



Course Title: English For Managers (Virtual Communication Approach)

Section Title: Sentence Structure, Plural Form of Nouns English

Lesson No: 002

Tags: Plural Form, The Indefinite Article, Verb To Have

(۱) جمع بستن اسمها در انگلیسی (Plural Forms)

اکثر اسمها در زبان انگلیسی با افزودن S به شکل مفردشان جمع بسته می شوند:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
one book	two books	one door	two doors	one student	two students

در مورد اسمهایی که به حروف S و Z و ch و sh و x ختم می شوند برای تلفظ بهتر کلمه، در هنگام جمع بستن از es استفاده می شود.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
one church	two churches	one box	two boxes	one bus	two buses

برای تعداد کمی از اسم ها در زبان انگلیسی قواعد فوق صدق نمی کند و به شکل زیر جمع بسته می شوند:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
man	men	knife	knives	millennium	millennia
woman	women	wife	wives	alumnus	alumni
policeman	policemen	life	lives	mouse	mice
gentleman	gentlemen	wolf	wolves	sheep	sheep
mailman	mailmen	calf	calves	fish	fish
salesman	salesmen	self	selves	deer	deer
saleswoman	saleswomen	shelf	shelves	ox	oxen
freshman	freshmen	loaf	loaves	basis	bases
businessman	businessmen	leaf	leaves	crisis	crises
child	children	half	halves	analysis	analyses
foot	feet	thief	thieves	thesis	theses
tooth	teeth	datum	data	index	indices
goose	geese	medium	media	appendix	appendices
		bacterium	bacteria	axis	axes
		phenomenon	phenomena	aircraft	aircraft
		curriculum	curricula		



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تمرین:

شکل جمع کلمات زیر را در جلوی آن بنویسید.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
foot	waiter	.....	brother	.....	chair	.....
tooth	waitress	.....	church	.....	seat	.....
fish	day	.....	cousin	.....	pencil	.....
child	month	.....	aunt	.....	match	.....
wife	week	.....	cat	.....	bus	.....
mouse	bird	.....	dog	.....	hand	.....
man	clock	.....	box	.....	teacher	.....
woman	hat	.....	kiss	.....	student	.....
policeman	orange	.....	eye	.....	desk	.....
gentleman	apple	.....	nose	.....	wish	.....
mailman	cigarette	.....	exercise	.....	watch	.....
salesman	sister	.....	movie	.....	door	.....
saleswoman	spouse	.....	picture	.....	window	.....
Frenchman	store	.....	glass	.....	friend	.....
Englishman	shop	.....	dish	.....	girl	.....
businessman	shirt	actor	lunch
sheep	tie	actress	school
knife	folder	pear	horse



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(۲) حرف تعریف نامعین (The Indefinite Article)

در صورتی که یک اسم قبلاً برای شنونده تعریف نشده باشد، قبل از آن حرف تعریف نامعین a و an قرار می گیرد. (حرف تعریف an قبل از کلماتی که با حروف صدادار a و e و i و o و u شروع می شوند قرار می گیرد.)

a book a girl a door an egg an (hour) an old friend

تمرین:

حرف تعریف نامعین a و an را در جای خالی بنویسید.

..... woman	..... unusual fellow	..... early class
..... automobile	..... month	..... interesting lesson
..... watch	..... egg	..... umbrella
..... old man	..... old woman	..... onion
..... honor	..... one story building	..... key
..... great honor	..... used car	..... microphone
..... orange	..... bus	..... car
..... apple	..... bridge	..... brand new car
..... pear	..... lovely day	..... used car
..... university	..... honest man	..... second hand
..... new university	..... exception	..... wonderful evening
..... old university	..... long trip	..... utopia
..... library	..... easy trip	..... urgent call
..... large library	..... few weeks	..... urban area
..... tall tree study bottle
..... Idea analysis empty bottle
..... easy solution unmarried woman full bottle



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۳) فعل to have به معنی داشتن

فعل to have در زبان انگلیسی به معنی «داشتن» است که در زمان حال ساده با فاعل های مختلف به شکل زیر به کار می رود:

	فاعل / ضمیر فاعلی	فعل to have	
اول شخص مفرد	I	have	a car.
دوم شخص مفرد	You	have	an automobile.
سوم شخص مفرد	He	has	a bicycle.
	She	has	an apartment.
	It	has	a tail.
اول شخص جمع	We	have	a house.
دوم شخص جمع	You	have	a factory.
سوم شخص جمع	They	have	a lot of money.

نکته:

گاهی اوقات بعد از فعل have در معنای «داشتن»، یک کلمه got اضافه می شود که فقط تا حدی جمله را تأکیدی می کند و نقش دیگری در جمله ندارد.

I have (got) many friends in this town.

من دوستان زیادی در این شهر دارم.

The CEO has (got) no time for a meeting.

مدیر عامل وقتی برای جلسه ندارد.

I haven't (got) much money.

من پول زیادی ندارم.



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تمرین:

شکل صحیح فعل to have را در جاهای خالی بنویسید.

- 1 They a new car.
- 2 He and I many things in common.
- 3 She one sister and two brothers.
- 4 Helen a headache.
- 5 Grace a date with George tonight.
- 6 Mr. Gonzalez a strong foreign accent.
- 7 My brothers red hair.
- 8 Harry's dog a long tail.
- 9 Mr. Smith's office three large windows.
- 10 I a charge account in Gimbel's Department Store.
- 11 Dr. Smith many patients.
- 12 Mr. Jones, the lawyer, many clients.
- 13 John a new wrist watch.
- 14 We many friends in New York.
- 15 Both children bad colds.
- 16 Some of the students in my class a calculator.
- 17 One of our family friends a cancer.
- 18 A number of the company managers a bad record.
- 19 A few of Sarah's friends rich parents.
- 20 My dad a good reputation in the market.
- 21 We several stores in that shopping mall.
- 22 Zahra some good stocks in her portfolio.



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- حالت سؤالی (Question Form):

برای سؤالی کردن فعل to have در معنای «داشتن» دو رویکرد وجود دارد. در انگلیسی بریتانیایی، فعل have در معنای داشتن را یک فعل کمکی (Auxiliary Verb) در نظر می گیرند و بنابراین مانند سایر افعال کمکی، هنگام سؤالی کردن جای فاعل /ضمیر فاعلی با فعل have با هم جا به جا می گردد:

I	have	a car.	→	Have	I	a car?
You	have	an automobile.	→	Have	you	an automobile?
He	has	a bicycle.	→	Has	he	a bicycle?
She	has	an apartment.	→	Has	she	an apartment?
It	has	a tail.	→	Has	it	a tail?
We	have	a house.	→	Have	we	a house?
You	have	a factory.	→	Have	you	a factory?
They	have	a lot of money.	→	Have	they	a lot of money?

در انگلیسی امریکایی، فعل have در معنای داشتن را یک فعل اصلی (Main Verb) در نظر می گیرند و بنابراین مانند سایر افعال اصلی، هنگام سؤالی کردن از فعل کمکی do و does استفاده می شود.

I	have	a car.	→	Do I	have	a car?
You	have	an automobile.	→	Do you	have	an automobile?
He	has	a bicycle.	→	Does he	have	a bicycle?
She	has	an apartment.	→	Does she	have	an apartment?
It	has	a tail.	→	Does it	have	a tail?
We	have	a house.	→	Do we	have	a house?
You	have	a factory.	→	Do you	have	a factory?
They	have	a lot of money.	→	Do they	have	a lot of money?

توجه نمایید که در هنگام استفاده از does در سوم شخص مفرد، فعل has به حال ساده have بر می گردد.



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- حالت منفی (Negative Form):

برای منفی کردن فعل **to have** در معنای «داشتن» دو رویکرد وجود دارد. در انگلیسی بریتانیایی، فعل **have** در معنای داشتن را یک فعل کمکی (Auxiliary Verb) در نظر می گیرند و بنابراین مانند سایر افعال کمکی، هنگام منفی کردن کافی است قید **not** بعد از فعل کمکی قرار گیرد:

I	have	a bad tooth.	→	I	have not	a bad tooth.
You	have	a beautiful house.	→	You	have not	a beautiful house.
He	has	a wonderful story.	→	He	has not	a wonderful story.
She	has	blue eyes.	→	She	has not	blue eyes.
It	has	long fur.	→	It	has not	long fur.
We	have	good instructors.	→	We	have not	good instructors.
You	have	easy jobs.	→	You	have not	easy jobs.
They	have	good businesses.	→	They	have not	good businesses.

در انگلیسی امریکایی، فعل **have** در معنای «داشتن» را یک فعل اصلی (Main Verb) در نظر می گیرند و بنابراین مانند سایر افعال اصلی، هنگام منفی کردن از فعل کمکی **do** و **does** به همراه قید **not** استفاده می شود.

I	have	a lot of friends.	→	I	don't have	a lot of friends.
You	have	a notebook.	→	You	don't have	a notebook.
He	has	two phones.	→	He	doesn't have	two phones.
She	has	a nice accent.	→	She	doesn't have	a nice accent.
It	has	a lot of noise.	→	It	doesn't have	a lot of noise.
We	have	company tonight.	→	We	don't have	company tonight.
You	have	many problems.	→	You	don't have	many problems.
They	have	very little time.	→	They	don't have	very little time.



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نکته مهم:

فعل **have** معنی خوردن و نوشیدن نیز می دهد که در این حالت همیشه به عنوان فعل اصلی در نظر گرفته می شود. یعنی برای سؤالی کردن و یا منفی کردن آن در معنی خوردن و نوشیدن، از فعل کمکی **do** و **does** استفاده می کنیم.

I **have** breakfast at 7:00 o'clock.

Do you have breakfast at 7:00 o'clock?

I **don't have** breakfast at 7:00 o'clock.

My dad **has** coffee in the evening.

Does my dad have coffee in the evening?

My dad **doesn't have** coffee in the evening.

فعل **have to** به معنی «مجبور بودن» می باشد و معمولاً به عنوان یک فعل اصلی در نظر گرفته می شود. توجه کنید که پس از فعل **have** در معنی «مجبور بودن» نیز گاهی یک کلمه **got** اضافه می شود که معنی خاصی ندارد و فقط بیان را تأکیدی می کند.

I **have(got) to** prepare the report soon.

Do you have to prepare the report soon?

I **don't have to** prepare the report soon.

My son **has(got) to** attend online classes.

Does my son have to attend online classes?

My son **doesn't have to** attend online classes.



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تمرین:

جملات زیر را با استفاده از رویکرد امریکایی (have به عنوان فعل اصلی) ابتدا به سؤالی و سپس به منفی تبدیل کنید.
مطابق مثال عمل کنید.

1 Mr. Williams has many friends.

e.g. Does Mr. Williams have many friends?

Mr. Williams does not have many friends.

3 John has a new wristwatch.

Q:

N:

5 All the students have new notebooks.

Q:

N:

7 You have a long trip ahead of you.

Q:

N:

9 This room has many windows.

Q:

N:

11 The building has two separate entrances.

Q:

N:

13 I have brown eyes.

Q:

N:

15 She has green eyes.

Q:

N:

2 We have a large library at school.

e.g. Do we have a large library at school?

We do not have a large library at school.

4 The bus has an exit door in the rear.

Q:

N:

6 Helen has a bad cold today.

Q:

N:

8 The sky has many stars tonight.

Q:

N:

10 The secretary has a new typewriter.

Q:

N:

12 The book has different kinds of exercises.

Q:

N:

14 You have blue eyes.

Q:

N:

16 My students have beautiful handwriting.

Q:

N:

فایل ضبط شده ویدئویی درس به همراه نسخه PDF تمرین ها، حداکثر ۱۲ ساعت پس از برگزاری این جلسه بر روی

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موفق باشید.