

manage (v.) مدیریت کردن

I finally managed to open the door.

Shahlaei Roozbeh کلاس آنلاین زبان عمومی - کنکور ۱۴۰۱

4 Read Debbie's email and the statements below. Do you think the statements are true (T) or false (F)?

Hi Tess,

I'm writing this from work. As usual there's nothing for me to do. It's so boring here. I know this company isn't making very much money at the moment, so I don't think it has a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very much, and I really don't like any of my colleagues. In fact I think I might look on the Internet and see if there are any other jobs around here.

See you soon,

Debbie

0 Debbie's going to stay in this job for several years.

1 The manager is going to give Debbie a pay increase.

2 Debbie's going to look for another job.

3 The company is going to be successful in the future.

4 Debbie's going to make some good friends in the office.

F

F

T

F

F

5 Complete the sentences with will and words from the box.

0 My grandfather will be ninety years old next April.

1 This year the summer sales will start a week earlier than usual.

2 Will you take the same course next year? take a course: گرفتن / شرکت در دوره

3 Next year the school holiday will last for seven weeks instead of six.

4 I'm afraid the library won't be open during the holiday.

5 You will get a certificate when you pass the exam.

not be

last (v.)

be

start

you get

you take

6 The words in brackets () are missing from the sentences. Put them in the correct position.

0 Do you think Clare will win the race? (think)

1 Miss Watts, we have any homework tonight? (will)

2 I will start a diet next month. = certainly قطعا (definitely)

3 I think I'll have any ice cream today. (don't)

4 Manchester United will win the cup this year. (probably)

5 Don't buy any food at the airport - it cost a fortune. (I'll) make a fortune: پول زیادی درآوردن

6 You can try phoning her this evening but I don't she will be at home. (think) tell " " : فکر کردن

7 Circle the best form. is having / is expecting

▶ Mary is going to / will have a baby.

1 Perhaps we are going to / will meet again one day.

2 Be careful, or you are going to / will fall.

3 Look - Andy is going to / will fall off his bike!

4 I think you are going to / will love Scotland.

5 Look at those clouds: it's going to / will rain.

(Simple) : I go to school every day.
 (Compound) : I tried hard, but I failed the exam.
 (Complex) : [I will call you] when I get home.
 FANBOYS : and, but, or, so
 (subordinate conjunction) : وابسته / پیرو (subordinate clause)
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8 Look at Lucy's business diary for next week. Complete the conversation with the present continuous of the verbs in brackets (). Then write the missing information, A-C in Lucy's diary.

JAN Hi, Lucy. Can we arrange a meeting for next week?

LUCY Of course. How about Tuesday morning?

I (0) 'm not doing (not do) anything then.

JAN That's no good for me, I'm afraid. Are you free in the afternoon?

LUCY No. We (1) are having (have) a special sales meeting then.

JAN Well, I'm free on Thursday morning.

LUCY Sorry, I (2) am going (go) to the dentist then.

How about Thursday afternoon?

JAN No, our office manager (3) is giving (give) a talk. (4) Are you doing (you do) anything on Friday?

LUCY I'm afraid I'm busy. I (5) am flying (fly) to

Stockholm to meet some clients. Look, I

(6) am not working (not work) on Monday. But I can come into the office if it's important.

JAN Yes, it's quite important. The accounts manager (7) is coming (come) to see me in the morning but I (8) am not doing (not do) anything in the afternoon.

LUCY OK. Let's meet on Monday afternoon then.

23 Monday
 am one-day holiday
 pm A
 24 Tuesday
 am
 pm B
 25 Wednesday
 am } visit new factory
 pm }
 26 Thursday
 am C
 pm
 27 Friday
 am } trip to Sweden
 pm }

درسنامه

✓ در جملات پیچیده و در جمله وابسته، بعد از حروف ربط وابسته ساز مثل before, after, while, when, until,

..... if, as soon as, every time برای اشاره به زمان آینده، از زمان های حال (ساده)، استمراری، مطلق.

استفاده می کنیم. به تفضیل اینده

We'll see you before we go. (NOT ... before we will go.)

We will have a drink after I finish work.

You can use my bike while I'm away.

We'll wait until Justin gets here.

He will phone you when he arrives.

I'll write as soon as I get home.

9 Put in the correct verb forms: simple present or will-future.

▶ If it rains, we 'll have the party inside. (rain; have)

1 I will be happy when I pass my exam. (be; pass)

2 If you leave now, you will catch the train. (leave; catch)

3 John says he will work as a taxi-driver if he needs money. (work; need)

4 I won't be/am not free tomorrow evening, [but I will see you on Friday.] (not be; see)

5 Mary will study Chinese next year after she stops work. (study; stop)

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- 6 I will drive you to the station [as soon as I find my car keys.] (drive; find)
- 7 When he marries her, his life will change a lot. (marry; change)
- 8 [will you stop smoking] if the doctor tells you that you must ? (stop; tell)
- 9 If we talk to the boss very politely, [will he listen to us?] (talk; listen)
- 10 I will phone you after I get back from work. (phone; get)

10 Find four more mistakes in the sentences and correct them. Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

finishes

- 0 After the film ~~will finish~~, we'll go for a snack.
- 1 Jane can't come to the meeting because she goes on holiday tomorrow.
- 2 The timetable says that the train arrives in Edinburgh at 10.30.
- 3 We meet some friends at a restaurant this evening. Would you like to come, too?
- 4 I'll send you a text message when we'll arrive at the hotel.
- 5 We stay in a beach house in Greece next summer.

11 Match the sentences 1 and 2 with A and B.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 1 It will probably stop working soon. | ↔ | A I can see smoke coming from it. |
| 2 The machine's going to stop working. | ↔ | B It was very cheap. |
| 1 1 It'll rain today. | | A I can see lots of dark clouds. |
| 2 It's going to rain today. | | B It always rains on my birthday! |
| 2 1 Marco will be the manager one day. | | A I've just had an email from the office. |
| 2 Marco's going to be our new manager. | | B He's a very good worker. |

12 Read the sentences and choose the correct words in *italics*.

- 1 I can't see you tomorrow – I *will spend* / I'm *spending* the day with my grandparents.
- 2 'Does the show start at seven?' 'I'm not sure. I *check* / I'll *check* in my diary.'
- 3 Why don't you talk to the manager? He's *going to* / He'll *know* what to do.
- 4 Don't phone us between seven and nine. We'll *watch* / *be watching* the football.
- 5 We *were* / *are going to* visit our grandmother yesterday, but she was too sick to see us.

کاربرد «آینده استمراری»:

علیرضا افشار

کاربرد «آینده در گذشته»:

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noun markers
معرف‌های اسم

a / an } <i>حرف بی‌کسره</i>	a hunter / a leopard <i>شکارچی</i>	an elephant / an ear
the	the child / the boy	the woman / the cars
this / that } <i>صفت اشاره</i>	this bird / this door	that tiger / that chair
these / those } <i>صفت اشاره = their house</i>	these chairs / these children	those men / those mice
mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs my / your / our / his her / its / our / their } <i>صفت ملکی</i>	his goat / our car / my friends / their towns	
on / in / at	on Earth / at home	
one/three/fourth } <i>اعداد ترتیبی / شمارش</i>	one book / three students	
beautiful/ endangered } <i>صفت</i>	a beautiful flower / an endangered animal	

Grammar Practice

1 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|---|---|--|
| 0 | 1 | My brothers | → | A | walks to work. |
| | 2 | My brother | → | B | walk to work. |
| 1 | 1 | Our English teacher | → | A | come from London. |
| | 2 | Our English teachers | → | B | comes from London. |
| 2 | 1 | The children | → | A | is sick in bed. |
| | 2 | Jan's child | → | B | are sick in bed. |
| 3 | 1 | My feet | → | A | are hurting. <i>پاهایم درد می‌کنند</i> |
| | 2 | My foot | → | B | is hurting. |
| 4 | 1 | Your reading glasses | → | A | is on the table. |
| | 2 | Your glass of water | → | B | are on the table. |

درسنامه آموزشی: اسامی روبرو جمع محسوب می‌شوند:

belongings (*مقتضات*), clothes (*لباس*), glasses (*عینک*), goods (*کالا*)
 jeans (*شلوار جین*), pajamas (*پیراهن*), pants (*شلوار*), police (*پلیس*), scissors (*قیچی*)
 shorts (*شلوارک*), sunglasses (*عینک آفتابی*), surroundings (*اطراف*), trousers (*شلوار*)

بنابراین بعد از آنها از فعل جمع استفاده می‌کنیم.

ex 1: Your **glasses are** on the table. (NOT ~~is~~ is on the table.)ex 2: **The police are** doing their best.*police man / police officer + IS*

در صورتی که بخواهیم به صورت مفرد استفاده کنیم، واحد شمارش آنها را به صورت مفرد به کار می‌بریم. یعنی:

a pair of clothes, glasses, jeans, pajamas, pants, scissors, shorts, sunglasses, trousers **is** (NOT ~~are~~ ...)اما اسامی مثل "athletics, economics, gymnastics, politics, maths, physics, news" مفرد هستند و فعل آنها نیز مفرد خواهد بود. *امتناع*

به عنوان مثال

کاربردهای a/an

BEFORE WORDS THAT BEGIN WITH		EXAMPLES
a +	a consonant sound, e.g. <i>b, c, l, m, p, s, t</i> <i>u</i> or <i>eu</i> , when they sound like <i>y</i>	a cake, a sports teacher, a hat a uniform /u:/, a European /ʊə/ city /ə/
an +	a vowel sound: <i>a, e, i, o, u</i> <i>h</i> when you do not pronounce the <i>h</i>	an apple, an interesting book, an uncle an hour, an honest man

to talk about one person or thing	We saw a good film at the cinema on Saturday. Do you live in a house or a flat?
to describe a person or thing with an adjective	She's a nice person. Is that an interesting book?
to talk about jobs	My uncle is a dentist. I want to be an architect.
to mean 'one' with fractions and numbers 1.5	one and a half, a hundred, a thousand, a million
to mean 'each' in the measurements	twice a day, once a month, four times a year, 80 kilometers an hour

کاربرد the

when there is only one of something	The sun is very hot today. (There's only one sun.) John's in the garden. (We have only one garden.) Don't forget to lock the front door. (There's only one front door on our house.)
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مقایسه the با a/an

I need to get a bus to the station. (I don't know which bus.)	The number 2 bus goes to the station. (We know which bus.)
Let's go to a restaurant this evening. (There is more than one restaurant.)	Let's go to the restaurant in Dean Street. (We know which restaurant.)
Would you like a biscuit? (There is more than one biscuit.)	Jason had the last biscuit! (We know which biscuit.)

اصطلاحات خاص با the

times of the day	in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening (but at night)
musical instruments	I play the piano. Does she play the guitar?
the media	the radio, I saw it on the Internet
shops/places in a town	the bank, the cinema, the post office, the supermarket, the chemist, the station
locations	on the left/right, in the middle, in the east/north/south/west

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اصطلاحاتی که بدون حرف

تعریف به کار می‌روند

midnight

on Iranian carpet

<u>times, days and months</u>	<u>at midday, on Monday, in January</u>
meals	What time is breakfast?
sports	basketball, tennis, football
<u>transport and communication</u>	<u>by train, by bus, by email, by phone</u>
languages, school subjects	English, Spanish, Turkish, art, history
most countries and continents	Spain, Japan, Turkey, Australia, Asia, Europe, Africa
Cities, towns and states	Paris, Sydney, Johannesburg, California
names and titles	John, Susan, Mr Smith, Professor Sinclair, Uncle Jack

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علیرضا افشار



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