



زبان عمومی

سری کتاب‌های کمک آموزشی کارشناسی ارشد
و دکتری

مجموعه زبان انگلیسی

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سرشناسه	: فتحي/ دکتر جليل فتحي
عنوان	: زبان عمومي
مشخصات نشر	: تهران : مشاوران صعود ماهان ۱۴۰۲
مشخصات ظاهري	: ۳۳۹ ص
فروست	: سري کتاب‌هاي کمک آموزشي کارشناسي ارشد و دکتری
شابک	: ۹۷۸-۶۰۰-۴۵۸-۹۲۸-۴
وضعيت فهرست نویسی	: فیپای مختصر
شناسه افزوده	: سينا حاجی عزیزی
یادداشت	: اين مدرک در آدرس http://opac.nlai.ir قابل دسترسی است.
رده‌بندی کنگره	: PE۱۱۳۰
رده‌بندی دیویی	: ۴۲۸/۲۴ فا
شماره کتابشناسی ملی	: ۸۶۷۳۴۵۸



نام کتاب: زبان عمومی

مولفین: دکتر جليل فتحي – سينا حاجی عزیزی

ناشر: مشاوران صعود ماهان

مدیر تولید محتوا: سمیه بیگی

نوبت و تاریخ چاپ دوم / ۱۴۰۲

تیراژ: ۱۰۰۰ جلد

قیمت: ۵/۸۷۰/۰۰۰ ریال

شابک: ISBN: ۹۷۸-۶۰۰-۴۵۸-۹۲۸-۴

انتشارات مشاوران صعود ماهان: خیابان ولیعصر، بالاتر از تقاطع مطهری،

روبروی قنادی هتل بزرگ تهران، جنب بانک ملی، پلاک ۲۵۰

تلفن: ۴-۸۸۱۰۰۱۱۳

سخن ناشر

نون والقلم و ما یسطرون»

کلمه نزد خدا بود و خدا آن را با قلم بر ما نازل کرد.

به پاس تشکر از چنین موهبت الهی، موسسه ماهان درصدد برآمده است تا در راستای انتقال دانش و مفاهیم با کمک اساتید مجرب و مجموعه کتب آموزشی خود برای شما داوطلبان ادامه تحصیل در مقطع کارشناسی ارشد گام موثری بردارد.

امید است تلاش‌های خدمتگزاران شما در این موسسه پایه‌گذار گام‌های بلند فردای شما باشد.

مجموعه کتاب‌های کمک آموزشی ماهان به‌منظور استفاده داوطلبان کنکور کارشناسی ارشد سراسری و آزاد تالیف شده‌اند. در این کتاب‌ها سعی کرده‌ایم با بهره‌گیری از تجربه اساتید بزرگ و کتب معتبر داوطلبان را از مطالعه کتاب‌های متعدد در هر درس بی‌نیاز کنیم.

دیگر تالیفات ماهان برای سایر دانشجویان به‌صورت ذیل می‌باشد.

● **مجموعه کتاب‌های ۸ آزمون:** شامل ۵ مرحله کنکور کارشناسی ارشد ۵ سال اخیر به همراه ۳ مرحله آزمون تالیفی ماهان همراه با پاسخ تشریحی می‌باشد که برای آشنایی با نمونه سوالات کنکور طراحی شده است. این مجموعه کتاب‌ها با توجه به تحلیل ۳ ساله اخیر کنکور و بودجه‌بندی مباحث در هر یک از دروس، اطلاعات مناسبی جهت برنامه‌ریزی درسی در اختیار دانشجو قرار می‌دهد.

بدین‌وسیله از مجموعه اساتید، مولفان و همکاران محترم خانواده بزرگ ماهان که در تولید و به روزآوری تالیفات ماهان نقشی موثری داشته‌اند، صمیمانه تقدیر و تشکر می‌نماییم.

دانشجویان عزیز و اساتید محترم می‌توانند هرگونه انتقاد و پیشنهاد در خصوص تالیفات ماهان را از طریق سایت ماهان به آدرس mahan.ac.ir با ما در میان بگذارند.

موسسه آموزش عالی آزاد ماهان

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Nouns

اسم‌ها

اسم کلمه‌ای است که برای نامیدن اشخاص، اشیا، حیوانات یا هرچیز دیگر به کار می‌رود. اسم‌ها به دو دسته تقسیم می‌شوند: اسامی قابل شمارش که می‌توان آنها را شمارش کرد و در این حالت **s** - (و یا **es** -) می‌گیرند، و اسامی غیر قابل شمارش که نمی‌توان آنها را شمارش نمود و معمولا **s** - (و یا **es** -) نمی‌گیرند. توجه داشته باشید که برخی اسامی از نظر فارسی‌زبانان قابل شمارش است در حالی که در انگلیسی غیر قابل شمارش محسوب می‌شوند.

با اسامی قابل شمارش اگر به صورت مفرد باشند **a/an** و یا **one** می‌آید: *a book, an apple, one table*
و اگر هم جمع باشند **s/es** - می‌گیرند: *books, two apples, some books, a lot of books, many books*
اسامی غیر قابل شمارش جمع بسته نمی‌شوند و **a/an** هم نمی‌گیرند:

information

some information

a lot of information

much information



به همراه اسامی غیر قابل شمارش فعل مفرد به کار می‌رود:

The information is available.

برخی از اسامی قابل شمارش بی‌قاعده بوده و در حالت جمع **s** - نمی‌گیرند. تعدادی از این اسامی قابل شمارش بدون قاعده عبارتند از:

man-men

goose (غاز) – geese (غازها)

foot-feet

ox (گاو نر) – oxen (گاوها)

woman-women

mouse (موش) – mice (موشها)

tooth-teeth

child-children



معمولا هرگاه اسمی به **f** - یا **fe** - ختم شود هنگام جمع بستن ابتدا **f** - یا **fe** - را به **v** تبدیل نموده و سپس به کلمه **es** - اضافه می‌کنیم.

loaf (برگ) – loaves (برگها)

wolf (گرگ) – wolves (گرگها)

Nouns

اسم‌ها

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و اگر هم جمع باشند **-s/-es** می‌گیرند: *books, two apples, some books, a lot of books, many books*
اسامی غیر قابل شمارش جمع بسته نمی‌شوند و **a/an** هم نمی‌گیرند:

information
some information
a lot of information
much information



نکته

به همراه اسامی غیر قابل شمارش فعل مفرد به کار می‌رود:

The information **is** available.

برخی از اسامی قابل شمارش بی‌قاعده بوده و در حالت جمع **s** - نمی‌گیرند. تعدادی از این اسامی قابل شمارش بدون قاعده عبارتند از:

man-men	goose (غاز) – geese (غازها)
foot-feet	ox (گاو نر) – oxen (گاوها)
woman-women	mouse (موش) – mice (موشها)
tooth-teeth	
child-children	



نکته

معمولاً هرگاه اسمی به **f** - یا **-fe** ختم شود هنگام جمع بستن ابتدا **f** - یا **-fe** را به **v** تبدیل نموده و سپس به کلمه **-es** اضافه می‌کنیم.

loaf (برگ) – loaves (برگها)
wolf (گرگ) – wolves (گرگها)

برخی از اسم‌ها هنگام جمع بستن تغییر نمی‌کنند:

species (گونه) → species (انواع، گونه‌ها)	fish → fish
series (مجموعه) → series (مجموعه‌ها)	deer (گوزن) → deer (گوزن‌ها)
means (وسیله) → means (وسایل)	sheep → sheep

اسامی غیر قابل شمارش جمع بسته نمی‌شوند، اسم‌هایی از قبیل blood, happiness و excitement را نمی‌توان شمرد. این اسامی عبارتند از:

غذاها	rice, sugar, fruit, milk, bread, butter, cheese
مایعات	blood, water, oil, coffee, tea, gasoline
مواد خام	wood, paper, glass, iron, silver
گازها	oxygen, nitrogen, air, pollution, steam
اسامی کلی	furniture, money, traffic, equipment
اسامی گروهی	jewelry, machinery, luggage, clothing, cash
زبان‌ها	English, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish
موضوعات درسی	chemistry, mathematics, psychology
اسامی انتزاعی	education, health, intelligence, beauty, knowledge, sleep, hope, music, time



۱. برخی اسامی فقط صورت جمع دارند و با فعل جمع بکار می‌روند.

clothes, trousers, goods, scissors, eyeglasses

۲. برخی اسامی صورت جمع و مفرد آنها یکسان است (همانگونه که در بالا ذکر شد).

sheep, deer, fish, series

❖ کمیت‌نماها (Quantifiers)

کمیت‌نما کلمه‌ای است که مقدار یا تعداد را مشخص می‌کند.

برخی کمیت‌نماها فقط با اسامی قابل شمارش جمع بکار می‌روند:

many a few several fewer both number of

They are controlled by **several** nerves.

We have **fewer** cells as we get older.

برخی کمیت‌نماها فقط با اسامی قابل شمارش مفرد به کار می‌روند.

every each another

Each student has a different book.

Every muscle has its own group of nerves.

برخی کمیت‌نماها فقط با اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به کار می‌روند.

amount less much a little

The **amount** of oxygen available to the brain is important.

If your brain gets **less** oxygen than it needs, you could become unconscious.

برخی کمیت‌نماها هم با اسامی غیر قابل شمارش و هم با اسامی قابل شمارش به کار می‌روند.

all	a lot of	lots of
plenty of	enough	some
any	most	more

A lot of money is needed for this project.

Most students came to the class late.

EXERCISE 1

Correct the errors in noun forms in the following sentences.

1. Intelligence is the ability to use thought and knowledges to understand things and solve problems.
2. Hormones help adjust the mixture of sugar, salt, and waters in your body.
3. Psychology, meaning the study of the mind and how it works, comes from a Greek word meaning lifes or soul.
4. Brain cells use up a lot of energy, so they need a constant supply of oxygens.
5. Each hemisphere of the brain receives informations about the opposite side of the visual field.
6. Although millions of brain neurons are active at any one time, they do not use much electric powers.
7. Lights entering the eye forms an image on 130 million tiny light cells.
8. Most animal are not able to rely on learning and memory.



❖ اسامی مرکب (Compound Nouns)

اسامی مرکب متشکل از دو اسم هستند که با همدیگر بکار برده شده و یک کلمه یا ایده را بیان می کنند. در این حالت اسم اول معمولاً به عنوان یک صفت برای اسم دوم است.

language students	دانش آموزان زبان
stone bridge	پل سنگی
milk bottle	بطری شیر
computer scientists	دانشمندان کامپیوتر

توجه شود که در این حالت اسم اول که نقش صفت را ایفا می کند نه جمع بسته میشود و نه به صورت ملکی بکار می رود.

- He is taking some histories classes this semester. × (غلط)
He is taking some *history* classes this semester. ✓ (صحیح)
- John turned in his term's paper this morning. × (غلط)
John turned in his *term* paper this morning. ✓ (صحیح)

❖ اعداد (Number)

هنگامی که کلمات مربوط به اعداد (trillion, million, thousand, hundred) را به کار می برید اگر قبل از این کلمات عدد به کار برده شود این کلمات باید به صورت مفرد به کار برده شوند (S- نمی گیرند) ولی اگر قبل از آنها عدد به کار نبرده شده باشد به صورت جمع به کار برده می شوند.

The brain receives 100 million messages a second. (not 100 millions messages!)

The brain stores trillions of messages. (not trillion of messages!)

EXERCISE 2

Put 'C' if the sentence is correct. Put 'X' if there is an error in the following sentences.

- 1. Tom drove past the police's station on his way to work.
- 2. Joan Sutherland is my favorite opera singer.
- 3. I need to have my car's license renewed.
- 4. During the power shortage, the streets lights went out.
- 5. Many people are worried about the current world's situation.
- 6. The news reporter was at the scene of the accident.

- 7. Phyllis and Julie put up the party decorations.
- 8. Three footballs teams were tied for first place.
- 9. We need some paper napkins for the picnic.
- 10. The students did not like the dormitory's rules.
- 11. The marble floor felt like ice.
- 12. The television's repairman picked up my television set this morning.
- 13. I went to three dances recitals last year.
- 14. John bought some leather gloves yesterday.
- 15. She put a new table lamp in her living room.

EXERCISE 3

Correct the errors in the following sentences.

1. People's brains weigh more now than they did 100 year ago.
2. Nerves impulses can travel at speeds of up to 488 feet per second.
3. The brain contains between 10 trillions and 100 trillions neurons.
4. Each neuron is linked by synapses to thousand of other neurons,
5. Nerves endings below the skin's surface pick up sensations of cold, heat, and touch.
6. There are three to four millions pain receptors in the skin.
7. A three-years-old child's brain is two-thirds the size it will finally be.
8. The brain uses twenty-five percents of the blood's oxygen.

Test Samples

نمونه سوالات

1. In a person's lifetime, the brain can store 100 trillion pieces of informations.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه D است. information یک اسم غیر قابل شمارش است و نمی‌توان آن را جمع بست.

2. Each part of the brains controls a separate part of the body.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه B است. اسم مفرد brain (و نه brains) باید با part of the به کار رود.

3. The professor will require us to conduct research, many of which can be done in our own library.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه C است. در این سوال کلمه research یک اسم غیر قابل شمارش است. با توجه به اینکه many به research اشاره دارد و many نمی‌تواند با اسمی غیر قابل شمارش به کار رود پس گزینه C اشتباه بوده و به جای many باید از much استفاده می‌شد.

4. Human brain are more powerful than those of other species because of their complex circuitry.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه A است. با توجه به اینکه فعل are بکار رفته پس brain باید به صورت جمع brains باشد.

5. Brains cell die at the rate of 100,000 per day by age 60, and they are not replaced like other body cell.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه A است. شکل صحیح، brain cells است.

6. The brain loses fifty thousands neurons a day and yet maintains its basic patterns and memories.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه A است، چون قبل از thousand عدد بکار رفته است پس باید شکل مفرد thousand بکار رود.

EXERCISE 4

From the four underlined words or phrases, identify the one that is NOT correct.

- The potato was the staple of Ireland, and when the crop failed in 1840, there was mass starvations.
A B C D
- Shark can maneuver considerably faster than other fish because they have no bones.
A B C D
- Although sugar cane and sugar beet look very different, the sugars that is refined from them tastes almost the same.
A B C D

4. Textiles industries are as widespread as food industries because both supply basic human needs.
A B C D
5. Many animal species are totally colors blind, but the condition is very rare in humans.
A B C D
6. Our skulls is made up of eight cranial and fourteen facial bones.
A B C D
7. Diamonds, which is about 40 times as hard as talc, is made up of pure carbon.
A B C D
8. The oceans contain about 97 percent of the world's water supply, and about another 2 percent of the world's water supply is ices.
A B C D
9. Brain waves patterns vary among different people and in different activities.
A B C D
10. The ancestor of today's horse was a little mammal called eohippus, which first appeared 54 millions years ago.
A B C D
11. Lasers are of great value in areas such as communications, industry, medicine, and scientifics research.
A B C D
12. Dinosaurs are classified as reptiles, although some appear to have been warms-blooded.
A B C D

EXERCISE 5

In each sentence, there are two expressions of quantity. One of them is incorrect. Choose the letter of the incorrect expression of quantity, and then correct the error.

1. Many people feel that there are too much rules in this organization.
A B
2. Several chemicals, a little of which can be dangerous, exist in water.
A B
3. They had some trouble last night with an amount of the lights in the theater.
A B
4. Vincent has fewer fruit and less cereal in his bowl than I do.
A B
5. Harry has much worries this semester, but Rich has none.
A B
6. We have a lot of housework to do, many of which should have been done yesterday.
A B



Answer Key

EXERCISE 1

1. Intelligence is the ability to use thought and knowledge to understand things and solve problems.
2. Hormones help adjust the mixture of sugar, salt, and water in your body.
3. Psychology, the study of the mind and how it works, comes from a Greek word meaning life or soul.
4. Brain cells use up a lot of energy, so they need a constant supply of oxygen.
5. Each hemisphere of the brain receives information about the opposite side of the visual field.
6. Although millions of brain neurons are active at any one time, they do not use much electric power.
7. Light entering the eye forms an image on 130 million tiny light cells.
8. Most animals are not able to rely on learning and memory.

EXERCISE 2

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. X (police station) | 9. C |
| 2. C | 10. X (dormitory rules) |
| 3. X (car license) | 11. C |
| 4. X (street lights) | 12. X (television repairman) |
| 5. X (world situation) | 13. X (dance recitals) |
| 6. C | 14. C |
| 7. C | 15. C |
| 8. X (football team) | |

EXERCISE 3

1. People's brains weigh more now than they did 100 years ago.
2. Nerve impulses travel at speeds of up to 488 feet per second.
3. The brain contains between 10 trillion and 100 trillion neurons.
4. Each neuron is linked by synapses to thousands of other neurons.
5. Nerve endings below the skin's surface pick up sensations of cold, heat, and touch.
6. There are three to four million pain receptors in the skin.
7. A three-year-old child's brain is two-thirds the size it will finally be.
8. The brain uses twenty-five percent of the blood's oxygen.

EXERCISE 4

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. D | 7. A |
| 2. A | 8. D |
| 3. C | 9. A |
| 4. A | 10. C |
| 5. B | 11. D |
| 6. A | 12. D |

EXERCISE 5

1. B (too many)
2. B (a few of)
3. B (a number of)
4. A (less)
5. A (many)
6. B (much)

Pronouns

ضمایر

ضمیر کلمه‌ای است که جایگزین اسم شده و از تکرار آن جلوگیری می‌کند.

Mary is my teacher. She is a good English teacher.

اسم

ضمیر

در انگلیسی ضمایر به پنج دسته تقسیم می‌شوند: ضمایر فاعلی، ضمایر مفعولی، ضمایر ملکی، ضمایر انعکاسی، و ضمایر موصولی. در این بخش صفات ملکی نیز هر چند ضمیر نیستند معرفی می‌شوند و طرح کاربرد آنها در اینجا بدین علت حائز اهمیت است که آنها غالباً با ضمایر ملکی اشتباه گرفته می‌شوند.

صفات ملکی	ضمایر انعکاسی	ضمایر ملکی	ضمایر مفعولی	ضمایر فاعلی
my	myself	mine	me	I
your	yourself/yourselfs	your	you	you
his	himself	his	him	he
her	herself	hers	her	she
its	itself	its	it	it
our	ourselves	ours	us	we
their	themselves	theirs	them	they

❖ ضمایر فاعلی (Subject Pronouns)

ضمایر فاعلی در موارد زیر بکار برده می‌شوند.

- در جایگاه فاعل (قبل از فعل):

They arrived safely last night.

- هنگامی که فاعل دو جمله با هم مقایسه می‌شوند:

My father speaks English more fluently than **he** (does).

- بعد از فعل to be

It was **they** who knocked on the door last night.

It is **he** with the egg.

در حالت محاوره می‌توان بعد از to be از ضمیر مفعولی استفاده کرد:

A: Who is knocking at the door?

B: It **is me**.

- بعد از as و than

I am not as clever as **he** is.

EXERCISE 1

Circle the correct pronoun.

1. It is *she/her* who goes to find food.
2. *He/Him* has the responsibility of incubating the egg.
3. *She/Her* lays one egg.
4. John is stronger than *I/me*.
5. *He/Him* and his father are both great explorers.
6. Are you sure that *they/them* are here?

❖ ضمایر مفعولی (Object Pronouns)

ضمایر فاعلی در موارد زیر بکار برده می‌شوند.

- در جایگاه مفعول (بعد از فعل):

I told **him** the news.

We asked **them** to bring a salad to the party.

- بعد از حرف اضافه:

They didn't pay attention to **him**.

- هنگام مقایسه:

It is easier for **them** than **us**.

She worries about **you** more than **him**.

EXERCISE 2

Correct the pronoun errors in the following sentences where necessary.

1. He helps *she* take care of the baby penguin.
2. She lays *her* egg and then leaves.
3. They feed *them* until they can swim.
4. It is not easy for *they* to survive under such conditions.
5. It is harder for *him* than for *she*.
6. He goes to the sea after *she* returns.

❖ صفات ملکی (Possessive Adjectives)

صفات ملکی ضمیر نیستند پس هیچگاه به تنهایی به کار نمی‌روند و همیشه بعد از آنها اسم به کار می‌رود.

I like **my** house so much.

- برای توصیف اسم و نشان دادن مالکیت:

They spent **their** money so quickly.

- برای اشاره به بخشهایی از بدن:

He broke **his** hand while playing basketball.

- قبل از اسم مصدر (ing : gerund + فعل):

I appreciate **your** coming home soon.

EXERCISE 3

Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun.

1. She lays egg.
2. He has a special fold of skin on the bottom of stomach.
3. They take care of young in a special way.
4. It is protected from the cold by father.
5. They keep the eggs on feet.
6. The male penguin looks forward to mother's coming back from the sea.

❖ ضمایر ملکی (Possessive Pronouns)

ضمایر ملکی در موارد زیر بکار برده می‌شوند.

- برای جایگزینی صفت ملکی و اسم بعد از آن:

His house is beautiful but **mine** (my house) is even more beautiful.

- بعد از فعل to be:

This book is not **hers**.

- بعد از حرف اضافه of زمانی که به معنای one of many باشد:

It is a habit of **theirs**.

- به هنگام مقایسه، که در این حالت جایگزین دومین صفت ملکی و اسم همراه آن می‌شود:

I am not as clever as **he** is.

EXERCISE 4

Circle the correct pronoun.

1. It is an experiment of *his/him*.
2. The Addie penguins live in a cold climate, but the emperor penguins live in a harsher climate than *them/theirs*.
3. Seven nations claim that Antarctica is *their/theirs*.
4. The researcher in the picture is a friend of *ours/us*.
5. His research was good but *her/hers* is better.
6. Studying penguins is a hobby of *mine/my*.

❖ ضمایر انعکاسی (Reflexive Pronouns)

ضمایر انعکاسی در موارد زیر بکار می‌روند.

- برای تاکید بر اسم فاعل و ضمیری که به آن اشاره دارد و برای تاکید بر اینکه خود فاعل به تنهایی عمل را انجام داده است:

The bird takes care of the egg **himself**.
OR He **himself** takes care of the egg.

- بعد از فعل to be

This book is not **hers**.

- بعد از حرف اضافه by که در این حالت به معنی "به تنهایی" می‌باشد.

The penguin is unable to get food **by itself**.

EXERCISE 5

Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1. Penguins push along the ice using their flippers.
2. To protect from the cold, the penguin has a layer of fat under its feathers.
3. The female lays her egg and walk back to the sea by
4. During the two months the male penguin cannot feed
5. The male penguin incubates the egg.
6. Since humans do not have the insulation that penguins do, we cannot protect from such temperatures without special clothing.



❖ ضمائر موصولی (Relative Pronouns)

ضمائر موصولی *who*، *which*، *that* و *whom* و *whose* برای معرفی جمله‌واره‌های وصفی به کار می‌روند که کاربرد هر کدام از آنها در زیر آمده است.

- **who و whom** برای اشخاص به کار برده می‌شوند:

I saw the man **who** is famous for inventing plastic.

Give it to the man **whom** you already know.

- **which** برای اشیا به کار برده می‌شود:

Is this the 104 bus, **which** goes to the Southgate Shopping Center?

- **that** می‌تواند هم برای اشیا و هم برای اشخاص به کار برد:

Here is the man **that** can answer your questions.

Did you find the book **that** you were looking for?

- **whose** برای بیان مالکیت به کار برده می‌شود. بعد از **whose** اسم (اشیا یا اشخاص) آورده می‌شود:

This is the man **whose** car was towed away.

Do you know the doctor **whose** children I teach?

Error Examples

- He is the student which always arrives late. × (غلط)
He is the student who always arrives late. ✓ (صحیح)
He is the student that always arrives late. ✓ (صحیح)
- Saudi Arabia is a country who exports oil all over the world. × (غلط)
Saudi Arabia is a country which exports oil all over the world. ✓ (صحیح)
Saudi Arabia is a country that exports oil all over the world. ✓ (صحیح)
- We visited the building what is famous for its unusual design. × (غلط)
We visited the building which is famous for its unusual design. ✓ (صحیح)
We visited the building that is famous for its unusual design. ✓ (صحیح)
- There was a story in the paper about the man that his car was stolen. × (غلط)
There was a story in the paper about the man whose car was stolen. ✓ (صحیح)

EXERCISE 6

Put 'C' if the sentence is correct. Put 'X' if there is an error in the following sentences.

- 1. I like novels who deal with philosophical questions.
- 2. The company did not want to hire a man that his experience was so limited.
- 3. The family whose house burned down was on television.
- 4. She wore a dress what everyone considered extravagant.
- 5. Where can one catch the train which goes to Flower Square?
- 6. The ship that we boarded in Rio was bound for Marseilles?
- 7. John did not want to do business with a man which had been in prison.
- 8. Take your car back to the man who sold it to you.
- 9. That is the baby which has been in the incubator for three months.
- 10. The woman that her photograph was in the paper is making a speech at the town hall tonight.

EXERCISE 7

Put 'C' if the sentence is correct. Put 'X' if there is an error in the following sentences.

- 1. I was surprised to learn that Betty and him were hurt in the accident.
- 2. I often remember when Paul and I visited Rome.
- 3. He moved the furniture by hisself.
- 4. She gave us, Margaret and I, the notes we missed in class.
- 5. They were sitting by themselves next to the swimming pool.
- 6. That project is the responsibility of Susan and she.
- 7. Let us keep this secret between you and me.
- 8. Do not forget to give the message to Bob and me.
- 9. The tourists asked us, my cousin and me, how to get to the museum.
- 10. Please be sure to notify my husband or I when the package arrives.
- 11. The children assembled the toy house by theirselves.
- 12. How often do you have the opportunity to meet a man as intelligent as him?
- 13. For the majority of us the issue is rather confusing.
- 14. Mary will never be as rich as I.
- 15. It is her, the one whom nobody likes.

EXERCISE 8

Correct relative pronoun errors where necessary in the following sentences.

1. There are eighteen different kinds of penguins whom live south of the equator.
2. The biologist which went to the South Pole is studying emperor penguins.
3. Emperor penguins survive winds who blow at speeds of up to ninety-five miles an hour in winter.
4. Emperor penguins, whose nesting ground is fifty miles inland from the coast, have a special way of incubating their eggs.
5. Emperor penguins, who are the largest among penguins, do not make nests.
6. The United States has sent researchers to Antarctica which are making experiments to measure the energy expended by emperor penguins.

❖ ضمایر موصولی who/whom

who و whoever ضمایر فاعلی هستند در حالی که whom و whomever ضمایر مفعولی هستند. به طور کلی برای استفاده از who و whoever از الگوی زیر استفاده می‌شود:

who (whoever) + verb

The woman who sang yesterday has studied voice for years.
who verb

Who came to the party?
who verb

Give the money to whoever needs it.
whoever verb

I said that whoever had finished could leave.
whoever verb

برای استفاده از whom و whomever از الگوی زیر استفاده می‌شود:

whom (whomever) + subject (فاعل) + verb

The woman **whom I met** yesterday is a voice teacher.

Give it to **whomever you like**.

Error Examples

- They chose whomever was most interested. ✗ (غلط)
They chose whoever was most interested. ✓ (صحیح)
- She gave it to the only person who she believed. ✗ (غلط)
She gave it to the only person whom she believed. ✓ (صحیح)
- I saw the man who john spoke to. ✗ (غلط)
I saw the man whom john spoke to. ✓ (صحیح)

EXERCISE 9

Put 'C' if the sentence is correct. Put 'X' if there is an error in the following sentences.

- 1. I met the new people whom were from your country.
- 2. You should ask advice from people who you trust.
- 3. Ask whoever is willing to come early.
- 4. She was the person who the teacher chose to speak at the final ceremony.
- 5. It is pleasant to be with people who like us and whom we like.
- 6. Whom do you think will be ready on time?
- 7. Take this to whomever the supervisor chose to do the job.
- 8. The lawyer whom handled that case disappeared.
- 9. Assign this project to whoever you like.
- 10. Deliver this envelope to whomever answers the door.

Test Samples

نمونه سوالات

1. The young emperor chick stands in front of one of it parents to be protected from the cold.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه C است. باید از صفت ملکی its استفاده شود و نه ضمیر مفعولی.

2. Some penguins they live in warmer places like to make their nests in holes in the ground.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه A است. به جای ضمیر فاعلی they باید از ضمائر موصولی which یا that استفاده می‌شد.

3. Sometimes penguins slide on their stomachs, pushing itself with their flippers.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه C است. penguins یک اسم جمع است بنابراین ضمیر انعکاسی‌ای که با آن اشاره دارد باید جمع باشد. پس باید از ضمیر انعکاسی themselves استفاده می‌شد.

4. Penguins have special glands who remove salt from the water they drink and the food they eat.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه B است. ضمیر موصولی who به انسان اشاره دارد. در این جمله مرجع ضمیر glands (غده‌ها) است. پس باید یا از which یا از that استفاده می‌شد.

5. The male Adelie penguin which may not leave the nest until his mate returns.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه B است. در این جمله ضمیر موصولی which نیاز نیست و جمله به خودی خود کامل است زیرا جمله فقط دارای یک فعل (leave) است.

6. Under the feathers is a layer of fat that it protects the penguin from the cold.
A B C D

پاسخ صحیح گزینه C است. ضمیر it اینجا مورد نیاز نیست.

EXERCISE 10

From the four underlined words or phrases, identify the one that is NOT correct.

1. The penguin chicks cannot go into the water to get themselves own food until they have waterproof coats of feathers like their parents.
A B C D
2. Balloons rise into the air because they contain a gas who is less dense, or lighter, than air.
A B C D
3. The narwhal is the only animal in the world that has a tusk on only one side of it body.
A B C D
4. Silver is too soft to use by itself, so it is mixed with another metal to make themselves harder.
A B C D
5. Most slugs and snails breathe using a lung which opens through a small hole in the side of its bodies.
A B C D
6. Every fuel has their own particular temperature at which it begins to burn.
A B C D
7. Harriet Tubman, she an escaped slave, led more than three hundred slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad.
A B C D
8. Dreaming, like all other mental processes, it is a product of the brain and its activity.
A B C D
9. Snails produce a colorless, sticky discharge that forms a protective carpet under them as their travel along.
A B C D
10. George Washington Carver won international fame for his agricultural research, who involved extensive work with peanuts.
A B C D
11. Enzymes enable the smallest virus to enter cells in order to reproduce themselves.
A B C D
12. Jack London, whom was known for his stories of Alaska, lived there during the Klondike gold rush.
A B C D

**EXERCISE 11**

Circle the correct pronoun.

1. They took (their/theirs) children to the amusement park.
2. Everybody except (he/him) came to the rehearsal last night.
3. Bryan finished the project by (himself/hisself).
4. Delilah will show this work to a colleague of (her/hers).
5. Mobile homes are relatively inexpensive, so many people own (it/them).
6. Cats bathe (theirselves/themselves) several times a day.
7. Playing a musical instrument is the best way to understand (its/their) capabilities.
8. Only (he/him) was injured in the accident.
9. It was (they/them) who sent us the information about colleges.
10. (Him/His) writing is more polished than (mine/my).
11. Because Margaret and Sue were late, we had to start the meeting without (they/them).
12. The apartment manager gave (we/us) back our deposit.
13. I'm sorry that you have to clean your room by (you/yourself).
14. I didn't expect Anne to be at home this evening, but it was (her/she) who came to the door when I arrived.
15. I must keep (myself/me) busy, or I will get bored.

EXERCISE 12

Correct relative pronoun errors where necessary in the following sentences.

1. This library was founded by our college in 1865 and took it name from a secret benefactor who donated his fortune for its development.
2. He who hesitates can lose him place in the race and do damage to himself and to his chances for success.
3. They gave us his undivided attention but still couldn't understand what we were saying.
4. We cannot finish it without you and they.
5. Only her had the courage to try our challenge by herself, and she succeeded.
6. While they were helping theirselves to the sandwiches, I was treating myself to the salad.

Answer Key

EXERCISE 1

1. she
2. He
3. She
4. I
5. He
6. they

EXERCISE 2

1. He helps her take care of the baby penguin.
2. Correct
3. Correct
4. It is not easy for them to survive under such conditions.
5. It is harder for him than for her.
6. Correct

EXERCISE 3

1. her
2. his
3. their
4. its
5. their
6. his

EXERCISE 4

1. his
2. theirs
3. theirs
4. ours
5. hers
6. mine

EXERCISE 5

1. themselves
2. itself
3. herself
4. itself/himself
5. himself
6. ourselves

EXERCISE 6

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. X (novels which deal) OR (novels that deal) | 6. C |
| 2. X (a man whose experience) | 7. X (a man who) OR (a man that) |
| 3. C | 8. C |
| 4. X (a dress which) OR (a dress that) | 9. X (the baby who) OR (the baby that) |
| 5. C | 10. X (woman whose photograph) |

EXERCISE 7

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. X (Betty and he were hurt) | 9. C |
| 2. C | 10. X (my husband or me) |
| 3. X (by himself) | 11. X (by themselves) |
| 4. X (Margaret and me) | 12. X (as intelligent as he) |
| 5. C | 13. C |
| 6. X (of Susan and her) | 14. C |
| 7. C | 15. X (It is she) |
| 8. C | |



EXERCISE 8

1. There are eighteen different kinds of penguins that live south of the equator.
2. The biologist who went to the South Pole is studying emperor penguins.
3. The Emperor penguins survive winds that blow at speeds of up to ninety-five miles an hour in winter.
4. Correct
5. The emperor penguins, which are the largest among penguins, do not make nests.
6. The United States has sent researchers to Antarctica who are making experiments to measure the energy expended by emperor penguins.

EXERCISE 9

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. X (who were) | 6. X (who do you think will) |
| 2. X (whom you trust) | 7. C |
| 3. C | 8. X (who handled) |
| 4. X (whom the teacher chose) | 9. X (to whomever) |
| 5. C | 10. X (whoever answers) |

EXERCISE 10

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. A |
| 2. C | 8. B |
| 3. D | 9. D |
| 4. D | 10. C |
| 5. D | 11. D |
| 6. A | 12. A |

EXERCISE 11

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. their | 9. they |
| 2. him | 10. His/mine |
| 3. himself | 11. them |
| 4. hers | 12. us |
| 5. them | 13. yourself |
| 6. themselves | 14. she |
| 7. its | 15. myself |
| 8. he | |

EXERCISE 12

1. This library was founded by our college in 1865 and took **its** name from a secret benefactor who donated his fortune for its development.
2. He who hesitates can lose **his** place in the race and do damage to himself and to his chances for success.
3. They gave us **their** undivided attention but still couldn't understand what we were saying.
4. We cannot finish it without you and **them**.
5. Only **she** had the courage to try our challenge by herself, and she succeeded.
6. While they were helping **themselves** to the sandwiches, I was treating myself to the salad.

Parts of a Sentence

اجزای جمله

در انگلیسی هر جمله واره یا شبه جمله (clause) یک فعل و یک فاعل دارد. هر جمله واره یا شبه جمله می‌تواند وابسته یا مستقل باشد. واحد کوچکتر از جمله را جمله واره یا شبه جمله (clause) گویند. جمله واره یا شبه جمله دارای فعل است ولی از نظر معنایی کامل نیست.

that he is a good teacher (اینکه او معلم خوبی است)
because it was raining (چون باران می بارید)

یک جمله ساده (simple sentence) دارای یک جمله واره یا شبه جمله (clause) است.

She wrote a book.
فاعل فعل مفعول

یک جمله مرکب (compound sentence) شامل دو جمله واره یا شبه جمله مستقل است که توسط یک کلمه ربط (از قبیل and یا but) به هم متصل می‌شوند.

At age thirteen she wrote her first poem and in 1773 she wrote her first book.
جمله واره مستقل کلمه ربط جمله واره مستقل

جمله پیچیده (complex sentence) جمله‌ای است که دارای یک جمله واره مستقل (جمله واره پایه) و یک جمله واره وابسته (جمله واره پیرو) باشد. جمله واره وابسته ممکن است یک جمله واره اسمی، جمله واره قیدی، یا یک جمله واره وصفی باشد. این جمله واره‌های وابسته در بخش‌های بعدی کتاب توضیح داده می‌شوند. در مثال‌های زیر جمله واره‌های وابسته مشخص شده‌اند:

Her mistress realized that Phylliss was talented.
جمله واره اسمی

She wrote a poem for her mistress, who was very impressed.
جمله واره وصفی

She went to England because she had health problems.
جمله واره قیدی

❖ فعل و فاعل (Subject and Verb)

یک جمله واره دارای یک فعل و یک فاعل است برخی افعال (افعال متعدی) نیز مفعول می‌گیرند.

She wrote a book.
فاعل فعل مفعول