

# فهرست

صفحه

عنوان

## دروس اول

۸	گرامر
۳۳	واژگان
۶۳	درک متن
۷۶	آزمون نمونه

## دروس دوم

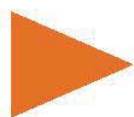
۷۹	گرامر
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## دروس سوم

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# LESSON



# 1

# UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE



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# PART A

# GRAMMAR

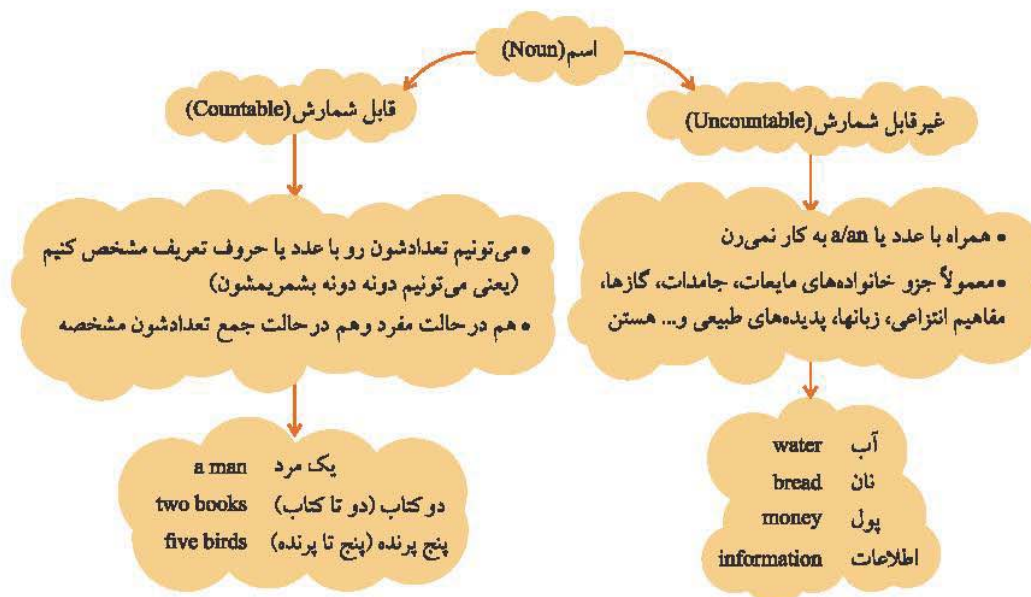
## خوش اومدین!

بچه‌ها سلام، قبل از اینکه درس رو شروع کنیم، بذارین ازتون بخوایم که متن زیر رو بخونین و به کلمات پر رنگش توجه کنین. این کلمات چه فرقی با هم دارن؟ چرا بعضی‌ها به s- ختم شدن بعضی‌ها نه؟

James wanted to practice for long **races**. His friend, John, asked about his diet, "Are you eating any **meat**, such as chicken?" James said, "Not a lot of **meat**. I like a slice of **cheese** or a piece of **cake** better." "While practicing, you will need a little **chicken**, or a cup of **rice** together with some **milk**. Those help you build your **muscles**," John said. James asked, "What about a lot of **pasta** or a slice of **pizza**?" John replied, "The day before a race, you can eat even a kilo of **pasta** if you want to, and half a loaf of **bread**. And when you practice, always carry a bottle of **water**."<sup>1</sup>

بله، درست متوجه شدین! همه‌ی کلماتی که بُلد شدن «اسم» هستن. بعضی‌هاشون میتونن در حالت جمع به کار برن اما بعضی‌هاشون نمیتونن و s- جمع نمی‌گیرن. حتما یادونه در بخش Writing درس ۱ سال دهم کتاب درسی، مقدمه‌ی کوتاهی برای معرفی اسم‌ها ارائه شده بود. **اسم کلمه‌ای است که برای نامیدن اشخاص، اشیاء، حیوانات، مکان‌ها، ایده‌ها و ... به کار میره.** به عبارت دیگه واژه‌ای که این موارد رو معرفی میکنه اسم نامیده میشه که معادل کلمه‌ی noun در زبان انگلیسیه. مثال: درد: pain / پارک: park / مرد: man / کتاب: book / گاو: cow

با این توضیحات میریم سراغ درس اصلی. گرامر این درس درباره‌ی دو گروه مختلف از اسم‌هاست.



۱. جیمز می‌خواست خودش را برای مسابقات مسافت طولانی آماده کند. دوست او، جان، درباره‌ی رژیم غذایی‌اش پرسید: «هر نوع گوشتی مثل مرغ می‌خوری؟» جیمز گفت: «نه خیلی زیاد. یک پرش پنیر یا یک تکه کیک را بیشتر دوست دارم.» جان گفت: «هنگام تمرین، به یک مقدار مرغ یا یک پیمانه برنج همراه با مقداری شیر احتیاج خواهی داشت. آنها به ساختن ماهیچه‌ها کمک می‌کنند.» جیمز پرسید: «یک عالمه پاستا یا یک تکه پیتزا چی؟» جان جواب داد: «روز قبل از مسابقه، اگر بخواهی می‌توانی حتی یک کیلو پاستا هم بخوری و همچنین یک نصفه قرص نان. وقتی تمرین می‌کنی، همیشه یک بطری آب همراه داشته باش.»

**نکته:** بد نیست یه یادآوری بکنیم از حروف تعریف "a, an, the". اسمی قابل شمارش مفرد و نکره همراه حروف نامعین "a" و "an" میان:

A horse is a good animal. (=Horses are good animals.)

اسب حیوان خوبی است.

I saw an exciting film last night.

دیشب فیلم مهیجی دیدم.

اما حرف تعریف "the" اسم رو معرفی می‌کنه. در واقع استفاده از این حرف تعریف پشت اسم یعنی شنونده اون اسم رو میشناسه.

The coffee which they drink is very strong.

قهوه‌ای که آنها می‌نوشند خیلی غلیظ است. (قهوه برای شنونده مشخصه)

**توجه:** قبل از شکل مفرد اسمی قابل شمارش میشه از a, an, one استفاده کرد. در حالت جمع هم غالباً به انتهای این کلمات -s اضافه میشه. مثلاً a word, four words و ...

اما قبل از اسمی غیر قابل شمارش از a, an, one استفاده نمی‌شه. یعنی نمی‌گیم: one bread, a tea ...

## Exercise 1. Complete the nouns with -s or Ø (no article).

1. a house \_\_, one house \_\_, two house \_\_, a lot of house \_\_, some house \_\_
2. a car \_\_, one car \_\_, four car \_\_, a lot of car \_\_
3. water \_\_, some water \_\_, a lot of water \_\_
4. a computer \_\_, three computer \_\_, some computer \_\_, a lot of computer \_\_

**پاسخ:** در این سوال باید جنس اسمی داده شده رو با توجه به حروف تعریف و اعداد قبلشون بشناسین و بعد از -s جمع استفاده کنین.

1. Ø, Ø, s, s, s
2. Ø, Ø, s, s
3. Ø, Ø, Ø
4. Ø, s, s, s

## Exercise 2. Look at the italicized words. Underline the noun. Is it countable or uncountable?

1. She has *some money*.
2. The street is full of *heavy traffic*.
3. There are *a lot of cars* in the street.
4. I know *a fact* about bees.
5. I have *some information* about trees.
6. The teacher gives us *a lot of homework*.
7. I like *classical music*.
8. Would you like *some coffee*?
9. We are learning *new vocabulary* every day.
10. Peter has *a good job*.
11. I need *some advice*.

**پاسخ:** در این تمرین ازتون خواستیم که با استفاده از توضیحات داده شده، از رو ساختار اسم، نوعش (قابل شمارش یا غیر قابل شمارش) رو تشخیص بدین. به عنوان مثال، در جمله ۳ اسم ما -s جمع داره (cars) پس قابل شمارشه. و ادامه‌ی ماچرا ....

1. money: uncountable / 2. traffic: uncountable / 3. car: countable / 4. fact: countable / 5. information: uncountable
6. homework: uncountable / 7. music: uncountable / 8. coffee: uncountable / 9. vocabulary: uncountable / 10. job: countable / 11. advice: uncountable

## مبحث تکمیلی ۲

بعضی از اسم‌های قابل شمارش شکل جمع خاص خودشون رو دارن و در اونا -s جمع وجود نداره. مثل:

مفرد	جمع
man	→ men
foot	→ feet
child	→ children
wolf	→ wolves
mouse	→ mice

اسم قابل شمارش «تعداد» داره و اسم غیرقابل شمارش «مقدار»

۱. در واقع اسم «نکره» اسمیه که شنونده از قبل اون رو نمی‌شناسه.

۲. مبحث تکمیلی نکات پیشرفته کتاب درسیه و در آزمون‌ها کمتر مورد سؤال قرار می‌گیره. دانش‌آموزان علاقه‌مند این بخش رو بعد از مفاهیم اصلی مطالعه کنن.



برخی اسامی قابل شمارش وجود دارند که شکل مفرد و جمعشون یکسانه. مثل:

مفرد → جمع

fish → fish

means → means (راه، وسیله)

series → series

بعضی از اسم‌ها در زبان فارسی یا سایر زبان‌ها قابل شمارش محسوب میشن اما در زبان انگلیسی غیر قابل شمارش. مثلاً «تصیحت» (advice). ما در فارسی

میتونیم بگیم «برادرم ۲ سه تا نصیحت خوب به من کرد»، اما در انگلیسی نه.

اسامی معروفی که در این گروه قرار دارن عبارتند از:

“money, information, work (به معنی کار), luck, traffic, news”

## چگونه یک اسم غیر قابل شمارش رو میتوان شمرد؟

برای شمردن اسمی که غیر قابل شمارش باید واحد اون رو (که به اسم قابل شمارش) در ابتدای بنویسیم. مثال:

a bottle of water/milk یک بطری آب / شیر

a cup of tea/coffee یک فنجان چای / قهوه

a glass of water/juice یک لیوان آب / آب میوه

a bag of sugar/rice یک کیسه شکر / برنج

a piece of cake/fruit/paper یک تکه کیک / میوه / کاغذ

a slice of melon/banana/pizza یک تکه هندوانه / موز / پیتزا

a kilo of meat/rice یک کیلو گوشت / برنج









a loaf of bread یک نان (یک قرص نان)

بنابراین کلمات (bottle, loaf, cup, glass و ...) در اینجا قابل شمارش هستن و همیشه از اونا برای قابل شمارش کردن اسامی غیر قابل شمارش استفاده کرد.<sup>۱</sup> یعنی:

five kilos of rice ۵ کیلو برنج

two loaves of bread ۲ قرص نان

به جدول مهم کتاب درسی دقت کنین:

a bottle of		two, three, ... bottles of	water
a cup of		two, three, ... cups of	tea, coffee
a glass of		two, three, ... glasses of	water, juice
a bag of		two, three, ... bags of	rice, sugar
a piece of		two, three, ... pieces of	cake, paper
a slice of		two, three, ... slices of	melon, banana
a kilo of		two, three, ... kilos of	meat, rice
a loaf of		two, three, ... loaves of	bread

۱. توجه کنین که در این حالت S- جمع به انتهای اسامی اضافه نمیشه. یعنی نمی‌گیم: five kilos of rices

### Exercise 3. Complete the sentences. Use "coffee, tea, water, bread, cheese, soup, rice".

*I was thirsty. I went to the coffee shop and asked the waiter to bring me a cup of (1) ... or a glass of (2) ... . After that, I felt a bit hungry, so I ordered a piece of (3) ... with a bowl of (4) ....<sup>۱</sup>*

▶ پاسخ: کافیه تشخیص بدین هر واحد شمارش با چه اسم‌هایی به کار میره.

1. coffee, water, tea / 2. water / 3. bread, cheese / 4. rice, soup

⚠ در جدول کتاب درسی، "soup"، "cheese"، "a bowl of rice" نیومده اما چون بسیار پرکاربرد و مهم هستن، ما براتون در این تمرین آوردیم. ضمناً دقت کنین که "water" همراه "a cup of" هم به کار میره.

## وابسته‌های پیشرو قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش:

متن زیر رو بخونین و به بخش‌های پررنگ توجه کنین:<sup>۲</sup>

My favorite hobby is reading. Since I was a child, I have read **a lot of** novels. Now, at the age of 27, I am busy doing **some** other things, but sometimes I have **a little** time for **a few** interesting books.

وابسته‌های پیشرو گروهی از کلمات انگلیسی هستن که قبل از اسم میان و اونار رو توصیف می‌کنن. حروف تعریف (a, an, the)، صفات ملکی (my, your, ...)، کلمات اشاره (this, that, ...)، و برخی کلمات دیگه مثل some و other و another و any و ... از وابسته‌های پیشرو هستن.

با توجه به دو تقسیم‌بندی ارائه شده برای اسم‌ها، باید بدوینیم کدوم وابسته‌ها قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش، کدوما قبل از اسامی غیرقابل شمارش و کدوما قبل از هر دو گروه به کار میرن.

(۱) بعضی از این وابسته‌ها فقط با اسامی قابل شمارش جمع به کار می‌رن.  
مثل: many, a few, few, fewer

I have many books.

من کتاب‌های زیادی دارم.

I saw a few men there.

من تعدادی مرد را آنجا دیدم.

(۲) برخی فقط با اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به کار می‌رن.  
مثل: a little, little, much, less

I have less money than he does.

من پول کمتری نسبت به او دارم.

She had little bread for breakfast this morning.

او امروز صبح مقدار نان کمی برای صبحانه خورد.

(۳) برخی هم با اسم قابل شمارش و هم با اسم غیر قابل شمارش استفاده می‌شن.  
مثل: a lot of, lots of, some

There are a lot of cars in the street.

ماشین‌های زیادی در خیابان وجود دارد.

Can you give me some information?

میتوانی به من مقداری اطلاعات بدهی؟

### Exercise 4. Change a lot of to many or much.

1. Daniel has a lot of problems.
2. I don't have a lot of money.
3. I don't put a lot of sugar in my coffee.
4. I have a lot of questions to ask you.
5. I don't drink a lot of coffee.

▶ پاسخ: در این تمرین باید نوع اسم (قابل شمارش یا غیر قابل شمارش) رو شناسایی کنین و با استفاده از اون از "many" و "much" استفاده کنین.

1. many / 2. much / 3. much / 4. many / 5. much

"a few" و "many" با اسم قابل شمارش جمع و "a little" و "much" با اسم غیر قابل شمارش جمع به کار می‌رن.

۱. تشنه بودم. به کافی‌شاپ رفتم و از پیش‌خدمت خواستم برام یک فنجان چای یا یک لیوان آب بیاورد. بعد از آن کمی احساس گرسنگی کردم. بنابراین یک تکه نان با یک کاسه سوپ سفارش دادم. (در اینجا ما فقط یکی از جواب‌های هر جای خالی رو براتون ترجمه کردیم).

۲. سرگرمی مورد علاقه من مطالعه است. از زمانی که بچه بودم، تعداد زیادی رمان خوانده‌ام. الان در سن ۲۷ سالگی مشغول انجام چند کار دیگر هستم، اما بعضی وقت‌ها زمانی برای (مطالعه) چند کتاب جالب دارم.

### Exercise 5. Change *some* to *a few* or *a little*.

1. I have some questions to ask you.
2. He needs some advice.
3. I have some homework to do tonight.
4. He has some problems.

▶ پاسخ: مثل تمرین بالا قدم اول شناسایی نوع اسم.

1. a few / 2. a little / 3. a little / 4. a few

### مبحث تکمیلی

▶ **little و few** مفهوم منفی به جمله می‌دن:

مثال:

Hurry up! There's little time.  
He's not popular. He has few friends.

عجله کن. وقت کمی داریم (وقت زیادی نمانده).  
او محبوب نیست. او دوستان اندکی دارد (دوستان زیادی ندارد).

▶ **a few و a little** مفاهیم مثبت‌تری دارن:

مثال:

Let's go and have a cup of coffee. We have a little time before the class.

بیا برویم یک فنجان قهوه بنوشیم. قبل از شروع کلاس وقت کمی داریم (وقتی که برای نوشیدن قهوه کافی است).

I enjoy my life here. I have a few friends and we get together.

از زندگیم این‌جا لذت می‌برم. دوستان کمی دارم که دور هم جمع می‌شویم.  
توجه: همراه با **only** فقط **a little** و **a few** به کار می‌ره. مثال:

Only a little time  
Only a few houses

یعنی "only little" و "only few" نداریم.

▶ حتماً میتونین حدس بزنین که برای سوالاتی کردن اسامی قابل شمارش از "how many" و برای سوالاتی کردن اسامی غیر قابل شمارش از "how much" استفاده می‌کنیم.

How many pencils do you have in your bag?

چند تا مداد در کیفتان دارید؟

How much milk do you drink each day?

چقدر شیر هر روز می‌نوشید؟

💡 برای پرسش درباره‌ی قیمت چیزی از "how much" استفاده می‌کنیم:

How much are those candles?

آن شمع‌ها چند است؟

### Exercise 6. Begin your questions with *How much* or *How many*.

How much/How many .....

1. pages does this book have?
2. coffee do you drink every day?
3. cups of tea do you drink every day?
4. homework do you have to do tonight?
5. countries does Africa have?

▶ پاسخ: برای اسامی قابل شمارش از "how many" و برای اسامی غیر قابل شمارش از "how much" استفاده می‌کنیم.

1. How many pages does this book have?
2. How much coffee do you drink every day?
3. How many cups of tea do you drink every day?
4. How much homework do you have to do tonight?
5. How many countries does Africa have?



## معرفی اعداد و نحوه‌ی استفاده از اعداد مرکب (compound numbers) قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش

به جدول زیر دقت کنید:

جدول شماره ۱

Numbers		Nouns
1	a / one	car
2	an / one	apple
3	two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten	tables
4	eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, ... , nineteen	chairs
5	twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, ... , twenty-nine	students
6	thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, ... , thirty-nine	trees
7	forty, forty-one, forty-two, ... , forty-nine	horses
8	fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, ... , fifty-nine	books
9	sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, ... , sixty-nine	boxes
10	seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, ... , seventy-nine	children
11	eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, ... , eighty-nine	bags
12	ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ... , ninety-nine	men

جدول شماره ۲

Numbers		Nouns
1	one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, ...	languages
2	one thousand, two thousand, three thousand, four thousand, ...	birds
3	one million, two million, three million, ...	cells
4	one billion, two billion, three billion, ...	dollars

**توجه ۱:** دقت کنید که اگر بخواهیم از اعداد مرکب ۲۱ تا ۹۹ که از ۲ بخش تشکیل شدن استفاده کنیم، باید بینشون خط تیره بذاریم (سطرهای ۵ تا ۱۲ جدول شماره ۱).  
یعنی:

twenty-one (NOT *twenty one*)

بیست و یک

seventy-five boxes (NOT *seventy five boxes*)

هفتاد و پنج جعبه

اما بعد از عدد ۱۰۰ دیگه نیازی به خط تیره بین دو بخش اعداد مرکب نیست (جدول ۲). یعنی:

two hundred, three million, one hundred twenty-five

**توجه ۲:** طبق جدول زیر اعداد قبل از صفات هم استفاده میشن. دقت کنید که اگر اسم مورد نظر مثل "apple" و یا صفت قبل از یه اسم مثل "interesting" صدادر تلفظ بشه، از حرف تعریف an استفاده میکنیم.

جدول شماره ۳

Numbers		Adjectives	Nouns
1	a / one	small	car
2	a / one	red	apple
3	an / one	interesting	movie
4	two, ... , ninety-nine	beautiful	trees
5	two hundred, ... , ten billion	Canadian	dollars



# جمع‌بندی

book, bird, bag, people, language, ...		اسامی قابل شمارش
water, coffee, tea, milk, oil, soup, blood, juice, ...	(۱) مایعات:	اسامی غیرقابل شمارش مهم <sup>۱</sup>
bread, cheese, meat, paper, chicken, spaghetti, cake, banana, ...	(۲) جامدات (نیمه جامدات):	
rice, grass, sugar, ...	(۳) ذرات خرد و کوچک:	
English, Russian, ...	(۴) زبان‌ها:	
history, science, medicine, ...	(۵) رشته‌های تحصیلی یا موضوعات علمی:	
driving, studying, ...	(۶) فعالیت‌ها (اسم مصدر):	
food, fruit, junk, money, traffic, ...	(۷) اسامی که از اجزای مشابه ساخته شده‌اند:	
education, health, knowledge, music, advice, information, news, space (فضا), homework, grammar, vocabulary	(۸) مفاهیم انتزاعی:	
few, a few, fewer, many		وابسته‌های پیشرو برای اسامی قابل شمارش
little, a little, less, much		وابسته‌های پیشرو برای اسامی غیرقابل شمارش
some, a lot of, lots of		وابسته‌های مشترک بین دو گروه
a, an, one, three, ninety-two, four hundred, ...		حروف تعریف نامعین و اعداد برای اسامی قابل شمارش
a bag of rice / sugar a kilo of meat / rice a loaf of bread a piece of cake / paper a slice of melon / banana a bottle of water a cup of tea / coffee a glass of water / juice		واحد‌های شمارش اسامی غیرقابل شمارش (پراساس محتوای درس ۱ کتاب درسی)

۱. البته لیست کامل‌تری در تست‌ها وجود دارد که شامل کلیه اسامی غیرقابل شمارش مهم کتاب‌های ۷ تا ۱۱ است. فعلاً در حد درس ۱، به همین لیست بسنده کنیم.

## در سنامه Writing

### طرز ساخت جملات خبری

ترتیب قرار گرفتن کلمات در جملات بستگی به نوع جمله دارد. فرمول کلی جمله‌نویسی یا ترتیب کلمات در جمله خبری عبارت است از:

قید زمان	+	قید مکان	+	قید حالت	+	مفعول	+	فعل	+	فاعل
↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓
در جواب کی		در جواب کجا		در جواب چگونه		در جواب چه چیزی / کسی را		در جواب چه کاری		در جواب چه کسی

Ali studied English carefully at home last night.

علی دیشب در خانه با دقت زبان انگلیسی خواند.

برای سهولت در یادگیری، بهتره فرمول کلی جمله‌نویسی رو به ذهنتون بسپارین:

S	+	V	+	O	+	M	+	P	+	T
فاعل		فعل		مفعول		حالت		مکان		زمان

I play the guitar perfectly now.

من الان به خوبی گیتار می‌زنم.

قید زمان قید حالت مفعول فعل فاعل

She walks slowly into town before work.

او قبل از (زمان) کار به آرامی در شهر پیاده‌روی می‌کند.

قید زمان قید مکان قید حالت فعل فاعل

توجه کنین که قیود تنوع بسیار زیادی دارن اما با توجه به میزان مطلب تدریس شده در درس ۱، ما هم به معرفی کوتاه قیود کتاب درسی بسنده می‌کنیم:

#### ۱) قید زمان: next week, yesterday, Friday, usually

قیدهای زمان، زمان انجام کار رو نشون میدن.

They saw a postman along a road yesterday.

آنها دیروز در امتداد جاده یک پستچی دیدند.

Tomorrow, they will leave Iran.

فردا آن‌ها ایران را ترک خواهند کرد.

#### ۲) قید مکان: at school, in the street

این دسته محل انجام کار رو بیان میکنن.

We can stop here for lunch.

ما می‌تونیم اینجا برای نهار توقف کنیم.

💡 اگر هر دو قید زمان و مکان رو پشت سر هم داشته باشیم، قید مکان معمولاً قبل از قید زمان میاد.

She studies English at school every week.

او هر هفته در مدرسه انگلیسی می‌خواند.

#### ۳) قید حالت: well, carefully, beautifully

این قیده‌ها نحوه‌ی انجام فعل رو توصیف می‌کنن و معمولاً با اضافه کردن 'ly' به آخر یه صفت ساخته می‌شن.

She is playing the piano skillfully.

او با مهارت پیانو می‌نوازد.

#### ۴) قید تکرار:

Always, usually, normally / generally, often / frequently, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never

هرگز به ندرت به ندرت بعضی وقت‌ها اغلب به طور عادی عموماً معمولاً همیشه

این دسته درصد انجام عمل رو نشون میدن.

He can always swim in the cold water.

او همیشه می‌تواند در آب سرد شنا کند.

برای به ذهن‌سپاری ترتیب قیود انتهای جمله بکین، MPT (manner → place → time)



## مبحث تکمیلی

هر کدام از قیدهایی بالا جایگاه خاصی دارند.

**قید زمان:** جایگاه این قیود معمولاً در ابتدا یا انتهای جمله است.

Ali will have an exam next week.

**قید مکان:** جایگاه این دسته هم معمولاً انتهای جمله است. البته اگر هر دو قید زمان و مکان رو پشت سر هم داشته باشیم، قید مکان معمولاً قبل از قید زمان میاد.

Zahra studies English at school.

**قید حالت:** این قیدهها معمولاً بعد از فعل اصلی یا مفعول اون فعل قرار میگیرن. حتی میتونن قبل از فعل اصلی بیان. اما نکته مهم در این گروه اینه که این قیود بین فعل و مفعول نمیتونن قرار بگیرن:

He gave us the money generously. [correct]

He generously gave us the money. [correct]

He gave us generously the money. [incorrect]

**قید تکرار:** این دسته هم معمولاً قبل از فعل اصلی، بعد از افعال "to be"، و یا بین فعل اصلی و کمکی میان:

He never eats vegetables.

He is always late for office.

I have often thought of starting a business.

### Exercise 7. In each of the following sentences, identify the part of speech of underlined words.

- I will go home now.
- We will give him the present tomorrow.
- My mum made breakfast in the morning.
- We want to go to the cinema.

پاسخ:

۱. فاعل - فعل
۲. فاعل - مفعول
۳. فعل - قید زمان
۴. فعل - قید مکان

### Exercise 8. Put the following words in the correct order.

- was / last week / he / in hospital
- borrowed / I / that book
- am going / I / TV / to turn on
- can / learn / we / this language
- sang / a song / my grandfather

پاسخ:

1. He was in hospital last week.
2. I borrowed that book.
3. I am going to turn on TV.
4. We can learn this language.
5. My grandfather sang a song.

## Test Yourself on Grammar

### پرسش‌های چهارگزینه‌ای گرامر

#### پرسش‌های تالیفی آموزشی

1. I can't come to see you because I haven't got ..... time.  
1) many                      2) much                      3) a                      4) few
2. I have ..... money in my pocket.  
1) some                      2) a                      3) few                      4) many
3. How ..... books have you got?  
1) little                      2) many                      3) much                      4) some
4. I saw ..... lovely animals in the zoo yesterday.  
1) much                      2) a lot of                      3) any                      4) a
5. Some people take ..... sugar with tea.  
1) many                      2) a                      3) lots of                      4) lot of
6. I saw so ..... people in the street that I thought Sophia Loren was passing by.  
1) many                      2) much                      3) little                      4) lot
7. There were such ..... people in the street that I could hardly move.  
1) much                      2) little                      3) few                      4) a lot of
8. What ..... bread you've got!  
1) a                      2) a lot                      3) a few                      4) a lot of
9. .... members of the family leave their hometown each year.  
1) A                      2) Less                      3) A few                      4) A little
10. We had ..... time to prepare before we had to go.  
1) few                      2) lots                      3) many                      4) little
11. .... go there in the summer.  
1) Lot of teachers                      2) A lots of teachers                      3) The lot of teachers                      4) A lot of teachers
12. "Have you ever seen a snake?"  
"Yes, ..... times."  
1) many                      2) a lot                      3) much                      4) little
13. How ..... rain do they have in Singapore?  
1) many                      2) much                      3) a                      4) any
14. I've got some eggs here, but not .....  
1) a lot of                      2) much                      3) many                      4) a good many
15. I haven't got a lot of flowers. Please don't take .....  
1) much                      2) little                      3) more                      4) many
16. "Is there any milk in that jug?"  
"Not ....."  
1) few                      2) much                      3) many                      4) some
17. Which sentence is correct?  
1) How much is one ticket?                      2) How many is one ticket?  
3) How much is a one ticket?                      4) How many is two tickets?
18. I spent ..... time on the first question than the second.  
1) fewer                      2) the                      3) very                      4) less





19. Don't forget to take ..... bread with you.

- 1) piece                      2) pieces                      3) a piece of                      4) piece of the

20. Mary went to the library because she wanted .....

- 1) some piece of information                      2) a piece of information  
3) some informations                      4) an information

21. Mrs. Baker went to the store to buy three ..... of water.

- 1) bottles                      2) tubes                      3) cups                      4) kilos

22. What do you want? I want .....

- 1) the kilo of meat                      2) one meat                      3) some kilo of meat                      4) two kilos of meat

23. It was a great day. The teacher gave me .....

- 1) many good advice                      2) a lot of good advice  
3) many good advices                      4) lots good advice

24. Which option is wrong?

- 1) Twenty five million dollars is a lot of money.                      2) You can see five beautiful trees over there.  
3) One small car is enough for the whole family.                      4) Two red apples is enough for dinner.

25. Which sentence is correct?

- 1) There are more than an one hundred languages.                      2) There are more than one hundred languages.  
3) There are more than a one hundred languages.                      4) There are more than one-hundred languages.

*Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series (26-46)*

26.

- 1) I left the bottle in the kitchen.                      2) I left in the kitchen the bottle.  
3) In the kitchen I left the bottle.                      4) I left in the bottle the kitchen.

27.

- 1) To the mountain is he going?                      2) Is he to the mountain going?  
3) Is going he to the mountain?                      4) Is he going to the mountain?

28.

- 1) The whole class did badly the exercises.                      2) The whole badly class did the exercises.  
3) The whole class did the exercises badly.                      4) Badly the whole class did the exercises.

29.

- 1) Do you like in your tea sugar?                      2) Sugar in your tea do you like?  
3) Do you like sugar in your tea?                      4) Sugar do you like in your tea?

30.

- 1) I was late for school on Friday.                      2) I was for late on Friday for school.  
3) I was on Friday late for school.                      4) For school on Friday I was late.

31.

- 1) An elephant in the forest we saw.                      2) We saw an elephant in the forest.  
3) We in the forest saw an elephant.                      4) In the forest an elephant we saw.

32.

- 1) Are all his friends going with him?                      2) With him are all his friends going?  
3) Are all his friends with him going?                      4) All his friends with him are going?

33.

- 1) Any birds did you see today?                      2) Did you see today any birds?  
3) Did you see any birds today?                      4) Did today you see any birds?

34.

- 1) Please the picture on that wall hang.                      2) Please hang the picture on that wall.  
3) Please on that wall the picture hang.                      4) Please hang on that wall the picture.

35.

- 1) The dogs were loudly barking all last night.                      2) The dogs loudly were barking all last night.  
3) Loudly the dogs were barking all last night.                      4) The dogs were barking loudly all last night.



36.

- 1) Usually is the cinema open on Sundays?
- 2) Is usually the cinema open on Sundays?
- 3) Is the cinema usually open on Sundays?
- 4) Is the cinema open usually on Sundays?

37.

- 1) We have nearly finished this test.
- 2) We nearly have finished this test.
- 3) Nearly we have finished this test.
- 4) We have finished this test nearly.

38.

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) He usually in a loud voice talks. | 2) He talks usually in a loud voice. |
| 3) Usually in a loud voice he talks. | 4) He usually talks in a loud voice. |

39.

- 1) She always after dinner cleans her teeth.
- 2) She always cleans her teeth after dinner.
- 3) She after dinner always cleans her teeth.
- 4) She always after dinner her teeth cleans.

40.

- 1) She sometimes plays well tennis.
- 2) She sometimes well plays tennis.
- 3) She plays sometimes tennis well.
- 4) She sometimes plays tennis well.

41.

- 1) Do you often go to the cinema?
- 2) Do often you go to the cinema?
- 3) Often do you go to the cinema?
- 4) Do you go often to the cinema?

42. Time .....

- 1) passes quickly during holidays usually
- 2) usually passes during holidays usually
- 3) passes usually quickly during holidays
- 4) usually passes quickly during holidays

43. He .....

- 1) bought me a dictionary yesterday
- 2) a dictionary for me bought yesterday
- 3) bought yesterday me a dictionary
- 4) yesterday bought a dictionary for me

44.

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Do you see my uncle ever? | Yes, sometimes I do. |
| 2) Do you ever see my uncle? | Yes, I sometimes do. |
| 3) Ever do you see my uncle? | Yes, I sometimes do. |
| 4) Do ever you see my uncle? | Yes, sometimes I do. |

45.

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1) Do you visit Rome in the summer frequently? | No, I do never. |
| 2) Do you frequently visit Rome in the summer? | No, I never do. |
| 3) Do you visit frequently Rome in the summer? | No, never I do. |
| 4) Do you visit Rome frequently in the summer? | No, I never do. |

46.

- 1) She is going to marry a tall with red hair young man.
- 2) She is going to marry a tall young man with red hair.
- 3) She is going to marry a young tall man with red hair.
- 4) She is going to marry with red hair a tall young man.



## پرسش‌های تألیفی برای نوادگان Shakespeare

پرسش‌های «نوادگان Shakespeare» در واقع حاوی نکات ریزتر مبحث درسیه و مخصوص داوطلبان پرتوره. این سؤالات در امتحانات مدرسه‌ای مطرح نمی‌شوند. فقط دانش‌آموزانی که به دنبال سؤالات چالشی هستند سراغ این بخش بیان. مطالب اصلی و بنیادی درس در بخش قبلی به طور کامل بررسی شده.

47. As he has ..... rice, he can give us some.  
 1) much                                      2) a lot of                                      3) any                                      4) a
48. I drank ..... coffee last night. Perhaps too .....  
 1) much – much                                      2) a lot of – much                                      3) a lot of – a lot of                                      4) much – a lot of
49. I don't have many friends, but I have .....  
 1) much                                      2) some                                      3) few                                      4) little
50. John hasn't got ..... money, but he's got a lot of books.  
 1) many                                      2) some                                      3) a                                      4) much
51. I didn't get ..... sleep last night.  
 1) much                                      2) many                                      3) some                                      4) one
52. Please give me ..... milk. I'm thirsty.  
 1) little                                      2) a few                                      3) any more                                      4) a little
53. I'll be glad to help you when I have .....  
 1) little time                                      2) a few times                                      3) a little time                                      4) the little time
54. Could you lend me ..... until tomorrow?  
 1) a few dollars                                      2) few dollars                                      3) a small money                                      4) little money
55. The examination was so difficult that .....  
 1) only a few failed                                      2) little number of people passed  
 3) few people failed                                      4) few people passed
56. .... of my knowledge comes from reading books; most of it has come from watching TV.  
 1) Much                                      2) Few                                      3) A little                                      4) Little
57. There are ..... dangerous drivers.  
 1) very lot of                                      2) very much of                                      3) very many of                                      4) a lot of
58. Would you like some cake? There's ..... more of it.  
 1) plenty                                      2) many                                      3) enough                                      4) lots of
59. There's ..... room in that car for me and my sheep.  
 1) plenty of                                      2) plenty                                      3) many                                      4) a lot
60. He asked me ..... fish were in the aquarium.  
 1) how much                                      2) what great number of                                      3) what a lot of                                      4) how many
61. In my school ..... us study English.  
 1) a lot of                                      2) one of                                      3) much of                                      4) \_\_
62. Please can you give me ..... more of that lovely chocolate cake you cooked yesterday?  
 1) several                                      2) a little                                      3) little                                      4) many
63. I am disappointed in you. You have done ..... to help me.  
 1) a little                                      2) very small                                      3) very little                                      4) very least
64. It's sad that ..... people give money to help the hungry.  
 1) so scarcely any                                      2) so few                                      3) so little                                      4) hardly
65. Mary hasn't got ..... flowers and she's crying.  
 1) a                                      2) some                                      3) any                                      4) no
66. We never have ..... snow in July in England.  
 1) some                                      2) no any                                      3) \_\_                                      4) many
67. I love that book. I've read it ..... times.  
 1) plenty                                      2) several                                      3) another                                      4) more

فقط اگر دانش‌آموز خیلی قوی در درس زبان هستی، سؤالات شکسپیر رو جواب بده. نکات این تست‌ها در امتحانات ترم مطرح نمی‌شوند.  
 ولی برای یادگیری عمیق درس بسیار کمک کننده است.



68. .... of the three boys got a prize.  
 1) Both                      2) Each                      3) A few                      4) Every
69. .... the seven boys in that group enjoyed themselves.  
 1) Each                      2) Every                      3) All                      4) Both
70. .... of my friends have been to Japan this year.  
 1) Little                      2) Much                      3) Several                      4) Either
71. .... soldiers saluted as the officer went past.  
 1) Either                      2) All of                      3) Both                      4) Every
72. .... person I've seen today has told me I look ill.  
 1) All single                      2) A lot of                      3) Either                      4) Every single
73. At least one of the students ..... full marks every time.  
 1) get                      2) gets                      3) are getting                      4) have got
74. More than half of the world's languages ..... no written form.  
 1) has                      2) have                      3) having                      4) that have
75. There aren't ..... days to wait until the New Year.  
 1) much more                      2) no more                      3) some more                      4) many more
76. We have done ..... exercises.  
 1) enough                      2) lot of                      3) much                      4) lots
77. An endangered language is a language that has ..... speakers.  
 1) very little                      2) very few                      3) very lot of                      4) very many
78. I can't hear you at all. Please speak ..... louder.  
 1) a lot of                      2) a few                      3) a little                      4) little
79. I used to see ..... Sarah before she got married.  
 1) much                      2) lot of                      3) plenty                      4) a lot of

*Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series (80-81)*

80.  
 1) How cold it is!                      2) How is it cold!                      3) How it is cold!                      4) How it cold is!
81.  
 1) The rains started on Friday at six o'clock, April 13th.  
 2) At six o'clock the rains started on April 13th, Friday.  
 3) At six o'clock the rains started on Friday, April 13th.  
 4) The rains started at six o'clock on Friday, April 13th.
82. This kind of dictionary is not of ..... to students who want to learn English well.  
 1) much help                      2) many helps                      3) helpful                      4) great helping
83. .... are needed for the cold winter season.  
 1) Much clothing                      2) Some of clothes                      3) Lots of clothes                      4) Many a cloth
84. Which of the following is grammatically wrong?  
 1) Walking in the morning is good for your health.                      2) The weather is so bad that we can't go out.  
 3) Send me an SMS when you arrive.                      4) Some of the sugar are on the table.
85. I would really like to see a lot of ..... in this country. I have many shoes.  
 1) shoe store                      2) shoe stores                      3) shoes store                      4) shoes stores
86. Measuring blood pressure and heartbeat ..... the most important thing to do if you want to check your general health.  
 1) is                      2) are                      3) that is                      4) that are
87. Physics ..... to understand the mysteries of the physical world.  
 1) seeks                      2) seek                      3) are seeking                      4) will seek
88. I like to listen to operas, symphonies, and folk songs. I enjoy ..... and often listen to ..... on my iPod.  
 1) the music – them                      2) the music – it                      3) music – them                      4) music – it

