

Shahlaei Roozbeh

کلاس آنلاین زبان عمومی - کنکور ۱۴۰۱

- 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. is going حال استمراری
 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? are meeting
 4 I'll send you a text message [when we arrive at the hotel.] arrive وایته
 5 We stay in a beach house in Greece next summer. are staying
 11 Match the sentences 1 and 2 with A and B. evidence
 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. evidence
 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.' تعمیر کنی در دفتر
 3 Why don't you talk to the manager? He's going to / He'll know what to do. نظر شخصی
 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»: will + be + -ing
 برای بیان عملی که در آینده در جریان خواهد بود. قرار است در آینده به صورت مستمر انجام شود.
 In an hour, we will be flying over the Atlantic.

کاربرد «آینده در گذشته»: was/were going to
 برای بیان عملی که در گذشته در نظر گرفته می‌شد اما انجام نمی‌شد. قرار بود (در گذشته) انجام می‌دادند اما انجام ندادند.

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Grammar test

- 1- Are you her a present?
1) go to be buying 2) going to buy 3) go to buy
- 2- The children come with us this year.
1) going not 2) aren't going 3) aren't going to
- 3- When I grow up I an artist. *intention (n.) نیت*
1) am being 2) am 3) 'm going to be
- 4- The floor is very wet. He
1) falls over *evidence* 2) 's going to fall over 3) 'm going to be
- 5- The train is delayed so I late for work.
1) 'm going to be *تاخیر* 2) 'm being 3) can be
- 6- There's no moon so it very dark tonight.
1) 'm going to be 2) will be 3) 's going to be
- 7- My father fifty next Wednesday.
1) is being 2) was going to be 3) will be
- 8- I'm not hungry. I have any lunch today.
1) think I not will 2) don't think I'll 3) don't think to *تصمیم گیری در لحظه*
- 9- 'It's very cold in here.'
1) 'm going to turn on 2) 'll turn on *OK, I* 3) could turn on
- 10- Don't touch the cooker. You yourself.
1) 'll burn *or* 2) are going to 3) burn
- 11- 'Do you want to go out this evening?'
'No, I can't. I Steve with his homework.' *برایم در کارهای شخصی از من*
1) will help 2) 'm helping 3) help
- 12- The flight to New York at 17.05. *برایم در زمان سفری که من می‌روم*
1) leaves 2) is going to leave 3) can be leaving
- 13- I'm so excited. We our cousins from Canada tomorrow.
1) see 2) seeing 3) 're seeing
- 14- As soon as I any news, I'll phone you.
1) hear *همین که بشنود* 2) will hear *همیشه* 3) am going to hear
- 15- Don't start eating [until I there].
1) will get *عفتن صفت* 2) am getting *تا زمانی که* 3) get *until / till*
- 16- This queue is enormous. We here for a long time!
1) 're going to be *دائمه* 2) are being 3) are
- 17- When we get to the top of the hill, I some photos.
1) 'm taking *از او* 2) 'm going to take 3) take
- 18- Thanks for booking a restaurant for Dad's birthday. Where?
1) do we go 2) will we go 3) are we going
- 19- 'What's the dentist's phone number?' 'I don't know. I in the phone book.'
1) 'll look 2) 'm going to look 3) look
- 20- 'Look, my suit's dirty!' 'OK, I it to the dry cleaner's this afternoon.'
1) am taking 2) 'll take 3) 'm going to take
- 21- This year, Sara will War and Peace. It will hard, but she's determined to do it.
1) read / being 2) read / be 3) be read / being 4) be read / be
- 22- she going to have the discipline to study Spanish every day?
1) Be 2) Will 3) Was 4) Is

Grammar Practice

2 Write *a* or *an*. Write – if we don't need *a* or *an*.

- A What shall we do tonight? Shall we go to (0) a restaurant? The Star, perhaps?
- B No, I'm not keen on (1) Chinese food. What about (2) an Indian restaurant, or Angelo's? They do fantastic pizzas.
- A Yes, but there are always a lot of (3) children there and it's very noisy on (4) Friday nights.
- B That's true. You know, I'd like a kebab. Is there (5) a Greek restaurant around here?
- A Mmm, I love (6) kebabs. We don't have (7) a Greek restaurant, but there's (8) a new Turkish one in King Street.
- B OK, great. Let's go there.
- I love cars.*

3 There are eight more places in this text where we need *a* or *an*. Write *a* or *an* in the correct places.

There's a fantastic Turkish restaurant in our town. The owners are a couple from Istanbul; they came to Britain two years ago. Ayla, the woman, is a architect, but she works in the restaurant in the evening. Ocan, her husband, was a university lecturer in Istanbul, but he wanted to do something different. They've got a Turkish chef, Kemal, and a English waiter, Joe. They've got very good menu, with lots of dishes. We go there once or twice a month for really delicious meal.

4 Write *a*, *an* or *the*. Write – if we don't need *a*, *an* or *the*.

0. We're going shopping to buy a new computer.
1. We can't use the computer in my office. It's not working.
2. Can you answer the phone? I'm in the bathroom.
3. Are you going to the kitchen? Can you get me a apple?
4. "Do we need onions?" "Yes, and pasta. Can you get the pasta from the Italian shop near station?"
5. Look at the moon. What a beautiful evening!

5 Choose the correct words in *italics* in the email.

Australia is amazing – it's our third week here and everything is going well.

We've moved into (0) a / *the* lovely apartment last week and we're really enjoying it. (1) *A* / The apartment is huge – it's got four bedrooms so (2) *a* / the children can have (3) a / *the* bedroom each, which they love. We're only ten minutes from (4) *a* / the sea so we go swimming a lot. We're going to (5) a / *the* party next weekend – that will be fun – a lot of people are going and (6) *a* / the party will be on the beach. There's (7) a / *the* very good restaurant very close to (8) *a* / the apartment, and we eat there once or twice a week.

Come and see us soon! We're here for a year, so ...

Roozbeh Shahlaei

Noun

اسم

خاص
Proper

عام

Common

April, Avicenna, Coca Cola, Everest, Google,
Mars, Norooz, Rayan class, Roozbeh,
Tehran, Titanic, Tuesday

cat, chair, friend, gas, lamp,
person, player, street, TV,...

اسامی مفرد عام با «حروف تعریف (a, an, the)» صفت اشاره (this, that) و صفات ملکی (my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their) به کار می روند اما هیچ کدام از این موارد با یک اسم خاص همراه نمی شوند.

اسامی مفرد عام با اضافه شدن حرف **S** به انتهایشان به شکل جمع در می آیند ولی در حد کتاب چند استثناء داریم:

child ---> children	person ---> people	half ---> halves	self ---> selves
fish ---> fish(es)	sheep ---> sheep	knife ---> knives	shelf ---> shelves
foot ---> feet	tooth ---> teeth	leaf ---> leaves	wife ---> wives
man ---> men	woman ---> women	loaf ---> loaves	wolf ---> wolves

Countable

قابل شمارش

car, city, class, student,...

یک اسم عریض شمارش:

۱) جمع بسته می شود.

۲) با a/an بر کار می رود.

۳) با عدد همراه می شود.

ای باب دوازدهم خانه

Uncountable

غیر قابل شمارش

air, blood, bread, butter, coffee, meat, milk,
oil, oxygen, pasta, rice, salt, tea, water
cotton, metal, paper, plastic, wood
art, English, geography, music, Spanish
advice, beauty, education, fun, homework, knowledge, love, news, work
cycling, shopping, swimming
furniture, junk, luggage, money, traffic

صفت و صفت

غذا و نوشیدنی:

material
مواد:

رشته تحصیلی یا موضوع علمی:

ایده، احساس و مفاهیم انتزاعی:

abstract

فعالیت ها (اسامی مصدر):

اسامی که از اجزا، مشابه تشکیل شده اند:

Sofa (c)
Table (c)bag (c)
suitcase (c)dollar (c)
euro (c)
rial (c)

کلاس سالیانه آنلاین زبان عمومی – کنکور ۱۴۰۱

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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 slice of bread/cake/meat/pizza/watermelon	a bottle of water a cup of coffee/tea a glass of orange juice/water sheet (n.)	a <u>litre of</u> milk a <u>kilo of</u> meat/ <u>rice</u> a cup of tea two cups of "



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