic fix my car.
 get sb to do sth I got the mechanic to fix my car.
 + make - cause
 let - have - get

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

place clauses

where در جایی where adv clauses در جایی, adj clauses در جایی, noun clauses در جایی

Crater = قندیل (جایی) place clauses در جایی

Clauses of manner: such as ... like ... as ...

... like ... as ...

No one can score goals like he can! Formula ← as

the way / as

as if P.216 به این ترتیب یاد بگیرد به این ترتیب

She talks as if she is rich. "او به این ترتیب صحبت می کند که غنی است"

She talks as if she were rich. "او به این ترتیب صحبت می کند که غنی باشد"

= as though → * as if, as though

Conditional Sentences: 7-8 فصل شرطی داریم

1) Zero Conditional: present simple

IF you heat ice, it melts. Fact

IF I have time, I watch a movie.

2) First Conditional:

IF I win the lottery, I will buy a BMW.

3) Second Conditional: unreal present / possibility / dream.

IF I won the lottery, I would buy a BMW.

IF I became president, I would help the poor.

4) Third Conditional: no possibility

IF I had won the lottery, I would have bought a BMW.

IF I had won the lottery, I would have bought a BMW.

IF I had won the lottery, I would have bought a BMW.

IF I had won the lottery, I would have bought a BMW.

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از 5. استفاده می‌کنیم به این شکل چون practical

5) Fourth Conditional: past perfect → present
 IF I had won the lottery, I would be in Hawaii now.

اگر من برنده شدم، الان در هاوایی بودم.

IF I had slept well last night, I would be ok (Fresh) now.

اگر شب خوب خوابیده بودم، الان سرخوش بودم.

6) Fifth Conditional: present → past

IF I weren't kind, I would not have helped him.

* TPO 7: اگر من مهربان نبودم، به او کمک نمی‌کردم.

To disdain sb or sth = disrespect = look down to sb or sth

L = demigrate = contempt (v) she looked at him with disdain.

Scorn = scornful (adj) = contemptuous (adj)

only if: contemptuousness (n)

only if - only - not only - inversion

only when - only after - invert, sub. v

Only if a teacher given permission is a student allowed to leave the classroom.

if only: only if

1) used to say how doing sth simple would make it possible to avoid sth

unpleasant. IF only she'd listen to what he is saying, I'm sure they'll

work it out.

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Date:

()

Session 12

Absolute Constructions

adverbial clauses
subject
reduce

The storm having subsided, we began our march again.

AC IC
After the storm ^{having} subsided, we began our march again.

Subject
dangling subject
absolute construction

Subside = less strong = lower level

spect = look - watch

aspect = respect = ^{look}

prospect = out look of sth → ^{look}

The prospect of your business is promising. ^{شما کارتان}
^{بسیار خوب است.}

Perspective = ^{نظریه}

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

spectacle $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{display or show} = \text{street parade} \\ \text{marvel} \text{ e.g. it is an odd spectacle} \\ \text{display} \text{ make spectacle of oneself} = \text{تأجیل کردن} \\ \text{exhibition} \text{ an exhibition of oneself} = \text{خودنمایی} \end{array} \right.$
spectacles = نظریات

prospective = Future = potential = would-be = ... to-be
would-be mothers $\rightarrow$ مادران بالقوه
a mother to-be $\rightarrow$ مادر بالقوه a child to-be $\rightarrow$ کودک بالقوه
prospective $\rightarrow$ آینده prospective researches = مطالعات آینده

retrospective $\rightarrow$ گذشته retrospective researches = مطالعات گذشته

spectacular = beautiful to watch = درخشندگی

respect = look up to s.b. or sth.

disrespect = look down on s.b. or sth. = توهین = desdair

respectful $\rightarrow$ احترام آمیز in a respectful manner.

respectable $\rightarrow$ قابل احترام

separate = جدا

respective $\rightarrow$ مربوط به respective classes = کلاسهای مربوطه

P4PCO

Year. Month. Date. ()

Subject :

Year .

Month .

Date .

()

→ guess

speculate : در بازار اقتصادی (مثلاً بورس) پیش‌بینی می‌کنند / نظارتی قمار می‌کنند

(predict)

پیش‌بینی / پیش‌گویی

Specteculation

prediction

پیش‌بینی / پیش‌گویی

Hoard : انباشتن / جمع کردن → a large amount of sth that s.o. has saved and hidden

Hoarder : جمع‌کننده

Hoarder animals : حیوانات انباشته / جمع‌شده

A hoard of animals

یک دسته از حیوانات / a hoard → modifier

A battery of sth = A number of things of similar type

→ a battery of steel spoons / دسته‌ای از قاشق‌های فولادی

regardless of sth = صرف نظر از

spectator sports = ورزش‌های تماشاگرانه

sports spectator = تماشاگر ورزشی

in retrospect = looking back on sth that happened

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پس از آنکه / به عقب نگاه کردن

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

Native = بومی / آدمه است Nativity rate = نرخ زاد و ولد

birth Innate = Inborn = ذاتی with birth Connate = همراه تولد

pre-nated ≠ post-nated perinatal = دوره دیر تولد
around دوره یا بعد از تولد

renaissance = rebirth = تولد دوباره
Nat

Nascent = just beginning, growing, budding, developing, embryonic
a nascent business fledgling, emerging
جوجه که بیان دارد یا جوجه در فرمان

mort = death → مرگ

mortal → کسبه
The mortals = مردمان / مردمان

mortality rate = میزان مرگ و میر immortal = جاویدان - نا میرا
The immortals = خالدان

mortuary = Funeral parlour = morgue → سردخانه

murderer = قاتل

P4PCO

Sub + 5

Reduction of Adverb Clauses

Rule: If the subject of the adverb clause and that of the main clause are the same, the adverb clause may be reduced after adverbs - before, after, while, when, since...

while + v-ing ✓

To reduce, drop the subject and the verb 'to be' in the adverb clause.

---I had an accident while I was driving past
the REI climbing rock. removable

---I had an accident while driving past the REI climbing rock.

During Ving
During my studies

---Even though she was hungry, she didn't eat the pie.
removable

---Even though hungry, she didn't eat the pie.

درس سہمیں جملوں کی ساخت Sub + verb، ماضی، حال، مستقبل Sub + V-ing + to + V
مثال تبدیل ہے V-ing + to + V بنو۔

If there is not 'be' verb, change the adverb clause verb to the present participle.

* Before she owned a pet, she was afraid of dogs.

preposition
- [Before owning a pet] she was afraid of dogs.
* PP → adp.

سبب زحمتی جانی که استمداد را جفت کند، می توان while را حذف کرد.

You may omit the subordinating conjunction (while) with simultaneous actions.

---While camping at (Mt) Rainier, I saw several mountain goats.

---Camping at Mt. Rainier, I saw several mountain goats.

---While he was reading, he felt very upset.

---While reading, he felt very upset.

---Reading, he felt very upset.

... watching TV, I slept.

Subject: reduction, اس / because / since ←
 reduction, اس / because / since ←

Because is always omitted in reduced clauses.

---Because she didn't get accepted to the university, she is going to attend community college. = junior college

---Not getting accepted to the university, she is going to attend community college.

Community College = junior college

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سطح ۲ مین — فن حروف ای مائده ۲۱

- * attend a class - attend a Conference —

get accepted to = get admitted to = become accepted to / admitted to = "قبول شد"

dyslexia ← خواندن پرستی / خواندن پرستی
 bad ← بد
 word ← واژه
 aphasia ← گفتار پرستی
 not ← @nomia
 lexigraphy ← فرجه نویسی
 lexicographer ← فرجه نویسنده

---Because David is dyslexic, he doesn't like to read in public. ---Being dyslexic, he doesn't like to read in public. ---Dyslexic, David doesn't like to read in public.	Because David is dyslexic, he doesn't like to read in public. Being dyslexic, he doesn't like to read in public. Dyslexic, David doesn't like to read in public.
You may also omit being in the reduced clause.	
2. Remember: Only sentences in which the subjects of both clauses are the same maybe be reduced. این را reduce نمی شود، چون subject یکسان نیست. Remember: Only sentences in which the subjects of both clauses are the same maybe be reduced. این را reduce کنیم؟ وقتی دو subject یکسان باشد می خورد. اشتباه ← bullshit	✓---While I was eating corn on the cob, my tooth fell out. This adverb clause cannot be reduced because the subject of the adverb clause is not the same as the subject of the main clause.

eat corn on the cob → بلان خوردن
 چوب بلان

Having my hair cut, I

More examples:

Full Adverbial Clause (Subjects are underlined.)	Reduced Adverbial Clause using <u>ING</u>
---While I was biking last summer, I fell and hurt my knee.	---(While) biking last summer, I fell and hurt my knee.
---Because Jessie knew I had forgotten mine, she let me borrow her sleeping bag. Jessie, who knew I had forgotten mine, let me borrowed her sleeping bag.	✓---Knowing I had forgotten mine, Jessie let me borrow her sleeping bag. M9 (** Notice, "mine" and "sleeping bag" also refer to the same thing.)
---Since I had never played Spades before, I was not very good.	---Having never played Spades before, I was not very good.
---Since I had never played Spades before, Joe took his time explaining the game to me.	WRONG: *---Having never played Spades before, Joe took his time explaining the game to me. Written this way, this sentence means that Joe had never played before. The full clause therefore cannot be reduced, because it has 2 different subjects, "I" and "Joe."

reduced adverbial clauses : *مواقع متجان*
 Located in W.D.C., the white house is the house of president.

م9 → because it is located in W.D.C., the white house is the house of the president.
bullshit → Some adverbial clauses can also use "ed or P.P."; however, the subjects of both parts of the sentence still must be the same.
 For example:

م9 → *we, who exposed to the sun for so long, got sunburned.*

م9 → *reduce*

م9 → *reduce*

م9 → *reduce*

م9 → *reduce*

Full Adverbial Clause	Reduced Adverbial Clause Using P.P. <i>optional</i>
---Because <u>we</u> were exposed to the sun for so long, we got sunburned.	---(Being) exposed to the sun for so long, we got sunburned. <i>both are correct</i>
---Jane was embarrassed by the photo, so she left. → paraphrase: Because Jane was embarrassed by the photo, she left.	---(Being) embarrassed by the photo, Jane left. <i>reduce</i>
---Mom was concerned about Tommy, so she called the police.	---(Being) concerned about Tommy, Mom called the police.
---Since Jane was photographed by famous people, she became very well-known in the music world.	---(Being) photographed by famous people, Jane became very well-known in the music world.
---Because <u>I</u> was irritated by the dog, Joanne put it in the backyard. <i>subject</i> → <i>reduce</i>	WRONG: *---Irritated by the dog, Joanne put it in the backyard. Written this way, the sentence means that Joanne was irritated by the dog. The full clause therefore cannot be reduced, because it has 2 different subjects, "I" and "Joanne." <i>they are</i>
assortment: group = variety: ... distinctive: unique = special = peculiar of the Component = Constituent → ① One parts that form sth when they combine ② s.o. who lives in a constituency and is allowed to vote. ③ adj. → Forming part of sth = to be a feature or example of sth = Components	→ → → When broken open, Allende stones are revealed to contain an assortment of small, distinctive objects, spherical or irregular in shape, and embedded in a dark gray matrix (binding material), which were once constituents of the solar nebula—the interstellar cloud of gas and dust out of which our solar system was formed.** 22 3 31 TPO

nebula, *م9*

An airtight alibi → سبب یقینی = unquestionable = indisputable = incontrovertable = undeniable

* Alibi = proof that s.o. who is thought to have committed a crime could not have done. = دلیل بر آنست که مرتکب جرم نباشد
 ≠ excuse
 The Reduced Adverbial Clause does not have to be the first clause in the sentence.

For Example:

---The family left, irritated that the bears had stolen their food.	---Irritated that the bears had stolen their food, the family left.
---Jill stared at the sky, looking for signs of life among the stars.	---Looking for signs of life among the stars, Jill stared at the sky.

Common Errors: Dangling Particles

*---Using a heater, the house was much warmer. → <u>خانه را heater استفاده نمیکنند.</u> bullshit	This means that the house was using a heater itself. Reword: ✓---Using a heater, I felt much warmer.
*---Sealed in an airtight container, Jill kept her flour fresh. → <u>این آفتابه قفل محروم شده!!</u> L bullshit	This means that Jill is sealed in a waterproof container. Reword: ✓---Sealed in an airtight container, the flour was kept fresh by Jill. Proof/***idiot-proof

/Flayr/

L the same as Flower /'flaʊr/

DANGLING MODIFIERS

no uncertainty → لا شک

The subject of the main clause must be the same as the understood subject of the introductory phrase. In other words, the introductory phrase modifies the subject of the main clause.

INTRODUCTORY PHRASE MAIN CLAUSE

---Looking at his watch, Mr. Jones got up and left.

SUBJECT

Who looked at his watch? Mr. Jones
 Who got up and left? Mr. Jones
 ← دو تا مون
 ← می بود
 ← reduce ✓

INTRODUCTORY PHRASE MAIN CLAUSE

*** Compared with = As compared to
 ---Compared to his father, John is a tall man.
 in Comparison with

SUBJECT

Who is compared to his father? John
 Who is a tall man? John

INTRODUCTORY PHRASE MAIN CLAUSE

---To make a collect phone call, Mary must speak to the operator.

water proof - explosion proof - air proof

L نیست چیز

foolproof = چیز نیست استباه استفاده از

= so simple and easy to understand that it is unable to go wrong or be used wrongly

childproof = کودک ایمن = to make sth safe for children, or unable to be damaged by children

idiot-proof = extremely easy to use. =
 For dummies
 the

SUBJECT

Who is making a collect phone call? Mary

Who must speak to the operator? Mary

INTRODUCTORY PHRASE MAIN CLAUSE

---While a dancer in New York, Kathy injured her leg.

SUBJECT

Who was a dancer in New York? Kathy

Who injured her leg? Kathy

Error Examples

x---Running home from school, a dog bit me. → سر دوان دوان به خانه می رفته! → bullshit

✓---Running home from school, I was bitten by a dog.

x---When only a child, my father took me to the circus. An only child

the only child...

✓---When only a child, I was taken to the circus by my father.

تنها بچه ای ...

x---Hidden in his pocket, George left the room with the key.

✓---Having hidden the key in his pocket, George left the room.

x---To understand the directions, they must be read carefully.

They must be read → passive →

✓---To understand the directions, one must read them carefully.

They refers to directions.

→→→ Be careful when reducing time clauses that come at the end of sentences.

---We saw many beautiful birds while we were fishing in the lake.

---We saw many beautiful birds while fishing in the lake.

---Fishing in the lake, we saw many beautiful birds.

x---We saw many beautiful birds fishing in the lake.

In the last sentence, the meaning is ambiguous: Are we fishing or are the birds fishing?

Different times: → دوزمانه

---Before he left the room, Jerry said good-bye to everybody. → اول منقطع انجام شد بعد ترک کردن

---Before leaving the room, Jerry said good-bye to everybody.

↳ paraphrase: After Jerry said good-bye to everybody, he left the room.

---After I finished my homework, I went to bed. → اولی زودتر انجام شده
Simple past Simple past

---After finishing my homework, I went to bed.

---After I had finished my homework, I went to bed. → فرقی با اولی ندارد

* ---After having finished my homework, I went to bed.

* ---Having finished my homework, I went to bed.

---They bought their tickets. Then, they went to the theater.

---Having bought their tickets, they went to the theater.

---She finished her homework. Then, she went home.

---Having finished her homework, she went home.

Causative: Having had my hair cut, I

→→→

---Because she had moved, she didn't remember the way to the market.

---Having moved, she didn't remember the way to the market.

---Because she has moved, she doesn't remember the way to the market.

---Having moved, she doesn't remember the way to the market.

Having + past participle gives the meaning not only of because, but also of before.

---The children are playing football now. Afterwards, they will watch TV.

---Having played football, the children will watch TV.

نکته: اگر عمل کوتاهی بعد از عمل کوتاه دیگر اتفاق افتد از این ساختار استفاده می کنیم:

---Ali took a key out of his pocket. He opened the door. → این هم دوزمانه است اول کلید را درآورد بعد در را باز کرد

---Taking a key out of his pocket, Ali opened the door. → اما چون فاعلهای زمانه

X Having taken ... پس این دوزمانه است، دیده می شود گفت

نکته: شکل منفی این ساختارها به این صورت است که not قبل از شکل ing دار یا قسمت سوم فعل می آید:

present perfect → انجام شده به گذشته ندارد

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آینده

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After the children have played football, they will watch TV.

simple present

بعد از این که بچه ها بازی فوتبال تمام کنند، (تمام شود)

TV نگاه خواهند کرد.

از جمله خبری:
 Statement: جمله خبری (1)
 ... / that (2)
 ... (3)
 P → Noun Clause
 یا بعد از فعل بعضی مفعول می شود
 بعد از حرف اضافه
 Noun Clause:
 ... - subj - obj - appositive - objectal prep

A. Noun clauses perform the same functions in sentences that nouns do.

→→→ You can combine two independent clauses by changing one to a noun clause and using it in one of the ways listed above. The choice of the noun clause marker (see below) depends on the type of clause you are changing to a noun clause.

1. To change a **statement** to a noun clause use **that**:

(برای بیان حقیقت یا یک ایده از **that** استفاده می کنیم.)

I know. + Billy made a mistake. =

---I know that Billy made a mistake.

2. To change a **yes/no question** to a noun clause, use **if** or **whether**:

George wonders. + Does Fred know how to cook? =

---George wonders if Fred knows how to cook.

whether

whether — or — :
 whether — or not, :
 or whether or not — ,

3. To change a **wh-question** to a noun clause, use the **wh-word**:

I don't know. + Where is George? =

---I don't know where George is.

↓
 embedded questions!
 به فرم سوالی نیست

→→→ Pattern to look for:

1. **Verb + question word/that clause**:

---I don't know where he is.

object

2. **Preposition + question word**:

---He wants to learn about whatever is interesting.

P

NC

3. **It + is + passive verb + that clause**:

that clause

---It is reported that the finance minister is to resign.

4. **Question word/that + subject + verb (at the beginning of a sentence) + VP**

NC --- What Mary said confused her parents.
 subject VP

: having, -ed, -ing adv clause - adj clause, reduction

1) Located in Washington D.C., the White House is the house of the president. → M9 180
 2) Because + subject (being) + V.C. + P.P. ..., IC → Being exposed to the sun for so long, we got sunburned. 248

V-ing ..., IC. 4) Because + S + verb + ..., IC 240
 2) V-ing (2) 4 V-ing (2)

- 1) Preparing to give a speech, the president is meeting with his advisor. → 180 M9
- 2) (while) (he was) reading, he felt very upset. → P. 241
- 3) Taking the key ..., Ali ... → 246

Having + P.P. ..., IC

- * 1) After + S + had + P.P. ..., IC
 Having P.P. ..., IC

- * 2) as + S + had + P.P. ..., IC
 because since + S + had + P.P. ..., IC

- 3) Because + S + have/has + P.P. ..., IC
 Having

- 4) After + S + have/has + P.P. ..., IC → 246
 Having

- 5) Because + S + have/has + P.P. ..., IC → 246
 Having

- 6) The students, who have studied, can pass ...

- 7) The students, who had studied hard, passed ... → Having studied hard, the students passed ...
 Having studied hard, the students can pass the ...

- 8) After I had my hair cut, I went to the party.

Having : had my hair cut, I went to the party.