

زبان انگلیسی

سال یازدهم

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سال یازدهم: درس اول: گرامر

قسمت اول: اسامی قابل شمارش و غیرقابل شمارش

اسمها از نظر شمرده شدن به ۲ گروه تقسیم میشوند:

الف اسامی قابل شمارش که دارای ویژگیهای زیر هستند:

۱) میتوان آنها را شمرد.

۱) میتوانند به صورت یاه....... به کار روند

one tev ...

book → book / books , a book / ten books











عرفابل يارك

information → information / information

an information / two informations / some information









توجه ۱ اسامی زیر غیرقابل شمارش هستند.

news, information, advice

money, paper, traffic, homework, work

tea , coffee , milk , water , juice

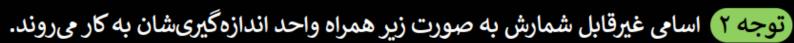
cake , bread , salt , sugar , rice , meat , soup

love , luck , behaviour , luggage , furniture , weather

It was __bad weather

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a / one + واحد مفرد + of + مفرد + one

اسم غيرقابل شمارش مفرد + of + واحد جمع + two / three / many

a piece of cake → two pieces of cake

a loaf of bread → three / many loaves of bread





توجه ۳ اسامی غیرقابل شمارش زیر را همراه واحد اندازهگیری شان حفظ کنید.

a bottle of milk / water

a glass of milk / water / juice

a piece of cake / paper

a kilo of meat / rice

a cup of tea / coffee

a bag of sugar / rice

a slice of melon / banana / cake / bread

a loaf of bread

a Piece slice of cake

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قسمت دوم: صفات كميت

گروه اول: few , a few , many

few / a few / many students , trees , men , children , people

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many

معمولاً در جملات ، یا جملات مثبت رسمی

بیانگر <mark>تعداد</mark>

This library is very small, so it doesn't have books.







گروه دوم: little , a little , much

هر سه قبل از اسامی به کار میروند.

little / a little / much water , bread , soup , money





10

	little	
دارای مفهوم		بیانگر مقدار و
I can't buy the bag because I have	money.	
	a little	
دارای مفهوم		بيانگر مقدار ولى
Luckily there is water in th	e glass. You can h	ave it.





much

معمولاً در جملات ، یا جملات مثبت رسمی

بیانگر م<mark>قدار</mark>

You shouldn't spend time on such unimportant things.

11

توجه

only/ just
$$\begin{cases} a \text{ few} \\ a \text{ little} \end{cases}$$

I think the new teacher has only experience.



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گروه سوم: lots of , a lot of , plenty of

ﻢ ﺍﺳﺎﻣﻰ ﺑﻪ ﮐﺎﺭ ﻣﻰﺭﻭﻧﺪ.	هر سه هم قبل از اسامیو ه
lots of / a lot of / plenty of languages , information	on
در جملات منفی، سؤالی یا مثبت غیررسمی	هر سه بیانگر،
You could easily see / /	cars / traffic on the roads.





به م**عنی** ،



گروه چهارم: some , any , no

هر سه قبل از اسامی جمع یا مفرد و همچنین اسامی به کار میروند.

some

معمولاً در جملات

She gave me useful information about the subject.

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به م**عنی**



any

در جملات یا جملاتی که دارای کلمات منفی کننده هستند

not, never, nobody :کلمات منفی کننده مانند

They did not have homework to do.

no

در جمله با مفهوم منفی که کلمه منفی کننده ندارد

به معنی و دارای مفهوم منفی

The man couldn't buy food because he had money.





گروه پنجم: how many , how much

how many

قبل از اسامی

10

به معنی چه تعدادی، چند تا

how much

قبل از اسامی

به معنی چه مقدار، چقدر

...... cake and cups of coffee do you need to serve the guests?





گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

1- Mr. Hope bought a of rice and a of meat from the supermarket.

1) kilo / bag

- 2) kilo / slice 3) slice / loaf 4) bag / kilo

2- There was very traffic on the streets, so we arrived soon.

- 1) few
- 2) a few 3) little

4) a little

3- The typist paid attention while typing made mistakes.

- 1) little / no
- 2) a lot of / few 3) few / no 4) much / a







4- We had for breakfast yesterday.

1) two loaf of bread

2) two loaves of breads

3) two loafs of breads

4) two loaves of bread

5- Unfortunately, we had problems while working on the last project.

1) much

2) few

- 3) some
- 4) a lot

6- My uncle has information about old cultures of the world.

- 1) many / some 2) lots of / many 3) much / an 4) a few / the







7- He ate soup and bread for dinner last night.

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- 1) a lot of / many 2) any / some 3) a little / a

4) some / a loaf of

8- He had information, so he couldn't give good advice on the job.

- 1) any / no
- 2) little / any 3) no / a

4) few / any





9- We ordered of coffee and of cheese cake.

1) two cup / three slices

2) four bottles / four pieces

3) two glass / two slice

4) four cups / two pieces

10- The room was very crowded. There were Women waiting.

1) a lot

2) many

3) a few`

4) much





قسمت سوم: اعداد

اعداد ۱ تا ۱۰

one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten



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اعداد ۱۱ تا ۱۹

eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen

اعداد دهگان ۲۰ تا ۹۰

twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety







اعداد دورقمی ۲۱ تا ۹۹

برای نوشتن این اعداد:

۱) ابتدا عدد دهگان، سپس عدد یکان را مینویسیم.

٢) بين آنها قرار مي دهيم، ولي استفاده نمي كنيم.

25 = twenty-five

62 =

89 =







اعداد ۱۰۰۰، ۱۰۰۰۰، ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۱

hundred, thousand, million, billion

مضارب اعداد ۱۰۰۰، ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰ ، ۱۰۰۰۰۱ ، ۱۰۰۰

برای نوشتن این اعداد:

۱) یکی از اعداد یک رقمی را قبل از اعداد فوق قرار میدهیم.

۲) بین آنها (_) به کار نمیرود.

۳) این اعداد جمع بسته نمیشوند، یعنی در انتهای آنها به کار نمیرود.

200 = two hundred 5000 = 9000000 =







اعداد ۳ رقمی و بیشتر (از ۱۰۱ به بالا)

برای نوشتن این اعداد:

۱) بین بخشهای مختلف عدد، کاربرد اختیاری است.

۲) بین دهگان و یکان، به کار نمیرود. اما استفاده میشود.

9562 = nine thousand (and) five hundred (and) sixty – two

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473 =







توجه ۱ بعد از همهٔ اعداد (غیر از یک)، اسم به صورت به کار میرود.

eighteen books, twenty-nine men, four hundred people

توجه ۲ بین اعداد و اسم به کار نمی رود.

two thousand children, six million cars

توجه ۳ صفت قبل از به کار می رود، نه قبل از عدد.

twenty-five expensive houses, ten brave men





تمرین گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

1- There were more than students sitting in the class.

1) forty-five

- 2) forty and five 3) forty-five of
- 4) forty five

2- The car costs

1) two hundreds dollars

2) two hundred dollar

3) two-hundred dollar

4) two hundred dollars

3- My friend has answered so far.

1) thirty-two question

2) thirty and two questions

3) thirty-two questions

4) thirty two questions







4- They bought books for the school library.

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1) three-thousand and ninety-five

2) three thousands ninety-five

3) three thousand and ninety five

4) three thousand ninety-five

5- About people died because of the disease.

1) three-thousand

2) six hundred seventy-eight

3) five hundred of

4) two thousands ninety-one







سال یازدهم: درس اول: مهارت نوشتاری

ترتیب اجزای جمله

She usually reads a story loudly in her room on weekends.







۱- فاعل (Subject): شخص یا چیزی است که کاری را انجام میدهد یا درباره آن خبری داده میشود. فاعل به صورت

_____ یا ____ یا نوشته می شود.

I, You, She, He, It, We, You, They

ضمایر فاعلی عبارتند از:



۲- فعل کمکی (Auxiliary Verb): عبارتند از:

am, is, are, was, were

do, does, did

have, has, had

will, can, may, must, should, ...





۳- قیدهای تکرار (Adverb of Frequency): مانند

always, often, usually

sometimes, never, seldom, hardly

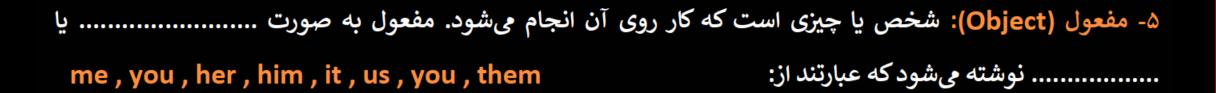
۴- فعل اصلی (Verb): مانند

speak, work, learn, take









carefully, politely, quickly, loudly, fluently, honestly



٧- قید مکان (Adverb of Place): مکان انجام فعل را بیان می کند، مانند:

at school, at home, in the street, in my room

3

۸- قید زمان (Adverb of Time): زمان انجام فعل را نشان می دهد، مانند:

next week, yesterday, on Fridays, last night, every day, on weekends







،	شروع شود و به	هر جمله باید با	توجه ۱
		ختم شود	

at school / English / they / carefully / every week / study







Choose the sentence which has the most correct word order.

- 1. He usually doesn't behave politely.
- 2. Every day, she does carefully her homework at home.
- 3. they had dinner in a wonderful restaurant last night.
- 4. On Sundays, we have English class at school.

spe







قرار میدهیم و اگر کلمات پرسشی مانند	توجه ۳ در جملات سؤالی، را
ر جمله مینویسیم.	what , where , when , how موجود باشد، آنها را د
	و در انتهای جمله
nd / you / how / always / your holiday / do / ?	

......





A
ىمرين ١

کلمات زیر را به صورت یک جمله کامل مرتب و نقش کلمات را مشخص کنید. 1- visit / on Fridays / usually / eagerly / their grandmother / they
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
2- can / well / friend / French / my / speak
3- sometimes / at school / you / football / do / play / ?







4- happily / we / coffee / yesterday / drank / in a coffeeshop
5- for her / will / week / what / buy / you / next / ?
6- delicious / night / in the / made / my mother / cookies / kitchen / last





تمرین ۲ گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

- 1. The students in the class.
- 1) loudly were repeating the sentences
- 2) were repeating the sentences loudly
- 3) loudly the sentences were repeating
- 4) were repeating loudly the sentences
- 2. to school?
- 1) She always goes

2) Does she go usually

3) What time she usually goes

4) How does she often go









- 1) Yesterday, the mechanic repaired my car skillfully.
- 2) my friend can speak French fluently
- 3) Does sometimes she cook chocolate cake on weekends?
- 4) Next week, can you come to my birthday party.

4. a French book in my life.

1) I never have read

2) Never I have read

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3) I have never read

4) Never have read I



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	•		
5	ın	his o	ttice.

1) I will tomorrow meet him

2) Tomorrow, will I meet him

3) I will meet him tomorrow

4) Tomorrow, I will meet him

6. The children

1) now are running quickly in the yard

2) are running fast in the yard now

- 3) are running quickly now in the yard
- 4) are now running fast in the yard



