

Shahlaei Roozbeh

کلاس آنلاین زبان عمومی - کنکور ۱۴۰۱

- 23- Will you the book to John when you arrive home, please?
 1) send 2) sending 3) are going to send 4) to sending
- 24- Can you guess where my wife and I going to visit next month?
 1) is 2) are I and my wife 3) am 4) be
- 25- Make sure you arrive on time tomorrow because the bus for you.
 1) would not wait 2) will be not going to wait 3) is going not to wait 4) is not going to wait
 on time: 5:00
 in time: 4:55
- 26- A: I have left my watch upstairs. B: I and get it for you.
 1) go 2) will go 3) was going to go 4) will be going to go
- 27- A: I'm really worried about Susan. What do you think has happened?
 B: Don't worry. She's probably just caught in traffic. I'm sure she here soon.
 1) will be 2) is being catch 3) would be 4) is going to be
- 28- A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight? B: No, I'm too tired. I an early night.
 1) will have had 2) have 3) am going to have 4) will be having
- 29- Don't ask Barack to cook the steak - he it.
 1) will burn 2) is going to burn 3) is burning 4) should burn
- 30- A: I heard Sue and David are engaged for the third time!
 B: They ever get married. They fight too much.
 1) aren't 2) won't 3) wouldn't 4) aren't going to
- 31- A: There are a lot of letters to answer. B: I know. I them all on Tuesday.
 1) would do 2) am going to do 3) I did 4) will do
- 32- A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to stay awake!
 B: I you a cup of coffee. That will help you.
 1) am going to make 2) making 3) make 4) will make
- 33- A: Would you prefer coffee or tea?
 B: I some coffee, please.
 1) would have 2) am going to 3) had 4) will have

توجه ۱: در سوالان دربار برشته معاش از would استفاده می کنیم.

(I'd prefer) I would prefer to have: شکل درست گزینه ۱

- 34- to come over for dinner tonight?
 1) Will you want 2) Do you want
 3) Are you going to want 4) Did you want

توجه ۲: به همراه فعل want از Do you? استفاده می کنیم.
 like
 had better = should

- 35- You'd better put a coat on, or you cold.
 1) are getting 2) get 3) will get 4) are going to
- 36- When you a promise, you tell someone that you will definitely give them something or that you definitely will or won't do something.
 1) made 2) are making 3) make 4) will make
- 37- She normally all the Harry Potter books, but right now I think she something else.
 1) is reading / is reading 2) reads / is reading 3) is reading / reads 4) reads / reads
- 38- I may not be able to attend the class tomorrow. my name on the list if I am absent?
 1) Are you adding 2) Do you add 3) Are you going to add 4) Will you add

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نحوه ساخت یک اسم

employer: کارفرما
interviewer: مصاحبه کننده

VERB OR NOUN	+	= PERSON/JOB
teach drive build	-er	teacher driver builder
visit act	-or	visitor actor
assist study	-ant/-ent	assistant student
employ interview	-ee	employee interviewee
art cycle guitar journal	-ist	artist cyclist guitarist journalist

COUNTRY	+	= NATIONALITY/ LANGUAGE/ ADJECTIVE
China Japan Portugal	-ese	Chinese Japanese Portuguese
Italy Russia Hungary	-(i)an	Italian Russian Hungarian
England Spain Poland Sweden	-ish	English Spanish Polish Swedish

VERB	+	= NOUN
move argue govern	-ment	movement argument government
communicate educate	-ion	communication education
produce	-tion	production
examine invite inform	-ation	examination invitation information (اطلاع)
discuss decide	-sion	discussion decision

ADJECTIVE	+	= NOUN
happy dark ill	-ness	happiness darkness illness
able active national	-ity	ability activity nationality
important distant	-ance	importance distance
independent different silent	-ence	independence difference silence

Grammar Practice

6 Complete the sentences. Use nouns formed from the words in brackets ().

- Elizabeth is studying at university. (Japan)
- Is Billy better after his yet? (ill)
- The bus hit a as it was turning the corner. (cycle)
- We need to buy a new for the kitchen. (cook)
- I heard a really interesting on the radio. (discuss)
- When did your country get its? (independent)
- What is the between New York and Los Angeles? (distant)

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Quantifier

وابسته‌های پیشرو

C. few, a few, fewer, many	قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش به کار می‌روند.	I have to buy a few things at the supermarket. Many people have to use a car to travel to work.
U. little, a little, less, much	قبل از اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به کار می‌روند.	I don't have much money with me. I paid little attention to what the others were saying.
C./U. some, <u>a lot of</u> , <u>lots of</u> + noun	قبل از هر دو گروه به کار می‌روند.	I need some apples for the recipe. They paid a lot of money for that house.

I work a lot.

فید

واحدهای اندازه‌گیری

units	containers	measurements
a bag of <u>rice</u> /sugar a <u>bit of</u> information/fun an <u>item of</u> news a loaf of bread a piece of cake/cheese/paper a <u>sheet of</u> paper a <u>slice of</u> bread/cake/meat/pizza/watermelon	a bottle of water a cup of coffee/tea a glass of orange juice/water	a <u>litre of</u> milk a <u>kilo of</u> meat/ <u>rice</u>

sheet (n.) ~
a cup of tea
two cups of "

C	U	Some
a few	a little	⊕ کم‌تر
few	little	⊖ کم‌تر

I feel lonely. I have few friends.

only + $\frac{a\ few}{a\ little}$
(very) few

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1 Choose the correct words in *italics*.

1. There's a / *an* new restaurant in the town.
2. A / The new supermarket in the town centre is really cheap.
3. Let's meet at the food hall in Sloane Square / *the Sloane Square*.
4. There's always some / *any* interesting food at the market.
5. There are *much* / a lot of markets in this area.
6. They sell *a little* / a few clothes at the market, too.
7. It's an Italian shop. All / *Some* the food is from Italy.

2 Choose the correct underlined words on the note from Adam to Rachel.

Rachel

Can you buy the food for dinner tonight? Mum and Dad are coming, so can you get (0) a meat / some meat, maybe four nice (1) steak / steaks? We need some (2) potato / potatoes - four large (3) potato / potatoes - for baking. Can you buy (4) a bread and a cheese / some bread and cheese, too, and maybe (5) a nice juicy melon / some nice juicy melon to start? Oh, and we need some (6) oil / oils as well. Thanks.

See you later,

Adam

3 Complete the sentences with *a* or *an*.

0. The school is looking for an English teacher.
1. They're building a hospital in the town centre.
2. There's an hourly train from here to the coast.
3. "What's this?" "It's a euro."
4. I've got an uncle in Sydney, Australia.
5. We've got enough students for a new class now.
6. Is there a university in Manchester?

4 Read the conversation between two teachers. Choose the correct words in *italics*.

A: Let's check that we've got everything for the exam this afternoon.

B: OK. I've got (0) some / *any* paper and (1) *any* / some pens.

A: Good. Have you got (2) any / *some* pencils?

B: No. The students don't need (3) *some* / any.

A: Oh, OK. What about rulers?

B: Oh dear, I haven't got (4) any / *some*. Have you?

A: Wait a minute. Yes, there are (5) *any* / some in the cupboard.

B: OK. Everything's ready. Now I'm going to get (6) some / *any* food before the students arrive. Would you like* (7) some / *any*?

A: It's nearly two o'clock now. We haven't got (8) *some* / any time.

Some : +

any : - / ?

Some : جمله مثبتی به مضمون اشاره دارد (1)

Do you have any suggestions?

① She is beautiful. (adj.)
 است/ ربطی

② She plays the piano beautifully. (adv.)
 کنش

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کاربرد صفت و قید (حالت)

ADJECTIVES: kind, shy, cold, angry, wonderful, bad, unusual, mad

ADVERBS OF MANNER: kindly, shyly, coldly, angrily, wonderfully, badly, unusually, madly

We use **adjectives** after some verbs, to say how something is, seems, becomes, looks, feels, sounds, tastes or smells.

She is kind. She seems/appears shy. It's getting cold.

He felt angry (NOT He felt angrily.) That smells wonderful.

We use **adverbs of manner** with other verbs to say how something happens or is done.

She spoke kindly but shyly. (NOT She spoke kind ...) He answered me coldly. He closed the door angrily.

توجه: دسته‌بندی افعال ربطی (اسنادی) در حد کتاب درسی عبارتند از:

① be: بودن

✓ باید دقت کنید افعال اسنادی در معانی دیگر می‌توانند به عنوان فعل کنش ظاهر شوند:

Some verbs are used with both adjectives and adverbs, with different meanings.

You look angry. (= 'You seem angry.') He looked angrily at the manager. (= 'He turned his eyes ...')

His plan appeared impossible. (= 'His plan seemed ...')

She suddenly appeared in the window. (= 'She was visible ...')



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