

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**ISLOM KARIMOV NOMIDAGI
TOSHKENT DAVLAT TEXNIKA UNIVERSITETI**

**XORIJIY TIL
INGLIZ TILIGA OID MASHQ VA TESTLAR**

O‘QUV-USLUBIY QO‘LLANMA

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Valiyeva X.S. Ingliz tiliga oid mashq va testlar. O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma.
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Mazkur o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma ingliz tili grammatikasiga oid mashq va testlarni o'z ichiga olgan. Asosan bu qo'llanma ingliz tilini o'rganmoqchi bo'lgan talabalarga mo'ljallangan.

O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmaning maqsadi talabalarga ingliz tili grammatikasi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berish va har bir mavzuga oid mashqlarni bajarish, hamda test topshiriqlarni mustaqil ishlashga yo'naltirishdir.

Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti ilmiy-uslubiy kengashi tomonidan nashrga tavsiya etilgan

Taqrizchilar: Abdullayeva Z.SH. -O'zMU "Tabiiy yo'nalishlar bo'yicha chet tillar kafedrası
Isroilova D.YU. –ToshDTU "Chet tillar" kafedrası

KIRISH

O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmadan "ingliz tili" darsligiga ilova sifatida foydalanish mumkin. Talabalarning mustaqil ishlashlari uchun tuzilgan. Texnika oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalariga mo'ljallangan bo'lib ingliz tili fani mashqlarini va testlarini boshlang'ich bosqichidan o'rganish uchun tayyorlangan bo'lib, bakalavr talabalari foydalanishi mumkin.

O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmaning asosiy maqsadi og'zaki nutq malakalarini rivojlantirish, gapirish, grammatik, fonetik va leksik hamda stilistik materiallarni mustahkamlashdir.

O'TGAN ZAMON DAVOM FE'LI - THE PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE

Bu zamon ish - harakatning o'tgan zamonda ma'lum bir vaqtda davom etganini bildirib, to be felining o'tgan zamon shakllari (was/ were) hamda asosiy fe'lga - ing qo'shimchasini qoshish bilan yasaladi.

Masalan: When he phoned, I was sleeping - U telefon qilganida men uxlayotgan edim.

I was working

He was working

She was working

It was working

We were working

You were working

They were working

So'roq shakli to be fe'lini egadan oldinga chiqarish bilan yasaladi:

Was I working?

Was he working?

Was she working?

Was it working?

Were we working?

Were you working?

Were they working?

Bo'lishsiz shakli to be dan so'ng not inkor yuklamasini qo'shib yasaladi:

I was not working

He was not working

It was not working

She was not working

We were not working

You were not working

They were not working

Mos fe'l shaklini qollang.

1. He (read) a book when I (see) him.
2. We (sing) a song when she (enter) the room.
3. When the phone bell (ring) I (work) in the garden.
4. I (see) some beautiful dresses in the shop window.
5. When we (write) a composition somebody (come into) the classroom.
6. We (listen) to the latest news at 6 p.m.
7. They (have) English at this time last Monday.
8. What you (do) at 8 yesterday?
9. He (watch) TV when you (visit) him.

10. She (sleep) when her friend (come) to see her.

Gaplarni so‘roq va bo‘lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.

1. It was getting dark and the large bright moon appeared in the sky.
2. It was raining the whole day yesterday.
3. We were sitting and talking in my study for a long time.
4. We were having dinner when my brother came.
5. We were reading a newspaper while Ann was preparing her lessons.
6. It was snowing when you went out of the house.
7. We were working from 3 till 5 o'clock yesterday.
8. We were bathing in the river when the rain began.
9. The two people were arguing one day about the sun and the moon.
10. When I met him he was speaking to the teacher.

Tarjima qiling:

1. Biz kelganimizda u uxlayotgan edi.
2. O‘qituvchi xonaga kirganida talabalar o‘z darsida o‘tirgan edilar.
3. U tarjima qilayotganida kop yangi so‘zlarga duch keldi.
4. Men uni ko‘rgani kelganimda u pianino chalayotgan edi.
5. Men qo‘ng‘iroq qilganimda u kitob o‘qiyotgan edi.
6. Men studiyaga kirganimda do‘stim yangi rasm ustida ishlayotgan edi.
7. U sahnada derijorlik qilayotgan edi.
8. Radioda mashxur xonanda ashula aytayotgan edi.
9. Biz teatrga ketayotganimizda yomg‘ir yog‘a boshladi.
10. Biz yotoqxonaga kelsak, talabalalar tugilgan kunni nishonlashayotgan edi.

The Present Indefinite yoki The Present Continuousni ishlatish.

1. I (to read) a very interesting book now.
2. Usually my friend (to read) a lot.
3. He (to swim) very fast.
4. Look somebody (to swim) over there.
5. He always (to do) morning exercises.
6. He seldom (to cook) dinner at home.
7. I suppose they (to take a walk) in the park.
8. Our teacher (to speak) two foreign languages.

9. Sometimes my father (to deliver) lectures at the University.
10. My mother (to lay a table) for the guests now.

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON – THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The Present perfect tense is harakatning ma‘lum bir vaqtgacha hozirgi zamonda tugallanganligini anglatadi.

Bu zamon to have fe‘li va fe‘lning sifatdash II shakli bilan yasaladi (have + participle II) already, just, never, ever, yet ravishlari ishlatiladi.

I have just seen a new film.
He has just seen a new film.
She has just seen a new film.
It has just seen a new film.

We have just seen a new film.
You have just seen a new film.
They have just seen a new film.

So‘roq shakli

Have I just seen a new film?
Has he just seen a new film?
Has she just seen a new film?
Has it just seen a new film?

Have we just seen a new film?
Have you just seen a new film?
Have they just seen a new film?

Bo‘lishsiz shakli

I haven’t yet seen a new film
He has not yet seen a new film
She has not yet seen a new film
It has not yet seen a new film

We have not yet seen a new film

She have not yet seen a new film
It has not yet seen a new film

SIFAT DARAJALARI – COMPERATIVE DEGRESS OF ADJECTIVES

Sifatning asosiy darajasi bir bo‘g‘inli sifatlarga -er ortirma darajasi esa the, - est qoshish bilan yasaladi.

big - bigger - the biggest
large - larger - the largest

Ikki yoki undan ortiq bo‘g‘inli sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi sifatidan oldin more, orttirma daraja esa the most so‘zlarini qo‘shilishi bilan hosil qilinadi.

important - more important - the most important
comfortable - more comfortable - the most comfortable

Ba‘zi sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajasi o‘zgacha yasaladi. Ularni yod olish kerak.

good - better - the best
bad - worse - the worst
little - less - the least
many - more - the most
far - farther - the farthest

Sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarini bering.

hot , long , short , wide, deep , warm , large , small , big, fat,
cold, tall , nice , thin , great , clever , strong , weak , clean

Qavs ichidagi sifatlarning mos darajasini yozing:

1. This man is (tall) than that one.
2. Asia is (large) than Australia.
3. Mary is a (good) student than I.
4. This garden is the (nice) in our town.

5. She speaks Italian (good) than English.
6. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.
7. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
8. A bus is (fast) than a tram.
9. Take some of these sweet: they are very (nice).
10. They are very (nice) than sweet in the box.
11. January is the (cold) month of the year.
12. My sister is the (tall) her class.

Tarjima qiling.

1. Bugun kechagindan sovuqroq.
2. Kitoblarning ichida qaysi biri eng qiziqarli.
3. Ingliz tili grammatikasi qiyin, lekin talaffuzi undan qiyinroq.
4. Qish yilning eng sovuq fasli.
5. U chiroyli va aqlli qiz.
6. Bugun kun sovuq.
7. Qishda kunlar qisqara boradi, tunlar uzaya boradi.

TEST

This book is too ... for me ... can you give me an ... one

- a) difficult d) most difficult/easier
 b) more difficult/easy e) more difficult/easier
 difficult/easier

Nile is the ... river in the world

- a) long b) longer
 c) longest d) wider
 e) short

My book is ... than yours.

- a) interesting b) most interesting
 c) more interesting d) the most interestly
 e) dull

Can you tell me the ... way to the station.

- a) long b) shorter
 c) longer d) longest

e) shortest

Oil is ... than water.

- a) lightest b) more light
- c) lighter d) light

This book is ... of all I have read.

- a) more b) the most interesting
- c) interesting d) more interesting
- e) the interesting

This nice looking girl is the ... student in our group.

- a) good b) best
- c) better d) well
- e) goodest

1. ARTICLES

1. Please give me ... cup of ... coffee with ... cream and ... sugar.

- a) -/the/-/a; b) a/-/-/- ; c) a/the/an/-; d) the/the/the/the;

2. My ... car is four years old and it still runs well.

- a) a; b) -; c) an; d) the;

3. When you go to ... store, please buy ... bottle of chocolate milk and ... dozen oranges.

- a) the/ the/ - ; b) a/ the/ -; c) the/ a/ a/; d) a/ a/ the/

4. ... Lake Erie is one of ... fine Great Lakes in ... North America.

- a) -/ a/ a; b) the/a/the; c) -/ the/ - ; d) a) the/ a

5. On our trip to ... Spain we crossed ... Atlantic Ocean.

- a) -/ the/; b) -/-; c) an / a; d) a/ the

6. What did you eat for ... breakfast?

- a) - ; b) the; c) an; d) a

7. She plays ... violin and his sister plays ... guitar.

- a) the/ a; b) the/ the; c) -/-; d) -/ the/

8. Mel's father is in ...hospital, so we went to visit him ... last night.
a) the/ -; b) -/the; c) a/the; d) the/the/
9. ...Civil War was fought in ... United States between 1861 and 1865.
a) -/-; b) the/-; c) the/ the; d) the/ a
10. Scientists hope to send ... expedition to ... Mars during ... 1980's.
a) the/ -/ -; b) an/ the/ the; c) the/ an/ an; d) a/ the/ -
11. He played ... basketball and baseball at ... Boys Club this year.
a) the/ the/ the; b) -/ a/ an; c) the/ -/ the d) -/ -/ the
12. Last night there was ... bird singing outside my house.
a) the; b) -; c) an; d) -
13. ... chair that you are sitting in is broken.
a) a; b) -; c) an; d) a/ the
14. ... man had ... great wish to give her ... present.
a) a/ -/the; b) a/ a/ a; c) the/the/ the; d) the/a/a
15. Moving towards ... door he heard .. noice.
a) a/ a; b) a/ -; c) the/ the; d) the/ a
16. This is ... very place where we stopped last year.
a) a; b) the; c) -; d) an
17. ... Englishman who was in France wanted to go back to England by ...sea.
a) the/ the/ -; b) an/ -/ -; c) the/ the/ the; d) the /-/a
18. Robin Hood helped ... poor by offering then ... food and ... shelter.
a) a/ -/ the; b) the/ -/-; c) the/ the/ the; d) -/ -/ -
19. ... give who had a red dress on came to ... dance with ... group of young men.
a) a/ a/ a; b) the/ a/a; c) the/ a/ -; d) the/the/ a

20. At last it was decided to open ... discussion on that question.
a) the; b) -; c) an; d) a/ a
21. ... road he took soon brought him to ... street where fisherman lived.
a) an/a; b) a/ the; c) the/ the; d) an/ the
22. We want ... place where we can live in peace and freedom.
a) a; b) the; c) an; d) -
23. ... car stopped at .. corner of .. street.
a) a/an/ the; b) -/ the/ a; c) the/ the/ the; d) the/a/ -
24. We study ... English, ... literature and ... history.
a) -/ the/ a; b) the/ the/a; c) -/ -/ -; d) an/a/ the.

2. PREPOSITIONS

1. Put ... your raincoat it looks raining.
on; b) down; c) in; d) at
2. Don't take ... your coat. It is cold here.
a) on; b) in; c) at; d) a/ off
3. What do the tasted of the public depend ...?
a) in; b) before; c) at; d) on
4. Are you waiting ... anyone or are you just taking a rest.
a) on; b) in; c) after; d) for
5. I am not going to look ... new words and then put them ... my notebook.
a) at/down into; b) in/ out of; c) through/ down into; d) on/ off
6. I don't want to listen ... you now. I have heard it all.
a) on; b) in; c) at; d) to
7. Look ... yourself ... the mirror.
a) in/ at; b) for/ down; c) at/ in; d) in/ at

8. Come ... here and tell me your story.
a) in; b) for; c) at; d) -.
9. We had a good view as we were flying ... London.
a) above; b) about; c) over; d) on.
10. He is looking ... to starting work.
a) for; b) forward; c) after; d) up.
11. He hasn't been out of doors ... yesterday.
a) from; b) for; c) since; d) after.
12. My friends came to see me ...
a) away; b) off; c) of; d) at.
13. The film reminds me ... my childhood.
a) of; b) about ; c) at; d) from.
14. I haven't seen my friend ... a very long time.
a) since; b) for; c) at; d) from.
15. The report will be ready ... two days.
a) after; b) in; c) before; d) by
16. The plane took ... at 4 p. m.
a) off; b) up; c) out; d) of
17. Whom does he look ...?
a) in; b) by; c) like; d) from
18. ... my friends there are many who have traveled a lot.
a) between; b) among; c) along; d) by
19. Her father's life is ... danger.
a) out; b) of; c) against; d) out of
20. I am not interested ... this subject.
a) in; b) at; c) by; d) of

21. There were many passengers ... board.
a) in; b) on; c) at; d) off
22. There is a beautiful lake ... these two villages.
a) among; b) between; c) over; d) above
23. Jack didn't objects ... playing the part of a monk.
a) against; b) to; c) of; d) on
24. Tom is proud ... his father.
a) of; b) on; c) at; d) from
25. The rain didn't prevent him ... going to the party.
a) against; b) of; c) from; d) out of
26. I have joined ... football club.
a) to; b) at; c) for; d) -
27. He has been married ... two years.
a) for; b) since; c) during; d) in
28. Would you pick ... the toys in the living-room and put them away?
a) off; b) out; c) up; d) in
29. If you break the law, you'll be ... trouble.
a) for; b) in; c) out; d) out of
30. He has just taken an exam ... history.
a) about; b) for; c) in; d) on
31. I object ... your stupid criticism.
a) to; b) at; c) for; d) from
32. How much money do you spend ... food?
a) on; b) at; c) for; d) to
33. We have been warned ... the danger of smoking here.
a) about; b) against; c) at; d) from

34. Who is looking ... children this afternoon?

a) for; b) at; c) after ; d) on

3. PRONOUNS

1. Ann gives ... her a dress.

a) us; b) we; c) our; d) ours

2. Your flat is bigger than ...

a) our; b) ours; c) we; d) us

3. I didn't know about the concert ... told me.

a) somebody; b) anybody; c) everybody; d) nobody

4. I want those books. Please give ... to me.

a) they; b) them; c) those; d) these

5. They didn't want ... a professional pianist.

a) him to be; b) him be; c) he to be ; d) he be

6. I see ... at the Union every Friday.

a) she; b) her; c) herself; d) itself

7. John bought ... a new coat.

a) himself; b) herself; c) they; d) themselves.

8. ... record is scratched and ... too

a) yours/ me; b) theirs/ him; c) your/ mine; d) he/ she

9. ... car doesn't go as fast as ...

a) her/ our; b) our/ hers; c) your/their; d) her/ ours

10. The problem is easy enough you ... to solve at once.

a) I; b) me; c) my; d) mine

11. Have you ... books on the subject?

a) some; b) any; c) nothing d) every

12. It's time for ... to come.
a) them; b) those; c) their; d) theirs
13. He comes here ... lay.
a) some; b) any; c) no; d) every
14. The articles in the "Morning Star" are much more difficult than ... in the "Morning News".
a) those; b) that; c) one; d) this
15. Don't you want to tell me ... has happened to you?
a) what; b) that; c) this; d) than
16. We are going for a walk you can go with ...
a) me; b) us; c) our; d) ours
17. A vegetarian is someone ... doesn't eat meat.
a) whom; b) who; c) which; d) whose
18. A friend of ... came to stay with us.
a) my; b) mine; c) myself; d) my own
19. ... I want is rest.
a) it; b) that; c) this; d) what
20. There are ... fruit trees in their garden: five apple-trees and three cherry-trees.
a) few; b) little; c) many; d) much
21. There is .. air and light in the room, because the ceiling is high and there are ... windows in.. the room.
a) little/ few; b) a few/little; c) a few/ many; d) much/ a few
22. There is ... furniture and ... books in the room.
a) many/ much; b) little/ much; c) little/ many; d) many/ many
23. There aren't ... musical instruments in his house.
a) few; b) little; c) much; d) many

24. I didn't know about the concert ... told me.
a) somebody; b) anybody; c) everybody; d) nobody
25. We don't know ... about car engines.
a) nothing; b) something; c) anything; d) everything
26. I saw her ... but I don't remember where.
a) nowhere; b) anywhere; c) somewhere; d) somebody
27. Put .. sugar in your tea, there is ... sugar in it.
a) no/any; b) some/ no; c) none/ no; d) some/ not any
28. I see ... cucumbers in the salads. Why haven't you added ... cucumbers.
a) some / any; b) none/ no; c) no/ any; d) any/ some
30. I had ... time to go and buy ...
a) no/ some; b) not any/ any; c) no/ any; d) some/ no
31. He comes here ... day. You can find him in ... time between 9 and 6.
a) some/ every; b) any/ some; c) some/ every; d) every/ some
32. ... was said but ... done.
a) many/ much; b) a few/ a little; c) many/ a little; d) much/ a little
33. Very ... people know about it.
a) few; b) little; c) many; d) much
34. We have invited all of them but ... have come.
a) no; b) some; c) none; d) one

4. ADJECTIVES

1. Which is the ... building in the world?
a) highest; b) high; c) higher; d) most higher
2. The building is .. as our school.
a) as high; b) so high; c) such high; d) that high

3. My brother knows English much ... than I do.

a) best; b) good; c) better; d) more better

4. This is a ...way.

a) shorter; b) shortest; c) the shorter; d) the shortest

5. If you use pictures and slides your report will be much ...

a) interesting; b) more interesting; c) most interesting; d) the most interesting

6. There is still much ... to learn.

a) many; b) more; c) most; d) the most

7. I've got ... issue of the magazine.

a) late; b) later; c) latest; d) the latest

8. It was .. for Jolin to Speak before a large audience.

a) rather difficult; b) enough difficult; c) a difficult enough; d) rather a difficult

9. She was ... than Roy.

a) short; b) shortest; c) shorter; d) the shortest

10. This film is ... interesting than that one.

a) less; b) most; c) least; d) the more

11. This room is ... comfortable than that one.

a) most; b) least; c) much; d) more

12. The child is ... than his brother.

a) quieter b) the quieter; c) quiet; d) quietest

5. MODAL VERBS

1. ... you like to invite someone to come and see and stay with you over the week-end?

a) can b) could; c) would; d) may

2. Why did you ... to go to the station last week?
a) had you b) did you have; c) must; d) could
3. You ... to read this book in the original.
a) are b) must; c) can; d) may
4. In was 10 o'clock I leave.
a) must b) had; c) have to ; d) had to
5. ... that sign mean the bridge is closed.
a) may b) might; c) may be; d) can
6. Don't forget that we ... to meet in the evening.
a) must b) will; c) are; d) shall
7. Do they arrive at the station early?
a) have to b) should; c) must; d) have
8. When we were students we ... see two or three films a day.
a) may; b) must; c) have to; d) could
9. The cameraman ... to start work only yesterday.
a) was able to; b) could; c) must; d) had
10. We ... to save up enough money for a color television last year.
a) can b) may; c) must; d) was able to
11. ... go to the exhibition with you?
a) must; b) have to; c) was to; d) could
12. I'm afraid I ... not to translate English film if I don't see it before.
a) must b) may; c) will be able; d) can
13. Mary doesn't feel very well so I ... to ask the doctor to come.
a) can b) could; c) had to; d) shall have
14. Mr. Dodd's ... to work very hard, as has a wife and ten children to support.
a) may b) has to; c) had to; d) might

15. ... I have another cup of tea?
a) must b) have to; c) can; d) may
16. ... we see this film in the cinema institute?
a) has to b) may; c) must; d) might
17. ... I take part in the discussion at the seminar?
a) will b) must; c) may; d) have to
18. Let's go and see her later She .. not be at home now.
a) can b) could; c) had to; d) may
19. Before I give you my answer I ... be clear on the words we use.
a) may; b) must; c) can; d) have to
20. You ... to try solve this problem.
a) must; b) can; c) ought; d) may
21. You ... to develop your artistic devices Further in another role.
a) must; b) may; c) is; d) ought
22. Let me explain to you that nobody ... teaches you better than he ...
a) must/can b) should/ ought; c) can/ can; d) may/may
23. I ... not go any further, so I ... stop and have a rest.
a) can/ must; b) may/ must; c) could/ had; d) had/ could
24. If I have a good sleep I ... to work out the problem.
a) must; b) shall be able; c) was able to; d)an able to

6. USED TO

Used to + infinitive doimo o'tgan Zamonda ish - harakatning takrorlanib turishini anglatadi, hozirgi zamonda bu ish harakat bajarilmaydi. Bu fe'l hozirgi zamonda bu manoda ishlatilmaydi. Masalan: In my childhood, I knew many tales and poems but now I have forgotten them. (Men bolaligimda ko'p ertaklar va sherlarni bilgan edim, hozir hammasi yodimdan ko'tarilgan.

Tom used to travel a lot.
Tom kop sayohat qilar edi.

I. Tarjima qiling:

1. We used to live in a small village.
2. We used to swim much in the river.
3. The building used to be a cinema.
4. I used to live alone.
5. They used to go to the Zoo when they were young.
6. Jack used to smoke many cigarettes.
7. Ann never used to drink much coffee.
8. We used to play chess with our classmates.
9. They used to go to the camp in summer.
10. Their son used to cry at night.

II. Gaplarni davom ettiring.

1. Tom used to play tennis a lot but now...
2. Ann never used to drink coffee but now...
3. Jack didn't use to be fat but now...
4. He used to study hard but now...
5. She used to eat ice-cream but now...
6. They used to go to concerts but now...

7. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

1. We ... a lot of tourists if we ... to a tourist camp next summer.
a) will meet/ go; b) met/ went; c) should meet/ went; d) meet/ will go.
2. We ... a lot of tourists if we ... to a tourist camp last summer.
a) had met/ will go; b) met/ got; c) will meet/ went; d) should have met/ had go .
3. Peter ... accept your invitation if he ... not ill now.
a) would/ were; b) will/ was; c) - / is; d) would/ were/
4. If the weather ... fine I ... go to a holiday camp next summer.
a) is/ - ; b) is/ should; c) was/ shall; d) were/ should.

5. They ... in the hot last summer if the rates ... not very high.
a) will live/ is; b) would/ was; c) lived/ are; d) would have lived/ had been.
6. If the weather ... we... go to the country tonight.
a) didn't change/ should; b) doesn't change/ -; c) don't change / must; d) can't change/should.
7. If the swimming pool ... we go there last Sunday.
a) wasn't / shall; b) hadn't been closed/ we should have gone; d) been closed/should.
8. They ... quarreled if they both ... less nervous.
a) will be/ are; b) are/ is; c) will be / will be; d) wouldn't have /were.
9. We ... Him to our party if ... him better.
a) should have invited/ knew; b) invite/ know; c) invited / knew; d) shall invite/knew.
10. Ann her spring exams if the ... ill.
a) would have taken/ hadn't fallen; b) will take/ fall ill; c) takes / falls; d) take/fall.
11. He ... you last night he ... busy.
a) will call on you/ wasn't busy; b) calls on you/ were not busy; c) would have called on you /hadn't been busy; d) call on you/ is.
12. If I ... you I ... a car myself.
a) am/ will drive; b) were/ would drive; c) will be/ shall drive; d) were/ drive.
13. If he ... English well he ...you.
a) knew/ would help; b) knows/ helps; c) will know/helped; d) would know/ help.
14. If she ... a new flat in the center she ... very happy.
a) will get/ would be; b) has got/ was; c) got/ would be; d) gets/is.

15. If she ... you yesterday you ... helped her.

a) phones/ would help; b) had phoned/ would have; c) phone / helped; d) will phone/ will help.

8. MIXED TESTS

1. I ... a student.

a) is; b) am; c) are; d) be.

2. ... two sisters.

a) There is; b) He is; c) He got; d) He's got.

3. He ... like me.

a) no; b) doesn't; c) not; d) don't.

4. I'm English where are ... from?

a) you; b) are you; c) are; d) you are.

5. ... she go to school every day?

a) do; b) does; c) is; d) are.

6. ... some books on the table.

a) there aren't ; b) there is; c) there are; d) there isn't.

7. There isn't ... cheese in the bridge.

a) some; b) a; c) any; d) the.

8. ... you speak English?

a) are; b) can; c) were; d) have.

9. What ... you ... now?

a) is; b) study; c) studying; d) are studying.

10. Do you like ... in London?

a) lives; b) living; c) lived; d) live.

11. I ... to the cinema yesterday.

a) go ; b) gone; c) went; d) was.

12. Where ... yesterday?

a) did you go ; b) went you; c) you go; d) you went.

13. James ... to play football tomorrow?

a) can; b) will; c) is going; d) shell.

14. John is good at tennis but Richard is ...

a) good; b) badly; c) better; d) well.

15. Mary ... that film.

a) seen already; b) already seen; c) has already seen; d) have already seen.

16. I've been in London ... Last Christmas.

a) ago; b) or; c) -; d) since.

17. I ... for two hours.

a) am working; b) work; c) have been working; d) working.

18. I ... go to the cinema but I don't any more.

a) used to; b) did use; c) used; d) use.

19. Peter doesn't like beer and ...

a) neither I do; b) so do I; c) neither do I; d) so I do.

20. I went to the doctor's yesterday and I ... for half an hour.

a) must wait; b) had to wait; c) had wait; d) should wait.

21. I ... television last night so when my friends rang.

a) have been watching; b) matched; c) have watched; d) was watching.

22. There was a robbery at the bank last night and all the money ...

a) is stolen; b) am sent; c) was stolen; d) be sent.

23. I ... to Africa on business.

a) am being sent; b) am sent; c) am send; d) was being sent.

24. Unless ...hard he'll fail exam.

a) he will work; b) he worked; c) he works; d) he had worked.

25. If I were you ... to a doctor.

a) I want; b) I'll go; c) I do; d) I'd go.

26. She liked the film ...?

a) isn't it; b) won't she; c) didn't she; d) doesn't she.

27. I worked hard my exam.

a) to pass; b) for passing; c) for pass; d) to passing.

28. When I arrived at the station the train ...

a) had already left; b) was already left; c) already left; d) would already leave.

29. After ... his work he went to bed.

a) finish; b) finishing; c) to finish; d) finished.

30. I ... go to Spain next year.

a) would like; b) like to; c) would like to; d) like.

31. When he ... finished his exam, he'll be able to talk to you.

a) will; b) will have; c) is ; d) has.

32. If he ... his car immediately the accident would not have happened.

a) stopped; b) had stopped; c) have stopped; d) to stop.

33. You ... your homework before you came to the lesson.

a) should do; b) should be done; c) should have done; d) should be doing.

34. By next year he ... his exams.

a) has passed; b) will have passed; c) will pass; d) has passed.

36. I've rung the bell but there is no answer. You ... in bed.

a) must be; b) can be; c) will be; d) needs to be.

37. I'm thinking ... away next Sunday.

a) for going; b) of going; c) to go; d) I go.

38. Would you mind ... me five dollars.

a) to lend; b) lent; c) lending; d) going to lend.

39. He didn't look while crossing the way. He ... in a hurry.
a) must have been; b) might to be; c) had to be; d) should have been.

40. ... two tickets for the cinema.
a) I'm given; b) I've been given; c) They have given; d) I've given.

41. I've been sitting in the classroom ...
a) for myself; b) by myself; c) in my own; d) only myself.

42. I'm looking forward ... you again.
a) to see; b) to seeing; c) seeing; d) of seeing.

43. He ... eaten something before going to school.
a) should; b) had to; c) must; d) ought to have.

44. It's high time you ... some work.
a) would do; b) do; c) have done; d) did.

45. I wish I ... that.
a) would do; b) didn't; c) hadn't say; d) don't say.

46. Take that umbrella in case it ...
a) has rained; b) rains; c) will rain; d) will rain.

47. In spite of ... late she caught the bus.
a) the was; b) her; c) she's; d) being.

48. Providing that ... hard she will pass the exam.
a) she'll study; b) she studies; c) she'll be studying; d) she's studying

8. Choose the appropriate word.

1. Americans July Fourth as Independence Day.
a) write; b) celebrate; c) get together.

2. The King of England ... the thirteen colonies.
a) rang; b) chose; c) ruled.

3. The ... were angry with the King of England.

a) colonist; b) colors; c) bells.

4. The colonists ... the war.

a) signed; b) range; c) won.

5. The ... of the colonies signed the Declaration of Independence.

a) kings; b) leaders; c) soldiers.

6. People ... guns on July Fourth 1776.

a) started; b) wanted; c) fired.

7. Today, on July Fourth beautiful --- light up the sky.

a) fireworks; b) guns; c) names.

8. Many cities ... in the streets.

a) colors; b) parades; c) picnics.

9. Choose the appropriate word.

1. Could you close ... window, please.

a) a; b) the; c) an; d) -.

2. We are going for a walk. You go with ...

a) we; b) us; c) our; d) ours.

3. It was a through train so we ... change trains.

a) mustn't; b) hadn't c) didn't have to; d) had not to.

4. If I want to buy a jacket I always ...

a) try it on; b) try on it; c) try it; d) it try on.

5. We have been warned ... the danger of smoking here.

a) about; b) against; c) at; d) from.

6. You'd better ... out alone at night.

a) not to go; b) don't go; c) not go; d) didn't go.

7. A vegetarian is someone ... doesn't eat meat
a) whom; b) who; c) which; d) whose.
8. When Tom was a child he ... ice-cream, but he doesn't like in now.
a) use to eat; b) used eat; c) use eat; d) used to eat.
9. It was raining when Kate ... the bus.
a) waits; b) was expecting; c) expected; d) was waiting for.
10. They were supposed ... with us till Monday.
a) stayed ; b) stay; c) to stay; d) had stayed.
11. I will give you my address when I ... somewhere to live.
a) find; b) will find; c) found; d) have found.
12. We don't know ... about car engines.
a) nothing; b) something c) anything; d) everything.
13. I like ... the film nor the novel it's based on.
a) both; b) neither; c) so; d) either.
14. Is the baby ... crying?
a) still; b) yet; c) else; d) more.
15. You needn't say anything ...
a) yet; b) other; c) else; d) still.
16. You needn't ... Mike.
a) say to; b) told; c) speak to; d) spoke to..
17. it's ... to cross the river in place than over there.
a) less dangerous; b) little dangerous; c) dangerous; d) a little dangerous.
18. Mother asked Ann what she ... to give her friend as a birthday present.
a) is going; b) was going; c) will be going; d) would going.
19. I wonder when he ... back tomorrow.
a) will come; b) would come; c) comes; d) coming.

20. I don't think it will make her ... her mind.
a) change; b) changed; c) to change; d) changing.
21. I ... for my friend. He'll come soon.
a) am waiting; b) wait; c) have been waiting; d) waited..
22. I ... for him every day after classes.
a) am waiting; b) have been waiting; c) wait; d) will wait.
23. How long ... you ... for him?
a) wait; b) have ... been waiting; c) are waiting; d) shall wait.
24. A telegram ... for you. Here it is.
a) arrived; b) has arrived; c) is arrived; d) will arrive..
25. I .. busy this week.
a) was; b) had been; c) have been; d) am.
26. When I saw him, he ... for somebody.
a) waited; b) was waiting; c) had waited; d) has waited.
27. The teacher asked the student if ... a grammar notebook.
a) had; b) has; c) has got; d) will have.
28. If you ... in time you will miss the train.
a) hadn't come; b) didn't come; c) don't come; d) won't come.
29. If I ... The book I would have known the answer.
a) have read; b) had read; c) read; d) would read.
30. I think by the year 2050 a cure for AIDS ...
a) will find; b) will have found; c) will be found; d) will have been found.
31. It ... That the government will win the election.
a) expected; b) is expected; c) expects; d) has expected.
32. The castle ... a tourist attraction.
a) made; b) has been made; c) makes; d) is making.

33. You will not be able to come to the party, ... you?

a) do; b) don't; c) will; d) won't.

34. The player ... off the field.

a) has just been sent; b) was just been sent; c) had just been sent; d) is just sent.

35. You ... to pay to get in the library.

a) mustn't; b) doesn't have; c) don't have; d) hadn't had.

36. I can't say ... I liked the film very much.

a) than; b) what; c) that; d) then.

37. He ... school two years ago.

a) finishes; b) will finish; c) finished; d) is finishing..

38. I ... in the garden last Sunday.

a) worked; b) work; c) am working; d) will work.

39. He ... a pilot during the World War II.

a) is; b) will be; c) was; d) am.

40. ... you meet her at the station?

a) does; b) do; c) was; d) were.

41. ... she cook breakfast every morning?

a) does; b) did; c) was; d) were.

42. .. the quests dancing when you came?

a) does; b) was; c) were; d) do.

43. You went to the stadium with him, ...?

a) don't you; b) didn't you; c) won't you; d) wasn't you.

44. He will see this show tonight, ...?

a) doesn't he; b) didn't he; c) won't he; d) wasn't he.

45. They are going to have a party on Saturday, ...?

a) didn't they; b) aren't they; c) won't they; d) don't they.

46. I made it quite clear that I had no ... of selling the picture.
a) am; b) intention; c) meaning; d) purpose.
47. Thank you for the present. It very ... of you.
a) heartless; b) thoughtful; c) useless; d) thoughtless.
48. "Would you like me to help you?" he ...
a) offered; b) refused; c) warned; d) apologized.
49. You must ... a rest after long work.
a) lay; b) make; c) sleep; d) take.
50. When my brother was in hospital, he was ... by a well- known surgeon.
a) carried on; b) operated on; c) passed on; d) worked on.
51. Violent programmers on TV may have a bad ... on children.
a) control; b) influence; c) power; d) pressure.
52. The air hostess told the passengers to ... their seat belt.
a) attach; b) fix; c) tie; d) fasten.
53. How many ... is your brother studying at school.
a) objects; b) subjects; c) themes; d) topics.
54. Most of the students agreed to the plan, but a few ... it.
a) argued; b) different; c) tie; d) fasten.
55. Kate was ... at school because she always made people laugh.
a) attractive; b) considerate; c) familiar; d) popular.
56. I'm ... he is right.
a) doubt; b) suspect; c) convinced; d) feel.

10. CHOOSE THE BEST ALTERNATIVES

1. It was a secret – you weren't supposed to ... anyone anything.
a) tell; b) say; c) speak; d) talk.

2. Some people marry for ... and some for money.
a) a love; b) to love; c) the love; d) love.
3. Look over there. Isn't that the woman ... son you played tennis with the other day?
a) who; b) which; c) of which; d) whose.
4. I ... many people at party just a few old friends.
a) met; b) have met; c) didn't meet; d) haven't met.
5. You have really got to stop ... The door unlocked, or one day someone will just ... walk in and steal things.
a) having left; b) to leave; c) to have left; d) leaving.
6. She was upset because her watch ... she had been given as a 21-st birthday present, was lost in the fire.
a) which; b) whose; c) which one; d) what.
7. I can't stand her and find even ... her voice gets on my nerves.
a) the sounds; b) a sound of; c) the sound off; d) a sound from
8. it's hard to ... the difference this forgery and the real panting.
a) say; b) speak; c) tell; d) talk.
9. One of the main disadvantages ... the old machine was that used up so much electricity.
a) to; b) of; c) for; d) from.
10. Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if substituted for the italicized word or phrase.
1. There would be a public protest if the nuclear industry didn't keep the accidents quiet.
a) propaganda; b) outcry; c) help; d) concert.
2. Yesterday, Debbie offended Bob because she ignored him in the street.
a) hurt; b) offered; c) apologized; d) hated.

3. Some of the patients in asylum were shy and depressed, some seemed almost normal.

a) courageous; b) brave; c) withdrawn; d) afraid.

4. There were some countries which changed their mind.

a) persuaded them; b) accepted their idea; c) canceled the meeting; d) shouted

5. Transatlantic Airways invite you to spend two unforgettable weeks in the cities of California.

a) customary; b) simple; c) boring; d) extraordinary.

6. The public school, which most of the students live in, are said to be a good place to improve comradeship.

a) friendship; b) language; c) knowledge; d) company

7. You may not recognize her because she had plastic surgery.

a) remember; b) see; c) recommend; d) understand.

8. Every four years, the contestants compete in order to reach the Olympic cup.

a) competitors; b) visitors; c) watchers; d) swimmers.

KO‘CHIRMA VA O‘ZLASHTIRMA GAP - DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Ko‘chirma gap o‘zlashtirma gapda aylantirilganda, gapning tuzilishi quyidagicha o‘zgaradi:

I. Kishilik va egalik olmoshlari gapning ma‘nosiga qarab, shaxslarda o‘zgaradi. Bosh gapning kesimi hozirgi zamonda bo‘lsa, ergash gapning kesimi zamonni o‘zgartirnaydi.

Masalan:

He says, "I want to go home ". He says that he wants to go home.

She says, "I'll be a doctor". She says that she will be a doctor.

II. Agar bosh gapning kesimi o‘tgan zamonda bo‘lsa, ergash gapning kesimi o‘tgan zamonlardan biriga bo‘lib, bir zamon orqada beriladi.

Masalan:

They said, " We shall come soon ".

They said that they would come soon.

He said, "I wrote a letter to my friend".

He said that he had written a letter to his friend.

I said, "I am a doctor ".

I said that I was a doctor.

Agar bosh gapning kesimi o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa. Ko'chirma gapdagi payt holi va ko'rsatish olmoshlari quyidagicha o'zgaradi. Masalan:

now — then

today - that day

here - there

this - that

these - those

ago - before

yesterday - the day before

tomorrow - next day She said, "I am busy now ". She said that she was busy then.

III. Umumiy so'roq gaplar o'zlashtirilganda if yoki whether bo'glovchilariyordamida so'roq ma'nosi ifodalanadi:

He asks me, "Are you busy?"

He asks me if I am busy. I asked her, "Will you help me?" I asked her if she would help me.

IV. Ko'chirma gapda maxsus so'roq gap bo'lsa, undagi so'roq so'zlar o'zlashtirma gapda saqlanib qolinib, so'roq so'zidan keyin gap darak gap shaklida bo'ladi. Masalan:

She asked me, "When will you be at home?"

She asked me when I should be at home.

I asked him, "Where are you going?"

I asked him where he was going.

V. Ko'chirma gapdagi buyruq, iltimos yoki taqiqlash ma'nosidagi fe'l o'zlashtirilganda. O'zlashtirma gapda fe'l infinitiv shaklida bo'ladi:

She said to me, "Don't smoke!" She asked me not to smoke.

yoki She ordered me not to smoke.

Ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gaplarga aylantiring:

- A. 1. Jack said: "I always wash in cold water".
2. Jack said: "I have washed in cold water".
3. Jack said: "I washed in cold water yesterday".
4. Jack said: "I shall always wash in cold water".
5. Ann asked: "Has Kate fallen ill?"
6. Ann asked: "Is Kate afraid to see the doctor?"
7. Ann asked: "When did Kate take her temperature?"
8. Ann asked: "When did she catch cold?"
9. Helen says to Dick: "It is raining heavily".
10. Helen says to Dick: "I like such weather".
11. Helen says to Dick: "I have forgotten my umbrella".
12. Helen says to Dick: "I shall go to the library".

- B. 1. Ann said, "I am very fond of the cinema".
2. Ann said, "I usually take tickets for the 6 o'clock show".
3. Ann said, "I like to sit in the 8th row".

- C. 1. Mabel said, "I went skiing yeaterday"
2. Mabel said, "I saw many skiers in the forest"
3. Mabel said, "I watched the sky-jumpers trains before the race"
4. Mabel said, "I covered about 20 km that day"

- D. 1. Ann said to Tom, "I shall go to the country tomorrow"
2. Ann said to Tom, "I shall see green grass and beautiful old trees there"
3. Ann said to Tom, "I shall walk in the forest with my friends"
4. Ann said to Tom, "I shall help Janny in the vegetable-garden"

- E. 1. She asked, "What film are you watching?"
2. She asks, "What do you do every morning?"
3. He asks, "How long does it take you to get home?"
4. Mother asks, "Why don't you do your homework in time?"
5. Doctor asks, "Who is the next?"
6. The teacher asks pupils, "How many seasons do you know?"
7. My friend asked me, "Where did you go yesterday?"
8. Father asked: "Have you passed all exams?"

GERUNDIY –THE GERUND

Gerundiya ot va fe‘l xususiyatlari mujassamlashgan. Gerundiya to yuklamasiz *-ing* qo‘shimchasini olish bilan yasaladi: Masalan: *building, reading, drawing, writing*.

Indefinite va Perfect gerundiya mavjud.

Indefinite gerundiya fe‘l-kesim bilan biz vaqtdagi ish-harakatni anglatadi.

She likes asking questions - Unga savol berish yoqadi.

He is found of reading - U o‘qishni yaxshi ko‘radi.

Gerundiya gapda:

1) Ega bo‘lib:

Drawing is his hobby - Rasm chizish uning sevimli mashg‘uloti.

Swimming is useful - Suzish foydali.

2) Fe‘l bo‘ladi:

My favourite occupation is reading books. Mening sevimli mashg‘ulotim kitob o‘qish.

3) To‘ldiruvchi:

I don‘t like getting up early on Sundays. Men yakshanba kunlari barvaqt turishni yoqtirmayman.

4) Aniqllovchi:

He never missed an opportunity of listening to this singer. U hech bu xonandani tinglash imkoniyatini qo‘ldan boy bermagan.

5) Hol:

The hall was used for dancing. Zaldan raqs uchun foydalanilgan.

In spite of being tired we continued our way. Charchashga qaramay biz yo‘lda davom etdik. It is impossible to know English well without reading books in the original. Kitoblarni originalda o‘qimay ingliz tilini yaxshi bilish mumkin emas.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. I prefer going there by air.

2. Seeing is believing.

3. I remember having seen this film.

4. He likes listening to music.

5. Learning rules without examples is useless.

6. She doesn't like being asked about it.
7. He insisted on our changing the plan.
8. He failed keeping his promise.
9. He failed entering the institute.

After reading this book the students organized a discussion.

II. Gaplarni tarjma qiling:

1. Ular loyihani muhokama qilmay qabul qilishdi.
2. U meni ko'rmay o'tib ketdi.
3. Men ular bilan gaplashmay o'tib ketdim.
4. Cheksam qarshi emasmisiz?
5. Ularning ofisga kelishlariga qarshi emasmisiz?
6. Uning ma'ruzasi tinglashga arziydi.
7. Derazani ochsam qarshi emasmisiz?
8. Hikoyani tinglab kulmasdan turolmadik.

Savollarga to'liq javob bering:

1. What do you usually do when preparing your English homework?
2. What do you feel while listening to good music?
3. What do you say when inviting your friend to the cinema?
4. Do you like pictures painted by modern artists or by old masters?
5. What can you say about books written by Mark Twain?
6. What actor do we call the leading actor?

Tarjima qiling:

nima deyishini bilmay; singan stul; yozilgan xat; bo'yalgan devor; jo'natilgan xat; yozuvchi tomonidan yozilgan; uydan ketayotib; chet tili o'rganayotgan; yozayotgan; olayotgan; ko'rgan; berilgan.

SIFATDOSH II - PARTICIPLE II

Sifatdosh gapda hol, aniqllovchi, kesmning bir qismi bo'lib keladi.

1. Aniqllovchi vazifasida:

They saw a flying plane. Ular uchayotgan samolyotni ko'rdilar.

People coming to Samarkand visit different historical places.
Samarqandga keladiganlar turli tarixiy joylarni ziyorat qiladilar.
The broken vase is mine.
Singan vaza meniki.

2. Hol vazifasida:

He spent whole day preparing for the exam.
U butun kunni imtihonga tayorlanishga sarfladi.
While translating the article we came across the many difficulties.
Maqolani tarjima qilayotib ko'p qiyinchiliklarga duch keldik.
When translated this article was sent to the editor?
Maqola tarjima qilingandan so'ng redaksiyaga jo'natildi.

3. Kismning bir qismi vazifasida:

I have seen this film - Men bu filmni ko'rdim. He is reading now - U hozir o'qiyapti.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

Having graduated from the institute my brother decided to work at a firm.
Having looked a lot of magazines he choose only one.
She left the room saying that she was in a hurry.
Having found out his telephone number, I decided to ring him up.
Having entering the room, he introduced himself to all those present.
Having finished the test, the students were allowed to leave the room.
Having spent a month in the country, she looked much better.
The man making a report is a good speaker.
Being a boy the artist was fond of painting his friends portraits.
It was being dark, we switched on the light.
My friends living far, I seldom see them.

Namunadan foydalanib gaplarni o'zgartiring:

Pete was reading a book. He felt tired. Reading a book Pete felt tired.

1. We stayed in Moscow. We visited opera, ballet and drama.
 2. The man gave me the letter. He smiled.
 3. Tom played the piano. He didn't hear anything.
 4. Mary sang a song. She played the piano herself.
 5. The painter showed the pictures. He explained us everything.
- I bought the tickets. I thought the play was good.

Namunaga qarab, gaplarni o'zgartiring:

My brother translated an article.

The article was very interesting.

The article was translated by me.

The article was very interesting.

1. The man brought a telegram. The telegram was not for me.
2. Ann wrote a letter. The letter was important.
3. The cameraman shot a film. The film was a comedy.
4. The artist painted a still life. The still life was very beautiful.

KELASI ZAMON DAVOM FE'LI - FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Bu zamon ish-harakatning kelasi zamonda ma'lum bir vaqtda davom etishini anglatadi:

shall or will + be + V + ing Bo'lishli shakli.

I shall be sleeping at 6 tomorrow. So'roq shakli.

Shall I be sleeping at 6 tomorrow? Bo'lishsiz shakli. I shall not be sleeping at 6 tomorrow.

Gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.

1. They shall be walking in the forest the whole day tomorrow.
2. The children will be bathing in the water the whole day.
3. I shall be working at the report from 3 till 5 o'clock tomorrow.
4. He will be painting and drawing while you are watching TV.

Tarjima qiling:

1. Tom will be taking part in sports events at this time tomorrow.
2. She will be flying to England this time next week.
3. He will be waiting for Mary at 6 p.m. tomorrow.
4. At this time tomorrow she will be watching a new comedy at the cinema.
5. They will be discussing a new model of the plane at the conference tomorrow.
6. He will be singing documents at 3p.m.

7. She will be having dinner with her friends at the restaurant at 2 tomorrow.
8. They will be returning home from office at 4p.m..

Kelasi zamon davom fe‘lini qo‘ying:

1. He (to write) his article the whole day tomorrow.
2. She (to wait) for you at his office at 2p.m. tomorrow.
3. They (to work) on the project at the laboratory the whole day next Sunday.
4. We (to discuss) the problem while you (to play) the piano.
5. It (to rain) when you go out of the house.
6. You (to sit) in your room at this time tomorrow.

Gaplarning ma ‘nosiga qarab kelasi noaniq yoki kelasi zamon davom felini qo‘ying:

1. I (to stay) with my family over the week-end.
2. Tomorrow we (to walk) in the forest the whole day.
3. What you (to do) at the 12 o’clock on Monday?
4. Where (to go) to have dinner at two o’clock?
5. They will (to have) an English class from 10 till 12.
6. There (to be) a lot of people in the dining room during the dinner break.
7. The children (to play) while I go shopping.
8. The academic year (to be) over in a moment.

Gaplarni davom ettiring:

1. I shall be painting her portrait...
2. He will be making a report...
3. He will be listening to the radio ...
4. He will be doing her homework ..
5. We shall be working in the garden ...
6. The children will be sleeping ...

VI. Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Ertaga shu paytda uxlayotgan bo‘ladi.
2. Ertaga soat 3 da biz uyga ketayotgan bo‘lamiz.

3. Ular soat ikkidan oltigacha repetisiya qilishayotgan bo‘ladi.
4. Keyingi hafta shu paytda biz imtihon topshirayotgan bo‘lamiz.
5. Do‘stlarimiz ertaga kechqurun Londonga uchib ketayotgan bo‘ladilar.
6. U kuni bilan imtihonlarga tayyorlanayotgan bo‘ladi.
7. U shu vaqtda darsda o‘tirgan bo‘ladi.
8. Biz ertaga kuni bilan musiqa tinglaymiz.

Savollarga javob bering:

1. Where will you be going at 7 o'clock?
2. What will she be doing at 2 o'clock?
3. What will you be doing the whole day next Tuesday?
4. Why will you be sleeping at 8 o'clock tomorrow?
5. Why will he be preparing her lessons in the morning tomorrow?
6. Who will be walking in the park tomorrow?
7. What will she be looking for in the newspaper?
8. When will they be performing music tomorrow?
9. What flat will he be moving to the whole day tomorrow?
10. Why will he be having dinner with his friends at the cafe at 8 p.m.?

HOZIRGA TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING MAJHUL NISBATI – THE PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE

to have + been + V + ed (Sifatdosh II)

Bu zamon ish-harakatning noma ‘lum shaxs yoki kim tomonidandir bajarilganligini anglatadi. Bu zamonda natija bo‘lishi kerak. *The letter has been sent.*

The composition has already been written by the students. We have been examining by the doctor. The lecture has been delivered by the teacher.

Gaplarni tarjima qilib bolishsiz va so‘roq shaklga aylantiring:

1. There new houses have been built by the builders.
2. Your letter has been sent on time.
3. The delegation has just been met.
4. This question has been widely discussed.
5. Their articles have been translated into many languages.
6. The child has been left alone.

7. The important document has been found at last.
8. The hat has been taken by somebody.
9. The exhibition has been shown to some foreign scientists.
10. They have been invited to the concert.

Gaplarni majhul nisbatda yozing:

1. The postman has already brought the mail.
2. He has given us much homework.
3. Somebody has broken the vase.
4. The archaeologists have found many pieces of ancient culture.
5. They have done the exercises in writing.
6. We have chosen a beautiful place for our picnic.
7. The students have written the grammar test successfully.
8. He has made his report in English.
9. They have spent a lot of time on that work.
10. I have forgotten their names.

Qavs ichidagi fe‘llarni Present Perfect Passive qo‘ying:

1. All the students of our group (to be examined).
2. The work (to be finished).
3. The letter not (to be posted) yet.
4. All the tickets (to be sold) out.
5. The books (to be returned) to the library.
6. The student’s papers (to be corrected) by the teacher.
7. The report not (to be written) yet.
8. This question (to be solved) already.
9. The necessary materials not (to be brought) yet.
10. Much (to be said) about it.

Savollarga gavob bering:

1. Has your report been discussed?
2. Have you been examined in French or in English?
3. Has the museum been visited by the guests?
4. How many times have such problems been discussed here?
5. Why has the time table been changed several times?
6. How many articles have been translated today?

Namuna bo'yicha gaplar tuzing:

The work has just been finished

the picture - to be painted; the film - to be shown; the telegram - to be received; the rules - to be explained; many new houses - to be built; their invitation to be accepted; all the tickets - to be sold out; the letters - to be posted; the question to be discussed; I - to be told about it; he - to be asked to do it; we - to be given much work to do; she - to be helped with her English.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Rasm chizib bo'lindi.
2. Xat jo'natildi.
3. Bu savol muhokama qilindi.
4. Bu yil institut binosi qurib bo'lindi.
5. Jurnallar talabalar tomonidan bugun ko'rib chiqildi.
6. Hozirgina hamma ishlar qilib bo'lindi.
7. Konsert talabalar tomonidan ijro etildi.
8. Kontrol ishlar yozib topshirildi.

INFINITIV - INFINITIVE

Infinitive fe'lining noaniq shakli bo'lib u bir nechta funksiyani bajaradi. Doim to yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi. Vazifalari:

1) Ega

To fulfil this plan is not easy.

Bu rejani amalga oshirish oson emas.

2) Qo'shma fe'lining bir bo'lagi:

His dream was to become an artist.

Uning orzusi musavvir bo'lish.

3) To'ldiruvchi:

He likes to read. U o'qishni yaxshi ko'radi.

I want to be invited to the conference.

Meni anjumanga taklif etishlarini hohlayman.

4) Maqsad holi:

I am waiting to be told results.

Menga natijalarni aytishlarini kutyapman.
To master English you must work hard.
Ingliz tilini egallash uchun qattingiz ishlashingiz kerak.

5) Aniqlovchi:

It was a difficult problem to solve.
Bu hal qilinishi kerak bo'lgan qiyin muammo edi.
Here is a good house to live in.
Mana bu uyda yaxshi yashasa bo'ladi.

6) Kirish so'zi:

To tell the truth I should not be able to finish this work today.
To'g'risini aytsam, men bu ishni bugun tugata olmayman.
To begin with, you must see the doctor.
Avvalo, siz doktorga ko'rinishingiz kerak.

I. Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. To swim in the river is a real pleasure in summer.
2. He had to change the time of our meeting
3. He wants to accept our offer.
4. This the problem to be solved as soon as possible.
5. I need a pen to write with.
6. She was the last to speak at the conference.
7. I have something interesting to tell you.
8. To come to my office in time I must leave at 7 p.m.

II. Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Men chiptalarni oldindan olganimdan xursandman.
2. Muhokama qilinadigan masalalar muhim ahamiyatga ega.
3. Axmedov bizning taklifimizni birinchi bo'lib ma'qulladi.
4. Bu maqolani tarjima qilish uchun ko'p vaqt sarfladim.
5. Bizning vazifamiz bu masalani tezroq hal qilish.
6. Men siz bilan bu haqida gaplashganimni eslay olmayman.
7. U o'qishga yuborishlarini hohlaydi.
8. Bu qog'oz rasm chizish uchun.

MURAKKAB TO‘LDIRUVCHI – COMPLEX OBJECT

Murakkab to‘ldiruvchi quyidagi hollarda ishlalilishi mumkin.

a) *to see; to hear; to watch; to notice* fe ‘laridan keyin kelgan fe ‘1 to yuklamasiz keladi. Sifatdosh I ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Masalan:

/ saw her dance. I never heard your boasting.

b) *to want; to expect; to wish; should like* fe ‘llaridan so‘ng kelgan fe ‘1 infinitiv shaklda bo‘ladi:

I want you to see this film.

I should like you to leave the room.

We never expected you to do so much work for us.

c) aqliy faoliyatga mansub bo‘lgan *to think, to consider* fe ‘llaridan so‘ng keladigan to be tushurilib qo‘ldiriladi:

I consider him (to be) a good teacher. He found the book difficult.

d) *to order; to allow; to tell* fe ‘llaridan so‘ng fe ‘1 to yuklamasi bilan keladi:

The doctor told the patient to have pills twice a day.

He allowed her to go home. She ordered me to send a message.

e) *to make; to let; to have* fe ‘llaridan so‘ng fe ‘1 to yuklamasiz ishlatiladi:

Let him read the text. I made her come in time.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. I want you to make an appointment.
2. She heard him apologize to somebody.
3. I asked my son to stay in the shade.
4. The manager ordered the secretary to come in time.
5. The teacher made the students attend all lectures.
6. The teacher let the students go home.
7. I never heard him complain.
8. Allow me to explain the situation.
9. Let her do it herself.
10. I heard her sing a beautiful song.

Murakkab to‘ldiruvchini toping:

1. I heard him mention my name.
2. They saw the plane take off.

3. They don't expect writers to deal with the issues of the modern world.
4. They don't expect the President to cut taxes as he was promised.
5. They find the experience their conference to have been a remarkable one.
6. They want him to be a journalist.

Gaplarni namunaga qarab o'zgartiring:

She watched how he went away. She watched him go away.

1. I have never heard how he spoke about his life in India.
2. He saw that the secretary came in.
3. I don't think that these people were very intelligent.
4. The two sides expect that negotiations will be long and difficult.

Gaplarni ergash gaplarga aylantiring:

1. They thought him to be an ancient scholar.
2. We expected the partners to agree on a number of issues.
3. They have never heard so much information be packed in an hour's talk.
4. We suppose his discovery to be accidental.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Men sizning shaxsiy fikringiz bo'lishini istayman.
2. Biz uning yaxshi bilim olishini hohlaymiz.
3. Ular bu tajriba yaxshi natija berishini kutishgan edi.
4. Men uning fikrini o'zgartirishga majbur qildim.
5. Eshikni yopishga ruxsat bering.
6. Biz ko'chada kimningdir baqirganini eshitdik.

O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMON MAJHUL NISBAT – THE PAST PERFECT PASSIVE

had been + sifatdosh II The letters had been posted before you rang up.
Siz kelguningizcha xatlar jo'natilib yuborilgan edi.

Tarjima qiling:

1. Tom said that the construction of work had been greatly improved.

2. She said that her poems had been devoted for the youth.
3. The exhibition had been hold before we arrived.
4. Many new houses had been built in their town before we came to live there.
5. An opening speech had been made by Mr. Brown.
6. He asked me if I had been invited to the party.

Gaplarni so‘roq bo‘lishsiz gaplarga aylantiring:

1. His books had been sold out when he entered the shop.
2. When the teacher entered the classroom all the blackboard had been cleaned.
3. All the students had been allowed to go home by 3 o’clock.
4. All the letters had been sent by the evening.
5. The article had been published in the newspaper.
6. Many compositions had been written by the students at the end of the term.

Tarjima qiling:

1. Magazinga kirsak ko‘p narsalar sotib bo‘lingan ekan.
2. Biz kelganimizda loyiha tasdiqlanib bo‘lgan ekan.
3. Ular zalga kirganlarida hamma stollar yasatilgan ekan.
4. Biz do‘stimnikiga borsak uni kutubxonaga jo‘natishibdi.
5. Ular kelganlarida unga mukofotni topshirib bo‘lishibdi.
6. Biz telefon qilganimizda ularni ko‘ra olmadik, chunki ularni ko‘chirib yuborishgan ekan.

Gaplarni tugallang:

1. When he came all the students ...
2. When I entered the room the floor ...
3. By the time I came to the station my friend ...
4. All the books ..

HOZIRGI VA O'TGAN ZAMON DAVOM FE'LINING MAJHUL NISBATI – THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS PASSIVE

Bu zamon ish-harakatning hozirgi daqiqada davom etayotganini anglatadi.

Fe '1 shakli: *to be being* + *Sifatdosh II*

O'tgan zamonda *to be* fe 'li o'tgan zamon shakllari *was;were* ishlatiladi. Masalan:

The letter is not being typed. The letter was not being typed when you came.

Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. The house in front of our institute is still being built.
2. Don't come into the room, it is being cleaned.
3. Hurry up, you being waited for.
4. Dinner is not ready, it is being prepared.
5. Where is Ahmedov? Is he still being examined?
6. The performance was long over, but the actors were still being applauded.

Gaplarni davom ettiring:

1. The rule was being explained when ...
2. The bridge was being built when ...
3. The report was being made when ...
4. The question was being asked when ...
5. The sketch was being painted when ...
6. The pictures were being looked at when ...

Gaplarning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklini yozing:

1. A new underground station is being constructed in our city.
2. The device was being tested when you enter in the lab.
3. This question is not connected with the problem which is being discussed now.
4. The art exhibition of young artists is being widely commented by the press.
5. The machines produced by this plant are being used in agriculture.

6. Special attention is being paid to ideological education of our youth.

Gaplarni majhul nisbatga aylantiring:

1. This question still (to discuss).
2. The theatre (to build) when we came to town.
3. My friend (to ask) when the dean entered the classroom.
4. A new grammar rule (to explain) by the teacher now.
5. While the experiment (to make) we were not allowed to enter.
6. Who (to examine) it now?

Namunaga qarab fe 'I shaklini o'zgartiring:

He is waiting for you. You are being waited for.

1. They are sending for the doctor.
2. I was looking for the book but I couldn't find it.
3. We were listening to the speaker with great interest when the bell interrupted the lecture.
4. They are writing a dictation now.
5. Boys are playing football in the yard.

Indefinite yoki Continuous Passive ga qo'yning:

1. He (to ask) now.
2. We received the telegram when the letter (to type).
3. The article (to translate) into Uzbek in a few days.
4. A new grammar rule usually (to illustrate) by some examples.
5. The new project still (to work it).
6. The document still (to look for).

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni o'zbek yoki majhul nisbatda yozing:

1. Many new houses (to build) in our town every year.
2. My invitation (to accept) with pleasure by them today.
3. A new stadium (to build) now quite near my house.
4. When we rang them up the plan still (to discuss).

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Hozir xatlar adres bo'yicha pochtdan jo'natilyapti.
 2. Kecha ertalab soat 6 da ko'chalar yuvilayotgan edi.
 3. Men kelganimda uni chaqirayotgan edilar.
- Hozir talabalarga ma'ruza o'qilyapti.

O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMON - THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

had + Participle II

He had written a letter by 6 o'clock. U soat oltigacha xatni yozib tugatdi.

Bu zamon ish-harakatning ma'lum bir vaqtgacha tugallanganligini anglatadi. So'roq shaklida had egadan oldinga chiqadi. Bo'lishsiz shaklida had dan keyin not inkor yuklamasi keladi.

Had he written a letter by 6 o'clock? He had not written a letter by 6 o'clock.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. By September he had accepted their offer and joined expedition.
2. He thanked me for what I had done for him.
3. When we arrived, the meeting had already begun.
4. After I had heard the news, I hurried to see him.
5. He died after he had been for a long time.
6. The secretary asked why we had come so early.
7. He had finished his talk then the students left the hall.
8. She had worked as secretary before she entered the University.

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarini o'tgan tugallangan zamonda yozing.

1. I could not get home because I remember that I (leave) the key.
2. He discovered to his horror that he (spend) all the money.
3. They knew that he (manage to get) the tickets.
4. His teacher knew that he (study) French.
5. Before it began to rain I (get home).
6. He told me that he (to buy) a rare book.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Siz universitetga kirishingizdan avval ingliz tilini o'rganganmisiz?
2. Men Toshkentga kelgunimcha u betob bo'lib qolibdi.
3. U kelguncha bolalar uxlab qolishgan edi.
4. Kotiba xatni soat o'n ikkilarga yuboribdi.
5. U uyining kalitini yoqotib qoyganini aytdi.
6. Biz kelganimizda ular ishlarni tugatishgan ekan.

KELASI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON – THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

shall or will + have + Participle II

Bu zamon ish-harakatining kelasi zamonda ma'lum bir vaqtgacha yakunlanishini anglatadi. So'roq shaklida *shall(will)* egadan oldinga chiqadi, bo'lishsiz shaklida ulardan so'ng "*not*" inkor yuklamasi keladi.

We shall have finished our work by 6 o'clock tomorrow.

Shall we have finished our work by 6 o'clock? We shall not have finished our work by 6 o'clock tomorrow.

Tarjima qiling:

1. You will have done your research by the end of the year.
2. He will have taken his exams by the end of December.
3. She will have finished writing the exercise by 6 p.m.
4. I shall have read the novel by tomorrow.
5. They will have learned many English words by the end of the term.
6. He will have written the article by Sunday.

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni Future Perfect Tense da yozing:

1. We hope you (to forgot) all this by tomorrow.
2. I (finish) everything by the time you get back tomorrow.
3. ... you (to write) letters by 5 o'clock?
4. I hope it (to stop) raining by the evening.
5. He (to finish) preparing his homework long before you get back.
6. By next Sunday you (to stay) with us for five weeks.

Gaplarni so‘roq va bo‘lishsiz shaklda aylantiring:

1. The shop will have closed by 6 p.m.
2. We shall have passed our exams by Sunday.
3. I shall have done the work in half an hour.
4. By spring time they will have moved to a new flat.

Qavs ichidagi fe‘llarni mos zamonda yozing:

1. By the end of the year I (read) two English Books in the original.
2. We (finish) the work by the end of the week.
3. The concert (start) before we get there.
4. Before I (see) you again, please (write) the script.

Gaplarni davom ettiring:

1. By next year the writer ...
2. By the time we return you ...
3. This time next month ...
4. He’ll have stayed here ten days ...
5. I’ll come and see you again when ...
6. I’ll let you know as soon as ...

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Maygacha biz kurs ishlarini tugallagan bo‘lamiz.
2. Kelasi oygacha ular yangi uyga ko‘chib o‘tadilar.
3. Ikki haftadan so‘ng biz imtihonlarni topshirib bo‘lgan bo‘lamiz.
4. Keyingi semestr boshlang‘uncha u ilmiy anjumandan qaytadi.

VII. Qavs ichidagi fe‘llarmi The Simple Present yoki The Future Perfect Tense da bering:

1. Next year these students (to have) English classes twice a year.
2. I hope he (to become) an excellent teacher.
3. before the next term begins he (to return) from the competition.
4. By next Sunday you (to stay) here for 5 weeks.

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON DAVOM FE'LI - THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

to have + been + V + -ing

Bu zamon o'tgan zamonda ish-harakatning boshlanib hozirgi zamonda davom etayotganini ifodalaydi. *to love; to like; to think; to see; to hear; to feel; to believe; to understand* kabi his hayajon fe 'llari bu zamonda ishlatiladi. Hozirgi tugallangan zamon davom fe'li *bilan for, since* ravishlari qo'llaniladi. Masalan:

I have been learning English for two years.

We have been learning English since last year.

We have been learning English since we became students.

Agar bu zamonda payt ravishlari ishtirok etmasa oddiy o'tgan zamonni anglatadi. Masalan:

He has been working at the factory. U zavodda ishlagan.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. I've been trying to improve English for a year now.
2. We've been having fine weather for two weeks now.
3. We have been doing a lot of exercises for the past two months.
4. The students have been writing composition for two hours.
5. It has been raining since morning.
6. We have been learning a lot of English words lately.

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni The Present Perfect Continuous da ishlatilg:

1. We ... history for about a year (to study).
2. She ... dinner for half an hour (to cook).
3. I... my report since morning (to prepare).
4. We ... in the sun since morning (to lie).
5. I... this book for a long time (to read).
6. We ... a new film for 2 hours (to watch).

Savollarga javob bering:

1. How long have you been living in Tashkent?
2. How long have you been studying English?
3. What have you been doing today?

4. Have you been working hard lately?
5. How long have you been writing a letter?
6. How long have you been studying at the institute?

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. U ertalabdan beri uxlayapti.
2. Talabalar ikki soatdan beri ma'ruza tinglashyapti.
3. Dadam 20 yildan beri zavodda ishlaydilar.
4. Mehmonlar soat 5dan beri mehmonhonada o'tirishibdi.
5. Men 20 minutdan beri telefonda gaplashyapman.
6. U bir soatdan beri dars tayorlayapti.
7. Quyosh ertalabdan beri charaqlab turibdi.
8. Ukam tushdan beri hovuzda cho'milyapti

VII. Gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklda aylantiring:

1. We have been discussing our problems since morning.
2. Ann has been learning grammar material for 2 hours.
3. Jane has been swimming in the pool since morning.
4. He has been working at our office for two years.
5. We have been playing tennis for an hour.
6. The doctor has been examining the patient for half an hour.

PREDLOGLAR - PREPOSITIONS

o'rin-paytni bildiruvchi predloglar.

at - aniq vaqt ko'rsatilganda ishlatiladi

at 2 o'clock

at 10:30.

at yonida ma'nosida, o'rnini bildiadi:

at the table

at the office

at home

in - kunning ma'lum bir bo'lagi bilan ishlatiladi

in the morning

in the day time

in the afternon

in the evening

in - ichida maʼnosida ham ishlatiladi

in the room

*

in the pocket

in the table

in-oy, fasl, yil haqida gapirilganda ishlatiladi

in may

in summer

in 1960

on - ustida maʼnosini anglatadi

on the roof

on the table.

On hafta kunlari, oylar raqami bilan kelsa qoʻllaniladi:

on Sunday

on the 8th of March

on the first of September

with - bilan maʼnosida ishlatiladi

with my friend

after - soʻng, keyin

after the lessons

before - oldin, avval

before the classes.

Koʻp predloglar toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri tarjima qilinmaydi. Koʻpincha bir til predloglar kelib, turlicha maʼno anglatib iboralarga aylanadilar.

Masalan:

to look for - qidirmoq

to look at - qaramoq

to look through - qarab chiqmoq.

Va boshqa maʼnolarda keladi. Bunday iboralarni yodlash kerak.

Predloglarga eʼtibor berib gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Some men are in the corridor.
2. He is at the desk.
3. The TV set is in the corner of the room.
4. After the lessons we go home.
5. I wash my hands before dinner.
6. This is a picture of a cafe.

7. The books are on the shelves
8. There are some new words in the text.
9. My father is at the office.
10. At 12 o'clock we have dinner.
11. These texts are for reading.
12. We haven't much snow in winter.
13. The dog is under the table.
14. He is looking through the window.
15. English people like to speak about weather.

II. Mos predloglarni qo'llang:

1. Ann, what are you doing here? I am waiting for ...Mary.
2. Mary and I go to the library together.
3. We have breakfast .. the kitchen.
4. My father is ... work now.
5. We go for a ... the now.
6. My friend likes playing chess.
7. He spends a lot ... time ... it.
8. Yesterday we played chess ... six
9. We spent Sunday ... the country.
10. His house is a long way... his office.
11. He is always ... time ... work.
12. I.. enjoyed traveling.. ship.
13. The Caucasus is famous ... its holiday centers.
- 14 ... the way ... Italy they flew ... many European countries.

Predloglarni qo'ying.

1. I'd like this letter to go mail.
2. I wonder why you are not pleased ... your son's progress?
3. "I am afraid I haven't got any knowledge ... me".
4. The old man says that her life retired ... 50
5. ... my first visit too Samarkand I spent three hours sightseeing.
6. I met ... a friend ... the way ... the factory.
7. The graduated ... the University of Economics.
8. She usually goes ... the Institute ... 8 o'clock ... the morning and gets.. Early.
9. They'll move ... a new flat soon.

10. He always looks ... his books.
11. She is leaving ... London next week.
12. My daughter studies ... school.

IV. Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Talabalar hozir kutubxonadalar.
2. Biz sinfdamiz.
3. Yakshanba kunlari biz uydamiz.
4. Dadam ertalabdan kechgacha ofisda bo‘ladilar.
5. Stolimda kitoblarim ko‘p.
6. Men bog‘da sayr qilishni yoqtiraman.
7. Men institutga piyoda boraman.
8. Men gazetadagi maqolalarni ko‘rib chiqdim.
9. O‘qituvchi doska yonida turibdi.

SHART ERGASH GAP – REAL AND UNREAL CONDITION

Shart ergash gaplarda (Real condition) if (agar) bog‘lovchisi ishlatilib bo‘ladigan ish-harakatdir. Bosh gapning kesimi kelasi zamonda bo‘lsa, ergash gap qismi hozirgi zamonda bo‘ladi.

If it rains he will not go to the mountains. Unreal konditionda ro‘yobga chiqmaydigan maqsadlar, bajarilmagan ish-harakatlar ifodalanadi.

I. Agar ish-harakat hozirgi zamonda tegishli bo‘lsa, bosh gapning kesimi kelasi o‘tgan zamonda bo‘ladi (should, would), to be fe‘li ishlatilganda, o‘tgan zamon ko‘plik sonida (were) bo‘ladi, bosh gapning kesimi oddiy o‘tgan zamonda bo‘ladi.

If I were at home I should cook dinner myself. If he went to the cinema he would invite you.

II. Shart ergash gapda ish-harakat o‘tgan zamonga taaluqli bo‘lsa, bosh gapning kesimi kelasi o‘tgan tugallangan zamonda, bosh gapning kesimi o‘tgan tugallangan zamonda bo‘lishi kerak.

If I had a problem yesterday I should have told you.

He wouldn‘t have failed the exam if he had prepared her lessons properly.

III. Bazi gaplarning bir qismi o‘tgan zamonda, ikkinchi qismi esa hozirgi zamonga taaluqli bo‘ladi.

If you had taken pills yesterday, you would feel better now.

If you had remained me about it yesterday I-should bring you a vocabulary.

Gaplarni tarjima qilib, fe‘l shakllariga e‘tibor bering.

1. If my friend were here now, he would tell us many interesting stories about his recent trip.
2. If I knew about it, I would help you.
3. If he had had time yesterday, I should have gone to the museum with you.
4. If he had known all these facts before, we should have told you about them long ago.
5. If you hadn't lifted the concert so early, you would have heard many new songs and funny stories.
6. I wish I were free now.
7. I wish I could help her.
8. I wish you were more attentive.
9. I wished I had seen that film with you.

II. Gaplarni unread conditionga aylantiring:

If I see him today, I shall tell him about it
If I saw him today, I should tell him about it.

1. If you help me, I shall finish my work very soon.
2. If Jim is free, he will go to the stadium tonight.
3. If I have a meeting today, I shall stay at the institute late.
4. If the weather is fine next Sunday, they will go to the country.
5. If we are busy tomorrow, we shall not take part in the picnic.

III. Gaplarni real conditionga aylantiring:

If I saw him I should tell him about it. If I see I shall tell him about it.

1. If you took a taxi, you would get to the station in time.
2. If I were you, I wouldn't do that.
3. If it didn't rain, I would go boating.
4. If Ann felt well, she would come to see us at the week-end.
5. If I know French, I would help you translate the text.
6. If I entered the university I should be the happiest man in the world.

Gaplarni davom ettiring:

1. If he knew that you were ill he ...
2. I would have told the latest news if I ...
3. If Mary worked hard at her English she ...
4. They would be very glad if you ...
5. If you stayed with us a little longer you ...
6. If the students of our group were free now, they ...
7. If I had met Brown before, I ...
8. If I were in your place, I ...
9. If I were you, I ..
10. If they came to see us one of these days, we ...

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarning mos shaklini bering:

1. They are talking us as if they (to know) each other very well.
2. I wish I (to speak) English freely and easily.
3. It's time (to finish) your work.
4. I wish he (to be) here now.
5. I suggest that you (to change) the theme of your report.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Agar ertaga biz bilan magazinga borsangiz, ko'p kitoblar sotib olasiz.
2. Agar ertaga biz bilan magazinga borganingizda edi, ko'p kitoblar sotib olagan bo'lardingiz.
3. O'tgan hafta imtixonlarni topshirganizda edi, hozir bo'sh bo'lardingiz.
4. Biletarga oldindan buyurtma berganingizda, bugun hammamiz teatrga borgan bo'lardik.
5. U kasal bo'lmaganida, darslarga kelgan bo'lardi.
6. Kecha yomg'ir yog'maganida siz shamollamagan bo'lardingiz.
7. Uning hamma kitoblari bo'lganida har kuni kutubxonaga bormagan bo'lardi.
8. O'tgan hafta xatni jo'natib yuborganingizda u allaqachon olgan bo'lardi.
9. Biz uni taklif etganimizda u kelgan bo'lardi.
10. Agar u kech ketmaganida, taksiga o'tirmagan bo'lardi.
11. Agar siz kecha televizor ko'rganingizda yangiliklardan xabardor bo'lardingiz.
12. Imtixonlarni o'z vaqtida topshirganida, hozir stipendiya olgan bo'lardi.

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