نکات گرامری سال یازدهم – درس 1

11 - 1 - 1: 1- قبل از اسم هاي قابل شمارش حروف تعريف { a / an } مي آيد.

2- قبل از اسامی جمع یا مفرد غیر قابل شمارش { a / an } یا هیچ عددی نمی آید.

3- اگریک عدد قبل از یک اسم بیاید هیچگاه جمع بسته نمی شود.

1.a man / a dog / a number of students / a union / a useful book / an honest teacher / an orange

- 2.money (a money) / (an) expensive cars / two young girls (girl)
- 3. a five year old boy (a five years old boy / a five year old boys)

11- 11 - 2 : بعد از { a few / few / a little / little / some / any / no / much / many / a lot of / lots of } مى توان از اسم يا تركيب { اسم + صفت } استفاده كرد. با اين تفاوت كه:

a few -1 به معنی " تعدادی " و معادل some می باشد<mark>. برای نشان دادن مثب</mark>ت بودن a few در تست هامعمولا قبل از آن کلمه only به معنی " فقط " می آید.

There are only a few chairs in the classroom. (a few = some)

ew -2 به معنای اندک یا نه بسیار است که معادل (not many) است و بیشتر جنبه منفی دارد.

Unfortunately, very few English teachers can speak English fluently.

a little - 3 به معنی " مقداری " و معادل some می باشد. برای نشان دادن مثبت بودن a little در تست هامعمولا قبل از آن کلمه only به معنی " فقط " می آید.

Don't worry. There is only a little water in the glass.

4- little معنای اندک با نه بسیار است که معادل (not much) است و بیشتر جنبه منفی دارد.

We had very little rain last night, so most of the farmers had to migrate to urban areas in search of the work.

5. some = a few / a little : هم براى قابل شمارش ها استفاده مى شود و هم براى غير قابل شمارش ها يعنى

- 1. There is a little / some money in his wallet.
- 2. There are a few / some books on the shelf.

6- much جمع some يا a little و some جمع some و a few مي باشد.

- 1.Amir: Are there many students in the classroom? Hamid: No, there are only a few.
- Leila: How much money do you need? Ailin: I need just a little.

any – 7 به معنی "هر" و " هیچ " می باشد و هم در جملات منفی و سوالی استفاده می شود و هم در جملات خبری مثبت.

Any good student should study seriously to pass his exams.

Are there any clouds in the sky?

No, there aren't any clouds in the sky. No, there are no clouds in the sky. (no = not any)

She knows English a lot, but she never helps anyone.

 9- بعد از a lot of از اسامی مفرد غیر قابل شمارش و اسامی جمع قابل شمارش استفاده می شود ولی بعد از lots of فقط از اسامی قابل شمارش استفاده می شود.

- 1. There is a lot of (much) water in the jug.
- 2. There were a lot of (many) books on the table.
- 2. There are lots of (many) holes on the moon.

11- 1 - 3: اسامی غیر قابل شمارش با فعل های مفرد بکار می روند ولی با واحدهایشان بصورت جمع بکار می روند.
 این واحدها را بخاطر بسپارید.

a loaf of bread	a bar of gold / soap	a jar of jam / coffee
a cup of tea / coffee	a pocket of biscuit	a bunch of flowers
a glass of water / juice	a piece of advice	
a bag of rice / sugar	a couple of days	
a piece of cake / paper / cheese	a piece of news	
a slice of banana / melon	a flock of birds	
a bottle of milk / water	a box of eggs / matches	
		AT7

11 - 1 - 4: اركان جمله عبارت است:

subject	verb	object	manner	place	time
فاعل	فعل	مفعول	حالت	مكان	زمان
T.	saw	him	gladly	at school	yesterday
من	ديدم	او را	با خوشحالي	در مدرسه	ديروز

نکات گرامری سال یازدهم – درس 2

11 – 2 – 1 : حال کامل : این زمان دلالت بر انجام کاری دارد که در گذشته اتفاق افتاده است و نتیجه اش در زمان حال است.

have / has + PP : طرز ساخت

: طرز شناسایی (قید ها)

1.since: I have worked at this school since 1990 / I came to this city / last year.

2.for: She has been abroad for 10 years / a long time / the whole winter.

3. during: The charities have built many houses for the poor during the last five years.

4. recently: The land next to our house has been sold recently.

5. just: They have just moved into a big house on Wilson Street.

7. ever: Have you ever seen a living dinosaurs?

8. already: "Don't forget to post the letter!". " I have already posted it."

9. never: I have never been at that part of the country.

10. yet: I haven't received any letters from him yet.

11. so far: So far he hasn't travelled to any foreign countries.

12. times: I am tired of seeing this film. I have seen it many times .

13. because: Tom looks happy because he has heard news.

11 - 2 - 2: افعال دو كلمه اى (phrasal verbs)

call up	grow up	wake up	
check in	hurry up	be amazed at	
get up	look after	be interested	
watch out	come back	sit down	
go away	take care of	get away	

11- 2 - 3 : اگر فعلی در موقعیت فاعل بکار بصورت جراند بکار می رود.

Practicing very hard will improve very hard. Washing the dishes has made her tired.

Running and jumping are my favorite sports.

No fishing! No smoking! No smoking!

11 - 2 - 5: بعد از افعال زير فعل دوم به شكل ing دار مي آيند.

- like / dislike stop / enjoy prefer / mind keep / finish → دار ing
- miss / resist / insist involve / avoid / practice imagine / spend / deny
- risk / postpone / delay → دارن آهای آهای ing
- quit / love / give up →
- go + verb + ing → Go swimming / Go sailing

Example: I often avoid shopping on weekends because the stores are crowded.

(سراسری– ریاضی 94)

11 - 2 - 6: بعد از حروف اضافه فعل دوم به شكل ing دار مي آيد.

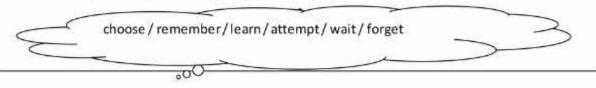
Example: Ali left his job because he was so tired of the same job day after day.

4) doing of

(will / can / may / should / be going to + simple verb) آينده ساده , حال ساده + If

- 1.If you work hard, you will succeed.
- If I get a good job, I can stay here.
- If you study hard, you will easily pass all your tests.
- 4. If the sun comes out, we may go swimming.
- 5. We are going to stay home unless it is fine. (if it is not fine)

- Tell / ask / order / want / decide
- · Promise / pretend / prefer / ba / intend
- Like / would like / plan / wish / try
- Force / expect / allow / ba / permit / encourage / advise
- Offer / warn / remind / hope → masdar ba to hastand



- 1. I wanted her to make some cake.
- She has told me to open the window.
- 3. They asked us to help them.
- 4. We would like you to stay here.
- 5. He had ordered them to sit down silently.
- 6. I will allow John to turn on the TV.
- 7. She would like me to go there.
- 8. We expect you to learn English quickly.

:3-3-11

* فعل بعد از : wh ما ... قيد ... و ... صفت ← مصدر با to است عزيز من

توضیح: منظور از wh ها کلمات پرسشی مانند where ، what ... است

- 1. She doesn't know what to do. (کلمهٔ پرسشی)
- 2. James worked hard to make a steam engine. (قيد حالت)
- 3. He went to the shop to buy something. (قيد مكان)