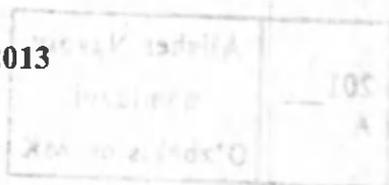


M. SATTAROVA

**ELEMENTARY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

For beginner teachers and learners

Andizhan-2013



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Andijon Davlat universiteti Ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrası, Andijon viloyati o'рта maxsus kasb-hunar ta'lim boshqarması ilmiy-metodik kengashining 2013-yil 10.08 dagi 2-sonli qo'shma qaroriga asosan uslubiy qo'llanma chop etishga va ta'lim muassasalarida foydalanishga tavsiya etilgan.

Mas'ul muharrirlar: M. A. ABDUVALIYEV, Andijon davlat universiteti Ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrası mudiri, filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

O. RAHMONOV, Andijon mashinasozlik kasb-hunar kolleji o'quv ishlari bo'yicha direktor o'rinbosari, ingliz tili fani oqituvchisi.

Taqrizchilar: SH. S. ALIMOV, Andijon davlat universiteti Tillar o'qitish metodikasi kafedrası dotsenti, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi.

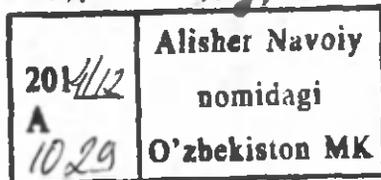
X. E. YUSUPOV, Andijon davlat universiteti Ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi.

Ushbu uslubiy qo'llanma o'рта maxsus kasb-hunar kollejlari o'qituvchilari, ishlab chiqarish ustalari va ingliz tilini mustaqil o'rganuvchilar uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, uning tarkibiga ingliz tili grammatikasiga oid ma'lumotlar, ularni og'zaki va yozma nutqda to'g'ri qo'llashga yo'naltirilgan mavzular mashqlar va o'rgatuvchi testlar kiradi. Mavzularni o'rganishda asosan osondan qiyinga tomon ta'moiliga asoslaniladi.

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THE ARTICLE (ARTIKL)

Artikl yordamchi soʻz turkumi boʻlib u ot koʻrsatkichi hisoblanadi. Artikl oʻzbek tilida mavjud emas. Ingliz tilida ikki hil artikl bor. Aniq artikl va noaniq artikl.

1. Definite article: (Aniq artikl) **"The"**

2. Indefinite article: (Noaniq artikl) **"A, An"**

Artikl ingliz tiliga xos boʻlib, noaniq **"a, an"** va aniq **"the"** artikli mavjud. **"A, an"** asosan bir dona maʼnosini bildirib, oldin keladi. Kasblar bilan **a, an** ishlatiladi. Noaniq artikllar odatda, birinchi bor tilga olinayotgan ot oldida keladi. **"A"** noaniq artikl undosh harf bilan boshlanadigan yagona otlar oldida ishlatiladi. **"An"** noaniq artikl esa unli harflar bilan boshlanadigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi.

For example:

Masalan:

I have a friend .

Tashkent is a city.

I am a doctor.

"The" artikli aniq predmetlar uchun oldindan qayd etilgan narsalar uchun qoʻllaniladi. Bu artikllarning ishlatilish qoidalari juda murakkab, ular biroz qiyinchiliklar tugʻdiradi, chunki istesno hollari koʻp.

"The" aniq artikli asosan:

1. Daryo, dengiz, okean, koʻllar, togʻ tizmalari bilan
The Urals, the Pacific Ocean, the Black sea.
2. Yagona planetalar, yer, osmon, quyosh, oy bilan
The Earth, the sky, the sun, the moon.
3. Dunyo tomonlari: sharq, gʻarb, janub, shimol bilan
The east, the west, the south, the north.
4. Tartib sonlar bilan
The first, the second.
5. Sifatlarning orttirma darajasi bilan.

The most interesting, the best, the biggest va boshqalar.
Artikllar o'quv predmetlari, sport o'yinlari, ovqatlar, mamlakatlar, shaharlar, qit'alar nomlari atoqli otlar va boshqa bir qator hollarda ishlatilmaydi: Canada, Tashkent, Europe, football, literature, soup.

I Mos keladigan artiklni qo'ying.

- 1 We have ... large family.
- 2 My mother is ... doctor.
- 3 He is ... engineer.
- 4 England is ... country.
- 5 I am ... student.
- 6 He has ... child.
- 7 This is ... Tree .
- 8 We have ... dog dog is white.
- 9 This is ... bag is red.
- 10 ... sun is yellow.
- 11 ... sky is blue.
- 12 Where is ... cat? ... cat is on the sofa.
- 13 Here is ... large window.
14. In ... corner of ... room there is ... sofa.
15. What is ... date today?

II. Gaplarni tarjima qiling, artikllarga e'tibor bering.

1. The Thames is a river.
2. Russia is washed by the Atlantic Ocean.
3. This is a map of the world.
4. The USA is the largest country in America.
5. Jack London is an English writer.
6. The North Sea separates the British Isles from Europe.
7. Which is the highest mountain in our country?
8. The Balkans are old mountains.
9. I buy bread and milk in the shop.
10. Three men came to New York for a holiday.

III. Nuqtalar o'rniga mos artikllarni qo'ying.

1. There is ... book. Take ... book from ... table.
2. Take this book into ... bookcase.
3. ... weather is fine today ... sky is blue Sun is shining brightly in ... blue ... sky.

4. This is ... boy. ... boy is my ... brothers friend.
5. He has ... cat, but he has no ... dog. He likes his ... cat. He gives ... cat ... milk every day.
6. Yesterday I received ... letter from my ... friend. ... letter was interesting.
7. We live in ... big house . I like ... house.
8. Are you ... worker? – No, I am ... student.
9. We have ... big dog. ... dog is very clever.
10. My friend has ... very good violin.
11. There is ... big piano in the hall.
12. This is ... tree and that is not ... tree. It's ... bush.
13. There is ... thick red ... carpet in my room. ... carpet is on ... floor in front of ... sofa.

TO BE (TO BE – BO'LMOQ FE'LI)

To be fe'li (bo'lmoq), hozirgi noaniq zamonda uchta shaklga ega: **am, is, are**. *To be* fe'li bu zamonda agar gapda asosiy fe'l bo'lmaganda ega bilan kesimni bog'lash uchun ishlatiladi. So'roq shakli *to be* fe'lini yani **am, is are** ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali *to be* fe'limizni so'roq shaklini yasab olamiz, bo'lishsizlik shaklini *to be* fe'lidan so'ng "**not**" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan bo'lishsizlik shaklini yasaymiz.

For ex: Masalan:

Singular: (birlik)

Plural: (ko'plik)

Affirmative form: (Bo'lishli shakli)

I am a student.

You are a student.

He (She) is a student.

It is a student.

We are students

You are student (s)

They are students

Interrogative form: (So'roq shakli)

1. Am I a student?

Yes, I am / No, I am not.

2. Are you a student?

Yes, you are / No you are not.

3. Is she (he) a student?

Yes, she (he) is / No, she (he) is not.

4. Are we students?

Yes, we are / No, we are not.

5. Are you students?

Yes, you are / No, you are not.

6. Are they students?

Yes, they are /No, they are not

IV. Gaplarni tarjima qiling

1. Mening ismim Mahdiya. Yoshim 28 da .
2. Bizning xonamiz katta.
3. U ishchi emas.
4. Gulchehra mening do'stim.
5. Dildora hamshira emas, oqituvchi.
6. Siz uydamisiz? Yoq, men ishdaman.
7. Ular idorada emas, ular ko'chada.
8. Gullar deraza yonida.
9. O'quvchilar doska yonida.
10. Bizning hovlimiz katta emas.
11. Savollarga javob bering.
12. U haydovchimi?
13. U tadbirkor.
14. Siz Rubber Trastda ishlaysizmi?
15. U ishchimi yoki uy bekasimi?
16. Kasbingiz nima?
17. Siz Rubber Trastda ishlashni xohlaysizmi?
18. Kimlar Rubber Trastda ishlaydi?

V. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Are you a student ?
2. Is he a good film director ?
3. What is this ?
4. Are you in the street now ?
5. Is he at home ?
6. Is Jack London a famous English writer ?
7. Are the students at the lesson now ?
8. Is she right ?
9. Are you married?
10. Are you woker at the Rubber Trast?

TO BE VERBS THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE FORM (TO BE – FE'LINING O'TGAN ZAMON SHAKLI)

to be fe'li o'tgan zamonda birlik uchun “*was*”, ko'plik uchun “*were*” shaklga ega bo'lib, so'roq shakli “*was, were*” ning egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasab, bo'lishsizlik shaklini esa “*was, were*” dan keyin *not* inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Ko'pincha o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinganda “*edi*” deb tarjima qilinadi.

Singular: (Birlilik).

Plural: (Ko'plik).

Affirmative form: (Bo'lishli shakli)

I was ill

You was ill

She was ill

He was ill

it was ill

We were ill

You were ill

They were ill

Interrogative form: (So'roq shakli)

Was I ill ?

Was you ill?

Was he ill ?

Was she ill ?

Were we ill?

Were you ill ?

Were they ill ?

Negative form: (Bo'lishsiz shakli)

I was not ill

You was not ill

He was not ill

She was not ill

It was not ill

We were not ill

You were not ill

They were not ill

1. Gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.

1. She was at home yesterday. 2. She was in London two years ago. 3. He was ill. 4. It was too dark in the street. 5. We were at home last night. 6. The colour of the trees was yellow. 7. It was warm outside 8. We were at the theatre last Sunday. 9. I was a pupil last year. 10. She was in

Tashkent three years ago. 11. He was worked in Paris four years ago. 12. She was very beautiful last year. 13. I was a rest on the seaside three years ago. 14. She was worked Rubber Trast last year.

To be fe'lining kelasi zamonda ishlatilishi

To be fe'lini kelasi noaniq zamon shakli "***shall***" va "***will***" yordamchi fe'llari orqali ***to be*** fe'lini kelasi noaniq zamon shakli yasaladi. Bu ham uch hil shaklda yasaladi. Bo'lishli, so'roq va inkor formada yasaladi. Bu zamonimizni so'roq shaklini yasash uchun, "***shall***" va "***will***"ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali so'roq shaklini yasaymiz. Bu zamonimizni inkor shaklini yasash uchun "***shall***" va "***will***" dan keyin albatta "***not***" inkor yuklamasini qo'yib bo'lishsiz shaklini yasaymiz.

Singular: (Birlik)

Plural: (Ko'plik)

Affirmative form: (Bo'lishli shakli)

I shall be

You will be

He will be

She will be

It will be

We shall be

You will be

They will be

Negative form: (Bo'lishsiz shakli).

I shall not be

You will not be

He will not be

She will not be

It will not be

We shall not be

You will not be

They will not be

Interrogative form: (So'roq shakli).

Shall I be ?

Will you be?

Will he be ?

Will she be ?

Will it be ?

Shall we be ?

Will you be ?

Will they be ?

2. Gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklda yozing.

1. He will be late. 2. I shall be a teacher. 3. It will be cold. 4. He will be there at 10. 5. The conference will be good. 6. Everything will be all

right. 7.They will be ready. 8. It will be dark. 9. It will be sunny .10. They will be glad. 11. She will be a doctor. 12.It will be rainy. 13. We shall be very happy. 14.He will be a taxi driver. 15.She will be a worker. 16. She will be a work Rubber Trast.

“TO HAVE” (EGA BO‘LMOQ) FE’LI

To have fe’li bor bo’lmoq, ega bo’moq degan ma’nolarni anglatadi. Ba’zi so’zlarda ish harakatni ifodalab keladi. For example: (Masalan), I have many pencils. I have a parents. I have a computer.

But (Ammo). For example: I have a breakfast.

I have a breakfast.	Men nonushta qilaman
I have a dinner.	Men tushlik qilaman
I have a supper.	Men kechki ovqat qilaman.

“To have” fe’lini tuslanishi quyidagicha bo’ladi:

THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE (HOZIRGI NOANIQ ZAMONDA)

“To have” fe’li faqat III-shahs birlikda *“Has”* shaklga ega, qolgan hamma shahslar uchun birlik va ko’plikda *“Have”* shaklga ega.

“To have” fe’li ham o’z navbatida uch usulda yasaladi.

Tasdiq, so’roq, inkor shaklda yasaladi.

Affirmative form: (Bo’lishli shakli).

Singular: (Biriklik)

- I. I have a flower.
- II. You have a book.
- III. He has a car.

She has a doll.

Plural: (Ko’plik)

- I. We have a clothes.
- II. You have a bags.
- III. They have a computers.

Interrogative form: (So‘roq shakli).

I. Have I a flower?

II. Have you a book?

III. Has he a car?

Has she a doll?

I. Have we clothes?

II. Have you bags?

III. Have they computers?

Negative form: (Bo‘lishsiz shakli).

I. I have not a flower.

II. You have not a book.

III. He has not a car.

I. We have not clothes.

II. You have bags.

III. They have not computers.

She has not a doll.

THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE (NOANIQ O‘TGAN ZAMONDA)

To have fe‘li noaniq o‘tgan zamonda hamma birlik va ko‘plik shahslar uchun, “**Had**” shaklga ega. Bu zamon ham uch usulda yasaladi: tasdiq, so‘roq, inkor formada.

For example: (Masalan),

Singular: (Birtik).

Plural: (Ko‘plik).

Affirmative form: (Bo‘lishli shakli).

I. I had

II. You had

III. He, she had.

I. We had

II. You had

III. They had.

Interrogative form: (So‘roq shakli).

I. Had I ...?

II. Had you ...?

III. Had she, he...?

I. Had we ...?

II. Had you ...?

III. Had they...?

Negative form: (Bo‘lishsiz shakli).

I. I had not...

II. You had not...

III. He, She had not...

I. We had not...

II. You had not...

III. They had not...

“TO DO” (BAJARMOQ) FE’LI

“*To do*” fe’li ham o‘z navbatida uch hil usulda yasaladi. *To do* bajarmoq fe’liga faqat III-shahs birlikda “*Do*” ga “*es*” *Do+es=Does*, qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish orqali yasaladi. Bu faqat hozirgi noaniq zamonga tegishli xolos. Tasdiq, So‘roq, Inkor shaklda yasaladi. “*To do*” bajarmoq fe’lini so‘roq shaklini yasash uchun, “*Do*” fe’lini egadan oldinga qo‘yish orqali so‘roq shakli yasaladi. Inkor shaklini yasash uchun “*Do*” fe’lidan keyin “*Not*” inkor yuklamasini qo‘yish orqali fe’lning bo‘lishsiz shakli yasaladi.

“TO DO” FE’LINING TUSLANISHI.

Affirmative form: (Bo‘lishli shakli).

Singular: (Birlik).

- I. I do...
- II. You do...
- III. He, she, does...

Plural: (Ko‘plik).

- I. We do...
- II. You do...
- III. They do...

Interrogative form: (So‘roq shakli).

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| I. Do I ... | I. Do we... ? |
| II. Do you... | II. Do you... ? |
| III. Does he, she... | III. Do they... ? |

Negative form: (Bo‘lishsiz shakli).

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| I. I do not... | I. We do not... |
| II. You do not... | II. You do not... |
| III. He, she does not... | III. They do not... |

Savollarga javob bering.

1. What do you do?
2. What does he every day?
3. Where does she live?
4. When do you get up?
5. Where do you go after breakfast?
6. What do you do there?
7. What don't you like?

8. What do you always remember?
9. What do you think about Professions?
10. When do you work begin?

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (ODDIY HOZIRGI ZAMON)

Hozirgi oddiy noaniq zamonning darak shaklini yasash uchun, *to* yuklamasini olib tashlab, faqat III-shahs birlikda fe'l o'zagiga *-s, -es*, qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. Agar fe'l undosh harf bilan tugasa –“*s*”, qo'shimchasi, *-ss, -sh, -ch, -x*, harflari **na** unli harflar bilan tugasa –“*es*”qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

For ex: I speak english.
 She speaks english.
 I pass...
 He passes...
 I study at the Institute.
 She studies at the University.
 She works at the Rubber Trast.
 He stays to London.
 She plays a ball.

So'roq shaklini yasash uchun, “*To do*” yordamchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Faqat III-shahsda “*does*” orqali so'roq shakli yasaladi.

For ex: Do you learn English? – Yes I do, / No, I don't.
 Does she learn Russia? – Yes she does, / No, she doesn't.
 Do you know driver a car? – Yes I do, / No I don't.
 Does he knowdriver a car? – Yes he does, / No he doesn't.

Uzbek tiliga tarjima qililng.

1. I know about he. 2. He knows driver a car very well. 3. She speaks German. 4. He studies at the Institute. 5. She works at the Rubber Trast. 6. Does she learn english? 7. Does he play tennis? 8. She asks me about she. 9. He stays to London. 10. Ali knows play football. 11. She works Andijan machine building vocotional college. 12. She likes watch TV. 13. He likes clever girls. 14. I like english subject. 15. He writes a letter.

THERE IS, THERE ARE KONSTRUKSIYASI

Bu konstruksiya o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinganda "bor" degan tarjimaga to'g'ri keladi. Agar gap o'rin paytidan boshlansa ingliz tilida qo'llaniladi. Gap o'zbek tiliga gapning oxiridan tarjima qilinadi. Masalan: There are many cars in our street - Bizning ko'chamizda mashinalar ko'p.

Gapning egasi to be (am, is, are, was, were) dan keyin keladi. Kelasi zamon shakli will be shaklida bo'ladi. Masalan: There will be a meeting tomorrow. So'roq shakli yordamchi fe'lni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Are there many students in your group ?

Will there be many people at the concert ?

Bo'lishsiz shaklda not inkor yuklamasi to be dan keyin keladi:

There are not many flowers in the vase .

There will not be many people at the concert.

1. Gaplarning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklini yozing.

There is a telephone on the desk .

There are many songs in this film .

There were a lot of orchestras in Tashkent .

There will be a new film on T.V.

There was a park behind the building .

There are many halls in this museum .

There are three songs in this film.

There was a school at the corner of the street .

2. Gaplarni bo'lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.

1. There is little greenery in our street .

2. There are pictures on the wall .

3. There will be a new city near the station .

4. There will be a new shop in the centre of the city.

5. There were many people in the dark .

6. There is a young man at the table .

7. There were many people in the corridor.

8. There was an actor on the stage .

9. There were many students at the conference .

10. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.

3. Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Xonada ikkita talaba bor. 2. Stolda ko'p kitoblar bor. 3. Bizning shaharda ko'p chiroyli joylar bor. 4. Bog'da chiroyli gullar ko'p. 5. O'quv zalida talabalar ko'p. 6. Matnda yangi so'zlar bor. 7. Bizning institutimizda to'rtta fakultet bor. 8. Komandada 11 o'yinchi bor. 9. Kutubxonada minglab kitob va jurnallar bor. 10. Bir yilda 4 fasl bor. 11. Bir haftada yetti kun bor. 12. Bir oyda 30 yoki 31 kun bor. 13. Sumkamda uch ming so'm bor. 14. Maktabda o'quvchilar bor. 15. Rubber Trastda 650 nafar ishchilar bor.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (KISHILIK OLMOSHLARI)

Ingliz tilida kishilik olmoshlari mavjud bo'lib, sen va *siz* olmoshlari uchun *you* ishlatiladi. Ayollar uchun *she*, erkaklar uchun *he*, hayvonlar va jonsiz predmetlar uchun *it* qo'llaniladi. Koplikda bizlar, sizlar, ular uchun *we*, *your*, *they* olmoshlari qo'llaniladi.

Singular: Birlik

I - men
You - siz
She - u, (qiz bola),
He - u, (o'gil bola),
It - u, (Jonli va jonsiz narsaga),

Plural: Ko'plik

We - biz
You - siz
They - ular

Ko'plikda *they* olmoshi jonli va jonsiz narsalar uchun ular ma'nosida ishlatiladi. Masalan: *Nick and Jane are friends. They are at school now. The books are on the table. They are English books.*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (EGALIK OLMOSHLARI)

my - mening
your - sening
her - uning
his - uning
its - uning

our - bizning
your - sizning
their - ularning

Egalik olmoshlari narsalarning kimga tegishli ekanini anglatib, gapda aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi .

For ex: Masalan: *It's my computer.* Bu mening kompyuterim. *Our college is large.* Bizning kollejimiz katta.

Mos egalik olmoshlarini qo'llang.

1. Ann is ... sister. 2. She is ... sister ... name is Aziza . 3. Bob is ... brother .. hobby is chess . 4. ... institute is large . 5. Pete and Bob are friends. ... parents are doctors . 6. It is ... book . 7. It is a dog. ... name is Max . 8. It is ... flat .

Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Ularning rejasi, bizning xonamiz, mening do'stim, uning mashinasi, mening kvartiram, sizning kitobingiz, bizning daftarimiz, ularning xonalari, uning ishi, sizning ishingiz, mening kompyuterim, ularning mashinalari, uning qo'g'irchog'i, bolalarning o'yinchog'i, talabalarning kvartirasi, bizning bog'imiz, uning gullari.

Egalik olmoshining mustaqil shakli.

Singular (Birlik).

mine - meniki
his - uniki
hers - uniki
its - uniki

Plural (Ko'plik)

ours - bizniki
yours - sizniki
theirs - ularniki

Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men kiyimlarimni o'zim yuvaman.
2. Talabalar savollarga o'zlari javob berishlari kerak.
3. Biz xonalarni o'zimiz yig'ishtiramiz.
4. U doim taksiga o'zi haq to'laydi.
5. Biz do'stim bilan teatrga o'zimiz bo'ramiz.
6. Talabalar imtihonlarga o'zlari tayyorlanadilar.
7. Mening do'stim pianinoni o'zi chala oladi.
8. Talabalar ma'ruza matnlarini o'zlari tanlaydilar.
9. Mening ukam o'zi bo'g'chaga boradi.
10. Men o'zim opamga uy ishlarida yordam beraman.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Ko'rsatish olmoshlari (Demonstrative pronouns).

THIS ko'rsatish olmoshi so'zlovchiga yaqin turgan, **THAT** ko'rsatish olmoshi esa so'zlovchidan uzoqda turgan birlikdagi narsa yoki shaxslarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

Birlik:	this –bu, mana bu, that – u, ana bu
Singular:	
Ko'plik:	These –bular, mana bular, those-ular,
Plural:	anavilar

This is a pencil and that is a pen. – Mana bu qalam, ana u esa ruchka.

THIS ning ko'plik shakli **THESE**, **THAT** ning ko'plik shakli esa **THOSE**.

These are students – mana bular studentlar.

Those are teachers – Ana ular o'qituvchilar.

Exercise 1. Ko'rsatish olmoshlarini qo'ying:

___ is a desk, but ___ are tables. 2. ___ students is the best at his faculty. 3. ___ students are from England. 4. Clean ___ window. 5. Read ___ text and translate it. 6. ___ words are very difficult for me. 7. ___ book is not interesting. 8. Would you please bring me register.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS:

(NO'ANIQ OLMOSHLAR) – SOME, ANY, ONE

Noaniqlik ma'nosini bildirgan olmoshlar gumon, noaniq olmoshlar deyiladi. Ingliz tilida olmoshlarning turlari juda ko'p, ular turli hil ma'nolarda keladi. Gumon olmoshlari tuzilishiga ko'ra sodda bo'ladi. *One, some, any*, va qo'shma *something, somebody, anyone, anybody, anything*, gumon olmoshlariga bo'linadi. Gumon olmoshlari ikki turga bo'linib, 1) Bo'lishli darak gaplarda, 2) bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda ishlatuvchi gumon olmoshlarida ishlatiladi. For example: (masalan) *some, somebody, someone, one* bo'lishli darak gaplarda ishlatilsa, *any, anyone, anybody, anything*, bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi.

Some - bir necha, ba'zi ma'nolarni anglatib faqat bo'lishli darak gaplarda qo'llanilad .

Masalan: *I need some books* - menga bir nechta kitob kerak.

Some people don't like rock music - Ba'zi kishilar rokni yoqtirishmaydi. *Some* s o'roq gaplarda ishlatilganda yana biroz ma'nosini anglatadi.

For example:

Do you want some more tea?

Siz yana choy ichasizmi?

Somebody - kimdir, *something* - nimadir deb tarjima qilinadi.

Any asosan so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi .

Do you see any people in the street? - Ko'chada birontasini ko'ryapsizmi?

I don't want any help - Menga hech qanday yordam kerak emas .

Any bo'lishli darak gapda ishlatilganda har qanday ma'nosini anglatadi. Any citizen of Uzbekistan has the right to education.

if bo'glovchidan keyin *any* ishlatiladi.

If you have any questions ask please.

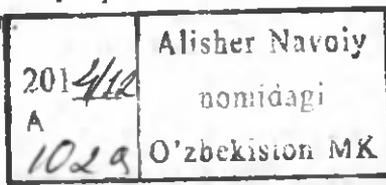
anybody - har kim, kimdir.

Anything - biror narsa ma'nosini bildiradi.

Ingliz tilida faqat bitta inkor ishlatiladi, boshqa tillarga ikkita inkor bilan tarjima qilinadi.

I have no friends - mening hech qanday do'stim yo'q.

I go nowhere - men hech qaerga bormayman.



Tarjima qiling.

1. There are some pictures on the wall. 2. There are some night houses. 3. At the entries you can see people. 4. They saw nobody there. 5. Do you know anybody who plays two or three musical instruments? 6. Did you go anywhere last evening? 7. Did you see any new film last week? 8. Somebody came into the room. 9. I see some nice flowers in the vase. 10. Some people don't know any foreign language. 11. I have some interesting books. 12. Have you any interesting books? 13. Give me any book you have? 14. I have something to tell you. 15. There is somebody in the room. 16. Someone has just come in.

Tarjima qiling.

1. Men bu kompozitor haqida biroz ma'lumot olmoqchiman.
2. Siz ma'ruza uchun xohlagan mavzuingizni tanlashingiz mumkin.
3. Zal shunday qorong'i ediki, men do'stlarimdan hech qaysisini ko'ra olmadim.
4. O'zingiz sevgan aktyoringiz haqida biroz narsa gapirib bering.
5. Bironyasi tarjima qilishda yordam berdimi?
6. Men bu savolga hech qanday javob topa olmadim.
7. Hech kim bu konsertga borganmi yo'q.
8. Siz biror yerga bordingizmi?
9. Meni teatr haqida bir nechta kitoblarim bor.
10. Kecha biznikiga kimdir tashrif buyurdi.

Mos olmoshni tanlang.

1. Do you learn (some, any) foreign languages?
2. Has your friend got (any, some) magazines?
3. I didn't get (some, any) letters yesterday.
4. Please take (some, any) German book which you like.
5. I didn't think we have got (some, any) time today to discuss this question.

Nuqtalar o'rniga mos noaniq olmoshlarni qoying.

1. ... students study English in our group?
2. Do you see ... actor on the stage?
3. Have you got ... musical instruments at home?
4. The teacher was angry, because ... came to the lesson.
5. I can not find my book ... help me to find it.

6. There are ... books on the shelves .
7. Is there ... in his hand ?
8. Listen, ... is knocking at the door.
9. I am very tired ,I want to go ... to rest.
10. If you know ... interesting about the play , tell me please .

TESTS

1. Is there ... soap in the box ? No , there is not ...
a) any/any d) some/any
b) any/some e) no/none
c) some/some

2. Are there ... illustrations in that box? Yes , there are ...
a) any/some b) any/any
c) some/some d) some/any
e) anything/something

3. When I can find ... here who can give me ... information on this question?
a) somebody/some b) anybody/any
c) somebody/any d) somebody/any
e) anybody/somebody

4. There is ... on the shelf I don't know what it is .
a) any c) something
b) some d) somebody

5. I want ... chocolates, please. Do you have ... Turkish ones?
a) something/anything d) everything/any
b) some/any e) everything/some
c) anything/any

6. He never puts ... sugar in his coffee .
a) any c)no
b) some d)anything
e) something

7. Let's go ... today. I have got splitting headache.

- a) anywhere
- b) somewhere
- c) any
- d) nowhere
- e) somehow

8. Please give me ... interesting books to read if you have ...

- any / some
- anything / any
- some / any
- any / something
- some / anything

MANY, MUCH, FEW, LITTLE, A FEW, A LITTLE GUMON OLMOSHLARI

Many, much – ko'p ma'nosini, *few, little* kam ma'nosini, *a few, a little*-biror ma'nosini. *Many, few, a few* donalab sanaladigan otlar bilan kelib, ulardan keyin kelgan otlar ko'plik qo'shimchasini oladi. *Much, little, a little* olmoshlar bilan kelgan otlar birlikda bo'lib, donalab sanalmaydi. Masalan:

I have many friends.

I see few students in the class. A few flowers are in the vase. I have much time. There is little water in the glass. I have a little money to buy books.

I. Much yoki many ni qo'ying.

1. Please don't put ... pepper on the meat.
2. I never eat ... bread with soup.
3. She wrote ... letters about the country.
4. There are ... pictures in this room .
5. The students ask ... questions.
6. Have you ... work to do today?
7. He has ... English books at home.
8. There are... new words in the test.
9. There is ... water in the ocean.
10. We do not have ... students .

II. Nuqtalar o'rnida few, little ni ishlatting.

I have ... time so I don't go with you .
There is ... ink in my pen.
Tom was a son of poor parents and had ... clothes.
There is ... soup in my plate.
There was ... light in my room.
... people were in the streets in the evening.
... people know the authors biography.
They found ... mushroom in the forest.

III. Tarjima qiling.

Biroz vaqt, kam vaqt, bir nechta talabalar, kam talabalar, biroz musiqa, kam o'yinchoqlar, ko'p do'stlar, biroz guruch, kam havo, katta o'rmonlar, bir nechta odamlar, biroz ashula, bir kam dunyo, biroz un, ozgina suv.

IV. Foydalaning Much, many, little, few, a few, a little.

He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.

He gave her ... water to wash.

I'd like to say ... words about my skill.

There was ... water in the river and they decided to cross it.

My mother knows German ... and she will help you.

There are very ... old houses in our street.

I think you can help me ... time now.

Mother gave us ... apples, we were glad.

Mos fe'l shaklini tanlang.

1. We (to learn) new words at the lesson.
2. He (to come) home late.
3. She (to choose) some book.
4. The academic year (to begin) in October.
5. The summer holidays (to sit down) and the teacher (to come) into the classroom.
6. The students (to sit down) and the teacher (to come) in the classroom.
7. We (to check) our homework at home.
8. You (to live) in the hostel.
9.you (to know) English well ?
10. He often (to listen) to music.

Tarjima qiling.

1. Mening do'stim yotoqxonada yashaydi .
2. Siz har kuni institutga borasiz.
3. U har doim kutubxonada kitob o'qiydi .
4. U tez-tez kutubxonadan kitoblar olib turadi.
5. Biz musiqa asboblarni chalishni yoqtiramiz.
6. U ashula aytishni xohlaydi.
7. Ular ba'zan ishlari haqida gapirishadi.
8. Men uy vazifasini uyda bajaraman.
9. Biz institutga piyoda boramiz.
10. Men ishga piyoda boraman.

Berilgan qavs ichidagi ravishlarni o'z o'rnida ishlating va gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. I look through the newspapers (sometimes).
2. He is free (always) at this time .
3. He is at home on Sunday (never).
4. I am busy on week-days (always) .
5. He comes (seldom) to his lesson.
6. I come to the office at 10 (usually).
7. He wants to draw a picture (time by time).
8. It doesn't snow in Tashkent (often) in winter.
9. My father doesn't (every day) watch TV.
10. They thank you (sometimes) for your help.

Savollarga javob bering.

1. Do you often drink coffee ?
2. Does he usually come to work very late?
3. Does it sometimes rain in autumn in Uzbekistan ?
4. Do you live in students' hostel?
5. Do you often go to see your friends ?
6. Do you like to listen to music ?
7. Where do you live ?
8. What do you do in the evening ?
9. How long do you prepare for your homework ?
10. When do you come to your office ?
11. What language do you study?
12. What subject do you like most of all?

13. Do you have many friends ?
14. Why do you learn English ?
15. What do you do after breakfast?

THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE (HOZIRGI ZAMON DAVOMLI FE'LI)

Bu zamon shu daqiqada bo'layotgan ish harakatini anglatib, *now*, va *Participle I "ING"* *Sifatdosh I* shakli orqali va *at the moment* ravishlari yordamida yasaladi.

Affirmative form: (Bo'lishli shakli)

Singular (Birlik).

I am working
You are working
He is working
She is working
It is working

Plural (Ko'plik).

We are working
You are working
They are working

Interrogative form: (So'roq shakli)

Am I working ?
Are you working?
Is he working ?
Is she working ?
Is it working ?

Are we working ?
Are you working ?
Are they working ?

Negative form: (Bo'lishsiz shakli)

I am not working
You are not working
He is not working
She is not working
It is not working

We are not working
You are not working
They are not working

Gaplarning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.

1. They are playing tennis .
2. The engineer is working .

3. I am writing a letter to my friend.
4. My mother is cooking dinner in the kitchen .
5. My father is watching TV in the sitting room .
6. We are having dinner in the canteen.
7. The students are looking through the newspapers in the reading room.
8. Dilora is dancing on the stage.
9. The students are reading and translating texts at the lesson now .
10. The teacher is telling us interesting story .

Fe'lni mos shaklga qo'ying.

1. She (to stay) at the institute after classes.
2. She (to write) the translation in her note-book now.
3. He (to work) at the factory at present.
4. She (to do) all the exercises now.
5. Every year my brothers (to leave for) London.
6. They (to sleep) at the moment.
7. What are you(to do) now ?
8. My brother (to sit) in the sitting room and (to listen to) the radio .
9. All the students (to take) exams now .
10. We (to write) a composition at the moment .

Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Ular hozir uxlashyapti.
2. Oqituvchi talabalarga qoidani tushuntiryapti.
3. Bolalar stadionda futbol o'ynashyapti.
4. Talabalar savollarga javob berishyapti.
5. Nega kulyapsiz?
6. Qaerga ketyapsiz?
7. Nima qilyapsiz?
8. Ular suzishyapti.
9. Ular rasm chizishyaptimi?
10. Ular raqsga tushyaptimi?

TO BE GOING TO IBORASI

To be going to - o'zbek tiliga - *moqchi* deb tarjima qilinib, ish harakatning kelasi zamonda sodir etilishini anglatadi

He is going to be a doctor. - U shifokor bo'lmoqchi.

To be going to kelasi zamonda ishlatiluvchi ravishlar bilan keladi.

I am going to buy a new coat next week. - Men kelasi hafta yangi palto sotib olmoqchiman.

To go, to come fe'llari bilan bu oborot ishlatilmaydi. Uning o'rnida hozirgi zamon davom fe'li ishlatiladi.

Ex: We are going to the theatre tonight.

When is she coming?

Gaplarni umumiy so'roq shaklga aylantiring.

1. I am going to speak to her tomorrow.

Example: Am I going to speak to her tomorrow?

2. He is going to become a student next year .

3. We are going to help you .

4. She is not going to be upset.

5. They are going to speak English at their lessons .

6. We are going to stadium to watch the game .

7. I am going to become a doctor.

8. She is going to swim in summer.

9. He is going to married in Autumn.

10. I am going to buy a new car.

Gaplar tuzing.

Example:

I am going to be a teacher.

to become, a student, to enter the institute, to do my homework, to take a course of English, to have lunch now, to stay there late, to take a short rest, to work at the library, to see this film, to buy a car, to married, to swim.

Uzbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

The people are staying at the hotel, some people are sitting and eating ices, others are reading newspapers, or drinking cups of tea or coffee and looking at the boys and girls on the sands. It is a fine day and the sun is shining. The dog is sleeping under the table, the waiters are smoking cigarettes. They are not drinking tea or coffee.

PAST INDEFINITE TENSE: (O'TGAN NOANIQ ZAMON)

The Past Indefinite Tense, divided into two types: 1. *Regular verbs*; 2. *Irregular verbs*: O'tgan noaniq zamon 2 turga bo'linib, ular to'g'ri fe'llar va noto'g'ri fe'llarga bo'linadi. To'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamoni fe'l negiziga **-ed** yoki **-d** qoshimchasini qoshish bilan yasaladi, noto'g'ri fe'llar esa fe'l negizidagi unli yoki undoshning o'zgarishi yoki so'zning butunlay o'zgarib ketishi bilan yasaladi.

Masalan: To swim - swam - swum
to spend - spent - spent
to begin - began - begun
to break - broke - broken
to write - wrote - written
to wake - woke - woken
to take - took - taken
to speak - spoke - spoken
to strive - strove - striven
to sing - sang - sung.

Ba'zi fe'l shakllari mutlaqo o'zgarmaydi:

Masalan: put-put-put
cut-cut-cut
slit-slit-slit
reset-reset-reset
shed-shed-shed
let - let - let
beset - beset - beset
cost - cost - cost
cast - cast - cast
upset - upset - upset.

Shu sababli noto'g'ri fe'llarning shakllarini yod olish shart. Bu zamonning so'roq shaklini *to do* ning o'tgan zamon shakli *did* bo'lishsiz shakli esa *did not* bilan hosil qilinadi, asosiy fe'l *infinitiv* shaklida bo'ladi.

Affirmative form: (Bo'lishli shakli)

I studied

You studied

He studied

She studied

It studied

We studied

You studied

They studied

Interrogative form: (So'roq shakli)

Did I study ?

Did you study?

Did he study ?

Did it study ?

Did she study ?

Did we study ?

Did you study ?

Did they study ?

Negative form: (Bo'lishsiz shakli)

I did not study

You did not study

He did not study

She did not study

It did not study

We did not study

You did not study

They did not study

Gapda noto'g'ri fe'llar ishlatilgan fe'l shakllarda o'zgaradi.

She heard his voice.

Did she hear his voice?

She did not hear his voice.

O'tgan zamoni ko'rsatuvchi ravishlar: *ago, last week, month, year, yesterday, the day before yesterday.*

Yillar bilan ham oddiy o'tgan zamon ishlatiladi.

I met him in 1990.

He was born in 1985.

Gaplarni so'roq va bolishsiz shaklga aylantiring.

1. He finished his work last night.

2. We walked home yesterday .

3. She performed music well .

4. The public liked the play .

5. We decided to go to the cinema yesterday .

6. I advanced him to go to the doctor.

7. We enjoyed the music at the concert yesterday .
8. The public greeted the famous actors of the play.
9. Last year we visited many historical places in Samarkand.
10. Last year I visited in Tashkent.
11. We stopped for a minute to rest .
12. We worked in the garden last year.

Fe'llarning mos shaklini qo'ying

1. The whole city (to look) beautiful that day.
2. I (to decide) to invite my friends , to go for a walk last night .
3. He (to stop) for a minute to rest .
4. In the novel the winter (to reflect) the life of the ordinary people.
5. Last time we (to visit) the opera and ballet theatre .
6. We (to enjoy) the performance very much .
7. Many famous actors (to play) the main parts in that performance.
8. Some years ago she (to live) in the country .
9. She (not to study) French last year.
10. He (not to finish) his design last night.

Noto'g'ri fe'llarni yodlang.

to meet - met - met
 to have - had - had
 to tell - told - told
 to send - sent - sent
 to come - came - come
 to read - read - read
 to find - found - found
 to give - gave - given
 to take - took - taken
 to write - wrote - written
 to speak - spoke - spoken
 to know - knew - known
 to go - went - gone
 to do - did - done
 to get - got - got
 to sit - sat - sat
 to put - put - put

Mos fe'l shaklini qo'llang.

1. Last week we (to have) English .
2. Yesterday I (to meet) him at the bus stop.
3. We (to go) home by metro two days ago.
4. It (to take) me half an hour to get home yesterday .
5. I (to write) a letter to my friends yesterday.
6. We (to read) many interesting articles in the library .
7. They (to see) a new film by TV yesterday .
8. Last night I (to get) a letter from my parents.
9. He (to spent) his holidays in the country last year .
10. There (to be) a lot of leaves on the ground.
11. Last year I (to work) in the garden.
12. Yesterday I (to take) money to him.

Gaplarni o'tgan zamonga aylantiring.

1. We often write dictations in class .
2. Every morning I find many letters on my table from other companies.
3. The teacher speaks much about uzbek composers.
4. We do our homework at home.
5. My friend invites me to his office very often.
6. We don't finish our work in time.
7. My daughter tries to write a letter in English .
8. We want to go to Samarkand during our holidays.
9. We listen to the latest news over the radio .
10. He goes to the cinema very often .
11. We are at home now .
12. It is pleasant to bathe in the river in summer .

Gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.

1. He wrote a letter to his friend .
2. She invited many guests to her birthday party.
3. I met him at the conference .
4. He wrote an interesting talk about famous people.
5. He told me the way to the metro station .
6. We know much about him .
7. They came home very late .
8. I spent much time in the library .
9. She spoke about her book.
10. I saw him last year.

NUMERAL (SONLAR)

Sanoq sonlar predmetning sonini bildiradi.

Tartib sonlar.

One -	1	one-bir;	the first-	1-chi
Two -	2	two-ikki;	the second-	2-chi
Three -	3	three-uch;	the third-	3-chi
Four -	4	four-to'rt;	the fourth-	4-chi
Five -	5	five-besh;	the fifth-	5-chi
Six-	6	six-olti;	the six	6-chi
Seven -	7	seven-yetti;	the seventh-	7-chi
Eight -	8	eight-sakkiz;	the eighth-	8-chi
Nine-	9	nine-to'qqiz;	the ninth-	9-chi
Ten-	10	ten-o'n;	the tenth-	10-chi
Eleven -	11	eleven-o'n bir;	the eleventh-	11-chi
Twelve -	12	twelve-o'n ikki;	the twelfth-	12-chi.

Ex: It is five o'clock.

I have two children.

13 dan boshlab 20 gacha - *teen* qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

thirteen-13, fourteen - 14, fifteen-15, sixteen-16, seventeen-17, eighteen-18, nineteen-19

20 dan boshlab o'nliklarga - *ty*-qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi.

Twenty-	20	seventy-	70
Thirty-	30	eighty-	80
Fourty-	40	ninety-	90
Fifty-	50	one hundred-	100
Sixty-	60	a thousand-	1000

Tartib sonlar predmetning tartibini bildirib, 1,2,3 dan tashqari hamma sonlarga-**th** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

First-birinchi

Second-ikkinchi

Third-uchinchi
Fourth-to'rtinchi
Fifth-beshinchi
Sixth-oltinchi
Seventh-yettinchi
Eighth-sakkizinchi
Nineth-to'qqizinchi
Tenth-o'ninchi va boshqalar
Today is the first of January.

Tartib sonlardan oldin "*The*" aniq artikli ishlatiladi.

I. Tarjima qiling.

Tree chairs, twelve desks, five maps, two pens, ten pencils, three windows, one door, seven sentences, three words, ten pages, six books, seven days, eight texts.

II. Tarjima qiling.

Birinchi, o'ninchi, oltinchi, uchinchi, ikkinchi, to'rtinchi, yigirmanchi, beshinchi, o'ttiz birinchi;

III. Mos sonlarni qo'ying.

1. There are... days in a week.
2. There are... months in a year.
3. There are... hours a day.
4. There are... minutes in an hour.
5. There ... girls and ... boys in our group .
6. We have ... lessons a day.
7. There are ... days in a months.
8. There are ... season in a year.
9. There are days in a year.
10. There arestudents in our college.

PLURALS THE NOUNS: (OTLARNING KO'PLIK SONI)

Otlarning ko'pligi otlarga *-s* yoki *es* qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi. Bu qo'shimcha jarangsiz undoshdan keyin kelsa [s], jarangli undosh yoki unidan keyin kelsa, [z] deb o'qiladi:

For example:

a book -books
a pen -pens
a boy -boys
a lady-ladies
a baby-babies
a type-types
a puppy-puppies
a fly-flies
a melody-melodies
a cherry-cherries;

Ba'zi otlarning ko'plik soni o'zakkdagi unlining yoki ba'zan undoshning o'zaklari bilan yasaladi.

a man -men
a shelf-shelves
a woman -women
a leaf -leaves
a goose-geese
a tooth -teeth.

Ba'zi otlar faqat ko'plikda bo'ladi.

glasses
trousers
jeans
boots
shoes
pyjamas
eyes;

Otlarni ko'plik shaklida yozing.

a table, a flat, a room, a desk, a man, a horse, a student, a pupil, a teacher, a worker, a nurse, a club, a girl, a boy, a flower, a window, a door, an artist, an actor, a street, a woman, a tooth, a box, a bag, a garden, a house, a monument.

So'zlarni ko'plik shaklida yozing.

Birch, motto, bay, self, sheriff, lady, focus, sheep, carry, fly, relay, employ, oasis, ox, studio.

POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS (OTLARNING QARATQICH KELISHIGI)

Ingliz tilida qaratqich kelishigidagi otning qo'shimchasi *-s'* va *-s* dir. Birlikdagi otlar uchun *-s'* ko'plik sondagi otlar uchun *-s*.

Sisters, mothers, friends.

Sisters', mothers', friends'.

Of predlogi otdan oldin ishlatib, o'zbek tilida qaratqich kelishigining qo'shimchasi "*ning*" orqali tarjima qilinadi.

forex:

the floor of the room, the handle of the door, brothers of my friend, the play of the writer.

Tarjima qiling.

the little of article, the page of the book, the work of this engineer, the centre of the city, the house of my friend, the faculty of the institute, the student of our group, the participants of the contest, the colour of the sky.

Tarjima qiling.

Gul barglari, tog'ning balandligi, daraxtning barglari, uying eshigi, xonaning devori, talabanning javobi, kitobning muqovasi, matnning nomi, ko'chaning nomi, fakultet dekani, devorning rasmlari, shaharlarning ko'chalari, onamning kulchalari, opamning farzandlari, bobomning nabiralari, uying kaliti, ukamning o'yinchoqlari, uning do'stlari.

Mos o'zlik olmoshini qo'ying.

We ----- found our money.

I ---- will complete the project.

Give ---- the time needed.

Their play ---- was quite good.

They will give it to him----.

O'zlik olmoshlari ishtirok etgan quyidagi gaplarga o'xshagan gaplar yasang.

Both James and themselves went to the beach.

Jack herself reads the speech .

Myself will unload the car.

They finished the painting themselves.

He mowed the lawn himself.

Mos kishilik olmoshlarini tanlang.

1. Both Peter and (I, me) went to the movies.
2. They missed the train because of (he, him)
3. (We, us) soldiers must be ready for combat at all times.
4. You and (I, me) have always understood each other.
5. I don't know if was (she, her) who was in the theater yesterday.
6. Susan and (he , him) have met before.
7. Neither Jack nor (they, them).
8. We sing just as well as (they, them).
9. Do (we, us) officers have to attend the convention?
10. I am older than (she , her)
11. My brother and (I, me) will paint the scenery for the play.
12. Paul questioned (she, her) and (I, me) about the accident.
13. Both students , Mark and (he, him) were suspended from school.
14. They told (us, we) to clean the house.
15. Was it (they, them) who stopped by yesterday afternoon?
16. Sometimes (we, us) voters feel powerless.
17. I believed time winner of the contest to be (he, him).
18. Boys like (they, them) could never make the football team.
19. Can you believe (I, me) doing that well.
20. Give (we, us) beginners a chance!
21. You expected the performer to be (he , him).
22. Did you receive as much as (me , I)?

23. It appears that John and (they, them) have celt the club.
24. They selected (we, us) musicians.
25. They asked (he, him) to drive.
26. Jeck and (I, me) attend every school concert.
27. I can't believe you selected Sylvia and (she, her).
28. Neither you nor (I, me) can wait till spring arrives.

Ravishlarni qo'yib o'qing.

1. I go to the shop (often).
2. I have seen an elephant (never).
3. She is a good student (always).
4. I do my homework (usually)
5. I forget my homework (sometimes).
6. We try to work well (always)
7. We are very busy (generally).
8. My mother goes for a walk on Sundays (often).
9. The trams are full in this town (usually) .
10. They have heard of it (never).
11. The student on my left makes mistakes (always).
12. I go to the college (usually).
13. Don't forget me (always).
14. I make mistakes (someimes).
15. I drive a car (sometimes).

Nuqtalar o'rniga mos egalik olmoshlarini qo'ying.

1. That does not look like... book, it must be ..
2. Tell him not to forget... ticket, she mustn't forget... either.
3. It was very good chocolate , but I've eaten all... ; can you give me a little piece of ?
4. I see that he has lost... pencil, perhaps you can lend him...
5. John has come to see me , ... father and ... were school friends
6. We've taken... papers, has she taken...?
7. I saw a cousin of... in the street this morning.
8. He wants you to return a book of... you borrowed last week.
9. Peter met a friend of... at the party.

Mos so'larzni tanlang.

1. (We, us) all went with (themselves, them).
2. They knew all about my friend and (I, me).
3. Mary and (he, him, himself).
4. I came here with Peter and (her, she).
5. He told Mary and (me, my) and his mother.
6. An old man asked my friend and (T, me) what the time was.
7. Go and see (him, he) and his friend.
8. There are some letters for (me, I).
9. Go with John and (her, she) to visit (them , they).
10. name is Alice and (her my) name is Jany.

O'tgan zamonga aylantiring.

1. You needn't spend it all.
2. She won't have to come again.
3. I needn't do my homework again.
4. My sister doesn't need to get up so early.
5. The children won't need to get up so early.
6. They haven't got to go back alone, have they?
7. She needn't cook them all.
8. They must pay twice, but we shan't have to.
9. You haven't got to answer all the questions.
10. You don't need to carry so much.
11. He won't have to come on foot, will he?
12. We needn't listen to them.
13. They won't have to read the whole book.
14. We don't need to call him "Sir".

Inkor gapga aylantiring.

1. You must answer in English.
2. He will have to give it back to me before Christmas.
3. They must brush their own shoes.
4. They have to brush their own shoes every day.
5. You'll have to buy us some more.
6. You must ring him up before tomorrow.
7. She'll have to carry both of them.
8. We must change our clothes for dinner

9. You must put all the eggs in three pieces.
10. She had to drink it without sugar.
11. You must put all the eggs in one basket.
12. You must listen to this talk.
13. We have to book train tickets.
14. We must study this college.
15. I must read this article.

Gaplarni majhul nisbatga aylantiring.

1. People always admire this picture.
2. He hurt his leg in an accident.
3. No one has opened this box for the last hundred year ago.
4. People formerly used the Tower of London as a prison.
5. They fought a big battle here two hundred years ago.
6. People will forget to the play in a few years' time.
7. Somebody built this bridge last year.
8. No one has ever beaten my brother at tennis.
9. People speak English all over the world.
10. Did anyone ask any questions about me?
11. You must write the answers on one side of the paper only.
12. People mustn't take these books away.
13. They punished me for something I didn't do.
14. One praises a pupil when he works hard.
15. Nobody heard a sound.
16. Somebody can easily mend this door.
17. The author will write the book in June.
18. They gave my little sister a ticket too.

Dialogni tarjima qiling va yodlang.

Mary: Hello Peter. Are you coming to the cinema today?

Peter: No, I can't. I really must get some work done.

Mary: That's a pity. Need you do it tonight?

Peter: I'm afraid I must. My father says I've got to start working harder. Otherwise ,
I'll have to leave school.

Mary: How much have you got to do tonight?

Peter: Well, I must read at least two chapters of our history book, and then I must finish the essay.

Mary: Haven't you done that yet? We've got to h;md it in tomorrow, you know.

Peter: Of course I know . Look, must you really go to the cinema? Couldn't you stay and help me?

Mary: Well, I can if you like, but we'll all have to take the examination next term, You'll have to learn to work for yourself sooner or later.

So'zlarni ko'plik shaklida yozing.

birch-
motto-
bay-
self-
sheriff-
lady-
focus-
potato-
carry –
fly-
relay-
employ-
oasis-
ox-
studio-

TYPES OF QUESTIONS AND THEIR FORMATIONS

(SO'ROQ GAPLARNING TURLARI VA ULARNING YASALISHI)

There are four types of questions. They are:

- 1). General question. (Umumiy so'roq gap).
- 2). Special question. (Maxsus so'roq gap).
- 3). Alternative question. (Tanlov so'roq gap).
- 4). Disjunctive question. (Tasdiq so'roq gap).

Umumiy so'roq gaplar.

Umumiy so'roq gaplari "ha" yoki "yo'q" javobini talab etib, agar gapda modal yoki "to be" fe'lining shakllari bo'lsa ular oldinga chiqish bilan, agar bu fe'llar gapda ishtirok etishmasa *to do* fe'lining shakllari zamonga qarab olinadi.

For example:

Are you at home?

Yes , I am / No, I am not.

Can he speak English?

Yes, he can / No, he can not .

He lives in London.

Does he live in London ?

Yes , he does. No, he does not.

Gaplarni so'roq gapga aylantiring.

1. The table is at the window.
2. He is a musician.
3. She is an actress.
4. The students are in the reading hall.
5. He comes to the classes on time.
6. The name of this girl is Ann.
7. He can drive a car.
8. He must go.
9. He is able to tell the story.
10. He may be in the garden now.
11. The garden is in front of the house.
12. After classes the students go to the canteen.
13. Ann lives in the suburbs of Tashkent.
14. We can translate articles from newspaper.

Savollarga "ha" yoki "yo'q" javobini bering.

1. Can you play chess well?
2. Do you go to the classes every day?
3. Does he know English well?
4. Do you clean your rooms at home?
5. Must you go to the cinema every week?

6. Is she able to leave his town?
7. Are you at home now?
8. Is she a talented singer?
9. Does she perform roles well?
10. Do you understand me?

Javoblarga mos savollarni tuzing.

1. ... ?- Yes, I can.
2. ...?-No, he cannot.
3. ...?- Yes he is.
4. ...?-No, you needn't.
5. ...?- No, it is not
6. ...?-Yes, they are.
7. ...? -yes, we do.
8. ...?-No, they don't.
9.?-Yes, he will.
10. ..?-No, I shall not.
11. ...?-Yes, I was.
12. ...? -No, they were not.

Gaplarni so'roq gapga aylantirib "ha" va "yo'q" javoblarini bering.

1. They can repair your watch.
2. He is a student of the second course.
3. He can wait you for an hour.
4. He must attend the classes.
5. You must do your homework in time,
6. Every morning they come to their office at 8.
7. He is looking through the newspaper.
8. The doctor examines patients.
9. He will be there next day.
10. We are having our dinner at home.
11. He can compose many interesting songs.
12. Henry has two sisters and a brother
13. They usually have dinner at home.
14. We have got two white cars at home.
15. The students have got many questions.
16. It is very stuffy here . You may open the window.

17. The weather is bad . The sky is cloudy. It looks like raining.
18. It often snows in winter in the mountains.
19. I shall be very glad if you come to the party.
20. The students are able to answer all questions in literature.
21. Children can watch TV only after classes.

TANLOV SO'ROQ GAPLAR.

1. Is she a dancer or a singer? He is a singer.
2. Do you study English or French? We study English?
3. Can you play tennis or pupils? We are students.
4. Was it hot or warm yesterday? It was warm yesterday.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Is it summer or winter now?
2. Do you study at the Institute or at the university?
3. Is it a feature or documentary film?
4. Do you often go to the theatre?
5. Is your family large or small?
6. Is the sky blue or yellow?
7. Are these green or white?
8. Are these windows wide or narrow?
9. Is it a cell or a violin?
10. Do you like Pop or rock music?
11. Are his eyes blue or black?
12. Is his father doctor or worker?

Tanlov savolini bering.

1. This is a picture(a map).
2. This is a window (a door).
3. He is a worker(a teacher).
4. It is a play (a cartoon).
5. We learn English (German).
6. They have many tulips (roses)in their garden.
7. There were many books on the shelves(on the desk).
8. There is much (little) furniture in their flat.
9. We have (8) lectures a day.
10. He can dance (sing) well.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Siz badiiy yoki hujjatli filmlarni yoqtirasizmi?
2. Dam olish kunlari u uyda qolishni yoqtiradimi yoki kinoga borishnimi?
3. Quyosh ertalab chiqadimi yoki kechqurun?
4. Yer dumaloq yoki kvadrat shakldami?
5. U keladimi yoki yo'q?
6. Uning mashinasi qizilmi yoki ko'k?
7. Uning singlisi bormi yoki yo'q?
8. U kattami yoki kichkinami?
9. Siz kollejdagi ishlaysizmi yoki maktabdami?
10. U yaxshi insonmi yoki yomonmi?

Namunaga qarab savollar tuzing:

EX: I go to the pictures/ to a dance .

Do you like to go to the pictures or to listen light music?

1. To speak English/ to speak Spanish.
2. To study/ to have a rest on Sunday.
3. To go home by bus/ to go home by metro.
4. To live in hostel/ to have a private room.
5. To do literature/to do languages.

MAXSUS SO'ROQ GAPLAR

Bu so'roq gaplar maxsus so'roq so'zlari yordamida yasaladi. Egaga savol berilganda, qisqa javob beriladi.

Who is there? - I am.

Who knows English? - He does.

Maxsus so'roq gapning har bir bo'lagiga beriladi va quyidagi so'roq so'zlar ishtirok etadi: who (kim), what (nima), where (qayerda), when (qachon), whose (kimning), whom (kimni, kimga), which (qaysi). How (qanday), how long (qancha), how many (nechta), what colour (qanday rang), why (nima uchun). Bu so'roq gap ham, boshqa so'roq gaplar have, to be va modal fe'llar gapda ishtirok etsa ularni so'roq so'zlaridan keyin qo'yish bilan, qolgan hollarda to do fe'lini zamoniga qarab olinadi.

Ex: Whose car is it? It is my car.

When do you come to the Institute? I come to the Institute on Monday.

Where did he go yesterday? I went to home .

When will the lessons begin? Our lessons will begin soon.

How many friends do you have at the Institute - I have a lot of friends.

Why do you wear dark clothes ? I like dark color .

Namunaga qarab gap bo'laklariga mos savollar qo'ying.

Ex: In spring we plant 10 trees in our garden.

1. Who plants trees in spring?
2. What do you do in spring?
3. When do you plant trees in your garden?
4. How many trees do you plant in spring?
5. Where do you plant trees in spring?
6. We study many subjects at the Institute.
7. They wear warm clothes in winter.
8. Jack lives near his college.
9. He often meet friends in the street at 8.
10. My mother cooks supper for us in the evening.
11. We have dinner at the Institute dining-room.
12. Many people like autumn in Uzbekistan.
13. We often play football in the street after our lessons.
14. Popov invented radio in the last century.
15. We often see new films by TV at home.

Berilgan so'zlarga savol bering.

1. I work at the office.
2. We usually have our English in the evening.
3. She plays the piano well.
4. They often speak English in class.
5. We write a lot of sentences to the blackboard.
6. After my English I go to the office.
7. We read , write and speak at the lesson.
8. Our teacher always speaks English in class.
9. When it is cold I stay at home
- 10 .His eyes are blue.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Ismingiz nima?
2. Kasbingiz nima?
3. Siz kimsiz?
4. Qaerda yashaysiz?
5. Ertalab qaerga borasiz?
6. Sizing davlatingizda bayroq qanday rangda?
7. Nima uchun kech uyquga yotasiz?
8. Institutga borishingizga qancha vaqt ketadi ?
9. Kimning mashinasi oq rangda?
10. Sizda nechta kitob bor?
11. Ofisda kimlarni uchratasiz?
12. Institutda qaysi tilni o'rganasiz?
13. U qaerda o'qiydi?
14. Uning ota- onasi kim?
15. Ularning kasblari nima?

"DISJUNCTIVE" QUESTIONS (TASDIQ SO'ROQ GAPLAR)

Tasdiqlovchi so'roq gaplarda gapning birinchi qismi darak gap shaklida bo'ladi. Gapning birinchi yoki ikkinchi qismida *not* inkor yuklamasi ishlatiladi. O'zbek tilida "*Shundaymi*", "*Shunday emasmi*" deb tarjima qilinadi.

Savolga qisqa javob beriladi "ha" yoki "yo'q"

- Ex: You study English , don't you?
You don't know French , do you?
You can not sing a song, can you?
The earth is oval, is not it?

Gaplarni tarjima qilib, savollarga javob bering.

1. You don't like to walk in the rain , do you?
2. You like to learn languages, do you?
3. It is fine weather today , isn't it?
4. You aren't very tired ,are you?
5. You have got no time today , have you?

6. He doesn't come late, does he?
7. They went to the theatre yesterday , didn't they?
8. We couldn't translate the text, could we?
9. Every day you watch TV programmers , don't you?
10. There are many beautiful flowers in your garden , aren't there?

Gaplarni tugating.

1. You are learning to put "tag" questions, ...?
2. You have worked hard today,...?
3. Betty doesn't really know Jack,...?
4. There isn't much time left, ...?
5. You don't have dinner at home, ...?
6. There are a lot of students in the reading room, ... ?
7. He likes to dance, ...?
8. They haven't seen a new film yet, ...?
9. Betty can speak Russian , ...?
10. She didn't do her homework, ...?

Quyidagi javoblarga mos tasdiqlovchi savollar tuzing.

Namuna: You go for a walk in the evening , don't you ?- No , I don't. I never go for a walk in the evening.

No, not yet. I am going to see my friend tomorrow.

Yes , he does . Jack lives near his college.

Yes , they do . Jack and Betty attend the same class.

Yes , I have . I have already seen the film.

No , I don't. I don't like it all.

Yes , I have . I have just seen her.

No , I don't . I don't get up early now.

No , she doesn't she always comes in time.

No , I don't often go to the club.

Namunadan foydalanib tasdiqlovchi savollar tuzing.

You want a cigarette . Perhaps Tom has got one . Ask him.

Tom , you haven't got a cigarette, have you?

PRESENT INDEFINITE PASSIVE (HOZIRGI NOANIQ ZAMON-MAJHUL NISBAT)

Fe'l majhul nisbatda bo'lganda ish-harakatning kim tomonidan bajarilganligini anglatadi yoki ish harakat noma'lum shaxslar tomonidan bajariladi. *To be* fe'lining hozirgi shakli, noto'g'ri fe'lining sifatdosh 2-shakli ishlatiladi.

Affirmative form: (Bo'lishli shakli).

I am told	We are told
You are told	You are told
She is told	They are told

Interrogative form: (So'roq shakli).

Am I told?	Are we told?
Are you told?	Are you told?
Is she told?	Are they told?
Is he told?	

Negative form: (Bo'lishsiz shakli).

I am not told.	We are not told
You are not told.	You are not told.
She is not told.	They are not told.
He is not told.	

O'tgan zamonda *to be* ning *was, were*, shakllari, kelasi zamonda esa *shall be, will be* shakllari ishlatiladi.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Houses are built very quickly now.
2. This work will be finished tomorrow.
3. The article was translated last week.
4. The rules will be revised at the next lesson.
5. The book was written in 1966.
6. The delegation was met at the station.
7. The letter will be postea in an hour.
8. The taxi was called fifteen minutes ago.

9. The lectures are attended by all of us.
10. He is always invited to many countries.

Mos zamonni qo'ying.

1. At the last competition the first prize (to win) your team.
2. Soon he (to sent) to the Sanatorium.
3. The music (to sent) from the next color.
4. Some advice (to give) to the patient by the doctor.
5. The students always (to examine) by the teachers.
6. The house (to build) many years ago.
7. The museum (to attend) by hundreds of people every day.
8. The animals (to feed) by the people.
9. The letter (to write) in ink.
10. Books (to sell) at the book store.

Fe'llarni majhul nisbatga aylantiring:

1. They sell milk in the shop.
2. We attend lectures at the Institute.
3. We send our daughter to rest in the south.
4. They asked me about my holidays.
5. She showed the way to the metro station .
6. You will discuss the film at the lesson.
7. The postman brings newspapers every morning .
8. They built a bridge over the river.
9. He translates articles from the newspapers every day.
10. I bought a loaf at the bakery.

Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. U bu mavzu haqida ko'p gapiradi.
2. Ular mendan unga yordam berishimni so'rashdi.
3. Menga tug'ilgan kunimda gul berishdi.
4. Xonani qachon tozalashdi?
5. Konkurs Xalqlar do'stligi saroyida o'tkaziladi.
6. Ko'rgazmada yosh musavvirlarning rasmlari namoyish etiladi.
7. Talabalarni sahnaga taklif etishdi.
8. Bitiruvchilarni turli shaharlarga jo'natishdi.
9. Imtihonlar xonalarda qabul qilinadi.
10. Xonalar qulay jihozlar bilan bezatilgan.

KELASI ZAMON O'RNIDA HOZIRGI ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

Payt va shart ergash gaplarda ergash gap qismida hozirgi noaniq zamon ishlatiladi, bosh gapning kesimi kelasi zamonda bo'ladi. *If, when, while, by the time, as soon as, before, till, until* bog'lovchilari bilan keladi.

Masalan:

I shall try to do this translation if you give me the book. We shall begin the discussion when you come.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling va fe'l shakllariga e'tibor bering.

1. If I find my plan, I shall show it to you.
2. If I am well tomorrow, I'll go to the museum.
3. If we have time, we'll go to the exhibition.
4. When the academic year begins, these students will live in the hostel.
5. If it does not rain tomorrow, we shall go to the country.
6. She will be great if you accept her invitation.
7. If you hurry up you'll catch the train.
8. We shall go to the club as soon as you come.
9. I'll leave the house before you come.
10. I'll lay the table while my mother cooks dinner.

Gaplarni davom ettiring.

1. If I finish my design in time, ...
2. When the meeting is over...
3. Mother will speak to you tomorrow if...
4. He will listen to the radio when ...
5. We'll leave when ...
6. My friend stay at the Institute after classes if...
7. If it is warm tomorrow ...
8. You will enjoy the examination if...

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Agar band bo'lmasam tarjimani ertaga qilaman.
2. O'quv yili tugagandan keyin u uyga ketadi.
3. Dars tugaganda biz kutubxonaga boramiz.

4. Agar ertaga band bo'lmajak teatrga boramiz.
5. Men o'zimni yaxshi his qilsam musobaqada qatnashaman.
6. Siz kelgan zahotingiz biz dars tayyorlashni boshlaymiz.
7. Ular kelguncha biz imtihonlarni topshiramiz.
8. Agar majlis bo'lsa darslardan keyin institutda qolaman.

Gaplarni davom ettiring.

1. Will you have breakfast as soon as ...?
2. Will you go shopping when ...?
3. Will they wait for us till ... ?
4. My friend will go to his home town after ...
5. Will you pack your things before ...?
6. Will you make breakfast before ...?

MODAL VERBS (MODAL FE'LLARI)

“Can” modal fe’li ham jismoniy , ham aqliy jihatdan qo’lidan kelmoq, qila olmoq ma’nosini anglatadi. *Can* fe’lining o’tgan zamon shakli *could*.

Can kelasi zamonda ishlatilmaydi, unga ma’nodosh fe’l *to be able* to bo’lib, u uchta zamonda ishlatiladi. *Can* va *could* fe’li hamma shaxslar uchun bir xil shaklga ega.

I can swim well.

He can sing classic songs.

They can lift the table.

They could help you yesterday.

TO BE ABLE TO FE’LINING HOZIRGI ZAMONDA TUSLANISHI

Affirmative form: (Bo’lishli shakli).

I. I am able to do it.

I. We are able to do it.

II. You are able to do it.

II. You are able to do it.

III. She, (he), is able to do it.

III. They are able to do it.

Interrogative form: (So’roq shakli)

I. Am I able to do it?

I. Are we able to do it?

- II. Are you able to do it?
III. Is she, (he), able to do it ?

- II. Are you able to do it?
III. Are they able to do it?

Negative form: (Bo'lishsiz shakli).

- I. I am not able to do it. I. We are not able to do it.
II. You are not able to do it. II. You are not able to do it.
III. She, (he), is not able to do it. III. They are not able to do it.

TO ABLE MODAL FE'LINING O'TGAN ZAMONDA TUSLANISHI

Affirmative form: (Bo'lishli shakli).

- I. I was able to do it. I. We were able to do it.
II. You were able to do it. II. You were able to do it.
III. She, (he), was able to do it. III. They were able to do it.

Interrogative form: (So'roq shakli).

- I. Was I able to do it? I. Were we able to do it?
II. Were you able to do it? II. Were you able to do it?
III. Was she, (he), able to do it ? III. Were they able to do it?

Negative form: (Bo'lishsiz shakli).

- I. I was not able to do it. I. We were not able to do it.
II. You were not able to do it. II. You were not able to do it.
III. She, (he) was not able to do it. III. They were not able to do it.

TO BE ABLE TO FE'LINING KELASI ZAMON SHAKLI

Affirmative form: (Bo'lishli shakli).

- I. I shall be able to do it I. We shall be able to do it.
II. You will be able to do it. II. You will be able to do it.
III. She, (he) will be able to do it. III. They will be able to do it.

Interrogative form: (So'roq shakli).

- I. Shall I be able to do it ? I. Shall we be able to do it?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| II. Will you be able to do it? | II. Will you be able to do it? |
| III. Will she (he) be able to do it? | III. Will they be able to do it? |

Negative form: (Bo'lishsiz shakli).

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| I. I shall not be able to do it. | I. We shall not be able to do it. |
| II. You will be able to do it. | II. You will not be able to do it. |
| III. She (he) will not be able to do it. | III. They will not be able to do it |

Gaplarni o'qib tarjima qiling.

1. Anybody can" learn to cook.
2. Can we meet tomorrow morning?
3. Can you stay after classes tomorrow?
4. Can I have another cup of tea?
5. Could I ask you something if you are not too busy?
6. Ann can make her own clothes .
7. He can take pictures.
8. We can see two or three films a day.
9. They cannot live only on coffee.
10. I can walk all day and night.

Gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.

1. I am able to do this kind of work.
2. I am sure he will be able to speak English in a few months.
3. I am sure, I shall be able to translate an English film if I see it before.
4. You will be to work if you sleep at night.
5. The cameraman was able to start work.
6. We shall be able to save up enough money.
7. You are able to shoot the screen ?
8. I was able to finish the work.

Answer "Yes or Not", "ha" yoki "yo'q" javoblarini bering

1. Can you paint ?
2. Can you go home now ?
3. Can you help me ?
4. Can you read English newspaper?
5. Can you play the piano?
6. Can he sing a song?
7. Can she perform a role?

8. Can you tell us about your work?
9. Can you swim?
10. Can you tell about her?

Nuqtalar o'rniga can yoki can't modal fe'lini qo'ying.

1. John ... speak English but he ... speak German.
2. Mr Dale ... cook but he ... cook well.
3. I ... come to see you but I ... come now . I am busy .
4. Mother ... help you but she ... do it now. She is busy.
5. He ... work in the evening but he ... work in the morning .
6. Ann ... paint well but she ... paint well.
7. The children... go for a walk but they ... go now. It is raining.
8. I ... translate the text without dictionary . There are too many new words in the text.

To be able to modal fe'lini o'tgan va kelasi zamonda qo'llang.

1. I am not able to go the institute now.(yesterday, tomorrow).
2. He isn't able to wait for you today (last week, in a day).
3. We are not able to carry this case.(yesterday, tomorrow).
4. He is not able to come to see us (next week, last week).
5. Are you be able to send me a letter? (last month, in two days.).
6. I am not able to answer the questions tomorrow (last year, next year)

Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men uni kuta olmayman .
2. Siz bu savolga javob bera olasizmi?
3. Kim bu tekstni ertaga tarjima qila oladi.
4. Biz ertaga uni ko'rgani bora olmaymiz.
5. Siz bu kitobni kutubxonadan kecha olishingiz mumkin edi. ,
6. Ular sizga kecha yordam bera olardilar.
7. Siz o'tgan yili musobaqada qatnasha olardingiz.
8. Kecha siz uni stansiyada uchratishingiz mumkin edi.

May, might modal fe'li.

May modal fe'li ruxsat va taxminni bildiradi o'tgan zamon shakli - *might* so'roq shakli *may* va *might* modal fe'llarini egadan oldinga chiqishi bo'lishsiz shakli esa, shu fe'llardan so'ng *not* inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi.

You may go home.

May I go home?- Yes, you may.

It may rain today.

Gaplarni o'qing va tarjima qiling.

1. May I phone you today? Yes, of course you may,
2. Might it better to stop now?
3. He may not agree with your idea.
4. You know , I think it might rain.
5. Where is Elena? She might be in the reading hall .
6. I may fly to Tashkent next week.
7. Let's go and see her later . She may not be here now.
8. John may be in the garden.

May fe'lining o'rniga Can fe'lini qo'ying va orasidagi farqni ayting.

May we see the film in the cinema?

May I have a look at these pictures?

May he try to play this week?

May I invite my friends to the concert?

May I take part in the discussion?

May I stop work a little earlier tonight?

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. U hozir band bo'lishi mumkin.
2. Bir oz kutaylik, hozir qo'ng'iroq qilishi mumkin.
3. Balki u bu haqida bilar.
4. Kitobingizni olsam maylimi?
5. Bugun qor yog'ishi mumkin.
6. Hozir u uyda bo'lishi mumkin.

Gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklda yozing.

1. If you ask him he may help you.
2. It may be cold today.
3. You may go home right now.
4. It may be all right.
5. She may be at home in the evening.
6. If you don't put on warm clothes you may catch cold.
7. You may miss the train if you don't hurry.
8. You may fail at the exam if you don't work hard.

MUST, TO HAVE TO MODAL FE'LLARI

Bu fe'llar shart, majbur bo'lmoq, tog'ri kelmoq ma'nolarini anglatadi. *Must* fe'li faqat hozirgi zamonda ishlatiladi. *Must* fe'lining so'roq shakli *must* fe'lini egadan oldinga chiqarish, bo'lishsiz shakli esa *need* va *not* inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi.

I must be there at 5 o'clock.

Must he pass the exam now?

He needn't do it.

To have to must fe'lining ekvivalentligi bo'lib, so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakli *to do* yordamchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi.

You have to take an umbrella, because it is raining.

You don't have to take umbrella because it is not raining.

Do you have to take an umbrella?

Bu fe'lning o'tgan zamon shakli *had to*.

It was late had to take a taxi.

It wasn't late I didn't have to take a taxi.

Did you have to take a taxi?

Kelasi zamon shakli *shall* va *will* yordamida yasaladi.

If it rains you will have to take an umbrella.

I shall have to phone you tomorrow.

Will you have to leave for Samarkand next week?

We shall not have to book the tickets in advance because she got them yesterday.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. If you want to improve your English you must work hard.
2. You must attend all the lessons, otherwise you can't pass your exams.
3. You must do everything in time
4. The doctor says you must stay at home for a day or two.
5. Where is he? He must be working .
6. She doesn't come to the Institute. She must be ill.
7. He knows six languages he must be clever.
8. You needn't agree if you think I am wrong.
9. You needn't answer me now.

10. You needn't take my advice.
11. He needn't work late, if he is tired.
12. You needn't leave home if it is snowing.

Gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklini bering.

1. You have to finish these exercises today.
2. We have to leave early.
3. They had to move to another flat.
4. He had to wait for her for a long time.
5. We shall have to send a letter tomorrow.
6. I have to wear warm clothes in winter.
7. They will have to change trains in London.
8. We had to discuss our plans yesterday.

**SHOULD MODAL VERBS:
(SHOULD MODAL FE'LI)**

Bu modal fe'li kerak ma'nosini bildirib, ko'pincha maslahat ma'nosida ishlatiladi. You should consult the doctor, if you feel bad. You Shouldn't stay in the cold. Should I make a report

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. You have a temperature, you should better go home.
2. You should tell the truth.
3. It is cold outside, he should take his warm clothes.
4. Every age should have own artists.
5. You should give attention to this problem.
6. You should try to solve your problem yourself.
7. He should develop his artistic devices.

Mos modal fe'llarni qo'ying.

(must, may, can, need, to have to, to be able to).

You... not come to help me tomorrow, the work is done.

You ...not change the whole text as the beginning is all right. You ... only

rewrite the second part of it.

... you help me now?

... return the book to you on Friday?
We... hurry if we don't want to be late.
... you tell me the way to the Institute?
I am afraid , I... not do it alone.
... you leave the boy here for an hour.
It... be late I not phone him now.
... I open the window?
She is still in bed. She ... to come to the lessons.

Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Biz uni kuta olmaymiz.
2. Siz bu savolga javob bera olasizmi?
3. Men bu matnni tarjima qila olmayman.
4. Sizdan so'rasam maylimi?
5. U darsdan so'ng kutubxonada qolishiga tog'ri keladi.
6. Siz doktorga ko'rinishingiz mumkin.
7. Issiqda quyoshda ko'p toblanmasangiz kerak.
8. Uyg'a ketishingiz mumkin.
9. Siz menga yordam bera olasizmi?
10. U sizga kitobini bera olmaydi.

Gaplarni tugating.

1. You are learning to put "tag" questions,...?
2. You have worked hard today,... ?
3. Betty doesn't really know Jack,...?
4. There isn't much time left,...?
5. You don't have dinner at home,...?
6. There are a lot of students in the reading room,...?
7. He likes to dance,...?
8. They haven't seen a new film yet,...?
9. Betty can speak Russian,...?
10. She didn't do her homework,...?

Quyidagi javoblarga mos tasdiqlovchi savollar tuzing.

Namuna: You go for a walk in the evening, don't you?- No, I don't I never go for a walk in the evening.

No, not yet. I am going to see my friend tomorrow.

Yes, he does. Jack lives near his college.

Yes, they do. Jack and Betty attend the same class.

Yes, I have. I have already seen the film.

No, I don't. I don't like it all.

Yes, I have. I have just seen her.

No, I don't. I don't get up early now.

No, she doesn't she always comes in time.

10. No, I don't often go to the club.

Namunadan foydalanib tasdiqlovchi savollar tuzing.

You want a cigarette. Perhaps Tom has got one. Ask him. Tom, you haven't got a cigarette, have you?

1. Jack is just going out. You want him to get some stamps, ask him. Jack, you...? You are looking for Ann. Perhaps Tom knows where she is. Ask him.

Tom, you...? Ann has a car and you don't want to walk home. You want her to give a lift. Ask her. Ann...? 4. You are looking for your purse. Perhaps Tom has seen it. Ask him. Tom, ...?

THE PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE (O'TGAN ZAMON DAVOMLI FE'LI)

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

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

I was working

You 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?

Were you working?

Were we working?

Was he working?
Was she working?
Was it 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

You were 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 qo'llang.

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 o'rinlarida o'tirgan edilar.
3. U tarjima qilayotganida k o'p 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 dirijorlik qilayotgan edi.
8. Radioda mashhur xonanda ashula aytayotgan edi .
9. Biz teatrga ketayotganimizda yomg'ir yog'a boshladi.
10. Biz yotoqxonaga kelsak, talabalalar tug'ilgan kunni nishonlashayotgan edi.

The present indefinite yoki the present continuous tense ni ishlating.

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.

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON)

The Present perfect tense ish harakatning ma'lum bir vaqtgacha hozirgi zamonda tugallanganligini anglatadi.

Bu zamon to have fe'li va fe'lning sifatdosh 2 shakli bilan yasaladi (have + participle 2) already, just, never, ever, yet ravishlari ishlatiladi.

Affirmative form: (Bo'lishli shakli)

Singular (Birlik)

I have just seen a new film.

You have just seen a new film

Plural (Ko'plik)

We have just seen a new film.

You 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.

They have just seen a new film.

Interrogative form: (So'roq shakli)

Singular (Birlik)

Have I just seen a new film?
Have you 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?

Plural (Ko'plik)

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

Negative form: (Bo'lishsiz shakli)

Singular (Birlik)

I have not yet seen a new film
You have not seen 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

Plural (Ko'plik)

We have not yet seen a new film
You have not yet seen a new film
They have not yet seen a new film

Comperative degrees of Adjectives: (Sifat darajalari)

Sifat darajalari odatda uch qismda bo'ladi: Oddiy, qiyosiy, orttirma.

Sifatning asosiy darajasi bir bo'g'inli sifatlarga-er orttirma darajasi esa *the*, - *est* qo'shish 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 kechagidan 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 qisqa, tunlar uzun bo'ladi.

TESTS

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

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

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 .. noise.

- 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 them ... 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.

PREPOSITIONS: (PREDLOGLAR)

1. Put ... your raincoat it looks raining.

- a) 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 tastes 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 note-book.

- 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 ... you 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

PRONOUNS (OLMOSHLAR)

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

- 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

ADJECTIVES (SIFATLAR)

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 bight

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

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 an 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 ... teach 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.

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 ma'noda ishlatilmaydi.

Masalan: *In my childhood, I knew many tales and poems but now I have*

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;
- c) been
- d) 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) shell 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 centre 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.

MIXED TESTS

1. I ... a student.

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

2. ... two sisters.

- a) They are;
- b) He is;
- c) There is;
- 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.

35. 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.

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

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

37. Would you mind ... me five dollars.

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

38. 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.

39. ... two tickets for the cinema.

- a) I'm given;
- b) I've been given;
- c) They have given;
- d) I've given.

40. I've been sitting in the classroom ...

- a) for myself;
- b) by myself;
- c) in my own;
- d) only myself.

41. I'm looking forward ... you again.

- a) to see;
- b) to seeing;
- c) seeing;
- d) of seeing.

42. He ... eaten something before going to school.

- a) should;
- b) had to;
- c) must;
- d) ought to have.

43. It's high time you ... some work.

- a) would do;
- b) do;
- c) have done;
- d) did.

44. I wish I ... that.

- a) would do;
- b) didn't;
- c) hadn't say;
- d) don't say.

45. Take that umbrella in case it ...

- a) has rained;
- b) rains;
- c) will rain;
- d) shall rain.

46. In spite of ... late she caught the bus.

- a) the was;
- b) her;
- c) she's;
- d) being.

47. Providing that ... hard she will pass the exam.

- a) she'll study;
- b) she studies;
- c) she'll be studying;
- d) she's studying.

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 anger 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.

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) wont 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.

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 cant 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.

**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

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH (KO'CHIRMA VA O'ZLASHTIRMA GAP)

Ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirma gapga 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 zamoni o'zgartirmaydi.

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'glovchilari yordamida 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 keyingi 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:

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".

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".

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"

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"

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?"

THE GERUND (GERUNDIY)

Gerundiy da ot va fe'l xususiyatlari mujassamlashgan. Gerundiy to yuklamasisiz **-ing** qo'shimchasini olish bilan yasaladi: Masalan: *building, reading, drawing, writing.*

Indefinite va Perfect gerundiy mavjud.

Indefinite gerundiy fe'l-kesim bilan bir vaqtdagi ish-harakatni anglatadi.

She likes asking questions - Unga savol berish yoqadi.

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

Gerundiy 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.
10. After reading this book the students organized a discussion.

Gaplarni tarjima 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.

PARTICIPLE II - SIFATDOSH II

Sifatdosh gapda hol, aniqlovchi, kesimning bir qismi bo'lib keladi.

Aniqlovchining 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.

Hol vazifasida:

He spent whole day preparing for the exam.

U butun kunni imtihonga tayyorlanishga 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.

Kesimning 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.
6. 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.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE**(KELASI ZAMON DAVOMLI FE'LI)**

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 signing 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 fe'lini 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 ...

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.
9. Biz ertaga Rubber Trast hususiy korhonasiga boramiz.
10. Biz ertaga uyda kuni bilan uy ishlarini qilamiz.

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?

THE PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE (HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING MAJHUL NISBATI)

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

Bu zamon ish harakatining 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'yning.

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.

INFINITIVE – (INFINITIV)

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 biri 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 xohlayman.

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 qattiq o'qishingiz 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 xohlaydi.
8. Bu qog'oz rasm chizish uchun.

COMPLEX OBJECT (MURAKKAB TO'LDIRUVCHI)

Murakkab to'ldiruvchi quyidagi hollarda ishlatilishi mumkin.

a) *to see; to hear; to watch; to notice* fe'llaridan keyin kelgan fe'1 to yuklamasi keladi. Sifatdosh *I ham* ishlatilishi mumkin.

Masalan:

I 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 xohlaymiz.
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.

THE PAST PERFECT PASSIVE (O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING MAJHUL NISBATI)

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 entired 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 ular bilan bog'lana olmadik, chunki ularni ko'chirib yuborishgan ekan.

Gaplarni tugating.

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 ...

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

Bu zamon ish-harakatning hozirgi daqiqada davom etayotganini anglatadi.

Fe'l 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'l 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'ying.

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.
4. Hozir talabalarga ma'ruza o'qilyapti .

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE (O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMON)

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'llarni 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 yo'qotib qo'rganini aytdi.
6. Biz kelganimizda ular ishlarni tugatishgan ekan.

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE (KELASI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON)

shall or will + have + Participle II

Bu zamon ish-harakatning 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 forget) 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 shaklga 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 boshlanguncha u ilmiy anjumandan qaytadi.

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.

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON DAVOM FE'LI)

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 zamonnani 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 Continious da ishlating:

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

Gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklga 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.

PREPOSITIONS (PREDLOGLAR)

O'rin-paytni bildiruvchi predloglar.

at - aniq vaqt ko'rsatilganda ishlatiladi

at 2 oclock

at 10,30.

at yonida ma'nosida, o'rnini bildiradi:

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 ma'nosida 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 ma'nosini anglatadi

on the roof

on the table.

On-hafta kunlari, oylar raqami bilan kelsa qo'llaniladi:

on Sunday

on the 8^h of March

on the first of September

with - bilan ma'nosida ishlatiladi

with my friend

after - so 'ng, keyin

after the lessons

before - oldin, avval

before the classes.

Ko'p predloglar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjima qilinmaydi. Ko'pincha bir til predloglar kelib, turlicha ma'no anglatib iboralarga aylanadilar.

Masalan:

to look for — qidirmoq

to look at - qaramoq

to look through — qarab chiqmoq.

va boshqa ma'nolarda keladi. Bunday iboralarni yodlash kerak.

Predloglarga e'tibor 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.

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 sons 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.

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.

REAL AND UNREAL CONDITION (SHART ERGASH GAPLAR)

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 zamonga 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 taalluqli 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.

Ba'zi gaplarning bir qismi o'tgan zamonda, ikkinchi qismi esa hozirgi zamonga taalluqli 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 left 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 will you.

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.

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 olgan bo'lardingiz.
3. O'tgan hafta imtihonlarni topshirganingizda edi, hozir bo'sh bo'lardingiz.
4. Biletlarga 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. Imtihonlarni o'z vaqtida topshirganida hozir stipendiya olgan bo'lardi.

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M. A. SATTAROVA
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Faxriddin Ibaydullayev.
Tolibjon Qo'ziboyev.
Nigora Tojimatova,
Nilufar Yuldasheva
Zuxriddin Umurzoqov.

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