

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

**TOSHKENT IRRIGATSIYA va QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGINI
MEXANIZATSIYALASH MUHANDISLARI INSTITUTI**

“ INGLIZ TILI” kafedrası

**INGLIZ TILIDAN GRAMMATIK
QOIDALAR VA MASHQLAR TO‘PLAMI
(Uslubiy qo‘llanma)**

TOSHKENT 2019

Ushbu uslubiy qo'llanma institut ilmiy-uslubiy Kengashining 14 mart 2019 yilda bo'lib o'tgan 2-sonli majlisida ko'rib chiqildi va chop etishga tavsiya qilindi.

Ushbu uslubiy qo'llanma ingliz tili fanini o'rganayotganlar uchun grammatik jadvallar, mashqlar to'plamidan iborat bo'lib, qo'llanmaning maqsadi-til o'rganishdagi ko'nikmalar, ya'ni o'qish, tinglab tushunish, gapirish hamda yozishni rivojlantirishdir.

Uslubiy uslubiy qo'llanma fonetika va grammatikaga oid qoidalar, grammatik qoidalarni mustahkamlash uchun sinov(test) mashqlaridan iborat. Sinov(test) mashqlaridan grammatik qoidalarni takrorlash, mustahkamlash maqsadida semester yakunida sinov(test) ishlari sifatida foydalanish mumkin.

Berilgan fonetik, grammatik qoidalardan har bir dars davomida foydalanish mumkin.

Mashqlar o'qish, yozish, tinglab tushunish, gapirish ko'nikmalarini o'stirish maqsadida tuzilgan.

Tuzuvchi: Jo'rayeva M. U.

Taqrizchilar:

D.U.Djo'rayev

O'zDJTU huzuridagi RIAIM
bo'lim boshlig'i, p.f.n., dotsent

N.Dj.Shirinova

TIQXMMI "Ingliz tili" kafedrası
dotsenti, f.f.n.

KIRISH

Mazkur uslubiy-qo'llanma Oliy va o'rta maxsus o'quv yurtlari nofilologik bakalavr yo'nalishi talabalari uchun belgilangan dasturlar va Davlat ta'lim standartlariga muvofiq ravishda ta'lim olayotgan talabalar uchun moljallangan. Uslubiy qollanmani tuzishdan maqsad-ingliz tili grammatikasi qoidalarini o'rganish va ularni sinov (test) mashqlari asosida mustahkamlash bo'lib, undan ingliz tilini o'rganishni davom ettirayotgan, ya'ni boshlang'ich bilimga ega bo'lgan Oliy o'quv yurtlari nofilologik bakalavr yo'nalishi talabalari, shu bilan birgalikda kollej, litsey hamda ingliz tilini o'rganuvchi kurslarda ham foydalanishdir.

Uslubiy qo'llanma quyidagi bo'limlardan tashkil topgan:

1. Grammatikaga oid qoidalar;
2. Grammatik qoidalarni mustahkamlash uchun sinov (test) mashqlari;
3. Noto'g'ri fe'llar jadvali;
4. Fonetika.

Berilgan grammatik, fonetik qoidalardan va sinov (test) mashqlaridan grammatik qoidalarni takrorlash, mustahkamlash maqsadida semester yakunida foydalanish mumkin.

Mashqlar O'qish(Reading), Yozish(Writing), Tinglab tushunish(Listening), Gapirish(Speaking) ko'nikmalarini o'stirish maqsadida tuzilgan. Bu esa talabalarning kelgusida kasblari bo'yicha ingliz tilida bimalol muloqot olib borish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

THE ARTICLE

Articles – a/an , the

Artikllar – a/an, the

Noaniq artikl *a, an* birlikda, sanaladigan otlar oldidan qo‘llaniladi.
Birinchi marotaba so‘z hamda fikr yuritalayotganligini anglatadi.

We have a cat and a dog.

There is a supermarket in Navoi street.

Aniq artikl *the* birlikda va ko‘plikda, sanaladigan hamda sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan qo‘llaniladi. Bunda, asosan, so‘zlovchi va tinglovchi uchun ma’lum bo‘lgan predmet, shaxs, voqea haqida fikr bildiriladi.

We have a cat and a dog. The cat is old, but the dog is just a puppy.

I’m going to the supermarket. Do you want anything? (We know which supermarket).

Indefinite article

Noaniq artikl

Noaniq artikl quyidagi holatlarda qo‘llaniladi:

Kasbga oid otlar oldidan:

I’m a teacher. She is an architect.

His-hayajonli gaplarda what+a count noun.

What a lovely day!

What a pity!

Sanoqli birikmalarda:

A pair, a little, a couple of, a few.

Definite article

Aniq artikl

Aniq artikl quyidagi holatlarda qo‘llaniladi:

Dengiz, daryo, mehmonhona, teatr, muzey, ro‘znoma nomlari oldidan:

The Atlantic The British Museum

The Times The Thames

Dunyoda yagona bo‘lgan jismlar:

The Sun The Queen

The Moon The Government

The Earth

Sifatning orttirma darajasida

He is the richest man in the world.
Jane's the oldest in the class.

No article

Artikl qo'llanilmaydigan holatlar

Ko'plikda, sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan, qachonki predmet, jism haqida umumiy fikr yuritilganda:

I like potatoes.

Milk is good for you.

Mamlakat, shahar, ko'cha, til, jurnal, ovqat, aeroport, stansiya va tog' nomlari oldidan:

I live in Navoi Street.

He lives in London.

Ba'zi bir joylar va transport turlari oldidan:

At home in/to bed at/to work at/to school/university

By bus by plane by car by train on foot

She goes to work by bus.

I was at home yesterday evening.

His-hayajon gaplarda, ya'ni *what+an uncount noun*.

What a beautiful weather!

What a loud music!

Eslatma: *go home* iborasida artikl ham, predlog ham qo'llanilmaydi.

I went home early.

Numerals Sonlar

Cardinal numerals
Sanoq sonlar

Ordinal numerals.
Tartib sonlar

1 - one	the first
2 – two	the second
3 – three	the third
4 – four	the fourth
5 – five	the fifth
6 – six	the sixth
7 – seven	the seventh
8 – eight	the eighth
9 – nine	the ninth
10 – ten	the tenth
11 – eleven	the eleventh
12 – twelve	the twelfth
13 – thirteen	the thirteenth

14 – fourteen	the fourteenth
15 – fifteen	the fifteenth
16 – sixteen	the sixteenth
17 – seventeen	the seventeenth
18 – eighteen	the eighteenth
19 – nineteen	the nineteenth
20 – twenty	the twentieth
21 – twenty one	the twenty – first
22 – twenty two	the twenty – second
30 – thirty	the thirtieth
90 – ninety	the ninetieth
100 – hundred	the hundredth

Sanoq sonlar uy, xonadon, avtobus raqamlari, kiyim-kechak o‘lchamlarini belgilashda ishlatiladi.

Room 12

Bus 78

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.... – are odd numbers (toq sonlar)

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12... - are even numbers (juft sonlar)

379 = three hundred and seventy nine.

4,526 = four thousand, five hundred and twenty six.

280,000 = two hundred and eighty thousand.

3,560,000 = three million five hundred and sixty thousand.

7,000,000,000 = seven billion.

Hundred, thousand, million va billion sonlaridan so‘ng ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi “s” qo‘shilmaydi. Thousands of people, millions of insects va hokozolarda ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi “s” qo‘llaniladi.

Tartib sonlar oxirida – “th” birikmasi qo‘shiladi hamda aniq artikl “the” bilan qo‘llaniladi. Faqatgina:

one – the first

two - the second

three – the third

Tartib sonlar sanalarni ifodalashda qo‘llaniladi, biroq yozilishi va o‘qilishi turlicha.

Yozuvda:

4 May (yoki 4 th May), biroq o‘qilishi the fourth of May yoki May the fourth.

1991 = nineteen ninety one

1907 = nineteen hundred and seven yoki nineteen o seven.

Kasrlar va o'nliklar

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ = one and a quarter

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ = one and a half

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ = one and three quarters

1.25 = one point two five

1.5 = one point five

1.44 = one point four four

Foizlar

53% = fifty three percent

15% = fifteen percent

50% = dan ortiq bo'lganda – majority

50% = dan kam bo'lganda – minority

Arifmetik amallar

+ = addition 6 + 4 = 10 (six plus/and four equals/is ten)

- = subtraction 6 – 4 = 2 (six minus four equals/is two)

x = multiplication 6 x 4 = 24 (six times/multiplied by four equals/is twenty four)

: = division 4 : 2 = 2 (four divided by two equals/is two)

0 raqamining turlicha ifodalanishi:

401 427 = four ou one four two seven (Am.E. zero)

Arifmetik amallar: 0.9 = nought point nine

7.03 = seven point ou three.

harorat: 15 degrees = fifteen degrees below zero/minus ten degrees.

football: 3 – 0 = three nil

tennis: 20 – 0 = twenty nil

Adjectives

Sifatlar

		Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives	cheap small big	cheaper smaller bigger	the cheapest the smallest the biggest
Adjectives that end in-y	funny early heavy	funnier earlier heavier	the funniest the earliest the heaviest
Adjectives with two syllables or more	careful boring expensive	more careful more boring more expensive	the most careful the most boring the most

	interesting	more interesting	expensive the most interesting
Irregular adjectives	Far good bad	further better worse	the furthest the best the worst

Than – sifatning qiyosiy (comparative) darajasida qo‘llaniladi:
I’m older than Habiba.

Much – sifatning qiyosiy darajasida qo‘shimcha ma’no berish uchun
qo‘llaniladi.
She is much more intelligent than Sarah.

The – sifatning orttirma darajasida qo‘llaniladi.

Pronouns

I	my	me	mine	myself
You	your	you	yours	yourself
He	his	him	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
it	its	it	its	itself
we	our	us	ours	ourselves
you	your	you	yours	yourselves
They	Their	Them	theirs	hemselves

“Some, any, no” olmoshlari

Some olmoshi quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

a) bo‘lishli gaplarda: *I put some sugar into tea.*

b) so‘roq gaplarda, agar iltimos va taklifni anglatib kelsa:
Can I have some tea?

Any olmoshi quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

a) so‘roq gaplarda: *Are there any books on the table?*

b) bo‘lishsiz gaplarda: *There are not any books on the table.*

c) bo‘lishli gaplarda, agar “xohlagan, istalgan” ma’nosini anglatlsa:

Any student must do it .

No olmoshi quyidagi holatda ishlatiladi:

bo‘lishsiz gaplarda inkor ma’nosini anglatib keladi:

There are no books on the table.

Some, any, no gumon olmoshlarining birikmalari

<i>Some</i>		<i>Something</i>	nimadir, allanarsa, biror narsa
	<i>thing</i>	<i>Anything</i>	
		<i>Nothing</i>	hech narsa
<i>Any</i>		<i>somebody</i>	birov, kimdir, allakim
	<i>body</i>	<i>anybody</i>	
<i>No</i>		<i>nobody</i>	hechkim
	<i>where</i>	<i>somewhere</i>	biror yerda, biror joyda
		<i>anywhere</i>	
		<i>nowhere</i>	hech yerda, hech joyda

Expression of quantity

Count and uncount nouns

Sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar

count nouns	uncount nouns
a cup	water
a girl	sugar
an apple	milk
an egg	music
a pound	money

Much and many

How much money have you got?
There isn't much milk left.
How many people were at the party?
I didn't take many photos on holiday

Prepositions

in, at, on for time

1. We use at for times and certain expressions.

At predlogi aniq vaqt uchun ishlatiladi:

At 8.00	at midnight
At lunchtime	at the weekend
At the moment	at the same time
At Christmas	at the age of 9.

2. We use on for days and dates.

On predlogi kun nomlari hamda sanalar bilan

On Friday	on Friday morning
On the 12 th of September	on Saturday evening

3. We use in for longer periods such as months, years, seasons.

In predlogi uzoq vaqt, yani oylar, yillar, fasllar uchun:

In April	in 1965
In summer	in the nineteenth century
At night but in the evening / afternoon.	

I'll see you in the morning.

But: I'll see you tomorrow morning.

4. There is no preposition before last, next, this

Last, next, this dan oldin predlog ishlatilmaydi.

What did you do last night?

I'll see you next week.

While, during, for

1. **While** – bog'lovchi bo'lib, gapdan oldin keladi.

While I was getting ready, I listened to the radio.

I met my wife while I was at university.

2. **During** – predlog bo'lib, otdan oldin keladi. Voqea-hodisaning ma'lum bir davrni o'z ichiga oladi.

We had to call a doctor during the night.

Can I speak to you during the break?

But: We talked during five minutes.

We're on holiday during six weeks

3. **For** - predlog bo'lib, otdan oldin keladi. Voqea-hodisa davom etgan davrni o'z ichiga oladi.

We talked for 5 minutes.

We're going on holiday for six weeks.

Present Simple Tense

Hozirgi oddiy zamon

Qo'llanilishi: odatda sodir bo'ladigan, ya'ni takrorlanib turadigan ish -

harakatni bildiradi. **Every, usually, always** soʻzlari bilan ishlatiladi.

- Xususiyatlari:** a) feʼlning “to” yuklamasisiz I shakli;
 b) “-s”, “-es” qoʻshimchasining III shaxs, birlikda ishlatilishi;
 c) soʻroq va boʻlishsiz formada *do (does)* yordamchi feʼlining ishlatilishi.

Boʻlishli va boʻlishsiz (inkor) formalar

I We You They	live don't live	near here.
He She It	lives doesn't live	

Question forms
Soʻroq formalar

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	

Short answers
Qisqa javoblar

Do you like Peter?	Yes, I do./No, I don't.
Does she speak French?	Yes, she does./No, she doesn't

There is / are birikmasi

Qoʻllanilishi: biror bir predmet yoki predmetlarning aniq oʻrin-joyini koʻrsatib keladi. Oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qilinganda, gap oʻrin holidan boshlanadi.
 There's a boy in the room.

There are some desks and chairs in the classroom.

Xususiyatlari: There is/are brikimasining birlik va ko'plik formasi mavjud. Zamonlarni ifodalashda "to be" fe'lining mos shakllari qo'llaniladi.

There is a book on the desk.

There was a girl in the room.

There will be a concert after the meeting.

	There	is	a pen		
		are	pens	on the table.	
Are			pens		Yes, there is / are
Is	there		a pen	on the table?	No, there isn't / aren't
	There	is	pen		
		are	no pens	on the table.	

Interrogative sentences

So'roq s o'zlar

Questions

General Umumiy

So'roq gapning hamma bo'laklariga beriladi va *Yes* (ha) yoki *No* (yo'q) javob bo'ladi.

Special Maxsus

So'roq gapning bir bo'lagiga beriladi. Bunda *Yes* (ha), *No* (yo'q) javob bo'lmay, balki to'liq javob lozim.

Question words

So'roq so'zlar

Who? (Kim?) Whom? (Kimga? Kim bilan?)

Whose? (Kimning?)

What? (Nima?)

What? (Qanday? Qanaqa?)

Where? (Qayerga? Qaerda?)

When? (Qachon?)

Why? (Nima uchun?)

How? (Qanday qilib? Qay holatda?)

How many? (Nechta?)

How much? (Qancha?)

How long? (Qancha vaqtda?)

General questions
Umumiy so'roq gapla.

Yordamchi fe'l	Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi	Hol
	You	live		in Moscow.
Do	you	like	your profession?	
Does	he (she)	like	his (her) profession?	
Do	I	study	English?	

Special questions
Maxsus so'roq gaplar

So'roq so'zlar	Yordamchi fe'l	Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi	Hol	
					o'rin	payt
		You	read	books	at home	in the evenings.
What	do	you	read	-	at home	in the evenings?
Where	do	you	read	books	-	in the evenings?
When	do	you	read	books	at home?	-

Eslatma: Agar savol egaga yoki aniqlovchiga berilsa, so'roq so'z ega o'rnida keladi.

Yordamchi fe'l	Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi	Hol	
				o'rin	payt
	He	reads	books	at home	in the evening.
—	Who	reads	books	at home	in the evening?
	We	live		in Tashkent.	

—	Who	lives		in Tashkent?	
	The book	is		on the table.	
—	What	is		on the table?	

Present Continuous Tense *Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li*

Qōllanishi: ish-harakat hozirda davom etayotganligini anglatadi.

Yasalishi: a) to be + Participle I yoki to be + V1 + ing
b) inkor formada
to be+ not + Participle I
c) sezgi va hissiyotga oid bo'lgan fe'llar davomli zamonda ishlatilmaydi:
to know, to understand, to see, to hear, to love, to hate va boshqalar.

Example: I see many students now.
I hear his voice now.

Positive and negative forms
Bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz (inkor) formalar

I	'm (am) 'm not	working.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

Question forms
So'roq formalar

What	am	I	wearing?
	is	he she	

		it	
	are	we you they	

Short answers

Qisqa javoblar

Are you going?	Yes, I am/No, I am not.
Is Ann working?	Yes, she is/No, she isn't.

Past Simple Tense

Oddiy o'tgan zamon

Qōllanishi: ish-harakatning o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tganligini anglatadi.

Odatda quyidagi payt holini anglatuvchi ravishlar bilan ishlatiladi: **yesterday**-kecha, **last week** – o'tgan hafta (da), **last month** – o'tgan oy (da), **a year ago** – bir yil avval.

Yasalishi: fe'llarning II shakli.

Positive and negative forms

Bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz formalar

We You They He She It	finished arrived went	yesterday.
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Negative form

Bo'lishsiz (inkor) forma

I He/She/It We You They	didn't	finish arrive go	yesterday.
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Question forms

So'roq formalar

When did	you they he/she/it	arrive?
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Short answers
Qisqa javoblar

Did you go to work yesterday? Did it rain last night?	Yes, I did/ No, I didn't Yes, It did/No, it didn't
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Past Continuous Tense O'tgan zamon davom fe'li

Qo'llanilishi: Ish-harakat o'tgan zamonda, ma'lum bir davr mobaynida davom etganligini bildiradi.

Xususiyatlari: aniq vaqt (davr) ko'rsatiladi.

Example: When the phone rang, I was having a bath.

At 7.00 this morning, I was having breakfast.

Positive and negative forms. Bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz (inkor) formalar.

I He She It	was wasn't (was not)	working.
We You They	were weren't (were not)	

Question forms
So'roq formalar

What	was	I he/she/It	doing?
	were	we you they	

Short answers
Qisqa javoblar

Were you working yesterday? Was she studying when you arrived?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't Yes, she was./No, she wasn't
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Future Simple Tense
Kelasi oddiy zamon fe'li

Qōllanilishi: Kelgusida boʻladigan ish – harakatni anglatadi (biroq vaqti aniq emas).

Xususiyatlari: *Shall/will* yordamchi fe'li va asosiy fe'lining I shaklidan (to yuklamasisiz) yasaladi.

If, when, till, before, after, as soon as, unless, untill soʻzlari bilan kelgan payt, shart ergash gapli qoʻshma gaplarda ergash gapda hozirgi oddiy zamon ishlatiladi. Biroq tarjimada kelasi zamon qoʻllaniladi.

Example: *I shall go to the cinema if I have time.* (Agar vaqtim boʻlsa, kinoga bormoqchiman.)

To be going to

To be going to – birikmasi kelgusida rejalashtirilgan aniq ish – harakat yoki maqsadni bildirib keladi.

Example: How long are they going to stay in Rome? She isn't going to have a birthday party.

Will or going to
I'm going to take a chicken casserole for dinner.
(I decided this morning and bought everything for it.)
What shall I cook for dinner? Er... I know! I'll make chicken casserole! That's a good idea!
(I decided at the moment of speaking.)

Future Continuous Tense
Kelasi zamon davom fe'li

Qōllanilishi: Kelasi zamon davom fe'li ish-harakatining kelasi zamonda ma'lum bir davr, vaqt mobaynida davomiyligini bildiradi.

Xususiyatlari: *Shall/will + to be + V ing* ko‘rinishi shaklida yasaladi

Example. My brother will be translating his text from 6 to 8 tomorrow.

What will you be doing at 6 o’clock tomorrow?

She will not be reading when you come.

Present Perfect Tense ***Tugallangan hozirgi zamon fe’li***

Qōllanilishi: Tugallangan hozirgi zamon ish-harakatning tugaganligi va unung natijasi hozirgi zamon bilan bog‘liq ekanligini anglatadi. Bizni ish-harakatning bajarilish vaqti emas, balki natijasi qiziqtiradi.

Yasalishi: *to have* – yordamchi fe’li va asosiy fe’lning III shakli

I, ya’ni *have (has) + Participle II*.

Xususiyatlari: a) odatda quyidagi ravishlar bilan ishlatiladi:

Ever, never, often, already, yet, just, lately.

b) payt hollari bilan: this week, this month, this year, today

He hasn’t made any phone calls today.

c) *When?* So‘roq so‘zi bilan boshlangan gaplarda ishlatilmaydi.

When did the English class start?

It began an hour ago.

When did you see him?

I saw him yesterday.

d) *since, for* predloglari vaqtning davomiyligini bildiradi: *We have had rainy weather since Tuesday.*

Have and have got

Positive form Bo‘lishli forma

I We You They	have 've' got	two sisters.
He / she	has has got	

I have I've got	a new car. three children. blond hair.	
She has She's got		
He has He's got		

Negative form

Bo‘lishsiz forma

I We You They	don't have haven't got	any money.
He She	doesn't have hasn't got	
✗ ✓	I've got a shower in the morning. I have a shaver in the morning.	
✗ ✓	What time have you got lunch? What time do you have lunch?	
✗ ✓	He has never got milk in his coffee. He never has milk in his coffee.	

Question form

So‘roq forma

Do	I We You They	have a car?
does	he she	

Have	I We You They	got a car?
Has	he She	

Present Perfect Continuous Tense *Tugallangan hozirgi zamon davom fe'li*

Qōllanilishi: Tugallangan hozirgi zamon – ish-harakat, voqea va hodisaning uzoq vaqtdan buyon davom etayotganligi yoki so‘zlashuv vaqtiga qadar davom etganligini bildiradi.

Yasalishi: *Have (has + been) + Participle I+ing*

Xususiyatlari: a) vaqt davomiyligini ko'rsatuvchi predloglar: *since, for* bilan ishlatiladi;

c) ba'zi o'rinlarda *to live, to learn, to work*, va shu kabi fe'llarni

Present Perfect va *Present Perfect Continuous Tense* da ham bir xil ma'noda qo'llash mumkin.

Example: He has lived here for six years.

– He has been lived here for six years.

How long have you learnt English?

– How long have you been learning English?

Positive and negative forms

Bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz formalar

I You We They	have haven't	been working in the garden since morning.
He She It	has hasn't	

Question forms

So'roq formalar

Have	I you we they	been working in the garden since morning?
Has	he she it	

Short answers

Qisqa javoblar

Have you been studying the catalogues since Monday?	Yes I have./No, I haven't.
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Past Perfect Tense *Tugallangan o'tgan zamon*

Qõllanilishi: Tugallangan o'tgan zamon ish-harakat, voqea, hodisaning o'tgan zamonda ma'lum bir davr mobaynida bo'lib o'tganini bildiradi. Bunda ma'lum bir ish-harakat, voqea, hodisa ikkinchisidan oldin bo'lib o'tadi.

Example: When I got home John had cooked a meal.
 Ya'ni (John cooked meal before I got home)
 Agar: When I got home, John cooked a meal.
 (First I got home, then John cooked)

Yasalishi: *to have* yordamchi fe'lining *Simple Past* shakli hamda asosiy fe'ning *Participle II* shakli. *Had + Participle II.*

Xususiyatlari: quyidagi payt hollari bilan ishlatiladi: *by the end of the month, by 5 o'clock yesterday, by that time* va boshqalar

Example: *By that time he had already signed the letters.*
My friend left for London yesterday. He had never been before.

Positive and negative forms
Bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz formalar

I You He, she We They	had had not (hadn't)	written an article by last Friday.
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Question forms. <i>So'roq formalar.</i>			Short answers. <i>Qisqa javoblar.</i>
Had	I you he, she we they	written an article by last Friday?	Yes, she had. No, she hadn't.

Passive Voice *Majhul nisbat*

Qõllanilishi: ish-harakatni bajargan shaxs emas, balki bajarilgan ish harakat e'tiborga olinadi.

Xususiyatlari: to be + Participle II shakli asosida yasaladi.

am/is/are was/were has/have/been will be	Past Participle
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Active voice: Shakespeare wrote “Hamlet”.

Passive voice: “Hamlet” was written by Shakespeare.

2) Positive form. *Bo‘lishli forma*

Present The letter is written.

Past The letter was written

Future The letter will be written.

Negative form. *Bo‘lishsiz forma.*

Present The letter isn’t written.

Past The letter wasn’t written

Future The letter won’t be written.

Question form. *So‘roq forma.*

Present Is the letter written?

Past Was the letter written?

Future. Will letter be written?

Short answer. *Qisqa javob.*

Are cars made in your country? Yes, they are / No, they aren’t.

Will these cars be produced next year? Yes, they will /No, they won’t.

Modal verbs **Modal fe’llar**

Qo’llanilishi: Modal fe’llar – yordamchi fe’llar turkumiga kiradi.

Gapiruvchining ish – harakatga bo‘lgan munosabatini bildirib keladi.

Xususiyatlari: Quyidagi modal fe’llar mavjud: can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would.

Modal fe’llarga oddiy hozirgi zamon III shaxs, birlikda – s, -es qshimchasi qo‘shilmaydi;

Modal fe'llardan so'ng "to" yuklamasi qo'llanilmaydi.
 Modal fe'llarning so'roq va inkor formalari yordamchi fe'l "to do" siz yasaladi.
 Modal fe'llarning ekvivalentlari mavjud. Ular quyidagilar:

can – could, to be able to
 must – have to, to be to, need (to)
 may – might, to be allowed to

Modal fe'llar barcha shaxslar uchun bir xil formaga ega.

Positive and negative forms
Bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz formala

I, you He, she We, they	can cannot (can't)	do it.
	may may not (mayn't)	
	must must not needn't	

Question form
So'roq forma

Short answers
Qisqa javoblar

Can	I, you He, she We, they	do it?	Yes, I can No, I cannot No, I can't
May			Yes, he may No, he mayn't No, he mustn't
Must			Yes, he must No, he needn't No, he mustn't

Examples: Hasan can dance very well.
 She should learn English.
 It will rain soon.
 I wouldn't like to be a teacher.
 You mustn't steal.

I could swim when I was three.
 Should I go home now?
 Must I take exams? Yes, you must.
 Do I have to take exams? Yes, you do.

Direct and Indirect speech *Ko‘chirma va o‘zlashtirma gap*

Qōllaniilishi: So‘zlovchi nutqining o‘zgarishsiz berilishi – ko‘chirma gap deyiladi.

My friend says, “I have bought an interesting book today”.

So‘zlovchi nutqining bo‘shqa shaxs tomonidan bayon etilishi – o‘zlashtirma gap deyiladi.

My friend says he has bought an interesting book today.

Ko‘chirma gapdan o‘zlashtirma gap sifatida qo‘llanilganda quyidagi qoidalariga amal qilinadi:

- a) egalik va kishilik olmoshlari o‘zgaradi.
- b) zamonlarning moslashuvi “Sequence of Tenses”

c) Direct speech	Indirect speech.
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Simple Past	Past Perfect
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
Simple Future	Future in the Past

Direct speech		Reported speech
<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	
“I love you”		He said he loved me.
“I’m going out now”		Ann said she was going out.
<u>Present Perfect</u>		<u>Past Perfect</u>
“We’ve met before”		She said they’d met before.
<u>Past Simple</u>		<u>Past Perfect</u>
“We met in 1987.”		He said they’d met in 1987.
<u>Future</u>		<u>Future- in the Past.</u>
“I’ll mend it for you”		She said that she would mend it for me.

Eslatma: say + (that)

She said (that) they were happy together.

tell + person (that).

He told me (that) he loved Mary.

Ko‘chirma gapni o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda, ko‘rsatish olmoshlari, o‘rin-
payt ravishlari o‘zgaradi:

Direct speech		Reported speech
this, these	→	that – those; the
now	→	then
today	→	that day
yesterday	→	the day before
the day before yesterday	→	two days before
tomorrow	→	the next day, the following day
the day after tomorrow	→	in two days’ time
next week (month, year)	→	the following (the next) week (month, year)
last week (year)	→	the previous week (year), a year (a week before)

Umumiy so‘roq gaplar **if** yoki **whether** bog‘lovchilari bilan qo‘llaniladi.

He asked me, "Is Mr Smith a doctor?"
He asked me if Mr Smith was a doctor.

Maxsus so‘roq gaplar, so‘roq so‘zlar saqlangan holda, bo‘lishli gap formasida
keladi.

He asked Jane, "What are you doing now?"
He asked Jane what she was doing then.
Buyruq gaplarda infinitiv formada keladi:

She said to me, "Tell him everything tomorrow"
She told me to tell him everything the following day.

She said to me, "Don't go to the cinema today?"
She told me not to go to the cinema today.

Conditional sentences ***Shart ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplar***

Qo‘llanilishi: shart ergash gapli qo‘shma gap, ikki qismdan , ya’ni bosh
gap va ergash gapdan iborat bo‘ladi.
Bosh gap tugallangan fikrni bildirib, ergash gap esa bosh gapga
tobe bo‘lib keladi. Ergash gap bosh gapga **if** bog‘lovchisi
yordamida bog‘lanadi. Bundan tashqari **unless, provided (that), on**

condition (that),suppose (that) bog‘lovchilari bilan ham bog‘lanib keladi.

Xususiyatlari: Conditional sentences – shart ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplar 3 turda bo‘ladi.

I-tur hozirgi va kelasi zamonda qo‘llaniladi. Haqiqatda bo‘ladigan ish-harakatni bildiradi. Ish-harakat kelasi zamonga taalluqli bo‘lsada, ergash gapda hozirgi zamon fe‘li qo‘llaniladi.

You may have the book if you like it.
If I have time, I shall go to the concert tomorrow.

II – tur – amalga oshmaydigan ish- harakatni anglatadi.
II – turda ergash gapda Past Indefinite, bosh gapda esa asosiy fe‘lning I shakli bilan **would, should** qo‘llaniladi.
If I had time now, I should go to the concert, but I’m busy.
If I knew where they lived, I should send them a telegram.

Eslatma: “to be” fe‘li ergash gapda barcha shaxslarda, birlik va k o‘plikda **were** shaklida ishlatiladi.

If I were you, I should go to the dentist at once.

III-tur – haqiqatda amalga oshmagan ish-harakatni bildiradi.

If I had time yesterday, I should have gone to the concert, but I was busy.

III turda ergash gapda Past Perfect, bosh gapda esa have + asosiy fe‘lning III shakli va **would, should** qo‘llaniladi.

If it hadn’t rained last Sunday, we should have gone to the country.

Agar uchta turni jadvalda beradigan bo‘lsak, u quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

I Real condition

if + Present Simple	+	Shall (will) + do
	or	
shall + do	+	if + Present Simple

II unreal condition in the Present (Future)

if + Past Simple	+	Should (would) + do
	or	
should (would) + do	+	if + Past Simple

III unreal condition in the Past

if + Past Perfect	+	should (would) + have done
	or	
Should (would) + have done +		if + Past Perfect

The Non-Finite Forms of the Verb

Fe'lining noaniq shakllari

The Gerund Gerundiy

Yasalishi: fe'lining "to" yuklamasisiz I shakliga + ing qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan, masalan, to read – reading, o'qimoq – o'qish

Xususiyatlari: gerundiy – fe'lining shaxssiz formasi bo'lib, ham fe'llik, ham otlik xususiyatiga ega.

Gerundiy fe'l singari zamon va nisbat formalariga ega.

Voice / Tense	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	Having been written

I like reading novels by modern British writers.

Menga zamonaviy ingliz yozuvchilarining romanlarini o'qish yoqadi.

I don't like being read to.

Men o'qib berishganini yoqtirmayman.

I am sorry for having missed, your lecture.

Maruzangizda bo'lmaganligim uchun meni kechirasiz.

Gerundiy gapda bir qancha vazifalarni bajarishi mumkin:

ega

Smoking is harmful.

Chekish zararli.

2. vositasiz to'ldiruvchi

I like singing .

Qo'shiq kuylashni yoqtiraman.

3. kesimning bir qismi

He stopped smoking U chekishni tashladi.
4. hol
On coming home he saw his friends . U uyga kelayotib
do'stlarini ko'rib qoldi.

5. aniqlovchi
We were waiting for his coming home. Biz uning uyga kelishini kutayotgan edik.

The Infinitive

Yasalishi: fe'ning noaniq I shaklidan

to read

o'qimoq

o'qish

Xususiyatlari: infinitiv ham gerundiy singari fe'lning noaniq shakli bo'lib, zamon va nisbat formalariga ega.

Tense / Voice	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write to be writing	to be written —
Perfect	to have written to have been writing	to have been written.

I am glad to see you.	Sizni ko‘rganimdan mamnunman.
To swim is pleasant.	Suzish yoqimli.

Infinitiv gapda bir qancha vazifalarni bajaradi:

1. ega
To read the text is our hometask. Uy vazifamiz – matnni o‘qish.

2. to'ldiruvchi. Men bu matnni o'qishni xohlayman.
I want to read this text.

3. hol
I went to the library to read the article. Maqolani o‘qish uchun
kutubxonaga bordim.

4. kesimning bir qismi
Our task is to study. Bizning vazifamiz – o‘qimoq.

5. aniqlovchi

He had a great wish to see his mother again. U onasini yana bir marotaba ko‘rishni xohladi.

Gerundiy va infinitivni misollar bilan taqqoslab ko‘rishingiz mumkin.

Gerundiy	Infinitive
1. When he saw his father enter the room he stopped smoking. Otasi xonaga kirayotganligini ko‘rib, u chekishni to‘xtatdi.	Before entering his father’s house he stopped to smoke. Otasining uyiga kirishdan avval, u chekishdan to‘xtadi.
2. I remember sending the letter. Xatni yuborganligim yodimda.	I must remember to send the letter. Xatni yuborish zarurligini unutmasligim kerak.
3. I shall never forget taking that examination. Imtihon topshirishim kerakligini unutmayman.	Do not forget to come to the examination tomorrow. Ertaga imtihonga kelishni unutmang.

Gerundiy bilan qo‘llaniladigan ayrim fe‘llar jadvali

Verbs + ing	
like love adore enjoy prefer hate can’t stand don’t mind finish look forward to	doing cooking sightseeing

Eslatma: like, love, adore, prefer, hate fe‘llari ba’zida “to” bilan qo‘llaniladi, biroq –ing qo‘shimchasi, yani gerundiy bilan qo‘llanilganda mano jihatidan yaqinroq bo‘ladi.

I like cooking.

I like to cook beef on Sundays.

Infinitiv bilan ishlatiladigan ayrim fe‘llar jadvali:

Verbs + infinitive	
agree choose dare decide expect forget help hope learn manage need offer promise refuse seem want would would like would love would prefer would hate	to do to come to cook

Eslatma: Help, dare “to” yuklamasiz ishlatilishi mumkin.
We helped tidy the kitchen.
They didn’t dare disagree with him.

Irregular verbs (*Noto‘g‘ri fe‘llar jadvali*)

No	I	II	III	Tarjima
1	abide	abode/abided	abode/abided	chidamoq, dosh bermog
2	arise	arose	arisen	paydo bo‘lmoq
3	awake	awaked	awaken	uyg‘otmoq, uyg‘onmoq
4	be	was, were	been	bo‘lmoq
5	bear	bore	borne\born	tug‘moq, tug‘ilmoq
6	beat	beat	beaten	urmoq
7	become	became	become	bo‘lib bormoq
8	begin	began	begun	boshlamoq
9	bend	bent	bent	egilmoq
10	bid	bid	bid(den)	buyurmoq

11	bind	bound	bound	bog‘lamoq
12	bite	bit	bit(ten)	tishlamoq
13	blow	blew	blown	esmoq
14	break	broke	broken	sindirmoq
15	bring	brought	brought	olib kelmoq
16	build	built	built	qurmoq
17	burn	burnt	burnt	kuydirmoq, yonmoq
18	buy	bought	bought	sotib olmoq
19	can	could	—	bajara olmoq
20	catch	caught	caught	tutib olmoq
21	choose	chose	chosen	tanlamoq
22	clothe	clothed\clad	clothed\clad	kiyinmoq
23	come	came	come	kelmoq
24	cost	cost	cost	turmoq (narx haqida)
25	cut	cut	cut	kesmoq
26	dig	dug	dug	qazimoq
27	do	did	done	qilmoq
28	draw	drew	drawn	chizmoq
29	dream	dreamt\dreamed	dreamt \dreamed	orzu qilmoq
30	drink	drank	drunk	ichmoq
31	drive	drove	driven	haydamoq (mashina)
32	eat	ate	eaten	emoq
33	fall	fell	fallen	yi qilmoq
34	feed	fed	fed	oziqlantirmoq
35	feel	felt	felt	his qilmoq
36	fight	fought	fought	kurashmoq
37	find	found	found	topmoq
38	fly	flew	flown	uchmoq
39	forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmoq
40	forgive	forgave	forgiven	kechirmoq
41	freeze	froze	frozen	muzlamoq
42	give	gave	given	bermoq
43	go	went	gone	bormoq
44	grind	ground	ground	yanchimoq
45	grow	grew	grown	o‘smoq, o‘stirmoq
46	have	had	had	ega bo‘lmoq
47	hear	heard	heard	eshitmoq
48	hide	hid	hid(den)	bekitmoq
49	hit	hit	hit	urmoq

50	hold	held	held	ushlamoq
51	hurt	hurt	hurt	hafa qilmoq
52	keep	kept	kept	saqlamoq
53	knit	knit(ted)	knit(ted)	to‘qimoq
54	know	knew	known	bilmoq
55	lay	laid	laid	qo‘ymoq (buyumni)
56	lead	led	led	boshqarmoq
57	leap	leapt\leaped	leapt\leaped	sakramoq
58	learn	learnt\learned	learnt\learned	bilmoq, o‘rganmoq
59	leave	left	left	tashlab ketmoq
60	lend	lent	lent	qarz bermoq
61	let	let	let	ijozat bermoq
62	lose	lost	lost	yoqotmoq
63	make	made	made	yasamoq, majburlamoq
64	may	might	—	qila olmoq
65	mean	meant	meant	anglatmoq
66	meet	met	met	uchratmoq
67	mistake	mistook	mistaken	hato qilmoq
68	pay	paid	paid	to‘lamoq
69	put	put	put	qo‘ymoq
70	read	read	read	o‘qimoq
71	rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	qayta qurmoq
72	ring	rang	rung	qo‘ng‘iroq qilmoq
73	rise	rose	risen	ko‘tarilmoq
74	run	ran	run	yugurmoq
75	saw	sawed	sawn	arralamoq
76	say	said	said	aytmoq
77	see	saw	seen	ko‘rmoq
78	seek	sought	sought	qidirmoq
79	sell	sold	sold	sotmoq
80	send	sent	sent	yubormoq, jo‘natmoq
81	set	set	set	o‘rnatmoq, joylashtirmoq
82	sew	sewed	sewn\sewed	tikmoq
83	shake	shook	shaken	silkitmoq
84	shave	shaved	shaved	soqol olmoq
85	shear	sheared\shore	shorn	kesmoq
86	show	showed	shown	ko‘rsatmoq

87	shut	shut	shut	yopmoq
89	sing	sang	sung	ashula atmoq
90	sit	sat	sat	o'tirmoq
91	sleep	slept	slept	uxlamoq
92	speak	spoke	spoken	gapirmoq
93	spend	spent	spent	sarflamoq
94	stand	stood	stood	turmoq(oyoqda)
95	steal	stole	stolen	o'g'irlamoq
96	swim	swam	swum	suzmoq
97	take	took	taken	olmoq
98	teach	taught	taught	orgatmoq, o'rganmoq
99	wear	wore	worn	kiyim kiymoq
100	win	won	won	yutmoq, g'olib bo'lmoq
101	work	wrought	wrought	ishlamoq, qayta ishlamoq
102	write	wrote	written	yozmoq

TESTS

Choose the appropriate preposition.

- I am very fond ... sport.
a) of b) with c) in.
- Tom is busy ... his design.
a) with b) at c) of.
- His ties are ... the box.
a) on b) in c) at.
- Come ..! Why are you late?
a) in b) into c) out of.
- Students are coming ... the classroom.
a) of b) to c) into.
- Let's listen ... the tapes!
a) on b) to c) of.
- ... what language are they speaking?
a) at b) in c) on.
- There is an electric lamp ... the table.
a) on b) over c) at.
- Are these pictures ... modern artists?
a) at b) by c) on
- There is a low table ... the corner.
a) of b) in c) at.
- Show ... me your new design.
a) on b) of c) to.

12. He is giving his pen ... Mary.
a) on b) to c) of.
13. Let's answer ... those questions.
a) on b) to c) for.
14. Ann is writing ... a pencil.
a) with b) on c) for.
15. Let's work ... our designs.
a) for b) on c) at.
16. There is a picture ... the sofa.
a) around b) on c) over.
17. There are a lot of flowers ... the building of our Institute.
a) around b) with c) after.
18. I have a few books ... modern writers.
a) by b) after c) with.
19. Tom is giving ... me the book.
a) to b) on c) for.
20. They are not showing any designsus.
a) for b) on c) to.
21. How much time do you spend... your English a day?
a) at b) on c) for.
22. ... the end of each class our teacher gives us our homework.
a) in b) on c) at.
23. When we came .. the hall the students were painting posters.
a) in b) into c) at

Find English equivalents of the words in brackets.

- There are (kam), students in our Institute.
a) few b) a few c) some d) a lot of.
- Her flat is on the ground floor, (meniki) is on the second floor.
a) my b) me c) mine d) I.
- Whose map is this? It's (uniki).
a) him b) his c) he d) hers.
- (Kimdir), of the students is painting the slogan?
a) some b) which c) who d) why.
- Their Institute is in Navoi street, (bizniki), is centre of the city.
a) our b) we c) ours d) us.
- Give me (biror bir), magazine, please.
a) few b) some c) a few d) any.
- Tom is telling (bizga), about his work.
a) them b) we c) our d) us.
- Show (ularga), the plan of our work.
a) them b) we c) our d) us.
9. The room is large but (uning) windows are not large.

- a) their b) its c) her d) our.
 10. Tell us (biror narsa), words about your studies.
 a) few b) something c) a few d) little.
 11. She is helping (o‘zining), brother with his lessons.
 a) my b) our c) his d) her.
 12. His children are so nice. I am fond of (ularni).
 a) them b) their c) they d) him.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Are there ... students in the reading – room?
 a) any b) no c) some d) not any
 2. There are not ... conveniences in the house.
 a) some b) no c) any d) much
 3. Is there a ... bread on the plate.
 a) few b) any c) many d) some
 4. Peter is fond of reading. Give these books to
 a) his b) her c) him d) he
 5. The students are in the classroom. Let’s go there and tell ... about our plans.
 a) they b) their c) them d) theirs
 6. The park is so beautiful and ... trees are so high.
 a) his b) their c) its d) him
 7. We are answering ... questions.
 a) our b) him c) them d) their
 8. These books are good. Let’s give ... to the children.
 a) theirs b) their c) them d) him

Choose the antonym.

1. To be well
 a) to be busy b) to be ill c) to be fine d) to be late
 2. To take
 a) to give b) to put c) to open d) to speak
 3. To be present
 a) to be absent b) to be well c) to be fond of d) to be married
 4. Few
 a) much b) little c) many d) only
 5. High
 a) low b) comfortable c) modern d) tall
 6. To begin
 a) to be on duty b) to be over c) to be sorry d) to start
 7. To give
 a) to take b) to put c) to look d) to lend
 8. Low

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | a) high | b) modern | c) comfortable | d) tall |
| 9. Small | a) many | b) large | c) little | d) ancient |
| 10. Many | a) a few | b) much | c) little | d) large |
| 11. Well | a) bad | b) badly | c) good | d) fine |
| 12. To learn | a) to rewrite | b) to forget | c) to describe | d) to draw |
| 13. Always | a) never | b) seldom | c) often | d) usually |
| 14. Best | a) least | b) most | c) worst | d) the best |
| 15. To succeed | a) to decide | b) to fail | c) to expect | d) to start |
| 16. To reveal | a) to display | b) to achieve | c) to hide | d) to begin |
| 17. Simple | a) complicated | b) quick | c) fast | d) to start |
| 18. Shallow | a) deep | b) broad | c) chief | d) director |
| 19. Wide | a) narrow | b) stone | c) strong | d) metal |

Choose a pair of word, which is opposite meaning.

1. a) to be born – to die b) to finish – to deal with c) to fail – to miss
2. a) to graduate from an Institute – to enter an Institute
b) to carry out – to improve c) to leave – to become
3. a) short – long b) square – beautiful c) good – scientific
4. a) large – fine b) thin – thick c) white – bad
5. a) young – modern b) correct – interesting c) dark – light
6. a) to get warm – to get cold b) to be situated – to read
c) to be famous – to have a talk
7. a) favourable – unfavourable b) bad – straight
c) remarkable – interesting
8. a) famous – unknown b) outstanding – good
c) thick – white
9. a) to make progress – to forget b) to get light – to get dark
c) to be born – to live
10. a) far – near b) eventful – expressive c) happy – favourable
11. a) to be well – to be untidy b) to ask – to answer
c) to be glad – to be free
12. a) to make – to do b) a lot of – few; little

c) to combine – to miss

Choose the synonym.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Development | | |
| a) workshop | b) progress | c) condition |
| 2. To interrupt | | |
| a) to stop | b) to come back | c) to take part in |
| 3. To belong | | |
| a) to be a member of | b) to achieve | c) to deal with |
| 4. Different | | |
| a) improved | b) various | c) outstanding |
| 5. Actual | | |
| a) real | b) good | c) active |
| 6. Up-to-date | | |
| a) just now | b) modern | c) scientific |
| 7. To improve | | |
| a) to get dark | b) to do worse | c) to do better |
| 8. To receive | | |
| a) to open | b) to spell | c) to get |
| 9. To be famous for | | |
| a) to admire | b) to be known for | c) straight |
| 10. To take somebody around something | | |
| a) to be situated | b) to admire | c) to show |
| 11. To resume | | |
| a) to be arrive | b) to stop | c) to begin again |
| 12. Usually | | |
| a) as a rule | b) seldom | c) often |
| 13. To continue | | |
| a) to make pleasant | b) to go on | c) to enjoy |
| 14. To arrive | | |
| a) to come | b) to visit | c) to introduce |
| 15. To be held | | |
| a) to take place | b) to go on | c) to devote |
| 16. Favourable | | |
| a) convenient | b) extensive | c) straight |
| 17. Extensive | | |
| a) great; wide; large | b) improved | c) far |
| 18. Plenty of | | |
| a) a top mark | b) an opinion | c) a great deal of |
| 19. Profound | | |
| a) deep | b) important | c) lofty |
| 20. Wish | | |
| a) ability | b) desire | c) want |

21. High	a) significant	b) lofty	c) scale
22. To be engaged in	a) to be sorry	b) to be busy	c) to be honoured
23. For	a) as	b) with	c) behind
24. Since	a) the only	b) thus	c) for
25. To find out	a) to hide	b) to learn	c) to get acquainted
26. To demand	a) to require	b) to discover	c) to believe
27. To believe	a) to notice	b) to mean	c) to suppose
28. To make up one's mind	a) to decide	b) to celebrate	c) to expect
29. Point of view	a) education	b) opinion	c) significance
30. Obstacle	a) interest	b) difficulty	c) desire
31. To fulfill	a) to smoke	b) to carry out	c) to be thirsty
32. Several	a) instead of	b) few	c) likely
33. To apply	a) to prove	b) to use	c) to mark
34. Prominent	a) important	b) outstanding	c) experienced
35. To complete	a) to finish	b) to make	c) to found
36. Complete	a) well – known	b) original	c) full
37. To reveal	a) to stress	b) to feature	c) to display
38. Strength	a) power	b) current	c) forecast
39. To provide	a) to fall	b) to supply	c) to improve
40. To consider	a) to think	b) to compare	c) to develop
41. Plenty of	a) ought	b) a great deal	c) rather
42. Ought	a) in case	b) unless	c) should

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 43. Purpose | a) aim | b) common | c) therefore |
| 44. To occur | a) to render | b) to fall | c) to take place |
| 45. Therefore | a) because | b) thus | c) that's why |
| 46. Reason | a) cause | b) speed | c) taste |
| 47. Common | a) alive | b) dead | c) ordinary |
| 48. Reasonable | a) sensible | b) simple | c) up – to – date |
| 49. To reach | a) to get | b) to aim | c) to fly |
| 50. Main | a) favourable | b) modern | c) chief |
| 51. To remain | a) to stay | b) to complete | c) to fill |

Put a a circle around the word or phrase that does not go with others.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | a) fast | b) quick | c) rapid | d) clever |
| 2. | a) to arrange | b) to plan | c) to group | d) to buy |
| 3. | a) by | b) by means of | c) to possess | d) with the help of |
| 4. | a) due to | b) according to | c) ever | d) thanks to |
| 5. | a) to submit | b) to present | c) to reveal | d) to show |
| 6. | a) to wear | b) to feature | c) to exhibit | d) to show |
| 7. | a) well | b) badly | c) slowly | d) good |
| 8. | a) more convenient | b) more thanks | c) more interesting | d) more beautiful |
| 9. | a) ability | b) capacity | c) reality | d) inspiration |
| 10. | a) ability | b) capacity | c) reality | d) observation |
| 11. | a) strength | b) to smile | c) to revise | d) to rebuild |

12. a) to rebuild b) to remake c) to require d) to reread
13. a) spiritual b) natural c) mindful d) member
14. a) member b) shorter c) painter d) reader
15. a) worse b) fewer c) more d) reader
16. a) across b) in c) through d) upper

Choose the best answer.

1. to overcome
a) an obstacle; b) one's right; c) some change.
2. to find out
a) the appearance; b) the truth; c) the construction.
3. to resume
a) a telephone; b) current events; c) studies.
4. practical
a) convenience; b) armchair; c) application.
5. to win
a) decision; b) importance; c) the right.
6. to establish
a) school; b) application; c) danger.

Choose the correct translation.

1. wage-earner
a) pul ishlab topmoq; b) boquvchi; c) ishlab topilgan pul;
2. countless
a) sanamoq b) sanalgan c) sanoqsiz
3. renew
a) yangilamoq b) yangi c) xabar olmoq
4. observant
a) kuzatmoq b) kuzatuvchan c) kuzatish
5. over watering
a) ortiqcha sug'orilgan b) kam sug'orilgan c) sug'orilmagan
6. homelessness
a) uysiz b) uysizlik c) uyga ega bo'lgan

Choose the correct translation.

1. Ahamiyat bermoq.

- a) to produce customer goods b) to be of great importance
c) to attach importance to d) to make invaluable contribution

2. Ta'siri ostida bo'lmoq.

- a) to be profoundly influenced b) to influence scientific discoveries
c) many-sided scientific influence d) to have deep knowledge

3. Fikrni o'zgartirmoq.

- a) to express one's opinion b) to change one's opinion
c) to change the time-table d) to change the topic of the conversation

4. dan tashqari

- a) obstacle b) side by side c) instead of d) besides

5. Haqqoniy hisoblamoq.

- a) to be justly considered b) to meet the requirements
c) to give a profound consideration d) to impress deeply

6. Ishlab chiqarish sur'atini oshirmoq.

- a) to improve the quality b) to increase the strength
c) to increase the production d) to increase the quantity

7. O'sishni (yuksalishni) isbotlamoq .

- a) to prove ... by supposition b) to arrange according to a definite system
c) to increase by improving d) to increase the quantity

8. Afzalliklarga ega bo'lmoq

- a) to have the same disadvantages b) to have several advantages
c) to have some advantage d) to have the very disadvantage

9. Texnikada qo'llashning keng yo'lini topmoq

- a) to have some application in engineering
b) to find some use in engineering
c) to find wide use in engineering
d) to look for some ways of application in engineering

10. Ushbu usul (yo'l) bilan.

- a) by the way b) as a means of c) little by little d) by means of

11. E'tibor bermoq

- a) to attract attention b) to be attentive
c) to pay attention to d) to attract a lot of spectators

12. Qiziqish uyg'otmoq .

- a) to display abilities b) to improve one's skill
c) to arouse interest d) to be interested in something

13. Qo'shimcha qilib.

- a) in addition to b) in honour of c) according to d) in accordance with

Choose the correct variant.

1. We want him to help us.

Biz nimani xohlaymiz?

- a) Unga yordam b) U bizga yordam berishini

2. He is known to have been a gifted designer.

U haqida nimalarni bilasiz?

- a) Iqtidorli dizayner bo‘lgan b) Iqtidorli dizaynerdir

3. My friend's son has already brought the book.

Kitobni kim olib keldi?

- a) Do‘stimning o‘g‘li b) O‘g‘limning do‘sti

4. She is being looked at by him.

Kim kimga qarayapti?

- a) U (qiz) unga qarayapti b) U unga (qizga)

5. Student are often asked by him.

- a) Talabalar o'qituvchini b) O'qituvchi talabalarni

6. She was followed by them.

Kim kimni kuzatdi?

- a) U (qiz) ularni b) Ular uni

7. Students are being examined.

Imtihon davom etayaptimi yoki tugadimi?

- a) davom etayapti b) tugadi

8. We knew of his having been invited to our party.

Kim kimni taklif etdi?

- a) U taklif qildi b) Uni taklif qildilar

9. All their work was good for nothing.

Ishni qay darajada bajarishdi?

- a) yaxshi b) yomon

10. Anyone knows about it.

Bu haqda kim biladi?

- a) hamma b) kimdir

Choose the appropriate equivalent.

Do you have to go home now?

- a) Siz hozir uyga borishingiz kerakmi?

b) Hozir siz uyga ketayapsizmi?

c) Hozir siz uyga keta olasizmi?

You are listened to with great attention.

a) Siz katta qiziqish bilan tinglayapsiz .

b) Sizni katta qiziqish bilan tinglayaptilar .

c) Sizni katta qiziqish bilan tingladilar.

There are a lot of foreign books in our library.

a) Kutubxonamizda ko‘plab qiziqarli kitoblarni o‘qish mumkin.

b) Kutubxonamizga ko‘plab qiziqarli kitoblar keltiriladi.

c) Kutubxonamizda ko‘pgina chet el kitoblari bor.

We knew nothing of the opinion he has.

a) Biz u haqda hech narsa bilmaymiz.

b) U haqda bizda hech qanaqa aniq fikr yo‘q.

c) Biz uning fikri haqida hech narsa bilmaymiz.

My room is larger than your flat.

a) Mening xonam sizning xonangiz kabi katta.

b) Mening xonam sizning xonangizga qaraganda katta.

c) Sizning xonangiz mening xonamdan kattaroq.

He said that he preferred to spend his days off at home.

a) U o‘zining dam olish kunlarini uyda o‘tkazishni ma’qul ko‘rganligini aytdi.

b) U o‘zining dam olish kunlarini uyda o‘kazishni ma’qul ko‘rishligini aytdi.

c) U o‘zining dam olish kunlarini uyda o‘tkazishni ma’qul ko‘rganligini aytadi.

It is this problem that the book deals with.

a) Kitob aynan shu masalaga bag‘ishlangan.

b) Kitob ushbu masalaga bag‘ishlangan.

c) Ushbu masala haqida uning kitobida yoritilgan.

Why do you have to do this work?

a) Nima uchun siz bu ishni bajarayapsiz?

b) Nimaga siz bu ishni bajarishingiz kerak?

c) Bu ishni kim bajarishi kerak?

He is often seen in the library.

a) U tez–tez kutubxonaga boradi.

b) Uni tez –tez kutubxonada ko‘rishadi.

c) U uni kutubxonada tez- tez ko‘radi.

This competition is much spoken about.

a) Bu musobaqa haqida gaplashamiz.

b) Bu musobaqa haqida ko‘p gapirishadi.

c) Bu musobaqa haqida ko‘p gapirish kerak.

There are some fruit trees in our park.

a) Parkimizda bir qancha mevali daraxtlar bor.

b) Parkimizda bir qancha mevali daraxtlar o‘sadi.

c) Parkimizda bir qancha mevali daraxtlarni ko‘rish mumkin.

Our garden is as large as your park.

a) Bog'imiz sizning parkingizdan kattaroq.

b) Bog'imiz sizning parkingizdek katta emas.

c) Bog'imiz sizning parkingizdek katta.

We thought that you were going to enter an institute.

a) Biz sizni institutga kirmoqchi, deb o'yladik.

b) Biz sizni institutga kirmoqchi bo'lgandir, deb o'yladik.

c) Biz sizni institutga borasiz, deb o'yladik.

It is our district that he lives in.

a) U bizning tumanimizda yashaydi.

b) Bu bizning tuman, biz u erda yashaymiz.

c) U, aynan bizning tumanimizda yashaydi.

Why do you have to ring him up?

a) Nima uchun siz unga qo'ng'iroq qilishingiz kerak?

b) Kim unga qo'ng'iroq qilishi kerak?

c) Siz kimga qo'ng'iroq qilishingiz kerak?

You are asked for by the dean.

a) Sizni dekan so'radi.

b) Siz dekanni so'rayapsiz.

c) Sizni dekan so'rayapti.

The equipment is being supplied by the plant.

a) Zavod jihozlarni etkazib beradi.

b) Jihozlar zavodda tayyorlanadi.

c) Jihozlar zavodga keltiriladi.

This is the house we live in

a) Bu uyda biz yashaymiz.

b) Bu uy yashash uchun yaroqli.

c) Biz bu uyda yashamoqchimiz.

We thought that you were going to show your project to the teacher.

a) O'qituvchiga loyihangizni ko'rsatish uchun kelgansiz, deb o'yladik.

b) O'qituvchiga loyihangizni ko'rsatmoqchisiz, deb o'yladik.

c) O'qituvchiga loyihangizni ko'rsatmoqchi bo'layapsiz, deb o'yladik.

I want the students to describe this picture.

a) Bu manzarani talabalar uchun tasvirlamoqchiman.

b) Bu manzarani talabalar tasvirlashini istardim.

c) Bu manzarani talabalar uchun tasvirlashlarini istardim.

The writer is reported to have published his new book.

a) Yozuvchi yangi kitobi nashrdan chiqqanligini ma'lum qildi.

b) Yozuvchining yangi kitobini nashrdan chiqarishi zarurligini ta'kidlamoqdalar.

c) Yozuvchining yangi kitobini nashrdan chiqarganligi haqida xabar bermoqdalar.

I don't want him to be interrupted.

a) Men uning gapini bo'lmoqchimasman.

b) U mening gapimni bo'lishini istamayman.

c) Men uning gapini bo'lishlarini xohlamayman.

23. The scientist is sure to have made a great contribution to science.
- Olim fanga salmoqli hissa qo'shganligiga ishonadi.
 - Olim shak-shubhasiz fanga katta hissa qo'shdi.
 - Olim albatta fanga katta hissa qo'shishi shart.
24. She did not appear to have heard the report.
- U ma'ruza chog'ida yo'q edi va uni tinglamadi ham.
 - U ma'ruzani tinglamagan ko'rinadi.
 - O'ylashicha, u bu ma'ruzani tinglamagan.
25. The doctor must be sent for as soon as possible.
- U yerga doktorni iloji boricha tezroq yuborish kerak.
 - Iloji boricha tezroq doktorga odam yuborish kerak.
 - Iloji boricha tezroq doktorga odam yuborish kerak edi.
26. He was asked to open the meeting.
- U majlisni qachon ochish zarurligini so'radi.
 - Undan majlisni ochishni so'rashdi.
 - Undan majlisni ochish kerakligini so'radilar.
27. Students' work is likely to be discussed at the meeting.
- Yig'ilishda talabalarning ishlarini muhokama qilmoqchilar.
 - Aytishlaricha, yig'ilishda talabalarning ishlari muhokama qilinadi.
 - Yig'ilishda talabalar o'zlarining ishlarini muhokama qilmoqchilar.
28. Ann Smith is sure to take part in our sports events.
- Anna Smit ishonadiki, u sport musobaqalarida qatnasha oladi.
 - Biz ishonamizki, Anna Smit sport musobaqalarida qatnashadi.
 - Anna Smit, shubhasiz, sport musobaqalarida qatnashadi.
29. Tom Brown should have submitted his term paper in December.
- Tom Braun o'zining kurs ishini dekabrda taqdim etadi.
 - Tom Braun kurs ishini dekabrda taqdim etishi zarur.
 - Tom Braun kurs ishini dekabrda taqdim etishi kerak edi.
30. The exhibition of young artists is reported to be a success.
- Ma'lum qilishlaricha, yosh rassomlarning ko'rgazmasi muvaffaqiyatga erishadi.
 - Yosh rassomlar ko'rgazmasi ulkan muvaffaqiyatga erishilishi kutilmoqda.
 - Yosh rassomlar o'z ko'rgazmalarining muvaffaqiyati haqida ta'kidlamoqdalar.
31. The workers appear to have done this work.
- Bu ishni qilish uchun ishchilar kelishdi.
 - Aytishlaricha, ishchilar bu ishni qilib bo'lishdi.
 - Ishchilar kelib, bu ishni bajarishlari zarur.
32. I want this student to tell us the main idea of his graduation paper.
- Diplom ishingizning asosiy mavzusi haqida bu talabaga va bizga gapirib berishingizni istayman.
 - Diplom ishining asosiy mavzusi haqida sizga va talabalarga gapirib bermoqchiman.
 - Bu talaba diplom ishining asosiy mavzusini bizga gapirib berishini istardim.

33. This method has proved to give good results.
- a) Bu usul isbotladiki, u tufayli yaxshi natijalarga erishish mumkin.
 - b) Bu usul yaxshi natijalarni berar ekan.
 - c) Isbotlandiki, bu usul yaxshi natijalarni berar ekan.

Choose the best answer.

1. The article to be published is of great importance for our work.
 - a) The article which will be published is of great importance for our work.
 - b) The article which has been published is of great importance for our work.
 - c) A very important article was published not long ago.
2. The results of the experiment are to be checked again.
 - a) The results of the experiment must be checked again.
 - b) The results of the experiment have been checked again.
 - c) It is very important to check the results of the experiment.
3. The device seems to be a complicated machine.
 - a) The device appears to be a complicated machine.
 - b) The device is sure to be complicated machine.
 - c) The device is believed to have been a complicated machine.
4. Had the conditions of our work been improved, we should have fulfilled it in time.
 - a) The conditions of our work having been improved, we could fulfill it in time.
 - b) We shall fulfill our work in time in case the conditions are improved.
 - c) We could not fulfill our work in time as the conditions had not been improved.
5. The lecture was followed by a discussion.
 - a) The discussion was before the lecture.
 - b) The lecture was before the discussion.
 - c) The lecture followed a discussion.
6. The young scientist said: "I work at this problem".
 - a) This young scientist said that he worked at this problem.
 - b) This young scientist said that he had worked at this problem.
 - c) This young scientist said that he would work at this problem.

Choose the proper verb and auxiliary verb.

... you speak English?

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

Where ... your son study?

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

I can't translate this text because I ... not know these words.

- am; b) are; c) do; d) does.

Peter ... not go in for sports this winter because he is unwell.

- does; b) am; c) is; d) do.

... it snowing now?

does; b) is; c) do; d) was.
 ... it often rain in autumn?
 do; b) does; c) is; d) are.
 ... it still dark?
 do; b) does; c) is; d) are.
 When ... it get light in January.
 is; b) do; c) does; d) are.
 What circle ... you going to join?
 do; b) is; c) does; d) are.
 How long ... it take you to get to the Institute?
 is; b) does; c) do; d) are.
 Who speaks French in your family? I ...
 have; b) do; c) are; d) am.
 When ... you buy the new TV –set?
 did; b) were; c) are; d) do.
 We ... never been to London.
 had; b) were; c) have; d) are.
 Where ... you going when I met you last night?
 did; b) were; c) are; d) was.
 ... your friend like to watch TV in the evening?
 do; b) does; c) is; d) are.
 What are you doing? – I ... reading a book.
 was; b) am; c) shall; d) will.
 We thought they ... be late.
 a) would; b) shall; c) will; d) should.
 Many new buildings ... built in our town last year.
 had; b) are; c) were; d) was.
 The letter ... sent tomorrow.
 will be; b) has; c) will; d) shall be.
 ... you finished to write your article yet?
 were; b) did; c) have; d) had.
 What magazine ... you looking through when we came into the hall?
 did; b) were; c) are; d) was.
 I knew you ... pass the exams successfully.
 will; b) would; c) have; d) were.
 This problem ... discussed at our last meeting.
 a) will be; b) was; c) had; d) were.
 When ... they come back?
 did; b) have; c) were; d) will.

 ... it still raining? – Yes, it is.
 is; b) does; c) will; d) was.
 ... your sister want to buy a new radio-set?
 has; b) is; c) does; d) do.

Who ... come?

is; b) was; c) has; d) did.

When ... you finish writing your report?

have; b) did; c) are; d) do.

She said she ... graduated from the institute a few years ago.

had; b) have; c) has; d) will.

He ... waiting for you the whole day yesterday. Why didn't you come?

a) is; b) had; c) was; d) were.

She ... left before the letter arrived.

has; b) had; c) was; d) is.

Many new buildings ... built in our town at present.

was; b) are being; c) were; d) have.

The letter ... already been posted.

a) has; b) had; c) was; d) is.

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. My sister is fond of

skate; b) skates; c) skating.

Go on ... please!

read; b) to read; c) reading.

Does it sometimes ... in summer?

a) snow; b) snows; c) snowing.

It does not ... me long to wash and dress in the morning.

a) take; b) takes; c) taking.

Are you ... to smoke?

go; b) going; c) to go.

Look, your brother ... home.

go; b) goes; c) is going.

My brother ... home late as a rule.

come; b) comes; c) is coming.

He didn't refuse when he ... this job.

a) offered; b) was offered; c) had been offered.

Why don't you answer when you ... ?

ask; b) are asked; c) was asked.

We ... rooms when we arrived at the hotel.

offered; b) were offered; c) had been offered.

We ... by his words.

impressed; b) were impressed; c) had been impressed.

Though the report lasted for a long time, the speaker to with great attention.

listened; b) was listened; c) had been listened.

In the evening the delegation ... round the city.

will show; b) will be shown; c) would be shown.

The plant ... with up-to-date machinery.

- equips; b) is equipped; c) was equipped.
15. English ... in the USA and Canada.
a) speaks; b) is spoken; c) are spoken.
16. Plastics ... widely in various branches of industry.
a) are used; b) is used; c) used.
17. The London Tube ... in 1863.
a) built; b) was built; c) had been built.
18. Our government ... great attention to the raising of the living standard of the population.
a) pays; b) is paid; c) is paying.
19. The young poet ... his new poem to the heroic deeds of our youth.
a) is devoted; b) devoted; c) devotes.
20. I ... Dick today.
a) haven't seen; b) hadn't seen; c) didn't see.
21. Were you tired after the skiing trip yesterday? Yes, I ...
a) were; b) did; c) was.
22. When we came into the hall they ... this problem.
a) were discussing; b) discussed; c) have discussed.
23. We ... from the Institute in five years.
a) have graduated; b) graduated; c) shall graduate.
24. Don't go out. It ... hard.
a) is raining; b) was raining; c) rains.
25. They ... the Institute three years ago.
a) have entered; b) entered; c) had entered.
26. Does the professor ... a lot of experiments?
a) makes; b) make; c) made.
27. Did he ... the week-end in the country.
a) spent; b) spend; c) spends.
28. I shall ring you up as soon as I ... home.
a) came; b) come; c) shall come.
29. The report ... ready by 6 o'clock yesterday.
a) was; b) has been; c) had been.
30. She usually ... to bed very early.
a) goes; b) has gone; c) going.
31. We were watching TV while the children ... in the garden.
a) will be playing; b) played; c) were playing.
32. Oh, I'm sorry. I haven't you at first.
a) understanding; b) understood; c) understand;
33. He was so tired that he couldn't.... us.
a) to join ; b) joined; c) join.
34. We shall..... the results when we finish our experiments.
a) to be discussing; b) to discuss; c) discuss.
35. We to the theatre this month.
a) are not; b) have not been; c) were not.

36. Have you written the letter yet ?
- No, I haven't . I still..... it.
a) have written; b) am writing; c) was writing.
37. When we our work we shall go home.
a) shall finish; b) will be finished; c) finish.
38. I to the engineer before I read the article about him in the newspaper.
a) had spoken; b) have spoken; c) spoke.
39. Did she ... her plan last month?
a) fulfils; b) fulfill; c) fulfilled.
40. Does your son ... to watch TV?
a) likes; b) liked; c) like.
41. We shall be glad if we to take our exams in advance.
a) are allowed; b) shall be allowed; c) shall have.
42. My father.... home at 5 o'clock yesterday .
a) was coming; b) has come; c) came .
43. At 5 o'clock yesterday I to the news on the radio.
a) was listening ; b) listened ; c) have listened.
44. He was so tired that he couldn't with us.
a) to go ; b) went ; c) go.
45. We to stay at home because it was raining.
a) have been ; b) will ; c) had.
46. The children were playing in the garden while we TV.
a) were watching ; b) were watched ; c) have watched.
47. This plant before we came to live in this town .
a) was built ; b) has been built; c) had been built.
48. We shall discuss the results when we ... our experiments.
a) finish ; b) will finish ; c) are finished.
49. I..... the dean today.
a) had not seen ; b) have not seen ; c) did not see.
50. We shall take our exams in advance if we
a) allow ; b) have been allowed ; c) are allowed.
51. We thought you ... help us.
a) will ; b) should ; c) would.
52. The report.... ready by Monday.
a) will be ; b) would be ; c) had been.
53. Interesting results... by our scientific group this year.
a) had been achieved ; b) have been achieved ; c) were achieved.
54. The letter is not ready yet, it.... still.... into English.
a) is being translated ; b) is translated ; c) has been translated.
55. What problems does your article ... with?
a) is dealing ; b) deals ; c) deal.

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. She is asked now.
a) having ; b) been ; c) being.
2. Foreign languages are ... by us.
a) studying ; b) study ; c) studied.
3. Many books on art have ... published this year .
a) being ; b) been ; c) had.
4. She is often... in the library.
a) saw ; b) seen ; c) sees.
5. The speaker has been ... to with great interest.
a) listened ; b) listening ; c) listen.
6. When ... you born?
a) were ; b) did ; c) had.
7. She will.... met at the station by us tomorrow.
a) been; b) be ; c) being.

Choose the appropriate answer.

1. I haven't it submitted my design ...
a) already; b) just ; c) yet.
2. Have you painted the picture...?
a) yet; b) just ; c) already.
3. I have finished the test.
a) yet ; b) already; c) ever.
4. The problem you work... is very interesting.
a) for ; b) at ; c) after.
5. I haven't been to the cinema... September.
a) since ; b) from ; c) with.
6. He asked us ... we carried out the plan.
a) about; b) till ; c) if.
7. It is warm ... the sun is shining brightly.
a) only; b) that's why; c) because.
8. He does his best to improve the conditions of our work... we also try to help him when we can.
a) that's why ; b) why ; c) without.
9. He pays great attention ... the development and improvement of our research work.
a) with ; b) for ; c) to.

Choose the modal verb.

- a) must ; b) can ; c) may ; d) need.
1. I am sorry . I am late I come in ?
 2. My sister studies French. She already read and speak French a little.
 3. It is late. I go home .

4. Must I describe the picture?
No, you ... not.
5. There are no people in the hall, we ... have a talk there.
6. The weather is getting worse . It ... rain.
7. your little daughter walk?
- No, she can't. She is only eight months old.

Choose the correct answer.

1. He has (ko'proq) free time that I have.
a) more; b) most ; c) better.
2. (Yaxshiroq) late than never.
a) better ; b) best ; c) worse.
3. This is the (eng qulay) chair.
a) more comfortable; b) most comfortable ; c) less comfortable.
4. He plays tennis (yomonroq) than you do.
a) better ; b) worse ; c) worst.
5. We have (kamroq) flowers than they have.
a) less ; b) least ; c) fewer.
6. They have (kamroq) white paper than we have.
a) less; b) least ; c) fewer.
7. Winter is the (juda sovuq) season in a year.
a) cold ; b) colder; c) coldest.
8. Take some other book because these stories are (anchayin) easy for you.
a) much ; b) too ; c) more.
9. He (chog'lanayapti) to paint a picture.
a) is fond of ; b) wants ; c) is going.
10. This book is (kabi qiyin) as that magazine.
a) more difficult than ; b) as difficult ; c) not so difficult.
11. It is not (kabi issiq) in autumn as in summer.
a) warmer than; b) as warm as ; c) so warm.
12. My daughter is (anchayin yoshroq) than you are.
a) less younger ; b) much younger ; c) youngest.
13. Lets listen to the (oxirgi) news .
a) next ; b) latest ; c) last .
14. (lozim) for you to help your friends.
a) it impossible ; b) necessary ; c) it is necessary.
15. The meeting (boshlandi) at 5 o'clock.
a) has begun ; b) began ; c) was beginning.
16. At 5 o'clock. yesterday I to the station to catch the 5,15 train.
a) was going ; b) was gone ; c) went.
17. I (tarjima qilmadi) this article yet.
a) was not translating ; b) have not translated ; c) did not translate.
18. She says that lectures on art (qatnashiladi) by many students.

- a) were attended ; b) are attended ; c) are attending.
19. He (lozim bo‘ldi) read a lot of books to make this report.
a) was able to ; b) had to ; c) was allowed to.
20. He said that he (o‘qiydi) at the institute .
a) is studying ; b) studies ; c) studied.
21. I shall not (ilojim yōq) to go to the skating- rink
a) be able ; b) cannot ; c) have
22. He will (ruxsat bermoq) to go in for sports again.
a) be able ; b) have ; c) be allowed.
23. You (kerak edi) finish this work two years ago.
a) had to be ; b) had to ; c) must be .
24. (Bajara oladi) your brother speak French?
a) can ; b) may ; c) must.
25. When the academic year (tugasa) we shall go to the country.
a) is over ; b) will be over ; c) will have been over.
26. We thought that you (qabul qildingiz) their invitation.
a) had accepted; b) accepted ; c) have accepted.
27. We were sure that you (ishtirok etasiz) in these sports events.
a) will take part; b) would take part; c) would be taken.
28. He says that he (eshitadi) to the tape.
a) will ; b) would listen ; c) will be listened.
29. Have you given them (biror bir) work?
a) some ; b) any ; c) something.
30. (Kimdir) rang you up.
a) somewhere ; b) everybody ; c) somebody.
31. You can get this book (har erda) .
a) everywhere ; b) some where; c) anywhere .
32. What language do you speak (yaxshiroq) English or French?
a) better ; b) worse ; c) best.
33. The weather today is (yomonroq) than yesterday.
a) worse ; b) more ; c) worst
34. Is there (nimadir) on the table?
a) anything ; b) something ; c) everything.
35. There isn't (hech narsa) on the table .
a) anything ; b) nothing ; c) something.
36. He saw (hech kimni).
a) somebody; b) anybody ; c) nobody.
37. You made (ko‘proq) mistakes in the test than I did.
a) most ; b) more ; c) larger.
38. This is the monument I told you about. There are a lot of flowers around (uning)
a) him ; b) its ; c) it.
39. (Uning), task is the most difficult.
a) his ; b) him ; c) its.

40. I read (ularning) report yesterday.
a) theirs ; b) their ; c) them.
41. I don't hear (ularni)
a) they ; b) them ; c) their.
42. We want to go to see (uni).
a) him ; b) his ; c) he.
43. I (bo'lmadim), to my native town since I entered the Institute.
a) was not ; b) have not been ; c) had not been.
44. He said that a lot of interesting subjects (o'rganiladi) by students.
a) are studied ; b) were studied; c) are studying.
45. He thought that you (shug'ullanasiz) in for swimming.
a) went ; b) go ; c) are going.
46. Foreign languages (o'rganiladi) by the students.
a) have learnt ; b) are learnt ; c) are learning.
47. (Bajara olasizmi) you play tennis?
a) must ; b) can ; c) may.
48. I (ilojim yo'q), to help you .
a) shan't be allowed ; b) shan't be able ; c) shan't have.
49. They (zarur edi) to take part in the competition.
a) must be ; b) had ; c) had to be.
50. He (bajara oladi) skiing.
a) will have to ; b) will allow ; c) will be able to.
51. We (to'g'ri keldi) to stay at home because it was raining.
a) were able to ; b) had ; c) could.
52. As soon as the classes (tugasa) we shall hurry to the station.
a) will be over; b) are over; c) will finish.
53. We were sure that you (ruxsat berishlarini) the problem.
a) solved; b) had solved; c) were solved.
54. Did (birov, kimdir) ring me up?
a) somebody; b)anybody; c)anything.
55. This project is the (eng yaxshi) in our group.
a) better; b) best; c) worst.
56. The 21 of June is the (eng uzun) day in a year.
a) warmest; b) longer; c) longest.
57. Do you hear (biror narsa, nimadir) ?
a) everything; b) something; c) anything.
58. He did not tell me (hech narsa).
a) nothing; b) something; c) anything.
59. He rang (hech kimga) up.
a) anybody ; b) nobody; c) somebody.
60. (Ularning), work is not interesting.
a) them; b) theirs; c) their.
61. I can't see (ularni).
a) them; b) they; c) their.

62. I live in this house. There is a bus stop in front of (uning).
 a) him; b) it; c) its.
63. She said that she (o‘tkazadi) her holidays at the seaside.
 a) is spending; b) spent; c) spends.
64. I meant to say that I (imkonim bo‘ladi) an opportunity to do the work.
 a) shall have; b) should have; c) shall be.
65. We were surprised to know that his report (nashr etilgan).
 a) had been published; b) has been published; c) was published.
66. They (zarur) to fulfill the work in time.
 a) are able; b) have; c) are allowed.
67. If we (ruxsat berishsa) we shall take some exams in advance.
 a) shall be able; b) shall be allowed; c) are allowed.

Choose the parts of speech which underlined word belongs to.

1. The girl sitting at the window is the best skier of our group.
 a) noun; b) adverb; c) adjective.
2. The girl sitting at the window is the best skier of group.
 a) adjective ; b) gerund ; c) participle.
3. Reading books helps us to master English.
 a) participle ; b) gerund ; c) noun.
4. The reading boy is Petrol’s son.
 a) participle ; b) gerund ; c) adjective.
5. Nobody likes rainy weather.
 a) adjective ; b) participle ; c) gerund.
6. The sun shines brightly.
 a) adverb ; b) adjective ; c) verb.
7. You may rewrite your test if you like.
 a) adjective ; b) verb ; c) noun.
8. It is a good beginning.
 a) noun ; b) participle ; c) adjective.
9. The cinema being built in our street is of modern design.
 a) gerund ; b) participle ; c) noun.
10. Being built of colored stone and plastics the cinema will look fine.
 a) noun ; b) gerund ; c) participle.
11. The man was greatly interested in collecting minerals.
 a) participle ; b) gerund ; c) noun.
12. Having taken the examinations, he went to his native town.
 a) gerund; b) participle; c) noun.
13. Examples being given by the teacher in class help the students to understand the rule.
 a) participle; b) gerund; c) noun.
14. He read the document without looking at us.
 a) noun; b) participle; c) gerund.

15. Technique having reached a high stage of development, new methods of work became possible.
 a) gerund; b) noun; c) participle.
16. He succeeded in rendering moon light in his picture.
 a) gerund ; b) noun ; c) participle.
17. He displayed great skill in designing this building.
 a) noun ; b) gerund ; c) participle.
18. Ring me up before going to the Institute.
 a) gerund ; b) noun ; c) participle .
19. Reading books is a necessary part of our studies.
 a) gerund ; b) noun ; c) participle.
20. Without constantly studying it is impossible to learn to translate original texts.
 a) participle ; b) noun ; c) gerund.
21. Having been asked for the book, the librarian promised to look for it.
 a) gerund ; b) noun ; c) participle.
22. A great many young people studying at various educational establishments combine work and studies.
 a) noun ; b) gerund ; c) participle.
23. By doing so he helped me greatly.
 a) noun ; b) participle ; c) gerund.
24. The students were drawing when we entered the studio.
 a) noun ; b) gerund; c) participle.
25. All the students having finished the translation in time, we could check it in class.
 a) gerund ; b) participle ; c) noun.
26. The conversation was interesting, many designers taking part in it.
 a) gerund ; b) noun ; c) participle.
27. The painting represents a young girl.
 a) gerund ; b) participle ; c) noun.
28. Who does the cooking in your family?
 a) participle; b) noun ; c) gerund.
29. Many bridges over the river having been built, it became possible to reach the distant part of the region.
 a) noun ; b) participle ; c) gerund.
30. Would you mind switching on the TV set?
 a) noun ; b) participle ; c) gerund.
31. He failed bringing us the necessary materials.
 a) noun ; b) participle ; c) gerund.
32. Having achieved the necessary results, we decided to describe them in our article.
 a) gerund ; b) participle ; c) noun.

33. Learning rules without examples is useless.
a) noun ; b) gerund ; c) participle.

Choose the second conditional sentences.

1. If the working conditions were improved , we should be able to finish our work much sooner.
2. If you going for landscape painting, you will spend a lot of time out of doors.
3. If they had tried to work at the problem, they would have come across a lot of difficulties.
4. The worker would follow your advice if you spoke to him.
5. She wrote about it as if she saw it with her own eyes.
6. Had I been given the book, I would have read it.
7. You should help your sister to fulfill the task.
8. I would like to study easel-painting.
9. He asked if we should go bathing.
10. What museums would you visit if you were in London?
11. I wanted to know if everybody was ready to start.
12. Had he joined our expedition, he would have learned a lot of interesting things concerning his work.
13. We do not know if he has got any definite answer on the question.
14. The man wanted to ask if the news had made an impression on us.
15. Kramskoy was highly estimated but his contemporaries because he was a perfect portrait –painter and a psychologist.
16. In what way would you spend the week-end if you stayed in town?
17. Don't bother to bring my sketches back, I do not need them now.
18. Were he in your place, he would write the letter in English.
19. If you attended the exhibition, you would see a lot of interesting art works.
20. We asked the artist if he had come across some difficulties in his work.
21. She looked as if she were deadly tired.
22. She was asked if she knew the shortest way to the station.
23. We did not know he was fond of sketching from nature.
24. Had he been familiar with such kind of work, he would have helped us.

Complete the sentences.

1. It is necessary that he
a) should come here ; b) would come here ;
c) had already come here ; d) is coming there.
2. It is impossible that such a design
a) would be adopted ; b) will be adopted

- c)should be adopted ; d) are adopted;
3. They demanded that the living conditions
 a) would be improved b)had been improved ,
 c)be improved, d)were improved.
4. We suggest that youyour experiments today.
 a) have started ; b)will start ;
 c)would start ; d)should start;
5. It is desirable that hetomorrow.
 a) come back ; b)comes back;
 c) will come back; d)would come back ;
- 6) I insist that you..... a doctor.
 a) should consult ; b)would consult ;
 c)will be consulting ; d)are consulted
7. It is necessary that heat the meeting .
 a) will be present ; b) is present ;
 c) be present ; d) has been present.
8. I suggest that you the letter at once.
 a) will answer ; b) will be answering ;
 c) are answering ; d) should answer.
9. I wish somebody ... me English. when I was a child.
 a) had taught ; b) will teach ;
 c) would teach ; d) teaches.
10. I wish he with us now.
 a) has been ; b) is ;
 c) were; d) should be.
11. The engineer ordered that those devices ...
 a) will be tested ; b) are being tested ;
 c) are tested ; d) be tested..

Complete the sentences which are given on the right.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I wish.... | a) have come in time. |
| 2. He demanded that the plan... | b)should take your exam tomorrow. |
| 3. She might... | c) I were at home now. |
| 4. We suggest that you... | d) should be fulfilled. |
| 5. It is necessary that the discussion... | e) take place on Friday. |
| 6. He ordered that... | f) we should start immediately. |
| | g) have been reading. |
| | h) is being built |

Find the correct answer.

- 1) Yangi so‘zlarni kiritib....
 a) Introducing new words the teacher explains their meaning.

- b) Having introduced the new words, the teacher asked one of the students to read them.
- c) Having been introduced the new words were repeated by us in chorus (jo‘r bo‘lib).
2. Muvaffaqiyatga erishib....
- a) Having been achieved the success did not prevent the poet from working hard and developing his talent.
- b) Achieving success and recognition some poets and writers stop working hard and developing their talent.
- c) Having achieved success and recognition; the poet went on working hard improving his skill.
3. Maqola yozilguncha ...
- a) Writing the article he had to use a lot of foreign magazines.
- b) While writing the article, he decided to publish it.
- c) The article being written, he asked us to discuss it.
4. Xatni olib.....
- a) Receiving letters from his foreign friend he always tells us the news his friend writers him about.
- b) Having received the letter, he showed it to the chief engineer.
- c) Having been received the letter was shown to everybody.

Choose the correct answer that “to be” and “to have” are used as modal verbs.

1. My block is just near the park.
2. Scientists have to study the structure of matter
3. The lesson was to begin at 10.
4. The train is to arrive in 10 minutes.
5. The train has just arrived.
6. One is to be very attentive when crossing the street.
7. Our country is rich in minerals.
8. Teachers have always paid great attention to the study of foreign languages.
9. The days of great geographical discoveries are in the past.
10. A very complicated problem is to be solved to achieve good results.
11. We have always attached great importance to developing speaking habits.
12. She has changed the topic of her report.
13. Our first lesson tomorrow is literature.
14. The builders are to finish constructing the metro line by the end of the year.
15. The construction of this metro line had been completed by the end of the year.
16. Who is to make a report at the meeting?
17. We had to tell him everything.
18. Students were to submit the results of their work yesterday.

Choose the underlined word which belongs to the parts of speech.

a) noun; b) verb; c) adjective; d) adverb; e) noun as an object.

1. I like to walk in the evening.
2. The station is only a short walk from my house.
3. She takes music lessons twice a week.
4. This engineer knows everything about car production.
5. He knows about the production achievements of the best workers of our plant.
6. It is his usual way of working.
7. Place the things in the right order.
8. This period occupies an important place in his art.
9. The radio is now one of the popular means of communication.
10. The increasing number of schools means a rise in the level of our culture.
11. There are mainly five-storied houses in our street.
12. Part of the Kuskovo palace houses the pottery museum.
13. Work at your English daily.
14. It is a daily newspaper.
15. I put on my glasses when I want to read something.
16. There is a glass door between these rooms.
17. I have read this book from cover to cover.
18. When I finish my painting I usually cover it with a newspaper.
19. His study is a large square room.
20. You should study regularly.
21. He told us a few words about his studies.

Choose the words which belongs to the parts of speech.

a) noun; b) verb; c) adjective ; d) adverb.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ability ; | 14. occasion; |
| 2. hopeful ; | 15. locality; |
| 3. satisfy; | 16. thoroughly; |
| 4. development; | 17. dependence; |
| 5. constant; | 18. imagination; |
| 6. opportunity; | 19. similarly; |
| 7. sitter; | 20. capable; |
| 8. creature; | 21. obvious; |
| 9. supposition; | 22. practical; |
| 10. creator; | 23. brightness; |
| 11. creative; | 24. organic; |
| 12. abundance; | 25. tasteless; |
| 13. bigger; | 26. decision; |
| | 27. shortest. |

The Alphabet

bosmada	yozilishi va o'qilishi	bosmada	yozilishi va o'qilishi
A a	<i>A a</i> [ei]	N n	<i>N n</i> [en]
B b	<i>B b</i> [bi:]	O o	<i>O o</i> [ou]
C c	<i>C c</i> [si:]	P p	<i>P p</i> [pi:]
D d	<i>D d</i> [di:]	Q q	<i>Q q</i> [kju:]
E e	<i>E e</i> [i:]	R r	<i>R r</i> [a:]
F f	<i>F f</i> [ef]	S s	<i>S s</i> [es]
G g	<i>G g</i> [dji:]	T t	<i>T t</i> [ti:]
H h	<i>H h</i> [eits]	U u	<i>U u</i> [ju:]
I i	<i>i I</i> [ai]	V v	<i>V v</i> [vi:]
J j	<i>J j</i> [djei]	W w	<i>W w</i> [dʌblju:]
K k	<i>K k</i> [kei]	X x	<i>X x</i> [eks]
L l	<i>L l</i> [el]	Y y	<i>Y y</i> [wai]
M m	<i>M m</i> [em]	Z z	<i>ZZ</i> [zed]

Undoshlar

b, c, d, f,	q,h,j,k,l	m,n,p,q,r	s,t,v,w,x,z
Unlilar			
a, e,	i, o,	u, y	

Undosh harflarning o'qilishi

harf	o'qilishi	tovush	namuna
B b	[bi:]	[b]	bed, bad
C c	[si:]	[s] (e,I,y oldin kelsa)	face
		[k] (o,u,a oldin kelsa)	cat, cup
D d	[di:]	[d]	do
F f	[ef]	[f]	friend
G g	[dji:]	[dz] (e,i,y dan oldin)	large
		[g] (o,u,a dan oldin)	gun,go (ayrim hollarda- get, girl,give)
H h	[eits]	[h]	he
J j	[djei]	[d]	Jim, jam

K k	[kei]	[k]	book
L l	[el]	[l]	lamp
M m	[em]	[m]	my
N n	[en]	[n]	no,nine
P p	[pi:]	[p]	pen
Q q	[kju:]	[kw]	quick
R r	[a:]	[r]	red
S s	[es]	[s]	yes
T t	[ti:]	[t]	ten
V v	[vi:]	[v]	five
W w	[dʌblju:]	[w]	well
X x	[eks]	[ks]	boy
Z z	[zed]	[z]	size

Harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

Undosh harf birikmalar					
harf birikma	tovush	namuna	harf birikma	tovush	namuna
sh	[S]	shelf	ck	[k]	block
ch	[t S]	French	ng	[ŋ]	long
th	[ð]	this	wh	[w]	what
	[Θ]	thin		[h]	who
ph	[f]	phone			

O'qilmaydigan undoshlar

harf birikma	talaffuzi	namuna	Harf birik	talaffuzi	namuna
wh	[w]	what where	kn	[n]	know
		who			
wh	[h]	high,	wr	[r]	write,
iqh	[ai]	light	gn		wrong
alk	[o:k]	talk		[ŋ]	sign

harf	Unli harflar o‘qilishi			
	Bo‘g‘in turlari			
	I ochiq	II yo	III unlidan so‘ng	IV unli harflar orasida r
a	[ei] plate	[æ] lamp	[a:] car	[ɛə] are
e	[i:] he	[e] ten	[:] her	[ɛə] here
o	[ou] no	[o] not	[o:] spor	[o:] more
y/i	[ai] my, tie	[i] it, system	[ə:] first	[ai] tired, tyre
u	[ju:] tube	[ʌ] cup	[ə:] turn	[ɛə] cure
Harf birikmalar o‘qilishi				
Unlilar				
Harf birikma		talaffuzi	namuna	
ai (ay)		[ei]	rain	
au (aw)		[ou]	autumn	
ea (ee)		[i:]	teacher	
ei (ey)		[ei]	grey	
oi (oy)		[oi]	boy	
oo		[u:]	spoon	
ou (ow)		[au]	house	

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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Mundarija

The Articles-----	3
Numerals-----	4
Adjectives-----	7
Pronouns-----	7
Prepositions-----	9
Present Simple Tense-----	10
There is / are birikmasi-----	11
Interrogative sentences-----	11
Present Continuous Tense-----	13
Past Simple Tense-----	14
Past Continuous Tense-----	15
Future Simple Tense -----	16
Future Continuous Tense-----	17
Present Perfect Tense -----	17
Have and have got-----	18
Present Perfect Continuous Tense-----	19
Past Perfect Tense-----	20
Passive Voice-----	21
Modal verbs -----	22
Direct and Indirect speech-----	24
Conditional sentences-----	25
The Non-Finite Forms of the Verb-----	27
The Infinitive -----	28
Irregular verbs-----	30
Tests-----	33
The Alphabet-----	64

Jo‘rayeva Muqaddas Uralovna

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Muharrirlar:	M. Mustafoyeva
(ingliz tili bo‘yicha)	B. Shermatov

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