

خطاهای رایج گرامر زبان آموزان فارسی زبان چیست؟

در این صفحه مجموعه ای از متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری زبان آموزان ایرانی که نتیجه بیش از 15 هزار ساعت تدریس [مهندس ابوالقاسمی](#) با [نمره 8 آیلتس آکادمیک](#) در کلاس های مقدماتی زبان انگلیسی و آیلتس بوده است را با علاقمندان عزیز به اشتراک میگذاریم. (تاریخ انتشار اولین نسخه: 27 اکتبر 2016).

این خطاها که خطاهای واقعی و رایج زبان آموزان ایرانی [کلاس های فشرده آیلتس](#) و کلاس های مقدماتی زبان انگلیسی در رایتینگ ها و اسپیکینگ ارسالی بوده است را به **24 گروه** تقسیم بندی کرده ایم و برای هر کدام چندین نمونه به همراه ساختارهای بدون خطا آورده شده است. برای رسیدن به نمره 7 رایتینگ آیلتس یا نمره بالای 7 اسپیکینگ این خطاها نباید در رایتینگ یا اسپیکینگ شما به چشم بخورد!

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✅ **دانلود متداول ترین 24 خطاهای گرامری زبان آموزان فارسی زبان:**

[دانلود فایل / دانلود پشتیبان تلگرام](#)

بررسی 24 مورد از رایج ترین خطاهای گرامری زبان آموزان آیلتس:

1. استفاده نامناسب از حرف اضافه فعل، اسامی و صفت ها:

حروف اضافه باید در دیکشنری چک شود و نباید از فارسی ترجمه کنیم یا آن ها را حدس بزنیم. فارسی ترجمه کردن حروف اضافه یا حدس زدن آن ها رایج ترین مورد در فهرست متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری زبان آموزان است. به همین منظور در ادامه 44 مورد از آن ها را بررسی می کنیم.

1.

X I **enjoyed from** the movie.

✓ I **enjoyed** the movie.

2:

X When I was 15, I really **enjoyed to** play football.

✓ When I was 15, I **enjoyed** playing football.

3:

X People who live **in abroad** face many problems.

✓ People who live **abroad** face many problems.

4:

X She **helped to** me.

✓ She **helped** me.

5:

X Many people **respect to** someone with a university degree.

✓ Many people **respect** someone with a university degree.

6:

X I **accessed to** this information.

✓ I **accessed** this information.

7:

X I **have access** this information.

✓ I **have access to** this information.

8:

X This decision **effects** our business.

✓ This decision **has effect on** our business.

9:

X This decision **affect on** our business.

✓ This decision **affects** our business.

10:

X I should **mention to** this issue.

✓ I should **mention** this issue.

11:

X They can **use from** other people's knowledge

✓ They can **use** other people's knowledge

12:

X I **use of** this website everyday.

✓ I **use** this website everyday.

13:

X I Try hard to **achieve to** my goals.

✓ I Try hard to **achieve** my goals.

14:

X This number reached **to** 50 Kg in 2010.

✓ This number **reached** 50 Kg in 2010.

15:

X Millions of people **visit from** historical destinations annually.

✓ Millions of people **visit** historical destinations annually.

16:

X When information is shared freely, there is a risk that some students **copy from** other people's work.

✓ When information is shared freely, there is a risk that some students **copy** other people's work.

17:

X About 40% of visitors were **dissatisfied from** this museum.

✓ About 40% of visitors were **dissatisfied with** this museum.

18:

X Children **spend** more time **to** TV these days.

✓ Children **spend** more time **on** TV these days.

19:

X They believe speaking a second language **can not make problem** for immigrants.

✓ They believe speaking a second language can not **pose/create/cause problem** for immigrants.

20:

X So they are **aware to** their mistakes.

✓ So they are aware **of** their mistakes.

21:

X In southern parts of Iran, some people are **deprived from** clean drinking water.

✓ In southern parts of Iran, some people are **deprived of** clean drinking water.

22:

X Many people **believe to** the separation in schools.

✓ Many people **believe in** the separation in schools.

23:

X I always **arrived in** the university very early.

✓ I always **arrived at** the university very early.

24:

X Immigrants who **arrived at** host country have many problems.

✓ Immigrants who **arrived in** the host country had many problems.

25:

X This group **consists from** employees without much experience.

✓ This group **consists of** employees without much experience.

26:

X Many students these days **think to** study abroad.

✓ Many students these days **think of** studying abroad.

27:

X Adults are **independent from** their parents.

✓ Adults are **independent of** their parents.

28:

X This essay will **discuss about** both viewpoints.

✓ This essay will **discuss** both viewpoints.

29:

X I **married with** my best friend two years ago.

✓ I **married** my best friend two years ago.

30:

X Taxis are **similar with** buses and both are slow in large cities.

✓ Taxis are **similar to** buses and both are slow in large cities.

31:

X Some people believe computers will be **capable to do** impossible tasks in the future.

✓ Some people believe computers will be **capable of doing** impossible tasks in the future.

32:

X She **needs to** her mobile phone now.

✓ She **needs** her mobile phone now.

33:

X My house is **near to highways** and I can easily get around.

✓ My house is **near highways** and I can easily get around.

34:

X I **made friend with him** in university.

✓ We **became friends** in university.

35:

X It was difficult for me to **find friends**.

✓ It was difficult for me to **make** friends.

36:

X I am writing **regarding to** your English course.

✓ I am writing **regarding (with regard to)** your English course.

37:

X University tuition fees **prevent** many students **to** study abroad.

✓ University tuition fees **prevent** many students **from** studying abroad.

38:

X Some customers **insist in** the highest quality.

✓ Some customers **insist on** the highest quality.

38:

X When children make decisions, they learn how to **avoid to** make mistakes.

✓ When children make decisions, they learn how to **avoid** making mistakes.

39:

X Experience teach us that we should never **judge about** people based on their clothes.

✓ Experience teach us that we should never **judge** people based on their clothes.

40:

X A great deal of useful information is available **in the internet**.

✓ A great deal of useful information is available **On** the Internet.

41:

X They can **communicate to** each other easily.

✓ They can **communicate with** each other easily.

42:

X It appears that the refurbishment has increased the **satisfaction about** the museum.

✓ It appears that the refurbishment has increased the **satisfaction with** the museum.

43:

X However, there are **disadvantages to** being self-employed.

✓ However, there are **disadvantages in** being self-employed.

44:

X There are benefits **to** traveling

✓ There are benefits **in** traveling.

2. بعد از حروف اضافه (preposition) مانند (at, by, for, with, in, before, after, of, on) فعل باید همراه ing نوشته شود. به هشت نمونه زیر توجه کنید:

بی توجهی به این نگاه گرامری ساده باعث شده در بین متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری زبان آموزان ما به خصوص عزیزانی که در سطح متوسط هستند قرار گیرد.

1:

X I improved my English **by listen** to pop music.

✓ I improved my English **by listening** to pop music.

2:

X Without **spend** any time in traffic

✓ Without **spending** any time in traffic.

3:

X People should use public transport **for go** to work.

✓ People should use public transport **for going** to work.

4:

X I sometimes use my tablet **for read** books.

✓ I sometimes use my tablet **for reading** books.

5:

X Students need to read the books carefully **before to take** exam.

✓ Students need to read the books carefully **before taking** exam.

6:

X Some people **think of live** in a small town.

✓ Some people **think of living** in a small town.

7:

X There are several benefits **in learn** English.

✓ There are several benefits **in learning** English.

8:

X Some people believe that self-employment is more beneficial **than work** for someone else.

✓ Some people believe that self-employment is more beneficial **than working** for someone else.

3. برای اسامی غیر قابل شمارش (water, advice, pollution, hair, money) فعل به صورت مفرد (Singular) به کار می‌رود. به 4 مثال زیر توجه کنید:

برای اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش همیشه باید فعل مفرد استفاده کنیم. بی توجهی به این نکته متأسفانه باعث شده همین مورد ساده به یکی از متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری عزیزان تبدیل شود.

1:

X There **are** less **pollution** in a big city.

✓ There **is** less **pollution** in a big city.

2:

X **Pollution are** a big problem in my country.

✓ **Pollution is** a big problem in my country.

3:

X There **aren't** much **traffic** in a small town.

✓ There **isn't** much **traffic** in a small town.

4:

X There **are** lack of facilities in these areas.

✓ There **is** lack of facilities in these areas.

4. دو طرف "and" و "or" باید ساختار دستوری (part of speech) همسان وجود داشته باشد:

1:

X We were **dancing** and **will sing**

✓ We were **dancing** and **singing**

2:

X I think people should **take** actions and **changing** the conditions.

✓ I think people should **take** actions and **change** the conditions.

3:

X I should **go** and **asking** her.

✓ I should **go** and **ask** her.

4:

X She is **searching** and **try** to find another job.

✓ She is **searching** and **trying** to find another job.

5:

X **Heart attack** and **overweight** are two problems related to eating fast food regularly.

✓ **Heart attack** and **being overweight** are two problems related to eating fast food regularly.

6:

X Thermal power **fell** to 50 Terawatt-hours in 1985 **and remain** at this level for the rest of the period.

✓ Thermal power **fell** to 50 Terawatt-hours in 1985 and **remained** at this level for the rest of the period.

5. در تمامی جمله ها، (1) فعل و فاعل و (2) ضمیر و اسم باید هماهنگ و متناسب باشند:

از متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری زبان آموزان ایرانی به خصوص در سطح A2 یا حدود نمره 5 آیلتس این مورد است. همچنین دقت کنید که ضمیرهای anyone, everyone, someone, anybody, somebody nobody, each

one, no one, each either and neither همیشه **سوم شخص** در نظر گرفته می‌شوند و **فعل** آن‌ها همیشه **مفرد** است.

ضمیرهای little, less به همراه **اسم غیر قابل شمارش** به کار می‌رود و **فعل** آن‌ها همیشه **مفرد** هست.
همچنین ضمیرهای both, few, many, other همیشه به همراه **اسم قابل شمارش** (countable) به کار می‌روند و **فعل** آن‌ها همیشه **جمع** هست.

1:

X Big city **provide** more facilities.

✓ Big city **provides** more facilities.

2:

X Traveling to these places **have** some benefits

✓ Traveling to these places **has** some benefits

3:

X some people **does** not have any interest in sports.

✓ some people **do** not have any interest in sports.

4:

X **Every** particular species **play** an important role in the ecosystem.

✓ **Every** particular species **plays** an important role in the ecosystem.

5:

X They believe **everyone receive** a good education in this country.

✓ They believe **everyone receives** a good education in this country.

6:

X Students will learn **another** practical **skills** after graduation.

✓ Students will learn **other** practical **skills** after graduation.

7:

X **Everything are** available at this online course.

✓ **Everything is** available at this online course.

8:

X The **mother** of 5 children **are** speaking about the problem.

✓ The **mother** of 5 children **is** speaking about the problem.

9:

X Studying in online universities **are** better for making friends.

✓ Studying in online universities **is** better for making friends.

10:

X There **are** more **budget** for a big city.

✓ There **is** more **budget** for a big city.

11:

X There are more **facilities** in big city and people could use **it** easily.

✓ There are more **facilities** in big city and people can use **them** easily.

12:

X This number remained stable over **this 3** decades.

✓ This number remained stable over **these 3** decades.

13:

X Millions of **people lives** in poverty around the world.

✓ Millions of people **live** in poverty around the world.

14:

X Most students study English to pass **IELTS and TOEFL exam**.

✓ Most students study English to pass **IELTS and TOEFL exams**.

6. بعد از مودال ها (can, could, should, may, might, must, have to, shall, will, would, be) فعل باید به صورت ساده نوشته شود:

:1

X I **can to** speak English.

✓ I **can speak** English.

2:

X They **can management** time.

✓ They **can manage** time.

3:

X I **may talking** to her.

✓ I **may talk** to her.

4:

X I **will to take** my exam soon.

✓ I **will take** my exam soon.

5:

X I **must to study** hard to succeed in exam.

✓ I **must study** hard to succeed in exam.

6:

X Some people **have to moving** to a big city to have a better life.

✓ Some people **have to move** to a big city to have a better life.

7. واژه more می تواند قبل از اسم و صفت بیاید اما قبل از فعل اشتباه است (برعکس زبان فارسی!):

:1

X They **more study** to pass the exam.

✓ They **study more** to pass the exam.

2:

X I tried to **more focus** to understand the text.

✓ I tried to **focus more** to understand the text.

3:

X I **more tried** to pass the exam.

✓ I **tried harder** to pass the exam.

4:

X They **have more enjoy** even with fewer facilities.

✓ They **enjoy more** even with fewer facilities.

8. استفاده از ساختار نادرست شکل ساده فعل + To be به جای ساختاری درست قسمت سوم
فعل + to be برای جمله های مجهول یا استفاده بی مورد از ساختار مجهول:

1:

X I **am agree** with you.

✓ I **agree** with you.

2:

X The house **is build** by the best material.

✓ The house **is built** by the best material.

3:

X The letters **are send** to the manager.

✓ The letters **are sent** to the manager.

4:

X Tourists usually **are stay** in the best hotels only for a week or two.

✓ Tourists usually **stay** in the best hotels only for a week or two.

5:

X Species that **are exist** in the food chain are necessary for human survival.

✓ Species that **exist** in the food chain are necessary for human survival.

6:

X If students work together their stress **will be reduced**.

✓ If students work together their stress **will reduce**.

9. به کار نبردن صفت بعد از فعل to be یا قبل از اسم:

صفت قبل از اسم یا بعد از فعل های ربطی (am/is/are/was/were/be, appear, become, feel, grow, look,)
 A big یا The house is big مثال برای (remain, seem, sound, taste, smell, prove
 .house

1:

X I can buy clothes beautiful.

✓ I can buy beautiful clothes .

2:

X I can see a house very big.

✓ I can see a very big house.

3:

X It is benefit to health.

✓ It is beneficial to health.

4:

X difficult weather may be harm for travelers.

✓ difficult weather may be harmful for travelers.

10. اضافه کردن ضمیر در پایان جمله واره های موصولی (Relative clause) و دیگر خطاها در موصولی ها:

1:

X I talked to the teacher who I had class with him.

✓ I talked to the teacher who I had class with.

2:

X I go to the university that I have registered in it.

✓ I go to the university that I have registered in.

3:

X Factories **that they need** workforce.

✓ Factories **that need** workforce.

4:

X Most students **who studying** alone have more concentration.

✓ Most students **who study** alone have more concentration.

5:

X There are **people like** living in small towns.

✓ There are **people who** like living in small towns.

11. انتخاب اشتباه زمان ها به جای همدیگر:

حقایق کلی که معمولا در رایتینگ های آیلتس به آن ها اشاره می شود باید به زمان حال ساده نوشته شوند. زمانی که در مورد پیشینه و تاریخچه چیزی صحبت میکنیم (مثلا در مقدمه رایتینگ های آیلتس) به زمان حال کامل نیاز داریم. اگر عملی در گذشته انجام شده و به پایان رسیده و تاکید بر زمان انجام هست از زمان گذشته ساده، اگر در مورد روند تغییر چیزی صحبت میکنیم زمان حال استمراری و اگر درباره عملی که پیش از عمل دیگر در گذشته روی داده صحبت میکنیم زمان گذشته کامل نیاز هست.

1:

X I **live** in this city **for 10 years**.

✓ I **have lived** in this city **for 10 years**.

2:

X Fast food **become** popular during **past few years**.

✓ Fast food **has become** popular during **past few years**.

3:

X Students have different habits. Some read aloud and some **are walking** or **eating**.

✓ Students have different habits. Some read aloud and some **walk** or **eat** while reading.

4:

X I **have seen** a good movie **yesterday**.

✓ I **saw** a good movie **yesterday**.

5:

X Everyday I am going for a walk.

✓ Everyday I go for a walk.

6:

X Employees are managing their time when they work alone.

✓ Employees manage their time when they work alone.



12. ساختن جمله های مجهول با فعل های لازم (Intransitive) که مفعول نمی گیرند:

از متداول ترین فعل های لازم در زبان انگلیسی میتوان به agree, become, come, die, fall, go, happen, live, work و sit, stand, talk, wait, walk اشاره کرد.

:1

X This accident is happened because of a drunk driver.

✓ This accident happened because of a drunk driver.

2:

X They **are lived** in this country now.✓ They **live** in this country now.

3:

X Many people **were died** as a result of cancer.✓ Many people **died** as a result of cancer.

4:

X Some types of music **is listened** by people for several decades.✓ **People listen to** some types of music for several decades.**13. در هنگام نیاز از ساختار مجهول استفاده نکنید:**

در این مورد دقت کنید **فاعل** جمله انجام دهنده عمل هست یا پذیرنده عمل. به ترتیب ساختار معلوم و مجهول مورد نیاز است.

:1

X Students who study in a group **distract** by other members.✓ Students who study in a group **are distracted** by other members.

2:

X Many accommodations **construct** at both sides of the reception.✓ Many accommodations **were constructed** at both sides of the reception.

3:

X when someone turns 18, they **consider** an adult.✓ when someone turns 18, they **are considered** an adult.**14. عدم آشنایی با فعل های خاص که فعل بعدی آن ها شکل ساده خواهد بود:**

بعد از برخی **افعال حسی** مثل ، see، hear، feel و **دیگر فعل ها** مثل let، make، help فعل دوم به صورت ساده استفاده می شود.

:1

X I **helped** her **to finish** her work.

✓ I **helped** her **finish** her work.

2:

X It **helps** you **carrying** your purchases.

✓ It **helps** you **carry** your purchases.

3:

X I **let** him **to use** my car.

✓ I **let** him **use** my car.

4:

X I **make** them **to listen** to me.

✓ I **make** them **listen** to me.

15. استفاده از صفت به جای قید یا استفاده نادرست از قید:

همانطور که در مورد 9 توضیح داده شد، صفت **قبل از اسم** یا **بعد از فعل های ربطی** (am/is/are/was/were/be,) در جمله نوشته می شود. برای مثال The house **is** big یا A **big** house. اما محل قید میتواند متفاوت باشد.

:1

X I lost an important item on my **recently** trip.

✓ I lost an important item on my **recent** trip.

2:

X They can **find** a job **more comfortable**.

.They can **find** a job **more easily** ✓

3:

X Adults have more **financially** independence.

✓ Adults have more **financial** independence.

:4

X It is possible to **live** more **happiness** and **easier**.

✓ It is possible to **live happily** and **easily**.

5:

X In **quietly atmosphere** the results of studying are better.

✓ In **a quiet atmosphere** the result of studying is better.

6:

X It showed a **dramatically growth**.

✓ It showed a **dramatic growth**.

7:

X Teenagers can make friends **easier**.

✓ Teenagers can make friends **easily**.

16. نا آشنایی با فهرست فعل هایی که فعل بعد از آن ها همراه با **ing** یا **to** می آید:

(ساختار verb + obj+ to + verb و ساختار verb + verb+ ing) این مجموعه را ببینید.

1:

X I **enjoy to** study alone.

✓ I **enjoy studying** alone.

2:

X Government **resists to give** farmers more money.

✓ Government **resists giving** farmers more money.

3:

X It **allows to** students **to** study more effectively.

✓ It **allows students to** study more effectively.

4:

X Everyday, students may be **busy to do** their homework.

✓ Everyday, students may be **busy doing** their homework.

17. استفاده از ساختارهای ترجمه شده از فارسی، عدم رعایت ترتیب ارکان جمله و ایجاد ساختارهای بی معنی و دیگر خطاها:

این مورد همانطور که مشخص هست محدود به یک مورد خاص نیست و گروهی از خطاها را شامل میشود اما این موارد شباهت زیادی به هم دارند و در گروه متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری زبان آموزان ایرانی جای میگیرند.

1:

X More population **cause to** more facilities.

✓ More population will result in more facilities.

2:

X In these places **there is no news of** facilities.

✓ In these places **no facilities are available**.

3:

X In small towns not **exist many facilities** for a modern life.

✓ Not **many facilities exist** in small towns for a modern life.

4:

X They can **go up** in their work.

✓ They can **make progress** in their work.

5:

X when **exist more needs** as a result **exist** more job opportunity.

✓ More needs results in more job opportunity.

6:

X because of job opportunities with higher salaries **so** many people **have attracted** to big cities.

✓ because of job opportunities with higher salaries, many people are attracted to big cities.

7:

X There are many factories and companies **that they need people to work**.

✓ There are many factories and companies that **need people for work**.

8:

X See **from window** my kitchen.

✓ See my kitchen **from window**.

9:

X There are **more focus** to study alone.

✓ It is **easier to focus** when they study alone.

10:

X There are **directly affect** between....and.....

✓ There is a **direct link/relationship** between....and.....

11:

X **There is** focus **more** than group study.

✓ Students can **have more focus** than group study.

12:

X The **marriage conditions** is **easier** for young people after the age of 30.

✓ After the age of 30 people **can afford** getting married.

13:

X Marriage is a subject **about which** people **think very much**.

✓ People usually **think carefully about** marriage before making their final decision.

14:

X **Healthy baby** is depending **to** mother age.

✓ The **health of** the baby **depends on** the mother's age.

15:

X These people **can without** others financial help **manage** their life.

✓ These people **can manage** their life **without** other people's financial assistance .

16:

X Many students live in different **city** or **country that** they have to **immigrate** to location of their favorite universities.

✓ Many students live in different **cities** or **countries and** they have to **move** to places **where** their favorite universities **are**.

17:

X **Although** some people prefer to study in online universities, **but** other people prefer traditional universities.

✓ **Although** some people prefer to study in online universities, others prefer traditional ones.

18:

X Speaking a foreign language **face you with** new **problems** in society.

✓ Speaking a foreign language **poses/creates/causes/brings** new **problems** for immigrants in the society.

:19

X The car is **fixed very hard** by my Brother.

✓ My brother **managed to** fix the car.

20:

X My family members are very important to me and we **meet together** every week.

✓ My family members are very important to me and we **meet each other** every week.

21:

X I really **like that I don't** have a boss.

✓ **What** I really **like about** my job is that I **don't work for** someone else.

22:

X Our trip to Shiraz was **very great**.

✓ Our trip to Shiraz was **so/really/absolutely great**.

23:

X We passed a very good time in Shiraz.

✓ We had a very good time in Shiraz.

24:

X I go to the Internet every day.

✓ I go on the Internet(go online/surf the net) every day.

25:

X He gave me good advices.

✓ He gave me a good piece of advice.

26:

X My sister is same age with me.

✓ My sister is same age as me (as old as I am).

27:

X Teenagers have fewer fear compare to adults.

✓ Teenagers have less fear compare to adults.

28:

X Benefits of working in big cities caused that people prefer to live in a big city.

✓ As a result of benefits of working in big cities, people prefer to live there.

29:

X Maybe can change one's point of view.

✓ May be able to change one's point of view.

30:

X I am the copy of my sister.

✓ I resemble my sister in many ways.



18. در آغاز جمله از **شکل ساده فعل** (شکل امری) به جای **فعل به همراه ing** استفاده نکنید:

:1

X **Travel** to unusual places are very exciting for some tourists.

✓ **Traveling** to unusual places is very exciting for some tourists.

19. در جملات از **اسم به جای صفت و صفت به جای اسم** استفاده نکنید:

:1

X Their **similar** and **different** are obvious.

✓ Their **similarities** and **differences** are obvious.

20. **اشتباه در ساختن صفت های تفضیلی (Comparative Adjectives):**

همچنین صفت های تفضیلی بی قاعده less و better، worse، further و little و good، bad، far هستند.

:1

X It is **more easier** to find a job in a large city.

✓ It is **easier** to find a job in a large city.

21. **اشتباه در استفاده از حرف تعریف The:**

حرف تعریف the در این موارد به کار میرود:

1. اسم مورد نظر قبلا به مخاطب شناسانده شده
2. تنها یک عدد از آن چیز وجود دارد (The sun)
3. صفت های عالی (The best)
4. اعداد ترتیبی (The second/third/forth)
5. اسم کشورهایی که مخفف یا مجموعه ای از جزایر و.... هستند (به ترتیب مثل The و the USA (Philippines)
6. برخی اسم های خاص مثل ملیت ها و اسم رودخانه ها (The Nile و The British)
7. آلات موسیقی (The guitar)

1:

X Isfahan is a popular city with tourists which is located in **the Iran**.

✓ Isfahan is a popular city with tourists which is located in **Iran**.

2:

X Today we can buy almost everything **on internet**.

✓ Today we can buy almost everything **on the Internet**.

3:

X **The** adults can go whenever or wherever they want.

✓ Adults can go whenever or wherever they want.

22. متداول ترین خطاهای مربوط به لغات نامناسب در رایتینگ و اسپیکینگ آیلتس:

از به کار بردن لغاتی که سطح پایینی دارند (مثل Good، Bad و thing)، مخفف ها (مثل Etc.، i.e.، یا don't)، ضمیرهایی که لحن غیر رسمی به رایتینگ میدهند (همانند I، We و غیره) و لغاتی با معنای کلی و نامشخص که به جای دیگر واژگان آکادمیک به کار میروند (مثل Exist، Cause، Get، Make، more) خودداری کنید. این مورد هم از متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری زبان آموزان ایرانی می باشد.

1:

X With an efficient transportation system, people can **get** to their workplace in time.

✓ With an efficient transportation system, people can **commute to** their workplace in time.

2:

X This app **cause** them to work harder.

✓ This app **helps** them work harder.

3:

X We still cannot provide enough food for all of the people in the world.

✓ Enough food for all of the people in the world still cannot be provided.

4:

X The education system in my country is bad.

✓ The education system in my country is inefficient.

5:

X Some things may change people's shopping habits.

✓ Some factors may change people's shopping habits.

6:

X Many facilities such as subway, shopping centers, etc. are available in big cities.

✓ Many facilities such as subway, shopping centers, and so on are available in big cities.

7:

X Government should make another system for sharing information.

✓ Government should design another system for sharing information.

8:

X In a big city exist many facilities.

✓ In a big city many facilities are available.

9:

X There are more jobs in a big city.

✓ There is a greater variety of jobs in a big city.

23. رعایت نکردن اصول علائم نقطه گذاری (Punctuation):

1:

X income. it is obvious that....

✓ income. **It** is obvious that....

2:

X happy. Secondly, they have more freedom.

✓ happy. **Secondly, they** have more freedom.

24. متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری از دیگر سرفصل های دستور زبان:

خطاهایی که در این گروه فهرست شده در هیچیک از گروه های بالا جای نمیگیرند اما همچنان در مجموعه متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری زبان آموزان ایرانی جای میگیرند.

1:

X The manager has uploaded **many information** on his website. (غیر قابل شمارش)

✓ X The manager has uploaded **a lot of information** on his website.

2:

X Nowadays **medias** specially TV have great impact on people's lives. (غیر قابل شمارش)

✓ Nowadays, **media** specially TV have great impact on people's lives.

پادکست آموزشی 53 دقیقه ای متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری در آیلتس از Nick و Shelly Cornick
:Lone



[دانلود فایل](#)

فهرست متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری در سراسر جهان:

<https://authority.pub/common-grammar-mistakes>

مطالبی برای مطالعه بیشتر

[ساختار گرامری As / Whereas / While X verb, Y verb \(مقایسه نمودار آیلتس\)](#)

[6 ساختار فوق العاده مقایسه اعداد \(با 30 مثال\)](#)

[گرامر زمان حال ساده](#)

[پیشنهاد جملات حرفه ای تر رایتینگ آیلتس](#)

چالش "x" به انگلیسی چی میشه؟!

سخن پایانی

در این پست در خصوص متداول ترین خطاهای گرامری صحبت کردیم. در پایان میتوانید برای دریافت جدیدترین کتاب ها و جزوه های آیلتس در [کانال دانلودی منابع آیلتس](#) و همچنین برای انجام تمرین های روزانه در [گروه تست زنی آیلتس](#) ما همراه باشید.