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Morphology of English Grammar

Жогорку окуу жайынын студенттери үчүн
усулдук колдонмо

Ош-2012

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2 Англ
А 95

Ош мамлекеттик университетинин Окумуштуулар Кеңешинин
2008- жылдын 28-августундагы №1-жыйынынын токтому менен
басмага сунуш кылынган.

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A95 Morphology of English Grammar (Англис тилинин
морфологиясы) Жогорку окуу жайынын студенттери үчүн усулдук
колдонмо. –Ош: 2012: -176б.

ISBN 978-9967-03-832-5

Бул окуу куралы англис тилинин грамматикасынын
«морфология» бөлүгүнө арналып, негизги жана кызматчы сөз
түркүмдөрү чагылдырылды: “Noun”, “Verb”, “Adjective”, “Adverb”,
“Pronoun”, “Numerals”, “Article”, “Particle”, “Conjunction”,
“Preposition”. Англис тилиндеги сөз түркүмдөр негизги 3
критерийдин негизинде: мааниси, жасалышы, сүйлөмдөгү орду
жана аткарган синтаксистик кызматы боюнча каралды.

A 4602020102-12
ISBN 978-9967-03-832-5

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2 Англ
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74.267.7(04с)

инфрак абауу

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Киришүү

Бул окуу китеби кыргыз тилинде окуган жогорку окуу жайлардын студенттери, орто мектептин бүтүрүүчүлөрү, ошондой эле аспиранттарга арналып, кыскача грамматикалык колдонмо болуп саналат. Англис тилинин грамматикасы боюнча негизги түшүнүктөр жадыбалдар, айкын мисалдар жана көнүгүүлөр менен коштолуп берилди. Тил үйрөнүүчүлөргө жеңилдик иретинде грамматикалык эрежелер жана мисалдар кыргыз тилине которулуп жазылды. Окуу китебин түзүүдө көптөгөн жаңы окуу-усулдук куралдар, китептер колдонулуп, жаңы мезгилдин талабына ылайык түзүлдү.

Бул окуу куралы грамматиканын «морфология» бөлүгүнө арналып, негизги жана кызматчы сөз түркүмдөрү чагылдырылды: “Noun”, “Verb”, “Adjective”, “Adverb”, “Pronoun”, “Numerals”, “Article”, “Particle”, “Conjunction”, “Preposition”. Англис тилиндеги сөз түркүмдөр негизги 3 критерийдин негизинде: мааниси, жасалышы, сүйлөмдөгү орду жана аткарган синтаксистик кызматы боюнча каралды.

ОШ МАМЛЕКЕТТИК УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
 КИТЕПКАНА
 ИИБ № 982587
 63873

Parts of Speech - Сөз түркүмдөрү

1. The Noun - Зат атооч
2. The Adjective - Сын атооч
3. The Numerals - Сан атооч
4. The Pronouns - Ат атооч
5. The Verb - Этиш
6. The Adverb - Тактооч
7. Modal verbs - Модалдык сөздөр
8. The Preposition - Предлог
9. The Conjunction - Байламта
10. The Participle - Бөлүкчө
11. The Article - Артикль

Кыргыз тилинин грамматикасында англис тилиндегидей предлог жана артикль жок, (булардын маанисин кыргыз тилинде мүчөлөр, жандоочтор жана аныктагыч сөздөр билдирет).

Англис тилинин грамматикасында 11 сөз түркүмү бар: 6 негизги жана 5 кызматчы.

Негизги сөз түркүмдөрү заттардын атын, сынын, кыймыл-аракетин же болбосо сүйлөөчүнүн сүйлөп жаткан ойго карата мамилесин көрсөтөт. Негизги сөз түркүмдөрүнө зат атооч, сын атооч, сан атооч, ат атооч, этиш, тактооч жана модалдык сөздөр киришет. Булардын өзгөчөлүгү - сүйлөм мүчөсү боло алышат.

Кызматчы сөз түркүмдөрү сөздөрдүн же сүйлөмдөрдүн ортосундагы байланышты, мамилени көрсөтүшөт же өздөрү таандык болгон сөздөрдү же сөздөрдүн тобун аныкташат. Кызматчы сөз түркүмдөрүнө предлог, байламта, бөлүкчө жана артикль кирет. Булар сүйлөмдүн мүчөсү боло албайт жана сүйлөм түзө алышпайт.

Сырдык сөз негизги да, кызматчы да сөз түркүмдөрүнө кошулбайт. Анткени алар атын атабай, адамдын сезимдик ал-жайын көрсөткөндүктөн сүйлөмдүн мүчөсү да боло албайт жана аны түзө да албайт.

The Noun - Зат атооч

Кыргыз тилиндегидей эле англис тилинде да буюмдар (a pen – ручка, a river – даяра, a water – суу), жандуулардын аттары (a boy – бала, a dog

– ит) жана жалпылагыч маанини туюндурган сөздөр (action – кыймыл, work – иш, cold – суук, love – сүйүү) зат атооч сөздөргө киришет.

Англис тилиндеги зат атоочтор өздөрүнүн мүнөздүү белгилери боюнча кыргыз тилинин зат атоочторунан айырмаланат, башкача айтканда алардын негизгилери болуп төмөндөгүлөр эсептелинет.

1. Зат атоочтор менен бирге a, an, the артиклдери колдонулат.

She is a student.

The book is on the shelf.

He wants to be an interpreter.

2. Жансыз зат атооч сөздөр жөндөмөлөр менен жөндөлбөйт. Ал эми жандуу зат атоочтор **жалпы** (a student, students) жана **таандык** (student's, students') деген эки жөндөмө менен жөндөлөт.

3. Зат атоочтор сүйлөмдө предлогдор менен бирге колдонулат:

The students are in the room.

I want to go to the city today.

Зат атоочтун семантикалык классификациясы

Зат атооч өзүнүн маанисине карата жалпы (Common Nouns) жана энчилүү (Proper Nouns) заттар болуп экиге бөлүнөт.

I. *Жалпы зат атоочторго* бир түрдөгү бардык заттардын жалпы аттары кирет.

а). Айкын зат атоочтор (Concrete Nouns). Мындай зат атоочторго айрым белгилүү заттардын аттары кирет: book – китеп, country – өлкө ж.б.;

б). Бир топтуу зат атоочтор (Collective Nouns). Мындай зат атоочторго белгилүү бир топ заттардын бириктирилип аталышы кирет; people – эл ж.б.;

в). Материалдык зат атоочтор (Material Nouns). Буга материалдык заттардын аттары кирет; gold – алтын, aluminium – алюминий ж.б.;

г). Абстракттуу зат атоочтор (Abstract Nouns). Мындай зат атоочтор заттын сапатын, кыймылын, аракетин же ошол зат жөнүндө жалпы түшүнүктү көрсөтөт; courage – эр жүрөктүүлүк, kindness – жакшылык ж.б.;

II. *Энчилүү зат атоочторго* бир түрдүү заттардын ичинен бөлүнүп турган адамдын жана буюмдун аттары кирет: Michael-Майкл, Denver-Денвер ж.б.;

Жалпы зат атоочтордун ичинде саналуучу (countable) жана саналбоочу (uncountable) заттар бар.

1. Саналуучу зат атоочторго өздөрүнүн өлчөмү жана түрү боюнча бир-бирден санала турган буюмдардын аттары кирет; a cat – 10 cats, a ball – 3 balls.

Саналуучу зат атоочтор жекелик жана көптүк санда болот. Жекелик жана көптүк санда турганда алардын астына белгисиз артикль колдонулат: a cat – cats, a ball – balls, a table – tables.

2. Саналбоочу зат атоочторго, абстрактуу жана саналууга мүмкүн эмес заттардын аттары кирет: beauty – кооздук, сулуулук, love – сүйүү, live – жашоо.

Саналбоочу зат атоочтордун көптүк саны жок болгондуктан, алардын алдында белгисиз артикль колдонулбайт. Эгерде аларды белгилүү категориядагы буюмдардын ичинен бөлүп айтса, белгилүү артикль колдонулат.

The cup is made of silver. Бул табак күмүштөн жасалган.
The silver is expensive. Күмүш кымбат баалуу.

Англис тилинде абстрактуу жана материалдык зат атоочтор көптүк санда колдонулбайт.

Менин көп китептерим бар. I have many books.

Practice

A Put the underlined words in the correct columns in the box.

noun:	verb:	auxiliary:	adjective:	adverb:	pronoun:
preposition:					
Spain					

I had a wonderful holiday in Spain last year.

She lives in a large flat in New York.

Peter walked quickly to work.

We met them in Green Street on Friday.

You must come and visit me in Scotland.

My teacher spoke slowly but I didn't understand her.

Mary and Jackie are studying Japanese at college.

I have lost my bag.

They bought a big old house in the country.

She swims fast, and she can ski well too.

B Put words from the box in the sentences. Use each word once.

noun:	verb:	auxiliary:	adjective:	adverb:	pronoun:
preposition:					
job	find	has	beautiful	badly	I
on					
match	pass	must	sick	easily	you
at					
Saturday		do			carefully
in					

► Paul has just started a new job.

1. You'll the books the table.
2. bought some flowers and gave them to my wife.
3. She played and lost the tennis
4. haven't seen your grandfather for a long time – you visit him at the weekend.
5. Don't worry! You'll the exam
6. Listen! The money isthe box.
7. I'm playing golf on you want to play with me.
8. I feel What did we eat the restaurant?

Зат атоочтун морфологиялык мүнөздөмөсү

Англис тилинде зат атоочтор структурасы боюнча төмөндөгүдөй бөлүнүшөт:

Жөнөкөй зат атоочтор

Зат атоочтун бул түрүнө жалаң уңгу сөздөрдөн турган сөздөр кирет:
pen, box, man, girl, star, fox, dog.

Туунду зат атоочтор

Туунду зат атоочтор уңгу жана мүчөдөн турушат.

work-worker

free-freedom

piano-pianist

friend-friendship

Кээ бир зат атоочтор куранды мүчөлөр менен колдонулат.

- ness; hard-ness, dark-ness.
- ment; develop-ment, pay-ment.
- tion; delega-tion, collec-tion.

- er; read-er, sail-or.
- ity; special-ity, active-ity.
- hood; brother-hood, child-hood.
- dom; free-dom, king-dom.
- ship; friend-ship.

Татаал зат атоочтор

Эки же андан көп уңгу сөздөр биригип, бир маани берүүчү зат атоочтор кирет;

blackboard, homework, alarm-clock, passenger-ticket

Англис тилинде зат атоочтор сан жана жөндөмө боюнча өзгөрүшөт, бирок роддук грамматикалык категориясы жок.

Practice

C Tick (✓) the correct plural forms and cross out the wrong ones.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|----------|
| ▶ knives ✓ | tooths | matches | wishs |
| ▶ matchs | citys | cities | men |
| countries | potatoes | teeth | familyls |
| wishes | tomatos | mousse | wifes |
| wives | potatos | ountrys | tomatoes |
| mans | mice | knifes | amilies |

D Rewrite the sentence in brackets (), replacing one of the words with one or ones.

- ▶ He's just bought a new suit.
(It's a blue suit.) It's a blue one.
- ▶ A: Who is your favorite actor?
B: (The actor that I like best is Joe Late.) The one that I like best is Joe Late.
- 1 I'm going to buy an orange juice.
(Would you like an orange juice?)
- 2 The chocolate cakes are popular.
(But the strawberry cakes are nicer.)
- 3 A: Which houses do you like?
B: (I like the house with the red door.)
- 4 I bought a blue carpet last time.
(This time I want a green carpet.)
- 5 English is a difficult language.
(There isn't an easy language.)
- 6 A: Where did you put the photos?
B: (Do you mean the photos that we took in Turkey?)

E Eric and Ellen are buying things for their new apartment. Complete the dialogue with *one* or *ones*.

Ellen: Here's the China department. We need some cups.

Eric: Do we want large (►) ones or small (1)

Ellen: Small (2) are best.

Eric: But I like tea in a large cup.

Ellen: OK, put six small cups and a large (3) in the basket.

Eric: What about a teapot? There's a metal (4) and a nice china (5) Which (6) do you like?

Ellen: I prefer the China (7)

Eric: It's similar to the little cups but it's not like my big (8)

Ellen: Well, it doesn't have to be exactly the same. Now, we also need knives.

Eric: Can't we use the (9) that my mother gave us?

Ellen: Well, I suppose the big (10) For bread is all right, but we certainly need

some little (11) for vegetables and a sharp (12) for meat.

Eric: All right. Where are the knives?

Case - Жөндөмө

Англис тилинде зат атоочтордун эки жөндөмөсү бар:

The Common Case (Жалпы жөндөмө)

The Possessive Case (Таандык жөндөмө)

Жалпы жөндөмөдөгү зат атоочтун өзүнө таандык болгон мүчөсү жок.

Ал түзүлүшү боюнча кыргыз тилинин атооч жөндөмөсүнө окшош.

The student spoke about the latest news.

The picture is on the wall.

Таандык жөндөмө экинчи заттын биринчисине таандык экендигин билгизет да, кыргыз тилинин илик жөндөмөсү колдонулат. Таандык жөндөмөдө негизинен жандуу заттарды туюндурган сөздөр.

Student's textbook.

Dan's brother.

Зат атоочтун жекелик жана көптүк санынын өзгөрүшү

Англис тилинде зат атоочтор жекелик жана көптүк санда өзгөрүшөт:
eg. cat-cats, table-tables, lady-ladies, country-countries.

Эрежелер	Мисалдар	Эскертмелер
<p>1. Зат атоочтун көптүк саны жекелик санга – s мүчөсүн жалгоо менен жасалат.</p>	<p>-tables, -books, -ties, -plans.</p>	<p>-S жумшак үнсүздөрдөн жана үндүүлөрдөн кийин [z] болуп айтылат: <i>flowers, beds, boys,</i> каткалаң үнсүздөрдөн кийин [s] болуп айтылат: <i>caps, books, hats,</i> дирилдеме үнсүздөрдөн кийин [iz] болуп айтылат: <i>pones, horses, bridges, houses.</i></p>
<p>2. Эгерде зат атооч жекелик санда –s, -ss, -x, -z, -sh, -ch, -tch, -o – тамгалары менен аяктаса, анда көптүк санда –es мүчөсү колдонулат.</p>	<p>-buses, -glasses, -boxes, -brushes, -benches, -matches, -cargoes, -potatoes.</p>	<p>бирок; pianos, photos, cuckoos, videos, zoos.</p>
<p>3. Кээ бир зат атоочтор көптүк санды уңгунун үндүү тыбыштарын өзгөртүү аркылуу түзөт жана мүчө уланбайт, көптүк санды түзүүнүн мындай жолу белгилүү зат атоочтор тобунда гана сакталып калган.</p>	<p>man-men, woman-women, foot-feet tooth-teeth goose-geese mouse-mice louse-lice</p>	
<p>4. Айрым зат атоочко –en мүчөсү улануу менен түзүлөт.</p>	<p>ox-oxen child-children</p>	

5. Кээ бир зат атоочтор көптүк түрдө гана колдонулат.	clothes, trousers, goods, scissors, spectacles.	
6. Латын жана грек тилинен алынган зат атоочтор өз эрежелери боюнча өзгөрүшөт.	Алар илимий-техникалык сөздөр; phenomenon-phenomena, datum-data, crisis-crisis, stimulus-stimuli, formula-formulae, index-indices, antenna-antennae.	
7. Саналбоочу зат атоочтор жекелик түрдө гана колдонулат.	Sugar, knowledge, air, money, weather, milk, love.	
8. Эгерде жекелик сан – у- тамгасы менен аяктап, ал үнсүздөрдөн кийин келсе, көптүк санда ал – ies түрүнө өтөт.	army-armies, fly-flies, lady-ladies, baby-babies, body-bodies.	
9. Эгерде зат атооч - у менен аяктаса үндүүлөр өзгөрүлбөйт.	day-days, boy-boys, play-plays, toy-toys, key-keys.	

<p>10. Эгер зат атоочтун жекелик сандагы формасы-f менен аяктаса, көптүк санда -ve -түрүндө өтөт.</p>	<p>wife-wives, knife-knives, life-lives, leaf-leaves, thief-thieves, half-halves.</p>	

Countable and uncountable nouns

F Put a circle around the uncountable nouns below.

house	cat	cheese	car	coat	snow	lemon
<u>advice</u>	clock	table	tea	ball	museum	apple
painting	petrol	news	cigar	teacher	film	rain
holiday	office	bed	pen	sugar	homework	watch
tennis	doctor	cinema	luggage	chair	banana	information
cup	coffee	shoe	shirt	money	exam	hour
city	park	toast	sock	nose	water	school
bread	book	jumper	cloud	milk	bike	television

G Put the correct word in the following sentences.

► (*slice, piece, cup*) I'd like a cup of coffee, please.

- (glass, slice, spoonful) Would you like a of cheese on your toast?
- (pieces, cups, bottles) My father gave me two of advice.
- (slice, bottle, piece) Could you buy a of milk at the shops?
- (spoonful, piece, cup) That was a difficult of homework.
- (glass, piece, slice) Would you give me a of water, please?
- (slices, cups, pieces) How many of luggage do you have?
- (spoonful, glasses, cups) I normally take three of sugar in my tea.
- (pieces, slices, liters) I've just put forty of petrol in the car.
- (piece, slice, glass) I need a of information.
- (piece, kilo, slice) I'd like half a of coffee, please.

H Put a tick (✓) if the sentence is correct, and a cross (×) if it is incorrect.

► *We live in a flat.* ✓

- 1 The car needs a petrol.
- 2 She takes a milk in her tea.
- 3 Mary likes tea; I prefer coffee.
- 4 He's got some new CDs.
- 5 Two glasses of water.
- 6 A table and two chairs.
- 7 Give me two toasts.
- 8 A snow comes in winter.
- 9 Give me some cup of the.
- 10 Tim doesn't eat meat.

► I have some moneys. ×

- 11 Two coffees, please.
- 12 Please buy some sugar.
- 13 Two kilos of a bread.
- 14 We have two homeworks.
- 15 I need some information.
- 16 We need some bananas.
- 17 Have we got a butter?
- 18 I like some egg for breakfast...
- 19 I can see some young women....
- 20 Can you see the moon? ...

I Write *much* or *many* in front of these nouns.

► How much money?

► How many films?

► Not many

people.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 How tables? | 8 How buses? | 15 How information? |
| 2 How snow? | 9 How books? | 16 How toast? |
| 3 How cats? | 10 How food? | 17 Not news. |
| 4 How petrol? | 11 How cups? | 18 Not exams. |
| 5 How advice? | 12 How watches? | 19 Not luggage. |
| 6 How cigars? | 13 How homework? | 20 Not children. |
| 7 How sugar? | 14 How times? | 21 Not museums. |

J Complete the dialogues using *much*, *many*, *more*, *how much*, or *how many*.

► A: How many CDs has your sister got?

B: She hasn't got many. I've got more than she has.

1 A: Is there cheese in the fridge?

B: No, and there aren't eggs, either.

2 A: money do you earn?

B: Not, but I earn than my brother.

3 A: Do you have homework?

B: Yes, because there aren't days before the exams.

4 A: food do we need?

B: We haven't got vegetables, so we need to buy some

- 5 A: Is there luggage in the coach?
 B: There aren't big suitcases but there are a lot of small ones.
- 6 A: toast do you want? pieces?
 B: Two please, and without butter.
- 7 A: spoonfuls of sugar do you take?
 B: No sugar thank you. I don't usually eat sugar.

K Put in *many, much* or *more*.

Steve: What did you do on Sunday?

Jenny: I had a terribly day. I met a friend at the airport, because he said he had a lot of

luggage, and he wanted some help. But his plane was two hours late, and he didn't

have (▶) much luggage! What about you?

Steve: I went into town to buy some books. I spent £50!

Jenny: How (1) books did you buy?

Steve: Only three! In fact, I want to buy some (2) books tomorrow.

Jenny: I don't have (3) time to read at the moment. We're so busy at the office.

Steve: How (4) hours a day do you work?

Jenny: I do eight hours at the office, and then I do two (5) hours at home!

Steve: Do you get (6) money for that?

Jenny: No, I don't get much, but I enjoy the work.

Steve: Why don't you ask your boss for some (7) money?

Jenny: I don't have (8) opportunities. She's always in America on business.

Steve: I see. Listen, do you want some (9) advice?

Jenny: OK.

Steve: Look for a new job!

L Write the second line of these dialogues using the words in brackets (). Put in a lot of or lots of in the right place.

▶ A: Are you going to the cinema tonight?

B: (No, I have homework to do.) No, I have a lot of /lots of homework to do.

1 A: Are you hungry?

B: (No, I ate cake in town.)

2 A: Do you want some help?

B: (Yes, please. I have luggage.)

3 A: Did you enjoy the party?

B: (Yes, I met interesting people.)

4 A: Can you pay for our plane tickets?

B: (Yes, I have money at the moment.)

- 5 A: Is Bill coming?
B: (No, he isn't. He has things to do.)
- 6 A: Did she help you?
B: (Yes, she gave me good advice.)
.....

M A friend is visiting you. Rewrite the questions you ask your friend, using *a few* or *a little* instead of *some*.

- Would you like some coffee? *Would you like a little coffee?*
- 1 Would you like some biscuits?
- 2 Shall I make you some sandwiches?
- 3 Would you like some cheese?
- 4 Can I bring you some cake?
- 5 Would you like some milk in your coffee?
- 6 Would you like some more sugar in your coffee?

N In these sentences, tick (✓) the underlined words if they are right.
Rewrite them if they are wrong.

- There is are a lot of tall buildings in New York.
- I bought a few ✓ presents today.
- 1 A lot of people travels to work by car.
- 2 She only has a little luggage with her.
- 3 We need a little tomatoes for this meal.
- 4 There are a lot of news on TV in Britain.
- 5 My father gave me a little advice before I went to university.
- 6 Could you give me a few water, please.
- 7 Lots of children use computers in school.
- 8 Are you hungry? Shall I make you a little sandwiches?

The Indefinite Article - Белгисиз артикль

Артикль өзүнчө бир маанини түшүндүрбөгөн жардамчы сөз. Ал дайыма зат атооч сөздөр менен бирге колдонулуп, алардын маанисине ар бир артикль өзүнчө түшүнүк берип турат. Кыргыз тилине артикль деген өзүнчө сөз түркүмү жок бирок артикльдин касиеттерин кээде ар кандай улама мүчөлөрдүн же таандык сөздөрдүн мааниси менен берүүгө болот.

Аткарган милдети жана колдонушу боюнча артикль экиге бөлүнөт. Белгисиз артикль бир тектеги зат атоочтордун кайсы бирөө гана жөнүндө сөз болуп жаткандыгын билгизүү маанисинде колдонулат.

Мисалы: *My brother is a teacher.*

Менин агам мугалим.

Бул сүйлөмдө белгилүү бир мугалим жөнүндө сөз болбостон, көп мугалимдердин ичиндеги бир мугалим жөнүндө сөз козголуп жатат. Белгисиз артикль кыргыз тилине которулбайт, бирок кээде аны «бир», «кээ бир», «кандайдыр», «кайсы гана болбосун» деген кыргыздын сөздөрү менен берүүгө болот.

A man was standing at the window. Бир (кандайдыр бир) киши терезенин жанында турган

Белгисиз артикльдин колдонулушу

Белгисиз артикль төмөндөгүдөй учурларда колдонулат:

1. Атоочтук тагаал баяндоочтогу зат атоочтун алдында:

My brother is a hard working person. Менин агам өтө иштемчил адам.

His father is a surgeon. Анын атасы –хирург.

2. There is (are) түрмөктөрүнөн кийин ээнин милдетин аткарган зат атооч менен:

There is a new furniture in the room. Бөлмөдө үй эмереги жаны.

3. Илептүү сүйлөмдөгү зат атоочтордон мурун:

What a nice weather today!

4. Hundred, thousand, million деген сан атоочтор жана убакытты, аралыкты, салмакты туюндурган зат атоочтор менен one (бир) деген сан атоочтун маанисинде:

My groupmate goes to the library twice a week.

There were about a hundred people in the square.

5. To have, to take, to give менен түзүлгөн

to have a good time

to have a headache

to have a swim

to take a walk

to take a shower

to take a bath

to give a hand ж.б

as a rule

to be in a hurry

to be at a loss

it's a pity
it's a shame
not a word сөз айкаштарында.

6. Жалпылагыч буюмдук маанидеги зат атоочтордун маанисин өзгөртүп, аларды белгилүү бир буюмдун аты катары колдонгондо:

iron-an iron
copper-a copper
ice-an ice cream

7. Сүйлөөчү адам туюндурма түшүнүктү берүүчү зат атоочторду саналуучу белгилүү бир касиетке ээ кылып колдонгондо:

science – илим (жалпы) a science – илимдин бир тармагы
knowledge – билим (жалпы) a knowledge – ар кандай билим.
thought – ойлонуу a thought – кээ бир ой.

8. Half – жарым деген сөздөн кийин колдонулган зат атоочтор менен:

He was standing half a metre from the car.

Practice

Articles (1): a, an or the

A Put *a* or *an* in the gaps.

- I bought *a* new car yesterday.
- It's *an* old film.

- 1 She's reading interesting book.
- 2 They've got house in Spain.
- 3 It's cheap restaurant.
- 4 He's Italian businessman.
- 5 The journey took hour.
- 6 We've lost black cat.
- 7 I want to buy umbrella.
- 8 It was difficult exam.

B Now finish the sentences using *a* or *an* and the correct phrase from the box.

European country	Indian river	<u>American director</u>
university town		
Japanese city	English airport	German car

► Steven Spielberg *is an American director.*

- 1 Tokyo is
- 2 Heathrow is
- 3 The Ganges is
- 4 Oxford is

ОШ МАМЛЕКЕТТИК УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
КИТЕПКАНА
ИНВ № 982587

5 A Mercedes is

6 Spain is

The Definite Article - Белгилүү артикль

Белгилүү артикль, бир тектеги зат атоочтордун ичинен белгилүү бирөө гана жөнүндө сөз болуп жаткандыгын билгизүү маанисинде колдонулат.

Мисалы; Give me a pencil.- Мага карандаш берчи. (a pencil-кандай болгону баары бир, кайсыл бир карандаш)

Give me the pencil you are writing with. Мага өзүн жазып жаткан карандашты бер.

(the pencil-белгилүү конкреттүү жазып жаткан карандаш жөнүндө сөз болуп жатат)

The [θə] үнсүз тыбыштардын алдында *the house, the tree, the flower.*

The [θi] үндүү тыбыштардын алдында *the apple, the egg, the hour.*

Белгилүү артикль (the) төмөнкү учурларда колдонулбайт:

a) Эгерде зат атоочтун белгилүү, анык экендиги шилтеме (this, that, these, those), таандык (my, his, her, our), таңгыч (no, nobody), күдүк (some, any) ат атоочтор менен берилгенде:

The pen is red. I have some money. Do you know my brother. I have no cat.

Белгилүү артикльдин колдонулушу

Белгилүү артикль төмөндөгүдөй учурларда колдонулат:

1. Зат атоочтон мурда иреттик сан атооч, күчөтмө сын атооч же following, last, next, same, only (жалгыз, жеке) деген сөздөр колдонулганда:

Africa is the hottest continent.

Edil is the best student in our group.

Эскертүү: next жана last менен түзүлгөн төмөнкү сөз түрмөктөрүндө артикль колдонулбайт: next door – коңшу эшик, next week – келерки жума,

next month, next year, next summer, next sunday, next time – кийинки жолу,

last week – өткөн жумада, last month, last year, last Saturday:

My friend will come back next month.

She lives next door to me.

2. Контекстте мурунтадан эле белгилүү болгон буюмдар же адам жөнүндө сөз болгондо:

One day I went for a walk in one of the streets of London. The street was covered with dirty water and crowds of children were playing in it.

3. Сүйлөшүп жаткандардын ошол убакта айлана-чөйрөсүндө турган же алардын экөөнө тең мурунтадан белгилүү болгон буюмдар жана адамдар тууралуу сөз козголгондо:

They are working in the garden.

4. Бирден-бир жалгыз түшүнүктү туюндурган сөздөр менен.

Алар: the sun – күн, the moon – ай, the Russian (English) language – орус, англис тили, the world – дүйнө жүзү ж.б.

Is the Pacific the largest ocean in the world?

5. Кээ бир энчилүү атты туюндурган зат атооч да белгилүү артикль менен колдонулат. Аларга төмөндөгүлөр кирет.

а) Дарыя, дениз, асман, тоо тизмектери ж.б. географиялык аттар:

The Thames, the Black Sea, the Atlantic Ocean.

б) Кээ бир өлкөлөрдүн, жерлердин жана шаарлардын аттары:

The United States, the Japanese, the Greeks, the Crimea.

Артикль колдонулбай турган учурлар

Артикль төмөндөгүдөй учурларда колдонулбайт:

1. Абстракттуу зат атоочтордон мурун:

Friendship is founded on mutual trust and respect.

2. Энчилүү аттардан мурун:

Asan, Moscow, China, Australia.

3. Наамды, даражаны жана кайрылууну энчилүү ат менен бирге колдонгондо:

Professor Akmatov, Comrade Ivanov, Mr. Smith.

4. Жуманын күндөрүнүн, айлардын жана жыл мезгилдеринин аттарынын алдында:

On Monday, on September, in Summer.

Эскертүү: Эгерде белгилүү бир дата же убакыт айтылса, анда белгилүү артикль колдонулат:

In spring of 1960, in winter of 2005.

5. Үй-бүлөдөгүлөрдүн бири-бирине кайрылуусунда:

Father, mother, aunt, uncle – деген сөздөрдүн алдында.

Mother always wants you to help.

6. Breakfast, dinner, lunch, supper деген зат атоочтордун алдында:
Breakfast in the morning,
Dinner in the day,
Tea comes after dinner.

Practice

Articles (2): a, an or the no article

C Put *a*, *an* or *the* into the gaps if they are required. Leave the gaps empty if nothing is required.

► I want to put some money into my bank account, so I'm going to *the* bank this afternoon. It's in Midland Street.

- 1 I had sandwich for lunch today.
- 2 We flew to Dublin Airport in Ireland.
- 3 It was long flight, but eventually we arrived in U.S.A.
- 4 I'm trying to learn Japanese. I'm having lesson tomorrow.
- 5 He made angry speech against government.
- 6 She is famous actress and she is appearing in popular TV series.
- 7 They live in Paris in area near to River Seine.
- 8 They've bought small flat in Park street.

D Complete the sentences by putting in *a*, *an* or *the* if required. Leave the gap empty if nothing is required. (Note that the following words in this exercise are uncountable nouns: *music*, *fuel*, *education*, *fish*, *food*, *coffee*, *exercise*.)

► She read *the* letters that had arrived that morning.

- 1 It was a nice day, so we had lunch in garden of my house.
- 2 I'm just going to shops. I'll be back in a few minutes.
- 3 We phoned for taxi to take us to airport.
- 4 I like listening to music when I come home.
- 5 Without fuel, cars don't work.
- 6 John was at home. He was reading magazine in living-room.
- 7 His parents believe that education is are very important think.
- 8 Jane doesn't like fish; she never eats it.
- 9 After dinner, I washed plates and glasses.
- 10 Did you like food at party yesterday.
- 11 A: Where's coffee?
B: It's in cupboard next to sink.

12 Doctors say that exercise is good for everybody.

E Complete this conversation by putting in *a*, *an* or *the* if required. Leave the gap empty if nothing is required.

Mike: Is Maria (▶) *a* student at your college?

Rosie: No, she's (1) old friend of mine. We were at school together.

Mike: What does she do now?

Rosie: She's (2) computer programmer. She's not English, you know. She comes from

(3) Brazil, but she's living in (4) U.S.A. at the moment.

Mike: Has she got (5) job there?

Rosie: Yes, she's working for (6) big company there.

Mike: Do you send (7) emails to each other?

Rosie: Yes, and I had (8) long email from her yesterday.

Mike: What did she say in (9) email?

Rosie: She said that she was living in (10) nice apartment in (11) centre of

(12) Chicago.

F Complete the story by putting *a*, *an* or *the* into the gaps.

Yesterday I was sitting on (▶) *the* 6 o'clock train when I saw (1) strange man walking along the platform. He came into the carriage of (2) train where I was sitting, and he sat in the seat opposite mine. He opened (3) newspaper and started reading it. On (4) front page of (5) newspaper, there was (6) picture of (7) bank robber. The words under (8) picture were: 'Wanted by the police'. It was (9) same man!

G Ian Brent wants to take out an insurance policy. An agent from the insurance company, Mr. Cox, is asking his questions. Put *a*, *an* or *the* in the gaps in these conversations.

Mr. Cox: Hello, my name is Mike Cox. I am from (▶) an insurance company.

I have (▶) a form with some questions. Your name is Ian Brent.

Do you have (1) middle name?

Mr. Brent: Yes, my full name is Ian Stanley Brent.

Mr. Cox: All right. Now, where do you live, Mr. Brent?

Mr. Brent: I live in (2) house in Peckham.

- Mr. Cox: Peckham, I see. And what is your job?
- Mr. Brent: I'm (3) scientist. I work for (4) government.
- Mr. Cox: Do you work in (5) laboratory or in (6) office?
- Mr. Brent: I work in (7) small office in (8) centre of London.
- Mr. Cox: And how do you get to (9) office from Peckham?
- Mr. Brent: I usually take (10) underground.
- Mr. Cox: What is your salary, Mr Brent?
- Mr. Brent: Well, I earn almost £35,000 (11) year.
- Mr. Cox: Now, your family. You're married, aren't you?
- Mr. Brent: Yes, and we have two children, (12) girl and (13) boy.
(14) girl is sixteen and (15) boy is fourteen.
- Mr. Cox: Fine. And you want to take out (16) insurance policy for £100,000.
Is that right?
- Mr. Brent: Yes, that's right.
- Mr. Cox: Well, that's all. Can you sing (17) form here at (18)
bottom? Thank you.

H There are some mistakes in these sentences. Put a tick (✓) if you think the underlined word is correct. Cross it out and change it if you think it's wrong.

- I'm not sure what she does, but I think she's a ✓ doctor.
- I saw the a thousand different things when I was on holiday.
- 1 Be careful! That perfume costs £100 a battle.
- 2 We must invite him to the party. He plays a piano and a guitar.
- 3 A, what does John do?
B, I'm not sure, but I think he is the teacher in a school.
- 4 She likes to drive at the hundred miles an hour.
- 5 I play the violin in an orchestra. They pay me £80 the day!
- 6 I've got the hundred jobs to do before we leave.
- 7 A; my handbag in the living room?
B; No, it isn't I saw in a kitchen.

The Adjective - Сын атооч

Сын атооч заттын сын-сапатын, белгисин, өзгөчөлүгүн көрсөтүп, кандай? кайсы? деген суроолорго жооп берет.

Англис тилинде сын атооч сөздөр өздерүнүн түзүлүшүнө карата жөнөкөй, курама жана татаал болуп бөлүнүшөт.

1. Жөнөкөй сын атоочтордун негизги мүнөздөмөсү алардын эч кандай мүчө жалгабай сөздүн негизинен гана түзүлүшү болуп эсептелинет.

red, short, good, white, black, blue, long.

2. Курама сын атоочтордун өзгөчөлүгү болсо алардын суффикс жана префикстердин жардамы аркылуу түзүлүшү болуп эсептелет.

Англис тилинде сын атооч сөздөрдүн өзүнө тиешелүү суффикстери бар. Ал суффикстерди зат атооч жана этиш сөздөргө улоо менен сын атоочту түзүп алууга болот. Алардын ичинен эң көп колдонулуучу суффикстер:

- ful; helpful, useful, hopeful.
- less; friendless, useless, hopeless.
- able; comfortable, agreeable.
- y; lucky, hearty, sunny.
- ish; childish, sweetish, reddish.

3. Татаал сын атоочтор эки же андан көп сөздөрдөн түзүлүп, бир маанини түшүндүрөт.

cold-hearted, snow-white, four-wheeled

Сын атоочтор кыргыз тилиндегидей эле санда, роддо, жөндөмөдө өзгөрүлбөйт да, жай, салыштырма, күчөтмө сын атоочтор болуп бөлүнүшөт.

Practice

A There are thirteen adjectives in this story. Underline them.

My (►) favourite picture is one of a large, square room by a Dutch artist. An elegant man sits on a wooden bench in a corner. He has a small black dog at his feet. The dog looks sleepy. Through the open window you can see bright sunshine. When I look at his picture I feel warm and happy.

B Put adjectives from the box into the gaps.

busy	careful	free	good	late	long	old	tall
valuable							

Ladies and gentlemen! This is Covent Garden. We want you to have an (►) enjoyable visit so the coach waits here a (1) time. We get on it again twelve o'clock, in the coach park behind the (2) tower you can see over there. Covent Garden is in fact an (3) market but

today it is a place where there is (4) entertainment – you don't have to pay to see anything. But be (5) ! Like all (6) places, Covent Garden has pickpockets, so look after your money and your (7) possessions like cameras. Have a (8) time and please don't be (9) for the coach.

C Put a verb from the box in each sentence. Use the correct form.

look (x2)	feel	taste	sound
smell			

- 1 That music.....terrible. What group is playing?
- 2 Those flowers look nice and they.....good too. What are they?
- 3 I saw Jane yesterday, but I didn't speak to her. She..... tired.
- 4 Could you close the door, please? I cold.
- 5 That new picture will wonderful in your dinning room.
- 6 Do you know where that song comes from? It Spanish.

D Look at these sentences. If you think the adjectives are in the wrong order, cross them out and write in the correct order. If you think the order is correct, put a tick (✓).

► She lost a gold small small gold ring at the disco yesterday night.

► I have an old Italian ✓ painting in my living room.

1 I'm looking for my cotton green shirt and my brown leather shoes.

2 George has a Spanish modern villa near the sea. He goes there every summer.

3 I live in an old white house near the river. I've got a black large dog!

4 I had an interesting talk with a Polish young student last week.

5 We are having lunch in a big Japanese new restaurant in the centre of town.

6 I left all my books in a red plastic bag on the bus. I was so stupid!

E Choose a name and a nationality from the boxes to complete the sentences.

Names:	Salamanca	Vincent van Gogh
A Volkswagen	Alfred Nobel	Sherlock Holmes
Chang	Gerard Depardieu	vodka

Batman Forever

Nationalities:	Dutch	Russian
German	French	English
American	Spanish	Swedish
Chinese		

► *Batman Forever* is an *American* film.

- 1 is a car.
- 2 was a artist.
- 3 is an detective.
- 4 is a actor.
- 5 is a drink.
- 6 was a chemist.
- 7 is a surname.
- 8 is a city.

Сын атоочтун даражаларынын колдонулушу

Сын атоочтун жай даражасы негизинен бир гана заттын сын сыпатын көрсөтүш үчүн колдонулат:

It is a long way to the village from here.

Бирдей сапаттагы эки затты салыштырып көрсөтүш үчүн:

as ... as менен колдонулат:

You house is just as large as mine.

He is busy as a bee.

Бир заттын сапатынын экинчи затта жоктугун же аздыгын:

not so ... as менен көрсөтүүгө болот.

Our garden is not so big as yours.

Сын атоочтун салыштырма даражасы бир заттын же кандайдыр сапаттын, экинчи бир заттын же сапаттын сын- сапатынын жогорку деңгээлин туюндуруш үчүн колдонулат:

She is younger than my sister.

Сын атоочтун күчөтмө даражасы бир топ заттарды салыштырганда, анын арасында бирөөнүн эң жогорку сапатта

экендигин көрсөтүш үчүн колдонулат жана анын алдына дайыма белгилүү артикль коюлат:

London is the biggest city in the world.

Жай даражадагы сын атоочтор эч бир өзгөрүүсүз эле негизги түрүндө кала берет. Ал эми салыштырма жана күчөтмө сындар болсо эки түрдүү түзүлөт.

1) Бир муундуу жана кээ бир эки муундуу сын атооч сөздөрдүн салыштырма жана күчөтмө даражасы аягына *-er* (ə), *-est* [ɪst] суффикстерин улоо менен түзүлөт.

Жай даража	Салыштырма даража	Күчөтмө даража
big short hot white dry happy	bigger shorter hotter whiter drier happier	biggest shortest hottest whitest driest happiest

2) Эки муундуу жана бардык көп муундуу сын атоочтордун даражаларын түзүү үчүн *more* (салыштырма сын атооч үчүн) *most* (күчөтмө сын атооч үчүн) колдонулат.

Жай даража	Салыштырма даража	Күчөтмө даража
beautiful difficult interesting	more beautiful more difficult more interesting	most beautiful most difficult most interesting

Кээ бир сын атоочтор өздөрүнүн салыштырма даражаларын башка уңгуга өтүп кетүү менен түзүлөт.

Жай даража	Салыштырма даража	Күчөтмө даража

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
many		

Сын атоочтун синтаксистик функциясы

Сын атоочтор сүйлөмдө төмөндөгүдөй милдет аткарышат:

1. Аныктооч катары:

It was an *old* house with **high** walls.

The *interesting* book was on the **black** desk.

2. Баяндоочтук милдетин аткара алышат.

The sea was *still*.

The room was *cold*.

Кээ бир сын атооч сөздөр заттык маанидеги касиетке ээ болгондуктан зат атоочтун милдетин аткарышып, сүйлөмдө толуктоочтук, ээлик милдетти аткарышат. Бул учурларда аралдын астына белгилүү артикль колдонулат.

He saw only the *blue* of the sky and the *green* of the sea.

Adjectives: -ed or -ing

F Choose the correct adjective in brackets () to put in the gaps.

► It was terrible play and I was *bored* (bored/boring) from start to finish.

1 I'm very (excited/exciting) because I'm going to New York tomorrow.

3 Are you (surprised/surprising) or were you expecting this news?

3 I'm reading a very (interested/interesting) book at the moment.

4 I've had a very (tired/tiring) day at work today and I want to go to bed.

5 Most people were (surprised/surprising) that he won the championship.

6 I'm (bored/boring). Let's go out for a cup of coffee somewhere.

7 Visit our (excited/exciting) new shop!

8 His speech was very long and very (bored/boring).

G Complete each sentence using the correct word from the box. Use each word once.

bored	interested	surprising	amusing
confused			
boring	amused	confusing	surprised
interesting			

- Your idea is very interesting. Tell me more about it.
- 1 He told me a very story. I laughed and laughed.
 - 2 This is a terrible book. Nothing happens in it.
 - 3 She's in politics and often talks about it.
 - 4 The map was and I got lost.
 - 5 She was because she had nothing to do all day.
 - 6 Everyone else thought it was funny, but she wasn't
 - 7 Could you repeat that, please? I'm a bit because it was very complicated.
 - 8 It is that she failed the exam, because she's a good student.
 - 9 Everyone was by the sudden noise.

H Complete the dialogue using the correct word from the box.

bored	boring	confusing	convinced	convincing
disappointed	entertained			
entertaining	frightened	interesting	relaxed	surprised
surprising				

Craig: What sort of film do you like?

Liz: When I go to the cinema, I like to be (►) entertained.

Craig: And what sort of film do you find (1)

Liz: Well, I like films that tell a good (2) story. And I mean a story that you can

follow, not the sort that goes backwards and forwards in time. I find those very (3)

..... . And I'm (4) when I watch a horror film. I usually close my eyes when the horror starts.

Craig: Yes, but if the story is too simple, surely you get (5) because you know exactly what's going to happen.

Liz: I don't mean that. If something is intelligible, it's not necessarily (6)

Often good stories have (7) events or ending - things that you can't possibly

know at the beginning.

Craig: For me the most important think is that the actors must be (8) so that you really believe that they are the person they are acting.

Liz: If that's true, I imagine that you are (9) most of the time because, well, for example, Harrison Ford is always Harrison Ford. I'm never (10) that he's somebody else.

Craig: Yes, but it's often not important in his films, because they're escapist – if you're feeling tense about work or something, you have a good laugh and you come out feeling (11) and happy with the world.

Liz: I'm (12) that you like his films. Although the special effects are good, the story is always terribly simply.

Craig: He's not my favorite, but his films are not bad.

The Pronoun - АТ атооч

АТ атооч заттардын жана алардын сапатын алмаштырып, аларды көрсөтүп турат. Алар зат атооч, сын атооч жана сан атооч сөздөрдүн ордуна колдонулат.

АТ атооч өзүнүн маанисине карай 7ге бөлүнөт:

1. Жактама ат атоочтор (Personal pronouns)

I, he, she, it, we, you, they, (me, him, her, it, us, you, them)

2. Таандык ат атоочтор (Possessive Pronouns)

1-түрү - *my, his, her, its, our, your, their.*

2-түрү - *mine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs.*

3. Өздүк ат атоочтор (Reflexive Pronouns)

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselvesm.

4. Мамиле ат атоочтор (Demonstrative Pronouns)

this, that, these, those.

6. Сурама ат атоочтор (Interrogative pronouns)

who, (whom, whose), what, which.

7. Күдүк ат атоочтор (Indefinite Pronouns)

some, any, no, every, much, many, few, little, one, none, all, both, each, either, neither, other, somebody, something, someone ж.б.

1. Жактама ат атооч

Саны	Жагы	Жөндөмө	
		Атооч жөндөмөсүндөгү жактама атооч	Объект жөндөмөсүндөгү жактама ат атооч
Жекелик	1	I мен	me мени, мага
	2	You сен	you сени, сага
	3	He	him
		She ал	her анны, ага
Көптүк		It	it
	1	We биз	us бизди, бизге
	2	You силер	you силерди, силерге
	3	They алар	them аларды, аларга

“He” , “Him” – жактама ат атооч эркектерге тиешелүү болгон атоочтордун ордуна колдонулат.

Bolot is a student. He is my friend.

“She” , “Her” – деген жактама ат атооч аялдарга тиешелүү болгон атоочтордун ордуна колдонулат.

Kanykei is a sales woman. She goes to the market.

“It” деген жактама ат атооч жансыз нерселер жана жаныбарлар үчүн колдонулат.

Where is a book? It is on the table.

2. Тактама ат атооч

Заттын кимге таандык экендигин билдирип, кимдин? деген суроого жооп берет.

1-түрү		2-түрү	
Жекелик сан			
my	менин	mine	меники
your	сенин	yours	сеники
his		his	
her	анын	hers	аныкы
Its	мунун	Its	мунуку
Көптүк сан			
our	биздин	ours	биздики
your	силердин	yours	силердики

their алардын	theirs алардыкы
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Take *your* pen and write the exercise. Ручканды алып көнүгүүнү жаз.

Here is your dictionary, but where is *mine*.-Мына сенин сөздүгүң, а меники кайда?

Таандык ат атоочтордун 1-түрү сүйлөмдө аныктоочтун милдетин аткарат да, аныктаган зат менен кошо колдонулат. Ал эми 2-түрү ээнин, баяндоочтун же толуктоочтун милдетин аткарат.

3. Өздүк ат атоочтор

Өздүк ат атоочтор жактама жана таандык ат атоочтордун жекелик санына – self, көптүк санына – selves деген сөздөрдү улоо менен түзүлөт.

Жагы	Жекелик саны	Көптүк саны
1	myself өзүм	ourselves өзүбүз
2	yourself өзүң	yourselves өзүңөр
3	himself herself өзү itself	themselves өзүлөрү

4. Мамиле ат атооч

Англис тилинде эки гана мамиле ат атооч бар.

each other – бири-бирин

one another – бирөө-бирөөнө, бири-бири

Each other эки кишинин мамилесин көрсөтсө, *one another* экиден көп кишилерге тиешелүү.

We like *each other* from our first meeting. – Биз бири-бирибизди биринчи жолугушуудан бери жакшы көрөбүз.

The students spoke to *one another* about the story. Студенттер болгон окуя жөнүндө бири-бири менен сүйлөшүштү.

5. Шилтеме ат атоочтор

Англис тилинде шилтеме ат атоочтордун жекелик жана көптүк саны бар.

Жекелик сан	Көптүк сан
-------------	------------

this – бул that – тиги	these - булар those – тигилер
---------------------------	----------------------------------

Бул ат атоочтор сүйлөмдө зат атоочтун ордуна, ээлик, толуктоочтук, баяндоочтук милдетти аткарат.

This is my interesting English book. – Бул менин кызыктуу англисче китебим.

Which film do you want to watch at night? I want *those*.

Кайсы фильмди кечинде көргүң келет. Мен тээтигини көргөндү каалайм.

Шилтеме ат атоочтор *this, these* болсо, кандайдыр бир аралыкка же убакытка алыс алыс турган заттарды көрсөтүш үчүн колдонулат.

This poem was written by A.Osmonov, that novel was written by Ch. Aitmatov. Бул поэма Алыкул Осмонов тарабынан, ал эми тигил новелла Чынгыз Айтматов тарабынан жазылган.

6. Сурама ат атоочтор

Сурама ат атоочторго *who?* ким, *whom?* кимге, кимди, *what?* эмне, кандай, *whose?* кимдики, *which?* канчанчы деген ат атоочтор кирет.

Бул атоочтор дайыма суроолуу сүйлөмдө колдонулат.

Who goes to the theatre with her? – Ким аны менен театрга барат?

Which month is the coldest of the year? – Жылдын кайсы айы эн суук?

Бардык сурама ат атоочтор сүйлөмдө зат атоочтун ордуна, ээлик, толуктоочтук жана баяндоочтук милдетти аткарат.

Whom do you speak to? – Ким менен сүйлөштүң?

Who goes to the canteen? – Ашканага ким барат?

Who (whom, whose) деген ат атоочтор адамдарга, ал эми *what* буюмдарга тиешелүү.

Who played tennis with you? – Сени менен ким теннис ойноду?

What did you play? – Сен эмне ойнодуң?

Бир топ буюмдардын ичинен бирөөнү тандоого же кайсынысын каалоосун сураганда *which* колдонулат:

Which map do you take (a pencil or a book)? – Кайсынысын аласың, калем саптыбы, китептиби же картаныбы?

7. Күдүк ат атоочтор

Some
Жай сүйлөмдө

Some	Кандайдыр бир, кээ бир, бир канча.	<i>some-</i> дайыма жай сүйлөмдө колдонулат
somebody someone something	кимдир бир, кимдир бирөө бир нерсе, эмнегедир	<i>Somebody</i> called you up yesterday. I see <i>something</i> on the table.

Any

Суроолуу сүйлөмдө	Тангыч сүйлөмдө	
ану-кандайдыр бир, качандыр бир anybody кимдир anyone бирөө anything- бир нерсе	not...ану-эч кандай, эч канча not...anybody эч ким not...anyone not...anything-эч нерсе	<i>any-</i> “кайсы болбосун, ким болбосун” You may take <i>any</i> book you like. <i>Anybody</i> can understand this. Do you see <i>anything</i> there?

No

Тангыч сүйлөмдө

nobody no one nothing	эч ким эч нерсе	There was <i>nobody</i> in the room. I've done <i>nothing</i> today. Эскертүү: <i>some, any, every</i> атоочтордун аягына – <i>body one-thing</i> кошулганда жаңы ат атоочтор пайда болот. <i>body</i> – жандуу нерсеге <i>thing</i> – жансыз нерселерге колдонулат.
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Саналган зат атооч менен колдонулат.	Саналбай турган зат атооч менен колдонулат.
<i>Many</i> – көп, <i>few</i> – аз He knows <i>many</i> poems by heart. <i>Few</i> student are absent.	<i>Much</i> – көп, <i>little</i> – аз There was so <i>much</i> sugar on the table. We spent <i>little</i> time there. Say <i>little</i> , and do <i>much</i> .

Practice

A Put progressive adjectives (*my, your, etc.*) and possessive pronouns (*mine, yours, etc.*) in the gaps.

- This car belongs to me. This is my car. It's mine.
- 1 That ticket belongs to you. That's ticket. It's
 - 2 These shoes belong to her. These are shoes. They're
 - 3 This house belongs to them. This is house. It's
 - 4 These cups belong to us. These are cups. They're
 - 5 Those books belong to him. Those are books. They're
 - 6 That bag belongs to me. That's bag. It's
 - 7 This key belongs to her. This is key. It's
 - 8 That boat belongs to them. That's boat. It's
 - 9 Those coats belong to us. Those are coats. They're
 - 10 These pens belong to me. These are pens. They're
 - 11 That watch belongs to him. That's watch. It's
 - 12 These photos belong to you. These are photos. They're

B If the underlined words correct, put a tick (✓). If they are wrong, write the correct words.

- Look at the sky! Its going to rain. It's
- Is that Erica's car? ✓
- 1 Those photos on the table are the mine.
 - 2 I met a friend of me at the shops.
 - 3 The childrens' toys were on the floor.
 - 4 I can't do this exercise. Its very difficult.
 - 5 I like all of that writers' books.
 - 6 People's opinions often change.
 - 7 The workers' wages are very low so they are very unhappy.
 - 8 They were talking about the world's problems.
 - 9 Shall we give the cat it's food?
 - 10 She stayed with some relatives of hers in Spain.

C Replace the words in brackets () with possessive pronouns (*mine, yours,* etc.).

- My car is faster than (your car). yours
- 1 Her house is bigger than (my house).
 - 2 Your watch is more expensive than (his watch).
 - 3 My exams are more difficult than (their exams).
 - 4 Their garden is more beautiful than (our garden).
 - 5 Your son is younger than (her son).
 - 6 My husband is stronger than (your husband).
 - 7 Her job is harder than (his job).

D Fill the gaps with *myself, yourself* etc.

- I cooked *myself* a meal and then I watched TV.
- 1 I'm sure he'll enjoy on his trip.
 - 2 I cut while I was preparing the vegetables.
 - 3 We amused by playing cards while we were waiting for the plane.
 - 4 She put the plates on the table and told them to help to the food.
 - 5 Tom hurt when he was playing football.
 - 6 Alan cooked a snack when he got home.

E Complete the sentences with the correct verb tenses and *myself, yourself,* etc. in the correct place.

- (Be careful with that knife or you cut.)
Be careful with that knife or *you'll cut yourself*.
- 1 (It was a very nice trip and we enjoy very much.)
It was a very nice trip and we
 - 2 (I burn while I was talking the dish out of the oven.)
I while I was talking the dish out of the oven.
 - 3 (He didn't have lessons. He teach.)
He didn't have lessons
 - 4 (I think I buy a new coat tomorrow.)
..... a new coat tomorrow.
 - 5 (She make a sandwich and ate it in the kitchen.)
..... and ate it in the kitchen.

F Fill the gaps with *myself*, *yourself* etc.

► Did you paint the room *yourself*? – Yes, it took me three days to do it.

1 If you won't help me, I'll have to do it all

2 She makes all her clothes

3 The students organized the concert

4 We painted the whole house

5 He typed the letter and then he posted it.

G Complete the sentences with the correct verb tenses and *myself*, *yourself*, etc.

Put *myself*, *yourself*, etc. at the end of the sentence.

► (She is a very successful singer. She write all her songs.)

She is a very successful singer. *She writes all her songs herself.*

1 Could you post this letter for me? – (No, I'm sorry, I won't have time. You have to post it)

No, I'm sorry, I won't have time

2 (Nobody helped us, so we carry all our luggage.)

Nobody helped us, so

3 (This is an excellent photograph. You take it?)

This is an excellent photograph.

4 (She was wearing a dress that she make.)

She was wearing a dress that

5 (I hope you like the present. I choose it.)

I hope you like the present.

6 (Do you like this meal? I invent the recipe.)

Do you like this meal?

H Fill the gaps with *each other*, *ourselves*, *yourselves* or *themselves*.

► They spent the whole evening arguing with *each other*.

► Their house is very beautiful; they designed it *themselves*.

1 Mary met John in April, but they didn't see again until July.

2 They're not friends; in fact, they don't like at all.

3 Don't ask me to help you. You must do it

4 We didn't buy it A friend bought it for us.

5 I could hear two people shouting at

6 We're working in the same office now, so Ron and I see every day.

Ат атоочтордун сүйлөмдө аткарган милдети

Ат атоочтор ар кандай маанини туюндургандыктан сүйлөмдө да ар түрдүү милдетти аткарышат. Кээ бирлери сүйлөмдө ээнин, атоочтук татаал баяндоочтун же толуктоочтун (жактама ; *I, he, she* ж.б. суроолууж *who? what?* мамиле; *each other, one other*, таандык жана күдүк; *somebody, nobody* ж.б.) бөлөктөрү болсо жалгыз жана аныктоочтун (таандык ат атоочтун экинчи түрү, суроолуу *whose, what* - кандай? жана *no, every*) милдетин аткарышат.

I am a teacher. (ээ)

This is your book and that is mine. (атоочтук баяндооч)

They help each other every day. (толуктоочтук)

Шилтеме кээ бир күдүк жана сурама ат атоочтор сүйлөмдөгү оордуна карата бардык эле сүйлөм мүчөлөрүнүн милдетин аткара беришет.

This book is written by Aitmatov. (аныктооч)

This is an interesting book. (ээ)

I saw nobody in the room. (толуктооч)

I and me (subject and object pronouns)

I Write this sentences using subject and object pronouns instead of the underlined words.

► John and I saw Peter yesterday. He bought John and me a cup of coffee.

We saw Peter yesterday. He bought us a cup of coffee.

1 David and Mike are arriving today. I'm meeting David and Mike at the station.

.....
2 I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen Mary? Mary isn't at home.

.....
3 John and I saw a film called The Tiger yesterday. Have you seen The Tiger?

.....
4 Come to the swimming pool with Joanna and me. Joanna and I are leaving now.

.....
5 George and Jane are meeting Paul today. Paul is having lunch with George and Jane.

.....
6 There's Jack! Jack's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help Jack?

J James is talking about himself and his family. Put subject pronouns (I, you, etc.) in the gaps.

Hi! (►) I am James and (1) lives in Australia. (2) 've got two brothers. (3) 're called Pete and Mike. My mother works at the hospital. (4) is a doctor. My father works in a sport shop. (5) works very hard. The shop makes a lot of money, and (6) 's always full of people.

Now put object pronouns (me, you, etc.) in the gaps.

On Saturdays I work for my father. I help (7) in the shop, and he gives (8) some money. On Sundays we got to the beach. We have two dogs, and we take (9) with us. We also take a ball and they play with (10) on the beach while we swim in the sea.

Now put object or subject pronouns (me, you, etc.) in the gaps.

At the moment I'm at university. I'm studying business. (11) 's an interesting subject. Two of my schoolfriends are at university with (12) Our teachers are good but (13) give (14) a lot of work to do. Next week (15) are all taking our first exams. I want to get good marks in (16)

The Numeral— Сан атооч

Эсептик жана иреттик сан атооч

Эсептик сан атооч бардык номерлер системасын ичине алат. Он үчүнчү санга чейин сандар көз каранды эмес жөнөкөй сөздөр менен туюндурулат:

one, two, five, seven, ten, twelve

13төн баштап 19га чейин эсептик сандар *teen* суффиксин бирдиктердин негизине улоо менен түзүлөт:

thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, nineteen.

13, 15 деген сандарга бул мүчөнү иреттик сан атоочтун бирдиктеринин уңгусуна *thirteen, fifteen* улоо менен түзүлөт.

Ошондуктан эсептик сандарга *-ty* мүчөсүн жалгоо менен түзүлөт:

six-sixty, seven-seventy.

Кээ бир ондуктар жалпы эрежеден сырткары түзүлөт:

two-twelve-twenty

three-thirteen-thirty

five-fifteen-fifty

Ондуктардын бирдиктери менен бирге айтылуусу кыргыз тилиндегидей эле түзүлөт:

thirty-five - отуз беш

sixty-seven - алтымыш жети

Hundred, thousand, million деген сан атоочтор белгисиз артикль менен колдонулат. Бул учурда белгисиз артикль *one* бир деген сөздүн ордуна жүрөт:

a hundred, a million

Жүздүктөр менен ондуктардын ортосуна *and* жана деген байламта коюлат:

120 - a hundred and twenty

675 - six hundred and seventy-five

1325 - a thousand three hundred and twenty-five

4725 - four thousand seven hundred and twenty-five

Иреттик сан атоочтор *-th* мүчөсүн эсептик сан атоочторго жалгоо менен түзүлөт:

sixth, ninth, twentieth, hundredth

Биринчи үч сандын иреттик саны бул эрежеге баш ийбей башка уңгудан түзүлөт:

one-first

two-second

three-third

-ty мүчөсү менен бүткөн эсептик сандар иреттик санда аяккы тамгасын *-ie* менен алмаштырышат:

twenty-twentieth

fifty-fiftieth

Five, twelve - сандарынан иреттик сан түзгөндө - *v* - тамгасы - *f* - болуп өзгөрөт да, - *e* - тамгасы түшүп калат. Ал эми *eight* тин аяккы *-t, nine* дин *-e* - тамгалары түшөт:

five-fifth

twelve-twelfth

eight-eighth

nine-ninth

Татаал сан атоочтордун иреттик саны эң акыркы санга *-th* мүчөсүн улоо менен түзүлөт:

a hundred and twenty-two, a hundred and twenty-second

sixty-five-sixty-fifth

eighty-three-eighty-third

Зат атоочтордун алдында турган иреттик сан атоочтордон мурун дайыма белгилүү артикль колдонулат:

The second house from corner is Asan's one.

The first of May is a Great worker's holiday.

Жылдар эсептик сан менен айтылат. Айтылуучу дата экиге бөлүнүп, өзүнчө сан болуп окулат:

1945 – nineteen forty-five

1964 – nineteen sixty-four

Ал эми число иреттик сан менен берилет:

7-май 1965-жыл – the seventh of May nineteen sixty five

9-апрель 1870-жыл – the ninth of April eighteen seventy.

Бирден башка же бир менен бүткөн ондук жана жүздүк сандардан кийин зат атооч дайыма көптүк санда турат:

There are thirty-one days in March.

Five pupils are working in the garden.

Арифметикалык кыймылдардын жыйынтыгын көрсөтүүдө сандардан кийин баяндооч жекелик же көптүк түрдө коюла берет:

Three and nine is (are) twelve.

Thirty-five minus twenty is (are) fifteen.

Five times five is (are) twenty-five.

Англис тилинде сан атоочтор төмөндөгү сүйлөм мүчөлөрү боло алышат.

Сан атоочтун сүйлөмдө аткарган милдети

1. Ээ:

The first was my friend.

2. Толуктооч:

I wrote five letters and you must write three.

3. Аныктооч:

I have met three school-mates today.

4. Атоочтук баяндооч:

They were six and we were only two.

Cardinal and ordinal numbers

Practice A

A Tick (✓) the correct form in each pair. Put a line through the wrong form.

▶ (116)	<u>a hundred sixteen</u>	a hundred and sixteen
1 (49)	fourty-nine	forty-nine
2 (600)	six hundred	six hundreds
3 (4 th)	fourth	forth
4 (12 th)	twelfth	twelfth
5 (\$ 2.000)	two thousand dollars	two thousands dollars
6 (23 rd)	twenty-tree	twenty-third
7 (78)	eighty-seven	seventy-eight
8 (8 th)	eighth	eighth
9 (17)	seventeen	seventeenth
10 (5 th)	fivth	fifth
11 (7.000.000)	seven million	seven millions
12 (9 th)	ninth	nineth
13 (30 th)	thirteenth	thirtieth
14 (395)	three hundred and ninety-five	three hundred ninety-five

B Write out the following numbers.

▶ (211)	<i>two hundred and eleven</i>	9 (14)
1 (462)	.....	10 (2 nd)
2 (20 th)	.....	11 (5.000)
3 (1 st)	.....	12 (68)
4 (12 th)	.....	13 (34 th)
5 (9.000.000)	.....	14 (150)
6 (310)	.....	15 (3 rd)
7 (8 th)	.....	16 (25 th)
8 (111)	.....	17 (19 th)

C Write the dates and years in words in this interview, using the information in brackets ()

A: When were you born?

B: I was born on (▶) *the thirteenth of October, nineteen seventy-five* (13.10.75)

A: When did you go to secondary school?

B: In (1)(1986)

A: And when did you leave secondary school?

B: Seven years later. My final exam was on (2)(16.6.93)

A: Did you start university in this same year?

B: Yes, on (3)(29 September)

A: Did you spent three or four years there?

- B: Well, I left in (4)(1997)
That's four years.
- A: And your first job? When was that?
- B: I started work in an office on(10.1.98)
- A: Did you enjoy it? How long did you stay?
- B: It was terrible! I left two month later, on (6)(9
March)
- A: What did you do then?
- B: I went to America. I spent two years in New York. I returned to England in
(7)
.....(2000)

The Verb – Этиш

Этиштин жалпы мүнөздөмөсү

Кыргыз тилиндегидей эле англис тилинде этиш сөздөр заттардын кыймылын (*to read, to play*), абалын (*to sleep, to rest*), сезимин (*to like, to hear*), жана ойлоо процессин (*to think, to understand*) туюндуруп турушат.

Этиш сөздөрүнүн түзүлүшүнө карата **жөнөкөй, курама** жана **татаал** болуп үчкө бөлүнүшөт.

Жөнөкөй этиштерге бир негизден турган сөздөр киришет: *to go, to want, to try, to do to have* ж.б.

Курама этиштер суффикстер жана префикстердин жардамы менен түзүлүшөт: *to realize* – аткаруу, *to magnify* – көбөйтүү.

Татаал этиштер эки сөздөн туруп, бир маанини түшүндүрүшөт: *to whitewash* – актоо, *to fulfil* – аткаруу ж.б.

Англис тилинде татаал этиштер көпчүлүк убактарда этиш сөздөр менен жардамчы сөздөрдүн бирикмеси менен берилет. Мындай убактарда этиштердин мааниси өзгөрүп кетет:

to go – баруу, *to go in* – кирүү, *to go out* – чыгуу, *to go away* – кетүү ж.б.

Кээ бир убактарда алар этиш менен зат атоочтун бирикмеси менен берилип, кыймыл аракетти туюндуруп турушат: *to take care* – кам көрүү, *to take part* – катышуу, *to have a smoke* – тамеки чегүү, *to have a wash* – жуунуу ж.б.

Англис тилинде этиш сөздөр грамматикалык функциясына, сүйлөмдө аткарган милдетине жана кыймыл-аракетинин мүнөзүнө

карата өздүк, өздүк эмес, туура, туура эмес, өтмө, өтмө эмес жана негизги, жардамчы болуп бөлүнүшөт.

ӨЗДҮК ЖАНА ӨЗДҮК ЭМЕС ЭТИШТЕР

Англис тилинде этиш сөздөр өздүк жана өздүк эмес болуп экиге бөлүнүшөт.

Өздүк этиштердин ыңгайы, даражасы жана чагы бар. Алар кээде санда жана жакта да өзгөрүшөт. Сүйлөмдө болсо баяндоочтун гана милдетин аткарышат.

Англис тилинде этиштердин төрт формасы бар:

Infinitive – to work to write

Past Indefinite – worked wrote

Participle II – worked written

Participle I – working writing

Өздүк эмес этиштерге инфинитив, герундий жана атоочтуктар киришет. Булардын зат атооч менен этиштин (инфинитив, герундий) же сын атооч менен этиштин (атоочтук) касиетинде колдонулушканынан жак сан ыңгай формалары жок жана сүйлөмдө баяндоочтук милдетти аткара алышпайт:

What are you going to do? (инфинитив)

The girl standing at the table is my sister (атоочтук)

Swimming is my favourite sport (герундий)

ТУУРА ЖАНА ТУУРА ЭМЕС ЭТИШТЕР

Англис тилинде белгисиз өткөн чактын жана атоочтук II нин формасын түзүүдө этиш сөздөр туура жана туура эмес болуп экиге бөлүнүшөт.

Туура этиштер (Regular verbs) деп белгисиз өткөн чактын (Past Indefinite) жана атоочтук II нин (Participle II) формаларын түзгөндө этиштин негизине *-ed* мүчөсүн жалгасак айтабыз:

to play - ойноо played played

to live - жашоо lived lived

to ask - суроо asked asked

-ed мүчөсү кандай тамгалардан жана тыбыштардан кийин колдонулушуна карата ар кандай окулат жана андан мурунку тамгалардын жазылышына таасир келтирет:

1. *-ed* мүчөсү каткалаң үнсүздөрдөн кийин [t], жумшак үнсүздөрдөн жана үндүүлөрдөн кийин [d] болуп окулат:

to work – worked

to ask – asked

to live – lived

to play – played

2. Ал эми этиштин аягы *-t* жана *-d* менен бүтсө [ɪd] болуп окулат:

to want – wanted

to end – ended

3. Эгерде этиштин аягы “y” менен бүтсө жана андан мурун үнсүз тамга турса - “y” – “i” – га өзгөрүлөт:

to dry – dried

to study – studied

4. Сөздүн аягындагы үнсүздөн мурун кыска үндүү болсо, аяккы үнсүз тамгага дагы бир ошондой эле үнсүз кошулуп жазылат:

to slip – slipped

to admit – admitted

Туура эмес этиштер (Irregular Verbs) өзүлөрүнүн негизги формаларын ар башка жол менен түзүшөт:

1. Этиштин негизиндеги үндүү тамгаларды өзгөртүү менен:

to write – wrote – written

to give – gave – given

to take – took – taken

to speak – spoke – spoken

2. Аягы *-d* менен бүткөн бир топ этиштер акыркы *d* ни *t* менен алмаштырышат:

to send – sent – sent

to build – built – built

to spend – spent – spent

3. Кээ бир этиштер инфинитивдин формасындагыдай эле өзгөрбөй калат:

to cut – cut – cut

to put – put – put

to let – let – let

4. Эки этиш өзүдөрүнүн негизги формаларын ар башка унгу менен түзүшөт:

go – went – gone

be – was, were – been

ӨТМӨ ЖАНА ӨТПӨС ЭТИШТЕР

Англис тилинде этиштер кыймыл – аракеттин затка же кубулушка өтүп кетүүсүнө жана өтпөй калуусуна байланыштуу өтмө жана өтпөс этиштерге бөлүнөт.

Өтмө этиштер (Transitive verb) – өзүлөрүнөн кийин дайыма тике толуктоочту талап кылат, башкача айтканда, кыймыл – аракет толуктооч болуп турган затка өтүп кетет.

Мисалы: *to write* – жазуу, *to see* – көрүү, *to give* – берүү, *to take* – алуу ж.б.

I wrote an interesting letter to my friend.

Мен досума кызык кат жаздым.

Peter takes some newspapers.

Петр бир нече газеталарды алат.

Өтпөс этиштер (Intransitive verbs) – өзүлөрүнөн кийин тике толуктоочту талап кылбайт, ал эми кыймыл – аракет болсо ээни гана мүнөздөп, толуктоочко өтпөйт.

Мисалы:

to go – баруу, *to sleep* – уктоо, *to remain* – калуу

He sleeps about nine hours every day.

Ал ар күнү тогуз саат уктайт.

Asan lives in Bishkek.

Асан Бишкекте жашайт.

Англис тилинде көпчүлүк этиштер өтмө да, өтпөс да маанисинде колдонула беришет:

to open – ачуу, *to begin* – баштоо, *to stop* – токтоо, *to change* – өзгөртүү.

They stopped for a moment at the station.

Алар бирозга станцияга токтошту.

Asan can stop you for a moment at home.

Асан сени бир азга үйүндө токтотуп калышы мүмкүн.

Кээ бир өтмө этиштер өтпөс маанисинде деле колдонула берет

to read – окуу, *to sell* – сатуу, *to cut* – кесүү ж.б.

The book sells well.

Китеп жакшы сатылып жатат.

You can read better.

Сен жакшыраак окусаң болот.

Кээ бир өтпөс этиштер өтмө этиштин маанисинде колдонулат:

to walk – басыу, *to fly* – учуу, *to run* – чуркоо

The boy rang the bell.

Бала коңгуроо какты.

Many workers were running machines.

Көп жумушчулар машиналарды башкарып жатышат.

НЕГИЗГИ, ЖАРДАМЧЫ ЖАНА МОДАЛДЫК ЭТИШТЕР

Маанисине жана сүйлөмдө аткарган милдетине карата этиштер негизги, жардамчы, жана байланыштыргыч этиш болуп бөлүнүшөт.

Негизги этиштер (Notional Verbs) булар лексикалык жактан толук мааниге ээ болгон жана грамматикалык жактан баяндоочтун милдетин аткарган сөздөр:

The door opened and the boy ran into the room.

Эшик ачылып, бала бөлмөгө чуркап кирди.

Every day Akmat gets up at seven o'clock.

Акмат күн сайын саат жетиде турат.

Жардамчы этиштер (Auxiliary Verbs). Булар грамматикалык жактан ар кандай этиштин формаларын түзүүдө мааниге ээ болгон, ал эми лексикалык маанисин жоготуп койгон этиштер.

Англис тилиндеги жардамчы этиштерге:

to be, to do, to have, shall, will, should, would киришет.

I am reading a book now.

Мен азыр китеп окуп жатам.

Do they go to the cinema?

Алар киного барышабы?

They will take that book tomorrow.

Алар бул китепти эрте алышат.

ЭТИШТИН ЖАГЫ ЖАНА САНЫ

Англис тилинде этиштердин үч жагы жана жекелик, көптүк саны бар.

1. Учур чакта турган бардык этиштер жалгыз ган үчүнчү жактын жекелик санында -s - мүчөсүн кабыл алат:

He plays, she reads.

Учур чакта to be этиши биринчи, үчүнчү жана көртүк санда *am*,
is, *are* болуп, to have үчүнчү жакта has болуп өзгөрөт:

I *am* a student.

He *is* a student.

They *are* students.

We *have* pens.

He *has* a pen.

2. Өткөн чакта турган этиштердин жагы жана саны ат атооч сөздөр менен гана берилет:

I played ball.

He played ball.

We played ball.

Бирок to be этиши өткөн чакта жекелик сан үчүн was, көптүк сан үчүн were болуп өзгөрөт:

I *was* a teacher.

They *were* teachers.

3. Келер чакта I-жак жекелик, көптүк сан үчүн - shall, калган жактар үчүн - will колдонулат:

I *shall be* a teacher.

He *will go* to the cinema.

ЭТИШТИН МОРФОЛОГИЯЛЫК МҮНӨЗДӨМӨСҮ

Англис тилинде этиштердин кыргыз тилиндегидей эле чак (tense), мамиле (voice) жана ыңгай (mood) боюнча грамматикалык формалары бар.

Этиштин ыңгайы: баяндагыч, буйрук, шарттуу-ниет болуп үчкө бөлүнөт.

Баяндагыч ыңгай (The Indicative Mood) сүйлөөчүнүн кыймыл-аракетти чындык факт катары кабыл алуусун көрсөтөт жана ал кыймыл-аракет учур, өткөн, келер чактарга таандык болот.

We shall go to the theatre.

Биз театрға барабыз.

She speaks French very fluently.

Ал французча абдан бай сүйлөйт.

Буйрук ыңгай (The Imperative Mood) кыймыл-аракет сүйлөөчүнүн эркин, же өтүнүчүн жана буйругун көрсөтөт:

Give me your pen, please!

Калем сабыңызды бериңизчи!

Write down your name here!

Атыңды бул жерге жаз!

Шарттуу-ниет ыңгай (The Subjunctive Mood) кыймыл-аракеттин чындык факт эмес, кандайдыр бир шарт болсо аткарууга мүмкүндүгүн, болоорлугун көрсөтүп турат.

If they came in time, we should finish our work.

Эгер алар убагында келишсе, биз жумушту бүтмөкпүз.

If he finished his work, they would go to the cinema.

Эгер ал жумушун бүтсө, алар киного барышмак.

VOICE – Мамиле

Этиштин мамилеси: жай, туюк болуп экиге бөлүнөт.

Жай мамиле (The Active Voice) кыймыл-аракеттин ээ тарабынан гана тике аткарылышын көрсөтөт.

Jamal writes many letters to her friends.

Жамал досторуна көп кат жазат.

Asan was playing ball yesterday in the morning.

Асан кечээ эртең менен топ ойноп жаткан.

Туюк мамиле (The Passive Voice) кыймыл-аракеттин ээ тарабынан эмес, ошол ээ болуп турган затка же адамга багытталгандыгын көрсөтөт.

Many letters are written by Jamal to her friends.

Жамал курдаштарына көп кат жазат.

Tenses – Этиштин чактары

Кыргыз тилиндегидей эле англис тилинде чактар кыймыл-аракеттин учурда, өткөндө жана келерде боло тургандыгын гана көрсөтпөстөн, алардын берилген убакытка же дагы бир башка кыймыл-аракетке болгон мамилесин туюндурат.

Англис тилинде этиштин чактары Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous болуп төрт топко бөлүнөт:

1-топ: Белгисиз чактар (Indefinite Tenses) кыймыл-аракеттин учур, өткөн жана келер чакта факт катарында өтүшүн көрсөтүшөт.

2-топ: Узак чактар (Continuous Tenses) кыймыл-аракеттин белгилүү бир убакта өткөндө, келерде, учурда боло тургандыгын көрсөтөт.

3-топ: Бүткөн чактар (Perfect Tenses) кыймыл-аракеттин учур, өткөн, келер чактагы белгилүү убакытка чейин бүткөндүгүн көрсөтөт.

4-топ: Бүткөн узак чактар (Perfect Continuous Tenses) кыймыл-аракеттин келер, учур, өткөн чакта белгилүү бир убакытка чейин созулгандыгын, мүмкүн кийин дагы созула тургандыгын көрсөтөт.

Ар бир топ төрт чактан турат жана бардыгы болуп 16 грамматикалык чак бар:

Indefinite Tenses: Present - I write

Past - I wrote

Future - I shall write

Future in the Past - I should write

Continuous Tenses: Present - I am writing

Past - I was writing

Future - I shall be writing

Future in the Past - I should be writing

Perfect Tenses: Present - I have written

Past - I had written

Future - I shall have written

Future in the Past - I should have written

Perfect Continuous: Present - I have been writing

Past - I had been writing

Future - I shall have been writing

Future in the Past - I should have been writing

Present жана Past Indefinite чактарынын жай түрү эч кандай жардамчы этишсиз уңгу этиштин формасы менен түзүлөт. Калган чактар болсо дайыма өзүдөрүнө тиешелүү жардамчы этиштер менен көмөктөлүп түзүлүшөт.

Кыргыз тилинде эки учур, төрт өткөн жана эки келер чак бар. Англис тилинин чактары формасы жана мааниси боюнча бардык убактарда эле кыргыз тилинин чактарына окшош келе беришпейт. Англис тилинин чактарын кыргыз тилинин чактарына ар кандай жардамчы этиштерди улоо менен берүүгө болот, бирок көпчүлүк убактарда даана маанисин берүү кыйынчылык туудурат.

Кыргыз тилинин чактары сүйлөө жана жазуу речтеринде бирдей эле колдонуша, англис тилинин кээ бир чактары сейрек жолугушат. Англис тилинин эң эле көп колдонула турган чактары төмөндөгүлөр: Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite, Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Indefinite in the Past.

ACTIVE VOICE – Жай мамиле

Tense Чак	Auxillary verb. Жардамчы этиш	Main verb Негизги этиш	Usage Колдонуу эрежелери	It is used with these words and phrases. Жардамчы бышыктоо ч сөздөр.
Present Indefinite Tense Белгисиз учур чак.	Do, does The Present Indefinite тин жай түрү 3 жак жекелик санга (s)-es мүчөсүн жалгоо менен калган жактары эч бир өзгөрүүсүз түзүлөт.	V ₁ V ₁ +(e) s	It is used to express a customary repeated action, a permanent action or state, universal truth. Бул чак, дайыма болуп жаткан кыймыл аракеттин учурдагы абалын факт катарында көрсөтөт.	always, often, sometimes, never, seldom, usually, every day, every year, every month, every week, twice a year, rarely.
	Girls usually wear dresses. They sometimes wear trousers. Boys never wear dresses. He often catches big fish. On Sunday I seldom get up at 10 o'clock. Action speaks louder than words. It's never too late to learn			
Past Indefinite Tense	Did Past Indefinite тин жай түрү туура этиштердин негизине -ed мүчөсүн жалгоо менен түзүлөт. (play+ed=played, work+ed=worked) Ал эми туура эмес этиштердин	V ₂ Туура этиште р учун V ₂ =V ₁ +ed	It is used to express repeated actions in the past, a succession of past actions. Бул чак кыймыл-аракеттин өткөн чактагы абалын факт	Last year, last week, the day before, yesterday, two years ago, last night, last summer, at 5 o'clock Sunday, the

Белгисиз өткөн чак	унгусундагы үндүүлөрдүн өзгөрүшү менен жасалат. speak-spoke-spoken		(анык болгон иш) катарында көрсөтөт.	other day, in 1965, during the war.
	Eight years ago I went to the kinder-garden, too. His brother bought him a new scooter last week. Oscar Wilde and Bernard Shaw were the mostly writers. Little Amanda collected all sorts of toy pigs the day before yesterday. We usually sent our holidays in Spain last summer.			
Future Indefinite Tense Белгисиз келер чак.	Shall (will) Future Indefinite тин жай түрү shall (will) (1 жак жекелик жана көптүк сан үчүн), will (калган жактар үчүн) жардамчы этиштеринин жана негизги этиштин бөлүкчө – to инфинитиви формасыз түзүлөт.	V ₂	It is used to express future action. Бул чак кайталануучу, дайыма болуучу, кыймыл-аракеттин келечектеги абалын факт катарында көрсөтөт.	Next year,next month,next week, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, in five years, in 2010.
I shall help you with dishes. He will do it tomorrow. They will go to the station for the 10 ³⁰ train. Ask them when they will move to a new flat. She will send this telegram at 2 o'clock tomorrow.				

<p>Future Indefinite in the Past Өткөндө гү белгисиз келер чак.</p>	<p>Future Indefinite in the Past тын түзүлүшү Should (Жекелик жана көптүк сандын 1-жактары үчүн) Would (Жекелик жана көптүк сандын 2-3-жактары үчүн)</p>	<p>V₁</p>	<p>It is used to express a future action from the point of view of the past. Өткөн чактагы боло турган кыймыл аракетти билдирет.</p>	
<p>Present Continuous Tense Узак учур чак.</p>	<p>Past Continuous тун жай түрү to be жардамчы этишинин жана атоочтуктун учур чактагы формасы менен түзүлөт. Am (жекелик сандын 1-жагы үчүн) Is (жекелик сандын 3-жагы үчүн) Are (жекелик сандын 2-жагы, көптүк сандын 1-2-3-жактары үчүн)</p>	<p>V₁+ing</p>	<p>It is used to express a temporary action, not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking an action in the nearest future. Кыймыл-аракеттин сүйлөп жаткан учурда болуп жаткандыгын көрсөтөт.</p>	<p>Now-азыр this moment – азыркы учурда</p>
	<p>I am listening to you. He is reading an interesting book, now. He is taking his examination tomorrow. We are going to wait for him.</p>			

	She is translating the exercise into English.			
Past Continuous Узак өткөн чак.	Past Continuous to be жардамчы этишинин өткөн чактагы формасы was (жекелик сандын 1-3-жактары үчүн) were (жекелик сандын 2-жагы үчүн, көптүк сандын 1-2-3-жактары үчүн)	V ₁ +ing	It is used to express an action which was going on at a definite moment in the Past. Кыймыл аракеттин өткөндөгү бир белгилүү убагында болгондугун көрсөтөт.	During, at 3 o'clock, from 3 till 5 o'clock, at that (this time), between 7 and 9 o'clock last night.
	Yesterday at this time I was playing football. It was raining when I left library Sunday. When I went out the sun was shining. At 7 o'clock she was cleaning her flat. At that time Mary was playing football.			
Future Continuous Узак келер чак.	Future Continuous тун жардамчы этиши to be нин келер чактагы формасы Shall be (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 1-жактары үчүн) Will be (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 2-3-жактары үчүн)	V ₁ +ing	It is used to express an action which will be going on at a definite moment or at a given period in the future. Кыймыл аракеттин келечекте кандайдыр бир белгилүү убакытта болоорун көрсөтүп	During, at 5 o'clock, from 3 till 5 o'clock, this time

	I shall be waiting for you at 5 o'clock. This time tomorrow will probably be fishing. I shall be making dress from 3 till 5 o'clock. She will be going at the birthday party this time. The students will be singing Russian folk-songs at the concert tonight.	турат.	
Future Continuous in the Past Өткөндөгү узак келер чак	Future Continuous in the Past формасы Future Continuous кандай түзүлсө ошондой түзүлөт да, болгон өзгөчөлүгү should, would колдонулат	V ₁ +ing	It is used to express an action which will be going on at a definite moment or at a given period in the future from the point of view of the past. Өткөн чактагы боло турган созулма кыймыл-аракетти билдирет.
	Jim thought that at 6 o'clock tomorrow he would be writing a letter to his grandmother. Mary knew that they would be missing their favourite programmes. Джимдин ойлогуну боюнча саат бда ал чоң энесине кат жазып жаткан болот эле. Сүйүктүү программаларын көрбөй калаарын Мэри билген.		

<p>The Present Perfect Учурга чейинки бүткөн чак.</p>	<p>Present Perfect жардамчы этиш to have, (has жекелик сандын 3-жагы үчүн) жана атоочтуктун өткөн чактагы формасы менен түзүлөт</p>	<p>V_3 туура этиштер үчүн $V_3 = V_1 + e$ d</p>	<p>It is used to express a completed action connected with the present.</p> <p>Кыймыл аракет сүйлөп жаткан убакытка чейин бүткөндүгү белгилүү болуп, анын жыйынтыгы ошол учур менен байланыштуу болсо, же кыймыл аракет бүтсө да, ал тиешелүү болгон убакыттын созулушу бүтө элек болсо колдонулат.</p>	<p>Just, already, yet терс сүйлөмдө кездешет. Ever, lately, this morning afternoon this week month, year, today.</p>
<p>The Past Perfect Өткөн учурга чейинки бүткөн чак.</p>	<p>Had</p> <p>I had finished dressing by 3 o'clock. After she had finished her housework she turned on the television. He suddenly realized that he had left his suitcase in the bus.</p> <p>Саат 3кө кийинип даяр элем. Үй тапшырмасын аткаргандан кийин ал телевизорду койду. Портфелин автобуста</p>	<p>V_3</p>	<p>It is used to express an action completed before a given past moment. This moment may be indicated.</p> <p>Өткөн кыймыл-аракет сүйлөп жаткан</p>	<p>By 6 o'clock, by the time, by the end of the week.</p>

	<p>калтырып койгонун ал капысынан эстеди.</p> <p>Past Perfect жардамчы этиш to have дин өткөн чактагы формасы had жана атоочтуктун өткөн чактагы формасы менен түзүлөт.</p>	<p>убакытка чейин бүткөндүгү белгилүү болуп, анын жыйынтыгы ошол учур менен байланыштуу болсо колдонулат.</p>		
<p>The Future Perfect Tense Келээр Бүткөн чак.</p>	<p>Future Perfect жардамчы этиш to have тин келер чактагы формасы (shall have, will have) жана атоочтуктун өткөн чактагы формасы менен түзүлөт.</p> <p>Shall have (Жкелик жана көптүк сандын 1-жагы үчүн)</p> <p>Will have (Жкелик жана көптүк сандын 2-3-жактары үчүн.)</p>	<p>V₃</p>	<p>It is used to express an action completed before a given moment in the future.</p> <p>Кыймыл-аракеттин келечектеги бир учурга чейин бүтөөүн көрсөтүп турат.</p>	<p>By 6 o'clock, by that time, by the end of the week.</p>
	<p>I hope you will have made a move by tomorrow morning. I think you'll have finished by the end of the week. You will understand everything after you will have heard all the facts.</p> <p>Эртең эрте кетип каласың деп ишенем. Жуманын аягына чейин баарын</p>			

	<p>бүтөсүн деп ойлойм. Булардын баарын уккандан кийин түшүнөсүн.</p>		
<p>Future Perfect in the Past. Келер убакытка чейин буткон чак</p>	<p>Should have (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 1- жактары үчүн) Would have (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 2-3- жактары үчүн.)</p>	V ₃	<p>It is used to express an action completed a definite moment which is future from the point of view of the past.</p>
	<p>I thought Jack would have written the letter by 7 o'clock. I hoped you wouldn't have forgotten everything by Monday. I thought I'd have finished the work before you arrived.</p>		<p>Өткөн чактагы белгилүү бир убакытка чейин бүтө турган келер чактагы кыймыл-аракетти түшүндүрөт.</p>
<p>Present Perfect Continuous</p>	<p>Have been Has been (Жекелик сандын 3-жагы үчүн)</p>	V ₁ +ing	<p>It is used to express an action which began in the past, has been continuing for</p>

<p>Tense Узак бүткөн чак</p>	<p>I have been working all day long. You look tired, have you been running? I have been keeping diet for two month. I haven't been hiking since March. It has been snowing for hours.</p>		<p>some time and is still in progress at the present moment or only very recently finished.</p> <p>Өткөн чакта кыймыл - аракет башталып уланып келе жатса же жакында бүткөн кыймылды көрсөтөт.</p>	<p>For... Since...</p>
<p>Past Perfect Continuous Tense Перфектин узак өткөн чагы</p>	<p>Had been</p>	<p>V₁+ing</p>	<p>It is used to express an action which began before a definite moment in the past, had continued, and was still in progress at that moment or had only very recently finished.</p> <p>Өткөн чактын белгилүү мөөнөтүндө башталып, белгилүү мөөнөткө чейин созулуп жаткандыгын</p>	<p>For... For...</p>
<p>I was very tired when I met you because I had been riding a bicycle for two hours.</p>				

			билдирет.	
Future Perfect Continuous Перфектин келер узак чагы	Shall have been (Жекелик жана көптүк сандын 1-жактары үчүн)	V ₁ +ing	It is used to express an action which will began in the future and while continue up to a specific time or event in the future.	
	Will have been (Жекелик жана көптүк сандардык 2-3-жактары үчүн)			
	I shall have been riding a bicycle for two hours when I met you for the second time.		Келер чакта кыймыл аракет башталып белгилүү бир убакытка чейин созулуп созулган убакытты көрсө	

<p>Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Перфектин өткөн чактагы</p>	<p>Should have been (Жекелик жана көптүк сандардын 1-жактары үчүн) Would have been (Жекелик жана көптүк сандын 2-3-жактары үчүн)</p>	<p>V_1+ing</p>	<p>It is used to express an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future, and will be continuing up to a second point in time as viewed from the past.</p>	<p>For...</p>
<p>узак келер чагы</p>	<p>I told you I would have been riding a bicycle for two hours when I met you for the second time.</p>		<p>Өткөн чактын бир мезгилинде боло турган кыймыл-аракеттин белгилүү бир мезгилге чейин созулаарын көрсөтөт.</p>	

Present Indefinite

Practice

A Maria is from Brazil. She is writing about herself and her family. Put full forms of *be* in the gaps.

- ▶ Ia student from Brazil.
- ▶ My parents.....(not) rich.
- 1 My father.....a teacher.
- 2 My mother.....(not) Brazilian.
- 3 She.....from America.
- 4 I.....twenty years old.
- 5 My little brother.....two.
- 6 My older brothers.....(not) students.
- 7 They.....in the army.
- 8 It.....often very hot in Brazil.

B Now fill these gaps. This time, use short forms of be, as in the examples.

- ▶ I'm.....a doctor. ▶ I'm not.....(not) a bank manager.
1 She.....(not) a teacher. 6 It.....eight o'clock.
2 He.....a student. 7 We.....from Paris.
3 They.....at home. 8 We.....(not) from Bordeaux.
4 They.....(not) in the park. 9 You.....(not) twenty-one.
5 It.....(not) cold today. 10 I.....twenty-four.

C Choose words from the box to put in the gaps.

He's	She's	They're	It's(x2)	are	is
We	isn't				

- ▶ My parents live in Scotland. ... teachers.
1 New York.....in England.in America.
2 Paul.....from Germany.German.
3 My sister is a doctor.thirty years old.
4six o'clock!are late.
5 Look at the time! Chris and Mary.....late.

D Use *there* + the correct form of be to say what we can and cannot find in the town of Smallwood.

- ▶ (a cinema: ✓) a cinema.
▶ (a river) a river.
▶ (restaurants: 10) There are ten restaurants.
1 (a castle: ✓)a castle.
2 (baker's shops; 2)two baker's shops.
3 (a zoo: ✓)a zoo.
4 (banks: 6)six banks.
5 (a luxury hotel: ✓)a luxury hotel.
6 (a theatre)a theatre.
7 (newsagents: 6)six newsagents.
8 (many tourists)many tourists.

E Write questions by putting the words in brackets () in the correct order.

- ▶ (thirsty-you-are) *Are you thirsty*.....
1 (a teacher-you-are)
2 (they-bored-are)

- 3 (is-afraid-he)
 4 (she-tired-is)
 5 (are-you-how)
 6 (cold today-it-is)
 7 (she-Spanish-is)
 8 (they-from London-are)

F Put form of *be* in these conversations.

Steve: This (►) *is*.....Joan, my sister.

Tom: Hello, Joan. (1)you are a student?

Joan: No, I (2).....a dentist. I work in Brighton.

Mike: How are you, Sally?

Sally: I (3).....fine, thanks.

Mike: (4).....you hungry?

Sally: Yes. (5).....there a good restaurant near here?

Mike: Yes. There (6).....a good, and cheap, restaurant in Wellington Street.

G Write questions using the words in brackets () and a form of *be*.

QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

- (you Spanish)? *Are you Spanish*.....? ~ No, I'm French.
 1 (you hungry)?? ~ No, I'm thirsty.
 2 (she/your/sister)?? ~ No, she's my mother.
 3 (I/late)?? ~ No, you're on time.
 4 (they/from America)?? ~ No, they're from Canada.
 5 (he a tennis player)?? ~ No, he's a footballer.
 6 (you happy)?? ~ No, I'm sad.
 7 (she at home)?? ~ No, she's at work.
 8 (he twenty)?? ~ No, he's eighteen years old.

H Add -s or -es to the verbs in the sentences if it is necessary. If it is not necessary, put a tick (✓) in the gap.

► He works.....in a bank.

► They live ✓.....in France.

1 I watch.....TV every day.

2 She go.....to work by car.

3 The film finish.....at ten o'clock.

4 We play.....tennis every weekend.

- 5 They go.....on holiday in August.
- 6 He speak.....Italian and French.
- 7 She do.....her homework every night.
- 8 We start.....work at half past eight.

I Now finish these sentences using a verb from the box. Use each verb once. Remember to add -s or -es if necessary.

fly	study	finish	eat	sell	smoke
drink	live				

- He *eats*.....toast for breakfast.
- 1 I.....coffee three times a day.
 - 2 My father.....a new language every year.
 - 3 She.....to New York once a month.
 - 4 He.....ten cigarettes a day.
 - 5 They.....in Ireland.
 - 6 He.....work at six o'clock.
 - 7 I.....fruit in a shop.

J Write these sentences, using the negative form of the Present Indefinite.

- (He not live in Mexico)
- 1 (She not work in a bank)
 - 2 (I not play golf)
 - 3 (Paul not listen to the radio)
 - 4 (We not speak French)
 - 5 (You not listen to me!)
 - 6 (My car not work)
 - 7 (I not drink tea)
 - 8 (Sheila not eat meat)
 - 9 (I not understand you)

K Put in the verbs from the box, in the Present Indefinite. Use each verb once.

leave	start	arrive	get	watch
work	brush			
eat	have	like	drink	go
stop				

Interviewer: How do you start the day, Jim?

Jim: Well, I ► get.....up at six o'clock. I get washed and dressed, and I

- (1).....breakfast at seven o'clock. After breakfast, I
- (2).....

my teeth. I (3)to work at eight.

Interviewer: When do you get to work?

Jim: I usually (4)at my office at about half past eight.

First, I

(5)a cup of coffee, and then I (6)work at 8.45 a.m.

Interviewer: Where do you work?

Jim: I (7) in a bank. I am a computer operator. I (8)my job.

It's very interesting.

Interviewer: When do you eat lunch?

Jim: I (9)work and I have lunch at one o'clock. I (10)a cup

of tea at half past three.

Interviewer: When do you finish work?

Jim: I (11)the office at six o'clock. I eat dinner when I get home. Then I

(12).....TV for an hour or two.

L Use the table to write facts about Joan. A tick (✓) means that something is true. A cross (×) means that something is not true. Use the verbs in brackets ().

	1	2	3
4			
from Scotland ✓	in a bank ×	in a flat ✓	French ✓
new films ×			
from England ×	in a shop ✓	in a house ×	Italian ×
old films ✓			

► (come) *She comes from Scotland from England*

1 (work) She.....in a bank.

2 (live) She.....

3 (speak)

4 (like)

► She.....in a shop.

She.....

.....

.....

M Put in the words from the box in the correct form. Use the Present Indefinite. Use each verb once.

like	not	know	love	feel	think	not like
want	not understand					

► She thinks that films are fantastic! She *loves* films.

- 1 I.....sick. Can I have a glass of water please?
- 2 I don't know the answer because I.....the question.
- 3 I.....he's tired. He works too hard.
- 4 We.....that new painting. We think it's terrible!
- 5 I want to telephone Jane, but I.....her phone number.
- 6 They're thirsty. They.....something to drink.
- 7 I.....your new car. It's very nice. Was it's expensive?

N Write sentences about Peter. (✓ = like, ✓✓ = love, × = not like, ×× = hate)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| ▶ (tennis ×) | <i>He doesn't like tennis.</i> |
| ▶ (music ✓✓) | <i>He loves music.</i> |
| 1 (coffee ✓) | He |
| 2 (films ×) | He |
| 3 (his job ✓✓) | ..... |
| 4 (fish ××) | ..... |
| 5 (holidays ✓✓) | ..... |
| 6 (golf ×) | ..... |

O This is an interview with Mary Woods about herself and her husband, John. Write the questions, using the ideas from the box.

like films	read books	listen to the radio
play golf		
watch TV	play a musical instrument	smoke
go to the theatre		
drive a car	like pop music	drink coffee
live in London		
like dogs	speak any foreign languages	

QUESTIONS

- ▶ *Do you live in London?*
London.
- ▶ *Does John play golf?*
- 1?
- 2?
- programmes on TV.
- 3?
- radio in the morning.
- 4?
- 5?
- 6?
- the morning.
- 7?
- 8?

ANSWERS

- ~ Yes, I live in north
- ~ No, but he plays tennis.
- ~ Yes, I speak French.
- ~ Yes, I like all the
- ~ Yes, he listens to the
- ~ No, but he loves cats.
- ~ No, I don't like films.
- ~ Yes, he has two cups in
- ~ No, but I have a bicycle.
- ~ Yes, he plays the piano.

- 9? ~ No, I prefer classic music.
 10? ~ Yes, I love musicals.
 11? ~ Yes, I read one book every week.
 12? ~ No, he doesn't like cigarettes.

P You are on holiday, and you are in a Tourist Information Centre. Ask questions using the table below.

A	B	C
Do station?	you	stop at the railway
Does p.m.?	the sports centre	finish before eleven
city?	all the banks	start here?
money into	the number 38 bus	sell maps of the
pool?	the restaurants	change tourists
English food?	the concert	sell souvenirs?
	the sightseeing tour	have a swimming
	the museum	serve typical

► *Do you sell maps of the city?*

-the sports centre.....
-
-
-
-
-
-

Present Continuous

Practice

A Make questions by putting the words in brackets () in the right order.

- (enjoying – your work – you – are – ?) *Are you enjoying your work?*

- 1 (she – having lunch – is - ?)
.....
- 2 (playing football – are – they - ?)
.....
- 3 (the cat – sleeping – is - ?)
.....
- 4 (the sun – is – shining - ?)
.....
- 5 (you – are – coming – to the cinema - ?)
.....
- 6 (listening – are – they - ?)
.....
- 7 (eating – at the moment – she – is - ?)
.....
- 8 (it – raining hard – is - ?)
.....
- 9 (I – getting better – at tennis – am - ?)
.....
- 10 (are – winning the match – we - ?)
.....

B Make questions and answers. Use the Present Continuous.

QUESTIONS

- (she work in Peru this year?)
Mexico)

ANSWERS

~ (No, she study in

Mexico.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 (you study English at the moment?)
..... | ~ (Yes, I work hard)
~ |
| 2 (they listen to the radio?)
..... | ~ (No, they play CDs)
~ |
| 3 (Peter wash now?)
..... | ~ (Yes, he have a bath)
~ |
| 4 (they live in Madrid at the moment?)
..... | ~ (Yes, they learn Spanish)
~ |
| 5 (David sing in a group this year?)
..... | ~ (No, he work in a restaurant)
~ |

C Put a tick (✓) next to correct sentence, and a cross (✗) next to a wrong sentence.

- ▶ She's liking pop music. ×
- ▶ He's learning French. ✓
- 1 They're enjoying the film.
- 2 We're loving ice-cream.
- 3 She's believing he's right.
- 4 John's thinking about my idea.
- 5 He's having lunch at the moment.
- 6 She's eating a banana.
- 7 He thinks it's a good idea.
- 8 "Huge" is meaning "very big".
- 9 Mick is knowing Jane.
- 10 She's hating classical music.

D Complete this conversation. Use the verbs in brackets () in the Present Continuous.

Paul: Hi Steve! What are you doing?

Steve: (▶) *I'm going* (I/go) to the bank. What are you doing?

Paul: (1).....(I/shop). (2).....(I/look) for a new tennis racquet.
(3).....(I/play) a lot of tennis at the moment, and I need a new racquet.

Steve: Where is Jackie? Do you know?

Paul: Yes. She isn't in England at the moment. (4) (She/work) in France
for a month.

Steve: What (5) (she /do) in France?

Paul: (6) (She/sing) in a night-club.

Steve: Really? What about Fred and Sue? What(7).....(they/do)?

Paul: (8)..... (They/study) for an exam. They're always in the library at the
moment.

Steve: How your sister? Is she all right?

Paul: Yes, she s fine, but she s tired. (9)..... (We/paint)the living-room. It's
hard work.

Steve: Can I help you?

Paul: No, it s OK. My father (10) (help).

Steve: Well, I hope you find a good racquet.

Compare the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous

E This is Ann's first letter in English to David. There are some mistakes in it. Cross out the incorrect forms and write in the correct form. Put a tick (✓) if the form of the verb is correct.

Dear David,

I live (▶) in a large flat in Rome. ~~I'm having~~ (▶) *have* two sisters. They are called Rosa and Maria. We are getting up (1)at seven o'clock every morning ,and we have (2)coffee and small breakfast. I live (3)the flat at

eight and walk to the university. I am finishing (4)classes at five every day, and I arrive (5).....home at six. This month I work (6).....very hard for my first exams.

At the moment, I eat (7).....breakfast in the kitchen of our flat: my mother drinks (8).....coffee, and my sisters are reading (9).....magazines.

On Saturday afternoon I am playing (10).....tennis with my friends, or I go (11).....to the cinema. Today, I am going to see a new English film! Sometimes I am watching (12).....American films on TV, but I'm not understanding (13).....the words! Are you liking (14).....films?

With best wishes, Anna.

F Write the sentences using the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.

▶ (Usually she work at the office, but this week she work at home)

1 (You not eat very much at the moment. Are you ill?)

2 (She know three words in Italian!)

3 (I take the bus to work this week, but usually I walk.)

4 (I study Japanese this year. It's very difficult.)

5 (you/watch/the television at the moment?)

6 (I/not/remember/the name of the hotel.)

7 (She/speak/three languages.)

8 (The sun/shine/. It's a beautiful day!)

Past Indefinite

A Complete the sentences using *was* or *were*.

▶ Today I am happy but yesterday I *was*...sad.

1 Now Jane is at home but last week she on holiday.

2 Today it's raining but yesterday it sunny.

- 3 This year there is a jazz festival here and last year there a pop festival.
- 4 Today Mr Brown is at home but yesterday he ill.
- 5 These days there are houses here but a hundred years ago there trees.
- 6 Today I feel fine but yesterday I in bed all day.
- 7 My mother is a manageress now but she just a shop assistant last year.
- 8 Today is Saturday and we are at home, but yesterday we at school.
- 9 This summer we are staying at home but last summer we in Greece.
- 10 Today Tina and Jack are tired because yesterday they at the gym.

B Mary spent last weekend in Madrid. Ask her some questions using *was* or *were*.

- ▶ (your hotel/good?) *Was your hotel good?*
- 1 (your room/comfortable?)
- 2 (the weather/nice?)
- 3 (the streets/full of people?)
- 4 (the shops/expensive?)
- 5 (the city/exciting at night?)
- 6 (the museums/interesting?)
- 7 (the people/friendly?)
- 8 (your flight/OK)

C George and Sally have been married for fifty years. They are talking about their first house. Use *wasn't* or *weren't* with George's word and *was* or *were* one word from the box to complete their conversation.

new	Italian	big	green	cheap	bad	cold
-----	---------	-----	-------	-------	-----	------

- ▶ George: The house was warm.
Sally: No, it *m. it was cold.*
- 1 George: The garden was small.
Sally: No, it
- 2 Sally: The neighbours were French.
George: No, they
- 3 George: The living-room was red.
Sally: No, it
- 4 Sally: Our first chairs were expensive.

George: _____ No, they

5 George: The kitchen was old.
Sally: _____ No, it

6 George: The local shops were good.
Sally: _____ No, they

D Put _____ or _____ in the gaps in these conversations.

Peter: (►) Was Paul at work today?

Julie: No, he (1) _____ in the office. I think he's sick.

Henry: (2) _____ you in South America last year?

Steve: Yes. I (3) _____ in Bolivia on business, and then my wife and I (4) _____ in

Brazil for a holiday.

Paula: Philip and I (5) _____ at home in London last week. We (6) _____ at Mike's

house in Cornwall. It was lovely there. Do you know Mike?

Jane: Yes, I (7) _____ at Mike's party in Oxford in the summer. (8) _____ you there?

Paula: No, we weren't there. Philip and I (9) _____ in Portugal in the summer.

E Complete the sentences using the Past Indefinite form and the words in brackets ().

► We *went* (go) on holiday to Scotland last year.

1 I _____ (take) a taxi from the airport to the city centre.

2 We _____ (walk) to the park and then we _____ (play) tennis.

3 The man in the shop _____ (say) something to the woman, but she _____ (not hear) him.

4 I _____ (ring) the doorbell and a woman _____ (open) the door.

5 I _____ (write) a letter to a friend, and then I _____ (post) it.

6 A: _____ (you understand) the film?

B: No. I _____ (try) to understand it, but the actors _____ (speak) very quickly.

7 A: _____ (you buy) some clothes at the market?

B: Yes, I _____ (buy) a pair of trousers and a shirt.

8 A: _____ (you enjoy) the festival?

B: Yes. It (not rain) and we (listen) to some good music.

F Make sentences using the correct form of the Past Indefinite

► (When you leave the party?) *When did you leave the party?.....*

1 (When/you/finish/your exams?)
.....

2 (I wait for an hour, but he not phone.)
.....

3 (you watch the news on TV last night?)
.....

4 (Mark stop smoking last month, and he start playing tennis again last week.)
.....

5 (He ask me a question, but I not know the answer.)
.....

6 (I live there for a few years, but I not like the place.)
.....

G It's the beginning of a new term at university. Two students, Nick and Eric, are talking about the summer holidays. Complete their conversation using the correct Past Simple form of the words in brackets ().

Nick: What (►) did you do (you/do) in the summer?

Eric: I (1) (take) a trip around Europe by train.

Nick: (2) (you/go) on your own, or with some friends?

Eric: A couple of friends (3) (come) with me.

Nick: How many countries (4) (you/visit)?

Eric: I (5) (go) to six or seven countries. I (6) (have) a great time, and I really (7) (love) all of them.

Nick: Which one (8) (you/like) most?

Eric: Sweden, I think. I (9) (enjoy) exploring the marvellous countryside and I (10) (take) lots of photographs.

Nick: When (11) (you/arrive) back home?

Eric: Last week. I'm still rather tired.

Past Continuous.

Practice

A Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets () into the Past Continuous.

► It *was snowing* (snow) when I left home this morning.

1 I tired to explain my problem to her, but she (not/listen).

2 He (talk) on the phone when I arrived.

- 3 A lot of people (wait) for the 7.30 bus last night.
 4 I (live) in London when I met them.
 5 I nearly had an accident this morning. A car (come) towards me, but I moved quickly out of the way.
 6 At the end of the first half of the game, they (win).
 7 It was a sunny afternoon and people (sit) on the grass in the park. Then it suddenly started to rain.
 8 Which hotel (you/stay) in when you lost your passport?
 9 Fortunately, I (not/drive) too fast when the child walked into the road in front of me.

B Look at this information about Shirley and Kevin and complete the sentences about them, using the Past Continuous (*I was doing*) or the Past Simple (*I did*).

SHIRLEY

- 1980-86 lived in New York
 1983-86 studied at university
 1986 left university
 1986-90 worked as a translator
 1989 met Kevin
 1992 married Kevin

KEVIN

- 1982-90 lived in Washington
 1983-85 did a course in Computing
 1985-90 worked as a computer operator
 1989 met Shirley
 1990-95 ran his own company
 1992 married Shirley

- In 1982 Shirley *was living*..... in New York.
 1 In 1984 Kevin in Washington.
 2 In 1984 Shirley at university.
 3 In 1984 Kevin a course in computing.
 4 When Shirley university in 1986, Kevin as a computer operator.
 5 When Kevin Shirley, she as a translator.
 6 When Shirley as a translator, she Kevin.
 7 In 1992 Kevin his own company.
 8 While he his own company, Kevin Shirley.

Compare the Past Indefinite and Past Continuous

Practice

A Use the Past Indefinite and the Past Continuous to make sentences from the words in

brackets ().

- (The police arrive while I have breakfast)

The police arrived while I was having breakfast.

- 1 (The storm start while they drive home)

- 2 (I see an accident while I wait for the bus)

- 3 (Mary go to several concerts while she stay in London)

- (I have breakfast when the police arrive)

I was having breakfast when the police arrived.

- 4 (My father cook the dinner when he burn his fingers)

- 5 (The soldiers prepare to leave when the bomb explode)

B Complete these texts using the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous of the verbs in

brackets ().

- Beethoven wrote (write) nine symphonies; he was writing (write) another symphony when he died.

1 Last Saturday Tom wanted to make two salads. He (make) the first one in five minutes.

He (make) the second one when his guests (arrive), and they (help) him to finish it.

2 The artist Gaudi (design) several houses in Barcelona, Spain. Later he (start) work on a church. He (work) on the church when he (die).

3 Last month a bank robber (escape) while the police (take) him to prison. Later they (catch) him again, and this time they (lock) him up without any problem.

4 Philip's football team were lucky last Saturday. After twenty minutes they (lose), but in the end they (win) the game by four goals to two.

5 John Lennon (sing) and (play) on many records with the Beatles. After that he (record) several songs without the Beatles. He (prepare) a new record when Mark Chapman (shoot) him.

6 The evening was getting darker; the street lights (come) on. People (hurry) home after work. I (stand) in a queue at the bus stop. Suddenly somebody (grab) my bag.

Future Indefinite

Practice

A Use the verbs in the box with *will* or *shall* to complete these dialogues. Use short forms of *will* where you can.

have	take	phone	finish	be (x2)
win	make			

► A: Are you coming to the cinema on Sunday?

B: I'm not sure. I'll phone you on Saturday.

1 A: Don't change your clothes now. We late.

B: No, we won't. We a taxi.

2 A: George is going to have a party at the weekend.

B: Why?

A: It's his birthday. He thirty on Saturday.

3 A: She the tennis match tomorrow.

B: Why not?

A: She mistakes. She always makes mistakes in important matches.

4 A: Steve the work tonight?

B: No, he won't finish. He time.

B Put the best phrase from the box in each gap. Start your sentences with I'll.

phone for a taxi	help you to look for it	carry some of them
go with you	give you some money	make you a sandwich
open a window	ask her to phone you tonight	give you the name of a language school

► A: I want to take these books home, but they're very heavy.

B: I'll carry some of them.

1 A: I feel sick. It's so hot in this room.

B:

2 A: I want a cup of coffee, but I don't have any money.

- B:
- 3 A: I'm hungry. I didn't have any lunch.
B:
- 4 A: I want to learn Japanese.
B:
- 5 A: I've lost my passport.
B:
- 6 A: It's ten o'clock. I'll be late if I walk.
B:
- 7 A: I want to speak to Jane. It's very important.
B:
- 8 A: I want to go to the museum, but I don't know the way.
B:

C Put *shall* I or *shall* we in the gaps in the dialogues.

- ▶ A: I'm hungry. Are you going to the shops?
B: Yes. Shall I get you something to eat?
- ▶ A: We need a holiday.
B: What a good idea! Shall we go to Florida?
- 1 A: I'm going to get some tickets for the concert next week.
buy you one?
B: Yes please. I'd love to come.
- 2 A: go to a restaurant tonight?
B: OK, but I don't have any money. Will you pay for me?
- 3 A: I want to go to Italian classes, but I've never learnt a foreign
language before.
B: come with you?
A: That's very kind of you.
- 4 A: Where is our meeting?
B: At John's office on Baker Street.
A: walk or take a taxi?
- 5 A: You look thirsty. get you a drink?
B: Yes, please. Can I have an orange juice or some water?
- 6 A: It's a beautiful day! have a picnic?
B: Wonderful idea! Who shall we invite?

Present Continuous for the future Practice

A Look at the past events in brackets (), and the write sentences using the words in the box. Use short forms of the Present Continuous for the future.

I eat in a new restaurant tonight
 I fly to Florida in August
 I go to a concert next Tuesday
 I go to the doctor tomorrow
 London in May
 weekend

I go to the
 I study English in
 I see Mary this

► (You paid for an English course in London yesterday.)
 I'm studying English in London in May.

1 (You booked a table at a new restaurant last week.)

2 (You bought a ticket for a concert last month.)

3 (You telephoned your doctor this morning?)

4 (You paid for a holiday at a travel agent's last week.)

5 (You talked to Mary on the phone this morning.)

B Finish these dialogues using the Present Continuous for the future, and the words in brackets (). Use short forms where possible.

► Steve: Are you doing (you do) anything this weekend?

Lynn: I'm seeing (I see) a film on Sunday. Do you want to come?

1 Pete: Jane, Joe and Sally (come) to my house on Friday night.

Mark: (you have) a party?

Pete: No, we aren't. (We play) cards. Would you like to come?

2 David: (I fly) to New York on Sunday.

Chris: (you see) John there?

David: Yes, (we meet) at the airport.

3 Philip: Mary and I (drive) to Scotland next Wednesday.

Mike: (you stay) in Edinburgh?

Philip: No. (we visit) my mother in Aberdeen.

4 Paul: (I start) a new job on Monday.

Clive: Really? What is it?

Paul:(I sell) cars. Do you need a new car?

Present Perfect

Practice

A Use short forms (I') of the Present perfect to make positive or negative sentences.

▶ (He lose his passport) He's lost his passport.

▶ (She not see her sister) She hasn't seen her sister.

1 (We finish our work)

.....
2 (They buy a new house)

.....
3 (They not phone the doctor)

.....
4 (They go to the cinema)

.....
5 (You eat four bananas!)

.....
6 (You not take any photographs)

.....
Now use the Present Perfect to make questions.

▶ (you see John?) Have you seen John?

7 (you be to Canada?)

.....
8 (they cook our breakfast?)

.....
9 (Jane make any mistakes?)

.....
10 (we visit all the museums)

.....
B James is talking about his life. Put the correct past participles in the gaps.

I've (▶) seen (see) a lot of beautiful places in my life, and I've (1)
(do) a lot of interesting things. I've (2) (travel) in North and
South America, for example. I've (3) (visit) all the big
American cities. I've (4) (drive) across Mexico. I haven't (5)
..... (be) to Argentina, but I've (6) (work) in Peru and

Bolivia. I've (7) (swim) in the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea. I've (8) (eat) in the restaurants in Paris, and I've (9) (sing) Italian songs in Rome. I haven't (10) (make) much money in my life, but I've (11) (meet) a lot of interesting people and I've (12) (take) a lot of wonderful photographs!

C Read the questions. If they refer to a recent event, put a tick (✓). If they refer to someone's life rewrite the sentence using *ever*.

- ▶ Have you had coffee? ✓
- ▶ Have you eaten elephant meat? Have you ever eaten elephant meat?
- 1 Have you bought a newspaper?
.....
- 2 Have you flown in a military aeroplane?
.....
- 3 Have you washed your hands?
.....
- 4 Have you spoken to a prince or princess?
.....
- 5 Have you had anything to drink?
.....

Present Perfect Continuous

Practice

A ▶ She has been leaning (she/learn) Spanish for six month.

- 1 The roads are very wet; (it/rain) for hours.
- 2 (we/play) this game for hours. Let's stop now!
- 3 (Wendy/learn) French at school for three years.
- 4 (I read) this book for months, but I haven't finished it yet.
- 5 (we watch) this programme for hours.
- 6 (the neighbours make) a lot of noise again today?
- 7 (I save) my money for a holiday.
- 8 (you listen) to me carefully?

B ▶ I've been working in this office *since* last summer.

- 1 Have you been doing this course a long time?
- 2 I've been driving this car more than ten years.

- 3 She has been planning the party the beginning of the month.
- 4 George has been telling the same stories several years.
- 5 We've been waiting for a reply we wrote to them last week.
- 6 What have you been doing the last time that I saw you?
- 7 You've been writing that letter more than two hours.
- 8 He's been feeling ill a few days.

C Write a sentence for each of the following situations, using the Present Perfect Continuous an for or *since*.

- ▶ She started her course a month ago and she is still doing it.
She has been doing her course for a month.
- ▶ I started reading this novel last weekend and I'm still reading it.
I have been reading this novel since last weekend.
- 1 It started raining at three o'clock and it is still raining.
.....
- 2 He started playing chess when he was ten and he still plays it.
.....
- 3 I started work at eight o'clock and I'm still working.
.....
- 4 Helen started looking for another job two months ago and she's still looking.
.....
- 5 We arrived here two hours ago and we're still waiting.
.....

Past Perfect

Practice

A Write sentences about what these people had already done had never done before. Use the Past Perfect, and already or never.

- ▶ Last summer Mary won a gold medal for the third time.
She had already won two gold medals before that.
- ▶ Last year Ken visited Scotland for the first time.
He had never visited Scotland before that.
- 1 Last weekend Tom rode a horse for the first time.
He..... before that.
- 2 Last summer Jeff ran in a marathon for the sixth time.

- He before that.
- 3 Last week Susan wrote a poem for the first time.
She before that.
- 4 Last week Ann appeared on Tv for the first time.
She before that.
- 5 Last summer Tony played tennis at Wimbledon for the fifth time.
He before that.
- 6 Last year Jean wrote her third novel.
She before that.

B Use the Past Perfect to complete the sentences.

- Last summer Pam said, 'I've always wanted to fly in a helicopter.'
Pam said that she *had always wanted to fly in a helicopter.*
- 1 Fred said, 'Jack has just gone out.'
Fred told us that Jack
- 2 Robert said to Jill, 'Have you been to Cambridge.'
Robert asked Jill if she
- 3 When the boys come home, Mrs Broke said, 'I've made some sandwiches.'
Mrs Brokes told the boys that she
- 4 'I know your cousin,' said Tom. 'I met her in Amsterdam.'
Tom said he knew my cousin because he
- 5 Bob was talking to Jean, and he said, 'Have you ever been to Japan?'
Bob asked Jean if she

Passive voice-Туюк мамиле

Passive Voice тун түзүлүшү

Англис тилинде Passive Voice тун үч чактык тобу бар: Indefinite, Continuous жана Perfect. Perfect Continuous жана Future Continuous туюк мамиледе колдонулбайт. Ал эми Future in the Past тын формалары сүйлөө жана жазуу речинде абдан сейрек жолугат жана аз колдонулат.

Passive Voice тун чактары *to be* жардамчы этишинин өзүнө тиешелүү чактагы формалары (*am, is, are, was, were, shall be, will be*) жана негизги этиштин атоочтугунун өткөн чактагы формасы (Participle II) менен түзүлүшөт:

	Present	Past	Future
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Indefinite	The book is written.	The book was written.	The book will be written.
Continuous	The book is being written.	The book was being written.	
Perfect	The book has been written.	The book had been written.	The book will have been written.

Туяк мамиленин суроолуу жана тангыч түрлөрү жалпы эрежеге ылайыктуу эле түзүлөт, б.а. суроолу түрүндө жардамчы этиш *to be* биринчи орунга, ал эми тангыч түрүндө *to be* ден кийин *not* колдонулат. Жардамчы этиш *to be* нин кыскартылып колдонулушу жай даражанын чактарын түзүүдө кандай колдонулса, бул жерде да ошондой колдонулат:

Is the book written by him?

The book is **not** written by him.

Passive Voice тун түзүлүшүнүн түрлөрү

Англис тилинде **Passive Voice** ар кандай сүйлөм түрмөктөрүндө жолугушат. Эгерде туяк даражанын ээси жай мамиленин тике толуктоочу менен берилсе тике туяк мамиле, кыйыр толуктоочу менен берилсе - **предлогдуу туяк мамиле** деп аталат.

Тике туяк мамиле. Көпчүлүк убакта тике туяк мамиледе өтмө этиштер менен түзүлөт. Мындай учурларда кыймыл-аракеттин ээси белгилүү да, белгилүү эмес да болушу мүмкүн. Эгерде ээси белгилүү болсо ал *by* деген предлог менен кошо колдонулат:

The delegates *will be met* at the station.

Делегаттарды вокзалдан тосуп алышат.

The General *was followed* into the room *by* his daughter.

Генералды бөлмөгө кызы *ээрчитип кирди*.

A new book *is being written* by writer.

Жазуучу *тарабынан* жаңы китеп жазылып жатат.

Тике туяк мамилеге төмөндөгүдөй дагы эки өзгөчөлүктөр мүнөздүү:

а) Субъективдүү инфинитив түрмөгүнүн негизги бөлүгүндө колдонулушу:

Ann *is said* to be a first-class teacher.

Аннаны эң мыкты мугалим деп *айтышат*.

They are supposed to know something about science.

Алар илим жөнүндө бирдеме билишет.

б) **It** ат атоочу формалдык ээ маанисинде өзүнүн баяндоочу болгон to say, to report, to announce, to explain, to think, to know, to expect, to feel, to suggest ж.б. этиштер менен жаксыз сүйлөмдөрдө колдонулушу:

It is said that Bolot studies at school.

Болот мектепте окуйт деп *айтын жүрүшөт.*

It was known that he was a well-known writer.

Аны белгилүү жазуучу деп *билишчү.*

Кыйыр туюк мамиле. Англис тилинде көптөгөн этиштер тике жана кыйыр толуктооч менен колдоно беришет. Аларга *to tell, to give, to offer, to show, to promise, to send*, ж.б. этиштер киришет. Ушуга байланыштуу бул этиштердин туюк мамилесинин эки түрү бар:

а) **Тике туюк мамиледей** колдонулушу (*A book was given to me*)

б) **Кыйыр туюк мамиледей** колдонулушу (*He was given a book*)

Кыйыр туюк мамиле *to tell* менен жана *to give* этишинин зат атооч менен кошулуп, бир түшүнүктү көрсөткөн *to give a chance, to give a job, to give orders, to give command* ж.б. түрмөктөрү менен кенири колдонулат:

You explain anything because there wasn't anything to tell you.

Айта турган эч нерсе болбогондуктан сизге эч нерсе айтылган жок.

Түшүндүрүүгө мага мүмкүнчүлүк берилген жок.

Предлогдуу туюк мамиле. Англис тилинде көптөгөн этиш сөздөр өздөрүнөн кийин предлог талап кылышат. Бул этиштердин туюк мамиледе колдонуусуна ченем жок. Ошондуктан булар кыйыр туюк мамиледе көп колдонулат:

You have been a good deal talked about.

Сиз жөнүндө көп сөз болду.

The room looked as if it had not been lived in for years.

Бөлмө көп жылдар каралбай (адам жашабай) калгандай көрүндү.

Passive Voice тун чактарынын колдонулушу

Англис тилинде **Passive Voice** тун сүйлөөсү кыймыл-аракеттин кайда багытталгандыгын баса көрсөткүсү келгенде колдонулат. Туюк мамиленин чактарынын колдонуу мааниси көпчүлүк

убактарда жай мамиленин чактары кандай колдонулса ошондой. Бирок, кээ бир этиштердин лексикалык маанисине жана бир топ чактардын туюк даражада кемдигине байланыштуу бул эки мамиле колдонуу мааниси боюнча айырмаланып да турушат.

Passive Voice ту чактары боюнча алганда, ал айырмачылыктарга төмөндөгүлөр киришет:

1. **Indefinite** чактары боюнча туюк мамиленин колдонулушуна этиш сөздөрдүн контексттеги кыймыл-аракеттин созулушу туруктуулугуна жана дароо эле бүтүп калышына байланыштуу.

Созулган кыймыл-аракетти көрсөткөн этиштер эки мамиледе бирдей эле денгээлде колдонулушат. Ал эми дароо эле бүтүп калган кыймыл-аракетти көрсөткөн этиштерде **Passive Voice** көбүрөөк колдонулат:

Everything was settled twenty minutes after I arrived here.

Мен келгенден жыйырма минутадан кийин баары чечилди.

The house was very solidly built.

Там абдан бек курулду.

2. **Continuous** чактары боюнча эки мамиле тең бирдей эле денгээлде колдонулушат. Бирок **Future Continuous Passive** тин жоктугуна байланыштуу анын ордуна **Future Indefinite Passive** колдонулат:

What do I need to take with me? - Nothing.

Everything you need *will be provided* for you.

Мен өзүм менен бирге эмне алышым керек? - Эч нерсе.

Сиз эмне керектей тургандыгыңыз менен жабдылып турасыз.

(Бул жогорудагы сүйлөмдө келерде белгилүү бир убакытка анын жабдылып тураары жөнүндө сөз болуп жатат).

3. **Perfect** чактары боюнча дагы эки мамиле бирдей эле денгээлде колдонулушат. Болгон айырма **Present Perfect**тин туюк мамилесинин өткөн бир убакта башталып, ушул учурдун алдында бүтүп же дагы эле уланып жаткан абалды көрсөткөн этиш сөздөр менен сейрек колдонуусунда:

We have been separated for three years.

Англис тили менен кыргыз тилинин туюк мамилелеринин өзгөчөлүктөрүнө төмөндөгүлөр киришет:

1. Англис тилиндегидей эле кыргыз тилинде туюк мамиле өтмө этиштер менен колдонулат. Бирок, кыргыз тилинин бардык чактарынын туюк мамилеси бар.

2. Англис тилинде туюк мамиле *to be* жардамчы этиши жана атоочтуктун өткөн чактагы түрү менен түзүлсө, кыргыз тилинде негизги этишке *-ыл* мүчөсүн жалгоо менен түзүлөт.

3. Англис тилинде жай мамиледеги турган сүйлөмдүн ээси туюк мамиледе *by* менен бирге берилсе, кыргыз тилинде анын тарабынан деген сөз менен формалдуу түрдө берүүгө болот:

This book was written *by* Ch.Aitmatov.

Бул китеп Ч.Айтматов тарабынан жазылды.

4. Кыргыз тилинде кайсы сөзгө басым коюп айтуусун мүчө аркылуу берүү мүнөздүү болуп эсептелинет. Ал эми англис тилинде сүйлөмдө сөздөрдүн катышы сүйлөмдөгү сөздөрдүн туруктуу орду менен берилгендиктен, туюк мамиленин колдонулушу сүйлөөчүгө ыңгайлуу, ошондуктан кыргыз тилине караганда англис тилинде туюк даражанын формасы бир топ кеңири таралган. Буга аныктама катары англис тилинин туюк мамилелеринин формалары кыргыз тилине которгондо, кыргыз тилинин жай мамилелери менен берилиши болуп эсептелет.

Passive voice - Туюк мамиле

Туюк мамиледе, кыймыл-аракеттин ким тарабынан аткарылгандыгы белгисиз, башкача айтканда ээси белгисиз болот. Эгер туюк мамиледе кыймыл-аракеттин аткаруучусу белгилүү болсо, *by*-предлогу колдонулат. Эгер, туюк мамиледе кыймыл-аракеттин эмне менен жасалгандыгы белгилүү болсо *with*-предлогу колдонулат.

Present Indefinite Белгисиз учур чак	Be Am(жекелик сандын 1-жагы үчүн) Is(жекелик сандын 3-жагы үчүн) Are(жекелик сандын 2-жагы үчүн, көптүк сандын 1-2-3-жактары үчүн)	V3	The man is followed by the dog. Кишинин артынан ит ээрчип келе жатат. He is envied for everybody. Ага баары ичи күйүшөт. The little one is well looked after. Кичинесин жакшы багышат.
Past Indefinite Белгисиз өткөн чак	Be Was(жекелик сандын 1-3-жактары үчүн) Were (жекелик сандын 2-жагы үчүн, көптүк сандын	V3	Nick was hit by the ball. Никке топ тийди. He was bitten by a dog. Аны ит тиштеп алды. The bread was cut by Jack with a knife. Жек нанды

	бардык жактары үчүн)		бычак менен туурады. The actor was very much talked about. Бул актер жөнүндө көп сөз кылышат.
Future Indefinite Белгисиз келер чак	Shall be (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 1- жактары үчүн) Will be (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 2-3- жактары үчүн)	V3	You'll be told another tale tomorrow. Эрген сага башка жомок айтып берем. You will simply be laughed at if you wear that silly hat. Бул шляпаны кийсен бары күлүшөт.
Future Indefinite in the Past Өткөн келер чак	Shoud be (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 1- жактары үчүн) Would be (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 2-3- жактары үчүн)	V3	I thought I should be given some advice. Мага кеп-кеңеш беришет деп ойлодум эле.
Present Continuous Созулма учур чак	Am being (жекелик сандын 1- жагы үчүн) Are being (жекелик сандын 2- жагы үчүн) Is being (жекелик сандын 3- жагы үчүн)	V3	The room is being cleaned. Бөлмөнү тазалап жатышат.
Past Continuous Созулма өткөн чак	Was being (жекелик сандын 1-3 жактары учун) Were being (жекелик сандын 2- жагы үчүн, көптүк түрлөрдүн бардык жактары үчүн)	V3	The tale was being told by her grandmother when I entered the room. Бөлмөнү ачсам, чоң энеси ага жомок айтып берип жаткан экен.
Present Perfect Учур чактагы перфект	Have been Has been (жекелик сандын 3- жагы үчүн)	V3	The work has been finished. Иш бүттү. He has been asked a very difficult question. Ага өтө кыйын суроо беришти. I have been promised a bicycle if I do well on my

			exams.Эгер экзамендерди жакшы тапшырсам, велосипед сатып беребиз дешти.
Past Perfect Өткөн чактагы перфект	Had been (Бардык жактар үчүн)	V3	When my housework had been completed I turned on the television. Үй тапшырмамды бүтүрүп коюп, телевизорду жандырдым.
Future Perfect Келер чактагы перфект	Shall have been (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 1-жактары үчүн) Will have been (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 2-3-жактары үчүн)	V3	The letter will have been written by 3 o'clock. Катты саат 3 кө чейин жазып бүтүшөт.
Perfect Future in the Past Өткөн перфектин келер чагы	Should have been (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 1-жактары үчүн) Would have been (жекелик жана көптүк сандын 2-3-жактары үчүн)	V3	I thought the room would have been cleaned by my arrival. Менин бөлмөмдү мен келгенче тазалап коюшат деп ойлодум эле.

Passive sentences

Practice

A Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

Example: Yesterday I.....a film, today I can't. (can/to watch)

Answer: Yesterday I could watch a film, today I can't.

- 1) Last week we.....swimming, this week we can't. (can/to go)
- 2) Maybe the Smiths.....a new house next year. (can/to build)
- 3) If you try hard, you.....your examinations. (can't/to pass)
- 4) When I was five, I.....(not/can/to swim)

- 5) Dennis.....the trumpet after four months.(can/to play)
 6) Luke has passed his driving test,now he.....a car.(can/to drive)
 7) For three weeks I.....to him on the phone.(not/can/to speak)
 8) Alex.....his homework when his desk is in such a mess.
 (not/can/to do)
 9) They wre so busy,they.....me a text message.(not/can/to write)
 10) Lisa.....her dresss.She can wear it again.(can/to clean)

B Rewrite the sentences using passive voice. Example: Peter writes a letter.
 Answer: A letter is written or A letter is written by Peter.

- 1) Julia rescued three cats. 2) The students handed in the reports. 3) Maria crashed into the blue car. 4) Alex learned the poem. 5) Steven has forgotten the book. 6) The mechanic has not repaired the DVD recorder. 7) They play handball. 8) Sue puts the rucksack on the floor. 9) The girls had lost the match. 10) The teacher is not going to open the window.

Passive in simple past

C Rewrite the given sentences in Passive voice.

Example: Frank built a house. Answer : A house was built or A house was built by Frank.

- 1) She bought four apples. 2) We won the match. 3) The man stole the blue car. 4) The police arrested the thieves. 5) Jack swam the 200 metres. 6) The dog bit the old lady. 7) Tom and Max ate five hamburgers. 8) Oliver taught the children. 9) Victoria rode the brown horse. 10) Grandmother told good stories.

Simple present passive voice

D Rewrite the given sentences in passive voice.

Example: Frank builds a house. Answer: A house is built or A house is built by Frank.

- 1) Mr Jones wathes the film. 2) The people speak English. 3) He reads comics. 4) We play volleyball. 5) They sing the song. 6) I take photos. 7) She does the homework. 8) The policemen help the children. 9) He writes text messages. 10) Mother waters the flowers.

Active or passive

E They listen to music. She is reading an e-mail. These cars are produced in Japan. Alan teaches Geography. German is spoken in Austria. Lots of houses were destroyed by the earthquake. Henry Ford invented the assembly line. The bus was hurt. You should open your workbooks. Houses have been built.

F Change the active sentences into passive sentences. Use the words in brackets

().

► We sell tickets for all shows at the box office. (Tickets for all shows/sell/at the box office)

Tickets for all shows are sold at the box office.

1 Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb. (The electric light bulb/invent/by

Thomas Edison)

.....

2 Someone painted the office last week. (The office/paint/last week)

.....

3 Several people saw the accident. (The accident/see/by several people)

.....

4 Where do they make these video recorders? (Where/these video records/make)

.....

5 Six countries signed the agreement. (The agreement/sign/by six countries)

.....

6 A stranger helped me. (I/help/b y a stranger)

.....

7 They don't deliver the post on Sundays. (The post/not/deliver/on Sundays)

.....

G Put in the correct active or passive form in brackets ().

Fiat (►) was started (started/was started) by a group of Italian businessmen in 1899. In 1903, Fiat (1) (produced/was produced) 132 cars. Some of these cars (2) (exported/was exported) by the company to the United States and Britain. In 1920, Fiat (3) (started/was started) making cars at a new factory at Lingotto, near Turin. There was a track on the roof where the cars (4) (tested/were tested) by technicians. In 1936, Fiat launched the Fiat 500. This car (5) (called/was called) the Topolino – the Italian name for Mickey Mouse. The company grew, and in 1963

Fiat (6) (exported/was exported) more than 300 000 vehicles.
Today, Fiat is based in Turin, and its cars (7) (sold/are sold)
all over the world.

H Make questions from the passive sentences in brackets ().

▶ (That car was made in Germany.) *Where was that car made?*

1 (Mary was examined by the doctor this morning.) When

2 (The food will be prepared on Friday.) When

3 (This window has been broken three times.) How many times

I Write the negative of the sentences in exercise A.

▶ That car *was not made in Germany*.

1 Mary

2 The food

3 This window

J Complete the sentences with a passive form of the verb in brackets ().

▶ Bread *is made* (make) from flour.

▶ I was at school when these houses *were being built* (was building).

1 Cakes (make) from flour.

2 We lived in a caravan in the garden while our house
(was building).

3 This work (must finish) before five o'clock.

4 All the windows (have cleaned) this week.

5 These cups (broke) when we arrived.

6 Some money (have stolen) from Jack's jacket.

K Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets ().

▶ The castle was built (build) in 1546.

▶ These mountains can be seen (see) from a great distance.

1 This houses (build) in 1946.

2 The repairs must (finish) by tomorrow.

3 The town has (attack) several times since the
beginning of the war.

4 The decision has already (take).

- 5 The emails will (send) tomorrow morning.
 6 White wine can (make) from red grapes.
 7 The accident happened while the cars (load) onto the lorries.
 8 The new models will (deliver) next week.

Sequence of Tenses - Чактардын ээрчишүүсү

Этиштин чактарынын ээрчишүүсү англис тилинин жалпы грамматикалык законуна баш ийет. Эгерде баш сүйлөмдүн баяндоочу өткөн чакта турса, багыныңкы сүйлөмдүн баяндоочу да өткөн чакта турушу керек. Негизинен төмөндөгү үч эрежени билүү абзел.

1. Эгерде толуктооч багыныңкы сүйлөмдүн баяндоочунун кыймыл-аракети баш сүйлөмдүн баяндоочунун кыймыл-аракети менен бирдей убакытта өтсө, багыныңкы сүйлөмдө Past Indefinite же Past Continuous колдонулат:

Asan told me that his father was a doctor.

Асан мага атасы доктор болгонун айткан.

I knew that he was a good pupil.

Мен анын жакшы окуучу экенин билчүмүн.

Akmat thought that I was singing an English song.

Акмат мени англис ырын ырдап жатат го деп ойлоптур.

2. Эгерде толуктооч багыныңкы сүйлөмдүн баяндоочунун кыймыл-аракети баш сүйлөмдүн баяндоочунун кыймыл-аракетинен мурда өтсө, багыныңкы сүйлөмдө Past Perfect Tense колдонулат:

I was sure that he had left Bishkek.

Мен анын Бишкектен кетип калгандыгына ишенгем.

He said that he had lost his watch.

Ал саатын жоготтум деген.

He said that he had translated the article by 5 o'clock.

Макаланы саат 5ке чейин көтөргөм, деди ал.

3. Эгерде толуктоочтун багыныңкы сүйлөмдүн баяндоочунун кыймыл-аракети өткөн чакта турган баш сүйлөмдүн баяндоочунун кыймыл-аракетине келер чактык катнашта турса, багыныңкы сүйлөмдүн баяндоочу Future in the Pastтын бир формасында колдонулат:

He said that his brother *would study* at the Institute.

Ал бир тууганын институтта *окуйт* деп айтты.

We knew that he *would finish* his work in time.

Ал жумушун убагында *бүтөрүн* биз билгенбиз.

Эскертүү: Эгерде баш сүйлөмдүн баяндоочу учур чакта турса, багыныңкы сүйлөмдүн баяндоочу кайсы чактык катнашты көрсөтсө ошол чак колдонулат:

I *know* that he *lives* in Moscow.

Мен анын Москвада *жашап турганын* билемин.

I *know* that he *lived* in Moscow.

Мен анын Москвада жашагандыгын билемин.

Англис тилиндегидей кыргыз тилинде чактардын ээрчишүү ыкмасы жок. Ошондуктан сүйлөөчү баш жана багыныңкы сүйлөмдөрдө кайсы убакытта болор кыймыл-аракетти туюндургусу келсе, ошол маанини көрсөтө турган чактар колдонушат.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD – Этиштин ыңгайлары

Кыргыз тилиндегидей эле англис тилинде ыңгай кыймыл-аракеттин айлана-чөйрөдөгү көрүнүштөргө болгон мамилесин туюндурат. Ыңгай аркылуу чындык, чындык эмес, мүмкүн болуучу, каалоо шартталган ж.б. кыймыл-аракеттерди көрсөтүүгө болот.

Баяндагыч ыңгай кыймыл-аракеттин учурда, өткөндө же келерде даана болордугун билдирет. Жогоруда берилген чактардын төрт тобу даана боло турган кыймыл-аракетти көрсөтүп, баяндагыч ыңгайга тиешелүү болушат.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD – Буйрук ыңгай

Кыргыз тилиндегидей эле англис тилинде буйрук ыңгай сүйлөөчүнүн өтүнүчүн, буйругун, кенешин, чакыруусун, тыюу салуусун ж.б. туюндуруш үчүн колдонулат.

Буйрук ыңгайдын жай түрү инфинитивдин бөлүкчөсүз түрүнө туура келет:

to read - read! - окуңуз (оку)!

to go - go! - барыңыз (бар)!

Таңгыч түрү жардамчы этиш *do* жана *not* тун жардамы менен түзүлөт. Do not дайыма don't болуп кыскартып айтылат:

Don't write! - Жазбаңыз, жазба!

Don't go! - Барбаңыз, барба!

Жардамчы этиш *do* буйрук ыңгайдын жай түрүнүн астында өтө эле өтүнгөндүктү билгизгенде коюлат:

Do take care of yourself! - Өзүңүздү сактаңыз!

Do be ready at 5! - Саат бешке даяр болуп турсаңыз!

Ишендирүү, макул болуу, суроо катарында биринчи жана үчүнчү жакка кайрылганда, *let* этиши жана инфинитивдин *to* бөлүкчөсүз формасы колдонулат:

Let us go to the cinema. - Жүрбөйсүзбү, киного баралы.
 Let them go there. - Мейли, алар тыякка бара беришсин.
 Let him read. - Мейли ал окусун.

Терс түрү *do not* тун жардамы менен түзүлөт:
 Don't let him do it! - Ал иштебей эле койсунчу!
 Don't let him read! - Ал окубай эле койсунчу!

Кээде *do* суз деле колдонулат:
 Let him not do it! - Ал иштебей эле койсун!
 Let us not go to the theatre! - Театрга барбай эле коелу.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD – Шарттуу ниет ыңгай

Кыргыз тилиндегидей эле англис тилинде шарттуу-ниет ыңгай жоромолдонгон, мүмкүн болуучу кыймыл-аракетти туюндуруш үчүн колдонулат. Кээде чындыкка карама-каршы болгон кыймыл-аракетти көрсөтөт:

I wish it were spring now!

Азыр жаз гана!

He would have come if he *had not been ill*.

Эгерде ооруп калбаса, ал келмек.

Англис тилинде сүйлөөчүнүн оюн же анын мамилесин аныкташ үчүн шарттуу-ниет ыңгай даана боло турган кыймыл-аракетти туюндуруш үчүн колдонулат:

It's surprising that they should be late.

Алардын кечигип жатканы тан калаарлык.

Англис тилинде шарттуу-ниет ыңгайдын *синтетикалык* (жөнөкөй) жана *аналитикалык* (татаал) эки түрү бар:

	Present Subjunctive	Past Subjunctive
синтетикалык	I He (she) We You They	I He (she) We You They
	} be ask	} were
ан ал	Indefinite Subjunctive	Perfect Subjunctive

I He (she) We You They	} should ask	I He (she) We You They	} should have asked

Шарттуу-ниет ыңгайдын формаларынын колдонулушу.

Present Subjunctive учурдагы, келердеги жана өткөндөгү сүйлөөчүнүн өтүнүчүн, каалоосун, талабын, сунушун ж.б. көрсөтүш үчүн колдонулат.

Мисалы:

1. Илептүү сүйлөмдө Long live... (жашасын...) сөз айкалышы менен:

Long live the Democracy!

Жашасын Демократия!

2. It is necessary, It is important, It is better ж.б. менен башталган багыныңкы сүйлөмдөрдө, көпчүлүк убактарда **Indefinite Subjunctive** колдонулат:

It is necessary that all the peoples *join* (should join) their efforts in the struggle for peace.

Бардык элдер өздөрүнүн аракеттерин тынчтык үчүн күрөшкө бириктириши зарыл.

Past Subjunctive чындык эмес, чындыкка карама-каршы маанидеги кыймыл-аракетти көрсөтүш үчүн учур жана келер чак маанисинде колдонулат:

If I *were* not so late, I should go with you.

Эгерде мынчалык кеч болбогондо, мен сени менен бармакмын

Past Subjunctive чындыкка жакындабаган, аткарууга мүмкүн эмес болгон кыймыл-аракеттерди туюндуруш үчүн багыныңкы (шарттуу, толуктоочтук, бышыктоочтук) сүйлөмдөрдө көп колдонулат:

If I *were* you, I should often go to the cinema.

Эгерде мен сенин ордуңда болсом, мен киного тез-тез барып турмакмын.

I wish I *knew* how to do it.

Муну кандай жасоону билсем ээ.

Indefinite and Perfect Subjunctive мүмкүн болуучу, ылайыктуу, сунуш кылынган ж.б. кыймыл-аракеттерди же боло турган кыймыл-аракетке сүйлөөчүнүн мамилесин (каалоо, капалануу, кейүү) көрсөтүш үчүн колдонулат.

Бул формалар көпчүлүк убактарда багыныңкы сүйлөмдөрдө колдонулушат. **Indefinite Subjunctive** багыныңкы сүйлөмдө баш сүйлөмдүн баяндоочу менен бирдей убакта өтүүчү кыймыл-аракетти туюндуруп колдонулат:

I shall write down your address lest *I should forget it.*

Адресинди унутуп калбас үчүн жазып алайын.

It's strange that he *should think so.*

Анын мындай ойлогондугу кызык.

Perfect Subjunctive баш сүйлөмдүн баяндоочунун кыймыл-аракетинен мурун болгон кыймыл-аракетти көрсөтүш үчүн колдонулат:

It's a pity you *should have missed so many lessons.*

Сен сабакты көп калтырбасан болот эле.

It's strange that he *should have finished his work quickly.*

Ал өзүнүн жумушун мынча тез бүткөнү кызык.

Англис тилинин шарттуу-ниет ыңгайы сүйлөөчүнүн кыймыл-аракетке болгон мамилесине карата (жоромолдогон, мүмкүн эмес, аткарылбоочу) кыргыз тилинин шарттуу же (каалоо, сунуш, өтүнүч) шарттуу-ниет, ал эми боло турган кыймыл-аракет жай ыңгайлары менен которулуп берилет.

MODAL WORDS - Модалдык сөздөр

Модалдык сөздөр сүйлөөчүнүн өзүнүн сүйлөп жаткан оюна болгон мамилесин көрсөтөт, б.а. анын ишенимин, күмөн саноосун, божомолдоосун же сүйлөмдүн маанисине оң же терс баа берүүсүн туюндурат.

Модалдык сөздөр өзүлөрүнүн түзүлүшүнө карата төмөндөгүдөй болуп үчкө бөлүнөт:

Жөнөкөй модалдык сөздөр: *sure, perhaps* ж.б.

Туунду модалдык сөздөр: *surely, naturally, really* ж.б.

Куранды модалдык сөздөр: *maybe, to be sure* ж.б.

Модалдык сөздөр өзүлөрүнүн маанисине карата төмөндүдөй бөлүнүшөт:

1. Ишенимди туюндуруучу: *of course, sure, surely, to be sure enough, no doubt, naturally.*

2. Маакулдукту же маакул эместикти туюндуруучу: *fortunately, unfortunately, luckily, unluckily, happily, unhappily.*

3. Күмөн саноону жана божомолдоону туюндуруучу: *maybe, perhaps, probably.*

4. Күчөтмө маанини туюндурган: *indeed, really.*

Ушул жогорудагы модалдык сөздөрдүн бардыгы сүйлөмдө киритме сөздүн милдетти

аткарышат:

Perhaps they will come tomorrow. Мүмкүн алар эртең келишет.

5. Берилген суроого оң же терс жоопту туюндуруп, толук бир сүйлөмдүн маанисин берген:

Yes, yes of course., *Of course.*, *Oh, yes.* *Certainly*, *Yes, indeed.* *Sure!*
No, doubt

Perhaps. Maybe ж.б. сөз түркүмдөрү да кирет:

Would you talk to him? – Yes, of course. Сиз аны менен сүйлөшүп коесузбу? – Ооба, ананчы (айныксыз).

To be формасы

жак	Present Indefinite		Past Indefinite	
	Жекелик сан	Көптүк сан	Жекелик сан	Көптүк сан
1	I am	We are	I was	We were
2	You are	You are	You were	You were
3		They are		They were

To be төмөндөгүдөй учурларда колдонулат:

1. Жардамчы этиш катарында Continuous Tense ти түзүү үчүн:

I am working in the garden. Мен бакта иштеп жатам.

2. Туяк мамиленин бардык чактарынын формаларын түзүү үчүн:

He is invited there. Аны тыякка чакырып жатышат.

3. Байланыштыргыч этиш катарында атоочтук баяндоочтун составында «болуу» деген мааниде колдонулат. учур чакта кыргыз тилине которулбайт:

Asan is a teacher. – Асан мугалим.

4. Негизги этиш катарында «бол», «жүр» маанисинде колдонулат:

They are at school now. – Алар мектепте жүрүшөт.

5. Модалдык этиш катарында to бөлүкчөлүү инфинитив менен колдонулуп, келишим боюнча же мурунтандан пландаштырылган кыймыл-аракетти бүткөрүү керектигин көрсөтөт. Кыргыз тилине «керек» болуп которулат:

Bakyt is to begin this work. – Бакыт бул жумушту башташы керек.

Practice

A Choose the correct form of be(am,are,is)

Example: He... a boy.

Answer: He is a boy.

- 1) I... a girl. 2) My father ... at work. 3) Trixi and Susi ... my cats. 4) The hamster... in the cage. 5) I... a painter. 6) My green pencil... on the floor. 7) Emma and Betty... good friends. 8)... from Scotland? 9) His sister... seven years old. 10) We ... children.

B Put in the following forms of be(am,are,is) into the gaps. Do not use short/contracted forms.

Example: He... a boy. Answer: He is a boy.

- 1) My mother... in the kitchen. 2) The pupils ... not at school today. 3) Maria's grandmother ... from Brasil. 4) I... a football fan. 5) It... Sunday today. 6) They... in the car. 7) His pencil case... at home. 8)... you from Sheffield? 9) I... not your friend. 10) Hey John! We ... here

To have формасы

жак	Present Indefinite		Past Indefinite	
	Жекелик сан	Көптүк сан	Жекелик сан	Көптүк сан
1	I have	We have	I had	We had
2	You have	You have	You had	You had
3		They have		They had

To have төмөндөгүдөй учурларда колдонулат:

1. Жардамчы этиш катарында Perfect тобун түзүү үчүн:

I have broken my pencil. Мен карандашымды сындырып алдым.

2. Негизги этиш катарында «бар», «бар эле», «бар болчу», «болот» деген мааниде колдонулат:

I have a red marker. – Менин кызыл маркерим бар.

3. Инфинитив формасы менен колдонулуп, айныксыз аткарыла турган кыймыл-аракетти көрсөтөт:

Aigul has to get up early on Sundays. Айгүл жекшемби күндөрү эрте турушу керек.

Practice

A Complete the following sentences by using the right form of to have(have,has,had)

Example:Fred usually has sugar with his coffee.

1)Jack.....fun at the party last Sunday.

2)I'm sorry,but.....to go now.

3).....you ever been to Canada?4)Dave.....passed his driving test.5)Can we.....the bill,please?

6) The match.....already started when we arrived.7) They.....breakfast at 6.30this morning.8) Do you.....a brother?9) My boss never.....time.10) Doris.....been waiting for Pam for 20 minutes now.

B Look at the underlined forms of have, has or had in the following sentences. Decide whether these

verbs are auxiliary verbs or main verbs?

Example:Lena *has* a new guitar. Answer-main verb

1) This old house *has* no central heating.2) Do you *have* a glass of water? 3) I *have had* this computer for three years.4) She *has had* her dog since 2005.5) Lisa *has been* singing for 10 minutes now.6) My parents *had* fish for dinner.7) Did you *have* a shower this morning? 8) Frank *had* played tennis when he was 12.9) Look, the bus *is coming*.We *have to* hurry. 10) Has Mrs Jones *written* the essay?

To do формасы

жак	Present Indefinite		Past Indefinite	
	Жекелик сан	Көптүк сан	Жекелик сан	Көптүк сан
1	I do	We do	I did	We did
2	You do	You do	You did	You did
3	She (it) does	They do	She (it) did	They did

To do төмөндөгүдөй учурларда колдонулат:

1. Жардамчы этиш катарында Present жана Past Indefinite тердин суроолуу жана тангыч түрлөрүн түзүү үчүн колдонулат:

Do you go to the cinema? – Киного барасыңбы? I don't play chess. – Мен шахмат ойнобойм.

2. Буйрук ыңгайдын тангыч түрүн түзүү үчүн колдонулат:

Don't open the door! – Эшикти ачпа! Don't go along! – Жалгыз барба!

3. Негизги этиш катарында «жаса», «иште» маанисинде колдонулат:
My brother will do his work tomorrow. - Менин бир тууганым
жумушун эртен иштейт.

Practice

A Complete the following sentences by using the right form of to do (don't, does, doesn't). Example: Peter works in a shop, but he.....work in an office.

Answer: Peter works in a shop, but he doesn't work in an office.

- 1) My mother likes chocolate, but she.....like biscuits.
- 2) What.....the children wear at your school?
- 3) Lynn's father watches badminton on TV, but he.....watch judo.
- 4) Where.....the Masons buy their fruit?
- 5).....the cat like to sleep on the sofa?
- 6) Dogs love bones, but they.....love cheese.
- 7) Where.....Sam and Ben hide their CDs?
- 8) We eat pizza, but we.....eat hamburgers.
- 9).....Mrs Miller read magazines?
- 10).....the boys play cricket outside?

B Complete the following sentences by using the right form of to do (do, don't, does, doesn't)

Example: Peter works in a shop, but he.....work in an office.

Answer: Peter works in a shop, but he doesn't work in an office.

- 1) The girls love tennis, but they.....love riding.
- 2) WhatSandra sell?
- 3) Mr Nelson speaks Spanish, but he.....speak German.
- 4) Where.....your parents live?
- 5).....Brenda and Henry bake muffins for their party?
- 6) Max plays tennis, but he.....play hockey.
- 7).....Mr Smith teach English?
- 8) Dorris and Eric read comics, but they.....read books.
- 9) What.....you have for lunch, Lisa?
- 10).....the children learn to cook at school?

C Put in do or does into the gaps.

1).....Peter live with his father?2).....you learn Spanish? 3).....Andrew and Martin ride their bikes to school?4).....they play in the garden?5).....Sandy's hamster live in a cage?6).....the cats sit on the wall?7).....we work in front of the computer?8).....you play the drums?9).....Steve wear pullowers?10).....I clean the bathroom?

Shall формасы

Shall негизги этиштин *to* бөлүкчөсүз инфинитивдик формасы менен кошо баардык келер чактын биринчи жагынын көптүк жана жекелик санында колдонулат:

Эскертүү: азыркы мезгилде *will* жардамчы этишин *shall* этишинин ордуна колдонсо болот.

We shall have finished it by 6 o'clock. Биз муну саат 5ке чейин бүтөбүз.

Shall модалдык этиш катарында экинчи жана үчүнчү жактын көптүк жана жекелик санында, жай жана тангыч сүйлөмдөрдө колдонулуп, келер чакта болуучу буйрук, мүмкүндүк, убада берүү, коркутуу катарындагы кыймыл-аракетти көрсөтөт:

Talant shall (will) finish this work at once! Талант бул жумушту дароо бүтүрсүн!

Will формасы

Will жардамчы этиш катарында бардык учур чактардын биринчи, экинчи жана үчүнчү жагынын көптүк, жекелик сандарында колдонулат:

They will be reading this book at 5 o'clock. – Алар бул китепти саат 5те окушат.

Will модалдык этиш катарында сүйлөөчүнүн кыймыл-аракетти аткаруудагы чечкиндүүлүгүн, эркин, каалоосун, же макулдугун көрсөтөт. Бул учурду андан кийинки негизги этиш *to* бөлүкчөсүз колдонулат:

I will call you tomorrow. – Мен сиздикине эртең чалам.

Should формасы

Should бардык убакта төмөндөгүдөй формада колдонулат:

Эскертүү: азыркы мезгилде «would» жардамчы этишин «should» этишинин ордуна колдонсо болот.

1. Future in the Pastтын биринчи жак жекелик жана көптүк сандарында:

I told them that we should (would) come the next day. Мен аларга эртеси келебиз деп айткам.

2. Subjunctiveдин бардык жактарында:

I suggest that they should have a rest there. Менимче алар бул жерде эс алышат.

3. Модалдык этиш катарында керектүүлүктү, милдеттүүлүктү жана божомолдоо, мүмкүнчүлүктү туюндуруш үчүн бардык жактарда колдонулуп, кыргыз тилинде «керек», «керек эле» деп которулат:

He should do it in time. Ал муну убактысында жасаш керек эле.

Would формасы

Would бардык убакта төмөндөгүдөй формада колдонулат:

1. Future in the Pastтын биринчи, экинчи, үчүнчү жак жекелик жана көптүк сандарында:

I thought that he would come the next day. – Мен аны кийинки күнү келет деп ойлогом.

2. Өткөндөгү кайталанып туруучу кыймыл-аракетти туюндуруш үчүн:

They would walk the streets for hours. – Алар көчөдө бир нече саат басышчу.

3. Сүйлөөчүнүн өтүнүчүнө өтө сылыктык маанини бериш үчүн экинчи жакта:

Would you give me your notes for some hours? Кечиресиз, бир нече саатка кол жазмаларыңызды берип турбайсызбы?

Modal words

Practice

D Write positive or negative sentences or questions, using have got and the words in brackets ().

► (she not brown eyes)

1 (he a flat in the town centre)

2 (you a car?)

3 (I not a brother)

4 (she a headache)

5 (Steve brown hair?)

Now write sentences or questions using have in the Present Simple (have, has, don't have, etc.).

► (we always eggs for breakfast) *We always have eggs for breakfast.*

6 (John always a holiday in August)

7 (she a bath every Friday)

8 (you a shower in the morning?)

9 (I always lunch in the park)

10 (They not a swimming pool)

E Put the words in brackets () in the correct order to complete the dialogues.

▶ (got - I've - two brothers)
brothers or sisters?

A: Have you get any

B: Yes,

1 (in Edinburgh - a flat - she's got)
Scotland?

A: Does your sister live in

B: Yes,

2 (you - got - have - a headache?)

A: What's the matter?

B:

3 (blonde hair - she - got - hasn't)

A: Jane's tall and blonde.

B: No, you're wrong.

4 (have - you - do - a holiday every year?)

A:

B: No, I don't.

5 (he's - a shower - having)
ready?

A: Where's Michael? Is he

B: No,

6 (a car - I - got - haven't)
Scotland?

A: Are you going to drive to

B: No,

7 (you - dinner at seven? - have - do)

A:

B: No, we always eat at seven-thirty.

F Some of the sentences are wrong. Rewrite the wrong sentences and tick (✓) in the correct sentences.

▶ We've got a holiday in Mexico every year. We have a holiday in Mexico every year.

▶ Paul's got a sister in Scotland. ✓

1 She is tired, but she doesn't have a cold.
.....

2 I haven't got lunch every day.
.....

3 Have you got a shower every day?
.....

4 Have you got an English dictionary?
.....

5 Do you have a headache?

6 I have got a holiday in Spain every year.

7 We've got a large garden.

8 I've got a bath at ten and I go to bed at eleven.

9 They're having got dinner at the moment.

10 They've got two dogs.

11 Have got a good weekend!

12 Have you got a motorbike?

G Complete the sentences, using the correct forms of *make*, *do*, *have* or *get*.

Be careful that you use the correct tense.

► He was *making* a cup of coffee in the kitchen.

► We *had* lunch in a very pleasant little restaurant yesterday.

1 She always excited before her birthday.

2 A: Helen is ill.

B: Oh dear. I hope she will better soon.

3 We have two some homework every evening.

4 I think I've a terrible mistake.

5 They the shopping and then they went home.

6 I was late because I lost on my way there.

7 It always very hot here during the summer.

8 Could I a quick phone call, please?

9 Please don't so much noise.

10 It was a lovely surprise and it me very happy.

11 Her parents are old. They are sixty or seventy.

12 How old were you when you married?

H Complete the dialogues, using the correct form of *make*, *do*, *have* or *get*.

► A: Was the film good?

B: No, I got bored in the middle of it.

1 A: Could you some shopping for me?

B: Yes, what do you want me to buy?

- 2 A: Were you pleased by the news?
B: No, it me very unhappy.
- 3 A: Was it a warm day?
B: Yes, but it rather cold in the evening.
- 4 A: Are you hungry at the moment?
B: No, I a big meal a couple of hours ago.
- 5 A: Did he pass the test?
B: No, he a lot of mistakes.
- 6 A: Are you ready to go out?
B: No, I'm not. I want to a wash first.
- 7 A: Could you repair this for me?
B: Yes, but I can't the job until tomorrow.

Modal Verbs – модалдык этиштер

Кыргыз тилиндегидей эле англис тилинде модалдык этиштер сүйлөөчүнүн кыймыл-аракетке болгон мамилесин б.а. мүмкүнчүлүгүн, керектүүлүгүн, болоордугун, аткара алуусун ж.б. туюндуруш үчүн колдонулат.

Модалдык этиштерге *can (could)*, *may (might)*, *must*, *ought (to)*, *need* кирет. Кээ бир убактарда модалдык мааниде *to have*, *to be*, *shall*, *should* жардамчы этиштери да колдонулат.

Кыргыз тилинин модалдык этиштеринен англис тилинин модалдык этиштеринин айырмасы, алар негизги жана жардамчы этиштерге караганда өзүлөрүнүн колдонуусу жана формаларынын толук эместиги менен айырмаланып турушат.

Ал айырмачылыктар:

1. *Can* жана *may* учур жана өткөн чакта, ал эми *must* учур чакта гана колдонулат:

Present Indefinite: *can, may, must*

Past Indefinite: *could, might*.

2. Модалдык этиштердин инфинитив жана атоочтук формасы жок.

3. Модалдык этиштер Present Indefinitетин III жак жекелик санында «s» мүчөсүз колдонулат:

He *can* play ball. He *must* play ball. He *may* play ball.

4. Модалдык этиштер суроолу жана таңгыч сүйлөмдөрдө башка жардамчы этиштерсиз эле колдонулат. Суроолу сүйлөмдө модалдык этиштер биринчи орунга коюлат:

Can you do it? *May* you do it? *Must* you do it?

5. Таңгыч түрүндө модалдык этиштерден кийин *not* коюлат. Ал эми *can* – учур чакта *not* менен бирге жазылат:

She *cannot* read it. She *must not* read it. Ал муну окуй албайт. Ал муну окууга милдеттүү эмес.

Can этиши

Can – модалдык этишинин эки формасы бар:

чак	жай түрү	суроолуу түрү	тангыч түрү
Present Indefinite	I can read	Can I read?	I cannot (can't) read
Past Indefinite	I could read	Could I read?	I could not (couldn't) read.

Can – этиши адамдын бир нерсени иштей ала тургандыгын көрсөтүп, негизги этиштин инфинитив формасы менен бирге колдонулат:

She can speak English quite well now. Ал азыр англис тилинде жакшы сүйлөй алат.

Can – этиши келер чакта колдонулбайт. Бул этиштин ордуна to be able (ал, иштей ал) сөз айкашы өзүнөн кийин инфинитив менен бирге колдонулат:

I shall be able to go to school tomorrow. Мен эртең мектепке бара алам.

A Form questions from the given words or phrases.

Click on the underlined words/phrases.

Example: play/they/computer games/can

Answer: Can they play computer games?

1) play she can the trumpet ? 2) they e-mails can write? 3) I watch TV can? 4) the cat climb the tree can 5) brother draw pictures your can? 6) can talk parrot the? 7) you come can when? 8) what

Do can we? 9) can have our friends lunch where? 10) can your sing sister how?

May этиши

May модалдык этишинин төмөндөгүдөй эки формасы бар:

чак	жай түрү	суроолуу түрү	тангыч түрү
Present Indefinite	I may go	May I go?	I may not go

Past Indefinite	I might go	Might I go?	I might (mightn't) go	not
--------------------	------------	-------------	--------------------------	-----

May төмөндөгүдөй мааниде колдонулат:

1. Мүмкүнчүлүк жана уруксат маанисинде:

You may use dictionaries. Сиз сөздүктөрдү колдонсоңуз болот.

May I ask you a question? Сизге суроо берүүгө мүмкүнбү?

2. Мүмкүнчүлүктү көрсөтүү маанисинде:

May I go out? – Yes, you may. Сыртка чыгууга мүмкүнбү? – Мүмкүн.

3. Ишенбөөчүлүк, күмөн саноочулук мааниде:

She may come today or tomorrow. – Ал мүмкүн бүгүн же эртен келет.

Келер чакта маудин ордуна to be allowed сөз айкалышы өзүнөн кийин инфинитив менен бирге колдонулат.

He will he allowed to go to the cinema. – Ал киного бара берсе болот.
(Уруксат берилет).

Must этиши

Must модалдык этиши милдеттүүлүктү көрсөтүү менен «керек» (сөзсүз), деген мааниде колдонулат:

The teacher must come in (on) time. Мугалим (окутуучу) убагында келиши керек.

Must модалдык этишинин ордуна келер жана өткөн чакта to have этиши өзүнөн кийинки инфинитив менен колдонулат:

They had to go to school at 9 o'clock. – Алар мектепке саат 9да барышы керек эле.

Ought, need этиштери

Бул эки модалдык этиштердин бир гана учур чактагы формалары бар. Экоө тен кыргыз тилине «керек» деп которулат.

Oughtтон кийин негизги этиш to бөлүкчөсү менен бирге инфинитив формасында колдонулат да, сүйлөөчүнүн өз алдынча же жалпы эле милдеттүүлүгүн туюндуруш үчүн колдонулат:

You ought to do it at once. Муну сиз дароо жасай коюшунуз керек.

Ought этиши Perfect Infinitive менен бирге өткөндөгү аткарылбай калган кыймыл-аракетти көрсөтөт:

You ought to have come in time. – Сиз өз убагында келишиниз керек эле.

Need кыймыл-аракеттин айныксыз болуш же болбош керектигин көрсөтүш үчүн көпчүлүк убактарда суроолуу жана тангыч сүйлөмдөрдө колдонулат:

I needn't tell you how important that is. – Мунун кандай манилүү экендигин сизге айтпай эле коюш керек.

Practice

B Complete the sentence with *can*, *can't* or *couldn't* and the verbs in brackets ().

▶ You don't have to shout. I can hear (hear) you very well.

▶ I couldn't watch (watch) that programme last night because I had to go out.

1 He (play) last week because he was injured.

2 He eats in restaurants all the time because he (cook).

3 I (give) you a lift in my car because it isn't working at the moment.

4 I didn't have a good seat in the theatre, so I (see) the stage very well.

5 John doesn't need a calculator. He (do) very difficult sums in his head.

6 She's very good at music. She (play) three instruments.

7 I (find) my address book. have you seen it?

8 He spoke very quickly and I (understand) anything he said.

9 We (go) on the trip because we (afford) it. It was very expensive.

10 I (do) any more work Because I was very tired, so I stopped.

11 I'm afraid that I (talk) to you now. I'm in a hurry. I have to be at work in five minutes.

C Use the words in brackets () to complete each sentence, with *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.

▶ Sarah phoned Jane yesterday. (They/not/talk/for a long time, because Jane had to go out.)

They couldn't talk for a long time, because Jane had to go out.

1 Grandma needs her glasses. (She/not/see/anything without her glasses.)

She

2 Mary won her race. (She was so tired after the race that she/not/stand up.)

She

3 (Last year, Robert/beat/his younger brother at chess.) But he can't beat him now.

Last year,

4 John and Anna have a wonderful view from their hotel room. (they/see/the whole of the city.)

They

D Look at this table and complete the sentence using *can*, *could*, or *will be able to*.

	LAST YEAR	NOW	HOPES FOR THE FUTURE
Joy	swim 100 metres	swin 1000 metres	swim for her club team
Mark	type 15 words per minute	type 30 words per minute	work as a secretary
Anne	speak only a little French	Speak French quite well	work as an interpreter
Carol	only cook omelettes	cook quite well	work as a chef
Tom	only play the piano	play the piano and violin	be a professional musician
Susan	ride a bike	drive a car	drive a racing car

- Last year Joy Could swim 100 metres. Now, she can swim 1000 metres.
- At the moment Anne can speak French quite well, and if she studies hard, perhaps she'll be able to work as an interpreter.
- 1 Last year Mark Now,
- 2 Last year Anne Now,
- 3 At the moment Carol, and if she work hard, perhaps
- 4 Last year Tom Now,, and if he studies hard, perhaps
- 5 Last year Susan Now, and she hopes that one day

E Put the words in brackets () in the right order to make questions.

► (have – a return ticket to York – could – please – I – ?)

Could I have a return ticket to York, please?

1 (please – I – may – a glass of orange juice – have – ?)

.....

2 (we – listen – to your new CD – can – ?)

.....

3 (your mobile – please – use – I – can – ?)

.....

4 (may – borrow – your camera tomorrow – I – ?)

.....

5 (please – the menu – pass – you – could – ?)

.....

6 (can – this letter for me – you – post – ?)

.....

F Ask for permission. Use the words in brackets () and the words in the box.

use your photocopier

use your dictionary

close the window

borrow your pen

turn on the TV

► SITUATION: You want to find the meaning of a word.

(may I) *May I use your dictionary?*

1 SITUATION: You want to write down a telephone number.

(can I)

2 SITUATION: You want to watch a programme.

(can I ... please)

3 SITUATION: You're feeling cold.

(may I)

4 SITUATION: You need a photocopy of a letter.

(may I ... please)

G Choose the right word from the words in brackets (), and put it in the gap.

► *Could (May/Could)* you give me one of these forms, please?

1 In the street:

Excuse me, officer, (could/may) you tell me how to get to the station?

2 At a railway station:

A: Let's have our sandwich here.

B: (Couldn't/Can't) you read? Look at the notice; it says:

'FOOD (MAY/COULD) NOT BE EATEN IN THIS WAITING ROOM.'

3 A: (Could/May) you phone Jenny about tomorrow's meeting?

B: I (may not/can't/couldn't) phone her because she has lost her mobile.

4 A: (May/Could) someone help me?

B: What (may/can) I do to help you?

A: We need to move the chairs and to clean this room. Can you help?

B: I'm afraid I (may not/can't) move the chairs because of my bad back.

H The 'Hotel Strict' is not a very nice hotel. It has a lot of rules. Read the list of rules, and change each one into a sentence using *must* or *must not*.

Notice to guests

Leave your key at reception when you go out.	Do not take food into your room.
Vacate your room by 9 a.m. on the day you leave.	Pay for your room when you arrive.
Return to the hotel before 10 o'clock every night.	Do not smoke in the restaurant.

► You must leave your key at reception when you go out.

1 You food into your room.

2 for your room when you arrive.

3 your room by 9 a.m. on the day you leave.

4 in the restaurant.

5 to the hotel before ten o'clock every night.

I Look at this table of instructions for students in a school. Use the table to make sentences with *must* or

	Yes	No
Attend all classes.	✓	
Take school books home with you.		✓
Make a noise in the corridors.		✓
Write in school books.		✓
Arrive for lessons on time.	✓	
Bring your own pens and paper.	✓	

► You must attend all classes.

1 school books home with you.

- 2 a noise in the corridors.
 3 in school books.
 4 for lessons on time.
 5 your own pens and paper.

J Rewrite the sentences in brackets () using *must* or

► (Have some of this fish. It's wonderful.)
 You ~~must have some of this fish~~... It's wonderful

1 (Don't tell lies. It's bad.)

You It's bad.

2 (Passengers: Don't open the door while the train is moving.)

Passengers while the train is moving.

3 (Come for dinner with us one evening next week!)

You one evening next week!

4 (All staff: show identity cards when you enter the building.)

All staff when they enter the building.

5 (It's bad for you to eat so much unhealthy food.)

You so much unhealthy food.

6 (Follow the instructions when using this machine.)

You when using this machine

K ► Anna lived in America for three years, so she *must speak* English.

► Tom's brother doesn't know anything about medicine, so he a doctor.

1 Jane has an incredible number of CDs. She music a lot.

2 Peter doesn't speak German, so he from Germany.

3 This jacket to Janet because it's not her size.

4 That man around here because he doesn't know any of the street names.

5 Jack a lot of clothes. He wears something different everyday.

6 Sam's grandmother is over 80 years old, so she the Second World War.

7 You've got ten cats already. You to get another one.

8 Susan buys a new dress every day. She a lot of money on clothes.

L Complete the dialogues with *must*, or *might* and one of the phrases in the box.

cost a lot of money	be a soldier	work long hours	go to Portugal
come this weekend	take much interest	also be at the shops	be at the gym

► Ruth: I think Ann's brother is in the army.

James: He can't be a soldier ; he's only 16.

1 Bob: What are you going to do next summer?

Susan: I don't know. We, but it's not certain yet.

2 Fred: Mike's new flat is all electric – kitchen, heating, everything.

Peter: That is electricity bills.

3 Sam: Is Mary coming to see us this week?

Sally: It depends on her work. She if she finishes the project that she's doing.

4 Carol: Have Brain and Kim got any children?

Tom: Yes, they have two children, but they in them, because they never talk about them.

5 Andrew: Do you see your new neighbors very much?

Sarah: No, they, because they are hardly ever at home.

6 Paul: Fred's gone out, hasn't he? Where has he gone?

Ann: I don't know. He or he

M Use *should* or dialogue.

and one of the phrases from the box in each

call an ambulance
drive home in her car
~~decide for herself~~
borrow money
let him eat so much

~~report it to the police~~
touch anything
give you a new cup
leave everything where it is

move the person yourself
~~do anything about it~~
make him do lots of sport
ask someone to take her

► A: There is a house near my home where I often hear a child crying.

B: You ~~should report it to the police.~~

► A: My daughter wants to marry a sailor. What should I do about it?

B: In my opinion,

Your daughter ~~should decide for herself.~~

1 A: If someone has a serious accident, what's the right thing to do?

B: Well, you It's not a good idea to move an injured person. Instead, you to take the person to hospital.

2 A: Last Saturday I bought some coffee cups but one of the handles broken.

What can I expect the shop to do?

B: They

3 A: My son is 12 years old and he's already very fat.

B: Well, it's important not to eat too much, so you

Also, you

4 A: If you come home and see that you've been robbed, what's the best thing to do?

B: Well, you You
and call the police.

5 A: Mary can't work because she's feeling sick. How can she get home?

B: Well, she She
home.

6 People if they can't pay in back.

N From the statements in brackets (), make a questions and a short answer, like those in the examples.

► (Tom needs to take some warm clothes.) *Does Tom need to take some warm clothes?* ~Yes, *he does.*

► (She doesn't need to study hard.) *Does she need to study hard?* ~
No,

1 (Fred needs a ladder.)? ~
Yes,

2 (We don't need to go to the shops.)? ~
No,

3 (John doesn't need to leave before lunch.)? ~
No,

4 (They need to check the train times.)? ~
Yes,

O Change each sentence in brackets () into a negative sentence with where possible. If not possible, write a negative sentence with

► (Jane needs to pay Jim today.) Jane needn't pay Jim today.

► (The car needs new tyres.) The car doesn't need new tyres.

1 (We need a lot of red paper.)
.....

2 (Mark needs to get everything ready today.)
.....

3 (Mary needs to leave at six o'clock.)
.....

4 (Ann needs a new bag.)
.....

P When there are exams or competitions at Brightside School, the school provides certain things for all the students, but there are other things that the school does not provide. Look at the table.

Examinations	The school provides:	The school doesn't provide:
art exams	paint	brushes
maths exams	rubbers	pens and pencils
drawing exams	paper	rulers and pencils
tennis competitions	balls	racquets
football competitions	shirts	shorts and boots

Use the information in the table to write sentences with *need* to bring or *needn't* bring.

- ▶ (art exams/paint) *For art exams, students needn't bring paint.*
- ▶ (tennis competition/racquets) *For tennis competitions, students need to bring racquets.*

- 1 (maths exams/ pen and pencils)
.....
- 2 (football competitions/ shirts)
.....
- 3 (drawing exams/ paper)
.....
- 4 (art exams/ brushes)
.....
- 5 (tennis competitions/ balls)
.....
- 6 (football competitions/ shorts and boots)
.....
- 7 (maths exams/ rubbers)
.....
- 8 (drawing exams/ rules and pencils)
.....

Verbals - Этиштин атоочтук түрлөрү

Жалпы касиеттери

Англис тилинде этиштин чак, ынгай даражасы жана жак, сан боюнча өзгөргөн түрүнөн башка өзгөрбөгөн түрү да бар. Булар этиштин атоочтук же өзгөрбөгөн жаксыз түрү деп аталат.

Англис тилинде этиштин атоочтук түрүнө инфинитив (the Infinitive), атоочтук (the Participle) жана герундий (the Gerund) киришет.

Этиштин атоочтук түрлөрүнүн өзүлөрүнө мүнөздүү төмөндөгүдөй өзгөчөлүктөрү бар:

1. Атоочтуктардын жагы, саны жана ыңгайы жок.
2. Атоочтуктар этиштик маани менен бирге зат атоочтук (инфинитив, герундий) жана сын атоочтук (атоочтук) маанини да туюндурушат.

3. Алар сүйлөмдө баяндоочтук милдетти аткара алышпайт.

4. Алар кыймыл-аракеттин бөлүү убактысын көрсөтө алышпайт да, болгону алардын чамалаштыгын туюндурушат б.а. негизги этиштин болуу убагы менен бирдей жана андан мурун болгондукту кхрсөтүшөт:

He will be able to do it tomorrow. Муну ал эртен жасай алат. He is considered to have lived here in 1917. Аны бул жерде 1917-жылы жашаган деп эстеп жүрүшөт.

5. Атоочтуктардын жалгыз гана жай мамиледе эмес, туюк мамиледе да өзгөргөн этиштик касиети бар.

to want – to be wanted wanting – being wanted

The Infinitive – Инфинитив

Инфинитив этиш менен зат атоочтун касиетине ээ болгон, кыймыл аракетти же болбосо анын аткарылышынын жакка тиешесиз абалын билдирген этиштин өзгөрбөгөн жаксыз түрү болуп эсептелет. Инфинитив дайыма *to-* деген бөлүкчө менен бирге колдонулат.

Кыймыл аракетти – же болбосо анын аткарылышынын жакка тиешесиз абалын билдирген этиштин жаксыз формасы инфинитив деп аталат.

Инфинитивдин төмөндөгүдөй формалары бар:

	Infinitive	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Active	to ask	to be asking	to have asked	to have been asking
Passive	to be asked	-	to have been asked	-

Инфинитивдин чактарынын колдонулушу

Indefinite Infinitive негизги этиштин кыймыл-аракети менен бирдей убакытты көрсөтүп колдонулат:

He is very glad to see you. Ал сени көрүп турганына абдан кубанычтуу.

Continuous Infinitive негизги этиштин кыймыл-аракети менен бирдей убакытта белгилүү бир мезгилде өтүп жаткан кыймыл-аракетти көрсөтүп колдонулат:

The weather seems to be changing. Аба-ырайы өзгөрүп бара жаткансыйт.

Perfect Infinitive төмөндөгүдөй учурларда колдонулат:

1. Негизги этиштин кыймыл-аракетинен мурун болгон кыймыл-аракетти туюндурганда:

I am glad to have bought this book. Мен бул китепти сатып алганыма кубанам.

2. Модалдык should, could, ought, might, was (were) жана to hope – үмүтгөн, to expect – кут, to want – каала ж.б. негизги этиштерден кийин аткарылбаган өткөндөгү кыймыл-аракетти туюндурганда:

You should have kept your promise. Сиз убаданызды аткарышыңыз керек эле да.

Инфинитивдин сүйлөмдө аткарган милдети.

3. Модалдык этиштерден кийин инфинитив to-бөлүкчөсүз колдонулат.

Мисалы: I shall overcome difficulties.

Англис тилинде инфинитив сүйлөмдө төмөндөгүдөй милдеттерди аткарат:

1. Инфинитив сүйлөмдө ээ боло алат:

To smoke is bad for health. Тамеки тартуу ден-соолукка зыян.

2. Инфинитив сүйлөмдө **тике толуктооч** боло алат:

He came here to see me. Ал бул жерге мени көргөнү келди.

3. Инфинитив татаал **баяндоочтун атоочтук болугу** боло алат:

Her duty is to answer all letters. Анын милдети баардык каттарга жооп берүү.

4. Инфинитив **этиштик татаал баяндоочтун** составына кирет:

We can begin the experiment. Биз экспериментти баштай алабыз.

5. Инфинитив сүйлөмдө **аныктооч** боло алат.

He was the first to come here. Ал бул жерге биринчи болуп келди.

6. Инфинитив сүйлөмдө **бышыктоочтун** милдетин аткарат:

I was too young to think of such things at that time.

Мен ал кезде мындай нерселер тууралуу ойлоого абдан жаш элем.

Инфинитивдин бирикмелери

Инфинитив зат атооч жана жактама ат атооч менен бирдикте өзүнчө синтаксисттик бирикмелерди түзөт. Бул бирикмелер татаал сүйлөм мүчөлөрүнүн милдетин аткаруу менен мааниси боюнча кошмо сүйлөмдөргө барабар.

Инфинитивдин үч бирикмеси бар:

Объективдик инфинитив бирикмеси

Бул бирикме эки бөлүктөн турат, б.а. атоочтук жөндөмөдөгү зат атооч (же объект жөндөмөдөгү ат атооч) жана инфинитив. Сүйлөмдө бул бирикме татаал толуктоочтук милдетти аткарат жана төмөндөгүдөй учурларда колдонулат:

1. Каалоону туюндурган to want, to like, to prefer, to expect жана кабыл алуу, сезүүнү туюндурган to hear, to feel, to watch, to make (мажбурла), to let (уруксат кыл) ж.б. этиштерден кийин (сезүүнү туюндурган этиштерден кийин инфинитив to бөлүкчөсүз колдонулат):

I want you to come back as soon as possible. Мен сенин мүмкүн болушунча тез кайра келишинди каалайм.

2. Ойлонууну туюндурган to know, to think, to consider, to believe жана уруксат, буйрук кенеш берүүнү туюндурган to advise, to allow, to ask, to beg, to order, to promise сыяктуу этиштерден кийин:

I don't believe this to be true. Мен анын чын экендигине ишенбейм.

Infinitive or verbs

Practice

A Verb form; named, talks, flies, visited, glued, explored, drew, hurts, raps, worn.
Infinitive example: name

B Put the verbs in brackets () into this sentences. Use an infinitive (phone) or to + infinitive

► (to phone).

You can't smoke (smoke) here. Smoking is not allowed in this building.

1 I'm sorry I forgot (phone) you yesterday. I was very busy.

2 Don't worry. The exam may not (be) very difficult.

3 Her mother makes her (clean) her room.

4 It's not a very good film. You won't (enjoy) it.

5 She didn't want (wait) any longer, so she left.

6 When are you planning (eat) tonight.

7 She couldn't (reply) because she didn't know what to say.

- 8 This kind of music makes me (feel) good.
 9 My friend let me (drive) her car.
 10 I'm afraid I've forgotten (bring) the map.
 11 They might not (receive) the letter until next week.

C Complete each sentence so that it has the same meaning as the sentence in brackets ().

- (I don't think it's a good idea to argue with him)
 I don't think you should argue with him.
- 1 (I won't be able to come to the meeting of Friday.)
 I can't
- 2 (I'm meeting some friends tonight.)
 I've arranged
- 3 (Listen to what I'm telling you.)
 I want you
- 4 (It's important that you lock the door when you go out.)
 Don't forget
- 5 (Perhaps we'll go out for a meal this evening.)
 We may
- 6 (Allow me to pay for the meal.)
 Let
- 7 (I'd like to do a course in Art History.)
 I want
- 8 (He said, 'I'll pay the bill.')
 He offered
- 9 (Should I sit in this chair?)
 Do you want me
- 10 (His stories were very funny, and I laughed a lot.)
 His funny stories made
- 11 (Perhaps he'll phone you tomorrow.)
 He might
- 12 (It's possible that Tom won't be angry with you.)
 Tom might not
- 13 (Jane allowed me to drive her new car.)
 Jane let

D Complete the conversation, using the verbs in brackets () with or without *to*.

Charlie: I want (►) to do (do) something interesting this weekend. Can we (1) (do)

something together.

Carol: Well, I've arranged (2) (go) on a trip to the coast with some friends. Do

- you want (3) (come) with us?
 Charlie: Yes, that sounds good. When are you planning (4) (leave)?
 Carol: Well, we've decided (5) (start) early in the morning tomorrow, and I've promised (6) (take) the others in my car. We're hoping (7) (reach) the coasts by lunchtime. So, you must (8) (meet) me here at six thirty a.m.
 Charlie: OK, good. I won't (9) (be) late.

Атоочтук инфинитив бирикмеси

Бул бирикменин биринчи бөлүгүндө жактама ат атооч же зат атооч атооч жөндөмөдө жана экинчи бөлүгүндө инфинитив болот. Сүйлөмдө бул бирикме татаал ээнин милдетин аткарып, төмөндөгүдөй убактарда колдонулат:

1. Ойлонууну жана сезимди туюндурган *to think, to believe, to know, to expect, to consider, to suppose, to hear, to see* жана билдирүүнү туюндурган *to say, to report, to describe* ж.б. этиштерден кийин:

He is known to be a good teacher. Ал жакшы мугалим экендиги белгилүү.

2. Буйрук, өтүнүч, кенеш жана уруксат кылууну туюндурган *to advise, to allow, to ask, to order* ж.б. этиштерден кийин:

I was asked to come at nine o'clock. Мени саат тогузда кел деп өтүнүштү.

Предлог *for* менен болгон бирикме.

Бул бирикме объективдик инфинитив бирикмесиндей эле түзүлөт да, бирок бирикменин башталышына *for* предлогу коюлат.

Инфинитивдүү *for* бирикмеси сүйлөмдө ар кандай милдет аткарат:

1. Татаал толуктоочтук:

We waited *for* the rain to stop. Биз жаандын токтошун күтүп турдук.

2. Татаал аныктоочтук:

Here are some books *for* you to read. Сен окуганга мына бир нече китеп.

3. Татаал ээлик:

It will be impossible *for* me to come tomorrow. Мага эртен келүүгө мүмкүн эмес.

4. Татаал бышыктоочтук:

I have closed the window for you not to catch cold. Сага суук тийип калбасын деп мен терезени жаап койдум.

The Gerund – Герундий

Герундий этиш менен зат атоочтун касиетине ээ болгон этиштин жаксыз түрү. Бул англис тилинде гана бар.
Герундийдин төмөндөгүдөй түрлөрү бар:

	Indefinite	Perfect
Active	asking	having asked
Passive	being asked	having been asked

Герундийдин төмөндөгүдөй зат атоочтук касиеттери бар:

1. Суйломдо ээ, толуктооч жана баяндоочтун атоочтук болугу боло алышы.

2. Өзүнөн мурун предлог менен бирге колдонулушу.

3. Зат атооч менен ат атоочту аныктооч катары кабыл алышы.

Герундийдин төмөндөгүдөй этиштик касиеттери бар:

1. Этиштикиндей жай жана туюк мамилеси бар.

2. Өзүнөн кийин тике толуктооч кабыл алышы.

3. Тактоочту аныктооч катары кабыл алышы.

4. Негизги этиштин кыймыл-аракети менен бирдей же мурун болгон кыймыл-аракетти туюндуруп чактык үлүшкө ээ болушу.

Герундийдин колдонулушу

Indefinite Gerund негизги этиштин кыймыл-аракети менен бирдей убакта болгон кыймыл-аракетти көрсөтүп колдонулат:

He was fond of reading when he was a child. Ал бала чагында окуганды жакшы көрчү.

Бышыктоочтук сөздөрдүн же сүйлөмдүн бүт маанисине карата герундий негизги этиштин кыймыл-аракетинен мурун болгон кыймыл-аракетти да туюндуруп колдонулат:

I remember meeting you somewhere before. Сизди бир жерде жолуктурсам керек.

Perfect Gerund негизги этиштин кыймыл-аракетинен мурун болгон кыймыл-аракетти туюндуруш үчүн колдонулат:

I thanked him for having helped me in my studies. Менин окуума жардам бергендиги үчүн ага рахмат айттым.

Герундийдин сүйлөмдө аткарган милдети.

Герундийдин сүйлөмдө аткарган милдети төмөндөгүдөй:

1. Сүйлөмгө ээ болушу:

Playing golf is a favourite for Americans. Гольф ойноо америкалыктардын эн сүйгөн спорту.

2. Сүйлөмгө тике жана предлогдуу толуктооч болушу:

She likes reading a book. Ал китеп окуганды жакшы көрөт.

3. Татаал баяндоочтун атоочтук бөлүгү боло алат:

Her duty is answering all letters. Анын милдети бардык каттарга жооп берүү.

4. Сүйлөмдө аныктооч болушу:

I am glad to have the opportunity of talking to you. Мен сиз менен суйлошууго мүмкүнчүлүк табылганына кубанам.

5. Герундий бышыктоочтун да милдетин аткарат:

Think before answering. Жооп берүүдөн мурун ойло.

Gerund and preposition

Practice

A 1) My friend is good at playing volleyball. 2) She complains about bullying. 3) They are afraid of losing the match. 4) She doesn't feel like working on the computer. 5) We are looking forward to going out at the weekend. 6) Laura dreams of living on a small island. 7) Andrew apologized for being late. 8) Do you agree with staying in a foreign country? 9) The girls insisted on going out with Kerry. 10) Edward thinks of climbing trees this afternoon.

B 1) I can't imagine Peter going by bike. 2) He agreed to buy a new car. 3) The question is easy to answer. 4) The man asked me how to get to the airport. 5) I look forward to seeing you at the weekend. 6) Are you thinking of visiting London? 7) We decided to run through the forest. 8) The teacher expected Sarah to study hard. 9) She doesn't mind working the night shift. 10) I learned to ride the bike at the age of 5.

Gerund and Infinitive

Practice

A 1) We decided to buy a new car. 2) They've got some work to do. 3) Peter gave up smoking. 4) He'd like to fly an aeroplane. 5) I enjoy writing picture postcards. 6) Do you know what to do if there's a fire in the shop? 7) Avoid making silly mistakes. 8) My parents wanted me to be home at 11 o'clock. 9) I dream about building a big house. 10) I'm hoping to see Lisa.

Gerund and Progressive

Practice A 1) He likes reading books. 2) He is reading books. 3) Reading books can be great fun. 4) He is interested

in reading books. 5) He was reading books. 6) He has been reading books for two hours. 7) Instead of reading books Henry went to bed. 8) Do you like reading books? 9) He had been reading books. 10) His hobby is reading books.

The Participle – Атоочтук

Атоочтук деп сын атоочтун, тактоочтун жана ошондой эле этиштин маанисине ээ болгон этиштин жаксыз формасы аталат.

Англис тилиндеги атоочтуктардын өтмө жана өтпөс этиштерге ылайыктуу формалары бар.

Өтмө этиштерден түзүлгөн атоочтуктардын эки мамилеси (жай, туюк) жана беш формасы бар.

Өтмө этиштердин атоочтугунун формалары:

	Participle I	Participle II	Perfect Participle
Active	writing	written	having written
Passive	being written		having been written

Өтпөс этиштерден түзүлгөн аныктоочтуктардын бир мамилеси (жай) жана үч формасы бар.

Өтпөс этиштердин атоочтугунун формалары:

	Participle I	Participle II	Perfect Participle
Active	falling	fallen	having fallen

Participle I (учур чактагы атоочтук) өтмө жана өтпөс этиштердин унгусуна -ing мүчөсүн жалгоо аркылуу түзүлөт:

to play playing – ойноп жаткан, ойноп жатып

to speak speaking – сүйлөп жаткан, сүйлөп жатып

Participle II (откон чактагы атоочтук) тура этиштердин унгусуна -ed мүчөсүн жалгоо аркылуу түзүлөт.

to play – played – ойноо, ойнолуп жаткан

to finish – finished – бүтүрүү, бүтүп жаткан

Participle II тура эмес этиштерден болсо жалпы эрежеге баш ийбей өзгөчө түзүлөт:

to write – written – жазуу, жазылып жаткан

to build – built – куруу, курулуп жаткан

Атоочтуктардын татаал түрү to be, to have жана негизги этиштердин Participle II формасы аркылуу түзүлөт:

Participle I Passive to be жардамчы этишинин Participle I формасы (being) жана негизги этиштин Participle II формасы аркылуу түзүлөт:

being written – жазылгандыктан, жазылып жаткан

being translated – которулгандыктан, которулуп жаткан

Perfect Participle Active to have жардамчы этиштин Participle I формасы (having) жана негизги этиштин Participle II формасы аркылуу түзүлөт:

having finished – бүткөндөн кийин

having written – жазгандан кийин

Perfect Participle Passive to be жардамчы этишинин Perfect Participle формасы (having been) жана негизги этиштин Participle II формасы аркылуу түзүлөт:

having been made – иштелип бүткөндөн кийин

having been taken – алынгандан кийин

Атоочтуктун баардык формаларынын тангыч түрүн түзүү үчүн алардын алдына тангыч - *not* коюлат:

Not finishing – бүтпөй жаткан

Not played – ойнобогон, ойнолбой жаткан

Адата атоочтуктун алдында предлог турбайт, ушунусу менен ал герундийден айырмаланат:

Герундий – On seeing them I remembered

Атоочтук – Seeing them I remembered

Атоочтук себеп бышыктоочтун эмес, мезгил бышыктоочтун милдетин аткарса, анда алардын алдында байламта when же while колдонулат:

When looking through the book, I came across an interesting picture.

Китепти барактап отуруп, мен кызык сүрөткө жолуктум.

Атоочтуктардын колдонулушу.

Participle I негизги этиштин кыймыл-аракети менен бирдей убакытта болгон кыймыл-аракетти туюндурат:

Seeing that I was late I hurried. Кечигип жатканымды көрүп мен шаштым.

Perfect Participle негизги этиштин кыймыл-аракетинен мурун болгон кыймыл-аракетти туюндурат:

Having slept two hours he felt rested. Эки саат уктап туруп ал эс алгандыгын сезди.

Past Participle отмо этиштердин туюк даражадагы атоочтугу болуп эсептелет да кыймыл-аракеттин кандайдыр бир нерседе болуп бүткөндүгүн жана аткарылгандыгын туюндурат:

broken – сынган

painted – тартылган

Атоочтуктардын сүйлөмдө аткарган милдеттери.

Атоочтуктар сын атооч, тактооч жана этиштин маанисин аткаргандыктан сүйлөмдө ар кандай сүйлөм мүчөлөрү боло алат.

Сын атооч сыяктуу эле, атоочтук төмөндөгүдөй функцияларга ээ:

1. Аныктооч:

The playing boy is my brother. Ойноп жаткан бала менин бир тууганым.

2. Татаал баяндоочтун атоочтук бөлүгү:

Every door was locked, so that it was impossible to leave the building. Бардык эшиктер кулпулануу болгондуктан, үйдөн чыгып кетүү мүмкүн эмес эле.

3. Кээде атоочтук сын атоочтун функциясында, аныктоочтуу багынынкы сүйлөмдүн ордуна колдонулат:

The boy playing in the garden was my brother. Бакта ойноп жаткан бала менин бир тууганым эле.

4. Тактоочтун милдетинде атоочтук сын-сыпат бышыктооч катары колдонулат:

The flag hung on the building, was flapping gently in the breeze. Үйдүн үстүндө илинип турган желек акырын желбиреп турду.

Көпчүлүк учурда атоочтук сын-сыпат, мезгил, себеп ж.б. бышыктоочтун милдетин аткарып, бышыктоочтуу багынынкы сүйлөмдүн ордуна колдонулат:

Having finished his work, he went home. Жумушун бүткөндөн кийин ал үйүнө кетти.

Participle Constructions

Practice A Put in the verbs in brackets as participles **present participle** or **past participle** into the gaps.

Example: I talked to the man *reading* the newspaper.

1) He saw his friend... (go) out with her. 2) The bus crashed into the blue car... (drive) down the hill. 3) Peter hurt his leg... (do) karate. 4) The umbrella... (find) at the bus stop belongs to John Smith. 5) The people... (dance) in the street are all very friendly. 6) I heard my mother... (talk) on the phone. 7) My uncle always has his car... (wash). 8) We stood... (wait) for the taxi. 9) ... (look) down from the tower we saw many people walking in the streets. 10) The people drove off in a... (steal) car.

Past Participle

Practice A Put in the verbs in brackets as **past participle** into the gaps.

Example: shocked politicians

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1).....watches(repair) | 2).....computers(steal) | 3).....fans(fascinate) |
| 4).....students(bore) | 5).....boys(confuse) | 6).....umbrellas(forget) |
| 7).....girls(disappoint) | 8).....comics(swap) | 9).....doctors(worry) |
| 10).....queens(amuse) | | |

Present participle

Practice A Put in the verbs in brackets as **present participle** into the gaps.

Example: flying birds

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1)...dogs(bark) | 2)...children(play) | 3)...girls(scream) | 4)cowboys(dance) |
| 5)...ducks(swim) | 6)...babies(cry) | 7)...water(run) | 8)...teachers(sing) |
| 9)leaves(fall) 10)...people(lie). | | | |

The Adverb -Тактооч

Кыймыл-аракеттин сынын, сапатын көрсөтүү үчүн колдонулат.

My friend sings the songs very well.

He will come to you tomorrow.

Тактоочтор мааниси боюнча төмөндөгүдөй топторго бөлүнөт:

1. Сын-сыпат тактооч; *badly, beautifully, carefully, quickly, quietly, softly.*
2. Мезгил тактооч; *today, yesterday, tomorrow, soon, now, late.*
3. Күдүк тактооч; *often, never, ever, always, how.*
4. Орун тактооч; *here, there, above, outside.*
5. Даража тактооч; *little, much, very, too, how.*

Англис тилинде тактоочтун жөнөкөй, туунду, татаал, жана курама болуп төрткө бөлүнөт.

Жөнөкөй тактооч деп, бир уңгудан турган тактоочторду айтабыз; *soon, fast, here, there, when, why, well, hard, much, very, quite, often.*

Туунду тактоочтор суффикс – *ly* нин зат атоочко жана сын атоочко уланышы менен түзүлөт:

bad – badly – жаман

quick – quickly – ылдам

day – daily – күнүгө

week – weekly – жумасына

year – yearly – жылына
month – monthly – айына

Татаал тактоочтор сөздөрдүн бирикмесинен түзүлөт:
sometimes, meantime – ошол убакта
anyway – кандай болсо да
midway – жарым жолдо
inside – ичинде
overhead - үстүндө

Курама токтоочтор бир маанини түшүндүргөн жардамчы жана маани берүүчү сөздөрдүн бирикмесинен түзүлгөн тактоочторду айтабыз:

at length – толук , бүт
at first – а дегенде
in vain – бекеринен
at least – айла кеткенде, жок дегенде

Англис тилинде тактоочтор формасы боюнча башка сөз түркүмдөрүнө окшош. Ошондуктан алардын тактооч экендигин сүйлөмдө аткарган милдетине жараша билүүгө болот.

Сын атооч	Тактооч
He stayed long time with us.	He stayed long with us.
“Агым” is a weekly newspaper.	Our readers receive a hundred copies of “Агым” weekly.
Байламта	Тактооч
He returned before I had time to go away.	I have never seen him before.
Предлог	Тактооч
I shall speak to you after dinner.	I shall tell you about it after.

Тактоочтун салыштырма даражалары

Англис тилинде тактоочтор салыштырма даражаларын сын атоочторго окшош түзүшөт. Бир муундан турган тактоочтор салыштырма сынын –er, ал эми күчөтмө сынын – est суффикстери аркылуу түзүшөт:

Жай даража	Салыштырма даража	Күчөтмө даража
soon fast loud	sooner faster louder	soonest fastest loudest

Көп муундуу жана -ly менен аякталган тактоочтор салыштырма даражага more, less күчөтмө даражада most, least деген сөздөрдү кошо пайдалануу менен түзүлөт:

Жай даража	Салыштырма даража	Күчөтмө даража
seldom slowly bravely	more seldom more slowly less bravely	most seldom most slowly most bravely

Кээ бир тактоочтор даражаларын бөлөк уңгуга өтүү менен түзүшөт:

Жай даража	Салыштырма даража	Күчөтмө даража
much – көп little – аз well – жакшы badly – жаман far – ыраак	more – көбүрөөк less – азыраак better – жакшыраак worse – жаманыраак further – ыраагыраак	most – абдан көп least – абдан аз best – эң жакшы worst – эң жаман furthest – эң ыраак

Тактоочтун сүйлөмдө аткарган милдети

Тактооч сүйлөмдө кыймыл-аракеттин аткарган мүнөзүн, убакытын, кээде анын себебин, максатын же болбосо натыйжасын аныктап туруучу бышыктоочтук сөз болуп саналат.

He moved slowly over the soft snow.

I am sure I have met you somewhere.

Эгер тактооч суроолуу сүйлөмдө колдонулса, анда ал суроолуу тактооч деп аталат.

Why don't you come in time?

When do you go to the theatre?

How can this be done?

Эгерде тактооч аныктоочту сүйлөмдү баш сүйлөм менен байланыштырса, анда ал мамиле тактооч деп аталат.

He told me about the house where he lived.
It was happened when he began to swim.

Тактоочтун сүйлөмдөгү орду

Тактооч сүйлөмдө өзүнүн маанисине карай ар түрдүү орундарды ээлейт.

Сапат же кыймыл-аракет даражаларын аныктоочу тактоочтор ар дайым аныкталуучу сөздүн алдына турушат:

She runs extremely fast.

The room was very old.

Сапат же кыймыл-аракет даражаларын аныктап туруучу тактооч enough ар дайым аныкталуучу сөздөн кийин турат.

He reads English books fluently enough.

The night was dark enough.

Кыймыл-аракеттин аткарылуучу мезгилин аныктоочу тактоочтор (today, yesterday, tomorrow) сүйлөмдүн аягында же башында турушат.

Yesterday I went to the village.

I was at the cinema yesterday.

I shall go to the university tomorrow.

Кыймыл-аракеттин аткарылуучу ордун аныктоочу тактоочтор; here, there ар дайым сүйлөмдүн аягында же мезгил тактоочтун алдында турат:

They will come at 7 o'clock here.

He will go there soon.

Кыймыл-аракеттин мүнөзүн аныктоочу тактоочтун ар дайым аныктай турган этиштерден же толуктоочу бар сүйлөмдөрдөн кийин турат.

She plays piano quickly.

He sister puts on beautifully.

Тактооч only сүйлөмдө аныктай турган сөздүн маанисин күчөтүү үчүн колдонулат.

Only he come into the room.

The Adverb

Practice

Adverbs (1): adjectives and adverbs

A Put in the adjective or the adverbs in brackets ().

► The train was very *slow* (slow/slowly) and I arrived late.

1 The journey took a long time because the train went very (slow/slowly).

2 Mrs. Green went (quick/quickly) back to her office.

3 I'm afraid I can't give you an
(immediate/immediately) answer.

4 The work that the builders did for us was very
(bad/badly).

5 The builders did the work for us very (bad/badly).

6 She organized the party very (good/well), and everybody enjoyed it.

B Complete the sentences. Put in the adverb from of the adjective in brackets ().

► She read the message *quickly*. (quick).

1 Read the instructions (careful).

2 He looked at her (angry), but he didn't say anything.

3 She passed all her exams (easy).

4 I ran as (fast) as I could.

5 He thinks that he did the test (bad) and that he'll fail.

6 She was working (busy) when I arrived.

7 He was playing (happy) when I come into the room.

C Complete the dialogues by putting a suitable adverb into the gaps.

Use an adjective from the box to make the adverb.

slow	fast	hard	good(x2)
easy	bad		

► A: Were the questions difficult?

B: No, I answered them *easily*.

1 A: Does she speak English

B: No, she only knows a few words of English.

2 A: Hurry up! I'm waiting!

B: Just a minute. I'm coming as as I can.

3 A: Did you lose at tennis again?

B: Yes, I played and I lost.

4 A: Have you been working today?

B: No, I've done nothing all day!

5 A: Have you finished that book yet?

B: No, I always read very It takes me along time to finish a book.

D Put in the comparative or superlative adverb from of the adjective in brackets ().

► You must do your work *more carefully* (careful) in future.

1 He has run the 100 metres (fast) than any other athlete in the world this year.

- 2 Everyone else did the test (good) than me, because they worked
(hard) than me.
- 3 You can travel (cheap) at certain times of the year.
- 4 He plays (confident) than he did in the past because he has got
(good) at the game.
- 5 You could eat (expensive) if you didn't buy so many takeaways.
- 6 You will be able to sit (comfortable) in this chair.

Practice

adverbs of frequency

E Put the in brackets () in the right place in these sentences.

- I work late at the office.
(often) *I often work late at the office.*
- 1 You must lock the front door when you leave.
(always)
- 2 Steve and Jill play golf.
(twice a month)
- 3 I eat a sandwich for lunch.
(usually)
- 4 I go to jazz concerts at the weekend.
(sometimes)
- 5 My teacher gives me a lot of homework.
(every day)
- 6 We see our Mexican friends.
(hardly ever)
- 7 They go to Morocco for their holidays.
(often)
- 8 Bill and Marie go to the theatre.
(four times a year)
- 9 They are at home in the evening.
(rarely)

Practice

Adverbs : place, direction, sequence

F Complete the sentences with the correct adverb in brackets ().

- Joan lived abroad (abroad/away) for several years, mostly in the US.

- 1 We had to wait (out/outside) until the club opened.
- 2 I'm going (out/away) now and I'll be back in about an hour.
- 3 Fortunately there was a hospital (nearby/sideways).
- 4 I went (upstair/upstairs) and looked for the bathroom.
- 5 The queue of traffic slowly moved (forwards/out).
- 6 We're going (out/away) for the weekend.
- 7 George has gone (out/away) until the end of the week.
- 8 Would you like to live (away/abroad)?

G Complete the directions from the station to Tom's house, using these adverbial phrases:

on the right turn left straight ahead turn
right turn right

► Come out of the station and *turn right*.

- 1 at the first junction.
- 2 Go until you reach the traffic lights.
- 3 into my road.
- 4 You'll find my house

H Look at this sequence of events and put them in the right order. Link the events, using

suitable adverbs or adverbial phrases. More than one answer is possible in each gap.

How I found an apartment to rent:

I agreed with the landlord that I would rent it.

I made a list of apartments I could afford.

I signed the contract.

I went to see some of the apartments.

I looked through the adverts in the local newspaper.

I moved into the apartment.

I paid the first month's rent as a deposit.

I decided which apartment to rent.

► *First of all/First(ly), I looked through the adverts in the local newspaper.*

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

Practice

Adverb + adjective; noun + noun; etc.

I Complete these sentences using *really* or *quite*.

- ▶ The film was really good. I enjoyed it a lot.
- 1 It's cold outside, but now very cold.
- 2 It isn't a wonderful book, but it's good.
- 3 The tickets were expensive – they cost much more than I expected.
- 4 This programme is popular in my country; millions of people watch it.
- 5 He's good at his job, but he sometimes makes bad mistakes.
- 6 The meal was nice, but it wasn't very good.
- 7 It's dangerous to drive so fast in such terrible weather conditions.
- 8 I'm not a very good tennis player, but I am good.
- 9 They're all intelligent students, and they will all pass their exams easily.
- 10 The company that I work for is big, but it's not enormous.

J Put these words into the correct order.

- ▶ (a – town – beautiful – little) *a beautiful little town*
- 1 (a – day – pleasant – sunny)
- 2 (a – smile – big – nice)
- 3 (a – large – coffee – black)
- 4 (a – old – coat – horrible)
- 5 (a – large – building – white)
- 6 (a – bird – big – grey)
- 7 (a – woman – thin – tall)
- 8 (a – small – car – blue)
- 9 (a – story – little – strange)

The Conjunctions – Байламталар

Англис тилинде эки же андан көп сөздөрдү, сүйлөмдөрдү бири-бири менен байланыштырып туруучу байламталар, байланыштыргыч байламталар жана багындыруучу байламталар болуп экиге бөлүнүшөт. Байланыштыргыч байламталар, бир өңчөй сөздөрдү же сүйлөмдөрдү бири-бири менен байланыштырат. Алар; and as well as, nor, neither...not, but, still, yet, or, either...or, however ж.б. болуп эсептелет.

There are five chairs and a table in the room.

He knows neither English nor French.

Багындыруучу байламталар, баш сүйлөм менен багыныңкы сүйлөмдү байланыштырат. Алар; that, whether, if, as soon as, as long as, till, until, before, after, since, when, while, because, so, so that ж.б. болуп эсептелет.

I don't know whether he will come to-night.

I cannot come because I am busy.

He was still asleep when the snow began to fall.

As the day was clear, they decided to climb the mountain.

I had finished my work, before he came.

Байламталардын өзүнчө синтаксистик функциясы жок б.а. сүйлөм мүчөлөрү боло албайт. Ошондуктан алар сөз менен сөздү, сүйлөм менен сүйлөмдү гана байланыштыруу үчүн колдонулат.

Кыргыз тилиндегидей эле англис тилинде байламталар сөз менен сөздүн, сүйлөм менен сүйлөмдүн же сүйлөм мүчөлөрүнүн бири-бирине болгон катнашын туюндуруш үчүн колдонулат.

Байламталар өзүлөрүнүн түзүлүшү боюнча жөнөкөй, татаал жана курама болуп үчкө бөлүнүшөт.

Жөнөкөй байламталарга бир унгудан түзүлгөн сөздөр кирет: and, but, or, if, that ж.б.

Татаал байламталарга эки сөздүн бирикмесинен түзүлгөн байламталар киришет: however, whereas ж.б.

Курама байламталарга кызматчы жана негизги сөздөрдүн бирикмесинен түзүлгөн байламталар киришет: in case, as long as, in order to ж.б.

Курама байламталарга эки байламтанын бирикмесинен турган сөздөр да киришет: both... and, either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also, as... as, not so... as.

Англис тилинде эки же андан көп сөздөрдү, сүйлөмдөрдү бири-бири менен байланыштырып туруучу байламталар, байланыштыргыч байламталар жана багындыруучу байламталар болуп экиге бөлүнүшөт.

Байланыштыргыч байламталар, бир өңчөй сөздөрдү же сүйлөмдөрдү бири-бири менен байланыштырышат. Алар: and, as well as, nor, neither... nor, but, still, yet, or, either... or, however:

There are five chairs and a table in the room.

Бөлмөдө беш стул жана стол турат.

He knows neither English nor French.

Ал англисче да, французча да билбейт.

I live in Bishkek, but I have never been to this place.

Мен Бишкекте жашагам, бирок бул жерде эч качан болгон эмесмин.

Багындыруучу байламталар, баш сүйлөм менен багыныңкы сүйлөмдү байланыштырат. Алар: that, whether, if, as, soon as, as long as, till, until, before, after, since, when, while, because, so that ж.б. болуп эсептелет:

I don't know whether he will come to-night.

Ал бүгүн кечинде келеби, билбейм.

I cannot come because I am busy.

Мен келе албайм, анткени колум бош эмес.

He was still asleep when it began snowing.

Кар жаай баштаганда, ал али уктап жаткан.

As the day was clear, they decided to climb the mountain.

Күн ачык болгондуктан, алар тоого чыгууну чечишти.

I had finished my work, before he came.

Ал келгенче, мен ишимди бүтүрүп койгомун.

Байламталардын өзүнчө синтаксистик функциясы жок, б.а. сүйлөм мүчөлөрү боло албайт. Ошондуктан алар сөз менен сөздү, сүйлөм менен сүйлөмдү гана байланыштыруу үчүн колдонушат.

Prepositions - Предлогдор

Англис тилинде предлогдордун мааниси чоң. Алар зат атооч, ат атооч, сан атооч жана герундийдин сүйлөмдөгү башка сөздөр менен болгон байланыш мамилесин көргөзөт. Кыргыз тилинде болсо бул мамилелер жөндөмө мүчөлөрдүн жардамы аркылуу берилет. Предлогдор формаларына карата жөнөкөй, татаал жана составдык болуп бөлүнүшөт.

Жөнөкөй предлогдор бир уңгудан турган составдык бөлүктөргө бөлүнбөгөн предлогдорду айтабыз.

Алар: in, on, at, by, to, is, from, of, for ж.б. болуп эсептелет.

Татаал предлогдор деп сөздөрдүн бирикмесинен пайда болгон предлогдорду айтабыз.

Алар: inside-ичинде
outside-тышында
throughout-аркылуу
upon-үстүндө
into-ичине ж.б. болуп эсептелет.

Составдык предлогдор жөнөкөй предлогдор жана байламталар, зат атооч, сын атооч, ат атоочтук же тактоочтордун бирикмесинен түзүлөт.

Алар: because of - үчүн
instead of - ордуна
by means of - жардамы менен
as for as - чейин
in spite of - карабастан
in front of - алдында
opposite - каршы ж.б.

Предлогдор ар дайым зат атооч, ат атооч жана герундийдин алдына колдонулат. Эгерде зат атоочтун алдында аныктап турган сөз болсо предлог анын алдына коюлат:

He goes to the library every day.
The walls of this room are white.
I insist on going there now.

Where? What? Whom деген суроолуу сөздөр менен башталган суроолуу сүйлөмдөрдө предлогдор сүйлөмдүн аягына коюлат.

Where are you going to? I am going to school.
What are you looking at? I am looking at the blackboard.
Whom did you speak about? I spoke about my father.

Кээ бир предлогдор зат атооч сөздөр менен бирге колдонгондо өзүнүн лексикалык маанисин жоготуп коюшат да, алар кыргыз тилинде жөндөмө мүчөлөрү менен берилет.

1) Предлог *-of-* кыргыз тилинде илик жөндөмөнүн мүчөсү менен берилет.

All of the doors of laboratories and classrooms were closed.

2) Предлог *-to-* барыш жөндөмөсүнүн мүчөсү аркылуу берилип, багытты туюндурат.

He went to the cinema with his friend yesterday.

3) Предлог *in, at, on* – орунду, убакытты туюндуруп, кыргыз тилинин жатыш жөндөмөсүнүн мүчөлөрү менен берилет:

His father works *at* a plant.

She is reading a book *in* her room now.

I shall go to the university *at* 2 o'clock.

4) Предлог *-from-* убакытты, багытты туюндурганда кыргыз тилинин чыгыш жөндөмөсүнүн мүчөсү менен берилет:

He took the book *from* the shelf.

Англис тилинин кээ бир предлогдору кыргыз тилине лексикалык мааниси менен берилет:

1) Предлог *-before* убакытты туюндурганда «мурда» деп берилет:

I shall come *before* 5 o'clock.

2) Предлог *-till* убакытты туюндурганда «чейин» деп берилет:

From 15 *till* 19 we shall have lessons.

3) Предлог *-about* убакытты жана орунду көрсөткөндө «ченде», «жанында», «жөнүндө» деп которулат.

They came *about* 3 o'clock.

It is *about* midnight when he came home.

This is story *about* a little boy.

4) Предлог *-for* убакытты туюндурса «бою» максатты көрсөтсө «үчүн», ал эми багытты билгизгенде бары жөндөмөсүнүн мүчөсү менен берилет:

I live in Bishkek *for* three years.

He has brought this book *for* you.

I shall leave *for* Moscow tomorrow.

5) Предлог *-with* кыргыз тилинде «менен» деген сөздүн жардамы менен берилет:

I shall go to the country *with* Aidar.

He wrote his test *with* a pencil.

6) Предлог *-by* убакытты жана орунду туюндурганда кыргыз тилинде «тарабынан, аркылуу, жанында» деген маанини түшүндүрөт:

It was written *by* a young writer.

They spent the evening *by* the fire.

Sharshenbay will come by 5 o'clock.

Англис тилинде, кээ бир этиштер өзүнөн кийин белгилүү бир предлогду талап кылат.

to hope for-	to look for-
to accuse of-	to listen to-
to wait for-	to care for-
to ask for-	to explain to-

Англис тилинде предлогдордун мааниси чоң. Алар зат атооч, ат атооч, сан атооч жана герундийдин сүйлөмдөгү башка сөздөр менен болгон байланыш мамилесин көргөзөт. Кыргыз тилинде болсо бул мамилелер жөндөмө мүчөлөрдүн жардамы аркылуу берилет.

Предлогдор формаларына карата жөнөкөй, татаал жана курама болуп бөлүнүшөт.

Жөнөкөй предлогдор деп бир уңгудан турган, курама бөлүктөргө бөлүнбөгөн предлогдорду айтабыз. Алар: *on, at, by, to, with, from, of, in, for* ж.б. болуп эсептелет.

Татаал предлогдор деп сөздөрдүн бирикмесинен пайда болгон предлогдорду айтабыз. Алар: *inside-ичинде, outside-тышында, throughout-аркылуу, upon-үстүндө, into-ичинде* ж.б. болуп эсептелет.

Курама предлогдор жөнөкөй предлогдордун же байламталардын зат атооч, сын атооч, атоочтук же тактоочтор менен бирикмесинен түзүлөт. Алардын бирикмеси бир маанени түшүндүрөт: *because of-үчүн, instead of-ордуна, by means of-жардамы менен, as far as-чейин, in spite of-карабастан, in front of-алдында, opposite to-каршы* ж.б.

Предлогдордун колдонулушу

Предлогдор ар дайым зат атооч, ат атооч жана герундийдин алдында колдонулат. Эгерде зат атоочтун алдында аныктап турган сөз болсо предлог анын алдына коюлат.:

He goes to the library every day.

Ал күнүгө китепканага барат.

The walls of this room are white.

Бөлмөнүн дубалдары ак.

I insist on going there now.

Мен ал жакка азыр барууну талап кылам.

Where? What? Whom? деген суроолу сөздөр менен башталган суроолуу сүйлөмдөрдө предлогдор сүйлөмдүн аягына коюлат:

Where are you going to? I am going to school.

Where are you coming from? I am coming from school.

What are you looking at? I am looking at the blackboard.

Whom did you speak about? I spoke about my father.

Предлогдор убакыт, аралык, себеп, максат жана башка мамилелерди туюндуруп турушат. Кээ бир предлогдор зат атооч сөздөр менен бирге колдонгондо өзүнүн лексикалык маанисин жоготуп коюшат да, алар кыргыз тилинде төмөндөгүдөй жөндөмө мүчөлөрү менен берилет:

1. Предлог -of- кыргыз тилинде илик жөндөмөнүн мүчөсү менен берилет:

All the doors of the laboratories and classrooms were closed.

Лабораториялардын, класстык бөлмөлөрдүн бардык эшиктери жабык болчу.

The walls of the room are white.

Бөлмөнүн дубалдары ак.

2. Предлог -to- барыш жөндөмөсүнүн мүчөлөрү аркылуу берилип, багытты туюндурат:

He went to the cinema.

Ал киного кетти.

Give this book to Aisha.

Бул китепти Айшага бер.

3. Предлог in, at, on-орунду, убакытты туюндурганда кыргыз тилинин жатыш жөндөмөсүнүн мүчөлөрү менен берилет:

Asan works at a plant.

Асан заводдо иштейт.

There are some books on the table.

Столдо бир нече китептер жатат.

He is reading a book in his room now.

Ал азыр өзүнүн бөлмөсүндө китеп окуп жатат.

I shall go to school at 6 o'clock.

Мен мектепке саат алтыда барам.

4. Предлог -from- убакытты жана багытты туюндурганда кыргыз тилинин чыгыш жөндөмөсүнүн мүчөсү менен берилет:

He took the book from the shelf.

Ал китепти текчеден алды.

Aisha will be busy from ten to two.

Айшанын саат ондон экиге чейин колу бошобойт.

Англис тилинин кээ бир предлогдору кыргыз тилине өзүнчө лексикалык маани менен берилет:

1. Предлог before убакытты туюндурганда «мурда» деп берилет:
I shall come before 5 o'clock.
Мен саат бештен мурун келем.
It happened 200 years before our era.
Бул биздин заманга чейинки 200 жыл мурда болгон.
2. Предлог till убакытты туюндурганда «чейин» деп берилет:
Till the end of this week I shall be very busy.
Бул жуманын акырына чейин менин колум бошобойт.
From ten till one we shall have lessons.
Саат ондон бирге чейин биздин сабак болот.
3. Предлог about убакытты жана орунду көрсөткөндө «ченде», «жанында», ал эми бир нерсе тууралуу туюндурса «жөнүндө» деп которулат:
They come at about two o'clock.
Алар саат эки ченде келишти.
It was about midnight when he came home.
Ал үйгө келгенде түн ортосу чен эле.
This is a story about a little boy.
Бул аңгеме бир кичине бала жөнүндө.
4. Предлог for убакытты туюндурса «бою», максатты көрсөтсө «үчүн», ал эми багытты билгизгенде барыш жөндөмөсүнүн мүчөсү менен берилет:
I live in Bishkek for two years.
Мен Бишкекте эки жыл бою жашадым.
He was brought this book for you.
Ал бул китепти сен үчүн алып келди.
I shall leave for Moscow to-morrow.
Мен Москвага эртең кетем.
5. Предлог with кыргыз тилинде «менен» деген сөздүн жардамы менен берилет:
I shall go to the country with Asan.
Мен айылга Асан менен барамын.
He wrote his control work with a pencil.
Ал контролдук ишин карандаш менен жазды.

6. Предлог -by- кыймыл-аракет аткаруучуга тийиштүү болгондо, убакытты жана орунду туюндурганда кыргыз тилинде «тарабынан, аркылуу, жанында, ченде» деген маанини түшүндүрөт:

It was written by a young writer.

Бул жаш жазуучу тарабынан жазылган.

They spent the evening by the fire.

Алар кечти оттун жанында өткөрүштү.

Sharshenbay will have come by five o'clock.

Шаршенбай саат беш ченде келет.

Англис тилинде предлог дайым эле сөздүн алдында колдонулбастан алардан кийин да колдонулат. Алсак, кээ бир этиштер өзүнөн кийин белгилүү бир предлогду талап кылат. Мындай учурда кыргыз тилинде алар бир этиш сөз менен гана берилет:

to hope for - ишенүү

to look for - издөө

to accuse of - күнөөлөө

to listen to - угуу

to wait for - күтүү

to care for - кызыгуу, жакшы көрүү

to ask for - сурануу

to explain to - түшүндүрүү

All pupils waited for his answer.

He told them that he was listening to the radio.

Preposition

Practice

A Put *in*, *on* or *at* in the gaps.

► Peter lives in Turkey.

1 There were some beautiful picture the walls of their sitting room.

2 The children are playing the grass the park.

3 Does this bus stop the railway station?

4 I live in a flat the fifth floor.

5 Equator is South America; it lies the equator.

6 There is a queue of people the bus stop.

B Put the words in the box in the gaps.

into (x3)	onto (x2)	to	out of
off			

► The march started in the park. From there we marched to the town hall.

- last December I couldn't go because my wife was ill.
- 1 We'll leave at eleven o'clock in Saturday morning.
 - 2 Shall we visit George in Spain in next April.
 - 3 I always drink two cups of coffee on breakfast. In the afternoon I drink tea. I drink hot milk in night before I go to bed.
 - 4 They play golf on every Tuesday in the summer.
 - 5 I gave her a painting on her birthday at June this year.

F Use the information in brackets () to finish the sentences.

- ▶ (2-3) The shop is closed from 2 to 3.
 - ▶ (Friday →) She will be on holiday from Friday.
- 1 (June August) The beach is busy
 - 2 (10 o'clock) I'll be at the sport centre
 - 3 (March) The new motorway will be open
 - 4 (Monday Friday) We work
 - 5 (1991 1994) He lived in Kenya
 - 6 (January →) She will be in Hong Kong

The Interjection – Сырдык сөздөр

Адамдын ички сезимдерине карата болгон мамилесин билдирүүчү сөздөр сырдык сөздөр деп аталышат. Сырдык сөздөр сүйлөм мүчөлөрү боло албайт жана сүйлөм мүчөлөрү менен сүйлөмдө эч кандай байланышы жок жана өзүнчө айрымаланып турат.

Маани берүүчү сөз түркүмдөрүнөн айырмасы, сырдык сөздөр өздөрү билдирген маанинин аты эмес, атоо функциясына да ээ эмес. Алар сүйлөөчүнүн ички сезимин же эрктик мамилесин билдирүүчү өзгөчө бир кептик белги болуп эсептелет.

Сырдык сөздүн кандай мааниде колдонулгандыгы, айрыкча, оозеки кепте белгилүү бир интонация менен же жандоо менен кошо айтылганда түшүнүктүү болот. Сырдык сөздөр адамдын кебине эмоциялуу мүнөз берип, сүйлөөчүнүн чындыкка карата болгон мамилесин көрсөтөт.

Байланыштуу кепте сырдык сөздөр адамдын ички сезимин билдириш үчүн тыбыш катарында берилет (oh! ah! Bravo!, Hush!, Hurrah!) же өзүнчө сырдык сөздүк бирикмелер катарында берилет: For shame! - Уят! Well done! - Азамат!

Well, perhaps you are right! - Ии, сеники да туура болуш керек!
Oh! What a pleasure! - Ой! Шумдук го!

The Participle – Бөлүкчө

Англис тилинде бөлүкчөлөр сүйлөөчү бир сөздүн маанисин күчөтүп, тактап, ченеп же таанып айткысы келгенде колдонулат.

Бөлүкчөлөр өзүлөрүнүн мааниси боюнча төмөндөгүдөй топторго бөлүнүшөт, бирок бир эле бөлүкчө сүйүлөмдө бир канча мааниге ээ болуп колдонулгандыктан, ар кайсы маанисинде ар бөлөк топко таандык болот:

1. Күчөтмө бөлүкчөлөр: even - жадегенде, yet, still - дагы, just - так ушул, так өзү, азыр эле, simply - жөн эле, never - эч качан ж.б.

2. Тактооч бөлүкчөлөр: just. right. exactly. precisely - так ушул, так өзү, туптуура, даана ж.б.

3. Өзгөчөлөп ченемдеген бөлүкчөлөр: even - жадегенде, only - гана, merely - гана, жөн эле, just - гана, эле, жөн эле, alone - гана ж.б.

Бөлүкчөлөрдүн колдонулушу.

Бөлүкчөлөр өзүлөрүнүн мааниси боюнча төмөндөгүдөй колдонулушат:

1. Тангыч not (n't)

а) этиштин тангыч формаларын түзгөндө:

I don't speak French.

Мен французча сүйлөбөйм.

He is not writing a letter now.

Ал азыр кат жазып жатканы жок.

б) ар кандай сөз түркүмдөрү менен берилген бөлөк сүйлөм мүнөздөрүн тануу маанисинде:

I asked him not to do that again.

Мен андан муну кайра жасабагын деп сурангам.

She likes to go to the cinema, not to the theatre.

Ал театрға эмес, киного барганды жакшы көрөт.

в) берилген суроого тангыч сүйлөм менен жооп бергенде:

Will you go to the library tomorrow?

I'm not afraid, I'm very busy.

Сен эртең китепканага барасыңбы?

Коркконум, колум бошбойт го.

2. Күчөтмө жана өзгөчөлөп ченемдеген бөлүкчөлөр суроолуу жана тангыч сүйлөмдөрдө *can* модалдык этиши менен:

I can only tell you what I know.

Билгенимди мен сизге айтып гана бере алам.

Even a child can understand it.

Муну бала деле түшүнө алат.

3. Тактооч бөлүкчөлөр *also, too, as well, either* -дагы маанисинде мурунку айтылган ойго сүйлөмдүн бир мүчөсүнүн катнашын көрсөткөндө:

They are planning to play football tomorrow.

My brother will play with them too.

Алар эртең футбол ойноону пландаштырып жатышат.

Менин бир тууганым да алар менен бирге ойнойт.

4. Көпчүлүк бөлүкчөлөр өзүлөрүнүн түзүлүшү боюнча тактоочторго (*just, still, never* ж.б.), сын атоочторго (*right, even, only*) жана ат атоочторго (*all, either*) окшош. Бирок алар өзүнчө лексикалык маанини туюндурбайт жана сүйлөм мүчөсү боло албайт, болгону өзүлөрү тиешелүү болгон сөздөрдүн маанисин күчөтүп, тактап же өзгөчөлөп турушат:

Bolot has just come. (тактооч)

Болот азыр эле келди.

Bolot just came to see you. (бөлүкчө)

Болот сени эле көргөнү келди.

She dresses very simply. (тактооч)

Ал абдан жөнөкөй кийинет.

The noise was simply terrible. (бөлүкчө)

Шумдук ызы-чуу эле.

KEYS TO THE EXERCISES

The Noun Practice

A noun	Spain	Mary	bag	house
verb	Lives	Met	swims	
auxiliary	are	have	must	
adjective	wonderful	large	big	
adverb	Quickly	slowly	well	
pronoun	You	she		
preposition	to	on		

- B**
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 find, on | 5 pass, easily |
| 2 I, beautiful | 6 carefully, to |
| 3 badly, match | 7 Saturday, Do |
| 4 You, must | 8 sick, at |

C

knives	teeth	matches	wishes
matches	eitys	cities	men
countries	potatoes	teeth	familys
wishes	tomatoes	mouses	wifes
wives	potatos	countrys	tomatoes
mans	mice	knifes-	families

- D**
1. Would you like one?
 2. But the strawberry ones are nicer.
 3. I like the one with the red door.
 4. This time I want a green one.
 5. There isn't an easy one.
 6. Do you mean the once (that) we took in Turkey?

- E**
- | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1 ones | 4 one | 7 one | 10 one |
| 2 ones | 5 one | 8 one | 11 ones |
| 3 one | 6 one | 9 ones | 12 one |

F

house	cat	cheese	car
coat	snow	lemon	advice
clock	table	tea	ball
museum	apple	painting	petrol

news	cigar	teacher	film
rain	holiday	office	bed
pen	sugar	homework	watch
tennis	doctor	cinema	luggage
chair	banana	information	cup
coffee	shoe	shirt	money
exam	hour	city	park
toast	sock	nose	water
school	bread	book	jumper
cloud	milk	bike	television

G

1 slice	5 glass	9 piece
2 pieces	6 pieces	10 kilo
3 bottle	7 spoonfuls	
4 piece	8 litres	

H

1x	8x	15✓
2x	9x	16✓
3✓	10✓	17x
4✓	11✓	18x
5✓	12✓	19✓
6✓	13x	20✓
7x	14x	

I

1 much	8 many	15 much
2 many	9 many	16 much
3 many	10 much	17 much
4 much	11 many	18 many
5 much	12 many	19 much
6 many	13 much	20 many
7 much	14 many	21 many

J

- 1 much, many
- 2 how much, much, more
- 3 much, many
- 4 how much, many, more
- 5 much, many
- 6 how much, how many, much

7 how many, much

K

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 many | 4 many | 7 more |
| 2 more | 5 more | 8 many |
| 3 much | 6 much | 9 more |

L

1. No, I ate a lot of /lots of cake in town.
2. Yes, please. I have a lot of /lots of luggage.
3. Yes, I met a lot of /lots of interesting people.
4. Yes, I have a lot of / lots of money at the moment.
5. No, he isn't. He has a lot of / lots of things to do.
6. Yes, she gave me a lot / lots of good advice.

M

1. Would you like a few biscuits?
2. Shall I make you a few sandwiches?
3. Would you like a little chess?
4. Can I bring you a little cake?
5. Would you like a little milk in your coffee?
6. Would you like a little more sugar in your coffee?

N

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1 travel | 3 a few | 5 ✓ | 7 ✓ |
| 2 ✓ | 4 is | 6 a little. | 8 a few |

The Articles

Practice A

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1 an | 3 a | 5 an | 7 an |
| 2 a | 4 an | 6 a | 8 a |

B

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a Japanese city | 4 a university town |
| 2 an English airport | 5 a German car |
| 3 an Indian river | 6 a European country |

C

- | | | |
|--------|-------|---------------|
| 1 a, - | 4 - a | 7, - the, the |
|--------|-------|---------------|

2, -, -	5 an, the	8, a, the
3 a, the	6, a, a	

D

1 -, the	5 -, -	9 -the
2 the	6 a, the	10 the, the
3 a, the	7 -	11 the, the, the
4 -	8 -	12 -

E

1 an	5 a	9 the
2 a	6 a	10 a
3 -	7 -	11 the
4 the	8 a	12 -

F

1 a	4 the	7 a
2 the	5 the	8 the
3 a	6 a	9 the

G

1 a	6 an	11 a	16 an
2 a	7 a	12 a	17 the
3 a	8 the	13 a	18 the
4 the	9 the	14 the	
5 a	10 the	15 the	

H

1 ✓	3 a	5, a	7 the
2 the, the	4 a	6 a	

The Adjective

Practice A

My favorite picture is one of a large, square room by a Dutch artist: An elegant man sits on a wooden bench in a corner. He has a small, black dog at his feet. The dog looks sleepy. Through the open window you can see bright sunshine. When I look at this picture I feel warm and happy.

B

1 long	4 free	7 valuable
2 tall	5 careful	8 good
3 old	6 busy	9 late

1 sound: 3 looked 5 look
2 small 4 feel 6 sounds

D

1 green cotton ✓ 4 young Polish
2 modern Spanish 5 new Japanese
3 large black 6 ✓

E

1 A Volkswagen, German
2 Vincent van Gogh, Dutch
3 Sherlock Holmes, English
4 Gerard Depardieu, French
5 Vodka, Russia
6 Alfred Nobel, Swedish
7 Chan, Chinese
8 Salamanca, Spanish

F

1 exciting 4 thing 7 exciting
2 surprised 5 surprised 8 boring
3 interesting 6 bored

G

1 amusing 4 confusing 7 confused
2 boring 5 bored 8 surprising
3 interested 6 amused 9 surprised

H

1 entertaining 7 surprising
2 interesting 8 convincing
3 confusing 9 disappointed
4 frightened 10 convinced
5 bored 11 relaxed
6 boring 12 surprised

The Pronoun Practice A

1 your, yours 5 his, his 9 our, our
2 her, hers 6 my, mine 10 my, mine
3 their, theirs 7 her, hers 11 his, his

4 our, ours 8 their, theirs 12 your, yours

B

1 mine	6 ✓
2 a friend of mine	7 ✓
3 children's	8 ✓
4 It's	9 It's
5 writer's	10 ✓

C

1 mine	5 hers
2 his	6 yours
3 theirs	7 his
4 ours	

D

1 himself	4 themselves
2 myself	5 himself
3 ourselves	6 himself

E

- 1 enjoyed ourselves very much
- 2 burnt myself
- 3 He taught himself to buy.
- 4 I think I'm going myself a new coat tomorrow.
- 5 She made herself a sandwich and ate it in the kitchen.

F

1 myself	4 ourselves
2 herself	5 himself
3 themselves	

G

- 1 You'll have to post it yourself.
- 2 We carried all our luggage ourselves.
- 3 Did you take it yourself?
- 4 She had made herself.
- 5 I chose it myself.
- 6 I invented the recipe myself.

H

1 each other	4 ourselves
2 each other	5 each other

3 yourself/yourselves 6 each other

I

- 1 They are arriving today. I'm meeting them at the station.
- 2 I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen her?
- 3 We saw a film called "The Tiger" yesterday. Have you seen it?
- 4 Come to the swimming pool with us. We are leaving now.
- 5 They are meeting him today. Paul is having lunch with them.
- 6 There's Jack. He's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help him?

J

1 I	5 He	9 them	13 they
2 I	6 If	10 it	14 us
3 they	7 him	11 it	15 we
4 she	8 me	12 me	16 them

The Numeral

Practice A

1 forty-nine	forty-nine ✓
2 six hundred ✓	six hundreds
3 fourth ✓	forth
4 twelfth	twelfth ✓
5 two thousand dollars ✓	two thousands dollars
6 twenty three	twenty third ✓
7 eighty seven	seventy eight ✓
8 eighth	eight ✓
9 seventeen ✓	seventeenth
10 fifth	fifth ✓
11 seven million ✓	seven millions
12 ninth ✓	ninth
13 thirteenth	thirtieth ✓
14 three hundred and ninety-five ✓	three hundred ninety five

B

- 1 four hundred and sixty-two
- 2 twentieth
- 3 first
- 4 twelfth
- 5 nine million
- 6 three hundred and ten
- 7 eighth
- 8 a hundred and eleven

- 9 fourteen
- 10 second
- 11 five thousand
- 12 sixty-eight
- 13 thirty fourth
- 14 a hundred and fifty
- 15 third
- 16 twenty-fifth
- 17 nineteenth

C

- 1 nineteen eighty-six
- 2 the sixteenth of June, nineteen ninety three
- 3 the twenty ninth of September
- 4 nineteen ninety seven
- 5 the tenth of January, nineteen ninety eight
- 6 the nineteenth of March
- 7 two thousands

Present Indefinite

Practice A

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 is | 5 is |
| 2 is not | 6 are not |
| 3 is | 7 are |
| 4 am | 8 is |

B

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 isn't | 5 isn't | 9 aren't |
| 2 's | 6 's | 10 'm |
| 3 're | 7 're | |
| 4 aren't | 8 aren't | |

C

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------|
| 1 isn't. It's | 3 She's | 5 are |
| 2 is. He's | 4 it's. We | |

D

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 There's/There is | 5 There's/There's |
| 2 There are | 6 There isn't/There is not |
| 3 There's/There is | 7 There are |
| 4 There are | 8 There aren't/There are not |

E

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Are you a teacher? | 5 How are you? |
| 2 Are you bored? | 6 Is it cold today? |
| 3 Is he afraid? | 7 Is she Spanish? |
| 4 Is she tired? | 8 Are they from London? |

F

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 Are | 4 Are |
| 2 'm/am | 5 Is |
| 3 'm/am | 6 's/is |

G

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Are you hungry? | 5 Is he a tennis player? |
| 2 Is she your sister? | 6 Are you happy? |
| 3 Am I late? | 7 Is she at home? |
| 4 Are they from America? | 8 Is he twenty? |

H

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 watch ✓ | 5 go ✓ |
| 2 goes | 6 speaks |
| 3 finishes | 7 does |
| 4 play ✓ | 8 start ✓ |

I

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 drink | 5 live |
| 2 studies | 6 finishes |
| 3 flies | 7 sell |
| 4 smokes | |

J

- 1 She doesn't/does not work in a bank.
- 2 I don't/do not play golf.
- 3 Paul doesn't/does not listen to the radio.
- 4 We don't/do not speak French.
- 5 You don't/do not listen to me.
- 6 My car doesn't/does not work.
- 7 I don't/do not drink tea.
- 8 Sheila doesn't/does not eat meat.
- 9 I don't/do not understand you.

K

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 eat | 7 work |
| 2 brush | 8 like |
| 3 go | 9 stop |
| 4 arrive | 10 have (or drink) |
| 5 drink (or have) | 11 leave |
| 6 start | 12 watch |

L

- 1 doesn't/does not work, works.
- 2 lives in a flat, doesn't/does not live in a house.
- 3 She speaks French. She doesn't/does not speak Italian.
- 4 She doesn't/does not like new films. She likes old films.

M

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 feel | 5 don't/do not know |
| 2 don't/do not understand | 6 want |
| 3 think | 7 like |
| 4 don't/do not like | |

N

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 He likes coffee. | 4 He hates fishing. |
| 2 He doesn't like films. | 5 He loves holidays. |
| 3 He loves his job. | 6 He doesn't like golf. |

O

- 1 Do you speak any foreign languages?
- 2 Do you watch TV?
- 3 Does John listen to the radio?
- 4 Does John like dogs?
- 5 Do you like films?
- 6 Does John drink coffee?
- 7 Do you drive a car?
- 8 Does John play a musical instrument?
- 9 Do you like pop music?
- 10 Do you go to the theatre?
- 11 Do you read books?
- 12 Does John smoke?

P

- 1 Does ... have a swimming pool?
- 2 Do all the banks change tourists' money into pounds?
- 3 Does the number 38 bus stop at the railway station? (or Does the number 38 bus start here?)
- 4 Do the restaurants serve typical English food?
- 5 Does the concert finished before eleven p.m.?
- 6 Does the sightseeing tour start here? (or Does the sightseeing tour stop at the railway station?)
- 7 Does the museum sell souvenirs?

Present Continuous

Practice A

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Is she having lunch? | 6 Are they listening? |
| 2 Are they playing football? | 7 Is she eating at the moment? |
| 3 Is the cat sleeping? | 8 Is it raining hard? |
| 4 Is the sun shining? | 9 Am I getting better at tennis? |
| 5 Are you coming to the cinema? | 10 are we winning the match? |

B

- 1 Are you studying English at the moment?
~ Yes, I'm/I am working hard.
- 2 Are they listening to the radio?
~ No, they're/they are playing CDs.
- 3 Is Peter washing now?
~ Yes, he's/he is having a bath.
- 4 Are they living in Madrid at the moment?
~ Yes, they're/they are learning Spanish.
- 5 Is David singing in a group this year?
~ No, he's/he is working in a restaurant.

C

- 1 They're enjoying the film. ✓
- 2 We're loving ice-cream. ×
- 3 She's believing he's right. ×
- 4 John's thinking about my idea. ✓
- 5 He's having lunch at the moment. ✓
- 6 She's eating a banana. ✓
- 7 He thinks it's a good idea. ✓
- 8 'Huge' is meaning 'very big'. ×
- 9 Mick is knowing Jane. ×
- 10 She's hating classical music. ×

D

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 I'm/I am shopping | 6 She's/She is singing |
| 2 I'm/I am looking | 7 are they doing |
| 3 I'm/I am playing | 8 They're/They are studying |
| 4 She's/she is working | 9 We're/We are painting |
| 5 's she/is she doing | 10 's/ is helping |

Compare the Present Indefinite or Present Continuous

Practice E

- 1 are getting up get up
- 2 have ✓
- 3 leave ✓
- 4 am finishing finish
- 5 arrive
- 6 work 'm/am working
- 7 eat 'm/am eating
- 8 drinks is/'s drinking
- 9 are reading ✓

- 10 am playing play
- 11 go ✓
- 12 am watching watch
- 13 'm not understanding don't understand
- 14 Are you liking Do you like

F

- 1 You aren't/You're not/You are not eating very much at the moment. Are you ill?
- 2 She knows three words in Italian!
- 3 I'm/I am taking the bus to work this week, but usually I walk.
- 4 I'm/I am studying Japanese this year. It's very difficult.
- 5 Are you watching the television at the moment?
- 6 I don't/do not remember the name of the hotel.
- 7 She speaks three languages.
- 8 The sun's/The sun is shining. It's a beautiful day.

Past Indefinite

Practice A

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1 was | 6 was |
| 2 was | 7 was |
| 3 was | 8 were |
| 4 was | 9 were |
| 5 were | 10 were |

B

- 1 Was your room comfortable?
- 2 Was the weather nice?
- 3 Were the streets full of people?
- 4 Were the shops expensive?
- 5 Was the city exciting at night?
- 6 Were the museums interesting?
- 7 Were the people friendly?
- 8 Was your flight OK?

C

- 1 wasn't small, it was big
- 2 weren't French, they were Italian.
- 3 wasn't red, it was green.
- 4 weren't expensive, they were cheap.
- 5 wasn't old, it was new.
- 6 weren't good, they were bad.

D

1 wasn't	4 were	8 were
2 were	5 weren't	7 was
3 was	6 were	9 were

E

1 took	5 wrote, posted
2 walked, played	6 Did you understand, tried, spoke
3 said, didn't Y did not hear	7 Did you buy, bought
4 rang, open	8 Did you enjoy, didn't Y did not rain,
listened	

F

- When did you finish your exams?
- I waited for an hour, but he didn't Y did not phone.
- Did you watch the news on the TV last night?
- Mark stopped smoking last month, and he started playing tennis again last week.
- He asked me a question, but I didn't Y did not know the answer.
- I lived there for a few years, but I didn't Y did not like the place.

G

1 took	7 loved
2 Did you go	8 did you like
3 came	9 enjoyed
4 did you visit?	10 took
5 went	11 did you arrive
6 had	

Past Continuous**Practice A**

1 wasn't/was not listening	7 were sitting
2 was talking	8 were you staying
3 were waiting	9 wasn't Y was not driving
4 was living	10 wasn't Y was not raining
5 was coming	11 were you doing
6 were winning	

B

1 was living	5 met, was working
2 was studying	6 was working, met
3 was doing	7 was running
4 left, was working	8 was running, married

Compare Past Indefinite or Past continuous

Practice A

1. The storm started while they were driving home.
2. I saw an accident while I was waiting for the bus.
3. Marry went to several concert while she was staying in London.
4. My father was cooking the dinner when he burned his fingers.
5. The soldiers were preparing to leave when the bomb exploded.

B

- 1 made, was making, arrived, helped
- 2 designed, started, was working, died
- 3 escaped, were taking, caught, locked
- 4 were losing, won
- 5 sang, played, recorded, was preparing, shot
- 6 were coming, were hurrying, was standing, grabbed

Future Indefinite

Practice A

- 1 'll be, 'll take
- 2 'll be
- 3 won't win, 'll make
- 4 Will ... finish, won't have

B

- 1 I'll open a window.
- 2 I'll give you some money.
- 3 I'll make you a sandwich.
- 4 I'll give you the name of a language school.]
- 5 I'll help you to a look for it.
- 6 I'll phone for a taxi.
- 7 I'll ask her to phone you tonight.
- 8 I'll go with you.

C

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 Shall I | 4 Shall we |
| 2 Shall we | 5 Shall I |
| 3 Shall I | 6 Shall we |

Present Continuous for the future

Practice A

- 1 I'm eating in a new restaurant tonight.
- 2 I'm going to a concert next Tuesday.
- 3 I'm going to the doctor tomorrow.
- 4 I'm flying to Florida in August.
- 5 I'm seeing Mary this weekend.

B

- 1 are coming. Are you having. We're playing.
- 2 I'm flying. Are you seeing, we're meeting.
- 3 are driving. Are you staying, we are visiting
- 4 I'm starting, I'm selling

Present Perfect

Practice A

- 1 We've finished our work.
- 2 They've bought a new house.
- 3 They haven't phoned the doctor.
- 4 They've gone to the cinema.
- 5 You've eaten four bananas!
- 6 You haven't taken any photographs.
- 7 Have you been to Canada?
- 8 Have they cooked our breakfast?
- 9 Has Jane made any mistakes?
- 10 Have we visited all the museums?

B

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 done | 7 swum |
| 2 traveled | 8 eaten |
| 3 visited | 9 sung |
| 4 driven | 10 made |
| 5 been | 11 met |
| 6 worked | 12 taken |

C

- 1 ✓
- 2 Have you ever flown in a military aeroplane?
- 3 ✓
- 4 Have you ever spoken to a prince or princess?

5 ✓

Present Perfect Continuous

Practice A

- 1 It's/it has been raining.
- 2 We've/We have been playing.
- 3 Wendy's/Wendy has been learning.
- 4 I've/I have been reading.
- 5 We've/We have been watching.
- 6 Have the neighbors been making.
- 7 I've/I have been saving.
- 8 Have you been listening.

B

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 for | 5 since |
| 2 for | 6 since |
| 3 since | 7 for |
| 4 for | 8 for |

C

- 1 It's/It has been raining since three o'clock.
- 2 He's/He has been playing chess since he was ten.
- 3 I've/I have been working since eight o'clock.
- 4 Helen's/Helen has been looking for another job for two months.
- 5 We've/We have been waiting (here) for two hours.

Past Perfect

Practice A

- 1 had never ridden a horse.
- 2 had already run in five marathons.
- 3 had never written a poem.
- 4 had never appeared on TV.
- 5 had already played tennis at Wimbledon four times.
- 6 had already written two novels.

B

- 1 had just gone out.
- 2 had been to Cambridge.
- 3 had made some sandwiches.
- 4 had met her in Amsterdam.

5 had ever been to Japan.

Passive sentences

Practice

A 1) could go 2) will be able to build 3) can pass 4) could not swim 5) could play 6) can drive 7) could not speak 8) will not able to do 9) could not write 10) has been able to clean

B

1) Three cats were rescued 2) The reports handed in 3) The blue car was crashed into 4) The poem was learned 5) The book has been forgotten 6) The DVD recorder has not been repaired 7) Handball is played 8) The rucksack is put on the floor 9) The match had been lost. 10) The teacher is not going to open the window

C

1) Four apples were bought 2) The match was worn 3) The blue car was stolen 4) The thieves were arrested 5) The 200 metres were swam 6) The old lady was bitten 7) Five hamburgers were eaten 8) The children were taught 9) The brown horse was ridden 10) Good stories were told

D

1) The film is watched 2) English is spoken 3) Comics are read 4) Volleyball is played 5) The song is sung 6) Photos are taken 7) The housework is done 8) The children are helped 9) Text messages are written 10) The flowers are watered

E

1) listen-Active Right 2) is reading-Active Right 3) are produced-Passive Right 4) teaches-Active Right 5) is spoken-Passive Right 6) were destroyed-Passive Right 7) invented-Active Right 8) was hurt-Passive Right 9) should open-Active Right 10) have been built-Passive Right

F

1 are held	5 was built
2 is spoken	6 are sold
3 was written	7 were produced
4 are checked	8 was founded

G

- 1 The electric light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.
- 2 The office was painted last week.
- 3 The accident was seen by several people.
- 4 Where are these video recorders made?
- 5 The agreement was signed by six countries.
- 6 I was helped by a stranger.
- 7 The post isn't delivered on Sundays.

H

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 produced | 5 was called |
| 2 were exported | 6 exported |
| 3 started | 7 are sold |
| 4 were tested | |

I

- 1 was Mary examined (by the doctor)?
- 2 will the food be prepared?
- 3 has this window been broken?

J

- 1 was not examined (by the doctor) this morning.
- 2 will not be prepared on Friday.
- 3 has not been broken three times.

K

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 are made | 4 have been cleaned |
| 2 was being built | 5 were broken |
| 3 must be finished | 6 has been stolen |

L

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 were built | 5 be sent |
| 2 be finished | 6 be made |
| 3 been attacked | 7 were being loaded |
| 4 been taken | 8 be delivered |

Modal Words

Practice

A 1.am 2.is 3.are 4.is 5.am 6.is 7.are 8.Are 9.is 10.are

B 1.is 2.are 3.is 4.am 5.is 6.are 7.is 8.Are 9.am 10.are

Practice

A 1)had 2)have 3)Have 4)has 5)have 6)had 7)had 8)have 9)has 10)has

B 1)-main verb 2)have-main verb 3)auxiliary verb 4)main verb 5)auxiliary verb 6)had-main verb 7) have-main verb 8)had-auxiliary verb 9)have-main verb 10)Has-auxiliary verb

Practice

A 1) doesn't 2)do 3)doesn't 4)do 5)Does 6)don't 7)do 8)don't 9)Does 10)Do

B 1)don't 2)does 3)doesn't 4)do 5)Do 6)doesn't 7)Does 8)don't 9)do 10)Do

C 1)Does 2)Do 3) Do 4)Do 5)Does 6)Do 7)Do 8)Do 9)Does 10)Do

D 1 He's got a flat in the town centre.

2 Have you got a car?

3 I haven't got a brother.

4 She's got a headache.

5 Has Steve got brown hair?

6 John always has a holiday an August.

7 She has a bath every Friday.

8 Do you have a shower in the morning?

9 I always have lunch in the park.

10 They don't have a swimming pool.

E 1 she's got a flat in Edinburgh.

2 Have you got a headache?

3 She hasn't got blonde hair.

4 Do you have a holiday every year?

5 he's having a shower.

6 I haven't got a car.

7 Do you have dinner at seven?

F

1✓

2 I don't have lunch every day

3 Do you have a shower every day?

4✓

5✓

6 I have a holiday in Spain every year.

7✓

8 I have a bath at ten and I go to bed at eleven.

9 They have dinner at eight o'clock.

10 ✓

11 Have a good weekend!

12 ✓

G

1 gets

5 did

9 make

2 get

6 got

10 made

3 do

7 gets

11 getting

4 made

8 make

12 got

H

1 do

4 had

7 do

2 made

5 made

3 got

6 have

Modal Verbs

Practice

A 1. Can she play the trumpet? 2. Can they write e-mails? 3. Can I watch TV? 4. Can the cat climb the tree? 5. Can your brother draw pictures? 6. Can the parrot talk? 7. When can you come? 8. What can we do? 9. Where can our friends have lunch? 10. How can your sister sing?

B I couldn't play

2 can't cook

3 can't give

4 couldn't see

5 can do

6 can play

7 can't find

8 couldn't understand

9 couldn't go, couldn't afford

10 couldn't do

11 can't talk

C

1 can't see anything without her glasses

2 was so tired after the race that she couldn't stand up.

3 Robert could beat his younger brother at chess.

4 can see a whole of the city.

D 1 could type fifteen words per minute, he can type thirty words per minute

2 could speak only a little French, she can speak French quite well

3 can cook quite well, she'll be able to work as a chef

4 could only play the piano, he can play the piano and the violin, he'll be able to play in an orchestra

5 could only ride a bike, she can drive a car, she'll be able to drive a racing car

E 1 May I have a glass of orange juice, please? OR Please may I have a glass of orange juice?

2 Can we listen to your new CD?

3 Can I use your mobile, please?

4 May I borrow your camera tomorrow?

5 Could you pass the menu, please?

6 Can you post this letter for me?

F 1 Can I borrow your pen?

2 Can I turn on the TV, please?

3 May I close the window?

4 May I use your photocopier, please?

G

1 could

3 Could, can't

2 Can't, MAY

4 Could, can, can't

H

1 must not take

4 You must not smoke

2 You must pay

5 You must return

3 You must vacate

I

1 You mustn't take

2 You mustn't make

3 You mustn't write

4 You must arrive

5 You must bring

J

1 must not tell lies

2 must not open the door

3 must come for dinner with us

4 must show identity cards

- 5 must not eat
- 6 must follow the instructions

K

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 must like | 5 must have |
| 2 can't come | 6 must remember |
| 3 can't belong | 7 can't want |
| 4 can't live | 8 must spend |

L

- 1 might go to Portugal
- 2 must cost a lot of money
- 3 may come this weekend
- 4 can't take much interest
- 5 must work long hours
- 6 might be at the gym, might also be at the shops

M

- 1 shouldn't move the person yourself, should call an ambulance
- 2 should give you a new cup
- 3 shouldn't let him eat so much, should make him do lots of sport
- 4 shouldn't touch anything, should leave everything where it is.
- 5 shouldn't drive home in her car, should ask someone to take her
- 6 shouldn't borrow money

N

- 1 Does Fred need a ladder, he does
- 2 Do we need to go to the shops, we don't
- 3 Does John need to leave before lunch, he doesn't
- 4 Do they need to check the train times, they do

O

- 1 We don't need a lot of red paper.
- 2 Mark needn't get everything ready today.
- 3 Mary needn't leave at six o'clock.
- 4 Ann doesn't need a new bag.

P

- 1 For maths exams, students need to bring pens and pencils.
- 2 For football competitions, students needn't bring football shirts.

- 3 For drawing exams, students needn't bring paper.
- 4 For art exams, students need to bring brushes.
- 5 For tennis competitions, students needn't bring balls.
- 6 For football competitions, students need to bring shorts and boots.
- 7 For maths exams, students needn't bring rubbers.
- 8 For drawing exams, students need to bring rules and pencils.

Infinitive Practice

A Infinitive or verbs

Name, talk, fly, visit, glue, explore, draw, hurt, rap, wear.

B

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 to phone | 5 to wait | 9 drive |
| 2 be | 6 to eat | 10 to bring |
| 3 clean | 7 reply | 11 receive |
| 4 enjoy | 8 feel | |

C

- 1 come to the meeting on Friday
- 2 to meet some friends to night
- 3 to listen to what I'm telling you
- 4 to lock the door when you go out
- 5 go out for a meal this evening
- 6 me pay for the meal
- 7 to do a course in Art History
- 8 to pay the bill
- 9 to sit in this chair
- 10 me laugh a lot
- 11 phone you tomorrow
- 12 be angry with you
- 13 me drive her new car

D

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 do | 4 to leave | 7 to reach |
| 2 to go | 5 to start | 8 meet |
| 3 to come | 6 to take | 9 be |

Gerund Practice

A 1.at playing 2.about bullying 3.of losing 4.like working 5.to going 6.of living 7.for being 8.with staying 9.on going 10.of climbing

Gerund or infinitive

B 1.going 2.to buy 3.to answer 4.to get 5. seeing 6 visiting 7 .to run 8. to study 9. working 10. of climbing

Gerund or infinitive

C 1 .to buy 2. to do 3. smoking 4.to fly 5.writing 6.to do 7.making 8.to be 9.building 10.to see

Gerund or progressive

D 1.gerund 2.progressive continuous 3.gerund 4.gerund 5.progressive continuous 6.pogressive continuous 7.gerund 8.gerund 9.progressive continuous 10.gerund

Participle constructions

A 1)going 2)driving 3)doing 4)found 5)dancing 6)talking 7)washed 8)waiting 9)Looking 10)stolen

Past participle

A 1) repaired watches 2) stolen computers 3) fasinated fans 4) bored students 5) confused boys

6) forgotten umbrellas 7) disappointed girls 8) swapped comics 9) worried doctors 10) amused queens

Present particile

A 1) barking dogs 2) playing children 3) screaming girls 4) dancing cowboys 5) swimming ducks 6) crying babies 7) running water 8) singing teachers 9) falling leaves

10) lying people

The Adverb

Practice A

1 slowly

4 bad

2 quickly

5 badly

3 immediate 6 well

B

1 carefully 5 badly
2 angrily 6 busily
3 easily 7 happily
4 fast

C

1 well 4 hard
2 fast 5 slowly
3 badly

D

1 faster 4 more confident, better
2 better, harder 5 less expensively
3 more cheaply 6 more comfortably

E

- 1 You must always lock the front door when you leave.
- 2 Steve and Jill play golf twice a month.
- 3 I usually eat a sandwich for lunch.
- 4 I sometimes go to jazz concerts at the weekend.
- 5 My teacher gives me a lot of homework next day.
- 6 We hardly ever see our Mexican friends.
- 7 They often go to Morocco for their holidays.
- 8 Bill and Marie go to the theatre four times a year.
- 9 They are rarely at home in the evening.

F

1 outside 5 forwards
2 out 6 away
3 nearby 7 away
4 upstairs 8 abroad

G

1 Turn left OR Turn right
2 straight ahead
3 Turn right OR Turn left
4 quite
1 quite 6 quite
2 quite 7 really
3 really 8 quite

4 really
5 quite

9 really
10 quite

H

- 1 a pleasant, sunny day
- 2 a nice big smile
- 3 a large black coffee
- 4 a horrible old coat
- 5 a large white building
- 6 a big grey bird
- 7 a tall thin woman
- 8 a small blue car
- 9 a strange little story

Preposition

Practice A

- | | | |
|----------|------|----------|
| 1 on | 3 at | 5 in, on |
| 2 on, in | 4 on | 6 at |

B

- 1 into, out of, into
- 2 onto, into, off, onto

C

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1 at | 4 at | 7 in |
| 2 in | 5 in | 8 on |
| 3 on | 6 at | 9 at |

D

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 1 winter | 3 Saturday | 5 1990 |
| 2 weekend | 4 two o'clock | 6 birthday |

E

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 ✓, in on | 4 on, ✓ |
| 2 ✓, in | 5 ✓ OR for, at in |
| 3 on at, ✓, in at | |

F

- 1 from June to August
- 2 from ten o'clock
- 3 from March
- 4 from Monday to Friday
- 5 from 1991 to 1994
- 6 from January

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Грамматика английского языка Морфология. Синтаксис Санк-
Петербург изд "Союз"2002



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