

# نکات گرامری زبان هفتم تمرین و

مخفف جملات زیر را بنویسید. مثال:

- 1- It is a pen. = It's a pen.
- 2- They are pens. = They're pens.
- 3- It is a wall. = -----.
- 4- They are walls. = -----.
- 5- She is a girl. = She's a girl.
- 6- He is a boy. = -----.
- 7- What is she?  
She is a student. = She's a student.
- 8- What is he?  
He is a teacher. = He's a teacher.
- 9- What is it?  
It is a book. = It's a book.

الف- به جمع تبدیل کنید:

نکته دستوری: چنانچه بخواهیم جمله ای را جمع ببندیم اگر فاعل جمله (it-he-she) باشد تبدیل به they و اگر I باشد تبدیل به we شده و فعل is یا am جمع می شوند یعنی تبدیل به are میگردند و کلمه a در جمله حذف می شود. پاسخ ها در مقابل هر جمله آورده شده اما سعی نمایید بدون نگاه به آن ها تمرین را انجام دهید.

A-change into plural:

Example: It is a pen. = They are pens.

- 1- It is a book. 1- They are books.
- 4- She is a teacher. 4- They are teachers.
- 8- He is a student. 8- They are students.
- 12- I am a teacher. 12- We are teachers.
- 13- You are a girl. 13- You are girls.

ب: با کلمه What سئوالی کنید:

A-ask questions with "what":

Example:

It is a wall. = What is it?

She is a girl. = What is she?

نکته دستوری: برای اینکه جمله ای را با کلمه سئوالی مانند What سئوالی کنیم بایستی اولاً آنرا در ابتدای جمله بکار برده ثانیاً جمله به شکل سئوالی و با حذف کلمه یا عبارتی که مورد پرسش قرار گرفته بعد از آن نوشته شود مانند جملات فوق

- 1- It is a pencil. 1- What is it?
- 2- She is a teacher. 4- What is she?
- 3- He is a student. 5- What is he?

الف- به جمع تبدیل کنید.

### Example

She is a student.

They are students.

نکته دستوری: چنانچه بخواهیم جمله ای را جمع ببندیم اگر فاعل جمله (it-he-she) باشد تبدیل به they و اگر I باشد تبدیل به we شده و فعل is یا am جمع می شوند یعنی تبدیل به are میگردند و کلمه a در جمله حذف می شود.

ب: با "what" سوالی کنید:

- 1- I am a student. 1- We are students.
- 2- You are a teacher. 3- You are teachers.
- 3- He is a student. 5- They are students.
- 4- She is a girl. 6- They are girls.

ج پاسخ سئوالها را بدهید.

- 1- What are they? ( doors)
- 2- What is he? ( teacher)
- 3- What is she? (student)
- 4- What is it? (wall)
- 5- What am I? ( student)
- 6- What are they? (students)

جواب کوتاه به سوالات

- 1- Is it a window? Yes, it is.
- 2- Is it a pen?  
Yes, it is.
- 3- Is it a blackboard?  
Yes, it is.
- 4- Are they students?  
Yes, they are.
- 5- Are they benches?  
Yes, they are.
- 6- Is she a teacher?  
Yes, she is.
- 7- Are they students?  
Yes, they are.
- 8- Are you a student?  
Yes, I am.
- 9- Are you students?  
Yes, we are.

الف: پاسخ کوتاه بدهید:

A- Give short answers orally:

Example: Are they books? = Yes, they are.

- 1- Are they pens? 1- -----.
- 2- Is it a bench? 2- -----.
- 3- Are they windows? 3- Yes, -----.
- 4- Is she a student? 4- Yes, -----.
- 5- Are you teachers? -----.
- 6- Are you a student? -----.
- 7- Am I a teacher? -----.

ب: با "what" سوالی کنید.

B-ask questions with "what":

Example: They are doors. = What are they?

- 1- They are books. 1- What -----?
- 2- They are students. 2- -----?
- 3- She is a teacher. 3- What -----?
- 4- It is a pencil. 4- -----?
- 5- He is a teacher. 5- -----?

ج- به مفرد تبدیل کنید:

C-change into the singular:

Example: They are pens. = It's a pen.

- 1- They're chairs. 1- -----.
- 2- They're benches. 2- -----.
- 3- They're students. 3- -----.
- 4- You're teachers. 4- -----.
- 5- We're teachers. 5- -----.

جواب کوتاه و بلند بدهید.

- 1- Is it a book? Yes, it is. It's a book.
- 2- Are they students? Yes, they are. They're students.
- 3- Is it a table? No, it isn't. It isn't a table.
- 4- Is it a window? No, it isn't. It isn't a window.
- 5- Are they walls? No, they aren't. They aren't walls.
- 6- Are they teachers? No, they aren't. They aren't teachers.
- 7- Is she a teacher? Yes, -----.
- 8- Is he a student? No, -----.
- 9- Are you students? Yes, -----.
- 10- Are you a teacher? No, -----.

الف: به منفی تبدیل کنید:

A-Change into the negative orally:

Example: It is a table. = It isn't a table.

1- It is a window. 1- It isn't a window.

2- She is a teacher. 2- She isn't a teacher

3- It is a bench. 3- -----.

4- She is a girl. 4- -----.

5- They are tables. 5- -----.

6- We are teachers. 6- -----.

7- You are students. 7- -----.

8- I am a student. 8- -----.

ب- این تمرین را مانند مثال نمونه انجام دهید:

B-Do exercises like the example:

Example: Is it a pencil? Yes, it is. It's a pencil.

1- Is it a pen? -----.

2- Is he a teacher? No, ----- ( student)

3- Are they chairs? Yes, -----.

4- Are they books? Yes, -----.

ج- به سؤالی تبدیل کنید:

C-Change into questions:

Example:

She is a teacher. = Is she a teacher?

1- She is a girl. 1- -----?

2- It is a door. 2- -----?

3- He is a teacher. 3- -----?

4- They are windows. 4- -----?

5- I am a teacher. 5- -----?

6- You are a student. 6- -----?

د- به شکل مثبت تبدیل کنید:

C-Change into the affirmative:

Example:

Is it a book? = It is a book.

1- Is it a bench? 1- -----.

2- Are they chairs? 2- -----.

3- Is he a student? 3- -----.

4- Am I a teacher? 4- -----.

5- Are we students? 5- -----.

د- پاسخ کوتاه و کامل بدهید:

D-Give short and complete answers:

Example: Is it a book? Yes. It is. It is a book. No, it isn't. It isn't a book.

1- Is it a chair? (Yes) 1- -----.

2- Are we teachers? (No) 2- no, -----.

3- Is he a student? (Yes) 3- yes, -----.

4- Are they benches? (Yes) 4- yes, -----.

مکالمه:

Maryam: good morning. (Good afternoon)

Tooran: good morning. (Good afternoon)

Maryam: how are you?

Tooran: very well, thank you.

Maryam: I'm Maryam. He's Mr. Yousef Javady.

Tooran: is he Davood?

Maryam: no, he isn't. He's Yousef. Am I a teacher?

Tooran: no, you aren't. You're a student. You are Miss. Ahmady.

Maryam: is he a teacher?

Tooran: no, he isn't.

Yousef: What am I?

Maryam: You are a student.

Yousef: what is it?

Maryam: it's a pencil. What are you?

Tooran: I'm a student.

Maryam: she is a teacher. She is Mrs. Alavi.

حروف صدا دار:

نکته: گرامری: اگر کلمه ای با یکی از حروف (a, e, i, o, u) شروع شود قبل از آن به جای a از an استفاده می شود: مثل نمونه های بالا.

لغات جا افتاده را پر کنید.

Fill in the missing words:

Example: It .....a book. = It is a book

1- it ..... a chair. = 1- It -----

2- they ..... books. = 2- -----

3- ..... is a pen. = 3- -----

4- she .....a student. = 4- -----

5-.....are teachers. = 5- -----

- 6- I am .....student. = 6- -----  
 7- we are ..... = 7- -----  
 8- Are .....benches? = -----?  
 9- Is it ..... ear? = -----?  
 10- it is not ..... egg. = -----.

نکته گرامری: داشتن در زمان حال (have, has) است. Has برای (he-she-it) و برای بقیه از have استفاده می شود. فرم منفی آنها به ترتیب have-don't have-doesn't می باشد

- 1-I am Susan, I have a book.  
 2- I am Davood, I have a pencil.  
 3- We are students, we have books.  
 4- They are teachers, they have chairs.  
 5- She is Parvin, she has a brother.  
 6- He is Ahmad, he has a sister.  
 7- He doesn't have a pen, he has a book.  
 8- They don't have chairs, they have benches.  
 9- She doesn't have a pencil, she has a pen.  
 10- I don't have a book, I have a pencil.  
 11- Parvin doesn't have a sister, she has a brother.  
 12- They don't have books, they have pens.

الف- با کلمات داده شده جملات را تغییر دهید:

A-change the sentences with the words

Maryam has a pen. Example:

- 1-(she) she has a pen.  
 2-(a pencil) = -----  
 3- (Pencils) = she has pencils.  
 4- (We) = ----- pencils.  
 (They) = 5- -----  
 (I) = 6- -----  
 (a book) = 7- I have a book.  
 (you) = 8- ----- a book.  
 (pens)= 9- -----  
 (he) = 10. He doesn't ----- a pen.  
 (I) 11- I don't ----- a pen.  
 (she) 12- No, she ----- have a pen.

ب- لغات جا افتاده را با have-has-don't have-doesn't have پر کنید:

b- Fill in the missing words with "have," "has" "don't have" "doesn't have":

Example: he.....a book.

He has a book.

1- He..... a pen.

2- They..... books.

3- No, they .....brothers.

4-I.....pencils.

5- No, she .....an apple.

6- She.....an orange.

7- No, we.....pens.

8- Yes, they.....chair.

9- No, he.....a sister.

10- I.....a table.

11- Mr.Amin ....a bench.

ج- "a" یا "an" را بکار ببرید:

C-Put in "a" or "an":

1- It is.....chair.

2- I have .....apple.

3- It is.....orange.

4- He has.....pencil.

5- It is.....ear.

6- It is..... egg..

نکته دستوری: برای سئوالی کردن جملات جای (am-is-are) را با فاعل جمله عوض می کنیم.

باتوجه به اینکه have و has به معنی داشتن است هنگامی که در جمله بکار می رود نقش فعل اصلی را دارد

بنابراین برای سئوالی کردن نمی تواند مورد استفاده قرار بگیرد و برای سئوالی کردن این جملات از do و does

استفاده می کنیم. does برای سوم شخص مفرد (He, She, It) و do برای بقیه ضمائر فاعلی (I, we, you, they)

مانند:

1- She is a woman. She has an apple.

2- He is a man. He has an orange.

3- She's a girl. She has a picture.

4- He's a boy. He has a picture.

5- Does she have an apple?

Yes, she does. She has an apple.

6- Does he have a picture?

No, he doesn't. He has a pen.

7-Does she have a pen?

Yes, she does. She has a pen.

8- Does he have a book?



No, he doesn't. He has an orange.

9- Do you have a desk?

No, I don't. I have a table.

10- Do they have chairs?

No, they don't. They have pictures.

### الف- به سئوالی تبدیل کنید:

نکته دستوری: برای سئوالی کردن جملات جای (am-is-are) را با فاعل جمله عوض می کنیم.

باتوجه به اینکه **have** و **has** به معنی داشتن هنگامی که در جمله بکار میرود نقش فعلی اصلی را دارد بنابراین جهت سئوالی کردن نمیتواند مورد استفاده قرار گیرد و برای سئوالی کردن این جملات از **do** و **does** استفاده می کنیم

**does** برای سوم شخص مفرد (He, She, It) و **do** برای بقیه ضمائر فاعلی (I, we, you, they)

مانند:

You have a book. = Do you have a book?

She has a pen. = Does she have a pen?

زمانی که **does** برای سئوالی کردن یا منفی کردن جمله سوم شخص به کار می رود فعل اصلی جمله از حالت سوم شخص خارج میشود و به صورت ساده به کار می رود.

Ali has a book. = Does Ali have a book?

Sara has a car. = Does Sara have a car?

دقت نمایید در کتاب های درسی مدارس این آموزش به صورت غلط ارائه می شود و تاکید دارند که افعال **have** و **has** نیز باید جایشان با فاعل جمله عوض شود. این روش سئوالی کردن از سال ۱۸۰۰ میلادی به این طرف به هیچ وجه استفاده نمی شود. نه در گفتار و نه در نوشتار ولی متأسفانه در کتاب های درسی ما به این صورت غلط، یا حداقل با کاربرد بسیار نادر در انگلیسی غیر استاندارد، آموزش داده می شود.

### A- Change into the questions:

Example:

I am a teacher. = Am I a teacher?

1- I am a student. = 1- -----?

2- I am a woman. = 2- Am I a woman?

3- They are students. = 3- -----?

4- We are students. = 4- Are we students?

5- It is a wall. = 5- -----?

6- Mr.Amin is a teacher. = 6- Is Mr.Amin a teacher?

7- I have pens. = 7- Do I have pens? or Do you have pens?

8- We have pictures. = 8- -----?

9- You have a desk. = 9- -----?

10- They have chairs. = 10- -----?

11- Mrs. Javan has a book. = 11- -----?

ب- به منفی تبدیل کنید:

نکته مهم: باتوجه به اینکه **have** و **has** به معنی داشتن هنگامی که در جمله بکار می رود نقش فعلی اصلی را دارد بنابراین جهت سوالی کردن نمی تواند مورد استفاده قرار گیرد و برای منفی کردنشان از **don't** و **doesn't** برای سوم شخص مفرد استفاده می کنیم. مانند:

**You have a book. = You don't have a book.**

**She has a pen. = She doesn't have a pen.**

**B-Change into, the negatives.**

**Example:**

**She has a pen. = She doesn't have a pen.**

**He is a student. = He isn't a student.**

**1- She has a book. = 1- -----.**

**2- She is a girl. = 2- -----.**

**3- You have books. = 3- -----.**

**4- We have sisters. = 4- -----.**

**5- He has a pencil. 5 - -----.**

**6- She is a woman. 6- She isn't a woman.**

**7- They have pictures. = 7- -----.**

**8- I am a man. 8- -----.**

نکته دستوری: کلمات **this** (این) **these** (اینها) **that** (آن) **those** (آنها) در این درس ضمیر اشاره هستند و بعد از آن ها فعل به کار می رود. **This** و **These** اشاره به نزدیک می نمایند در حالیکه **That** و **Those** اشاره به دور می کنند. مثال:

**That is a blackboard.**

**This is a pencil.**

**That is a pencil. That's a pencil**

**This is a woman.**

**That is a man. That's a man.**

**These are tables.**

**Those are chairs.**

**Is this a blackboard? Yes, this is a blackboard.**

**This is a book. It is on the table.**

**A-Change into plural:**

**Example:**

**That is a student.**

**Those are students.**

**1- That is a boy. = 1- -----.**

**2- That is an apple. = 2- -----.**

**3- That is a bench. = 3- -----.**

4- That is an ear. = 4- -----.

ب- به جمع تبدیل کنید:

نکته دستوری: جمع **there is** می شود **there are** و هنگامی که فعل جمع بسته می شود، اسمی که بعد از آن وجود دارد حتماً بایستی به شکل جمع بکار رود یعنی جمع بسته شود مثال:

Example:

There is a book on the table.

There are books on the table.

1- There is a teacher in the classroom. = There are teachers in the classroom

2- There is a pencil in the classroom. = -----.

3- There is a student in the picture. = -----.

4- There is a pen under the table. = -----.

ج- به منفی تبدیل کنید:

B- Change into the negative:

Example:

That is an ear. = That is not an ear.

1- The apples are under the table. = -----.

2- Those are desks. = -----.

3- There is a teacher in the classroom. = -----.

4- He has a pen. = -----.

5- The woman has a brother. = -----.

د- با کلمه "what" سوالی کنید:

D- Change into the questions with "what":

1- It's a desk. = 1- What is it?

2- They are pens. = -----?

3- I' am a student. = -----?

4- We are teachers. = -----?

5- She's a student. -----?

Good luck