

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV VA YRTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI
TOSHKENT AVTOMOBIL VA YO'LLAR INSTITUTI

TILLAR-1 KAFEDRASI

INGLIZ TILIDAN GRAMMATIK MASHQLAR
(barcha kurs talabalari uchun o'quv qo'llanma)

TOSHKENT 2010

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IJTIMOY-GUMANITAR FANLAR BO'YICHA ILMIY-USLUBIY KENGASH
MAJLISIDA KO'RIB CHIQLDI VA TASDIQLANDI.

<__> _____ 20__ YIL, MAJLIS BAYONI № _____

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So'z boshi

Ushbu taqdim etilgan grammatik to'plami Respublikamiz litseylari va oliygoxlarda kiruvchilarga va u erda taxsil oluvchi talabalar uchun xam muljallangan bo'lib, zamonaviy ingliz tili darsliklari materiallar asosida tuzilgan va ingliz tiliga tobora oshib borayotgan extiyoj xususiyatlarini o'zida aks ettirgandir.

Shuni aloxida qayd qilish kerak, mazkur grammatik tuplamini ishlab chikish o'quvchidan ma'lum bir bilim va ko'nikmalar talab qiladi. O'quvchilar ingliz tili grammatikasi asoslari bilan tanish bo'lishlari kerak.

Shuni aytib o'tmogimiz lozimki, mazkur grammatik to'plam tematik uslub asosida tuzilgan bo'lib, xar bir qism bir grammatik materialni yoritadi va o'quvchi shu materialni puxta, atroflicha o'zlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Bu o'quv-uslubiy ko'rsatma barcha talabalarni kelajakda ingliz tilida so'zlashishlari uchun yaxshi yordam bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Qullanmaning mavzulari xaqida taklif va muloxazalar bildirishingizni so'raymiz.

G.T.Tulaboyeva

Kirish

Ingliz tili fani nutqiy so'zlashuv ijtimoiy – madaniy kommunikativ muloqot malakalarini takomillashtirish bilan bir qatorda ingliz tilining funktsional shakllari va uslublarini egallash, o'rganilayotgan til to'g'risida nazariy bilimlar olish xamda olingan bilimlarni avtotransport, mexanika, qurilish va avtomobilsozlik yo'nalish bo'yicha va ish faoliyatida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borish uchun amalda qo'llay olishni o'rgatishni nazarda tutadi.

Dastur

Ingliz tilini talabalarga ikkinchi til sifatida urgatishdan asosiy maqsad, talabalarga chuqur bilim berish va shu bilimlar asosida ogzaki nutq, ya'ni gapirish, eshitish, tushunish, o'qish, yozish, ko'nikma va malakalarini rivojlantirishdan iboratdir. O'quv soatlarining chegaralanganligi sababli ingliz tilini ikkinchi til sifatida o'rgatish fonetika, grammatika va leksikani chambarchas boglab kompleks tarzda olib boriladi. Darslarda asosan ogzaki nutq va o'qish malakalari darslik asosida rivojlantiriladi. Shu bilan birgalikda audio-video materiallar va gazeta-jurnallardan xam faol ravishda foydalaniladi.

Ingliz tili grammatikasini o'qitishdan maqsad va vazifalar.

Ingliz tili grammatikasini o'qitishdan maqsad, talabalarni maktabda Ingliz tili fanidan olgan bilimlarini chuqurlashtirish xamda ularning nutq faoliyatini o'stirish, so'zlashish, yozish, o'qib tushina bilish qobiliyatini kuchaytirish, o'z faniga oid adabiyotlarni o'qib tarjima qilish va ulardan foydalanish.

Ingliz tili o'quv kursining o'rganish ob'ekti tilning asosiy birligi bo'lgan so'z, ingliz tilining lugat tarkibi va uning frazeologik fondi xisoblanadi. Tilning lugat boyligi jamiyat xayoti bilan chambarchas bogliqdir. O'qitilayotgan bu fan xayotning barcha jabxalarida ro'y berayotgan va tilning lugat tarkibida aks etayotgan o'zgarishlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Fan oldiga qo'yilgan maqsadlardan yana biri o'tilgan grammatik-leksik materiallar asosida talaba nutqini yaxshilash darak, so'roq va undov gaplarni leksik-sintaktik jixatdan to'gri tuzish, fonetik jixatdan to'gri talaffuz etish xamda ularni ogzaki nutqda erkin ishlata olishni taminlashdan iborat.

Grammatika

Grammatikani urganishning asosiy maqsadi, shundan iboratki, bunda xar qanday o'rganilayotgan tildagi matnni uning sintaksis yoki morfologiya qiyinchiligiga qaramasdan mushoxada qilish zarur. Xamma grammatik material tekstga boylik xolda, xamda umumlashtirilgan va sistemaga tushirilgan xolda qayta ishlanadi.

“To be”

Ex-1

Nuqtalar o’rniga are , am , is fellardan foydalanib mosini qoying.

1. My name ... Tanya.
2. I ... twenty.
3. We ... students.
4. He ... a student.
5. My friends ... Olga.
6. My friends ... Boris and Pete.
7. They ... engineers.
8. Olim and Bahtiyar ... my friends.
9. A pen and a pencil ... on the desk.
10. I ...an economist.

Ex-2

Quyidagi gaplarni so’roq gaplarga aylantirib yozing.

1. He is twenty one.
2. I am a teacher.
3. My friend is a doctor.
4. My mother is a housewife.
5. His name is Karim.
6. They are in the street.
7. We are students.
8. They are in the street.
9. They are teachers.
10. He is eighteen.

Ex-3

Nuqtalar o’rniga are , is , am fellardan mosini qoying.

1. My name ... Alisher.
2. I ... 16 years old.
3. I ... interested in English.
4. I ... also fond of sport.
5. He ...fifty years old.
6. My mother ... a teacher at the school.
7. She ... in form 6 .
8. He ... reading a book now.
9. I ... the first year.
10. He ... clever young man.

Ex-4

Nuqtalar o'rniga are , is , am fellardan mosini qoying.

1. What ... your name?
2. What ... your address?
3. I ... a pupil.
4. My father ... not a teacher , he ... a doctor.
5. This ... my bag.
6. My uncle ... an office worker.
7. It ... on the street.
8. The shelf ... brown.
9. His family ... not in St.Pushkin , it ... in Moskow.
10. I ... sorry.

Ex-5

Nuqtalar o'rniga are , is , am fellardan mosini qoying.

1. We ... interesting in classical music.
2. They ... not at the office at the moment.
3. What ... the time, please.
4. Chess and aerobics ... not as exciting as sky diving and figure skating.
5. The game ... not woth the candle.
6. Avt ... long, life ... short.
7. Salim ... a student.
8. I ... writing a letter.

Artikles

Ex-1

Kerakli joyga nuqtalar or'niga artikl qo'ying.

- 1.This ... a book .
- 2.It is my ... book.
- 3.A have a sister.
- 4.My ... sister is ... engineer.
- 5.My sister's ... husband is ... doctor.
- 6.This ... pen is good , and that ... pen is bad.
- 7.My sister's ... husband is ... doctor.
- 8.I have no ... handbag.
- 9.Have they got ...car?
- 10.Their ... car is very expensive but reliable.

Ex-2

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli artikl qo'ying.

1. This is ... pen.
2. ... pen is red.
3. In the morning I eat ... sandwich and drink ... tea.
4. Do you like ... ice cream?
5. I see ... book in your ... hand.
6. He never eats ... meat , he always eats ... vegetables, ... ceveals , ...seeds , ... fruit and ... nuts.
7. My ... friends have got ... cat and ...dog.
8. Our ...room is large.
9. Give my that ... pencil, please.
10. Would you like ... orange?

Ex-3

Kerakli joyga nuqtalar or'niga artikl qo'ying.

1. My ...mother is ... doctor.
2. She is ... pupil.
3. I am ... engineer.
4. He is ...good ...pupil.
5. This is ... house.
6. This is my ... pencil.
7. My ... aunt is ... teacher.
8. He work at ... factory.
9. ... factory is big.
10. There are many ... children in ...yard.

Ex-4

Kerakli joyga nuqtalar or'niga artikl qo'ying.

1. His ... table is near ... window.
2. There is ... park behind ... hospital.
3. There are ... beautiful ... trees in ... park.
4. There is ... good ... film on TV this ... evening.
5. He works at ... school.
6. My ... brother is ... teacher.
7. There is ... book, ... pen , and ... paper on my ... writing desk.
8. My brother is ... pupil.
9. He goes to ... school.
10. He goes to ... school in ... morning.

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli artikl qo'ying.

1. What do you do after ... breakfast?
2. Pete has ... small family.
3. He has ... father and ... mother.
4. She is ... good girl.
5. She has ... many Russian books, but she has no ... English books.
6. We have ... good library.
7. My ... aunt and ... my ... uncle are ... doctors.
8. There are ... newspapers on ... coffee table.
9. There is ... tea in ... glass.
10. There are ... three rooms in ... flat.

Predloglar

Ex-1

Nuqtalar or'niga kerakli at yoki on predloqlarni qoying.

1. I get up ... seven o'clock or ... a quarter past seven.
2. ... Sunday I usually get up ... nine o'clock or ... half past nine.
3. My birthday is ... the ninth of July.
4. I was born ... 1997.
5. The academic year begins ... September.
6. The school year begins ... the first of September.
7. Our lessons are usually over ... twenty minutes to two.
8. They returned from the wood ... sunset.
9. I began writing my composition ... seven o'clock and finished only ... midnight
10. My birthday is ... the ninth of December.

Ex-2

Nuqtalar or'niga kerakli to yoki of predloqlarni qoying.

1. London is the capital ... Great Britain.
2. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.
3. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson.
4. He was devoted ... his friend.
5. I explained ... the teacher that by the end ... the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him.
6. He gave her a big bunch ... flowers.
7. I sent a letter ... my friend.
8. The streets ... St. Peterburg are straight.

9. Many pages ... this book are torn.
10. Would you like to try a piece ... lemon pie?

Ex-3

Nuqtalar or'niga kerakli predlogni qoying.

1. The lamp is ... the table.
2. London is ... the Thames.
3. Put the book ... the table.
4. They are ... the school.
5. Ann is ... the table.
6. They look ... the map.
7. The centre ... the town.
8. This side ... the river.
9. There is a pen ... the book.
10. I worked ... Moscow last year.

Ex-4

Nuqtalar or'niga kerakli predlogni qoying.

1. The problem was spoken ... in the paper.
2. What material is the table made ...?
3. The group ... men climbed ... the hill.
4. I am busy ... Monday ... Wednesday.
5. The length is ... 30 ... 40 m.
6. Two essential parts that a dynamo consists ... are the field magnet and the armature.
7. Besides ... exploring they did many experiments.
8. My father goes ... work every day, so he stays ... town.
9. I get up ... seven o'clock.
10. The school years begin ... the first of September.

Ex-5

Nuqtalar or'niga kerakli predlogni qoying.

1. He was knocked down ... a big stick.
2. He was knocked down ... a car.
3. He was killed ... a knife.
4. He wrote his letter ... a pencil.
5. He was cured ... a very skilful doctor.
6. He was scolded ... his mother.
7. We eat soup ... a spoon.
8. Wait ... me.
9. Many pages ... this book are town.
10. ... Sunday I usually get up ... nine o'clock or ... half past nine

Otlar ko'pligi.

Ex-1

Quyidagi gaplarni ko'plik shaklda qo'ying.

1. This cup is dirty.
2. That biscuit was tasty.
3. There is a children's playground in the park.
4. This man is an engineer.
5. That goose is big.
6. This man is a doctor.
7. That woman is my cousin.
8. That girl is my niece.
9. This isn't a mouse.
10. It is not a girl.

Ex-2

Quyidagi gaplarni ko'plik shaklda qo'ying.

1. This is a space film.
2. That is a cartoon.
3. This is a star.
4. This is a boy.
5. That is a flower.
6. That is a plate.
7. That is not a queen.
8. This man works at our office.
9. That plate was on the table.
10. He was a new suit.

Ex-3

Quyidagi gaplarni ko'plik shaklda qo'ying.

1. This is a bird.
2. That is a cat.
3. This room is very large.
4. The child is sitting on the bench.
5. My tooth is white.
6. This key is made of steel.
7. This is my friend's study.
8. That blouse is made of silk.
9. This boy has a good coat.
10. There is a table in the room.

Ex-4

Quyidagi ajratilgan so'zlarni ko'plik shaklda qo'ying.

1. Put the box on the shelf.
2. I have hurt my foot.
3. This is an English dictionary.
4. Where is the knife?
5. This factory has a good laboratory.
6. The last leaf fell from the tree.
7. This story is very long.
8. The speech was very interesting.
9. He left the key on the table.
10. I like his new play.

Ex-5

Quyidagi ajratilgan so'zlarni ko'plik shaklda qo'ying

1. A copy of the contract was sent to Leningrad.
2. The wife of the sailor came to the shore.
3. The cargo of the steamer consist of different raw materials.
4. The roof of the house was covered with snow.
5. Pack the book in dozen, please.
6. There are two brick work outside the town.
7. He found a mean of helping them.
8. All the gate were closed.
9. He was two watch.
10. That organization is engaged in the export and import of different machines.

Ot

Ex-1

Quyidagi ot so'zlarni ko'plik shaklda qo'ying

1. A pen ,a class, a story , a road.
2. A day , a cat , a bush , a desk .
3. A table , a plate , a fox , a room .
4. A lady , a knife , a chair , a bus .
5. A Negro, a match , a way , a house .
6. a family, a flag , a town , a wolf.
7. a country , a lion , a park , a play .
8. a men a woman , a child , a fox .
9. a mouse , a goose , a tooth , an ox .
10. a cat , a dog , a car , a watch .

Ex-2

Quyidagi so'zlarni ko'plik shaklda qo'ying

1. a boy , a city , a leaf , a box .
2. a dish , a dress , a sheep , a deer .
3. a swine , place , library , language.
4. fly , clock , country , eye , bus .
5. bush , party , ray , flier.
6. company , mass, factory , month .
7. journey , shelf , hero , day.
8. plat , postman , son-in law.
9. editor , fisherman , schoolgirl text-book.
10. sister-in-law, pocket-knife , passer-by , statesman.

Ex-3

Quyidagi ot so'zlarni ko'plik shaklda qo'ying

1. Place, library, language.
2. Dress, fly, watch .
3. clock , country , eye.
4. bus , bush , party .
5. ray , flier, company .
6. leaf , wolf , glass.
7. key , fox , half .
8. life , play , day.
9. man , woman , tooth .
10. foot , goose , child .

To have / has

Ex-1

Nuqtalar o'rniga to have fe'lining tegishli shaklini qoying.

1. I ... many friends here.
2. She ... three sisters.
3. They ... a large family.
4. We ... old parents.
5. Our school ... many pupils.
6. He ... many books.
7. Jane ... a father and a mother.
8. They ... many English books.
9. I ... two tables in my room.
10. His little sister ... good toys.

Ex -2

Nuqtalar o'rniga to have fe'lining tegishli formasini qoying.

1. My sister ... a family.
2. He ... a large family.
3. I ... a family.
4. They ... a book.
5. Students ... books and note-books on their desks.
6. They ... pens and pencils on the desk too.
7. I ... a sister.
8. My sister ... a husband and daughter.
9. She ... no her own family.
10. Her brother ... many friends in Tashkent.

Ex-3

Nuqtalar o'rniga to have fe'lining tegishli shaklini qoying.

1. She ... a father and a mother.
2. We ... large park not far from our house.
3. I ... a watch.
4. My brother ... a small dog.
5. They ... two hands too.
6. He ... a father and a mother.
7. They ... two children.
8. The clock ... two hands.
9. We ... 3 lessons today.
10. My sister ... an English book.

Ex-4

Nuqtalar o'rniga to have fe'lining tegishli shaklini qoying.

1. The students ... bad information.
2. The pupil ... good information.
3. She ... an English lesson every week.
4. We ... a good English teacher.
5. She ... no sisters.
6. Clock and watches ... figures on their faces.
7. Every day we ... our lessons.
8. These children ... 5 or 6 lessons at school every day.
9. It ... a leg.
10. She ... a watch.

Ex-5

Nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli to have fe'lini qoying.

1. She ... to go to the supermarket.
2. They ... done something.
3. He ... given them some money.
4. You ... bought something for us.
5. Peter ... something in his box.
6. He ... written a letter to somebody.
7. I ... taken some English books from you.
8. This old woman ... a cat.
9. He ... given then some money.
10. Her patient ... a bad memory.

Olmosh

Ex-1

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli much yoki many olmoshni qo'ying

1. ... people want to see this play.
2. I don't drink ... wine.
3. How ... sheets of paper do you want?
4. Hurry up. You haven't got ... time.
5. How ... does it cost?
6. Did you play... money did you watch?
7. We haven't had ... rain this summer.
8. How ... time does it take to go there?
9. How ... times have you been there?
10. How ... butter did you buy.

Ex-2

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli much yoki many olmoshni qo'ying

1. How ... apples did you buy?
2. He doesn't eat ... fruit.
3. A don't eat mangoes.
4. He eats ... fish.
5. She ate so ... desert that she is in bed today with a stomachache.
6. ... of these plays are quite new.
7. Please don't put pepper on the meat.
8. There were ... plates on the table.
9. I never eat ... bread with soup.
10. Why did you eat so ... ice cream?

Ex-3

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli much yoki many olmoshni qo'ying

1. She wrote us ... letters from the country.
2. ... of these students don't like to look up words in the dictionary.
3. ... in this work was too difficult for me.
4. ... of their answers were excellent.
5. ... of their conversation was about the university.
6. Have we ... sugar?
7. We have not ... tea.
8. How ... butter has we?
9. We have not ... chalked.
10. How ... many has he?

Ex-4

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli much yoki many olmoshni qo'ying

1. He was not ... friends in Tashkent.
2. He has ... friends.
3. He has as ... friends as I have.
4. He has got ... work to do.
5. He hasn't got ... work to do today.
6. Have you invited ... people to the party?
7. We have invited ... people to the party.
8. You have invited too ... people to the party.
9. I haven't bought ... apples.
10. I have bought ... apples.

Some, any , no olmoshlari.

Ex-1

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli some , any , yoki no olmoshini qoying.

1. There are ... pictures in the book.
2. Are there ... new students in your group?
3. There are ... old houses in your street.
4. Are there ...English text-books on the desks?
5. Are there ... maps on the walls?
6. Are there ... pens on the desks?
7. Are there ... sweets in your bag?
8. Have you got ... English books at home?
9. There are ... beautiful pictures in your magazines.
10. There is ... luck in my pen: I cannot write.

Ex-2

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli some , any , yoki no olmoshini qoying.

1. Is there ... paper on your table?
2. I haven't got ... exercise book.
3. Are me ... , please.
4. Its winter . There are ... leaves on the trees.
5. I need ... sugar, ... flour, ... eggs, ... butter and ... milk to make a cake.
6. There is ... butter in the fridge, but there isn't ... milk.
7. Are there ... eggs?
8. We haven't got ... flour.
9. To make cabbage soup I need ... cabbage , ... onions , ... carrots , and ... salt.
10. I need to buy a lot of things. There isn't ... time to waste.

Ex-3

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli some , any , yoki no olmoshini qoying.

1. There is ... money in my purse.
2. We haven't got ... milk.
3. Bob always likes ... sugar in his coffee.
4. He wanted ... bread.
5. They haven't got stamps.
6. He has got ... money.
7. There are ... schools in this street.
8. Are there ... pictures in your book?
9. There are ... flowers here in winter.
10. I can see ... children in the yard.

Ex-4

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli some , any , yoki no olmoshini qoying.

1. We haven't got ... milk.
2. Bob always likes ... sugar in his coffee.
3. He wanted ... bread.
4. They haven't got ... stamps.
5. He has got ... money.
6. There are ... schools in his street.
7. There are ... flowers here in winter.
8. I can see ... children in the yard.
9. Are there ... new buildings in your street?
10. There are ... people in the park , because it is cold.

Ex-5

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli some , any , yoki no olmoshini qoying.

1. Give me ... tea, please.
2. Do you want ... milk in your coffee?
3. Is there ... chose on the plate?
4. There is ... ham on the plate.
5. Can I have ... milk in my tea?
6. There is ... ink in my pen.
7. Is there ... snow in the street this morning?
8. My mother likes ... music.
9. Are there ... chess players here?
10. Do you like ... apples?

Ex-1

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli Who? Whom? Whose? What? Which? olmoshlarini qoying.

1. ... will help me?
2. ...at you will help me?
3. ... at this girls is the youngest?
4. ... in your hat?
5. ... in your telephone number?
6. ... pencil is this, Peter's or Helen's?
7. ... are you drinking?
8. ... are you expecting?
9. ... understand this rule?
10. ... of you understand this rule?

Ex-2

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli Who? Whom? Whose? What? Which? olmoshlarini qoying.

1. ... teaches you English?
2. ... is he?
3. ... three grow in your garden?
4. ... of you am I to thank for this?
5. ... English books have you read this term?
6. ... do you know about him?
7. ... gloves are these?
8. ... piece of cake will you have?
9. ... pencil is yours?
10. ... is the way to the theatre?

Ex-3

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli Who? Whom? Whose? What? Which? olmoshlarini qoying.

1. ... knows his address?
2. ... would you like to drink?
3. ... would like to drink : mineral water or lemonade?
4. ... of these cakes may I take?
5. ... is the coldest season of the year?
6. ... shoes do you want to buy?
7. ... way did he go?
8. Here are the books ... is yours?
9. ... kind of specials does the Pedagogical Institute train?
10. ... are the student given to learn a profession?

Ex-4

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli Who? Whom? Whose? What? Which? olmoshlarini qoying.

1. ... are the names of the seasons?
2. ... are the names of the months?
3. ... is the first month of a year?
4. ... is the last month of a year?
5. ... games can you play?
6. ... kind of sports is popular in America?
7. ... kind of sports is popular in Uzbekistan?
8. In ... competitions will you take part there?
9. ... kind of city in Tashkent?
10. ... kind of city in America?

Ex-5

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli Who? Whom? Whose? What? Which? olmoshlarini qoying.

1. ... are the parts of Great Britain?
2. ... is a president of Great Britain?
3. ... is a climate of Great Britain?
4. ... stands for the interest of the working people of Great Britain?
5. ... industries are highly developed in Great Britain?
6. ... is the great the Academy of Sciences?
7. ... have you done?
8. ... he has written?
9. ... has she written?
10. ... was she doing?

This. That .

Ex-1

Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. This is a pen.
2. That is a pencil.
3. This is a Rashida.
4. That is Salim.
5. That is a bag.
6. This is a spider.
7. That is a snail.
8. This is a space film.
9. That is a cartoon.
10. This is a star.

Ex-2

Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling va gaplarni so'roq va inkor shakllariga aylantirib yo'zing.

1. This is a boy.
2. This is a baby.
3. That is a car.
4. That is a bookcase.
5. This is a bookshelf.
6. That is a queen.
7. That is a bus.
8. This is a tree.
9. That is a girl.

10. This is a flower.

Ex-3

Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. This cup is dirty.
2. That biscuit was tasty.
3. This hotel is very expensive but it's very nice.
4. There is a children's playground in the park.
5. That is a new supermarket in our town.
6. This man is an engineer.
7. That woman is my sister.
8. This child is my son.
9. That goose is big.
10. This mouse is white.

Ex-4

Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. This phone in the office is out of order.
2. That blouse is made of silk.
3. This is an excellent painting.
4. This purse is made of leather.
5. That is my neighbor's car.
6. This rooms very large.
7. There is a match in the box.
8. There is a man and a woman in the street.
9. This lady is that gentleman's wife.
10. This shoe is too large for my foot.

Ex-5

Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. This strawberry is still green.
2. There is a new house in our street.
3. This is a bird.
4. This is a new district of city.
5. This is my stocking.
6. This metal is very hard.
7. That ship is a Russian one.
8. This story will be a good one.
9. This man works at our office.
10. This story is very long.

Grammatik mavzular yuzasidan tarjima uchun maxsus mashqlar.

Ex-1

Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Siz studentmisiz?
2. Ular xam studentmi?
3. Bu sizning akangizmi?
4. Bu meni o'rtogim.
5. Meni singlim yo'q.
6. Ota-onang uydami?
7. Ular ishda.
8. Karimning onasi vrach.
9. Mening otam xaydovchi.
10. Men o'quvchiman.

Ex-2

Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Bir yilda to'rtta fasl bor: baxor, yoz, kuz, qish.
2. Qishda kunlar sovuq bo'ladi.
3. Qishda qor yogadi.
4. Baxor yilning eng go'zal fasli.
5. Yoz yo'qimli fasl.
6. Kuz xam chiroyli fasl.
7. Daraxt barglari qizil, sariq va jigarang bo'ladi.
8. Yo'ngir teez-tez yo'gadi.
9. Ertalab, kunduzi, kechqurun vat tun – kunning qismlaridir.
10. Bir kunda 24 soat, bir soatda 60 minut, bir minutda 60 sekund bor.

Ex-3

Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men turli sport o'yinlarini o'ynay olaman.
2. Qishda biz konki va changi ucha olamiz.
3. Bizda qor kam yogadi.
4. Intitutimizda turli to'garaklar bor.
5. Xar yili institutimizda o'qish sentyabrda boshlanadi.
6. Men institutda volleybol komandasining a'zosiman.
7. Bizning ajoyib trenerimiz bor.
8. U sport masteri.
9. Bizning institutimiz shaxarning markazida joylashgan.
10. Bizning institutimizda 5 fakultet bor.

Ex-4

Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Mening kichkina ukam bor.
2. Uning bir oz vaqti bor.
3. Bugun bizning vaqtimaz oz.
4. Toshkentda eski uylar juda kam.
5. Uning do'stlari kam.
6. Akamning juda yaxshi kitolari ko'p.
7. Bugun kutubxonada juda ko'p talabalar bor.
8. Uning yangi do'stlari ko'p.
9. Men ingliz tilini o'rganaman.
10. Siz kitobni olishingiz mumkin.

Ex-5

Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men talabaman.
2. Men institutdan uzoqda yashayman.
3. Xar kuni ertalab soat 6 da turaman.
4. Institutimizda yaxshi jixozlangan xonalar va kutubxona bor.
5. Zal gullar bilan yasatilgan.
6. Zalni studentlarimiz bezatishgan.
7. O'qishimiz yozda tugaydi.
8. Bir yilda bir nechta bayramlar bor.
9. Institutimizda talabalar ko'p.
10. Mening kursdoshlarim yaxshi o'qishadi.

Sifat.

Ex-1

Quyidagi so'zlarni qiyosiy va ortirma darajaga aylantirib yozing.

1. Hot, long, short, clever.
2. silly, great, read, black.
3. white, fat, cheap, early.
4. small, warm, cold, merry.
5. small, tall, high, weak.
6. strong, heavy, light, green.
7. dry, clean, dirty, wide.
8. deep, brave, big, heavy.
9. short, dirty, clean, heavy.
10. bad, famous, little, much.

Ex-2

Quyidagi so'zlarni qiyosiy va ortirma darajaga aylantirib yozing.

1. clever, good, expensive, cheap.
2. important, pale, hot, beautiful.
3. large, practical, fat, early.
4. pretty, happy, bright, dark.
5. big, sharp, cold, busy.
6. noble, difficult, interesting, busy.
7. comfortable, nice, day, easy.
8. clever, dirty, simple, easy.
9. famous, wet, bad, many.
10. beautiful, small, young, high.

Ex-3

Gaplarni sifat darajalariga e'tibor berib tarjima qiling.

1. This room is large.
2. That room is larger.
3. Our room is the largest.
4. This library is big.
5. That city is bigger.
6. The days are shorter.
7. The days are longer.
8. This season is good.
9. This girl is more beautiful.
10. This building is the most beautiful.

Ex-4

Quyidagi gaplarda fe'l-kesimni tagiga chizing va uning zamon , shaxs va sonini aniqlang.

1. He is reading book.
2. She is writing a letter.
3. Are you speaking English?
4. I'm thinking about it now.
5. We are playing cricket.
6. They are getting up.
7. My father is watching TV.
8. His brother is studying at the institute.
9. Her brother is doing his lesson.
10. Ann is reading an English text.

Ex-5

Quyidagi gaplarda fe'l-kesimni tagiga chizing va uning zamon , shaxs va sonini aniqlang.

1. We are learning English.
2. He is heaving an English lesson.
3. Space exploration began in October 4, 1957.
4. On that day our country launched the sputnik.
5. From that time the scientists continued research of cosmos.
6. Million of the people abroad know about achievements.
7. On April 12, 1961 the Soviet Union sent the first man into space.
8. There are two women among cosmonauts.
9. Numerous first-class specialist of the USSR take part in the space research.
10. The scientists do their best for the practical exploration of space.

Fe'l.

Ex-1

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni tegishli formasiga qo'yib yozing.

1. He (play, plays) the piano very well.
2. He (have, has) many friends in the group.
3. I (come, comes) to the office by bus.
4. There (is, are) seven days in the week.
5. This is (an, a) difficult exercises.
6. There (is, are) nobody there.
7. That magazine (belong, belongs) to me.
8. Mr. Brown (teach, teaches) us English.
9. I (spend, spent) an hour on my home work every day.
10. You and Ann (is, are) good friends.

Ex-2

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni tegishli formasiga qo'yib yozing.

1. The journal (is, are) quite now.
2. The exercises (is, are) not difficult.
3. After the Revolution great progress (to be acquired) by the Uzbek people in the field of culture and education.
4. The Uzbek women (to be given) the equal rights to education with men.
5. They (to be dressed) in paranjars in old time.
6. Thousands of Uzbek women (to be awarded) orders and medals of the Soviet Union.
7. You (to be asked) many questions tomorrow.

8. He (to be given) many books yesterday.
9. This film (to be seen) two days ago.
10. This text (to be translated) into English tomorrow.

Ex-3

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni tegishli formasiga qo'yib yozing.

1. When you come to the institute at we (to do) our lesson together.
2. At soon at I finish my lesson I (to come) to you.
3. If the weather (to be) fine we (to go) to the country.
4. I know (that) he (to be) a good student.
5. Do you know the Moscow University (to be founded) by Lomonosov?
6. Do you know V.I. Lenin (to be) the founder of the Soviet Union?
7. I (to be studying) at the Institute for two years.
8. Our teacher (to be working) at the Institute for 25 years.
9. She says (that) they (to be) here in time.
10. She's telling me that she (to be studying) English for five years already.

Ex-4

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni tegishli formasiga qo'yib yozing.

1. Next years we (have) a new sports ground at the institute.
2. Numerous competitions (take place) there.
3. I (take part) in them, too.
4. We (play) various games.
5. They (have) a fine coach.
6. There (be) big and good stadiums in our country.
7. We (take part) in different sport competitions.
8. My brother (be) a teacher.
9. His sister (be) a doctor.
10. It (be) in spring.

Ex-5

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni tegishli formasiga qo'yib yozing.

1. It (snow) in winter.
2. We (have) our vacations in autumn.
3. I (to live) in Uzbekistan.
4. My friend (to study) at the Institute.
5. My mother (to ask) many questions.
6. I (to like) this season too.
7. She (to play) various games at the stadium.
8. Tashkent (to be founded) 2000 years ago.
9. Our lessons (to begin) at 2.

10. Sport competitions (to take place) in different stadiums.

Modal verbs.

Ex-1

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli modal fe'lini qo'yib yozing.

1. He ... go home if he likes.
2. As soon as the boy ... leave the room, he smiled a happy smile and ran out to join his friends outside.
3. ... I bring my sister to the play?
4. He asked if ... he bring his sister to the party.
5. After they had finished their homework, the children ... watch TV.
6. He ... joint the sports section as soon as he is through with his medical examination.
7. If you pass your examination, you ... go to the south.
8. ... I borrow you car, please.
9. He asked if he ... borrow my car.
10. ... I have a look at your newspaper.

Ex-2

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli modal fe'lini qo'yib yozing.

1. ... I come in?
2. Let me look at your exercises.
3. ... be able to help me.
4. Libraries are quite free, and any one who likes ... get books there.
5. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time.
6. Take you think you ... do that?
7. I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me any more.
8. ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon?
9. It ... be about six o'clock but I am not sure.
10. Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question.

Ex-3

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli modal fe'lini qo'yib yozing.

1. ... you help me?
2. I ... not imagine her speaking in public.
3. She asked me if she ... use my telephone.
4. ... I use your pen?

5. ... I find a pen on that table?
6. You ... read this book if you know the language well enough.
7. You ... take this book: I don't need it.
8. ... I help you?
9. ... I ask you to help me?
10. Waiting ... be endless, you know?

Ex-4

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli modal fe'lini qo'yib yozing.

1. You ... not smoke here.
2. ... take your book?
3. He ... not speak English yet.
4. They ... not go to the park today because they are busy.
5. You ... read this text.
6. What ... we see on this map?
7. ...you speak Spanish?
8. At what time ... you come to school?
9. She ... still live in Paris.
10. He ... be writing a book about his travels.

Ex-5

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli modal fe'lini qo'yib yozing.

1. Peter ... return the book to the library.
2. Why ... not you understand it?
3. ... we do the exercise at once?
4. ... you pronounce this sound?
5. You ... not have bought this meat.
6. I ... not go out today: it is too cold.
7. When ... you come to see us?
8. ... you cut something without a knife?
9. He ... not drink alcohol when he drives.
10. She ... not call the doctor again unless the feels worse.

Gerundiy.

Ex-1

Gerundiy formalariga axamiyat berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Repairing cars is his business.
2. It goes without saying.
3. Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air.
4. Iron is found by digging in the earth.

5. There are two ways of getting sugar: one from beet and the other from sugarcane.
6. Thank you for coming.
7. I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month.
8. I had the pleasure of dancing with her whole evening.
9. Let's go boating.
10. He talked without stopping.

Ex-2

Gerundiy formalariga axamiyat berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Every day reading is useful for everybody.
2. Running for a quarter of an hour each morning is very good for one's health.
3. I am very fond of playing tennis.
4. Upon returning from the gym, we all took a shower.
5. On having finished the game we began to dress.
6. Going to palace of Sports on Sunday is pleasant.
7. Each coach insists on starting the game as early as possible.
8. After winning the match, we decided to celebrate the victory.
9. Swimming against the strong current was every difficult.
10. She continued playing in the field in spite of the rain.

Ex-3

Gerundiy formalariga axamiyat berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Hunting tigers is a favorite sport in India.
2. I like reading poetry.
3. He is fond of playing cricket.
4. Seeing is believing.
5. Teach me swimming.
6. Giving is better than receiving.
7. Playing cricket is useful.
8. The children coming home from school knock in at the open door.
9. Finishing all his lessons, he went out to play hockey.
10. Walking along the street one day I met my friend.

Ex-4

Gerundiy formalariga axamiyat berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. I couldn't help...
2. I am tired at ...
3. He left the room without ...
4. At last we succeeded in ...
5. She was prevented from ...
6. I gave up ...
7. He went to the club instead of ...

8. You should avoid ...
9. He read the newspaper before ...
10. He has no intention of ...

Ex-5

Gerundiy formalariga axamiyat berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. She is very fond of ...
2. He likes ...
3. He started ...
4. She enjoys ...
5. Have you finished ...?
6. I could not prevent him from ...
7. I am proud of ...
8. He went to bed after ...
9. They are engaged in ...
10. It is worth while ...

KESIM

EX-1

Gaplarni yozib tarjima qiling va fe'l-kesimni zamon , shaxs va sonini aniqlang.

1. Space exploration began on October 4, 1957.
2. On that day our country launched the sputnik.
3. From that time the Soviet scientist continued research of cosmos.
4. Millions of the Soviet people and the people abroad know about Soviet achievements.
5. On April 12, 1961 the Soviet Union sent the first man into space.
6. There are two women among cosmonauts.
7. Numerous first-class specialist of the USSR take part in the space research.
8. The scientists do their best for the practical exploration of space.
9. He is reading a book.
10. She is writing a letter.

Ex-2

Gaplarni yozib tarjima qiling va fe'l-kesimni zamon , shaxs va sonini aniqlang.

1. You are speaking English.
2. I am thinking about it now.
3. We are playing cricket.

4. There are getting up.
5. My father is watching TV.
6. His sister is studying at the Institute.
7. Her brother is doing his lessons.
8. Ann is reading an English text.
9. We are learning Spanish.
10. He is having an English lesson.

Ex-3

Gaplarni yozib tarjima qiling va fe'l-kesimni zamon , shaxs va sonini aniqlang.

1. I am reading letter.
2. You are thinking about it.
3. We are playing cricket.
4. You are reading about Lomonosow.
5. We are learning foreign languages.
6. He is watching TV.
7. The children are doing their lessons.
8. She is having an English lesson.
9. Ann is reading letter.
10. There are going to Moscow.

Ex-4

Gaplarni yozib tarjima qiling va fe'l-kesimni zamon , shaxs va sonini aniqlang.

1. He was sending a dictionary.
2. She was writing a letter.
3. She was reading an English text.
4. We were dancing at TV.
5. I was asking a question.
6. You were learning Spanish.
7. There were planning to see him.
8. Ann was opening the door.
9. We were studying at the Institute.
10. His mother was going to TV.

Ex-5

Gaplarni yozib tarjima qiling.

1. My sister was getting up.
2. The students were writing a test.
3. The children were going to school.
4. Avicenna (or Abu Ali Ibn Sino) had contributed to medicine, philosophy, and many other sciences.
5. He had done very much into his 57 years.
6. Ibn Sino had written numerous works.
7. He had systematized the achievements of medicine and had developed many problems of this science in his "Canon "
8. Abu Ali had paid great attention to the problems of labour education and physical education.
9. Biruni had made a large contribution to mathematics and literature.
10. Navoi's works had enriched the world science and culture.

Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gap.

Ex-1

Ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gaplarga aylantiring.

1. She said, "I get up at 7 o'clock"
2. She said, "I am reading an interesting book"
3. She says, "We shall help the collective –farmers to pick cotton"
4. She says, "I met him while crossing the road"
5. She says, "I have been waiting for you since 5 o'clock"
6. She said, "At the time I was working"
7. She said, "The contract will be signed in the evening"
8. She said, "We had finished our work by 6 o'clock"
9. She said, "I began to learn English many years ago"
10. She said, "I saw her yesterday"

Ex-2

Gaplarni yozib tarjima qiling. Ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gaplarga aylantiring.

1. He said: "I have just received a letter from my uncle"
2. "I am going to the theatre tonight" he said to me.
3. Mike said: "I spoke to Mr. Brown this morning"
4. He said to her: "I shall do it today if I have time"
5. I said to them: "I can give you my uncle's address"
6. Oleg said: "My room is on the second floor."

7. Misha said:” I saw them at my parent’s house last year”
8. He said:” I haven’t seen my cousin today”
9. “ I don’t go to this shop very often “ she said.
10. Tom said:” I have already had breakfast, so I am not hungry”

Ex-3

Ko’chirma gaplarni o’lashtirma gaplarga aylantiring.

1. “ This man spoke to me on the road” said the woman.
2. “ I can’t explain this rule to you”-said she.
3. The teacher said to the class :” We shall discuss this subject tomorrow”
4. The woman said to her son: ”I am glad I am her”
5. Mike said:” We have bought these books today”
6. She said to me :” Now I can read your translation”
7. Our teacher said:” Thackeray’s novels are very interesting”
8. She said:” You will read this book in the 9th form”
9. Nellie said:” I read “Jane Eyre” last year.
10. “ My friend lives in Moscow”, said Alec.

Ex-4

Quyidagi gaplarni ko’chirma gapga aylantiring.

1. I asked him if the doctor had given him some medicine.
2. I asked him if he was feeling better now.
3. I asked the man how long he had been in St. Petersburg.
4. I asked him if he was going to a health resort.
5. We asked the girl if her father was still in Moscow.
6. I asked the girl what sort of work her father did.
7. I asked if they had taken the sick man to hospital.
8. I asked my friend if he had a headache.
9. I wanted to know when he had fallen ill.
10. I wondered if he had taken his temperature.

Ex-5

Quyidagi gaplarni ko’chirma gapga aylantiring.

1. The man told us to have our passports ready.
2. He told us to pass up the gangway.
3. He said we would find our luggage on deck.
4. I asked my friend if he would go down to his cabin or stay up on deck.
5. He said he was a bad sailor and could not stay on deck.
6. We told the porter to take our luggage to cabin number eight.
7. I asked my friend if he often went to England.

8. He said he did not cross the English Channel very often for it was rough as a rule.
9. My friend asked me if I knew when the boat was due at Southampton.
10. I asked my friend if he thought it would take us long to get through the customs.

Modal fe'llarining ekvivalentlari.

Ex-1

May , must modal fe'llarining ekvivalentlarini qo'llab gaplarni yozing.

1. May I have a look at the book?
2. May I answer your questions?
3. May he go home?
4. May she finish her work by 10 o'clock?
5. May they discuss this question?
6. May she finish her work by 10 o'clock?
7. May Ann speak?
8. We must write a letter to her.
9. She must help her mother to pick cotton.
10. You must tell your friends about the plan.

Ex-2

May , must , can modal fe'llarini ekvivalentlarini qo'llab gaplarni o'tgan zamon formasida yozing.

1. I must wait for the teacher.
2. We must read the book till tomorrow.
3. Ann must meet her little sister.
4. She must explain her absence.
5. They must arrive at two.
6. He must go to the hospital.
7. We must meet his parents.
8. He can find the book.
9. She can watch TV.
10. You can do it.

Ex-3

May , must , can modal fe'llarini ekvivalentlarini qo'llab gaplarni o'tgan zamon formasida yozing.

1. They can speak German.
2. He can write in English.
3. They may swim.

4. She may help me.
5. You may work in the laboratory.
6. They can play if well.
7. I can play various games.
8. Students can be members of various sports circles and sports games.
9. She can go in for swimming.
10. You can play cricket.

Ex-4

Modal fe'llarini ekvivalentlariga e'tibor berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. People like baseball in the USA.
2. They can play if well.
3. I can play various games.
4. Students can be members of various sports circles and sports games.
5. They can take part in different sports competitions.
6. She can go in for swimming.
7. You can play cricket.
8. He can go to the scating-rink every evening.
9. We can play baseball.
10. My father and mother can come home.

Ex-5

Modal fe'llar va ularning ekvivalentlariga etibor berib, gaplarni tarjima qiling va savollarga javob bering.

1. When did you have get up?
2. When did you have to get up?
3. Why did you have to stay at the Institute?
4. I could not go to the theatre with them last night, I had to revise the rules and the new words for the test.
5. When my friend has his English, he has to stay at the office after his work.
6. May we discuss this question now?
7. Yesterday I had to answer all these letters.
8. Among Russian scientists we can name N. Lobachevsky.
9. He can do if himself.
10. I must do if myself.

Indefinite Tense.

Ex-1

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni the Present Indefinite Tense da qo'llab, gaplarni yozing.

1. I (to live) in Uzbekistan.
2. My friend (to study) at the Institute.

3. My mother (to ask) many questions.
4. I (to like) this season too.
5. She (to play) various games at the stadium.
6. They (to produce) various goods for our country and for many other countries.
7. Tashkent (to be founded) 2000 years ago.
8. In 1980 the 22d Olympic Games (to take place) in Moscow.
9. Our hotel “ Uzbekistan “ is very beautiful.
10. It (to be built) after the earthquake of 1966.

Ex-2

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni the Present Indefinite Tense da qo'llab, gaplarni yozing.

1. He (to play) the piano very well.
2. He (to have) many friends in the group.
3. I (to come) to the office by bus.
4. That magazine (to belong) to me.
5. Mr. Brown (to teach) us English.
6. I (to spend) an hour on my homework every day.
7. I (to like) sports.
8. I can (to play) various games.
9. In Uzbekistan autumn is the time (to pick) cotton.
10. I (to live) in Uzbekistan in Ferghana.

Ex-1

Quyidagi gaplarni Present Indefinite zamonga aylantirib yozing.

1. Kate (to cook) dinner every day.
2. I (not to eat) ice cream.
3. His sister (to study) English every day.
4. She (to study) English two hours ago.
5. I (to go) to bed at 10 o'clock every day.
6. I (to drink) two cups of tea.
7. I (to have) dinner with my family.
8. I (to be) very tired.
9. Then I (to vest)
10. Mary (to like) writing stories.

EX-2

1. Tom always (to eat) breakfast.
2. He never (to shout) at his students.
3. He (to live) on the third floor.
4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day.

5. My brother (to go) to work every day.
6. He (to read) newspaper.
7. My brother (not to drink) coffee.
8. Take your raincoat with you.
9. The weather (to be) fine today.
10. It (to be) cold in autumn.

The Participle Причастие

Ех-1

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия (*Present Participle Active*).

1. The girl standing at the window is my sister.
2. We looked at the playing children.
3. Entering the room he dropped his keys.
4. He set in the arm-chair thinking.
5. She came up to us breathing heavily.
6. The hall was full of laughing people.
7. The boy smiled showing his teeth.
8. The singing girl was about fourteen.
9. Mother put eggs into the boiling water.
10. Writing letters is a waste of time.

Ех-2

Замените придаточные предложения причастными оборотами с *Present Participle Active*.

1. The woman **who is looking** out of the window is my aunt.
2. The children **who are playing** in the garden are very noisy.
3. She came up to the man **who was standing** at the door.
4. There was a lot of work **which was waiting for us**.
5. He didn't like the people who **were surrounding** him.
6. I noticed the people **who were waiting for** the taxi?
7. The vase **which stands on** the table is my daughter's present.
8. We are not the fans of the team **which is losing**.
9. I don't know the man **who is entering the room**.
10. There is a man **who is hurrying along the street** in front of him.

Ех-3

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимания на причастие (*Present Participle Passive*).

1. The question being discussed now is very important.
2. He doesn't know the song being heard.
3. The house being built in our street is a new supermarket.
4. Do you like the film being discussed?

5. Being asked at the lesson, the boy answered nothing.
6. The experiment being carried on by this scientist is very important.
7. Being packed in the beautiful box the flowers looked very lovely.

Ex-4

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на *Past Participle*.

1. He doesn't like boiled milk.
2. A broken cup lay on the floor.
3. The books written by this author are very interesting.
4. I remember well his words told at the meeting.
5. Asked about that event, he replied nothing.
6. I don't like the book bought last week.
7. The stolen things were returned to the owner.
8. We are interested in the goods produced by this factory.
9. He looked at her and was gone.
10. This is the house built many years ago.

Ex-5

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на *Participle I* и *Participle II*.

1. A person taking a bath is our patient.
2. A person taking to the hospital was his brother.
3. The letter written by him was very long.
4. Don't make mistakes writing a letter.
5. The questions put to the professor were important.
6. While putting the flowers into the vase he broke it.
7. I saw my friend saying good bye to his girl-friend.
8. She didn't understand word said by him.
9. He didn't see the things kept in her box.
10. Ann entered the room keeping a book in her hand.

Ex-6

Выберите необходимую форму причастия.

1. Who is the girl (doing, done) her task on the blackboard?
2. The book (writing, written) by him is not very interesting.
3. The translation (doing, done) by me was very easy.
4. The (loosing, lost) keys were not found.
5. The (loosing, lost) team will not get the prize.
6. I don't like the video (buying, bought) yesterday.
7. Do you know the boy (coming, come) towards us?
8. We like the songs (singing, sung) by this singer.
9. The woman (singing, sung) is his wife..
10. The question (discussing, discussed) at the meeting was very important.

Ех-7

Переведите на английский язык, используя *Participle I* или *Participle II*.

1. Пол, вымытый учениками, очень чистый.
2. Он пел, моя пол.
3. Вчера я был на вечере, организованном моими друзьями.
4. Вот телеграмма, полученная мной.
5. Получая телеграмму, он забыл поставить подпись.
6. Это стихотворение похоже на все стихи, которые пишут подростки.
7. Как тебе нравятся фасоны, которые сейчас носят?
8. Мальчик взял книгу, лежавшую на столе.
9. Учитель внимательно прочитал сочинения, написанные учениками.
10. Она смотрит на старушку, сидящую возле камина.

Ех-8

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия.

1. Being busy, he could not answer my questions.
2. I received some illustrated magazines.
3. Having told the news, she stopped speaking.
4. They showed me the book, written many years ago.
5. The articles being written by modern journalists differ from those written years ago.
6. Having received his letter, they left for Lvov.
7. While waiting for them, I was reading this newspaper.
8. The boy was reading the book making notes.
9. We study at the university founded hundred years ago.
10. She ran to the steps leading down the street,
11. Seeing them we decided to tell them the truth.
12. Having cleaned the room he went for a walk.
13. Being ill, she couldn't go to the cinema with us.
14. While being asked about that accident, the woman couldn't say anything.

Ех-9

Раскройте скобки, используя необходимую форму причастия.

1. He walked down the road (to sing).
2. (to enter) the room I recognized him at once.
3. (to put) on the coat, she ran out of the house.
4. The man (to teach) math at their school studied in Odessa.
5. (to translate) into a foreign language the story lost all its charm.
6. (to come) home she found nobody there.
7. He work up (to think) of his parents.
8. (to be) a woman of taste she always dresses well.
9. There are some people (to come) in now.

10. (to translate) seven articles, he decided to have a break.
11. You many mistake (to judge) people by their appearance.
12. (to be) very tired, she soon fell asleep.
13. The boy went in, (to carry) his case.
14. While (to discuss) this problem, we sat on the window sill.

Ex-10

Раскройте скобки, используя необходимую форму причастия.

1. (to have) dinner, he went out.
2. (to examine) by the doctor, the patient could not stop talking.
3. (to write) her first text-book, she thought about the next book.
4. All the children looked at me (to listen) with a great attention.
5. (to prescribe) the medicine, the doctor left our house.
6. (to see) that nobody was coming, Tom rose.
7. I looked up and saw the sky lit by the setting sun.
8. While (to translate) the text you may use a dictionary.
9. She felt tired (to run) such a long distance.
10. (to hear) his voice, we stepped.
11. They approached the boys (to water) the flowers.
12. The wind blew (to bring) the smell of coffee.
13. We are going to London, (to have) relatives there.
14. (to hear) the man's steps, the wolf disappeared.
15. (to run) in anger, he gave me money with trembling hands.

Ex-11

Переведите на английский язык, используя необходимую форму причастия.

1. Получив телеграмму, я немедленно поехал в Тулу.
2. Услышав голос отца, он вышел из комнаты, чтобы открыть ему дверь.
3. Взяв бумагу и ручку, ребенок начал писать письмо.
4. Переходя дорогу, будьте осторожны.
5. Принеся новые видеокассета, мальчик сразу начал просматривать их.
6. Она стояла посреди комнаты, глядя на разбитые тарелки.
7. Не читай, леж в кровати.
8. Добравшись до берега, пловец немного отдохнул.
9. Книга, которую сейчас обсуждают — последнее сочинение этого писателя.
10. Дети бежали по улице, подпрыгивая от радости.
11. Вот новые журналы, присланные для нашего офиса.
12. Я не хотел смотреть на женщину, сидевшую напротив.
13. Нищий был одет в разорванную одежду.
14. Оставленная одна в комнате, маленькая девочка заплакала.
15. Песня, которую поют, была написана несколько лет назад.

Ех-12

Переведите на английский язык, используя необходимую форму причастия.

1. Став независимой, Украина начала развивать отношения со странами восточной и западной Европы.
2. Они вспоминали чудесные дни, проведенные на побережье Черного моря.
3. Будучи уверенной, что никто не позвонит, она решила пойти спать.
4. Игра, которую выиграла наша команда, была последней в чемпионате.
5. Заплатив за билеты, мы поспешили в зал.
6. В доме, который строят напротив, будет большой магазин.
7. Вот темы, которые обычно обсуждают на этих семинарах.
8. Она что-то говорила плачущему ребенку.
9. Это доклад, который обсуждали во время последнего собрания.
10. Что ты думаешь о методах, которые используются этим доктором?
11. Ты уже просмотрел записи лекций, прочитанных в прошлом году?
12. Я показала ей платье, купленное в Париже.
13. Рассказав все, он почувствовал облегчение.
14. Мы говорили о методах, которые используют в современной американской хирургии.
15. Пытаясь привлечь мое внимание, незнакомец постучал в окно.

Ех-13

Переведите на английский язык, используя необходимую форму причастия.

1. Обратив внимание на этот вопрос, мы поняли, как это важно.
2. Используя этот метод, ученый сделал интересные открытия.
3. Перечитывая свое письмо, я нашел там несколько ошибок.
4. Будучи гражданином России, он гордится своей страной.
5. Не зная что сказать, она не говорила ничего.
6. Разговаривая на эту тему, она всегда волнуется.
7. Подписав документы, менеджер отдал их секретарю.
8. Выпив чашку кофе, он ощутил облегчение.
9. Пытаясь открыть дверь, она сломала ключ.
10. Не имея собственного автомобиля, юноша решил поехать туда автобусом.
11. Почувствовав боль, он обратился к врачу.
12. Женщина сидела молча, не отвечая на их вопросы.
13. Пообедав, туристы продолжили свое путешествие.
14. Играя в теннис, мальчик поранил руку.
15. Не зная его адреса, ты не сможешь связаться с ним.
16. Почувствовав усталость, я рано пошел спать.
17. Мы сидели и наблюдали, как солнце поднимается над деревьями.
18. Я слышал, как мои соседи разговаривали о своих детях.

Active voice.

Exercise 1. Comment on the use of the Present Indefinite and Present Continuous. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I never talk when I am working, and never listen either. 2. I hope that by the time she gets into the public school system, things will be different. 3. Can't you see he is laughing at you? 4. I suppose it sometimes happens that letters arrive for people when in actual fact no one of that name is staying here. 5. Do you know where Mary is? – I expect she is talking to Mother. 6. "Oh, mummy! The coffee is boiling over!" 7. If anyone comes to the door I'll go and let them in. 8. I'm staying right here until she is out of trouble. 9. He's going back to America. 10. I can easily look the article through while you are having your bath. 11. Isn't mother coming? – No. She is not feeling well. 12. "So it all passes," he was thinking, "passes and begins again." 13. She is always telling me that I should have some serious purpose in life. 14. What are you listening to? – It seems to me I hear a strange noise outside. 15. You are always dozing when there is something unpleasant to face. 16. Can we go over to Ann's today, Mummy? – You can, on your like, if you keep to the side of the lane and are very careful.

Exercise 2. Comment on the use of the Present Perfect. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. How long have you been in officer, Ettore? 2. He's poisoned your mind against me ever since you were old enough to listen. 3. I shall never love anyone as I have loved you. 4. You've never had a chance to meet decent people here. 5. You've done more than stay young: you've stayed a child. 6. I have been uneasy all the afternoon about what they must think of us. 7. And since you've been here, everything has certainly been worse than it's ever been. 8. How many times in these past few months I've thought of the evenings we used to spend here in this room. 9. I've been with Mr Gallagher for four years now and a better gentleman you wouldn't find. 10. I've put a camp-bed in your room. Or you could have the other room, only it's rather cold. 11. I haven't closed my eyes for forty-eight hours. 12. I've always hated this town and everyone in it. 13. I've watched her doing it day after day. 14. You have never been absent from my thoughts for a moment.

Exercise 3. Comment on the use of the Present Perfect Continuous. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. What do you think he's been doing? 2. I have been wishing to speak to you ever since you returned. 3. Sophie's been cleaning all day, and I've been cooking! 4. You have been calling out in your sleep. 5. Who has been bearing false tales to him? 6. "I've been wanting to see you, Collin," she said. 7. How long has she been going on like this? 8. That's what I've been trying to do for you. I've been working on the problem. 9. I want you to understand that everything he has just been saying

to you is pure imagination. 10. Oh, Michael, we've been seeking for you for hours. 11. "How are you, Mr Bosinney?" he said holding out his hand. "You've been spending money pretty freely here I should say." 12. You've been working too hard. You are off your balance. 13. And here's the water you've been drinking. 14. I have been thinking of your decision since we parted. 15. I sometimes think that Eric's got consumption. He's been complaining of pains in his chest and head.

Exercise 4. Use the required past tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. He (to look up) from the card he (to study). 2. It (not to be) until Doreen actually (to leave) that Jan (to realize) just how much she (to depend) on her. 3. Bart (to sleep) heavily, but Jan (to lie) sleepless in spite of the sedative he (to give) her. 4. All her anger (to go), the last traces of hysteria (to disappear). Her mind (to be) clear as it (not to be) clear in many weeks. 5. The New Year (to bring) them luck? She (to think). 6. He (to feel) like a man who (to come) out of a fog-filled tunnel where he (to grope) blindly for months. 7. He (to realize) that he (not to hear) her laugh like that since before her illness. 8. Mrs Carlton (to switch on) the light above her bed and now (to lie) back against her pillow with a thermometer between her lips. 9. "I must be going." He (to lie), and she (to know) he (to lie). 10. They (to walk) slowly to the seat on which she and Bart (to sit) on the first day she (to come) to Pine Ridge and (to sit) there in silence. 11. They (to sit) for a long time over their coffee and the cat (to stretch) himself on Bart's knee and (to purr). 12. When he (to enter) the room and (to see) Jan leaning forward to welcome him he (to feel) he never (to be away) from her.

Passive Voice

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Russian

1. The statistical book was published last year.
2. The data were obtained experimentally.
3. This theory has been developed quite recently.
4. A more careful approach is needed.
5. Information on the volume of reservoir is required,
6. A large disagreement between the various published data is discussed.
7. We were shown the house and the garden.
8. He was assisted by Mr. Mell in his studies.
9. We were informed that a new idea had been advanced at the closing session.
10. He was asked to participate in the discussion.
11. They were promised every support in their work,
12. This date will be insisted upon.
13. The data can be relied upon,
14. The decision has not been arrived yet
15. The new discovery is being much spoken about

16. Some of the data obtained can not be relied upon, others have not been published yet.
17. The medicine prescribed has been sent for.
18. The data previously obtained have been much commented on by the author.
19. He spoke so fast that nobody could follow him.
20. Our plans were attended with many difficulties.
21. Some people are difficult to deal with,
22. The problem of pollution was not even touched on some fifty years ago.
23. Your remark has not been taken notice of.
24. Special attention has been called to the research work,
25. The method described above is the most accurate and should be followed when greatest possible accuracy is desired.
26. Recently much attention has been given to the study of this phenomenon.
27. Chemical methods of purifying water are being given much attention to at present.

Exercise 2. Rewrite the newspaper headlines as complete sentences.

Example: The footballer has been offered a million pounds of the transfer.

1. Footballer offered million for transfer
2. No children admitted into bars
3. Children being brainwashed in TV
4. Planet being destroyed by pollution
5. Bomb discovered in old lady's garden
6. No cameras allowed in museum
7. Animals being used to test beauty products
8. Picasso paintings exhibited national gallery
9. Michael Jackson asked to sponsor charity event yesterday

Exercise 3. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. We shall finish the work not later than on Friday.
2. Somebody has invited her to the party.
3. People laughed at her when she said it.
4. I felt that somebody was watching me.
5. Did they give you all the necessary books?
6. The teacher explained a new rule to the students.
7. I showed the documents to the officer.
8. The director dictated a telegram to the secretary.
9. Have they told you everything?
10. They often refer to Professor Arakin's articles.
11. He didn't explain the traffic regulations to me.
12. They have organized a golf club here.
13. They are rehearsing a new play at the National Theatre.

14. We lost sight of the car when it turned round the corner.
15. They have been carrying out the work since August.
16. She announced to the workers that the experiment was dangerous.
17. Have you sent for the morning papers?
18. You are always finding fault with me!
19. Where will they build the new theatre?
20. Two young but experienced nurses assisted the doctor during the operation.
21. At last he realized that nobody would call upon him.
22. They took no notice of the boy.

Sequence of Tenses

Exercise 1. Use the Indirect Speech, start with “He said, he asked, he told me,” and so on.

- 1) I have never been here before.
- 2) She is sorry he didn't count yesterday.
- 3) He will answer the letter when he gets the information.
- 4) I expect to hear some news tomorrow, I'll tell you if I do.
- 5) Is he invited to the party?
- 6) Do you know when he will arrive in Moscow?
- 7) What exhibition did you visit last week?
- 8) Why are you insisting on it?

Exercise 2. Change the following sentences Into Indirect Speech.

a)

1. I hope to pass the examination.
2. The teacher is listening to us
3. I have never been to New York
4. I made no mistakes in the last dictation.
5. I haven't read many English books.
6. I didn't send the letter by air mail.
7. My friend is studying medicine at the university.
8. I don't feel tired.
9. My friend has eaten all the chocolates.
10. I haven't seen my uncle for a long time.
11. I'm not asking a question.
12. My brother goes to bed early.

b)

1. Jack told his father, “I have lost my notebook.”.

2. Henry said to me, "I didn't throw stones at your dog."
3. Bob said to Tom, "Henry doesn't sit next to me in class."
4. I told the policeman, "I saw the thief in the garden."
5. He said, "I have eaten nothing for two days."
6. Jack's father said to him, "You haven't cleaned your shoes."
7. Mary said, "I don't want to wear my old dress."
8. My mother said to me, "I feel very tired, and I have a headache."
9. My friend told me, "We have plenty of time to do our work."
10. I said to my sister, "George has written me a long letter."

Exercise 3. Change the following sentences into Direct Speech.

1. The farmer said that he hadn't grown any wheat since 1975.
2. The teacher told his students that he was going to give them a test.
3. I told him that I hadn't seen his brother for a long time.
4. Henry told the teacher that he liked arithmetic, but he didn't like algebra.
5. She told the grocer that she didn't want any sugar.
6. We told the teacher that we didn't understand his question.
7. I told the taxi-driver that he was driving too fast.
8. She said that her children were playing in the garden.
9. The teacher told his students that he was pleased with their work.
10. My sister said that she hadn't got a watch.

Exercise 4. Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech. Decide whether to use 'told' or 'asked', or whether either of these two verbs is suitable.

A.

1. I said to Jack, "Please give me your dictionary."
2. The bus-conductor said to the passengers, "Don't get off the bus while it is going."
3. Mary said to her brother, "Take the letter to the Post Office, please."
4. The teacher said to Tom, "Collect the exercise-books and put them on my table."
5. The old man said to the little girl, "Don't run across the street."
6. The teacher said to the pupils, "Learn the poem by heart."
7. I said to my friend, "Meet me outside the cinema at six o'clock."
8. Mary's mother said to her, "Don't go out without your coat."
9. The teacher said to the students, "Open your books at page 60."
10. The doctor said to the sick man, "Don't go back to work for a fortnight."
11. Jack said to the policeman, "Tell me the time, please."
12. The teacher said to the student, "Clean the blackboard, please."

B.

1. I asked my friend, "How do you feel after your holiday?"
2. Margaret asked Richard, "Where are you going for your holidays?"
3. Ann asked Mary, "What do you usually have for breakfast?"

4. Jack's father asked him, "Who are writing a letter to?"
5. The teacher asked Bob, "When did you learn to swim?"
6. I saw a cloud of smoke and asked, "What is burning?"
7. Mary's mother asked her, "Where have you put your shoes?"
8. I asked her, "Who gave you that watch?"
9. Peter asked me, "When are you going to have dinner?"
10. Mr. Smith asked him "How much do you spend on food every week?"
11. The policeman asked me, "Where did you lose your wallet?"
12. The teacher came into the classroom and asked the pupils, "What are you doing?"
13. Henry asked Tom, "Whom did you visit in the hospital?"
14. I asked Bob, "Why didn't you answer my letter?"
15. There was a crowd in the street. I asked a man in the crowd, "What is the matter?"
16. The teacher wrote the answers on the blackboard and then asked, "Who has got all the answers right?"
17. The little boy asked his father, "Why does a policeman wear a uniform?"
18. I asked him, "Who are you looking at?"
19. A man asked his friend, "When did you buy your car?"
20. Tom asked the teacher, "What does the word mean?"

Exercise 5. Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. I asked the old gentleman, "Are you feeling tired?"
2. The hotel manager asked the visitors, "Did you sleep well?"
3. He asked his wife, "Is the baby asleep or awake?"
4. The teacher asked Tom, "Do you come to school by bus or on foot?"
5. A man stopped me in the street and asked, "Have you got a match?"
6. The teacher asked us "Do you understand the question or not?"
7. Henry's father asked his son, "Do you want to be an engineer or a doctor?"
8. I asked Peter, "Are you going to play football on Friday or on Saturday?"
9. The teacher asked me, "Do you spell 'swimming' with one 'm' or a double 'm'?"

Exercise 1. Translate into English using modal verbs.

1. Тебе следовало позвонить ему вчера. 2. Ему не следовало говорить с ней таким тоном (tone). Его тон, должно быть, и обидел (hurt) ее. 3. Это должно было произойти. Всем известна его забывчивость (forgetfulness) Теперь ей нужно много переделывать. 4. Она должна была выяснить все до того, как начинать работу. Теперь ей нужно многое переделывать. 5. Ей следовало принести все документы давным-давно. Теперь слишком поздно. 6. Детям нельзя смотреть фильм ужасов. 7. Мне проводить (see off)? – Нет, не нужно. Мне придется сделать это самому. 8. В чужой стране необходимо приспособиться (adapt oneself) к новым условиям жизни. 9. Зря ты купил это пальто. 10. Мы, должно быть, не заметили его в этой толпе (crowd). 11.

Нам не надо было спешить, поэтому мы решили пойти пешком. 12. Почему я должен это делать?

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Не может быть, чтобы он был дома вчера в это время. 2. Неужели он сказал вам об этом? 3. Возможно, он и заходил к ним, когда был в Москве. 4. Он мог бы сделать это, но не захотел. 5. Неужели он отказался ехать туда? 6. Не может быть, чтобы он спал сейчас. 7. Не может быть, чтобы они уехали не попрощавшись с нами. 8. Не может быть, чтобы она вам так ответила. 9. Он мог бы приехать завтра. 10. Не может быть, что он столкнулся (collide) с другой машиной. Он такой осторожный водитель. 11. Вряд ли он забыл о своем обещании, я напоминала ему об этом вчера. 12. Он не мог прочитать эту книгу так быстро, она слишком трудна для него. 13. Они смогли бы подняться на вершину, но им помешала погода. 14. Вряд ли они поженятся; они слишком разные люди. 15. Разве мог кто-нибудь подумать, что он выиграет матч?

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Он должен быть 2. Он может быть там завтра. 3. Он возможно, будет там завтра. 4. Он, возможно, был там вчера (не был). 5. Он, по всей вероятности, был там вчера. 6. Он должен был быть там вчера. 7. Не может быть, чтобы он был там вчера. 8. Возможно ли, чтобы он был там вчера? 9. Неужели он там был вчера? 10. Не может быть, чтобы это была правда. 11. Неужели это правда? 12. Это, должно быть, правда. 13. Возможно, это правда. 14. Кто знает? Может быть, это и правда. 15. Возможно, это была правда. 16. Это, очевидно, была правда. 17. Вы, вероятно, ошиблись. 18. Вы, должны быть, ошибаетесь. 19. Не может быть, чтобы вы ошиблись. 20. Неужели (возможно ли, чтобы) вы ошиблись? 21. Не может быть, чтобы они меня не поняли.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Вы этого не сделаете. Запомните это! 2. Я сделаю эту работу к сроку, хотя бы мне и не пришлось спать всю ночь. 3. Магазин, должен быть, еще открыт. Если вы поторопитесь, вы успеете купить хлеб. 4. Он сказал, что ему придется уехать через несколько дней, но мы и слушать не хотели. 5. Бесполезно доказывать ему, что вы правы; его никогда нельзя убедить. Он очень упрямый. 6. Но это ни в коей мере не касается его. Незачем было ему вмешиваться (с какой стати было ему вмешиваться). 7. Сейчас, должно быть, довольно поздно. 8. Вы ответите за ваши действия. 9. Вам придется держать экзамен еще раз. Вам надо обратить больше внимания на синтаксис. 10. Вам бы следовало предупредить нас (дать нам знать), что вы не придете. Мы бы не ждали вас. 11. Зря (напрасно) вы не прочитали «Мертвые души», перед тем

как пойти в театр. Вы бы получили двойное удовольствие от спектакля. Вы бы почувствовали стиль и дух произведения. 12. Я лег и пытался заснуть, но сон не шел. 13. Вы бы только видели ее лицо, когда она услышала эту новость. 14. Какое упражнение мне читать раньше, на двадцатой странице или на двадцать второй? – Можете начать с любого. 15. Вы прекрасно знали, что это бесполезно, и все же это делали.

Exercise 5. Translate into English using the modal verbs.

1. Что здесь происходит? Не могли вы бы вы сказать, в чем дело? — Должно быть, полиция ловит опасного преступника (criminal), и поэтому здесь нельзя пройти. 2. Он мог бы объяснить мне с самого начала, как это важно. 3. Тебе следует поторопиться. Мы можем опоздать. 4. Какой скучный фильм я посмотрел! Не стоило ходить в кино, я мог бы посмотреть что-нибудь по телевизору. 5. Тебе следовало бы сесть на диету (go on a diet) еще полгода назад. Посмотри на себя! Ты поправилась (gain) на 3 килограмма. Тебе нельзя есть сладкое. 6. Неужели она потеряла мой номер телефона? 7. Почему он молчит (keep silence)? — Может быть, он не расслышал ваш вопрос. Не могли бы вы его повторить? 8. Ты должен уважать (respect) своих родителей. 9. Наверное, он сегодня не придет. Уже восемь часов, а он должен был прийти в семь. 10. Вряд ли они уже вернулись. Они там впервые и могут задержаться (stay long).

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences.

1. Я хочу, чтобы ты просмотрела эти письма.
2. Мы не ожидали, что он согласится с ними.
3. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы были готовы через час.
4. Что заставило его переехать на новую квартиру?
5. Интересно, что его так рассердило?
6. Я никогда не слышал, чтобы он говорил неправду.
7. Никто не заметил, что я открыл дверь и вышел.
8. Он хочет, чтобы вы ему помогли.
9. Она попросила Анн показать ей письма.
10. Я полагаю, что они раньше следующей пятницы не вернутся.
11. Все считают его способным художником.
12. Он велел помощнику все приготовить.
13. Тебе бы хотелось, чтобы они передумали?
14. Они не ожидали, что погода изменится.
15. Ты не хочешь, чтобы это было забыто?
16. Хотите ли вы, чтобы их познакомили с вами?
17. Ваша история меня очень огорчила.

18. Эта новость сделала меня совсем счастливым.
19. Я хочу, чтобы вы познакомились с моим братом.
20. Он хочет, чтобы я поехал в Лондон на днях.
21. Они хотят, чтобы мы перевели 3 статьи на английский.
22. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы он стал юристом.
23. Она бы хотела, чтобы они пригласили ее на обед.
24. Вы хотите, чтобы я сказал правду?
25. Он хочет, чтобы вы сделали доклад?
26. Она хочет, чтобы Петра повысили по службе.
27. Хотели бы вы, чтобы я показал вам достопримечательности?
28. Хотели бы вы, чтобы Елена присоединилась к нам?
29. Я видел, что вы вышли из дома.
30. Он видел, что я вошел в комнату.
31. Он слышал, как она пела.
32. Они слышали, как мы кричали друг на друга.
33. Они заметили, что Петр побежал за угол.
34. Вы видели, как они садились на 10-й автобус?
35. Он видел, как я сошел с автобуса?
36. Они слышали, как ты кричишь на Анну?
37. Вы заметили, что он на все смотрит?
38. Ее слова разозлили меня.
39. Его речь осчастливила нас.
40. Кто вас заставил сделать это?
41. Почему вы всех так нервируете?
42. Что его заставляет так рано вставать?
43. Кто разрешил вам брать мои книги?
44. Почему вы разрешаете дочери ложиться так поздно?
45. Я никому не разрешаю пользоваться моей машиной.
46. Он не разрешает нам смотреть телевизор по утрам.
47. Позвольте мне помочь вам.

The Infinitive

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Define the function of the Infinitives.

To explain this simple fact is not so very easy.

We are to study the main laws of physics.

The author was to read a paper at the conference.

The next step will be to produce a diagram of the system.

Glass which is to be used for lenses must be almost colourless.

The exact level is hard to calculate.

The books by Pawling are interesting to read.

The experimental results are few and not easy to interpret.

He must have found out about the conference from the newspaper.

The explosion must have occurred long ago.

There are some other properties of water to be considered at this point.

There is a particular question to be discussed at length.

There will be six independent elements to be determined.

There is not very much experimental data on which to base a decision between these two possibilities.

The amount of polonium to be obtained from a uranium mineral can be simply calculated.

There are some other groups of compounds to be mentioned.

Joule was the first to note definitely this phenomenon.

There are only a finite number of wave numbers to characterize electronic states.

Most of the nuclear reactions to be studied are of this type.

Polonium was the first of the radioactive elements to be isolated by the chemists.

This theory will be adequate for practical applications through centuries to come.

These methods are to be described in the next chapter.

The methods that are to be described next were widely used.

The methods to be described are used in our laboratory.

The experiment is to be carried out in our laboratory next month.

We hope that the experiment to be carried out in our laboratory will provide new and reliable data.

The experiment which is to be carried out in our laboratory will last for ten or eleven hours.

This is the first factor to be taken into consideration.

Many examples of this anomalous behaviour are to be found in literature.

Here is one more important point for the speaker to explain.

He seems to know this rule well.

They are likely to come here.

I was not able to write my test. It proved to be too difficult.

The experiment turned out to be more timetaking than could be expected.

I happened to be out when he called.

The guests are likely to arrive soon.

The new method is believed to have given good results.
All students are supposed to know Newton's laws of mechanics.
The result is expected to agree with theoretical predictions.
The Greeks seem to have manufactured the first lens.
Such reaction was not observed to happen.
There does not appear to be an agreement between these results.
They can hardly be said to have discovered this phenomenon.
Dr. Irms was expected to report his new discoveries.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets and choose the Infinitive in the Active or Passive Voice.

1. They are glad (invite / be invited) to the party.
2. I don't like (interrupt / be interrupted).
3. He will be happy (see/ be seen) you.
4. I was glad (meet/be met) at the station.
5. Children like (tell/be told) tales and always (listen/ be listened) to them with interest.
6. I did not think (interrupt/ be interrupted) you.
7. He is glad (send/be sent) abroad.
8. He likes (ask/be asked) his professor questions.
9. He does not like (ask/ be asked) questions because he does not know how to answer them.
10. Be careful with him. He is a very resentful person. He can't bear (joke/be joked at).
11. He does not like (laugh/be laughed) at other people.
12. Look, a ship can (see/be seen) in the distance. Can you (see/ be seen) it?

Exercise 3. Change the sentences according to the examples.

A

Example: It is simple to solve this problem. – This problem is simple to solve.
It is difficult to speak to such people. – Such people are difficult to speak to.

1. It is expensive to buy a mink coat.
2. It is impossible to get a good dinner in our canteen.
3. It was difficult to start an engine in such cold weather.
4. It is dangerous to stand on this ladder.
5. It is rather difficult to deal with stubborn people.
6. It is dangerous to drive a car in big cities.
7. It is interesting to meet new people.
8. It is simple to communicate with people due to Internet.
9. It was unpleasant to watch their quarrel.
10. It is always funny to listen to him.

B

Example: He came to the party the last. – He was the last to come to the party.

1. He is the only one among us who gave up smoking.
2. I was the next who spoke on the topic.
3. He was the first who raised this question.
4. She was the second who got an excellent mark.
5. Paul was the last who greeted me.
6. She is the first who was fired.
7. He was the only one who jumped with a parachute.
8. I am the next who will be interviewed.
9. He was the only one who could speak Japanese.
10. I was the first who noticed the mistake.
11. His horse came in the race the last.
12. She was the first among us who recognized them.

C

Example: It was the best time when she could find them at home. – It was the best time for her to find them at home.

1. Here is a simple English book that you can read.
2. The first thing they must do when they arrive is to phone home.
3. This is a problem you should solve by yourself.
4. There is nothing that we can add.
5. These are children you can play with.
6. It is not a question you may laugh at.
7. There is nothing that we can do now.
8. These are nice flowers you can buy.
9. It was a little town where they could live a quiet life.
10. It is quite natural that they will get married.

Complexes with the Infinitive **Complex Object**

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Russian

1. There's some information I want you to obtain.
2. He likes to see them work.
3. I don't want them to say anything to me.
4. James watched her go.
5. I was dusting the saloon, and I saw him pass, and his face was white.

6. He let them go.
7. He saw the pain come into Jawson's eyes.
8. We've often heard him whisper something to himself.
9. You can't expect all people to take your words for granted.
10. Every one considered John Spenlow just the person to represent the firm.
11. He didn't notice Mary approach them from behind.
12. We'll make him come
13. You shouldn't let the boy eat so much chocolate.

Exercise 2. Match two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. She goes swimming | a) Why not go to the country? |
| 2. They have to stay in.
They can't afford | b) to shout at Ann? |
| 3. Are you fit enough | c) to have a holiday. |
| 4. To spend too much
Money | d) to ask for help. |
| 5. To err is human, | e) to post it? |
| 6. Don't hesitate to phone
me | f) to see how she is |
| 7. The weather is fine. | g) to try and keep her weight down. |
| 8. The letter is urgent.
Could you remind me | h) if you need help. |
| 9. I am sure, she is OK.
We could telephone | i) would be foolish. |
| 10. Who allowed you | j) to take part in the competition? |
| 11. She is too proud | k) to forgive divine. |
| 12. Ann is tired. She is
Eager | l) to go out very much. |

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with Complex Object with the Infinitive

1. speak, I, have, heard, of his boyhood, never, him.
2. about something I, quite different, me, you, want, to tell.
3. what, this, her, say, made?
4. without, her; let, my sister, go, a word.

GERUND

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Define the function of the Gerunds.

1. Reading books is useful.
2. I like reading
3. He insisted on taking part in the conference.
4. On coming home he always has a rest.
5. The author reports having applied a new method.
6. Excuse my coming late.
7. I am surprised at his being awarded the prize.
8. Carrying out experiments is a must with every scientist.
9. Would you mind showing one more slide?
10. Would you mind my showing some slides to you.
11. He could not help joining the discussion.
12. There is one more point worth mentioning.
13. It is no use searching for another approach.
14. It is no good arguing about this issue.
15. The motor went on running.
16. We cannot help acknowledging the importance of this statement.
17. Would you mind answering one more question.
18. In spite of his words I could not help feeling excited.
19. It seems to me the case is not worth mentioning.
20. Go on demonstrating your slides.
21. Avoid mixing these two substances.
22. This paper is worth reading.
23. I can't help regretting it.
24. He had to give up experimenting.
25. Let us try heating several metals.
26. Excuse my interrupting you.
27. He regrets having interrupted you.
28. He does not like asking questions.
29. He does not like being asked questions.
30. He liked your asking questions.
31. He reports having observed a new star.
32. The authors report having solved the problem.
33. I think of trying another approach.
34. He succeeded in obtaining reliable results.
35. He is fond of reading.
36. He is fond of being read to.
37. He is fond of your reading.
38. He objected to sending them an invitation to the conference.
39. They insisted on being sent to the conference.
40. In making observations extreme care to avoid errors is necessary.

41. The device has the merit of being suitable for many purposes.
42. There is no necessity of making any corrections.
43. The possibility of man being able to reach the moon was seriously discussed at that time.
44. There is some reason for questioning this assumption.

Exercise 2. Use the required form of the gerund and insert prepositions where necessary.

1. Good-bye, and thank you ever so much ... (to come) with me.
2. She was afraid ... (to go) on public transport.
3. She began to have frightful pains all over her, and she held her breath to prevent herself ... (to cry) out and (to wake) her mother.
4. She had the local habit ... (to place) the word “eh” at the end of her remarks, questions and answers.
5. His mother would not like the idea ... (to eat) fruit unwashed.
6. “It seems to me an awfully selfish way ... (to look) at things”, said Philip.
7. “I don’t see the use ... (to read) the same thing over and over again”, said Philip.
8. That child needs ... (to take) care of.
9. Jane, your nose wants ... (to blow).
10. Did he suspect her ... (to see) him enter the room?
11. “I’m not very good ... (to guess)”, I said, with a laugh.
12. I don’t like ... (to wear) a black tie to movies. I enjoy ... (to see) my movies when I eat popcorn.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

- Эту книгу стоит прочесть
 Эту выставку стоит посетить.
 Эту еду стоит попробовать.
 Вы не возражаете если я выключу телевизор? – Нет.
 Она не возражает если мы пойдём на ярмарку?
 Вы не возражаете если мы попробуем ваше печенье?
 Они не возражают если я открою окно?
 Я не могу не пригласить вас на ярмарку.
 Он не может не рассказать эту историю.
 Нельзя было не рассмеяться при виде лорда Б., переодетого в женское платье.
 Я настаиваю на том, чтобы пойти туда сейчас.
 Этого нельзя избежать.
 Никто не рискнул задать этот вопрос.
 Какой смысл делать это?

Этот факт нельзя отрицать.
Мы против того чтобы упоминать этот факт.
Об этом не стоит спорить.
Нам надо выслушивать твои жалобы.
Я не привык спать днем.
Он не привык чтобы с ним так обращались.

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English, use them in situations of your own.

Извините что я вас прерываю.
Будьте любезны, дайте мне...
Вы не возражаете если я буду читать здесь?
Я не могу не рассказать вам эту историю.
Я боюсь туда идти.
Ей это удалось.
С нетерпением жду вас.
Туда стоит съездить.

Ex. 2. Use the Gerund instead of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Thank you for | to call in the doctor |
| 2. I'm thinking of | to suffer from a pain |
| 3. It's worth | to keep the temperature down |
| 4. I'm (not) used to | to examine |
| 5. There's no use in | to operate |
| 6. I'm looking forward to | to sneeze, to cough |
| 7. I didn't succeed in | to make an appointment with the doctor |
| 8. What's the use of | to see a doctor |
| 9. I can't help | to improve in fitness |
| 10. I'm tired of | to gain in physical fitness |
| 11. I rely on | to take more exercise |
| 12. The doctor is sure of | to reject scientific medicine |
| 13. He gave up | to recover in short order |
| 14. He suggested | to diagnose the case |
| 15. The patient needs | to prevent the return of disease |
| | to use untested diets |
| | to x-ray |

Ex. 3. Use the Gerund instead of the Infinitive and translate each sentence into Russian.

Example. Peter has given up (to smoke).

Peter has given up smoking.

1. Philip has finished (to pack).
2. We all enjoy (to travel).
3. This door needs (to paint).
4. My transistor wants (to fix).
5. Will you please go on (to play the piano)?
6. I don't mind your (to do this work).
7. Nick is sure of his (to come here in time).
8. Thanks for (to bring the book).
9. Are you fond of (to watch TV)?
10. We look forward to (to see you soon).
11. We were all pleased with her (to sing).
12. I can't help (to laugh at his jokes).
13. It's no good (to look for it now).
14. It's worth (to see this play).
15. There's no use (to worry about these things).

Ex. 4. Combine the sentences using the Gerund.

Example. Post a letter. First stick a stamp on the envelope.

Before posting a letter stick a stamp on the envelope.

1. Get on the train. First buy a ticket.
2. Make a conclusion. First explore the problem carefully.
3. Enter the office building. Show your pass.
4. Buy a suit. First try it on.

Ex. 5. Make up sentences using the Gerund.

Example. He wrote some letters and then went out.

After writing some letters he went out.

1. She laid the table and then brought in the tea.
2. The boys lay on the beach and then had a swim.
3. We visited the museum and then went to a tea-shop.
4. He packed and then went to the airport.

Ex. 6. Practise in using the Gerund. Compose flashes of conversation according to the model. Work in pair.

Example 1. Somebody invited you to a party.

A. Thank you very much for inviting me to the party.

B. It's so nice you could come. (You're welcome.)

1. Somebody assisted you with your English.
2. Somebody helped you to arrange a visit.
3. Somebody treated you with sympathy when you were in trouble.
4. Somebody let you know about a press-conference.

Example 2. A. You are late.

B. Excuse my being late. (Excuse me for being late.)

1. You've missed the speaker's point.
2. You've interrupted a person.
3. You didn't follow the teacher's explanations.
4. You ask someone an embarrassing question.

Example 3. you can make a living by (to write, to paint, to teach, etc.).

You can make a living by writing (by teaching, by painting, etc.)

1. you can keep healthy and fit (to walk much, to consult the doctor regularly, to diet, to go in for sports, etc.); 2. a person can enjoy (to read, to go to concerts, to visit museums, to collect stamps, etc.); 3. you are good (not good) at (to play tennis, to learn foreign languages, to swim, to play chess, etc.)

Ex. 7. Insert prepositions in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. How many people today indulge ... smoking?
2. There's not much sense ... refraining ... smoking if you live in a big city.
3. Thank you ... calling in the doctor.
4. Many people rely ... herbs and unscientific procedure to treat all illness.
5. There is no need ... rejecting all of modern medicine.
6. ... using both approaches we can enjoy the best of two worlds.
7. I'm surprised ... his quick recovery.
8. The doctor is sure ... presenting the return of disease.
9. Doctor didn't succeed ... diagnosing the case.
10. I'm thinking ... taking more exercise to improve in fitness.
11. I'm tired ... sneezing and coughing all the time.
12. A sick man is looking forward ... gaining in physical fitness.
13. My son is used ... taking more strenuous activity.
14. But for his disease he would never have ... smoking.

The Participle

Exercise 1. Translate what is given in brackets using:

- a) Participle I (active, non-perfect) in attributive phrases where possible.
1. We came up to the man (состоявшему на углу) and asked him the way.
 2. Go to the corner and ask the militiaman (стоящего там) to show you the way.
 3. The man (стоящий у расписания) was our teacher last year.
 4. Did you see in what direction the man (стоящий здесь) went?
 5. He wants to write a book (которая бы подытожила) his impressions of the trip.
 6. A new power plant is to be built here in two years (которая будет снабжать электричеством) a number of industrial regions.
 7. The people (ожидающие доктора) have been sitting here for a long time.
 8. The people (ожидавшие вас) have just gone.
- b) Participle I (active, perfect or non-perfect) in adverbial phrases.
1. (Рассказав все, что он знал) the witness left the box.
 2. (Постучав дважды и не получив ответа) he decided that there was nobody in.

3. (Толкнув дверь) he felt that it was not locked, and (открыв ее) he looked inside.
4. (тихо закрыв за собой дверь) he tiptoed into the room.
5. Each time (рассказывая об этом случае) he could not help a smile.
6. (Приехав в гостиницу) she found a telegram awaiting her.
7. (Приехав сюда) only a few years before he knew those parts as if he had always lived there.
8. We took a trip in a motor-launch down the river and spent the whole day on the water, (приехав обратно) where it was dark.
9. I felt very tired (проработав целый день) in the sun.
10. (Опустив монету и подняв трубку) he began todial the number.
11. (Уронив монету на пол) he did not care to look for it in the darkness and took another one.

c) Participle I (passive, perfect or non-perfect) in attributive or adverbial phrases where possible.

1. The conference (проходящая сейчас) at the University is devoted to problems of nuclear physics.
2. Unable to attend the conference (проходившую тогда) at the University, we asked to be sent the type-written reports.
3. They are now at a conference (которая проходит) at the University.
4. They stood (у заправлявшейся машины) and watched the meter.
5. The sight of (накрываемого стола) made my mouth water.
6. Suddenly I heard a sound of a key (поворачиваемого) in the lock.
7. (Когда их поставили в воду) the flowers opened their petals.
8. The flowers faded (так как их долгое время держали без воды).

Exercise 2. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of Participle I.

1. (to reject) by the editorial board, the story was returned to the author for revision.
2. (to reject) by publishers several times, the story was accepted by a weekly magazine.
3. (to wait) for some time in the reception room, he was asked into the office
4. (to wait) in the reception room, he thought over what he would say when asked into the office.
5. They reached the peak at dusk, (to leave) their camp with the first light.
6. They put up for the night at a temporary camp, (to leave) it at dawn.
7. The friends went out into the city (to leave) their cases at the left luggage department.
8. (to write) and (to leave) a note with the porter, he said he would be back in a half-hour.
9. (to write) in an archaic language, the book was difficult to read.
10. (to write) his first book, he could not go far beyond his own experience.

11. (to be) away so long he was happy to be coming back.
12. (to be) so far away he still felt himself part of his community.
13. The children looked wonderingly at the elephant, never (to see) such a huge animal.
14. Not (to want) to go deeper into the matter, he abruptly changed the conversation.

Exercise 3. Translate the Russian participles in brackets by Participle II where possible.

1. The number of apartment houses (стоящихся) for the population of Moscow is rapidly growing.
2. What is the number of apartment houses (построенных) in the past few years?
3. The houses (построенных) many years ago are not as convenient as the modern ones.
4. The workers (строившие) this house used new construction methods.
5. At the conference they discussed new methods (применяемые) in building.
6. The new methods (примененные) in the building of houses proved more effective.
7. They decided to abandon some of the methods (применявшихся) formerly in building.
8. The bricklayer (применивший) a new method in building made a report at the conference.
9. Here are some samples of the products of this plant (посылаемые) to different parts of the county.
10. These are the samples of products (посланных) last month.
11. Here are the samples of products of the plants (посылающих) us machinery.
12. There are the samples of products (посылавшихся) before the restoration of the plant.

Exercise 4. Translate into English using participles where possible.

1. Оставив вещи в камере хранения, мы пошли осматривать город.
2. Оставляя пальто в гардеробе, вы получаете номер.
3. Человек, оставивший свой чемодан в вестибюле, прошел к администратору.
4. Пассажиры, оставляющие свои вещи в камере хранения, получают квитанцию.
5. Вещи, оставляемые в камере хранения, сохраняются там двадцать дней.
6. Вещи, оставленные в трамвае, могут быть получены в любое время на станции у дежурного.
7. Оставшись один, он начал распаковывать вещи.
8. Я не мог переодеться, так как оставил вещи на вокзале.
9. Мы пробыли весь день в городе и уехали вечером.
10. Купив билеты и оставив вещи на вокзале, мы решили навестить друзей.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with Participle II or Participle I (passive) of the verbs in brackets.

1. a) The monument ... on this square has been recently unveiled. b) The monument ... on this square will be soon unveiled. (to erect).
2. a) We could hear the noise of furniture ... upstairs. b) For a moment they sat silent ... by the story. (to move).
3. a) I cannot forget the story ... by him. b) They listened breathlessly to the story ... by the old man. (to tell).
4. a) One can't fail to notice the progress ... by our group during the last term. b) These are only a few of the attempts now ... to improve the methods of teaching adult students. (to make).
5. a) We live at a time of outer space...by man. b) "I wish I could live to see outer space ... by man," said the old professor. (to conquer).

Exercise 6. Arrange the words in brackets so as to show that either the action has been done by the doer himself, or the doer has caused it to be done by someone else. Learn the dialogue and act it out.

- Anne: John (had- broken- his left arm) when his car hit another one yesterday.
- Mary: (he-has-had-bandaged-it) yet?
- Anne: Yes, the doctor (has-seen-him) and (has-set-the arm) himself.
- Mary: Good. And (John-has-had-X-rayed-it) yet?
- Anne: No, but the doctor (has-made an appointment) with the X-ray Department at the hospital for him. John (is going to have-done-it) this afternoon.
- Mary: (he-has-hurt-himself) anywhere else?
- Anne: No, he was lucky. The man in the other car (had -broken-both legs) by the crash.
- Mary: Oh, dear. That's bad. How did the accident happen?
- Anne: The other car's brakes weren't good, and the driver (hadn't had-seen to-them) by a garage.
- Mary: (you-have-seen-John) today?
- Anne: Yes, I (have-seen-him) twice? Mary: (you-have-sent-the news) to his mother?
- Anne: Yes, I (had-sent-a telegram) to her by John's secretary. His mother (has-answered-it) already

Exercise 7. Translate into English using Participle II.

1. Полученное вчера известие взволновало всех.
2. Построенный на вершине холма дом был виден издалека.
3. Преследуемый собаками олень скрылся в чаще.

4. По дороге на аэродром проехало несколько автомашин в сопровождении мотоциклистов.
5. Недавно выпущен каталог картин этого художника, хранящихся в национальных музеях.
6. Собиравшаяся в течение многих десятков лет коллекция рукописей в этом университете является одной из самых богатых в мире.
7. Получив разрешение сделать копию знаменитой картины, молодой художник с увлечением принялся за дело.
8. Хотя книга была посвящена узкой теме, она представляла интерес не только для специалистов.
9. Некоторые вопросы, которые затрагиваются в докладе, заслуживают серьезного внимания.
10. Поскольку статья была написана трудным языком, ее нелегко было перевести.
11. Если этот рассказ адаптировать, его можно дать студентам первого курса для домашнего чтения.
12. Когда правило объяснили еще раз, оно показалось совсем легким
13. Цифры, на которые ссылается статья, взяты из отчета комиссии.
14. Завод приступил к выпуску грузовых автомашин, которые, как говорят, очень экономичны.
15. Соглашение, которое, как сообщалось, было подписано в прошлом месяце, ратифицировано обеими сторонами.

Exercise 8. Translate the following and use them in sentences of your own.

Сравнивая эти машины; эта машина по сравнению с той; условившись встретиться; склонившись над бумагами; не найдя нужной книги; не зная, что сказать; экспонируемые картины; инженер, сконструированный; не испугавшись угроз; картина, которая бы отобразила; невиданный ранее; сказав, что неважно себя чувствует; не погасив свет; оперируемый больной; когда его вызвали; прослужив во флоте; прислушиваясь к шуму; не расслышав его слов; геологи, только что вернувшиеся.

Exercise 9. Arrange the given parts into sentences. Pay attention to the place of the participle.

1. left, gaily, the company, the café, chattering.
2. the bus, will arrive, at noon, you, in time, in time, leaving, to catch.
3. arrived, the telegram, promised, never.
4. a guide, experienced, was, finding, chief, good, the difficulty.
5. at the branches, in the darkness, slowly, stared, moving, the girl.
6. showed, the enemy, no resistance, surrounded.
7. flooding, the water, came, the valley.
8. cleaning, the person, inside the building, was, only, a charwoman.
9. they, into the thicket, soon, the boundary, moved, reaching.

10. passing over, to any decision, the matter, dropped, not having come, the committee, to the next item.
11. asleep, the boy, slipping, immediately, fell, into bed.
12. sleeping, the child was, on his back, lying.
13. to him, smiling, turned, she, her face.
14. no answer, we, receiving, a cable, sent

Exercise 10. Translate into English

Возле небольшого мостика, стонавшего от страшной тяжести, стояла легковая машина, переживавшая, пока пройдут пушки. Шофер, привыкший, очевидно, к такого рода остановкам, с улыбкой оглядывал пьющего из каски бойца. Сидевший рядом с ним батальонный комиссар то и дело смотрел вперед – видел ли хвост колонны...

Вскоре машина снова бежала среди прохладных тенистых лесов, по мостикам, пересекавшим извилистые речушки, по заполненным туманом долинам, мимо прудов, отражавших звездное небо. Шофер, долго молчавший, вдруг негромко сказал: «Товарищ батальонный комиссар, помните бойца, пившего из каски, сидя на орудии? Почувствовал я в нем брата своего. Вот почему он меня так заинтересовал».

Exercise 11. Make up sentences with the following participial phrases.

Striking a match, while waiting outside, grouped around the monument, as if thinking of something else, slamming the door on me, touched by the friendly welcome, though much advertised, taking everything into consideration, never (having) heard of, being imported, being dissatisfied with the answer.

Exercise 12. Translate into English

1. Переодевшись в костюм цыганки, он хотел подшутить над своими гостями.
2. После того как свидетелей по делу Клайда допросили, им разрешили покинуть зал суда.
3. Брошь, украденная у кухни лорда Горинга, оказалась у миссис Чивли.
4. Взглянув на записку, лежавшую на столе, Кит сейчас же узнала почерк брата.
5. Спрятавшись за дом, Нэл начала следить за Куилпом.
6. Проводив отца до кареты, Джолион вернулся в дом.
7. Она ушла к себе в комнату, попросив не беспокоить ее.
8. Туристы, не раз слышавшие об этих местах, выразили желание поехать туда.
9. Летчик, вышедший из самолета, выглядел очень усталым.
10. Они замолчали, исчерпав все возможные темы для разговоров.

11. Собака подбежала ко мне и завиляла хвостом, как бы приветствуя меня.
12. Эту воду нельзя пить, пока не профильтруют.
13. Если этот роман экранизировать, он, несомненно, будет иметь большой успех.
14. Его родители, привыкшие к таким случаям, приняли меня очень хорошо, нисколько не удивляясь, что их сын привел совершенно незнакомого человека.
15. Отец ее погиб в первые месяцы войны, оставив жену и двоих детей.
16. Дым, наполнивший комнату, помешал моему противнику найти шашку, лежавшую возле него.
17. Я следил за движениями казака, не ожидавшего с этой стороны нападения.

The Subjunctive Mood

Exercise 1. Comment on the use of the Subjunctive Mood in complex sentences with clauses of unreal condition. Translate the sentences in to Russian.

1. If you were me, here and now, what would you do? 2. He was a stranger to George and he was aware that if he met him in the street he would not recognize him. 3. They would enjoy themselves much more if they had a party of their own. 4. I shouldn't have slept a wink all night if I hadn't known you were safe. 5. If I were Jim I wouldn't tell that to the judge. 6. If Howden had been less preoccupied he might have noticed that she seemed unusually radiant this morning. 7. If Miss Emily suffered half as much as she said she did, she would have sent for Dr Haydock long ago. 8. If you were a man you'd never speak to her again. 9. She was not old and if she had told you that she was forty you would have been quite willing to believe it. 10. If he closed his eyes, he thought, he would visualize the scene. 11. Oh, if he had had the better fortune to appear before another judge, more sympathetic, would the result be different now? 12. If it had been anybody else's play, he would have rejected it. 13. If he did retire, would anyone notice the difference? 14. Miss Marple interrupted him: "Oh, but they were not on bad terms!" – "You know that for a fact." – "Everyone would have known if they'd quarreled." 15. Mum and Dad were so old-fashioned that if I took a girl home, they would consider her visit as good as shouting an engagement from the house-tops. 16. If his wife had gone away and left a note on the pin-cushion, it would be the first he'd

known of anything of that kind.

Exercise 2. Supply the correct mood of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I (not to be) what I am, things (to be) so simply. 2. If you (to be allowed) to stay in Canada? What you (to do)? 3. I can only tell you that, if anyone (to suggest) to me yesterday that O'Murphy was a traitor, I (to laugh) in his face. 4. We are foolish and sentimental and melodramatic at twenty-five, but if we (not to be) perhaps we (to be) less wise at fifty. 5. "If it (to be) an accident," said Sir Henry gently, "I do not think Mrs Bautry (to tell) us this history." 6. I'm no a doctor. If (to be), do you think I (to waste) five dollars on you? 7. If I (to be) you I (to do) my hair rather differently. 8. I (not to mind) if he (to say) my pictures were bad, but he said nothing. 9. After all, if he (to have) any talent I (to be) the first to encourage him. 10. I (not to go) if you (not to say) you'd come with me. 11. How it (to be) if I (to drop) around this evening? 12. If only I (to feel) that somebody wanted me, that I was of use to somebody, I (to become) a different person. 13. Your manners are all right. I (not to bring) you here if they (not to be). Don't be uneasy. 14. If you (to let) me have my way before there (to be) no cause for our trouble tonight. 15. If I (to be) twenty-seven again I suppose I (to be) as big a fool as I was then. 16. Paul believed that his mother never (to say) the things she did if she (to know) that Paul could hear her.

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences using the required Subjunctive Mood.

1. If you had been at home 2. If I were not so busy 3. She wouldn't have done it if 4. What would you answer if ... ? 5. You wouldn't have fallen ill if 6. If he had sent a telegram 7. The watch wouldn't have stopped if 8. If it were not raining 9. You would get excellent marks if 10. If I had known everything 11. If it were not so cold 12. I'd have got there long ago if 13. He would study much better if 14. She wouldn't say so if 15. If we knew him better 16. The child wouldn't be crying if 17. If you had managed to escape

Exercise 4. Comment on the word order in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Had Irene been present, the family circle would have been complete. 2. Had he had time to think about it he would have been certain that he was not told all. 3. It would have been incredible, indeed, had they not been victims themselves. 4. She used to wonder what on earth they would ever do were she to go away or be ill. 5. Jeunne, had she had time to collect her thoughts, would have tried to make some excuse but Louie swept past before Jeunne could say a word. 6. Were it not for the ugly wound upon my hand, all that had passed during those dreadful hours might have been an evil dream. 7. Had I died this morning, they would still be about their business, untouched and uncaring. 8. Hadn't the doctor told her that it was quite possible she might never have another fit. 9. Had I known who you really were, I should not have invited you to my house last night. 10. You would never have thought had you seen her quarter of an hour later, that so short a while before she had passed through such a weeping. 11. Had he gone to his aunt he would have been sure to meet Lord Hoodbody there. 12. But she also sensed that had he been ill he would have got word to her.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. а) Если у него сейчас занятия, нам придется долго ждать. б) Если бы у него сейчас были занятия, нам пришлось бы долго ждать. 2. а) Если я ее увижу в ближайшее время, я, конечно, расскажу ей об этом. б) Если бы я ее увидел в ближайшее время, я бы, конечно, рассказал ей об этом. 3. а) Если он не был это время болен, он посещал тренировки. б) Если бы он не был это время болен, он бы посещал тренировки. 4. а) Если она смогла выбрать время, она просмотрела ваши замечания. б) Если бы она смогла выбрать время, она бы просмотрела ваши замечания. 5. а) Если вы там бывали, вы знаете, как выглядят эти места. б) Если бы вы там побывали, вы бы знали, как выглядят эти места.

Exercise 6. Replace the infinitives by the correct form of the subjunctive mood.

1. But for the toothache I (to enjoy) the concert. 2. But for him we still (to sit) here waiting for the car. 3. But for my smile he (to believe) me. 4. The children (to sleep) in the open air but for the rain. 5. Nobody (to recognize) him but for the scar on his left cheek. 6. But for his severe look the child (not to begin) crying. 7. But for the accent with which he speaks nobody (to say) he is not Russian. 8. One (may take) him for a Russian but for the accent with which he speaks. 9. But for the late hour I (to stay) here longer. 10. But for the darkness they (not to lose) their way. 11. But for the fog we (to continue) our way. 12. But for the heavy bag she (to go) there also on foot. 13. I (to read) the book sooner but for the small print. 14. But for his assistance it (to be) impossible to do the work in time. 15. But for the hot climate he (to go) there together with us. 16. But for Fieta Lanny (to see) by Gert in his own house, and something terrible (may happen). 17. Lanny probably (to learn) never that he was the son of old Gert Villier but for Mako and Isaac.

Exercise 7. Complete the following.

a)

1. But for the rain the tourists 2. But for the late hour we 3. I ... but for you. 4. The plane ... but for the sudden change of weather. 5. But for the fact that we did not know the language 6. But for your being so careless 7. The Gadfly ... from prison but for the fit of sickness. 8. But for his mother's unhappy marriage to Mr. Murdstone David's life

b)

1. Если бы не важность этого дела, я бы остался дома. 2. Если бы не гроза, мы бы уже подходили к вершине. 3. Я бы присоединился к вашей компании, если бы не неожиданный приезд моего знакомого. 4. Если бы не этот веселый и интересный человек, мы бы чувствовали себя неловко среди незнакомых людей. 5. Мы бы так и не узнали, что он за человек, если бы не этот случай. 6. Мы бы все время работали точно по плану, если бы не эта маленькая задержка.

Exercise 8. Make the condition or concession less probable by using the subjunctive mood.

M o d e l: If I am late, don't wait for me.

Should I be late, don't wait for me.

1. If I see him, I shall warn him of the postponement. 2. If you come back soon, ring me up. 3. Even if there is nothing new, you are to report to say so: 4. If he insists on it, they are likely to withdraw the motion. 5. If she asks you for an immediate answer, try to delay as long as you can under any pretext. 6. The party can leave earlier if a spell of good weather sets in. 7. If you meet with any difficulty, you may come to thrash the matter out any time you find it fit. 8. If there are any changes, the committee will know. 9. I can give you a lift if your driver does not come in good time. 10. We shall have to include it in the schedule even if it means striking out some other item.

Exercise 9. Paraphrase the following so as to use the subjunctive mood in adverbial clauses of condition and concession.

1. If you happen to be present at the ceremonial meeting, congratulate them on our behalf. 2. The snow shields are meant to protect the track against snowdrifts in case of a strong wind. 3. If you are lucky enough to get tickets for the show, will you spare me one? 4. I am sure nobody will have it much against you even if you make a mistake. 5. If you chance to hear anything from or of him, they would be most grateful if you let them know. 6. They will try their best to render you every support if there is the slightest possibility. 7. And even if the letter by any occasion turns up at your office, please return it to us unopened. 8. If you happen to come across this book, secure a copy for me. 9. Even if it happens so that we shall not find you in, we shall not go away and shall wait for you. 10. Come and see us here any time next year. If you chance to come in autumn, you'll enjoy a lot of fruit.

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Если вы случайно будете в Горьком, обязательно посмотрите памятник Чкалову. 2. Случись мне увидеть этот словарь, а) я бы его купил, б) я его обязательно куплю. 3. Если поезд будет опаздывать, а) дайте нам телеграмму, б) я дам вам телеграмму, в) я бы дал телеграмму. 4. А что если он не придет? 5. Скажите, что я направил вас, если он вас вдруг не узнает. 6. Даже если он ничего вам не скажет, не думайте, что он ничего не заметил. 7. Будете проходить мимо непременно загляните к нам. 8. Будь я снова в этих местах, обязательно сходил бы на охоту. 9. Вам придется обстоятельно обосновать свои выводы, даже если некоторые из них покажутся, сами собой разумеющимися. 10. Позвоните мне, пожалуйста, если вы неожиданно задержитесь. 11. Если бы вам довелось побывать в нашем городе еще раз, я надеюсь, вы не забыли бы дать нам знать об этом? 12. А что если она вдруг забудет об этом? 13. Доведись нам снова встретиться, мы уже будем старыми знакомыми. 14. Даже если бы за это время и произошли какие-то изменения, они все равно не повлияли бы на принципиальное решение вопроса. 15. А что если самолет не вылетит вовремя? 16. Даже если бы он спросил вас об этом, не говорите ему ничего. 17. Даже если бы вы узнали меня, не подавайте вида.

Exercise 11. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если бы я не знал его так хорошо, я бы не поверил тому, что он мне только что рассказал. 2. Мы все были бы рады, если бы он имел успех на завтрашнем вечере. 3. О, если бы я была тогда достаточно взрослой, чтобы понять всю серьезность положения! 4. Если бы ты положила книгу на место, она была бы сейчас здесь. 5. Если бы они начали эту работу сразу, они смогли бы закончить ее вовремя. 6. Я бы давно ей написала, если бы знала адрес. 7. Если бы сейчас было потеплее, я надела бы новое летнее пальто. 8. Будь я тогда там сама, я бы уладила это дело. 9. Если бы вы были внимательнее на прошлом уроке, вы бы сейчас лучше знали материал. 10. Ах, если бы только

мы могли вам все объяснить! 11. Где бы ты меня ждал, если бы мы условились встретиться. 12. Если бы он не был болен тогда, он мог бы оказаться в гораздо большей опасности. 13. Кто знает, как бы он поступил, если бы услышал об этом раньше, 14. Я бы давно ответила на твой вопрос, если бы могла. 15. Все были бы рады, если бы вы зашли к нам еще раз до вашего отъезда. 16. Вы бы чувствовали себя лучше, если бы больше гуляли. 17. Ты бы не разбил вазу, если бы был осторожнее. 18. Я бы не бранила тебя, знай я тогда то, что ты говоришь мне сейчас.

Exercise 12. Comment on the use of the Subjunctive Mood in object clauses after the verb to wish and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He wished now that when the director of his firm spoke to him he had answered differently. 2. I wish I knew how you reached your results. 3. I only wish that you could come with me, Watson, but I fear that it won't do. 4. She wished that it had been possible not to cause those two people such fearful distress. 5. "I wish you hadn't got such sharp eyes," she said. 6. I wished I hadn't wasted so much money when I got there. 7. I wish I deserved your compliment but I don't. 8. He had nothing against skiing – he wished he had had time to take it up when he was a young man. 9. He wished he felt more conviction on the point. 10. Oh, I wish I hadn't sent him that letter telling him to take care of himself. 11. I know this none of my business. But I wish I knew what it's all about. 12. I wonder if we ought to have played that trick on Miss Reid. I almost wish we'd left her alone. 13. I wish you could stay and then we could talk over my picture. 14. I only wish it had lasted twice as long. 15. I always remember everything. Some people wish I didn't. 16. I wish you didn't have to go. Why must you?

Exercise 13. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use the Subjunctive Mood after the verb to wish.

1. He was sorry he couldn't join us. 2. It's a pity you were absent yesterday. 3. I'd like him to be more polite. 4. They are sorry they didn't invite her. 5. He was disappointed that he would not be able to see the film. 6. I regret now not having

told her all the truth then. 7. What a pity you can't swim. 8. I'm awfully sorry I kept you waiting so long. 9. It's a pity I couldn't go to the theatre with you. 10. I'm very sorry that I have disturbed you. 11. It's a pity you are leaving so soon. 12. I'd like to see the film again. 13. It was a pity we could not see the stage well. 14. They were sorry they hadn't taken a taxi and had missed their train.

Exercise 14. Supply the correct form of the Subjunctive Mood of the verbs in brackets.

1. Oh, I wish I (not to send) him that letter. I'd give anything to take it back.
2. I wish I (to be) as sure as you. 3. But he wished that there (to be) some way in which he could help the young lawyer. 4. "I wish I (not to cry) so much," said Alice trying to find her way out. 5. And here I wish I (can) tell you half of the things Alice used to say. 6. I rather wished Poirot (to be) there. 7. I wish I (to know) it was your friend. 8. He wished he (to come) by air. 9. I wish I (to know) what to do now. 10. I wish that poor Strickland (to be) still alive. 11. I wish I (to know) it was your birthday, Lady Windermere, I would have covered the whole street in front of your house with flowers. 12. I wish they (to be) back. 13. I wished I (to have) enough confidence so that I could transfer some to her. But I didn't. 14. I wish I never (to hear) of it. 15. I wish to we (to have) bicycles. 16. I wish I (to know) where we are going. 17. I wish that I (to be) with the British. It would have been much simpler.

Exercise 15. Translate into English using the Subjunctive Mood in object clauses.

1. Как жаль, что вы были так неосторожны. Этого бы не случилось, если бы вы послушали совета наших друзей. 2. Как жаль, что это произошло в ваше отсутствие. 3. Жаль, что вы не интересуетесь искусством. 4. Я теперь жалею, что не захватила с собой таблетки от головной боли. 5. Ты пожалеешь, что не пошел со мной. 6. Жаль, что вы не сохранили письмо. 7. Хоть бы ей кто-нибудь сказал, что это невежливо. 8. Ей очень хотелось, чтобы кто-нибудь заметил ее и спросил, что она тут делает. 9. Хорошо, если бы вы всегда приходили вовремя. 10. Жаль, что вы не смогли посмотреть этот матч.

11. Досадно, что преподаватель обращает мало внимания на ваше произношение. 12. Хотелось бы мне, чтобы вы были осторожнее в следующий раз. 13. Как жаль, что я не могу как следует описать вам сцену, которая затем последовала. 14. Как жаль, что доктор ушел. Я не спросила его, когда принимать лекарство. 15. Обидно, что мы не знаем его адреса. Мы могли бы сходить к нему сегодня же. 16. Жаль, что в детстве меня не учили никакому иностранному языку. 17. Она жалела, что ей не было слышно, о чем говорили внизу. 18. Я бы хотела, чтобы ты содержал все свои вещи в порядке. 19. Напрасно он не посвятил свою жизнь математике. Это его любимый предмет с детства.

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ТАКРИЗ

Мазкур ўқув кўрсатма тилшунослик бўлмаган олий ва ўрта махсус таълим муассасалари учун чет тиллар дастури талабларига мувофиқ ҳолда «Инглиз тили грамматикаси машқларда» номли кўлланмаси грамматик мавзулар асосида оғзаки нутқни шакллантириш ва ривожлантиришдан иборатдир.

Ўқув кўлланманнинг асосий мақсади ва вазифаси чегаралган грамматик ва лексик материал асосида талабаларга инглиз тилини туғри гапириш ва ёзишни ўргатиш, чуқур атрофлича ўрганиш учун пойдевор вужудга келтиришдир. Ушбу кўлланма бакалавр ва магистрларга мулжаллангандир.

Ўқув кўлланма кўйидаги тамоил асосида тузилган:

-биринчи қисм –назарий қисм

-иккинчи қисм-машқлардан иборат булиб (коммуникатив методикасига асосланган);

-учинчи қисм –оғизаги нутқни ривожлантиришга бағишланган ҳамда талабаларнинг мустақил ишларини яхшироқ юлга кўйиш, уларнинг шу соҳадаги ташабускорлигини янада ошириш мақсадида ёзма назорат усули орқали фойдаланиш тавсия этилган.

Шундай қилиб, ушбу кўлланма орқали талаба аудиторияда ўқитувчига нисбатан фаол ишлайди, кўп ва тез ҳаракат қилади. Инглиз тилида равон ва кўп сўзлашга интилади.

Ушбу «Инглиз тили грамматикаси машқларда» номли ўқув кўлланмаси тахсил олаётганларга, зарурий манба бўлиб хизмат қилади ва уни нашрга тавсия этилса мақсадга мувофиқ булар эди.

Кат.ўқ.

Хамидова Х.Ш.

Т А К Р И З

Ушбу ўқув кўрсатмада инглиз тили асосий мутахасислик сифатида ўрганилмайдиган талабалар учун қабул килинган дастур асосида барча курс талабалари учун ўқув маънбалари танлаб олинган ва 36 соатга мулжалланган.

Ўқув қўлланманинг асосий мақсади ва вазифаси барча курс бакалаврлари учун чегараланган грамматик ва лексик материал асосида талабаларнинг инглиз тилидан билимини текшириш ва баҳолашга мўлжалланган.

Ўқув қўлланма куйидаги тамоил асосида тузилган:

- биринчи кимс – назарий кимс (грамматик машклар)
- иккинчи кимс - оғизаки нўтқни ривожлантиришга бағишланган ҳамда талабаларнинг мустақил ишларини яхшироқ юлга кўйиш, уларнинг шу сохадаги ташабускорлигини янада ошириш мақсадида ёзма назорат усули орқали фойдаланиш тавсия этилган.

Шундай қилиб, ушбу қўлланма орқали талабанинг дарс давомида олган билимларини мустахкамланиши, текширилиши ва баҳоланилиши мумкин.

Бу ўқув услубий кўрсатма Автомобил Йуллар Институти талабаларининг келажакда инглиз тили грамматик усулини билиш учун яхши база сифатида хизмат килади ва уни нашрга тавсия этилса мақсадга мувофик булар эди.

Кат.ўқ.

Салихова С.М.