

**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ДЕНСАУЛЫҚ САҚТАУ
МИНИСТРЛІГІ
ҚАРАҒАНДЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК МЕДИЦИНА УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**

А.О. САРЫБАЕВА, Р.С.КЕНЖЕБЕКОВА

**АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІ БОЙЫНША ЖАТТЫҒУЛАР
ЖИНАҒЫ**

Оқу – әдістемелік құрал

Қарағанды 2012

ӘОЖ 811.111

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С 22

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С 22 Ағылшын тілі бойынша жаттығулар жинағы – Оқу-әдістемелік құрал.

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КБЖ 81.2 Англ

Оқу - әдістемелік құрал медицина жоғары оқу орнының студенттеріне арналады. Оқу құралында ұсынылып отырған тақырыптар, оқу бағдарламасында көрсетілген грамматикалық тақырыптарды толығымен қамтиды.

ҚММУ Әдістемелік кеңесінде талқыланып, мақұлданды.

Хаттама № 7 8.02.2012ж.

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АЛҒЫ СӨЗ

«Ағылшын тілі бойынша жаттығулар жинағы» атты оқу - әдістемелік құралын авторлар еліміздің тәуелсіздігінің жиырма жылдығына арнайды.

«Тіл - өлшеусіз қазына, өрісі кең әлем» демекші, шет тілдерін меңгеру қазіргі заманның талабы болып отыр, соның ішінде ағылшын тілінің қоғамдағы рөлі өте маңызды.

Еліміздегі үш тілділікті дамыту жаңа мәселе. Сол себептен осы тілдерді жеткілікті дәрежеде меңгеру үшін оларды оқытудың тиімді әдістерін іздестіреміз. Білім саласында үштілділікке қоғамдық құбылыс ретінде қараймыз.

Қазіргі таңдағы жаһандану үдерісі кезінде еліміздің өзіндік ерекшеліктерін сақтай отырып, көп тілді мемлекет болуымыз аса биік мақсаттардың бірі.

Тіл – халықтың жаны, ділі, рухы, елдік қасиеті, ұлттық болмысы болып табылады. Өзге тілдерді меңгеру өз тілінде еркін сөйлеп, оны құрметтеп, бағалаудан басталуы тиіс. Халық үшін өзге тілде сөйлеу қауіпті емес, өзге тілде ойлау қауіпті дегендей, аталмыш оқу құралының студенттерге шет тілін меңгеруде септігін тигізеріне шын ниеттен сеніп, оны оқушы қауымға ықыласпен ұсынып отырмыз.

Оқу - әдістемелік құрал шет тілі пәнінің типтік бағдарламасы негізінде құрастырылған. Ұсынылып отырған оқу - әдістемелік құрал ағылшын тілінен медициналық жоғары оқу орнының қазақ бөлімі студенттеріне арналған.

Оқу - әдістемелік құрал 1 - 2 курстың тақырыптық жоспарларына сай құрастырылып, берілген тапсырмалар жүйелі түрде берілген. Әр бір жаңа грамматикалық тақырыптың қысқаша түсінігі қазақ тілінде немесе кесте түрінде беріліп, тақырыпты оңай түсіну үшін қолайлы болуы ескерілген.

Жаттығулардың материалдары соңғы жылдары жарық көрген әдебиеттерден алынған. Авторлар грамматикалық жаттығулардың тілін жеңіл, әрі жалпы ауызекі тілде күнделікті қолданыста болатын ағылшын тілінің лексика қорын ескеріп құрастырған. Жаттығулар қызықты әрі, грамматикалық тақырыптың есте қалуын жеңілдету мақсаты да көзделгені байқалады.

Оқу - әдістемелік құрал студенттердің сабақта немесе өз бетінше оқуына, әрі оқытушылардың күнделікті сабақта пайдалануына арналған.

The Noun/ Зат есім

Plural Nouns

Зат есімнің көпше түрінің жасалуы/Көптік жалғау

<p>1. Most nouns add –s in the plural. book – books/кітап - кітаптар student – students/студент - студенттер</p>
<p>2. If the noun ends in –s, -sh, or –ch, -ss, -x, -o add –es. bus – buses/автобус - автобустар church – churches/шіркеу - шіркеулер watch – watches/сағат - сағаттар brush – brushes/щетка - щеткалар kiss - kisses box – boxes/қорап - қораптар tomato – tomatoes/қызанақ - қызанақтар</p>
<p>3. If the noun ends in a consonant +y, the y changes to –ies. country – countries/ел - елдер party – parties/партия - партиялар But if the noun ends in a vowel +y, the y does not change. boy – boys/ер бала – ер балалар day – days/күн - күндер</p>
<p>4. Some nouns are irregular. child – children/бала - балалар person – people/адам - адамдар woman – women/әйел - әйелдер man – men/ер адам – ер адамдар</p>

of – қосымшасы ілік септіктің мағынасын білдіреді
мысалы: a book **of** the student – студенттің кітабы

Зат есім тәуелдік септікте **кімнің? кімдікі?** деген сұрақтарға жауап береді.
Тәуелдік септік жалғауы арқылы жасалады:

- `s (жекеше түрде)
- ` (көпше түрде)
girl`s name – қыздың аты
girls` names – қыздардың аттары

Noun suffixes/Зат есімнің жұрнақтары
<p>1. –er, -or – жұрнақтары етістікке жалғанады: to buy – buyer/сату – сатып алушы to sell – seller/сату – сатушы</p>
<p>2. – ist, -ism – орыс тіліндегі -ист жұрнағына сәйкес келеді, адамның ғылыми немесе саяси бағытқа қатысы барын білдіреді: extremist/экстремист physicist/физик</p>
<p>3. –ee – іс-әрекет бағытталған кісіге қатысын білдіреді: to address – addressee/мекен-жай – хатты алушы to consign(жүкті жіберу) – consignee (жүкті алушы адам)</p>
<p>4. –ian – бұл жұрнақ ұлтты білдіреді: Hungary – Hungarian/Венгрия – венгр</p>
<p>5. –age – бұл жұрнақ етістіктен зат есім тудырады: to leak – leakage/ағу – ағыс to pass – passage/өту - өтетін жер</p>
<p>6. – ance, - ence бұл жұрнақтар әдетте сын есімнен зат есім тудырады: resistant – resistance/тұрақты – тұрақтылық, берік – беріктілік</p>
<p>7. – dom – зат есім мен сын есімнен зат есім тудырады: free – freedom/еркін – еркіндік</p>
<p>8. – hood – зат есімге жалғанып, жаңа зат есім тудырады: brother – brotherhood/аға – ағайындық, бауырластық child – childhood/бала – балалық шақ</p>
<p>9. –ion (-ation,-tion,-sion,-ssion) етістіктерден зат есім тудырады. Кейде сөздің жазылуы мен айтылуы өзгереді: to collect – collection/жинау – коллекция, жинақ to dictate – dictation/оқу – диктант</p>
<p>10. –ment – етістіктен зат есім тудырады: to agree – agreement/келісу – келісім, келісімшарт</p>
<p>11. – ness – сын есімнен зат есім тудырады: bitter – bitterness/ащы – ащы дәм</p>
<p>12. – ship – зат есімнен зат есім тудырады: friend – friendship/дос – достық</p>
<p>13. – ure – етістіктен зат есім тудырады: to depart – departure/кету – кету to seize – seizure/ұстау – ұстау</p>

Exercise 1. Төмендегі зат есімдерді қазақ тіліне аударыңыздар.

№	Singular/жекеше түрі	Plural/көпше түрі	Translation/аудармасы
1	analysis	analyses	
2	axis	axes	
3	basis	bases	
4	crisis	crises	
5	criterion	criteria	
6	honorarium	honoraria	
7	hypothesis	hypotheses	
8	medium	media	
9	nebula	nebulae	
10	nucleus	nuclei	
11	oasis	oases	
12	parenthesis	parentheses	
13	phenomenon	phenomena	
14	spectrum	spectra	
15	stimulus	stimuli	
16	stratum	strata	
17	synopsis	synopses	
18	synthesis	syntheses	
19	thesis	theses	
20	vertebra	vertebrae	

Exercise 2. Сөйлемдерді үлгі бойынша өзгертіп жазыңыздар.

Model: The sheep are white. – The sheep is white.

1. The deer are eating the hay.
2. The analyses were proved correct.
3. The sopranos performed with the orchestra.
4. The scarves kept him warm.
5. The facilities are open to the public.
6. The bridges will soon be completed.
7. The shoes fit well.
8. The wolves howl every night.
9. The potatoes have been boiled.
10. The oases are visited by many travellers.
11. The phenomena surprised us.
12. The gentlemen would like to have breakfast early.
13. Your feet are size ten.
14. The stimuli have been found to be effective.
15. The archipelagoes lie off the coast of South America.

Exercise 3. Сөйлемдерді to be (is/are) етістігімен толықтырыңыздар.

1. Billiards ___ my uncle`s favourite game.
2. The watch ___ broken.
3. The scissors ___ not sharp.
4. There ___ money in the bag.
5. The gates ___ open.
6. What time ___ the news on TV?
7. How much ___ the shorts?
8. The goods ___ from Turkey.

9. Mathematics ___ my favourite subject.
10. These deer ___ in danger.
11. How much ___ the pair of jeans?
12. Two years ___ a long time to look for a job.
13. My clothes ___ wet.
14. The contents ___ not changed.
15. Measles ___ more dangerous for grown-ups than for babies.

Exercise 4. Берілген сөз тіркестерін тәуелдік септікте жазыңыздар (of, -'s, - `).

1. the presents/the boys
2. the first floor/the building
3. the problems/the women
4. the bike/the Browns` daughter
5. the holidays/her brothers
6. the problems/environment
7. sons/Mary and Bob
8. the top/the cupboard
9. the horse/the Queen
10. the flat/his wife`s friend
11. the trunk/the tree
12. the house/the Greens
13. the result/the match

Exercise 5. Сөйлемдерді жекешеден көпше түрге өзгертіп жазып, аударыңыздар.

Model: The **gate** is open. – The **gates** are open.

1. The street was being cleaned.
2. The branch is covered with ice.
3. The chimney has been repaired.
4. The proof is convincing.
5. The ratio has been favourable.
6. The parenthesis was omitted.
7. The policewoman was directing traffic.
8. The tooth needs to be filled.
9. The honorarium is being presented today.
10. The innuendo should be ignored.
11. The shelf is being used.
12. The dairy opens at nine o`clock.
13. The carpet has been cleaned.
14. The sheep has been sighted.
15. The studio is used by many artists.

Exercise 6. Кестедегі сөздерден өзара мағынасы бойынша сәйкес келетін сөз тіркестерін құрастырыңыздар. Сөз тіркестерін қазақ тіліне аударыңыздар.

1	a bar of	lightening
2	a jar of	news
3	a piece of	rice
4	a tube of	gold
5	a grain of	ice
6	a drop of	garlic
7	a cube of	paper
8	a sheet of	honey
9	a loaf of	pepper
10	a pinch of	blood
11	a clove of	bread
12	a stroke of	toothpaste

Exercise 7. Зат есімнің көпше/жекеше түріне көңіл бөле отырып, сөйлемдерді to be (is/are) етістігімен толықтырыңыздар.

1. Your luggage ___too heavy.
2. Your bags ___too big.
3. Your advice ___silly.
4. His progress ___considerable.
5. Fruit ___good diet.
6. Fruits ___expensive.
7. Your hair ___too short.
8. What time ___the news on?
9. It ___a beautiful view!
10. It ___beautiful scenery!

Exercise 8. Төмендегі сөздерден күрделі зат есім құраңыздар.

1	house	a) way
2	rail	b) brush
3	T-	c) fall
4	water	d) man
5	tooth	e) rise
6	hand	f) wife
7	snow	g) stick
8	bed	h) kerchief
9	sun	i) shirt
10	lip	j) clothes
11	finger	k) ring
12	ear-	l) board
13	key	m) print

Exercise 9. Берілген жұрнақтарды пайдаланып, зат есім құраңыздар.**1. – ance, - ence**

маңыздылық, қарсыластық, табандылық, айырмашылық;

2. - ness

әлсіздік, қараңғылық, салқындылық, мейірім;

3. - dom

даналық, патшылық, еркіндік;

4. - hood

балалық шақ, батылдық, көршілестік;

5. - ship

мүшелік, басқарма, достық, диктатура.

Exercise 10. Кестені толтырыңыздар.

	Аудармасы/Translation	Етістік/Verb	Зат есім/Noun
1	болжау		
2		produce	
3			qualification
4	дамыту		
5		mix	
6			knowledge
7		fail	
8	әсер қалдыру		
9			equipment
10	басқа елге көшу		
11		express	
12			combination
13		treat	
14			encouragement
15		converse	
16			comprehension
17	дыбыстап айту/оқу		
18		familiarize	
19		invade	
20	жаңарту/жаңалату		

Exercise 11. Жақшадағы сөзге зат есім жұрнағын жалғап, сөйлемдерді толықтырып, аударыңыздар.

1. Some people need special ___ to stop smoking. (to treat)
2. Nobody expected such _____. (to react)
3. The Tower of London is the most famous _____. (to attract)
4. The police received the ___ call early in the morning. (to warn)
5. Are there any ___ in the British Museum today? (to visit)
6. He expressed his ___ about the accident. (angry)
7. The ___ was of great power. (to explode)
8. You can choose among a ___ of leisure activities. (to vary)
9. He is a _____. He speaks some unknown languages. (foreign)
10. Our planet is in danger of global _____. (to pollute)

The Article/Артикль.
The definite article / Белгілілік артикль.
The Indefinite article / Белгісіздік артикль.

The definite article/Белгілілік артикль	
THE	
қолданылуы	мысал
әлемде жалғыз ғана болатын зат есімдермен	the Sun, the Moon, the Earth, the Sky, the air, the world
теңіз, мұхит, өзен, шөл, тау атауларымен	The Pacific Ocean
реттік сан есімдермен	Our class is on the first floor.
күшейтпелі шырайдағы сын есімдермен	This is the biggest building in our town.
көпше түрдегі есептелетін зат есімдермен	The apples are on the table.
көрікті жерлердің атауларымен бірге	The Kremlin
кейбір географиялық атаулармен, мұражай, газет-журнал, кеме, қонақ үй атауларымен бірге	The United States of America, The Crimea, the Caucasus, the British museum, the `Life`.
дүниенің төрт бұрышының атауларымен	The North, the South, the East, the West
көпше түрде белгілі бір отбасын атағанда	The Petrovs
аты әңгімелесу барысында аталған заттармен бірге (олар жекеше және көпше түрдегі зат есімдер, есептелетін әрі есептелмейтін з.е.)	The coat was large, the trousers too long.
белгілі бір, не нақты бір нәрсе туралы сөз болғанда мына сын есімдермен бірге: <i>previous, last, following, next, only, very, same, right</i>	the same story
есептелетін зат есімдермен бірге, және де сөз нақты бір заттардың жиынтығы туралы болса	She spoke about the duties of the doctor.

The Indefinite article/Белгісіздік артикль	
a, an	
қолданылуы	мысал
мамандықты білдіретін зат есімнің алдында қолданылады	My friend is a doctor .
there is, there was, there will be орамдарынан кейін	There is a big pool in our garden.
лепті сөйлемдерде	What a nice evening!
such сөзінен кейін	It was such a wonderful day!
уақытты, жылдамдықты, салмақты, қашықтықты білдіретін зат есімдердің алдында (a minute, a pound, a hundred, a million)	I'll be in a minute .

жекеше түрдегі есептелетін зат есімнің алдында	Take a pencil , please.
жалпы есімнің алдында немесе белгілі бір адамның тегінің алдында (біреу, әлдекім, қандай да бір мағынасында)	A man wants to see you.
good deal, great deal, great many сөз тіркестерінің алдында	a good deal, a great deal, a great many

Белгілілік артикль (the) қолданылатын кейбір тұрақты сөз тіркестері.

1. to take **the** floor - сөз кезегін алу
2. to tell **the** time – уақытты айту
3. to tell **the** truth – шындықты айту
4. to play **the** piano (the violin) – пианинода (скрипкада) ойнау
5. to take **the** trouble – өз жауапкершілігіне алу
6. to go to **the** theatre (the cinema) – театрға (киноға) бару
7. in **the** distance – қашықтықта, алыста
8. in **the** morning (the afternoon, the evening) – таңертең (түстен кейін, кешке)
9. in **the** street – көшеде

Белгісіздік артикль (a) қолданылатын кейбір тұрақты сөз тіркестері.

1. on **a** large scale - кең ауқымда
2. as **a** matter of fact – шындығында
3. to have **a** look – қарау, көз жүгірту
4. to have **a** mind to – ниеттену
5. to take **a** fancy to – бір іспен айналысу/қызығу
6. to have **a** headache (toothache) – бас (тіс) ауруымен ауыру
7. to go for **a** walk – қыдыру
8. to be in **a** hurry – асығу
9. to be at **a** loss – қобалжу
10. to be in **a** position to do smth – бір іспен айналысуға мүмкіндігі болу

Exercise 1. Үлгі бойынша сөйлемдерді өзгертіп жазып, аударыңыздар.

Model: What greedy **men**! – What **a** greedy **man**!

1. What reliable teachers!
2. What hardworking students!
3. What elegant models!
4. What boring stories!
5. What unusual performances!
6. What sweet babies!
7. What silly questions!
8. What dangerous drivers!
9. What experienced dentists!
10. What funny hats!

Exercise 2. Қажетті жерлерге a, an артикльдерін қойып, сөйлемдерді аударыңыздар.

1. There is ___ interesting museum in the centre of Astana.
2. There is ___ snow on the ground.
3. What are you reading? I am reading ___ newspaper.
4. What are you drinking? I am drinking ___ tea.
5. It is not a reasonable price for ___ shoes.
6. June is ___ winter month in Australia.
7. Have you got ___ problems with Math?

8. I am going to bed. I have got ___splitting backbone.
9. It is ___very hot soup!
10. What ___loud song!

Exercise 3. This/that/these/those, one, any есімдіктерін а/ан/the артикльдеріне ауыстырып жазыңыздар.

1. **One apple** a day keeps a doctor away.
2. Let`s put **these books** on **that shelf**.
3. Will you clean **this carpet**, please?
4. Look at **that door**! Look at **this floor**! They are dirty!
5. **Any actor** must have a good memory.
6. After dinner sit a while, after supper walk **one mile**.
7. There is **one shopping centre** near my house.
8. Look through **these magazines** and tell me the news.
9. **Any plant** needs water and sunshine.
10. From **this window** I can see **one woman** and **one pony**.

Exercise 4. Қажетті сөйлемдерге the артиклін қойып, сөйлемдерді аударыңыздар.

1. Paris is ___capital of France.
2. ___cows and horses are farm animals.
3. What ___ long legs!
4. My father never smokes ___ cigars.
5. I turned on ___ light and closed ___windows.
6. He wrote to me but ___ letter didn`t arrive.
7. Woman is weaker than ___ man.
8. What is ___ largest lake in Asia.
9. ___ Sun is a star.
10. I will never forget ___ time I spent in Italy.
11. These two pictures are ___same.
12. Lie down on ___ ground and look up in ___sky!
13. ___radio is on but nobody is listening to it.
14. ___mobile phones are not expensive nowadays.
15. Are you fond of ___classical music?

Exercise 5. Кестенің ішіндегі сөздерді төмендегі сөйлемдерге сәйкес келтіріп жазыңыздар.

<p style="text-align: center;"> the aristocracy the workers the poor the wounded the police the fire brigade the disabled </p>

1. _____ are the people who have little money to live on.
2. _____ are the people whose job is to make sure that people obey the law, to catch criminals and to protect property.
3. _____ are the people of the highest social class.
4. _____ are the people who have been injured, especially in a war.
5. _____ are the people who cannot use a part of their body properly.
6. _____ are the people whose job is to prevent fires and to stop them burning.
7. _____ are the people who work for an organization and are below the level of a manager.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions.

1. What is the oldest building in the place where you live?
2. Where do the British live?
3. Where do the Poles live?
4. What is the most important news you have heard today?
5. What was the happiest day in your life?
6. Where do the Swiss live?
7. What is on the tenth page of this book?
8. Who is the most interesting person you know?
9. Who is the most popular person in Kazakhstan?
10. Who is the best friend of yours?

Exercise 7. Complete the table.

Country	One person	The people
England	an Englishman/an Englishwoman	
Canada		the Canadians
Germany		the Germans
Brazil	a Brazilian	
	a Frenchman/a Frenchwoman	the French
	a Chinese	the Chinese
Russia		the Russians
	a Scot	the Scots
Mexico	a Mexican	
	a Swiss	the Swiss
Denmark		the Danes
	a Dutchman/a Dutchwoman	the Dutch
Poland	a Pole	
	a Swede	the Swede

Exercise 8. Тұрақты сөз тіркестердің аудармаларын табыңыздар

1	to have a good time	a) үзіліс жасау
2	to have a break	b) үлкен табысқа жету
3	to have fun	c) қобалжу
4	to be a great success	d) отыру
5	to be at a loss	e) уақытты жақсы өткізу
6	to take to heart	f) көңілге алу/ренжу
7	to take a sit	g) көңіл көтеру

The Pronoun/Есімдік

Personal pronouns/Жіктеу есімдіктер			
Атау септік/Бастауыш		Жанама септік/Толықтауыш	
I	Мен	Me	Маған
You	Сен	You	Саған
He	Ол (ер адам)	Him	Оған (ер)
She	Ол (әйел адам)	Her	Оған (әйел)
It	Ол (жануарлар, жансыз заттар)	It	Оған (жансыз)
We	Біз	Us	Бізге

You	Сендер/сіздер	You	Сендерге/сіздерге
They	Олар	Them	Оларға

Possessive pronouns/Тәуелдік есімдіктер	
Жекеше түрі	Көпше түрі
my – mine	our – ours
your – yours	your – yours
his - his	their – theirs
her – hers	
its – its	

Indefinite pronouns/Белгісіздік есімдіктер	
жай	күрделі
all, both, few, one, either, any, every, many, some, neither, each, little, much, several	anybody, anything, everybody, everything, somebody, something, anyone, everyone, someone

ЕСТЕ САҚТАҢЫЗ	Much(көп), little(аз), a little(аздаған) есімдіктері тек қана есептелмейтін зат есімдермен қолданылады
	Many(көп), few(аз), a few(бірнеше) есімдіктері есептелетін зат есімдермен қолданылады

Reflexive pronouns/Өздік есімдіктер	
Жекеше түрі	Көпше түрі
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	themselves
herself	
itself	

Demonstrative pronouns/Сілтеу есімдіктер	
this – these бұл – бұлар (осы-осылар)	This is our house.
that – those анау – аналар/сол - солар	That is our university.
such сондай/осындай/мұндай	I have never seen such beautiful roses.
same сол әлгі/әлгіндегідей/нақ өзі/тура сондай/жаңағы	Read the same sentence once more.

Interrogative pronouns/Сұрау есімдіктер	
who кім	Who is here?
Whom кімді/кімге	Whom did you see there?
Whose кімдікі/кімнің	Whose car do you prefer to go in?
What не/қандай	What are those strange objects in the distance?
Which қандай/қайсысы	Which bus must I take for the zoo?
How much қанша/неше (есептелмейтін зат есіммен)	How much time do you need?
How many қанша/неше (есептелетін зат есіммен)	How many boys took part in the concert?

Reciprocal pronouns	
each other бірін-бірі/бір-бірін (екі адамға қатысты қолданылады)	Kate and Nick see each other every week.
One another бірін-бірі/бір-бірін (екі адамнан көп, бірнеше адамға қатысты қолданылады)	The five puppies liked one another very much.

Exercise 1. Сөйлемдерді үлгі бойынша өзгертіп жазыңыздар.

Model: This is not my pen. I want **my pen**. I want **mine**.

1. This is my girlfriend *and that`s his girlfriend*.
2. Their street is not *as busy as our street*.
3. These are my children *and those are her children*.
4. My flat is smaller *than their flat*.
5. It is not your umbrella. *It is my umbrella*.
6. My telephone does not work. *Can I use your telephone?*

Exercise 2. Мағынасы бойынша сәйкес келетін етістіктерді және myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves есімдіктерін жазып сөйлемдерді аяқтаңыздар.

Model: The dinner was perfect. Let me **pay** for **myself**.

buy, hurt, cut, enjoy, blame

1. Yesterday Nick and his friend went to the shop to ____ some ice cream.
2. My father ____ while he was shaving in the morning.
3. Mary had a fantastic holiday. She ____ very much.
4. Don`t ____ for the accident! I know that you did nothing wrong.
5. The cat fell from the roof but it didn`t ____.

make, cut, dry, introduce, burn

6. The iron is too hot. Don`t ____!
7. I fell ill because I hadn`t ____ with the towel after the shower.
8. If children don`t have enough sleep they can ____ ill.

9. May I ____? My name is John Brown.
10. She looks ugly! What happened to her hair? She ____ it ____.

devote, wish, pinch, help, find
11. Before every exam I ____ good luck.
12. We ____ to believe that we had won the lottery.
13. My uncle and my aunt ____ to fine arts.
14. We ____ alone in the strange world. We understood nobody.
15. Ann, Nora, ____! There are a lot of tasty things on the table!

Exercise 3. Сөйлемдерге who/whom сұраулы есімдіктерін қойыңыздар.

Model: Who is there? Whom are we expecting? For whom did you buy the flowers?

1. ____ has read the book?
2. To ____ did he give the letter?
3. ____ is at the door?
4. ____ was awarded the prize?
5. ____ did he tell?
6. ____ answered the question correctly?
7. ____ does she like the best?
8. ____ would be the most suitable person for the job?
9. For ____ are they waiting?
10. ____ has been informed of the situation?
11. ____ can we speak?
12. ____ will be ready by eight o'clock?
13. ____ is watering the flowers?
14. ____ did you photograph?
15. ____ attended the meeting?
16. ____ was at the party?
17. ____ could be heard most easily?
18. ____ do you believe?
19. To ____ did you sell your car?
20. ____ will be waiting for us?

Exercise 4. Болымсыз сөйлемдер жасаңыздар.

Model: I need to buy **some shoes**. I **do not** need to buy **any shoes**.

1. I will make some salad.
2. We need some onions.
3. I have met some of your friends.
4. He has photographed some of the most beautiful parts of the city.
5. She wants to take some courses in Archaeology.
6. I recognized some of the students.
7. We have visited some of the far away islands.
8. I have read some books by that author.
9. There is some danger involved.
10. I have some reservations about your plan.
11. They have interviewed some of the applicants.
12. She bought some of the books second-hand.

Exercise 5. Қарамен белгіленген сөздердің орнына one/ones есімдіктерін қойып, аударыңыздар.

1. These trousers are too small. Please, get me some larger **trousers**.
2. She did not like that sofa. She bought a more comfortable **sofa**.
3. Do not use that milk. Use this fresh **milk**.

4. Which bus should we take to the city centre? Take that **bus**.
5. I can see two attractive girls. Which **girl** would you like to invite for a dance?
6. Here are your envelopes. These are the **envelopes** you paid for.
7. The elder sister is a bit taller than the younger **sister**.
8. I have read all the books I borrowed last week. Can I take the new **books**?
9. Get away this dirty water and get some clean **water**.
10. They produce new cars but use the old **cars**.

Exercise 6. Жақшадағы есімдіктерді пайдаланып сөйлемдерді аударыңыздар.

Model: Who **else** was at the party?

1. He does not have ____ (ешқандай) relatives in the city.
2. I do not know ____ (ешкімді) here.
3. ____ (ешқайсымыз) of us were surprised by the announcement.
4. I do not plan to go ____ (ешқайда) on my vacation.
5. ____ (ешқандай) tickets were sold this morning.
6. I did not hear ____ (ешкімнің) playing the bagpipes.
7. I did not give her ____ (ешқандай) advice.
8. ____ (ештеңе) is wrong.
9. We did not buy ____ (ештеңе) at the flea market.
10. They did not have ____ (ешқандай) exciting adventures.
11. ____ (ешкім) offered to help me.
12. She does not know ____ (ешкімді) working at the Library.
13. He does not live ____ (ешқайда) near here.
14. ____ (ешкім) left early.
15. I did not see ____ (ешкімнің) arriving by taxi.

Exercise 7. Сөйлемдерді ағылшын тіліне аударыңыздар.

1. Мұны маған Стивтің өзі айтты.
2. Маған өзімді таныстыруға рұқсат етіңіздер.
3. Кеше уақытты жақсы өткіздіңіздер ме?
4. Ол бұл кітапты өзі үшін сатып алды.
5. Біз бұл жаттығуды өзіміз аудардық.
6. Президенттің өзі оларға алғыс айтты.
7. Оның өзіне де ол адам ұнамады.
8. Адам өзіне - өзі жауапты болуы тиіс.
9. Бұдан артық ешқандай кітап жоқ.
10. Кез келген уақытта келуіңізге болады.

Exercise 8. Exchange the bold typed words by pronouns.

e.g: **Pete** lives here. I saw **Pete** yesterday. **He** lives here. I saw **him** yesterday.

1. **Alice** is my girlfriend. I love **Alice**.
2. **Jane and I** saw **Mark** but **Mark** did not see **Jane and me**. ...
3. I told **Steve and Carol** to come to me. ...
4. **My parents** liked the cat and I bought **the cat**. ...
5. Why are **the books** on the table? Put **the books** on the shelf. ...
6. It is a nice bird. Listen how lovely **the bird** is singing. ...
7. **Your friend and you** are late again. ...
8. **My sister and I** are great friends. ...
9. I haven't seen **Pete and Alex** today. ...
10. **Steve and Mark** have invited **my friend** and me to the cinema.

Exercise 9. Fill in the gaps with pronouns.

1. How many times a day do you brush ... teeth?
2. We want him to stay with ... in summer.
3. Mr. Smart is rich. ... car is very expensive.
4. Are ... ready? – No, ... am not.
6. Put down ... telephone number and I will put down
7. Have ... you read this book? Is ... interesting?
8. Do ... recognize the man? – Yes I recognize But he does not seem to recognize ...
9. He put on ... coat and left.
10. They asked me to help ... fix ... car.
11. We know it is ... problem. But can ... help ... solve ...?
12. Dana went to see ... grandparents and Ainur went to see

THE ADJECTIVE / СЫН ЕСИМ THE ADVERB / YCTEY

SUFFIXES OF THE ADJECTIVE:

- **ful**: useful, doubtful
- **less**: helpless, useless
- **ous**: famous, dangerous
- **al**: formal, central
- **able**, - **ible**: eatable, accessible
- **ant**, - **ent**: different, resistant
- **ish**: 1) **Scott**
Scottish
2) **red**
reddish

- **ive**: active, talkative
- **y**: cloudy, dirty, foggy

ADJECTIVE:

1. big, short, large
2. useful, unhappy
3. dark-blue, snow-white

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Comparative degrees of Adjectives and Adverbs

Part of Speech	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Adjective	low	lower	the lowest
Adjective	big	bigger	the biggest
Adjective	fat	fatter	the fattest
Adverb	highly	more highly	the most highly
Adverb	widely	more widely	the most widely
Adverb	easily	more easily	the most easily

Inconsiderate Adjectives and Adverbs

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best

well	better	best
bad	worse	the worst
badly	worse	worst
far	farther	the farthest
far	further	furthest
late	later	later or latest
little (amount)	less	the least
many	more	the most
much	more	the most
some	more	the most

CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBS

Adverbs of manner	well, quickly, slowly, fast, badly, clearly, deeply, sincerely, willingly	Kate walked very <i>slowly</i> .
Adverbs of frequency	often, never, always, sometimes, ever, constantly, twice, three times, occasionally	They <i>sometimes</i> stay up all night.
Adverbs of time	today, yesterday, before, soon, now, late, tomorrow, then, sometimes, always, lately, already, yet, afterwards, immediately, suddenly, at once	The child was lost in the forest <i>yesterday</i> .
Adverbs of place or direction	here, there, downstairs, outside, where, far, back, inside, backwards, everywhere, below, abroad, to and from, seawards	<i>Where</i> are you going to?
Adverbs of degree	little, much, hardly, very, too, just, almost, quite, rather, enough, extremely, completely	You have come <i>too</i> late.

Exercise 1. Put the following into the correct order.

- 1) suede / Italian / new / red / soft / shoes
- 2) elderly / tall / Englishman
- 3) oval / Venetian / ancient / valuable / glass
- 4) shiny / large / expensive / brown / leather / case

- 5) square / wooden / old / nice / table
- 6) modern / stone / large / beautiful / cottage
- 7) porcelain / tea / blue / thin / old / cup
- 8) young / blonde / handsome / tall / man
- 9) old / several / English / beautiful / castles
- 10) pretty / French / young / a lot of / girls
- 11) dark blue / best / silk / my / shirt
- 12) young / many / factory / German / workers

Exercise 2. Choose the right word.

1. I don't like horror films. I think they are (frightening/frightened) and (boring/bored).
2. Don't look so (surprising/surprised). Of course, it was a (surprising/surprised) decision but we had no other out.
3. The football match was (disappointing/disappointed). Our team lost the game and we left the stadium quite (disappointing/disappointed).
4. He can't remember his pupils' names. It seemed funny at first, but now it is rather (embarrassing/embarrassed).
5. So far as Mrs. Brown was concerned she did not seem to be in the least (embarrassing/embarrassed).
6. He did not come and she looked rather (worrying/worried).
7. The rise in crime is (depressing/depressed).
8. The pictures made a (depressing/depressed) impression on him.
9. She is not (satisfying/satisfied) with her position.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the words given below using the proper degree.

Busy / few/ famous / convenient / well-read / kind-hearted / straight / hot

1. She is easy to deal with. I think she is ___ than her sister.
2. I suppose the works of this artist are ___ abroad than in his country.
3. This armchair is ___ of all.
4. He knows a lot. He is ___ than his groupmates.
5. Let's take this path. It's ___.
6. The street you live in is ___ than mine.
7. Days are getting ___ in July.
8. He made ___ mistakes in his class.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets and use the comparative form of the adjectives and adverbs.

1. This exercise is (simple) than that one.
2. Why are you talking? Please be (quiet).
3. New districts of Astana are (beautiful) than the old ones.
4. He is (clever) than his brother.
5. My (old) sister is 4 years (old) than me.
6. There are (many) customers on Saturdays than on weekdays.
7. Are expensive things (good) than cheap ones?
8. Is English grammar (difficult) than Kazakh grammar?
9. He has made (few) mistakes than yesterday.
10. She had to give us (far) information though she didn't want to.
11. Students from Group 3 are (industrious) than those from Group 1.
12. Have you met our new colleagues Mr. Brown and Mr. Green? The former is an excellent dentist, (late) is a good surgeon.
13. They have got down to business without any (far) delay.
14. This matter is (urgent) than that one.

15. He plays tennis (bad) than she.
16. He's got a still (old) edition of this book.
17. Is there a (late) train passing here?
18. (far) details will be given tomorrow.

Exercise 5. Choose the right variant.

1. Martin was the (more talented/most talented) of the two brothers.
2. Of the three shirts I like the blue one (better/best).
3. My dog is the (prettier/prettiest) of the two.
4. This summary is the (better/best) of the two presented.
5. There are nine planets in our solar system and Pluto is the (farther/farthest).
6. Mary is the (tallest/ taller) of the two girls.
7. The boss likes my plan (better/ best) of the two.
8. This is the (less difficult/least difficult) of the four cases.
9. This knife is the (sharpest/ sharper) of the two.
10. Mother was the (more/most) beautiful of seven daughters.

Exercise 6. Make up sentences according to the example.

*Example: life/becoming/hard — Life is becoming harder and harder.
life/becoming/difficult — Life is becoming more and more difficult.*

- 1) people/living/long
- 2) going abroad/becoming/popular
- 3) crime/becoming/common
- 4) the light in the rooms/becoming/dim
- 5) computers/becoming/expensive
- 6) factories/employing/few/workers
- 7) his heart/beating/hard
- 8) Astana/becoming/beautiful
- 9) his voice/becoming/weak
- 10) nights in winter/becoming/long

Exercise 7. Give the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The Pan-American Highway is (long) road in the world.
2. The Beatles were (successful) pop group.
3. Japan has (crowded) railways in the world.
4. This is our (old) national airline.
5. The Chrysler Building was once (tall) in the world.
6. Is English (useful) language to learn?
7. This is one of (expensive) stores in the city.
8. The Queen must be (rich) woman in the world.
9. Unfortunately, I haven't heard (late) news. I think it was very interesting.
10. Is the Mona Lisa (valuable) painting in the world?
11. His house is (far) in the street.
12. February is (snowy) and (cold) month of the year here.
13. (dangerous) spider is the black widow, whose bite can kill a man in a few minutes.
14. The world's (expensive) perfume costs \$550 per bottle.
15. (deep) part of the Pacific Ocean is 11 km below the sea-level.
16. I wonder what his (near) step is going to be.
17. Who are (old) members of the club?
18. It was (late) thing I expected of him.
19. The diamond is (hard) mineral in the world.
20. His house is (far) in our street.

Exercise 8. Open the brackets and give the comparative or superlative degree of the following adjectives and adverbs.

1. That is (incredible) story I have ever heard.
2. It is not always (bright) students who do well in tests.
3. Ethylene shirts are (hard) wearing, but cotton shirts are much (comfortable).
4. Which is (deep), Lake Michigan or Lake Superior?
5. She is far (self-confident) than she used to be.
6. (tall) man among the guests is a basketball player.
7. I like both of them, but I think Kate is (easy) to talk to.
8. Most people are (well off) than their parents used to be.
9. She has a lot to be thankful for; but (sad) thing of all is that she does not realize it.
10. I want to buy a car (powerful) one you have.
11. You look a lot (sad) than you did last time I saw you.
12. There is nothing (irritating) than locking yourself out of your own house.
13. Both roads lead to the city centre, but the left-hand one is probably a bit (short) and (direct).
14. As I get (old), I notice the policemen seem to be getting (young).
15. The boys in our school are much (good-looking) and a lot (good) at football than the boys of other schools in the town.

Exercise 9. Open the brackets and give the correct forms of the comparative constructions.

Example: (Much) you read, (well) you will know English.

The more you read, the better you will know English.

1. (Interesting) the book is, (fast) you read it.
2. (Early) you come, (quickly) we finish the work.
3. (Hot) the weather is, (bad) I feel.
4. (Soon) he takes the medicine, (well) he will feel.
5. (Little) she ate, (angry) she was.
6. (Long) the children saw the film, (frightened) they felt.
7. (Late) you come, (little) you will sleep.
8. (Much) you study, (clever) you will become.
9. (Cold) the winter is, (hot) the summer will be.
10. (Near) you come up, (well) you will see the picture.

Exercise 10. Choose the appropriate adverb.

1. He lives quite (nearly/near).
2. You've come too (lately/late).
3. The mechanic examined the damaged car (closely/close).
4. It is (prettily/pretty) difficult to speak to her.
5. We have seen very little of you (lately/late).
6. She is always (prettily/pretty) dressed.
7. I used to work (hardly/hard) to get everything I have got now.
8. His suggestion seemed (highly/high) improbable to us.
9. Her house stood (closely/close) to the river.
10. The wind was blowing so (hardly/hard) that I could (hardly/hard) walk.
11. The actress (justly/just) deserved the prize.
12. The plane flew (highly/high), we could (hardly/hard) see it.
13. (Shortly/ Short) after graduating I moved to the capital.
14. I could see the house door which was (widely/wide) open.

Exercise 11. A: Four Adjective Suffixes

Directions: Study the four suffixes and the examples below. Change each word in column A to an adjective by adding a suffix and write the new word in column B. You may have to change, drop, or add letters before adding the suffix to some words.

Suffix	From	
Example -ful	Old English	wonderful, merciful
-less	Old English	hopeless, senseless
-able	Latin	readable, capable
-ese	Latin	Japanese, Siamese
A	B	A
1. Portugal	Portuguese	11. child
2. misery	miserable	12. Burma
3. awe		13. consider
4. move		14. count
5. China		15. Congo
6. remark		16. master
7. Canton		17. speech
8. service		18. wish
9. penny		19. end
10. grate		20. bounty

Exercise B: Four Adjective Suffixes Directions: Same as Exercise A

Suffix	From	Example
-ian	Latin	Christian, Jeffersonian
-ic	Greek	angelic, volcanic
-ive	Latin	corrective, active
-ous	Latin	riotous, poisonous
A	B	A
1. create		11. fame
2. communist		12. graph
3. religion		13. reptile
4. impress		14. defect
5. Freud		15. Brazil
6. construct		16. atom
7. hero		17. industry
8. mass		18. moment
9. Canada		19. enthusiast
10. Italy		20. disaster

Exercise 12. Form Comparative and Superlative degrees of the given Adjectives.

Nice, cheap, expensive, bad, bright, lucky, wonderful, shy, cruel, attractive, pleasant, low, busy, little, quiet, interesting, light, good, surprising, few, convenient, large, neat, simple, intelligent, many, bitter, small, boring, heavy.

Exercise 13. Compare two friends.

e.g: Sam is 30, Mark is 32. Sam is **younger than** Mark.

- Sam is almost 2 meters tall. Mark is 1 meter 79 tall. Mark ...
- Sam has 3 children. Mark has 2 children. Mark ...
- Sam has a four-room flat. Mark has a three-room flat. Sam ...
- Sam earns \$ 2000 a month. Mark earns \$ 1500 a month. Mark ...
- Sam is very handsome. Mark is not very handsome. Sam ...

6. Sam speaks 3 foreign languages. Mark speaks 2 foreign languages. Sam ...
7. Sam is very practical. Mark is not very practical. Mark ...
8. Sam is a very good driver. Mark is not a very good driver. Sam ...
9. Sam is not very experienced. Mark is very experienced. Mark ...

Exercise 14. Complete the sentences with *than*.

e.g: He is not very intelligent. You are more intelligent than him (or than he is).

1. She does not know very much. You ...
2. He is not very old. They ...
3. I am not a very good singer. She ...
4. We have not got so much spare time. He ...
5. They do not read very interesting books. I ...

THE VERB

Verb and Subject Agreement

Exercise 1. Open the brackets and write the correct form of the verb.

1. The driver as well as the passenger (be) hurt in the accident.
2. The salt and the pepper (be) put on the table.
3. Not only she, but also everybody (be) embarrassed by his rude manner.
4. Two hours` study (be) enough for him to prepare for a quiz.
5. Not only the teacher, but also the students themselves (be) tired.
6. He was at his wit's end. His last sixpence (be) spent.
7. She as well as we (be) highly satisfied with their work.
8. Not only the earth but also the planets (move) round the sun.
9. Two thousand dollars (be) wasted by him in the casino.
10. (Be) either of them ready to go there?
11. *Three Comrades* (be) a novel by Remark.
12. Bread and butter (be) his usual breakfast.
13. If either of them (take) a leave now, we won't be able to finish the project.
14. My aim and objective (be) to make English grammar clear to everyone.
15. I can wait, four weeks (be) not so long.
16. The grey and blue blanket (be) washed today.
17. A variety of questions (be) put to the lecturer.
18. The number of books which we have to read for the exams (be) considerable.
19. A great number of students (be) present at the conference.
20. The great majority of writers, Painters, and architects (be) talented people.
21. The pair (Ann and Nick) (be) so absorbed in their own conversation that their surroundings were of little importance to them.
22. The majority (believe) that we are in danger of becoming extinct because of our destructive policy.
23. The majority of people (believe) that he is guilty.
24. The number of young people entering higher institutions (be) increasing.
25. A great number of books (be) in bad condition because the building of the library needs repairing.

The Verb to be

Exercise 2. Match the sentences on the left with their replies on the right. Pay attention to the use of the verb *to be*.

1) What's wrong with your son?	a) Don't be in a hurry, we've got enough time.
2) The Browns are nice people.	b) I am not interested in politics.
3) There is nothing to be seen.	c) I am through with it.
4) I don't think it's difficult. You shouldn't give in.	d) I am sick and tired of his words.
5) Have you finished the book?	e) I am against going there.
6) It is not anybody's fault.	f) He is starting a cold.
7) I don't like watching the news.	g) It is a pity you haven't made up your mind yet.
8) Why haven't you finished the work in time?	h) I am for inviting them to dinner.
9) He comes to see me every day and tries to persuade me.	i) The problem is worth solving.
10) I am trying to choose the topic	j) Nobody is to blame, for my essay.
11) Why are you so rushing about?	k) Who is responsible for it?

The Verb to have

Exercise 3. Give the interrogative and negative forms of the following sentences.

1. He has a lot of experience.
2. She has a bath every day.
3. She has got a lot of jewelry.
4. They have a lot of rare plants in their garden.
5. She usually has a rest after dinner.
6. They had late supper tonight.
7. We have got a lot of problems now.
8. They had a pleasant voyage last summer.
9. Her mother has a flat in the High Street.
10. The president has a bad cold.

The Verb to do

Exercise 4. Change the verbs in bold type by the appropriate form of the verb to do.

1. Peter speaks English as well as Ann **speaks**.
2. He spent as much money as you **spent**.
3. She reads as fast as you **read**.
4. They showed us more sights than our guide **showed**.
5. Mary sang much better than Emily usually **sings**.
6. He likes the same dishes as you **like**.
7. She uses the same perfume as I **use**.
8. He answered more questions than Pete **answered**.
9. The new teacher spoke much faster than our old teacher **speaks**.
10. She plays the piano as well as a professional **plays**.
11. We reached the camp earlier than our friends **reached**.
12. You know her as well as I **know**.
13. She likes to see the same films as he **likes**.

Modal verbs/Модальді етістіктер
Модальді етістіктердің қолданылуы

Модальді етістіктің атауы	Қолданылуы	Мысал
CAN, COULD	Қабілеттілікті, мүмкіндікті білдіреді	Can you skate?
	Белгілі бір жағдайда іс-әрекеттің орындалу мүмкіндігін білдіреді	You can see the forest through the other window.
	Рұқсат немесе өтініш	Can I use your car?
	Күмәндану немесе сенімсіздік	Can it be true?
	Бір нәрсенің рас болуының мүмкін еместігін	It can't be true.
MAY, MIGHT	Рұқсат	May I borrow your pen?
	Сенімсіздік пен болжау, жорамалдау	He may be ill.
	Мақұлдамау, жазғыру, реніш	You might have helped me.
MUST	Істің міндетті түрде орындалуын талап ету	You must do your homework!
	Тыйым салу	He must not leave his room for a while.
	Эмоционалды кеңес, ақыл беру	You must not miss the exhibition. It is very good.
	Сенімді болжам жасау	Your father must be eighty now.
TO HAVE TO	Міндеттілікті білдіреді	He had to do it.
	Істі орындаудың қажет емес екендігін болымсыз сөйлемде білдіреді	You don't have to go there.
TO BE TO	Алдын ала жоспарланып не, келісіліп қойылған істен туындаған қажеттілік	We are to discuss it next time.
	Бұйрықтар мен нұсқаулықтар	He says I am to leave you alone.
	Болуы тиіс істі білдіреді	He was to be my friend for many years to come.
OUGHT TO	Кеңес немесе қажеттілік	You ought to say a word about yourself.
	Қалаған істің орындалмағанын білдіреді (болымсыз сөйлемде)	You ought to have called on him yesterday.
	Қаламаған істің орындалғанын білдіреді	You ought not to have married her. It was a great mistake.
SHOULD	Міндет, кеңес, ақыл	It's late. You should go to bed.
WILL/WOULD	Болымсыз сөйлемдерде істі	The doctor knows I won't

	орындауға қарсы екендігін білдіреді, жай инфинитивпен қолданылады	be operated on.
	Жансыз заттармен қолданылып, олардың жарамсыздығын білдіреді	My pen would not write.
	Жиі қайталанылатын іс-әрекет	She will sit for hours under the old tree.
NEED	Қажеттілік	You need not be afraid of me.
	Болған істің қажетсіздігін білдіреді	You need not have hurried.

Модальді етістіктер және олардың эквиваленттері

Must – міндетті

To be to – міндетті (жоспарға, кестеге сай мағынасында және т.б.)

Have to – міндетті (мәжбүр)

Should – істеуге тиісті (тиіс) (кеңес, ұсыныс)

Ought to – істеуге тиіс (тиісті) (кеңес, ұсыныс)

Can (could) – қабілетті, істей алу

To be able – қабілетті, істей алу

May (might) – қабілетті, істей алу, рұқсат, істі орындауға мүмкіндігі болу

Модальді етістіктердің шақтары

Past/өткен шақ	Present/осы шақ	Future/келер шақ
could	can	shall be able to do smth will
had to do smth	must	shall have to do smth will
might	may	shall be allowed to do smth will

Exercise 1. Сөйлемдерді қазақ тіліне аударыңыздар.

1. He could not go to work yesterday.
2. He was not allowed to cross the border.
3. She left before the end of the performance. She had to go home early.
4. People ought to be more tolerant.
5. She needn't to wear such warm coat today.
6. When I came into the kitchen, I could smell the burning.
7. You will have to work hard at your English.
8. You cannot smoke here.
9. You do not have to break the law to become famous!
10. They were able to escape.

Exercise 2. Кестеде берілген сөз тіркестерін пайдалана отырып, can етістігін қажетті жерге қойыңыздар.

Model: Can you show me the way? I am a stranger here.

park (your car), **show me the way**, ride a bicycle, understand, trust, wait for us, close the window, swim, phone

1. ... you ...? I am cold.
2. You ... here. Look for another place to park your car.
3. I ... when I was three. My father taught me.
4. She She is afraid of water.
5. I ... him yesterday. I did not remember his number.
6. We ... him. He is a liar.
7. She She was in a hurry.
8. ... you ... him? I think he is speaking English.

Exercise 3. Сөйлемдерді can, could, be able to модальді етістіктерімен толықтырыңыздар.

1. I drive now but next year I drive.
2. Last year he speak English as well as he speak this year.
3. I remember his name.
4. I cook a month ago but I am taking a course and next month I to cook.
5. Shebe babysit but I am not sure of that.
6. I help you? Do you need help?
7. you do the shopping in the evening? The fridge is empty.
8.you skate when you were six?

Exercise 4. Сөйлемдерде must, have to етістіктерін дұрыс қолданыңыздар.

1. He says I tell him the truth.
2. He said I win the game.
3. I look for another job next month.
4. I wake up early yesterday.
5. I type this article now?
6. I was late because I type an article.
7. I'll prove it and you admit I'm right.
8. The house was too small for them and they look for another house last year.
9. I leave in an hour.

Exercise 5. Сөйлемдердегі ескертпе жазуларды дұрыс ретімен жазыңыз.

Model: Children under 16 / to see the film. Children under 16 may not see the film.

1. You / to take dogs to the restaurant
2. Children under 7 /to enter unless they are with a grown-up
3. Alcoholic drinks / to be sold to people under 21
4. Students / to smoke in the classrooms
5. You / to enter wearing a hat
6. Students / to enter without gowns

Exercise 6. Үлгі бойынша өтініш білдіріңіз.

Model: Mrs. Snow feels bad. She wants her boss to let her leave her office earlier. What does she say? May I leave earlier?

1. Ted is tired and needs a day off. What does he say?
2. Mr. Newton is nervous and wants to speak to the pilot. He asks the stewardess ...
3. You want to use the telephone but the line is busy. Mary has been talking for forty minutes.

What do you say?

4. Your car has broken down and you must meet a friend at the airport. Ask your neighbour to let you have his car.
5. You don't like your room at the hotel. You want to have another room. What do you say?

Exercise 7. Сөйлемдерді can/may етістіктерін пайдалана отырып, өзгертіп жазыңыздар.

Model: Perhaps he is joking. He **may** be joking.

Is it possible that he is angry? **Can** he be angry?

1. Perhaps she is angry.
2. Is it possible that he is washing his car?
3. Is it possible that he has returned?
4. Perhaps he is playing tennis.
5. Perhaps he has been working in the garden all this time.
6. Is it possible that she has been wearing these shoes for five years?
7. Perhaps he has misunderstood you.
8. Is it possible that he has lost his job?
9. Is it possible that she is badly ill?
10. Perhaps they have been discussing the plan since morning.

Exercise 8. Сөйлемдерді ағылшын тіліне аударыңыздар.

1. Сізге сұрақ қоюға бола ма?
2. Ол он минуттан кейін келуге тиіс.
3. Менің ойымша, сен барлық жұмысты өзің орындауың керек.
4. Ол бізге қоңырау шалғандықтан, біз оны шақыруға мәжбүр болдық.
5. Мен дәл уақытында келе алмаймын.
6. Кім сұраққа жауап бере алады?
7. Радионы қалайша жөндей алдыңыз?
8. Ол жерден керек заттың барлығын сатып ала аласың.
9. Бұл балалар жүзе алады.
10. Сағат неше болғанын айтасыз ба?

Exercise 9. Open the brackets and fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs must, have to or to be to.

1. You___(not tell) him about it. It's a secret.
2. It looks like rain. You___(take) your raincoats.
3. You ___(not talk) so loudly here.
4. In his youth he ___ (work) from morning till night to earn his living.
5. He ___(wait) at the station till it stopped raining.
6. The secretary informed us when the manager___(come).
7. They___(leave) on Saturday, but because of the delay with their visas they___(book) tickets for Monday.
8. They___(not tell) him anything about it before they get further instructions.
9. He___(leave) for London that night.
- 10.___I (do) it all by myself?
11. It was too late to change their plans and they___(put up) with it.
12. You___(not prepare) all this work, I will help you.
13. Stay here till she is free. I think you___(not wait) long.
14. We___(conduct) a series of experiments this week.
15. Remember that we___(be) at this place not later than noon.

Exercise 10. Read the situations and write sentences with should (shouldn't) have or

ought to (ought not to) have

Example: He had a test this morning. — He didn't do it well. He should have studied more last night.

1. She didn't take a taxi. She was late for the wedding.
2. I didn't eat at home. Now I'm hungry.
3. She bought a TV set last month. Now she regrets doing that. Her children watch it day and night.
4. He signed a contract without reading it thoroughly. Now he has discovered that he has no right to make any amendments there.
5. Mary sold her house. That was a mistake because now she spends a lot of money to rent an apartment.
6. I enjoyed the party last night a lot. Why didn't you come?
7. The driver in front of me stopped suddenly and I smashed into the back of his car. It was not my fault.
8. The boy went out without the doctor's permission now he is much worse.
9. When we arrived at the hotel there were no free rooms. We hadn't reserved one.
10. It was not a good idea for Tom and Mary to get married. Now they quarrel all days long.

Exercise 11. Choose the right variant.

1. She looks bad. She should (be/have been) more careful about her health.
2. You shouldn't (miss/have missed) the chance. It was a brilliant opportunity for you.
3. I think the policeman was right. She shouldn't (exceed/have exceeded) the speed.
4. I ought to (bring/ have taken) the opera glasses. Now I see nothing.
5. It seems to me that he is a hot-temper person and often flies into a rage because of mere trifles. He should (control/ have controlled) his temper.
6. They should (clear/have cleared) up the problem long time ago.
7. I ought not (to stay/have stayed) there long. The party was a failure.
8. You should (shave/have shaved) this beard of yours.
9. She should (be/have been) more attentive. Didn't she see a car on the right?
10. It's a secret. You ought not to (reveal/have revealed) it to anybody.

Exercise 12. Open the brackets and fill in the blanks with must, have to, be to, should, need, ought to (in some cases you may have several variants)

1. He ___(not go) to court because the case was dismissed.
2. If I'm late, I'll ___(take) a taxi.
3. The young___(respect) the old age.
4. The conversation grew awkward. She felt that something ___ (do), or else the party would break up.
5. They___(meet) tomorrow, so you___(not make) an appointment to see him.
6. You ___(have) a visa to enter a foreign country.
7. You___ (try) and be more punctual.
8. Why are you so late? — I ___(change) a tire.
9. You___(not shout), I am not deaf.
10. They___(cross) the English Channel now.

Exercise 13. Express your surprise and disbelief using can/could.

A in interrogative sentences.

Example: He is working now. — Can/Could he be working now?

1. He was at the party yesterday.
2. They are in Germany.
3. He has broken his leg.
4. They were sent to prison.

5. She got married.
6. He studies at Cambridge University.
7. She has been practicing the violin for five years.
8. He has made an interesting report.
9. He has won a lot of money in the casino.
10. They will go to the Canaries next summer.
11. He has passed his English exam.
12. She will be forty in June.
13. She is stubborn.
14. He was a cruel man.

B in negative sentences.

Example: He bought a new car.— He can't/ couldn't have bought a car.

1. You are mistaken.
2. They forgot about the meeting.
3. He is writing a new novel now.
4. She has bought a new fur coat.
5. He had an accident.
6. Mary will invite the Jones to her place for the weekend.
7. They upset our plans.
8. She wastes a lot of time.
9. Mr. Fox is a reliable person.
10. She is making a cruise now.

Тура толықтауышқа мыналар жатады:

- 1) зат есім: *I have bought a book.*
- 2) есімдік: *I met him yesterday.*
- 3) сан есім: *I have read both books. I like the first better than the second.*
- 4) тұйық етістік: *He asked me to do it.*
- 5) герундий: *I remember reading about it before.*

2. The Indirect Object/Жанама толықтауыш:

а) көмекші сөзсіз жанама толықтауыш: To whom? Кімге? (көмекші сөзсіз барыс септігінде). Іс - әрекет бағытталған адамды меңзейді.

eg: *He gave the boy a book.*

б) көмекші сөзді жанама толықтауыш: About whom? Кім туралы? About what? Не туралы? With whom? Кіммен? For whom? Кімге? Кім үшін?

Көмекші сөзді толықтауыш етістіктер мен сын есімнен кейін қолданылады.

- 1) зат есім + көмекші сөз: *We speak about our work.*
- 2) есімдік + көмекші сөз: *I agree with you.*
- 3) герундий + көмекші сөз: *I am fond of reading.*

Сөйлемде тура толықтауыш тұрса, жанама толықтауыш, тура толықтауыштан кейін тұрады.

eg: *I've received a letter from my sister.*

The Attribute / Анықтауыш

What? What kind of? Қандай? Whose? Кімдікі? Which? Қайсысы? How much? How many? Қанша?

Анықтауыш – сөйлемдегі кез келген сөйлем мүшесін анықтап тұрады.

Анықтауышқа мыналар жатады:

- 1) сын есім: *I received an important letter.*
- 2) есімше: *The rising sun was hidden by the clouds.*
- 3) есімшелік орам: *The student speaking to the teacher is my brother.*
- 4) сан есім: *The second lesson begins at 11 o'clock.*
- 5) есімдік: *This is my book.*
- 6) жалпы септіктегі зат есім: *The town library is closed on Sundays.*
- 7) тәуелдік жалғаудағы зат есім: *The teacher corrects the student's mistakes.*
- 8) көмекші сөзді зат есім: *The leg of the table is broken.*
- 9) тұйық етістік: *He had a great desire to travel.*
- 10) көмекші сөзді герундий: *They discussed different methods of teaching foreign languages.*

Adverbial Modifiers / Пысықтауыш

How? Қалай? Where? Қайда? When? Қашан? Why? Неге? Неліктен?

Пысықтауыш іс - әрекеттің қайда, қашан, неліктен орын алып жатқанын білдіреді.

Пысықтауышты төмендегідей бөлеміз:

- 1) мезгіл: *She will come soon.*
- 2) мекен: *I found him in the garden.*
- 3) сын-қимыл: *He speaks slowly.*
- 4) себеп-салдар: *I came back because of the rain.*
- 5) мақсат: *I've come to discuss the matter.*
- 6) үстеу сөздер: *I quite agree with her.*

Пысықтауышқа мыналар жатады:

1. үстеу: *The meeting was held yesterday.*
2. көмекші сөзді зат есім: *He spent his vacation in the South.*

3. есімше: *He stood on the deck counting the cases.*
4. тұйық етістік: *I called on him to discuss this matter.*
5. көмекші сөзді герундий: *He locked the door before leaving the office.*

Пысықтауыш сөйлемде толықтауыштан кейін орналасады..

Сөйлемде бірнеше пысықтауыш болса, олардың орын тәртібі былай болмақ:

1. сын-қимыл; 2. мекен; 3. мезгіл:

I met him by chance at the theatre a few days ago.

сын-қимыл мекен мезгіл

Exercise 1. Сөйлемдердегі бастауышты анақтаңыздар.

1. A famous architect planned this house.
2. We have declined their offer.
3. It was necessary to export the goods in Astana.
4. Who was signed the letter?
5. It rained hard yesterday.
6. The sick were sent home.
7. “Well” is an adverb.
8. One can see a great number of beautiful new houses in Astana.
9. Two of the students were absent.

Exercise 2. Сөйлемдердегі баяндауыштарды анықтаңыздар.

1. The book is mine.
2. He became a doctor.
3. She has received a telegram from her father.
4. I tried to do it.
5. The calculation is correct.
6. The article seems interesting.
7. He is reading a magazine in the library.
8. He continued reading the newspaper.
9. His brother is chief manager.

Exercise 3. Сөйлемдерді болымсыз және сұраулы түрінде жазыңыздар.

1. There is a bakery in this street.
2. There are some photos on the wall.
3. There was somebody in the hall.
4. There were some people in the room.
5. There was a meeting at the club last week.
6. There will be a film in the cinema tomorrow.
7. There is a new supermarket in our street.
8. There are many different plants and factories in our city.
9. There are a lot of students at the University.
10. There is a mistake in the fifth sentence.

Exercise 4. Сөйлемдердегі анықтауыштарды табыңыздар.

1. The Moscow University was founded in 1755 by Lomonosov, the Great Russian scientist.
2. Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan, is one of the finest cities in Central Asia.
3. We listened to the rector`s speech with great attention.
4. The goods arrived in damaged state.
5. Asem is the best student in the group.
6. I have never heard such a beautiful voice.
7. An old house stood at the corner of the square.
8. The examination was very easy.

9. There is some soap on the shelf.
10. He has a little brother.

Exercise 5. Give the Subject and the Predicate of the following sentences.

1. They are coming on Thursday.
2. Hob wanted a holiday.
3. Asem was taken in a friend`s car.
4. Sir Joseph was rather surprised.
5. Uncle Albert knocked on the door.
6. The door was opened by Mr. Brown.
7. The rabbit was killed by the dog.
8. Mr. Brown will teach us tomorrow.
9. We shall be taught by Mr. Brown tomorrow.
10. He will be in that old railway carriage of his.

Exercise 6. Which are the subjects and which are the objects in the following sentences?

1. Mr. Brown is reading a book.
2. He teaches French and German.
3. You can see him in the picture.
4. He is writing a letter.
5. I teach the students in this room.
6. He can speak Spanish.
7. She is wearing a white dress.
8. My sister is giving her the dress.
9. The boy can`t tell me his name.
10. I can tell you the time.

Exercise 7. Divide these sentences into subject, predicate and object:

Subject	Predicate	Object

1. He teaches us.
2. She knows me.
3. It helps them.
4. We know her.
5. They write it.
6. He is carrying a ball.
7. I am teaching you.
8. They are eating ices.
9. He is reading it.
10. You are teaching them.

Exercise 8. Change the following sentences into the corresponding noun – phrases with attributes.

Model: The answer was prepared. – A prepared answer.

The water is for drinking. - Drinking water.

1. The day was rainy.
2. The remark is very clever.
3. Her heart was kind.
4. The bowl is for sugar.
5. The mountains were covered with snow.
6. The noises were muffled.

7. The desk is for writing.
8. The room is for reception.
9. The coat was made of wool.
10. The problem had a difficulty.

Exercise 9. Change the prepositional and clause attributes into the corresponding non-prepositional attributes. Translate into Kazakh.

Model: The region of acute earthquake. – An acute earthquake region.

1. The flight with no stops.
2. The motor with eight cylinders.
3. The building having twenty - eight storeys.
4. The car with two seats.
5. The car capable of moving with a high speed.
6. The airliner having four engines.
7. The fire affected by rockets.
8. The lipstick having a soft colour.
9. The clothes that are worn in summer.
10. The battery of liquid crystals.
11. The games which are played out of doors.
12. The characters of the film.

Exercise 10. Point out adverbial modifiers in the following sentences. State their types. Translate them.

1. A secretary came running with a frightened expression.
2. Mary descended the slope very easily.
3. The people in the bus remained silent till the end of the ride.
4. In spite of their lively talk each of them had something in reserve.
5. The lady lived in a large gloomy house in one of London`s higher class squares.
6. The room was empty save for a small boy playing with his toys in a corner.
7. Caroline, not knowing what to say, looked questioningly at her companion.
8. Despite his easy smile, the man was woefully difficult to deal with.
9. The motorcycle rushed past like a lightning leaving a cloud of smoke and a few stunned passers-by behind.

Exercise 11. Expand the following noun-phrases by adverbs of degrees listed below.

Very, perfect, quite, fearly, astonishingly, awfully, rather, more or less, surprisingly, entirely, completely, greatly, hardly, intolerably, considerably, comparatively, sufficiently, absolutely.

1. an easy excuse. 2. a lively talk. 3. a devoted friend. 4. shabby clothes. 5. a friendly smile.
6. a masterly stroke. 7. a tall poplar. 8. vast fields. 9. a plump woman. 10. an unperturbed expression. 11. a beaming face. 12. wise words. 13. good advice. 14. a strange behavior. 15. a far-fetched excuse. 16. a mad idea. 17. an accurate calculation. 18. a catchy tune. 19. encouraging news. 20. powerful engines. 21. a lame explanation. 22. expert cooking. 23. abundant crops. 24. worn-out trousers. 25. a dull face. 26. an overcast sky. 27. stormy weather. 28. her neat handwriting. 29. our past pleasures. 30. an innocent smile. 31. an enthusiastic approval. 32. a voluntary act. 33. profound satisfaction. 34. an unruly child. 35. a fine fellow.

THE COMPLEX SENTENCE / САБАҚТАС ҚҰРМАЛАС СӨЙЛЕМ

Сабақтас құрмалас сөйлем екі сөйлемнен тұрады, яғни бір сөйлем бір сөйлемге тәуелді болып, оны толықтырып тұрады. Басқа сөйлемді түсіндіріп тұрған сөйлем **бағыныңқы** деп аталады. Бағыныңқы сөйлем болып тұрған сөйлем **тұрлаулы** деп аталады. **Басыңқы сөйлем** мен **бағыныңқы сөйлем** өзара жалғаулықты шылау мен шылау сөздер арқылы байланысады:

Subordinating Conjunctions / Шылаулар	
<p><u>Мезгіл бағыныңқылы шылаулар</u> after – кейін, болғаны before – дейін, шейін when – соң, кейін, кезде, да-де, та-те where – да-де while – кезде, уақытта until(till) – дейін, шейін, майынша, мейінше as – сияқты, тан-тен, дан-ден as long as – дейін, as soon as – кейін, болғаны</p>	<p>Let`s wait until the rain stops.</p>
<p><u>Салыстырмалы бағыныңқылы шылаулар</u> (not) so ... as – үшін, сол себепті as – болғандықтан, дай-дей, as ... as – сияқты, as if (as though) - сияқты than – дан-ден, тан-тен</p>	<p>Say the word as I said it.</p>
<p><u>Шартты бағыныңқылы шылаулар</u> If – егер, да-де, кезде whether – ба-бе, екендігі, болуы supposing that – егер де, болмаса unless – маса-месе, наса-несе on condition (that) – егер де provided (that) – егер де providing (that) – егер де</p>	<p>He will do it if you ask him.</p>
<p>that – нін, -нын, болғандықтан</p>	<p>Kate told me that she would come at 7.</p>
<p><u>Себеп-салдар бағыныңқылы шылаулар</u> as – болғандықтан, содан because - өйткені, себебі, тан-тен since – дан-ден, тан-тен so that – сондықтан, сол себепті, үшін for – немесе, өйткені now that (now) - өйткені</p>	<p>I can`t go to the cinema because I am busy.</p>

Exercise 1. Қазақ тіліне аударыңыздар.

1. I shall call a doctor if I don`t feel better.
2. If you have a high temperature you will stay in bed.
3. When she finishes school she will enter the University.
4. When I have a normal temperature I shall go to my work.
5. The manager will ring you up when he comes.
6. The teacher speaks slowly so that his students may understand him.

7. I shall ask him whether he will arrange it for me.
8. Leave the frog where it is.
9. As it is wet, we shall stay at home.
10. I went away because there was no one there.
11. Speak louder so that I may hear you.
12. I have written it very clearly so that he may be able to read it easily.
13. Bring it here so that I may look at it.
14. I took him to Alatau so that the mountain air should benefit him.

Exercise 2. Write each sentence. Underline each main clause once and each subordinate clause twice. Then identify each sentence as complex or simple.

1. The desert is a place where most animals are not able to live or work.
2. Camels provide necessary transportation in the desert.
3. Did you know that a camel's hump contains fat and muscle?
4. People have found that camels can survive sandstorms.
5. If a camel nourishes itself with the fat in its hump for several days, the hump will sag and lean to one side.
6. A baggage camel can carry a load of several hundred pounds.
7. Scientists have not always understood how a camel could endure a lack of water.
8. Although people once believed camels store excess water in their humps, this belief is myth.
9. Camels have double eyelashes, which protect their eyes from the blowing sand.
10. Until the sun sets, camels maintain a 105-degree temperature.

Exercise 3. Use the required past forms in the following complex sentences with when-clauses.

1. When he (to see) Bell, he (to come) straight to him, smiling.
2. When Jimmy (to get) to the café a little late, Christine (not to arrive) yet.
3. When Ted (to turn) to thank the doctor, he already (to walk) away.
4. When she (to walk) she (to carry) herself like a ballet-dancer.
5. We (not to walk) a hundred yards towards the cottage when the inspector suddenly (to go) down on his knees.
6. One afternoon I went to play tennis with some neighbours and when I (to return) my mother (to disappear).
7. When she (to smile), she (to seem) friendly and simple.
8. When I (to go) down to Hugh's room he (to sit) at his table reading a small book.
9. When Paula (to tidy) up she (to go) out of doors.
10. I (to meet) her on the beach when I (to have) my early walk.

Exercise 4. Use the required past forms in the following complex sentences with as – clauses.

1. He (to telephone) to his office as soon as he (to reach) his house.
2. "I (to come) as soon as I (to get) your message," Tom said.
3. He always (to dislike) anybody as soon as he (to be) appointed to a position of authority.
4. He (to dial) the number but (to replace) the receiver as soon as the familiar voice (to answer) the telephone.
5. David (to disappear) as soon as we (to have) breakfast.
6. As soon as I (to hear) the sound I (to know) what had happened.
7. As soon as he (to enter) I (to be) struck by the expression on his face.

Exercise 5. Use the required past forms in the following complex sentences with

after – clauses.

1. After they (to have) coffee Meg (to invite) him to go over the house.
2. She (to see) him every day after we (to arrive) in New York.
3. After we (to lunch) we (to go) and (to sit) out in the garden.
4. There (to be) another raid in the early hours of the morning after we (to go) to bed.
5. She (cannot) stay in Wales after what (to happen).
6. After she (to go), Willy (to lock) the door and (to go) into the bedroom.
7. There (to be) a short silence after he (to leave).

Exercise 6. Read and say that the person behaves as if the opposite was true.

Model: T: It`s a most **unnatural** thing to do.

St: But he behaves **as if** it was a most **natural** thing to do.

1. She is unpopular with the public.
2. Such things are possible.
3. The information is useful.
4. They lost the game.
5. He made a bad choice.
6. He is really a brave person.
7. The plan is dangerous.
8. It`s a very dull subject.
9. Their relations are not good.
10. He is really honest.
11. It`s bad news.
12. He told her a lie.
13. It is very bad advice.
14. He did it by accident.

The Complex Sentence. Adverbial Clauses of Cause.

Себеп - салдар бағыныңқылы сөйлем.

Why? Here? Неліктен? Не себептен?

Басыңқы сөйлеммен because, as, since, for, now that (now) шылаулары арқылы байланысады.

e.g.: I went away **because there was no one there.**

e.g.: **As there were no porters,** we had to carry the luggage ourselves.

e.g.: **Since you have finished your work,** you may go home.

e.g.: **Now that he is here,** he can help you.

e.g.: He walked quickly **for he was in a great hurry.**

Exercise 1. Use the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous in the following sentences containing as-clauses.

1. They (to talk) little as they (to drive) home.
2. As they (to drink) coffee, Ted (to say): “Now tell me about yourself.”
3. She (to sing) softly as she (to beat) the eggs.
4. As the sun (to disappear), a fresh breeze (to stir) the curtains at the window.
5. His steps (to slow) down as he (to mount) the stairs.
6. I (to hear) a telephone ringing as I (to come) up in the lift.
7. He (to come) forward as we (to climb) out of the car and (to hold) his hand to my father.
8. Bernard (to call) up as I (to prepare) to leave the office.
9. He (to give) his father an anxious look as he (to enter).
10. She (to watch) him as he (to walk) to a chair across the room.
11. He (to look) up as Eric (to come) in.
12. Her husband (to stop) her just as she (to get) into the car.

Exercise 2. The sentences in the exercise are complex sentences. Define the main clauses and the subordinate clauses.

1. Since I was five years old, I have read in bed at night.
2. For my twelfth birthday I received "A light in the Attic", which is a book of poems.
3. Before I go to sleep, I sometimes read my favorite poems to my little brother.
4. As he listens to me, he closes his eyes and falls asleep.
5. When he wakes up in the morning, he usually asks about the ending of a poem.
6. I may be a writer or an editor when I grow up.
7. My Aunt Sabrina, who lives in Dallas, is a copyeditor for a newspaper.
8. If I study hard, I can become an editor, too.
9. A job as an editor makes sense for me because I love words.
10. The books that I love most sit on a special shelf in my room.

Exercise 3. Сөйлемдерді шылауларға мән бере отырып, аударыңыздар.

1. They received a high mark on their exam because they had studied hard.
2. I'm studying hard because I want to pass my exam.
3. He works a lot of overtime because his rent is so expensive
4. Since he loves music so much, he decided to go to a conservatory.
5. They had to leave early since their train left at 8.30.
6. I have played tennis since I was a young boy.
7. They have worked here since 2007.
8. As the test is difficult, you had better get some sleep.
9. I went to Spain last summer because I wanted the guarantee of sunshine on every day of my holiday.
10. As the performance had already started, we went up to the balcony and occupied some empty seats there.
11. Since John had already eaten, I made do with a sandwich.
12. I decided to stop the work I was doing - for it was very late and I wanted to go to bed.
13. We moved to Cornwall because we wanted to live in the countryside.

Conjunctions in the Complex and Compound sentences
Шылаулардың сабақтас құрмалас және салалас құрмалас
сөйлемдерде қолданылуы

Мезгіл бағыныңқылы шылаулар:

after – кейін, болғаны; before – дейін, шейін; when – соң, кейін, кезде, да-де, та-те ;
 where – да-де; while – кезде, уақытта; until(till) – дейін, шейін, майынша, мейінше;
 as – сияқты, тан-тен, дан-ден; as long as – дейін; as soon as – кейін, болғаны.

Салыстырмалы бағыныңқылы шылаулар:

(not) so ... as – үшін, сол себепті; as – болғандықтан, дай-дей; as ... as – сияқты; as if (as though) – сияқты; than – дан-ден, тан-тен.

Шартты бағыныңқылы шылаулар:

if – егер, да-де, кезде; whether – ба-бе, екендігі, болуы; supposing that – егер де, болмаса;
 unless – маса-месе, наса-неесе; on condition (that) – егер де; provided (that) – егер де;
 providing (that) – егер де

that – нің, -ның, болғандықтан

Себеп-салдар бағыныңқылы шылаулар:

as – болғандықтан, содан; because – өйткені, себебі, тан-тен; since – дан-ден, тан-тен; so that – сондықтан, сол себепті, үшін; for – немесе, өйткені; now that (now) – өйткені.

Басыңқы сөйлем мен бағыныңқы сөйлемдерді байланыстыру үшін мынадай шылау сөздер қолданылады: who, whose, what, which, that, when, where, how, why.
 e.g. I do not know **when** he will return.

when – мезгіл пысықтауыш

e.g. I know the man **who** wrote this letter.

who – бағыныңқы сөйлемнің бастауышы

Exercise 1. Linking words: because, when, until

Make sentences using a line in A, a line in B, and a line in C.

Model: I left the party early **because** I didn't feel well.

A	B	C
I left the party early Peter could not speak Tim did not see the Coliseum Eva did not start learning English I did not enjoy Math's lessons Sally didn't buy the red shoes They did not do to bed We met Ken's wife last Sunday	because when until	she was thirty. they came for dinner. I was at school. she did not like them. after midnight. he was nearly four. I didn't feel well. he was in Rome.

Exercise 2. Complete the text using the words in the box.

and	but	so	because	when	until
-----	-----	----	---------	------	-------

My best friend

My best friend is called Pamela. We met 11 years ago (a)_____ we were both 6 years old. It was my first day at school (b)_____ I was very unhappy (c)_____ I wanted my mother. Pamela gave me a sweet (d)_____ we became friends immediately. We were together nearly every day (e)_____ we left school twelve years later.

Then I went to university, (f)_____ Pamela didn't. She married (g)_____ she was just 18 (h)_____ had 3 children. I studied for 8 years (i)_____ I wanted to be an accountant. I had a lot of new friends, (j)_____ I didn't see Pamela very often. Sometimes we didn't meet for months, (k)_____ we often talked on the telephone.

Now I am married, too. I live near Pamela (l)_____ we meet every week. She is a student now (m)_____ I have a baby, (n)_____ we can give each other a lot of advice!

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences paying attention to the conjunctions.

- 1 While crossing the English Channel we stayed on deck all the time.
- 2 I felt sick when crossing the Channel
- 3 I shall not come to school until Monday.
- 4 He asked her where she usually spent her summer holidays.
- 5 Ann wondered when Mike had left London.
- 6 She asked Boris when he would be back home.
- 7 She asked me why I had not come there the day before.
- 8 She wanted to know what I should do the next day if I was not busy at my office.
9. I asked Nick where he was going.
- 10 Pete asked his friends when they were leaving Almaty.
11. He asked them who they would see before they left there.
12. They asked him what time the train started.
13. I asked Mike what he would do after dinner.
- 14 Ada asked me where I had seen such trees.
- 15 I asked Becky what kind of book her friend had brought her.

Exercise 4. Сөйлемдерді аударып, сабақтас және салалас құрмалас сөйлемдерді анықтаңыздар.

1. I forgot where I had put the book.
2. She wanted to know who had given me that nice kitten.
3. He asked me where he could buy an English-Kazakh dictionary.
4. He wondered how long it would take my brother to get to Ekibastuz.
5. He didn't tell anybody where he was going.
6. Did you know where he had gone?
7. Did you know where he was?
8. I wanted to know when he was leaving school.
9. Nobody knew where he lived.
10. She asked them when he would come back.
11. He wanted to know where she had bought that hat.
12. I had no idea how much she had paid for it.

The Present Indefinite Tense. Active Voice

Жай осы шақ.

We use the Present Indefinite Tense for an action that is usual or repeated.

We generally use the Simple Present Tense with words or phrases like:

every day, always, often, sometimes, never.

Present Indefinite Tense		
Active Voice		
Affirmative Form/Болымды	Interrogative Form/Сұраулы	Negative Form/Болымсыз
I write	Do I write?	I do not write
You write	Do you write?	You do not write
He (she, it) writes	Does he (she, it) write?	He (she, it) does not write
We write	Do we write?	We do not write
They write	Do they write?	They do not write

1. Most verbs add –s in the third person singular.

wear – wears

speak – speaks

live – lives

But go and do are different. They add -es

go – goes

do -does

2. If the verb ends in –s, -sh, or –ch, add –es.

kiss – kisses

wash – washes

watch - watches

3. If the verb ends in a consonant +y, the y changes to – ies.

fly – flies

study – studies

But if the verb ends in a vowel +y, the y does not change.

play - plays

4. have is irregular.

have - *has*

Exercise1. Fill in the gaps with a suitable verb in the third person singular.

1. She ____ in a bank.
2. He ____ a uniform
3. She is a pilot. She ____ all over the world.
4. Peter ____ three children.
5. In winter Alma ____ skiing and in summer she ____ golf.
6. Asem ____ in a flat in Astana.
7. My son ____ television all day long.
8. My daughter ____ her hair every day.
9. She often ____ to foreign countries.
10. Alibek ____ five languages.
11. She ____ animals.

Exercise 2. Болымды сөйлемдерді болымсызға, ал болымсыз сөйлемдерді болымдыға айналдырып жазыңыздар.

1. My Granny lives in a small cottage in the country.
2. Winter does not follow autumn.
3. Little children like to listen to fairy tales.
4. I do not get on well with her.
5. The Whites have wonderful parties.
6. English schoolchildren do not wear uniforms.
7. We often travel about Astana by car.
8. The Moon does not go around the Earth.
9. Mr. Smith works in a small shop in his town.
10. Those girls do not like to play active games.

Exercise 3. Turn each of the following into the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. He wrote a letter.
2. The artist drew a picture.
3. The ladies drank cups of tea.
4. The cat went up the tree.
5. We understood the story.
6. The boy ate the ice-cream.
7. I saw your brother in the shop.
8. Henry went to London every day.
9. The boy put his books on the table.
10. The men put their books on the table.
11. They wrote letters from America.
12. She wrote letters from New York.
13. They went to the theatre every week.
14. He went to the cinema every week.
15. We all understood this lesson.

Exercise 4. Сөйлемдерді Present Simple шағында жазыңыздар.

1. Mr. Brown always (to wear) a dark suit.
2. The sun often (to shine) all day in summer.
3. The earth (to move) round the sun.
4. The students (to come) here every day.
5. He always (to teach) in this room.
6. She often (to sit) there.
7. He sometimes (to work) until 2 o'clock.
8. He never (to go) to bed before 12 o'clock.
9. She (to read) many books.
10. A fire (to burn) all day in cold weather.

Exercise 5. Opposites: verbs. Match a verb in A with its opposite in B.

A	B
love	close
start	sell
come	borrow
remember	pull
open	play
push	hate
buy	go
leave	forget

get up	finish
lend	break
work	take
be late	arrive
mend	be early
bring	go to bed

Exercise 6. Fill in the gap with the opposite verb in the correct form.

1. Ann *hates* George, but she ____ Tom.
2. The bank *opens* at 9.00 in the morning and ____ at 6.00 in the afternoon.
3. The film *starts* at 7.00 and ____ at 10.00.
4. I *get up* at 6.30 and ____ at 11.00 on weekdays.
5. She ____ to work at 8.30 in the morning and *comes* home at 6.00.
6. She is often *late* for the university, but I am ____ .
7. Don`*t pull* that door. ____ it!
8. My friends always ____ my birthday. They never *forget* it.
9. The train *leaves* Paris at 1.00pm and ____ in Lyons at 8pm.

Exercise 7 Complete each sentence with a suitable verb.

1. The film _____ every day at 8 p.m.
2. The children _____ milk with their meals.
3. Cats generally _____ a lot.
4. Julie _____ a letter to her mother once a week.
5. Tom and Julie _____ in a big city in the centre of the country.
6. Tourists _____ to Egypt to see the pyramids.
7. Jimmy always _____ the bus to go to school.
8. We all know that children _____ sweets.
9. Anne _____ it's a good idea to do English exercises.
10. If you want to be healthy, you must _____ good food.

The Past Indefinite Tense. Active Voice

Жай өткен шақ.

THE SUBJECT + V2

Last week, a month ago, the other day, yesterday, the day before yesterday сөздері Past Indefinite Tense шағында қолданылады.

Past Indefinite Tense Active Voice		
Affirmative Form/Болымды	Interrogative Form/Сұраулы	Negative Form/Болымсыз
I wrote	Did I write?	I did not write
You wrote	Did you write?	You did not write
He (she, it) wrote	Did he (she, it) write?	He (she, it) did not write
We wrote	Did we write?	We did not write
They wrote	Did they write?	They did not write

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What didn't you do yesterday?
2. What did you do yesterday morning?
3. When did you go to bed yesterday?
4. When did you last go to the cinema?
5. Did your mother go out yesterday?
6. Did you wash up yesterday?
7. What did you do yesterday?
8. Did you shopping yesterday?
9. Where did you go yesterday?
10. Did you learn English yesterday evening?

Exercise 2. Use the Past Indefinite instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. Mrs. Sunbury (to cut) the cake and (to put) a large piece on Betty's plate.
2. He (to look) at her for a moment with surprise.
3. Eric (to switch on) the wireless and (to sit down) beside it.
4. She (not to smile) when she (to see) him.
5. On the way home she usually (to buy) a slice of honey cake at the baker's. It (to be) her Sunday treat.
6. When he (to arrive) he (to find) the patient to be a small boy of nine years of age.
7. When Eddy (to leave) in the morning (to take) her photograph with him.
8. A little before nine o'clock I (to descend) to the ground floor.
9. A quarter of an hour later he (to hear) voices.
10. On the fifteenth of October Andrew (to set out) alone for London.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the sentences with ago.

Example: I saw him last June. – I saw him three months ago.

1. I had breakfast at eight o'clock.
2. They got married in 2008.
3. We saw John the day before yesterday.
4. They met in 2007.
5. My daughter started school last September.
6. Queen Victoria died in 1901.
7. Alice came back from America last month.
8. Their son was born at two o'clock this morning.

Exercise 4. Сөйлемдерді болымды немесе болымсыз түрде өткен шақта (кеше) жазыңыздар.

Example: I / to quarrel / with a friend. – I quarreled with my friend yesterday.

1. I / to have classes / till three....
2. My mother / to go shopping / after work
3. My friend / to phone / in the evening
4. I / to get up / early in the morning
5. It / to be one's day off
6. I / to see / a film at the cinema
7. My mother / to make / a delicious dinner ...
8. My friend / to invite to a party
9. There / to be / an interesting show / on TV ...
10. My parents / to plan / a holiday

Exercise 5. Қарамен белгіленген сөздерге сұрақ қойыңыздар.

Example: He gave me a **vase** as a present. – What did he give you as a present?

1. Lucy called me **twice** last week.
2. He was born **in** 1995.
3. I wrote a letter to **Nick** in the morning.
4. **The children** broke that cup the other day.
5. They went **to the country** for the weekend.
6. The weather was **awful** on Sunday.
7. It took me **an hour** to read that article in yesterday`s newspaper.
8. There was **a gun** in the criminal`s bag.
9. **Yes**, I spoke to Mr. Dickson on Tuesday.
10. Nelly danced **with Mark** at the party.

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. Yesterday evening I _____ (go) to the cinema with a friend.
2. From 2004 to 2006 I _____ (work) in Tokyo.
3. Last night the concert _____ (finish) at midnight.
4. I _____ (arrive) at the office this morning before my colleagues.
5. When he was young, Tom _____ (ride) a bicycle to school.
6. The train was at 8 p.m. so I _____ (leave) home at 7 p.m.
7. Last Sunday was my mother's birthday, so I _____ (make) a cake.
8. I _____ (start) to play golf five years ago.
9. The great composer Mozart _____ (die) at the age of 35.
10. Julie _____ (do) a lot of English exercises last week.

Exercise 7. Open the brackets and give the proper forms of the Past Indefinite Tense.

1. The building of the trade centre (begin) a month ago.
2. It (be) bitterly cold yesterday. I (put) on my warm coat but I (catch) a cold.
3. The postman (bring) the morning mail only at 10 o'clock.
4. I (see) you the other day coming out of the library with a stack of books. Are you preparing for the exams?
5. We (have) a picnic yesterday, but the rain (spoil) the whole pleasure.
6. You (go) to the South when you (be) a child?
7. As soon as I came up, they (get) into a taxi and (go) away.
8. What sights you (see) when you (be) in Egypt?
9. Every winter Nick (go) to the Swiss Alps to ski.
10. He (come) in, (take) off his hat, (move) a chair to the table and (join) the conversation.
11. When he (arrive)? — The plane was delayed and he (come) two hours later.
12. How much your bag (cost)? — I (pay) \$80 for it.

The Future Indefinite Tense. Active Voice

Жай келер шақ.

Future Indefinite Tense Active Voice		
Affirmative Form/Болымды	Interrogative Form/Сұраулы	Negative Form/Болымсыз
I shall/will write	Shall/will I write?	I shall/will not (shan`t/won`t)write
You will write	Will you write?	You will not write
He (she, it) will write	Will he (she, it) write?	He (she, it) will not write
We shall/will write	Shall/will we write?	We shall/will not write
They will write	Will they write?	They will not write

Future Indefinite шағында үстеу мен пысықтауыш жиі қолданылады.

tomorrow – ертең

next month – келесі айда

next year – келесі жылы

next week – келесі аптада

in an hour – бір сағаттан кейін

in a week – бір аптадан кейін

soon – таяуда, жақында

the day after tomorrow – бүрсігүні

Exercise 1. Жақшаны ашып сөйлемдерді Future Indefinite шағында орындаңыздар.

1. Don't worry, he (not/to refuse) to lend you the money.
2. They (to celebrate) the second anniversary of their wedding next month.
3. (he/to show) us the sights of the town right now?
4. The actors are very good. I am sure the performance (to be) a great success.
5. I (never/to forget) what you did for me.
6. (there/to be) any party after the official ceremony?

Exercise 2. Write positive sentences in will Future.

1. We (help) you.
2. I (get) you a drink.
3. I think our team (win) the match.
4. Maybe she (do) a language course in Malta.
5. I (buy) the tickets.
6. Perhaps she (do) this for you.
7. Maybe we (stay) at home.
8. She hopes that he (cook) dinner tonight.
9. I'm sure they (understand) your problem.
10. They (go / probably) to the party.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. Where will you live in twenty years?
2. What will you do tomorrow?
3. Will schoolchildren go to the Moon for their Nature Study classes in ten years?
4. Will you be rich when you are twenty?
5. What will you do next Sunday?
6. Will you visit Karaganda next year?
7. Will it snow next winter?

8. Will you be twenty next year?
9. Will you stay at home next weekend?

Exercise 4. Write questions in *will* future.

1. (you / ask / him/ about exam)
2. (Jenny / lock / the door)
3. (it / rain)
4. (the teacher / test / our English)
5. (what / they / eat)
6. (when / she / be / back)
7. (who / drive / us / into town)
8. (where / we / meet)
9. (when / I / be / famous)
10. (what / you / do)

Exercise 5. Write negative sentences in *will* future.

1. (I / answer / the question)
2. (they / drink / beer)
3. (we / send / the postcard)
4. (Vanessa / catch / the ball)
5. (James / open / the door)
6. (we / listen / to the radio)
7. (they / eat / fish)
8. (she / give / him / the apple)
9. (the computer / crash)
10. (she / read / the book)

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Future Indefinite Active Voice.

1. Жазда біз ауылға барамыз.
2. Кешкі асты ол өзі дайындайды.
3. Келесі сенбіде біз үйлену тойына барамыз.
4. Мен келесі аптада киноға барамын.
5. Келесі жолы сен менімен театрға барасың ба?
6. Ертең біз ресторанға барамыз.
7. Менің ата-анам келесі аптада Алматыға кетеді.
8. Ертең менің жеңгемнің қолы бос болмайды.
9. Келесі айда менің ағам үйленеді.
10. Келесі сейсенбіде мен Мисс Браунмен түскі ас ішемін.
11. Жексенбі күні біз футболға барамыз.
12. Келесі семестрде біз ағылшын тілінен емтихан тапсырамыз.

Exercise 7. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the verb in brackets :

- the future simple (ex : I will watch)
- the future continuous (ex : I will be watching)

1. I promise I ___ (call) you as soon as I have any news.
2. This time tomorrow Tom ___ (fly) over the Atlantic Ocean on his way to Boston.
3. Those bags look heavy. I ___ (carry) one of them for you.
4. They are getting married on Saturday. All the guests ___ (wear) white.
5. The following week they ___ (enjoy) the sun in Turkey.
6. The sky is a bit cloudy. ___ (rain) do you think?
7. If you look at this map you ___ (see) where the islands are.
8. You should have no problem finding him. He ___ (carry) a guitar.

The Present Continuous Tense/Active Voice

Созылыңқы осы шақ
AM/ IS/ ARE + V-ing

Affirmative Form болымды	Interrogative Form сұраулы	Negative Form болымсыз
I am writing	Am I writing?	I am not writing
You are writing	Are you writing?	You are not writing
He/she/it is writing	Is he/she/it writing?	He/she/it is not writing
We are writing	Are we writing?	We are not writing
They are writing	Are they writing?	They are not writing

Төмендегі етістіктер сезімді және ақыл-ой қабілетін білдіретін етістіктер болғандықтан Continuous шағында қолданылмайды:

To be, to like, to want, to believe, to hear, to love, to need, to think, to see, to prefer, to remember, to belong, to notice, to know, to mean, to smell, to seem, to understand, to possess, to taste, to hate, to realize, to find, to sound.

Бірақ, бұл етістіктердің кейбіреуі жай - күйді емес, іс-әрекетті білдіретін болса, онда, олар Continuous шағында қолданылады:

Жай-күй	Іс-әрекет
I think it is the right thing to do.	What are you thinking about?
The meat smells wonderful! How do you cook it?	Why are you smelling the meat? Isn't it fresh?
Here is Nick! Do you see him?	I am seeing my future parents-in-law tonight.

Exercise 1. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. I'm about to move to London and I (to try) to decide which books and records to take along.
2. "You are young" he said. "Young people (to do) a lot of foolish things."
3. Why you (to wear) an engagement ring? You are not engaged.
4. It was a shock to her, but she is the kind that (not to break) down.
5. One should not drink when one (to drive).
6. She always (to try) a little too hard to make people like her.
7. "What he (to do) there?" "He (to write) a book, I believe."
8. He (to know) a lot of languages.
9. What you (to do) when you are by yourself?
10. "Ellen (to wait) for you." "Yes, I know."

Exercise 2. Сөйлемдерді Present Continuous шағында қолданып, болымды немесе болымсыз сөйлемдер құрастырыңыздар.

1. I / to wait / for a bus.
2. I / to practice / English grammar.

3. My teacher / to listen / to me.
4. Leaves / to fall / from trees.
5. I / to watch TV.
6. I / to sit / on a chair.
7. I / to think hard.
8. My group mates / to do / this exercise / too.
9. It / to rain / heavily.
10. I / to have tea / with my friends.

Exercise 3. Make these sentences negative and interrogative.

1. The sun is shining.
2. The men and women are standing.
3. The guests are drinking cups of tea.
4. The dog is sleeping.
5. The children are playing on the sands.
6. I am staying at that hotel.
7. She is looking at the sea.
8. The birds are flying over the sea.
9. There are a lot of clouds in the sky.
10. The man is reading a newspaper.

Exercise 4. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. Mike ____ his bike at the moment. (rides / is riding)
2. My parents ____ me presents every New Year. (give / are giving)
3. She ____ her son Bob now. (washes / is washing)
4. Every Sunday I ____ to the Zoo to watch wild animals. (go / am going)
5. He ____ TV at night. (watches / is watching)
6. He ____ his best clothes at school. (wears / is wearing)
7. Look! My cat ____ TV. (watches / is watching)
8. My friend ____ to the university at the moment. (goes / is going)
9. What ____ ? It is a new book about New York. (do you read / are you reading)
10. Mary is at the doctor. The doctor ____ a new medicine for her. (prescribes / is prescribing)
11. Why ____ in bed? You have already recovered! (do you stay / are you staying)
12. It is so quiet in his bedroom! I wonder what he ____ now. (does / is doing)
13. ____ this book. It is too difficult for me. (I'm not understand / I don't understand)
14. What ____ from? He suffers from headaches. (does he suffer / is he suffering)
15. ____ doing homework? (Do you like / Are you liking)

Exercise 5. Сөйлемдерді Continuous шағында ағылшын тіліне аударыңыздар.

1. Бізде қазір ағылшын тілі сабағы болып жатыр.
2. Мұғалім бізге көп сұрақтар қойып жатыр.
3. Әсет, созылыңқы шақтың жасалу ережесін айтып жатыр.
4. Мен кітап оқып отырмын.
5. Сен тағы да концертке бара жатырсың ба?
6. Қандай тамақ пісіріп жатырсың?
7. Олар қазір саябақта қыдырып жүр.
8. Студенттер лекция тыңдап отыр.
9. Сен не туралы ойланып отырсың?
10. Әсем, асханада тамақ ішіп отыр.

The Past Continuous Tense/Active Voice
СОЗЫЛЫҢҚЫ ӨТКЕН ШАҚ
WAS/ WERE + V-ing

Exercise 1. Make the positive or negative past continuous

- 1) Julie (sleep) at three o'clock.
- 2) You (study) at three o'clock.
- 3) Luke (read) at three o'clock.
- 4) I (work) at three o'clock.
- 5) They (eat) chocolate at three o'clock.
- 6) John (play) tennis at three o'clock.
- 7) We (watch) TV at three o'clock.
- 8) He (use) the internet at three o'clock.
- 9) You (cook) lunch at three o'clock.
- 10) We (travel) to London at three o'clock.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets and use either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

1. We (walk) in silence when he suddenly (ask) me to help him.
2. When I (finish) my letter in the hall, a tall beautiful woman with red hair (enter), a dog (follow) her.
3. Ann (drop) two cups while she (wash up) last night, but neither of the cups (break).
4. I (walk) along the street watching what (go on) around me. Fast cars (rush) in both directions and it (be) impossible to cross the street.
5. The old man who (sit) on the bench beside me (keep) silence. Then suddenly he (turn round) to me and (begin) to speak.
6. I (stand) near the fence when suddenly I (hear) the voices.
7. He well (remember) the day when he first (go) to school.
8. We (talk) about Jim when he (run) into the room.
9. The day was marvelous: the sun (shine), the birds (sing) so we (decide) to go for a walk.
10. Miss Brown's telephone (ring) when she (dress).
11. I (light) my pipe and (nod) to him to show that I (listen).
12. When he (come) into the office the secretary (do) a crosswords puzzle.
13. Why you (not listen) to me while I (speak)?

Exercise 3. Open the brackets and use either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday.
2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday.
3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday.
4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday.
5. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place?
6. What you (to do) when I rang you up?
7. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday.
8. What he (to do) yesterday? He (to read) a book.
9. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? He (to read) a book.
10. She (to sleep) when you came home?
11. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday.
12. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening.
13. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook).
14. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday.
15. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday.
16. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday.

17. You (to do) your homework yesterday?
18. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday?
19. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday?
20. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets and use either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday.
2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday.
3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me.
4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday.
5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home.
6. I (to do) my homework yesterday.
7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday.
8. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday.
9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend.
10. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book.
11. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework.
12. When we were in the country last summer, I (to go) to the wood one day. In the wood I (to find) a little fox cub. I (to bring) it home. I (to decide) to tame the cub. Every day I (to feed) it and (to take) care of it. I (to tame) it the whole summer. Now the fox cub is quite tame. It lives in my house.
13. When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh), too. I still (to laugh) when we came to school. After school I (to tell) this story at home. My father and mother (to like) it very much.

Exercise 5. Open the brackets and use either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

1. At this time yesterday I (to sit) at the theatre.
2. He (to come) back to Almaty on the 15th of January.
3. I (to go) to the institute when I (to see) him.
4. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner.
5. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in.
6. He (to make) a report when I (to leave) the meeting.
7. Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend.
8. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me.
9. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday?
10. I (to go) to bed at half past eleven.
11. Yesterday the lesson (to begin) at nine o'clock.
12. The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away.
13. He (to read) a newspaper when I (to come) in.
14. Yesterday I (to get) up at seven o'clock.
15. The train (to start) at fifteen minutes to ten.
16. He (to put) on his coat and cap, (to open) the door and (to go) out.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets and use either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

1. I (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday.
2. What you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? I (to feed) my cat.
3. What your brother (to do) yesterday? He (to play) computer games.
4. I (to begin) repairing my camera at six o'clock yesterday.
5. At five o'clock yesterday Helen (to cook) soup.
6. We (to play) badminton from nine till eleven yesterday.
7. Kate (not to go) for a walk yesterday. She (to write) a composition the whole day

yesterday.

8. When your father (to come) home yesterday? He (to come) home at seven o'clock.
9. When my father (to come) home yesterday, my mother (to make) supper.
10. We (not to go) on a tramp last summer.
11. What you (to do) when your sister (to come) home yesterday?
12. You (to have) supper at nine o'clock yesterday?
13. He (not to go) to the shop yesterday.
14. Nick (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.
15. Rick (to sleep) at eleven o'clock yesterday.
16. When we (to play) in the yard yesterday, it suddenly (to start) raining heavily.
17. He (to begin) repairing his bicycle in the morning yesterday.
18. He (to repair) his bicycle the whole day yesterday.

Exercise 7. Open the brackets and use either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

1. They (to meet) at the station two hours ago.
2. Where you (to spend) last Sunday?
3. We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left before the beginning of the performance.
4. I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure.
5. He (to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework.
6. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me.
7. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half.

Exercise 8. Open the brackets and use either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

1. They (to translate) a difficult text yesterday.
2. I (to open) the window at six o'clock yesterday.
3. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday?
4. I (not to see) Mike last week.
5. When I (to open) the door, my friends (to sit) around the table.
6. When you (to begin) doing your homework yesterday?
7. We (to discuss) the latest news from three till four yesterday.
8. When I (to read) the newspaper yesterday, I (to find) an interesting article on UFOs.
9. Jane (to sweep) the floor on Sunday.
10. Alma (to sweep) the floor from eleven till twelve on Sunday.
11. They (to go) to the wood last Sunday?

Exercise 9. Open the brackets and use either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

The sun (to go) down behind the hills when I (to reach) a village which (to be) only a few miles from the sea. The working day (to be) over, and the villagers (to come) home from the fields. Along the road two boys (to drive) cows and sheep in the direction of the village. I (to approach) a group of people standing near the road and (to ask) them if I could find a place in the village to spend the night. An old man (to say) he would help me. He (to take) me to his small cottage at the far end of the street. A fire (to burn) in the stove when we (to enter) the house. One girl of about eighteen (to prepare) supper in the kitchen while two other girls still (to do) something in the kitchen garden near the house. The old man (to invite) me to have supper with them. They all (to seem) to be nice people and we (to have) a friendly talk. After supper my 'new friends and I (to go) out into the garden. The moon (to shine) high in the sky, and the night (to be) warm and beautiful. That evening (to be) very pleasant and I shall remember it a long time.

The Future Continuous Tense/ Active Voice

Созылынқы келер шақ

SHALL BE/ WILL BE + V-ing

The Future Continuous Tense is used to express an action still continuing in the future.

Affirmative Form болымды	Interrogative Form сұраулы	Negative Form болымсыз
I shall be writing	Shall I be writing?	I shall not be writing
You will be writing	Will you be writing?	You will not be writing
He/she/it will be writing	Will he/she/it be writing?	He/she/it will not be writing
We shall be writing	Shall we be writing?	We shall not be writing
They will be writing	Will they be writing?	They will not be writing

Exercise 1. Сөйлемдерді Future Continuous шағында жазыңыздар.

1. At 7 o'clock tomorrow Tom ____ the football match on TV. (to watch)
2. I'm sorry, I won't come to you. I ____ a very difficult article from Kazakh into English. (to translate)
3. I hope you ____ when I come. (not / sleep)
4. Tomorrow we will be absolutely free. We ____ (not / work) the whole day.
5. Don't phone her tomorrow at 6. She ____ her part for the future play. (to learn)
6. If you want to see us, come to my place at 6. We ____ for you there. (to wait)
7. I know he ____ us adventurous stories the whole lesson. (to tell)
8. No, I'll be busy at this time. I ____ food for my party. (to cook)
9. Tomorrow evening they ____ to the USA by plane. (to travel)
10. What ____ you ____ from 10 till 12 tomorrow? (to do)

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What will you be doing on Sunday?
2. Will you be doing your homework the whole evening tomorrow?
3. Will you go to the university tomorrow?
4. Will you be going to the university at 8.20 tomorrow morning?
5. What will your mother be doing when you come from university tomorrow?
6. What will you do tomorrow?
7. What will you be doing at this time next week?
8. Where will you go next Sunday?
9. What will you be doing from 11 in the evening till 7 in the morning?
10. Will you be reading a book at 12 tomorrow night?

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

tomorrow, when he is 18, the whole evening tomorrow, when I tell them about it, at 3 in the afternoon

1. We will do it _____.
2. They will be dancing and singing _____.
3. My children will be doing their homework _____.
4. He will join the army _____.
5. _____, they will laugh at me.

tomorrow at 7, from morning till late at night, tomorrow, next week, very soon

6. I won't go to the circus _____, I'll stay with you.
7. What will you do _____?
8. What will she be doing _____?
9. _____ I'll leave you alone.
10. I'll be preparing for my future exams _____.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into Kazakh.

1. We will just be beginning the experiments then, and my contract here ends this summer.
2. I feel I shall be asking you the same question tomorrow.
3. "So, after all," she said "I shall not be coming to live with you, Aunt Mary."
4. But that makes it all the worse. You'll only be hurting yourself, because Lily won't marry you.
5. The moon is full and it will be shining right in at the large window.
6. I'll be watching TV whole day tomorrow.

Exercise 5. Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. This time on Friday I shall be flying to London.
2. A friend will be taking me in his car.
3. You will be looking forward to the holiday.
4. They will all be waiting at the station.
5. I hope you won't be feeling too tired.
6. What will you be doing tomorrow evening?

THE PERFECT TENSES
(Аяқталған шақтар)
Аяқталған шақтардың қолданылуы

<p style="text-align: center;">Perfect шағының қолданылуы</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Мысалдар</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ескерту</p>
<p>Present Perfect Tense шағында әдетте қолданылатын үстеу және пысықтауыш сөздер. Present Perfect тобы осы шақта сөз жүзінде айтылған іс-әрекеттің кейін іске асқанын көрсетеді, алайда оның осы кезеңмен тікелей байланысы бар; осы кезеңді қамтыған, бітпеген ойдың уақытты меңзеу түрінде түрленуі: already-осыдан бұрын, жаңа ғана, just-жаңа ғана, never-ешқашан, ever-қашан болса да, always-әрқашан, today-бүгін, this month/year/week-осы айда/жылы/аптада, since-содан бері, yet-әлі, тағы да, lately-жақында, соңғы уақытта, recently-жақын арада</p>	<p>I have been to Astana. I have never met his friend. Have you ever seen dombyra?</p> <p>I have known her for two years. I haven't heard from her since August.</p> <p>They have already arrived. He has just arrived. Have you finished yet?</p>	<p>Don't use - I have been to Astana last year</p> <p>Don't use the present simple: NOT I know her... Use <i>for</i>+ a period of time, e.g. for two months. <i>since</i>+ a point of time, e.g. since 1998, since April. Not -during two months.</p> <p>already, just, never, ever to have етістігінен кейін қойылады. yet, lately, recently сөйлемнің соңында қойылады</p>
<p>Past Perfect Tense белгілі бір іс әрекеттің өткен шақта басқа бір істен, қимылдан бұрын орындалғанын білдіреді. Іс - әрекеттің өткен шақта белгілі бір уақытта орындалғанын білдіру үшін мезгіл пысықтауыштың алдынан –by-көмекші сөзі қолданылады</p>	<p>He had hardly done it when they came.</p> <p>They had hardly gone, when aunt Julia wandering slowly into the room.</p> <p>After dinner he proposed a game of cards. He hadn't played cards since his illness.</p>	<p>(= they went before we arrived.) Don't confuse: `d + past participle(= had) with `d + infinitive (=would) үстеулер: hardly, scarcely, nearly, barely had етістігінен кейін қойылады</p>
<p>Future Perfect Tense Іс - қимылдың болашақта басқа бір іс-әрекеттен бұрын орындалатынын немесе келешекте белгілі бір мезгілде орындалатынын білдіреді. Осы сөйлемнің екінші жартысындағы ойды білдірерде мезгіл пысықтауыштың алдынан –by,-before уақытты білдіретін көмекші сөздермен бірге жүргізіледі.</p>	<p>He will have finished his experiment by Monday.</p> <p>They will not have bought the tickets to Astana by Tuesday.</p> <p>Will you have read the book by Sunday?</p>	<p>Мезгіл және шартты бағыныңқылы сөйлемдер Future Perfect шақ тобында қолданылмайды</p>

Exercise 1. Сөйлемдердің қатесін түзетіңіз

Past simple and present perfect

1. I live in this street since I was a child
2. We have sold our flat last month
3. How long do you know Arman?
4. We're waiting for the bus for nearly half an hour.
5. He's been breaking his leg.
6. When has the plane arrived?

Exercise 2. Төмендегі берілген үстеулерді қолданып, сөйлемдерді қазақ тіліне аударыңыз.

Time expressions : for / since / yet / already / just

1. I wrote to him three weeks ago but he hasn't answered my letter ____.
2. A. How long have you been sharing a flat?
3. B. ____ six months.
4. A. Do you want a chocolate?
5. B. No thanks, I've ____ had one.
6. He's had his car ____ last April.
7. A. Indiana Jones is on TV tonight.
8. B. Oh no! I've ____ seen it about five times.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into Kazakh.

1. I had never seen such a beautiful beach before I went to Balkhash.
2. I did not have any money because I had lost my wallet.
3. Tony knew Istanbul so well because he had visited the city several times.
4. Had Susan ever studied Thai before she moved to Thailand?
5. She only understood the movie because she had read the book.
6. Kristine had never been to an opera before last night.
7. We were not able to get a hotel room because we had not booked in advance.
8. A: Had you ever visited the U.S. before your trip in 2011?
B: Yes, I had been to the U.S. once before.

Exercise 4. Choose the right variant using Present, Past, Future Simple;

Present, Past Continuous, Present, Past Perfect.

1. You (to go) to the library tomorrow? — No, I already (to be) to the library this week. I (to be) there on Monday. As a rule, I (to go) to the library every Wednesday. But yesterday I (not to go) there, because I (not to read) the book. I (to read) it now. I (to go) to the library on Saturday if I (to finish) the book by that time.
2. As soon as I (to receive) a letter, I shall go to Moscow.
3. Yesterday I (to put) five apples into the vase. Where they (to be) now? — I (to eat) them. You (to bring) some more tomorrow? — Yes, if you (not to make) noise when granny (to sleep).
4. You ever (to be) to the Hermitage?
5. What Nick (to do) when you (to ring) him up yesterday? — He (to play) the piano. He (to tell) me that he already (to write) his composition.
6. Why she (to sleep) now? It (to be) too early. She never (to sleep) at this time.

Exercise 5. Choose the right variant using Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous, Present, Past Perfect.

1. You (to go) for a walk with me? — I (to be) sorry, I can't. I (to do) my homework. I (not yet to write) the English exercise. If you (to wait) for me, I (to go) with you in half an hour. I (to want) to go for a walk very much, because I (not to go) for a walk yesterday.
2. Don't go to Nick's place now, he (to work). He (to finish) his homework at seven o'clock.

If you (to come) after seven, he (to be) very glad.

3. Pete (to go) to the cinema? — Yes, I (to think) so. He usually (to play) in the yard at this time, and now he (not to be) there.

4. He (to read) a book at five o'clock yesterday.

5. Yesterday the children (to do) all their homework before mother (to come) home, and when she (to come), they (to play) with the cat.

6. I (to lose) my key when I (to play) in the yard yesterday.

7. Ring me up as soon as you (to come) home.

8. Where you usually (to take) books for reading?

Exercise 6. Choose the right variant using Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous, Present, Past Perfect.

1. What you (to learn) for today? — I (to be) sorry, I (not to prepare) my lesson. I (to be) ill yesterday and (not to know) what to do. I (to prepare) my lesson tomorrow. — If you (not to prepare) your lesson tomorrow, you (to get) a bad mark.

2. What you (to do) at five o'clock yesterday?

3. Mike always (to do) his homework in the evening, but today he (to begin) doing it as soon as he comes from school, because his father (to promise) to take him to the theatre.

4. When Mary (to come) home, her brother (to read) the book which she (to bring) him two days before.

5. Autumn (to come). It (to be) November now. It (to get) colder, the days (to get) shorter. It often (to rain). Soon it (to be) very cold.

6. When I (to do) my homework yesterday, I quickly (to run) to the yard, because my friends (to wait) for me there.

7. We (to have) a good time last summer.

Exercise 7. Choose the right variant using Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest.

2. What they (to do) now? — They (to work) in the reading-room. They (to work) there for already three hours.

3. Where he (to be) now? — He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) volley-ball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time.

4. I (to live) in Almaty. I (to live) in Almaty since 1999.

5. She already (to do) her homework for two hours; but she (not yet to do) half of it.

6. I (to wait) for you since two o'clock.

7. What you (to do)? — I (to read). I (to read) for already two hours. I already (to read) sixty pages.

8. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books.

9. What you (to do) here since morning?

10. Lena is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together.

11. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work) here for fifteen years.

12. You (to find) your note-book? — No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it.

13. You (to play) with a ball for already three hours. Go home and do your homework.

14. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already.

15. I (to wait) for a letter from my cousin for a month already, but (not yet to receive) it.

16. I just (to receive) a letter from my granny, but I (not yet to receive) any letters from my parents.

17. The weather (to be) fine today. The sun (to shine) ever since we got up.
18. Every day I (to wind) up my watch at 10 o'clock in the evening.
19. Come along, Henry, what you (to do) now? I (to wait) for you a long time.
20. Where your gloves (to be)? — I (to put) them into my pocket.

Exercise 8. Choose the right variant using the Present Perfect, the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous Tense.

1. While I (was waiting/waited/have waited) for him to call up, he (had/was having/have had) a good time in the bar.
2. She (has written/wrote/was writing) this exercise yesterday at 8 o'clock.
3. He (has invited/was inviting/ invited) me to the party yesterday.
4. I (passed/have passed/ was passing) my exam in history today.
5. He (read/has read/was reading) a book two days ago.
6. They (have seen/ saw/were seeing) this film last week.
7. She (painted/has painted/was painting) the picture when I came.
8. I (made/ have made/was making) my report when you entered the hall.
9. They (learnt/were learning/have learnt) the new words yesterday from three till seven.
10. It (rained/has rained/was raining) this week.
11. She (was having/had/ has had) a bath at seven o'clock last night.
12. She (was washing/washed/has washed) dishes already.
13. They (had/have had/were having) supper when the telephone rang.
14. I (didn't meet/haven't met/was not meeting) you for ages.
15. Last summer he (has gone/was going/ went) to the Caucasus.
16. She was thoughtfully looking at him while he (read/was reading/has read) a newspaper.
17. While I (swept/was sweeping/has swept) the floor, Mrs. Parker began cooking.
18. I just (had/have had/was having) a telegram to say that my poor friend is badly ill again.
19. We (sat/were sitting/have sat) in silence for a few minutes. He (spoke/was speaking/has spoken) at last.
20. While she (washed/was washing/has washed up), she (was hearing/heard/has heard) the doorbell, then voices.
21. "She (was making/made/has made) tea, let's go to the dining room".
22. Only two stars (shone/were shining/ has shown) in the dark blue sky.
23. On glancing at the address, he observed that it (contained/was containing/ has contained) no name.
24. He just (left/was leaving/has left) the hall when a stranger (entered/was entering/has entered).
25. I (met/was meeting/have met) Ann at her father's house twenty years ago and (knew/have known/ was knowing) her ever since.

Exercise 9. Open the brackets and put the verb into the correct tense, either the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

1. You (find) the money which you (lose) yesterday? — Yes, I (find) it in the pocket of my coat when I (come) home.
2. The rain (stop) but a strong wind is still blowing.
3. You (see) Nick today? — Yes, but he already (leave).
4. We never (see) him. We don't even know what he looks like.
5. She (meet) them in the Globes theatre last afternoon.
6. How long you (know) him? — We (meet) in 2007 but we (not see) each other since last autumn.
7. He (live) in Karaganda for two years and then (go) to London.
8. When he (arrive)? — He (arrive) at 2 o'clock.
9. I (read) this book when I was at school.

10. I can't go with you because I (not finish) my lessons yet.
11. The clock is slow. — It isn't slow, it (stop).
12. He (leave) for Canada two years ago and I (not see) him since.
13. This is the fifth cup of coffee you (have) today!
14. It is the most beautiful place I (visit).
15. I (not see) Nick lately. Anything (happen) to him? - Yes, he (get) into an accident three weeks ago. Since that time he (be) in hospital.
16. Why you (switch on) the light? It isn't dark yet.
17. He (do) everything already? — Yes, he (do) his part of work long ago.
18. The last post (come)? — Yes, it (come) half an hour ago.
19. When you (meet) him last?
20. You ever (be) to Japan? — Yes, I (be) there the year when there was an earthquake.
21. The discussion already (begin). Why are you always late?
22. Why you (take) my pen while I was out? You (break) it.
23. You never (tell) me why you're called Tony when your name is John.
24. Her father (die) when she was a small girl.
25. They (not meet) since they (leave) school.
26. The rain (stop). Come out, I want to speak with you.

Exercise 10. Give news about yourself and other people to a friend of yours. Use the words given to make sentences in the Present Perfect Tense.

Example: My sister/get married. — My sister has got married

1. I /find/a new job.
2. My father/retire.
3. Jane and Mike/go to work/to Australia.
4. I/buy/a new motorcycle.
5. My niece/start to walk.
6. The Browns/move/to another town.
7. Jack's Grandpa/die.
8. I/join/another football club.
9. Nick and Rita/divorce.
10. John/receive/ a fortune, he/become/a millionaire.

B Ask your friend who is in the USA questions about what he or his relatives have seen or done (use the Present Perfect Tense).

Example: You/have/a good journey? — Have you had a good journey?

1. You/already/see/the Great American Lakes?
2. You/be/to Broadway?
3. Mike/manage to see/the Statue of Liberty?
4. What/new places/your brother/show to you?
5. Ann/visit/the White House?
6. Your father/get/ promotion?
7. You/receive/your driving license?
8. Your brother/change/a car?
9. What kind of house/you/buy?

C Say what you or your friends have not done yet (year, month, etc.).

Example: I/not be/to the theatre/this month. — / have not been to the theatre this month,

1. Sue/not read/Gone with the Wind/yet.
2. Jill/not enter/London University/this year.
3. Larry/not produce/ a new film/yet.
4. Peggy and Paul/not move/to another flat this month.
5. Pete/not finish/his project yet.
6. My cousin/not get married/this month.

7. Mrs. Brown/not recover/yet.
8. They/not go/on business/this week.

Exercise. 11. Translate the sentences into Kazakh.

1. You will have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.
2. By next November, I will have received my promotion.
3. Will she have learned enough Chinese to communicate before she moves to Beijing?
4. By the time I finish this course, I will have taken ten tests.
5. I will have been in London for six months by the time I leave.
6. By the time he gets home, she will have cleaned the entire house.
7. How many countries will you have visited by the time you turn 50?
8. You will only have learned a few words.
9. They will have completed the project before the deadline.

Exercise. 12 Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect.

1. I (translate) this letter by 6 o'clock this afternoon.
2. I (make) this doll by her birthday.
3. He (not/learn) his lesson by tomorrow, if he has yet begun to study it.
4. This work is so arduous, that I (not/complete) it in a year's time.
5. After you finish this book, you (learn) over a thousand words.
6. By the end of the month the commission (come) to some decision.
7. If she returns after 1 July, I won't see her since I already (go) to the South by the time.

Exercise 13. Answer the questions in the Future Perfect Tense, using the words in brackets.

Example: Will you still be busy if I call you at six? (finish)

Oh, no, we **will have finished** by that time.

1. Will they still be staying at the hotel tomorrow? (move to their new house)
2. Will you be discussing the plan at 2 o'clock? (make a decision)
3. Will your students be writing a test at ten in the morning? (finish)
4. Will your brother still be a student next autumn? (graduate)
5. Will you still remember me in five years? (forget)
6. Will he be at home on Saturday? (leave for Scotland)
7. Will she be expecting your call tomorrow morning? (receive my letter)
8. Will you be having a lesson when I come home? (go to the swimming-pool)

Exercise 14. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Indefinite, the Future Indefinite and the Future Perfect.

1. He (be) here for two hours by the time you (come) back.
2. "It (be) very late." – "They (be) back soon."
3. "There (be) no planes tonight." – "Never mind, I (go) by train".
4. You (be) angry if I (talk) to you about it?
5. By the time you (finish) cooking they (do) their work.
6. "I (be) afraid, my train (leave) already" – "(not/worry), I (drive) you home."
7. I hope it (stop) snowing by tomorrow morning.
8. If you (think) it you (see) I am right.
9. If you (not/take) a taxi, you (be) late. By the time you (get) to the theatre the first act (be) over and you (miss) the most interesting dialogues

Exercise 15. Complete the sentences with the verbs given below in the Future Perfect Tense.

Go / tidy up / pack / learn / type / buy / paint / receive / cook / see

1. She ____ an urgent paper for the conference.
2. Bob ____ his room by the time his mother coming.
3. He already _____ a portrait for the exhibition.
4. Peter ____ dinner by the time his wife comes.
5. She_____ a wedding dress by the time her wedding takes place.
6. They _____ by the time we come here.
7. Tim ____ the letter by the end of the week.
8. I ____ the film by 9 o'clock.
9. She ____ the new words for the spelling test, which her teacher is going to give tomorrow.

Exercise 16. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the Future Indefinite, the Future Perfect, the Present Indefinite or the Present Perfect Tense.

1. By 8 o'clock they (have) dinner.
2. By the end of the week he (finish) the translation.
3. Before you (come) I (do) all the work.
4. She (look) through the article by 12 o'clock.
5. They (receive) our letter by Monday.
6. By the time we (get) to the forest the rain (stop).
7. I think he (answer) the letter by this time.
8. We (begin) to work after we (read) all the instructions.
9. We (not do) anything until he (take) necessary steps.
10. The committee (prepare) the plan by tomorrow.
11. I suppose when my letter (reach) you I already (return) from your voyage.
12. He (pass) an exam after he (learn) all the material.
13. I am afraid they (not discuss) all the questions by the time they (come).
14. We (not be able) to start the experiment before we (obtain) the necessary data.
15. The secretary already (look) through all the papers before the boss (come).
16. My train (leave) by the time you (come) to the station.

THE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE / ACTIVE VOICE
HAVE BEEN + V- ing

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the verb from the box using the Present Perfect Continuous Tense

run	make
study	work
consider	do
walk	speak
wait	paint
snow	try

1. He ___ for two hours, tell him to rest a little.
- 2 "I ___ a long time for you," said my friend with a displeased air.
3. They ___ a noise since I came here.
4. How long you... to get in touch with your friend?
5. Your face is dirty with paint. What you ___? You ... the house?
6. They... this problem for more than two hours.
7. I ask you to keep to the point, You ... for fifteen minutes, but the subject of your report is not clear yet.
8. He is a rather experienced specialist. He ... his business for seven years.
9. There is a lot of snow in the street as it ___ since yesterday.
10. How long your brother ... as a doctor?
11. I've got sore feet. We... for six hours already.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the Present Perfect Continuous Tense or the Present Perfect Tense.

1. I (try) to get into contact with them for a long time, but now I (give) it up as hopeless.
2. My shortsighted uncle (lose) spectacles. We (look) for them everywhere but we can't find them.
3. She (be) of great help to us since she (live) for such a long time with us.
4. You ever (work) as interpreter? — Yes, that is what I (do) for the last five months.
5. They (make up) their quarrel? — I don't know. I only know that they (not be) on speaking terms since September.
6. Our pilot (ask) for permission to take off for ten minutes already, but he (get) no answer yet.
7. A skilful photographer (help) me with the development of summer films for two weeks, but we (develop) only half of them.
8. I (know) them since we met at Ann's party.
9. You (open) the door at last I (ring) for an hour at least, it seems to me.
10. Look, the typist (talk) all the time, she already (miss) several words.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the proper tense, either the Present Continuous or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Don't come in, He (take) an exam. He (take) his exam for half an hour already.
2. Where are the children? — They (play volleyball). They (play volleyball) since 10 o'clock.
3. I (learn) to type for a month and can say that my typing (improve).
4. Nick (come) round to see us tonight.
5. He (stay) at his sister's for six weeks. He (try) to find somewhere to live.
6. We can't dance as my father (work) in the study. He (prepare) a report. He (write) it for the whole day.

7. Do you see what the child (do) with your hat? Take it from him.
8. They still (discuss) the article? But they (do) it since twelve o'clock!
9. The prices (go up). They (rise) since 2008.
10. What a strong wind (blow)! It (blow) since yesterday.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the proper tense (the Present Indefinite, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect Continuous or the Present Perfect Tense).

1. It (snow) steadily the whole week and it still (snow).
2. We (climb) for six hours already, but we (not reach) the top of the mountain yet.
3. The pain already (go) but the child still (cry).
4. The workers (work) very hard these two weeks, they (be) busy with the interior decoration of the house.
5. He (solve) the crossword puzzle for an hour and he (say) he (be) about to solve it as he (think) over the last word.
6. He (work) at the language all the time and (make) great progress. His pronunciation (be) rather good, only a slight accent (remain).
7. He (finish) the first part of his book and now he (write) the second. He (work) at his book for two years.
8. Hoffman, who (play) the hero, (give) a fine performance.
9. Why your hair (be) wet? You (swim)?
10. Doctors and scientists (show) recently the benefit of fish in the diet.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense. Active Voice.

Аяқталған созылыңқы өткен шақ.

HAD BEEN + V- ing

lately, since, for, ...

Affirmative Form Болымды	Interrogative Form Сұраулы	Negative Form Болымсыз
I had been working	Had I been working?	I had not been working
You had been working	Had you been working?	You had not been working
He/she/it had been working	Had he/she/it been working?	He/she/it had not been working
We had been working	Had we been working?	We had not been working
They had been working	Had they been working?	They had not been working

Exercise 1. Жақшаны ашып, сөйлемдерді Past Perfect немесе Past Perfect Continuous шағында жазыңыздар.

1. The program she ___ (to watch) for some time suddenly stopped.
2. How long ___ (the Smallwoods / to look) for the house before they found the one they really liked?
3. Pete ___ (not to decide) anything by Wednesday though we ___ (to discuss) the situation long enough.
4. We met at the Ritz. She ___ (to work) there since the beginning of the year.
5. I ___ (to call) Nick several times before I finally got through.

6. The child`s curiosity annoyed me. He ____ (to ask) me questions all day! He ____ (to ask) me ten questions just for the last half an hour.
7. The man who ____ (to follow) me all the way turned out to be a policeman.
8. The boy was exhausted. He ____ (not to eat) for three days.
9. By the time the police found the burglar he ____ (to hide) in the attic for three weeks.
10. The dress she ____ (to put on) looked wonderful.

Exercise 2. Сөйлемдерді Past Perfect Continuous шағында ағылшын тіліне аударыңыздар.

1. Айдос келгенде, біз жарты сағат бойы жаңалықтарды талқылап жатқан болатынбыз.
2. Балалар көңілді болатын, себебі олар күні бойы шаңғы тепкен болатын.
3. Олар үйді екі сағат бойы бояды.
4. Жаңа актерді қанша уақыт іздедіңіздер?
5. Ол оның көптен іздеген кітабы болатын.
6. Ол таңертеңнен бері емтиханға ұзақ дайындалды.

Exercise 3. Дұрыс жауапты таңдап, сөйлемдерді толықтырыңыздар.

1. He ___ too long and got a headache. a) studied; b) was studying; c) had been studying.
2. Who ___ after your garden lately? a) has looked; b) has been looking; c) looked.
3. What time ___ your classes ___? a) are__ starting; b) do__ start; c) will__ start.
4. He ___ his grammar for two hours yesterday. a) has been practising; b) was practising; c) practised.
5. He ___ his passport and could not go away. a) had lost; b) has lost; c) lost.
6. He was amazed when he ___ the church. a) had seen; b) saw; c) was seeing.
7. I`ll tell him the truth as soon as he ___ me. a) will ask; b) ask; c) asks.
8. I ___ you a present the other day. a) bought; b) have bought; c) had bought.
9. She ___ on the phone! No wonder you can`t get through. a) is always talking; b) has always been talking; c) always talks.
10. ___ she ___ her mind? a) did__ change; b) has__ been changing; c) has__ changed.

Exercise 4. Read and suggest as a reason for what you hear that the person had been working very hard or too hard or that the person hadn`t been working hard enough.

Model: T: Jim looked awful.

St: He had been working **too hard**.

T: His experiments were very successful.

ST: He had been working **very hard**.

T: His invention was no good.

St: He had not been working **hard enough**.

1. Sid and Henry finished the work ahead of time last week.
2. Sam was so tired, he couldn`t go to see his friend off.
3. Pete has been very strange lately. He does not seem to be interested in anything any more.
4. Ruth was too tired to make the trip with us.
5. They say Basil has made a wonderful invention.
6. The pilots and stewardesses looked awfully tired after the journey.
7. Ted took it for granted that he would get a prize, but he didn`t.
8. I don`t know where I put the time-table. I`ve become so absent-minded.
9. Tim`s teacher says he has made very good progress in English.
10. Ben`s knowledge of the subject doesn`t seem to be good enough. I`m afraid he won`t pass the exam.

Exercise 5. Use the Past Perfect Continuous or Past Perfect in the following sentences.

1. Her name was Logan. She (to teach) in the university for seven years.
2. He wanted to find out how long the two men (to stay) with them.
3. We talked about what we (to do) since we left school.
4. The last member of the party was Neville, the film star, whom David (to know) for some time.
5. The bearded man told him that the partisans (to import) arms for some time now.
6. We told them that in our absence the garden (to be) looked after by an old man who (to live) in the area since the Boer war.
7. Now they were floating in the little green boat upon the perfectly calm sea in which they lately (to swim).
8. Jack was half an hour late and he asked what we (to eat) because he wanted to order the same.
9. Basil said that he (to write) all day and (not to eat) anything.
10. She said she (not to see) him since he was in his first year at the university.
11. Her lack of accent was explained by the fact that she (to be) for twenty years in London.
12. It was cold and dark in the small room because it (to rain) for five days.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets and use the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. They already (rehearse) for an hour when we come.
2. I (work) in this company for 10 years next April.
3. By next year he (writing) the novel for three years.
4. The thieves are sure that they (drive) for 6 hours when the police discover the robbery in the morning.
5. They (study) for 3 hours when you come.

Exercise 7. Find and correct the mistakes if any (pay attention to the use of tenses).

1. After graduating from the institute I came to Astana. I am working here since then.
2. I have just left the house when you phoned me.
3. By the time I came to the country cottage my friends have already left.
4. When I came, my friend was sitting on the sofa and was reading a newspaper.
5. It has rained since morning and I am afraid, it won't stop by Saturday.
6. He will work at his new book during his holiday.
7. The woman who speaks with my sister is my neighbor who is living opposite us.
8. They were looking for the money since morning but they couldn't find it anywhere.
9. Yesterday when I came to see my friend he was having supper. He has just come home.
10. After he has finished the picture he will invite his friends to look at it.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences into Kazakh.

1. They will have been talking for over an hour by the time Thomas arrives.
2. She is going to have been working at that company for three years when it finally closes.
3. James will have been teaching at the university for more than a year by the time he leaves for Asia.
4. How long will you have been studying when you graduate?
5. We are going to have been driving for over three days straight when we get to Anchorage.
6. A: When you finish your English course, will you have been living in New Zealand for over a year?
B: No, I will not have been living here so long.
7. You will have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.
8. He will be tired because he will have been exercising so hard.
9. You won't get a promotion until you have been working here as long as Tim
10. The famous artist will have been painting the picture for over six months by the time it is finished.

THE PASSIVE VOICE
Ырықсыз етіс.
TO BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Indefinite Passive	
Present tense	I am sent
Past tense	I was sent
Future tense	I shall/will be sent

Exercise 1. Сөйлемдерді Present/Past /Future Indefinite Tense шағында ағылшын тілінде жазыңыздар.

1. Bread (to eat) every day.
2. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
3. Nick (to send) to London next week.
4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
7. This work (to do) tomorrow.
8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
9. These trees (to plant) last autumn.
10. Many interesting games always (to play) at our lessons.
11. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
12. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
13. My question (to answer) yesterday.
14. Hockey (to play) in winter.
15. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
16. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.
17. His new book (to finish) next year.
18. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
19. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

Exercise 2. Сөйлемдерді ырықсыз етісті және by шылауын пайдалана отырып аударыңыздар.

Model: Was America discovered by Marco Polo? – No, it was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

Leonardo da Vinci, William Shakespeare, Bill Clinton, Elizabeth Taylor, John Lennon, Walt Disney.

1. Was “Cleopatra” performed by William Shakespeare ?
2. Was the United States governed by Leonardo da Vinci?
3. Was the song “Yellow Submarine” written by Bill Clinton?
4. Was “Romeo and Juliet” written by Elizabeth Taylor?
5. Was Mickey Mouse created by John Lennon?
6. Was Mona Lisa painted by Elizabeth Taylor?

Exercise 3. Сөйлемдерді ырықсыз немесе ырықты етісте жазыңыздар.

1. English ____ (speak) by many people of the world. They ____ (speak) English to each other to communicate easily.
2. They are very ambitious and don`t like ____ (criticize).
3. When the earthquake ____ (occur) in a city, many buildings ____ (destroy).
4. My uncle ____ (own) this restaurant. A new waiter is going to ____ (hire) next week.

5. The telephone ____ (invent) by Alexander Graham Bell.
6. The Government ____ (make) an important decision. All cars ____ (ban) from the city centre.
7. America ____ (discover) by Columbus, but he ____ (think) that the continent was India.
8. Ferraris ____ (manufacture) in Italy.
9. That movie has terrible violence in it, so it must not ____ (show) to people under 18 years of age.
10. Today`s newspaper has a shocking headline, so it may ____ (sell) very well.
11. Last night I ____ (witness) a terrible car accident. All the victims ____ (take) to the hospital.
12. The bride ____ (kiss) by the groom, and she ____ (smile) happily.
13. The plane crash may ____ (see) by someone. Now the search ____ (continue).
14. He ____ (drive) over the speed limit last night. The accident ____ (happen) because of his speeding.
15. It was very important but nobody ____ (tell) us about it. We really ought to ____ (tell)!

Exercise 4. Сөйлемдерді Present/Past Indefinite Tense шағында ағылшын тіліне аударыңыздар.

1. Бұл машина қайдан сатып алынған?
2. Хатта не жазылған еді?
3. Үй бір сағат бұрын жинастырылды.
4. Бұл ереже бізге кеше түсіндірілді.
5. Барлық шығармалар қатесіз жазылған.
6. Жаңа жиһаз кеше әкелінді.
7. Сіздің ғылыми еңбегіңізде қандай кітаптар қолданылды?
8. Бұл алма ағашы қашан отырғызылған?

Exercise 5. Turn the following active constructions into passive. You don't need to repeat 'somebody'.

1. Somebody cleans the office every day. / **The office is cleaned every day.**
2. Somebody sends emails.
3. Somebody cuts the grass.
4. Somebody prefers chocolate.
5. Somebody often steals cars.
6. Somebody plays loud music.
7. Somebody speaks English here.
8. Somebody loves the London parks.
9. Somebody wants staff.
10. Somebody writes articles.
11. Somebody loves Julie.
12. Somebody reads a lot of books.
13. Somebody cooks dinner every day.
14. Somebody delivers milk in the mornings.
15. Somebody buys flowers for the flat.
16. Somebody washes the cars every week.
17. Somebody writes a report every Friday.
18. Somebody fixes the roads.
19. Somebody builds new houses every year.
20. Somebody sells vegetables in the market.

Exercise 6. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

A using the Indefinite Tenses (give two forms where possible).

Example: Tom gave her a book. — She was given a book. The book was given to her.

1. He broke my watch.
2. The teacher explained the rule to the students.
3. He often asks me to help them.
4. They usually do written exercises in class.
5. She will make a new discovery soon.
6. Steve will make a report at the conference.
7. They play tennis all year round.
8. His friends never forgave his betrayal.
9. The manager offers me several jobs.
10. They will promise you much, but don't imagine they will give you everything.
11. His parents regularly sent him parcels with fruit from their garden.
12. The Spanish government offered Columbus three ships.
13. They usually send their children to camp for summer.
14. The officer charged him with a very important mission.
15. I'm sure we'll settle the matter easily.
16. The policeman fined the driver for exceeding the speed limit
17. Somebody calls her every day.
18. We request the passengers leaving for London to register.
19. The manager will sign contracts tomorrow.

B using the Indefinite Tenses (pay attention to prepositions)

Example: She looks after him well. — He is well looked after (by her).

1. We sent for the police.
2. They speak much about this book.
3. They often laugh at him.
4. They listened to our conversation very attentively.
5. I think they will wait for us only in a week.
6. Nobody took notice of his late arrival.
7. We looked through all the advertisements very attentively.
8. He was a brilliant speaker, and whenever he spoke, the audience listened to him with great attention.
9. They will look after him in hospital much better.
10. Everybody looked at her new dress with interest.
11. She sent them for a taxi.
12. People will talk much about the successful performance of the young actress.
13. They always make fun of him.
14. The teacher pointed out gross mistakes in the translation.
15. He referred to very interesting plans.
16. They agreed upon Monday as the most suitable day.
17. He did not touch upon this question unfortunately.
18. They spoke to him about his promotion yesterday.

Exercise 7. Change the following sentences from the Active voice to the passive voice.

1. The boy killed the spider.
2. The woodcutter felled the trees.
3. Columbus discovered America.
4. The master praised the boy.
5. The police arrested the thief.
6. The boys were making kites.
7. He has written a novel.
8. We will conquer the enemy.
9. The hunter shot the tiger.
10. Your manners irritate me.

11. He made a very remarkable discovery.
12. Everybody loves him.
13. My cousin has drawn a beautiful picture.
14. Somebody has put out the light.
15. Somebody has picked my pocket.

Continuous Tense. Passive Voice.
Созылыңқы шақ. Ырықсыз етіс.
TO BE BEING + PAST PARTICIPLE

Continuous Tense Passive Voice	
Present tense	I am being sent
Past tense	I was being sent
Future tense	-

Exercise 1. Сөйлемдерді аударып, етістіктің шақтарын анықтаңыз.

1. New children's books were being sold in that shop when I entered it yesterday.
2. This article is being translated now.
3. You are being looked for. Go home.
4. When the new story was being read, somebody knocked at the door.
5. Our house is being repaired now.
6. Nick is just being asked.
7. Dinner was being cooked when I came home.
8. This bridge is still being built. It was being built when I saw it for the first time.
9. Nick was going to the hotel to see his friends when he met me.
10. She thought that the children were playing in the yard.

Exercise 2. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice using the Continuous Tenses.

*Example: They are solving a difficult problem now. — The problem is **being solved** now.*

1. Don't come in! The professor is examining students.
2. Can I read the article? — No, the secretary is typing it.
3. We had to hurry. They were waiting for us.
4. It was noisy. Nobody was listening to him.
5. Does he realize that they are laughing at him?
6. Look at this man. I think he is following us.
7. Listen carefully! He is giving a very interesting talk.
8. The waiter is serving us rather fast.
9. The secretary was looking through morning mail.
10. The interpreter is translating their conversation rather well.
11. The briefing is in full swing. The correspondents are interviewing the participants of the conference.
12. The company was developing a new project.
13. You can't watch the film now. The mechanic is fixing the TV set.
14. They were discussing the possibility of new negotiations.
15. What books were people reading last year?
16. They were rehearsing a new play at the National Theatre last year.
17. They were building the theatre when I saw it last summer.
18. We heard that he was painting a new picture.
19. The doctor is consulting him at the moment.

20. He is tasting a delicious cake.
21. Mother was cooking dinner from two till three.
22. He is giving a big party. He invites us.
23. We are planning the redecoration of our house.
24. Serik is repairing my car now.
25. Kate was doing the washing at that moment.

Exercise 3. Сөздерді ырықсыз етісте жазып, аударыңыздар.

1. I was telling —
2. I was showing —
3. She was bringing —
4. We are asking —
5. We answered —
6. We sent —
7. They are giving —
8. He helped —
9. He advised —
10. He forgot —
11. He remembered —
12. We invite —
13. We correct —
14. He cured —
15. He called —

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Кеше сағат 10.00да үй жинастырылып жатты.
2. Кеше таңертең оның тәртібі талқыланып жатты.
3. Жұмыстың жоспары дәл қазір талқыланып жатыр.
4. Келісімшартқа қазір қол қойылып жатыр.
5. Кеше сағат 11.00де бізге қызықты лекция оқылып жатты.
6. Бұл кітапты қазір студенттер оқып жатыр.
7. Мен бөлмеге кіргенде, бұл сұрақ талқыланып жатты.
8. Менің үйім әлі жөнделіп жатыр.
9. Бөлменің қабырғасы қазір боялып жатыр.

Exercise 5. Turn the following passive constructions into active.

1. This poem is being learnt by heart by Mary.
2. The newspaper is being published at the moment.
3. The animal was being fed at four o'clock.
4. They were being taught drawing at that lesson.
5. The film is being watched by my granny.
6. The exercise is being translated by the students.
7. His picture is being shown to us by the guide.
8. The task is being discussed by our group.
9. We were being delivered the lecture by the professor at eleven o'clock.

Exercise 6. Choose the sentences with the predicate in Continuous Passive.

1. Now the total number of platelets in the blood of the patient is being counted by the laboratory worker.
2. The exact amount of salt was being determined during the experiment, which we were carrying on yesterday at 10 o'clock.
3. Following the administration of this drug the normal heart beating developed in the patient.

4. No changes are being observed in the patient`s condition now.
5. The blood was dropping from the wound slowly.
6. The functions of the left leg were being restored rapidly during the treatment of the patient at the clinic.
7. At the end of October this female visited the clinic complaining of a bad pain in the heart.

The Present Perfect Tense. Passive Voice.
Аяқталған осы шақ. Бірықсыз етіс

HAVE / HAS BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE

Affirmative Form Болымды	Interrogative Form Сұраулы	Negative Form Болымсыз
I have been sent.	Have I been sent?	I have not been sent.

Present Perfect Tense шағында әдетте қолданылатын үстеу және пысықтауыш сөздер.
<p>already – әлдеқашан, осыдан бұрын just – қазір ғана, жана ғана never – ешқашан ever – қашан болса да, әйтеуір бір уақытта always – әрқашан often – жиі today – бүгін this(month, week, year) – осы айда, осы аптада, осы жылы (биыл) since – содан бері, бұрын (тан - тең, дан - ден жалғаулары) yet – әлі, тағы да, дегенмен (болымсыз сөйлемдерде) yet – ып, - іп, - ап, - еп, (сұраулы сөйлемдерде) lately – жақында, соңғы уақытта, соңғы кезде recently – жақын арада, жақында</p>
<p>to have + already + been + V3 just never ever</p>
<p>yet, lately, recently – сөйлемнің соңында қойылады.</p>

Exercise 1. Turn the following active constructions into passive omitting all mention of the agent of the action.

1. No one has made any mistakes.
2. People have made great progress in physics.
3. Nobody has ever treated me with such kindness.
4. He knew that they had sent the inventions out two weeks earlier.
5. They have always passed his telephone calls through to the Minister without questions.
6. I knew that they had told him about the meeting at once.
7. Ever since I started asking questions about my sister they have lied to me.
8. No one has ever beaten my brother at tennis.

Exercise 2. Turn the following passive constructions into active.

Model: Different plants are used by herbalists to cure common disease.

Herbalists use different plants to cure common disease.

1. The instructions have been changed.
2. She will have to be taught.
3. 2000 new units had been produced by the time we introduced the new design.
4. \$400,000 in profit has been reported this year.
5. This rumor must have been started by our competitors.
6. All work will have been completed by five o'clock this evening.
7. Portuguese has always been spoken in this village.
8. Casual clothes must not be worn.

Exercise 3. Make these present perfect sentences passive. You don't need to repeat 'somebody'.

1. Somebody has watered the plants.
2. Somebody has taken the money.
3. Somebody has bought the presents.
4. Somebody has finished the report.
5. Somebody has killed the mouse.
6. Somebody has repaired the road.
7. Somebody has elected that man.
8. Somebody has learned lessons.
9. Somebody has ordered new books.
10. Somebody has prepared the meal.
11. Somebody has sent the email.
12. Somebody has eaten the strawberries.
13. Somebody has fixed the heating.
14. Somebody has made coffee.
15. Somebody has turned on the air conditioning.
16. Somebody has downloaded the song.
17. Somebody has rented a flat.
18. Somebody has booked the holiday.
19. Somebody has cleaned the kitchen.

Exercise 4. Сөйлемдерді қазақ тіліне аударыңыздар.

1. Nothing has been moved in your room since you were sent to the sanatorium.
2. Have you ever been taught how to behave?
3. My collection of stamps has been stolen.
4. I have never been spoken to like that before.
5. Look! Tea has been spilt all over the table-cloth.
6. My uncle has been made a captain.
7. I felt that he had been asked this question before.
8. They say he hasn't been seen for three months.

Exercise 5. Match the beginning of the sentence on the left with its ending on the right.

1. The experiment	a) been held recently?
2. The mail	b) was erected three hundred years ago.
3. These machines	c) was being looked for everywhere.
4. When can the new equipment	d) will be described in several journals.
5. It's a pity the concert	e) are made and contracts are signed in this office.
6. Are the orders	f) is being designed by several well-known architects.
7. If we use the old methods, a lot of time	g) were built with very simple tools many years ago.
8. Something important	
9. No decisions	

10. This monument	h) was not recorded,
11. Offers	i) are going to be tested again.
12. Have any interesting exhibitions or fairs	j) have been taken yet.
13. All these little wooden houses	k) was being discussed, so I sat down to listen.
14. The future church	l) may be wasted and very little be achieved,
15. The lost dog	m) always fulfilled in time?
	n) usually brought at 9 a.m.
	o) be installed?

Exercise 6. Turn the sentences into Present Perfect Passive.

Example: They **have** already **brought** the medicine.

The medicine **has** already **been brought**.

- You have repaired our house lately.
- When the fire brigade came, the fire had destroyed the building.
- The athlete has shown much better results since this coach trains him.
- I will have answered all the business letters by noon.
- The president of the board has signed the document.
- Is she washing the floor? — No, she has already washed it.
- By his arrival they had repaired his car.
- He has booked the tickets and the clerk will have brought them by 2 o'clock.
- They had painted the house by his arrival.
- The police haven't found the reason for the accident yet.
- Have you touched anything here?
- The sociologist has interviewed a lot of students.
- Have they tested all the machines?
- The flood has caused considerable damage.
- John will have received the papers by tomorrow.

The Future Perfect Tense. Passive Voice.

Аяқталған келер шақ. Ырықсыз етіс

WILL/SHALL HAVE BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE

Affirmative Form Болымды	Interrogative Form Сұраулы	Negative Form Болымсыз
I shall have been sent.	Shall I have been sent?	I shall have not been sent.

Exercise 1. Translate into Kazakh.

- You will have been given money by 6 o'clock tomorrow.
- He will have been sent to abroad till May.
- The letter will have been written by 6 o'clock.
- The picture will have been finished by 7 o'clock.
- This report will have been written by 5 o'clock tomorrow.
- I shall have been built a house.
- This topic will have been discussed by 11 o'clock tomorrow.
- The article will have been finished by May.
- The project will have been completed before the deadline.

Exercise 2. Make up sentences using the Future perfect Passive according to the pattern.

Pattern: By the time you get there (everything/to do).

By the time you get there everything **will have been done**.

- By next summer (the swimming pool/to build) in this street.

2. By three o'clock (my work/to finish) already.
3. By the time you come back (the flat/to tidy up).
4. (The supper/to cook) by the time the children come from school?
5. By next year (this house/to reconstruct).
6. I hope by winter (this road/to repair).
7. I think by tomorrow (the question/to settle).
8. By the time he comes (all traces/to hide).
9. You can't go to the library at eight tomorrow. By that time (it/to close).
10. They think that by next winter (the reconstruction works/to finish) and they'll be able to let the tourists see the gallery.

Exercise 3.

a) What do you think will/won't have been done in your street/district/city by 2015? 2020?

Use: **the Future Perfect Passive** of the following verbs:

to build, to create, to repair to reconstruct, to open, to close, to enlarge etc.

b) What changes will have occurred on Earth by the year 2050?

Use: **the Future Perfect Passive** of the following verbs:

to find, to invent, to discover, to build, to organize, to achieve etc.

THE INFINITIVE / ТҮЙЫҚ ЕТІСТІК The Infinitive and its Functions / Тұйық етістік және оның қызметі

<p>It can be:</p> <p>1. a subject</p> <p>a) with introductory it: It is difficult to follow.</p> <p>b) without it: To get a cup of tea is hopeless.</p> <p>c) a parenthesis (in set expressions): to tell the truth</p>
<p>2. the predicative: The aim of our research work is to get the necessary data.</p>
<p>3. an object: I want to have a rest.</p>
<p>4. adverbial modifier: To know foreign language well, you will have to work hard.</p>

Forms of the Infinitive					
		Active Voice		Passive Voice	
Indefinite		to do		to be done	
Continuous		to be doing		-	
Perfect		to have done		to have been done	
Perfect Continuous		to have been doing		-	
Common Verbs Followed by The Infinitive					
afford	can't afford	expect	learn	plan	request
agree	can't wait	fail	manage	prepare	seem
appear	choose	help	mean	pretend	want
ask	consent	hope	need	promise	wish
arrange	decide	hurry	offer	refuse	would like
attempt	deserve	intend	pay		

MODAL VERBS + PERFECT INFINITIVE (PI)

Form: MODAL + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

- modal verbs + PI are often used:
- to refer to the past
- to refer to unreal situations
- to show that the activity was different from what we wanted
- to say how confident we are that something has happened

1. **MUST + PI:** expresses deduction, a logical conclusion, probability:

It is very cold; it must have snowed in the mountains.

I saw him leaving; he must have killed him.

2. **CAN'T/COULDN'T + PI:** expresses negative deduction:

She can't have passed such a difficult exam.

CAN + PI: expresses impossibility or disbelief:

The boy can't have given a better answer than this one.

She can't have missed the bus.

3. **COULD + PI:**

You could have done it. (past reference: didn't do it)

You could do it. (future reference: possibility)

4. **MAY + PI:** expresses the possibility that an action took place in the past:

The little girl may have lost the key. (It is possible that she lost the key.)

(with may – action is more probable than with might)

5. **MIGHT + PI:** expresses a past possibility

Our neighbours might have heard some noises when our car was stolen.

MIGHT + PI continuous: expresses a possible action which was continuing at a certain moment in the past: The kids might have been watching a cartoon at that time.

6. **NEEDN'T + PI:** expresses an unnecessary action, which was, nevertheless,

performed: I needn't have knocked at the door since, in this way, I awoke the baby. (but I knocked)

You needn't have bought the flowers.

didn't need to: show that the action was not necessary but it wasn't performed either:

I didn't need to knock at the door since it was open. (so I didn't knock)

7. **SHOULD + PI:** indicates that the past obligation was not fulfilled or carried out:

You should have locked the door before leaving the house. (But you didn't lock it.)

8. **OUGHT TO + PI:** expresses an unfulfilled duty or obligation:

Paul ought to have waited until the lights were green before he crossed the street. (But he didn't wait.)

9. **WOULD + PI:** 3rd conditional I would have gone to university if my parents had had more money. (The speaker didn't go to university.)

Exercise 1. Complete using the Infinitive.

1. I have a spoon (a knife, chalk, a friend) to

2. I (he, she, we) have (has) a right (an aim, an idea, a wish)
3. We know of her (their, your) wish, idea
4. There is (was, will be) a way (...something, nobody)
5. The traffic was too heavy
6. The book was dull enough
7. The reason is serious enough
8. The clothes are too shabby
9. His advice is good enough
10. He is too young
11. I am not strong enough

Exercise 2. Answer the questions, using the Infinitive.

1. Who was the first to fly in a spaceship? To invent the radio? To compose the table of the chemical elements? To reach America?
2. Why do you go to the butcher`s? baker`s? box-office? chemist`s? dentist? doctor? A cafe? A disco?
3. What were you pleased to do?
4. What is healthy to do?
5. What is pleasant to do?

Exercise 3. Сөйлемдердегі инфинитивті анықтап, аударыңыздар.

1. To begin with, she opened all the windows.
2. My neighbour is difficult to deal with.
3. To tell you the truth, I am very tired.
4. His behaviour leaves much to be desired.
5. To put it mildly, you surprised me.
6. These children are pleasant to look at.
7. To cut a long story short, they got married.
8. Your composition leaves much to be desired.
9. You are hard to please.
10. To say the least of it, we were surprised.
11. To put it mildly, she was impolite.
12. Your work leaves much to be desired.
13. To tell you the truth, I don't like boxing.
14. Your sister is hard to please.
15. To begin with, I am busy.
16. He was pleasant to look at.
17. To cut a long story short, he did not pass the examination.
18. It is very strange, to say the least of it.
19. They had nothing to eat.
20. The child has nobody to play with.

Exercise 4. Сөйлемдерді толықтырып жазыңыздар, инфинитив to қосымшасымен немесе қосымшасыз жазылатынына назар аударыңыздар.

1. I can't afford ____ (stay) at such an expensive hotel.
2. I think I'll manage ____ (do) the work tomorrow.
3. You'd better ____ (spend) the evening at home.
4. Who taught you ____ (skate)?
5. I can't make the child ____ (go) to bed.
6. They agreed ____ (help) us.
7. I'd rather ____ (go) to the cinema.
8. I was let ____ (visit) the sick man.

9. Tell him ____ (come) at once.
10. Let him ____ (have a look) at the photo.
11. The doctor forbade him ____ (smoke).
12. You`d better ____ (help) them now.
13. Make him ____ (clean) the flat.
14. He failed ____ (get) Sam on the phone.
15. I can`t let you ____ (go) there alone.
16. The child was made ____ (learn) the poem.
17. He refused ____ (work) with us.
18. I advise you ____ (visit) this exhibition.
19. Jack decided ____ (not/answer) the letter.
20. The man was made ____ (pay) the fine.

Exercise 5. Инфинитивті орамдарды пайдаланып, сөйлемдерді өзгертіп жазыңыздар.

Model: I have a lot of work that I must do. *I have a lot of work to do.*

1. There are a lot of things that you must wash.
2. This is an interesting film that a child can see.
3. This is an interesting subject that one can study.
4. They had a lot of things that they could discuss.
5. Tom learnt about it last.
6. There are other facts that can prove this theory.
7. There is news that you must know.
8. Asem told her father the pleasant news first.
9. He has a friend that he can ask for advice.
10. There are some papers that must be typed.
11. I have some money that can be invested.
12. This is the material that should be revised.
13. He got to the finishing line right after the winner.
14. These are the things he must repair.

Exercise 6. too + adjective + infinitive құрылымын пайдаланып, сөйлемдерді өзгертіп жазыңыздар.

1. The weather is so bad that we won`t go to the country.
2. The article is so difficult that he can`t translate it.
3. The day is so hot that it is impossible to stay in town.
4. The dress is so expensive that it can`t be worn every day.
5. The mountain is so high that you won`t be able to climb it.

Exercise 7. adjective + enough + infinitive құрылымын пайдаланып, сөйлемдерді өзгертіп жазыңыздар.

1. The rule was difficult. The child could hardly understand it.
2. The car is expensive. I can`t buy it.
3. The house was large. Such a big family could live in it.
4. The girl is fifteen. She is going to get married.
5. Your coat isn`t warm. You can hardly wear it in winter.

Exercise 8. Сөйлемдерді аударыңыздар.

1. Who is to blame?
2. Mother is always the first to get up in our family.
3. In summer I have nowhere to go to.
4. It was out of the question to bathe in this river.

5. He had nobody to discuss this problem with.
6. Yesterday Kate was the last to come to school.
7. To get a good mark, you must work hard.
8. What is to be done?
9. To begin with, he is ill.
10. To read Dickens in the original, you must know the language well.
11. To put it mildly, he is wrong (not right).
12. She was not to blame.
13. To see is to believe.
14. To catch this train you should (must) hurry.
15. It is out of the question to buy a car this year.

Exercise 9. Fill in the correct form of the infinitives.

1. My boss expects *me to work* (work) overtime.
2. The suspect claimed(watch) TV at the time of the robbery.
3. Jill's teacher is worried about her as she seems(have) difficulty coping with her studies.
4. Young children often ask (take) to the zoo.
5. The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems (force).
6. "I happen (pass) my driving test two years ago, you know," he said.
7. Robert is expecting (inherit) a large house when his grandfather dies.
8. "Mark appears (overtake) John on the last lap. Yes, he's passed him!"
9. Leslie seems (enjoy) her new job.
10. I'd like (book) a return ticket to Almaty, please.
11. Stop pretending (eat) your food – just finish it up, please.
12. The manager seems (get) impatient with the interviewee.

Exercise 10. Қажет жерге "to" қосымшасын қойыңыздар.

1. I like ... play the guitar.
2. My brother can ... speak French.
3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
4. They wanted ... cross the river.
5. It is high time for you ... go to bed.
6. May I ... use your telephone?
7. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy.
8. I would rather ... stay at home today.
9. He did not want ... play in the yard any more.
10. Would you like ... go to England?
11. You look tired. You had better ... go home.
12. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not ... find his telephone number.
13. It is time ... get up.
14. Let me ... help you with your homework.
15. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday.
16. I'd like ... speak to you.
17. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem.
18. What makes you ... think you are right?
19. I shall do all I can ... help you.
20. I like ... dance.
21. I'd like ... dance.
22. She made me ... repeat my words several times.
23. I saw him ... enter the room.
24. She did not let her mother ... go away.
25. Do you like ... listen to good music?

26. Would you like ... listen to good music?
 27. That funny scene made me ... laugh.

Exercise 11. Match two parts of the sentences.

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

Exercise 12. 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 13. 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 was 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.

COMPLEX SUBJECT / КҮРДЕЛІ БАСТАУЫШ

Complex Subject/Күрделі Бастауыш

Noun or Pronoun + Predicate + Infinitive

COMPLEX SUBJECT - зат есім немесе есімдіктен және инфинитивтен тұрады, ал баяндауыш екеуінің ортасында тұрады.

Баяндауыш болып мына етістіктер қолданылады:

а) ырықсыз етісте:

to say, to report, to expect, to know, to think, to consider, to show, to see, to find, to hear, to observe, to reveal, to estimate, to believe – ойлау, сену, санау; to suppose – болжау, ойлау etc.

eg: **He is said to live** here. Ол осында тұрады деп айтады.

б) ырықты етісте:

to seem and to appear – сияқты, тәрізді; to prove and to turn out – болып шықты; to happen and to chance – (белгілі бір іс-әрекет) болып тұрады.

eg: **He appears to be ill.** Ол ауырып тұрған сияқты.

Баяндауыш ретінде мына етістіктер бола алады: *to be likely – мүмкін, to be unlikely – мүмкін емес (белгілі бір іс-әрекеттің болу-болмауы күмәнді), to be certain – міндетті түрде (сенімділік), to be sure – мүмкін (шығар) (болуы мүмкін).*

Инфинитив бұлардан кейін келер шақта аударылады.

eg: **The doctor is likely to discharge** the patient next week.

Дәрігер науқасты келесі аптада шығаруы мүмкін.

1. **Complex Subject** болған сөйлемді орыс тіліне аударғанда баяндауыштан бастап аудару керек.
2. Баяндауыш жақсыз сөз болып аударылады.
3. Инфинитив бағыныңқы сөйлемнің баяндауышы болып аударылады.
4. Инфинитив жай, перфект немесе ырықсыз етісте болуы мүмкін.
5. Жай инфинитив осы шақта аударылады.
6. Перфект инфинитив – өткен шақта аударылады.
7. Ырықсыз етістегі инфинитив – сөйлемде қай шақта тұрса, сол шақтағы баяндауыш болып аударылады.
- 1) He is said **to live** here.
- 2) He is said **to have lived** here.
- 3) He is thought **to be discharged** from the hospital.

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Complex Subject

1. The lifetime of the equipment is assumed to be 30 years.
2. The method is reported to give good results.
3. This student is known to work hard.
4. They are likely to come here.
5. Dr. Assanov is supposed to arrive at 10.
6. He is said to be in Karagandy.
7. Water was considered to be an element.
8. This substance was not observed to possess radioactive properties.
9. This substance is believed not to exhibit radiation.
10. He is considered to be one of the best sportsmen in our country.
11. He appeared to be losing patience.
12. He appeared not to have heard what had been said.
13. I happened to be present at the opening session.
14. I happened to overhear their conversation.
15. My prediction turned out to be correct.
16. The language of the article turned out to be quite easy.
17. They seem to know all about it.
18. They seem to have heard all about it.
19. The discussion seemed to be coming to an end.
20. You don't seem to approve of the idea.
21. The house seemed not to have been lived in for a long time.

Exercise 2. Сөйлемдерді қазақ тіліне аударып, бастауыш пен баяндауыштарды анықтаңыздар.

1. The climate there is considered to be very healthful.
2. The Chinese doctors were announced to arrive next week.
3. The performance is expected to be a success.
4. The book is said to be popular with both old and young.
5. The poem is believed to have been written by an unknown soldier.
6. The playwright is supposed to be working at a new comedy.
7. The flood is reported to have caused much damage to the crops.
8. The crops were supposed to be rich that year.
9. This mineral water has been found to be very good for the liver.
10. Electricity is considered to exist throughout space.
11. The weather in Europe is said to have been exceedingly hot last summer.
12. Five ships were reported to be missing after the battle.

Exercise 3. Инфинитивті қажетті шақта қойып, күрделі бастауышы бар сөйлемдер құрастырыңыздар.

Model: It seems to me he is reading. **He seems to be reading** now.

1. It seems she has done everything.
2. It appears that they know nothing.
3. She claims that she saw him yesterday.
4. The child pretends that he is sleeping.
5. Tom pretends that he understood the task very well.
6. It appears that he is very clever.
7. He claims that he can speak English.
8. It seems to me you have had your hair cut.
9. She claims she has lost the papers.
10. It seems to me that they are listening to music.
11. He pretends that he is working hard.
12. It seems to me that she is a good manager.
13. It appeared it was a funny story.
14. It seems to me he is telling the truth.
15. She claims that she has sold it for 50 pounds.
16. It appeared that everybody was ready.
17. The boy pretended that he was crying.
18. It seems to me that the book is translated into almost all languages.
19. They claim that they do not understand anything.
20. It seems to me that the letters have been signed.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets and use the Complex Subject.

Example: He is thought (study) now. — *He is thought to be studying now.*

1. He is considered (be) a good musician.
2. They are thought (go away) some days ago.
3. James is expected (make) a report next Wednesday.
4. Steve is known (help) them to solve a problem when they were in trouble.
5. Mozart is known (compose) a lot of wonderful pieces of music.
6. The film is considered (be) the worst of the year.
7. She is supposed (work) in the laboratory from 2 to 6 p.m. tomorrow.
8. They are known (make) a new discovery a month ago.
9. He is expected (manage) the business himself.
10. He is said (be) at the customs office now.
11. The delegation is reported (leave) Prague tonight at 11 a.m.
12. They are known (live) in Egypt for a long time.
13. He is believed (work) at an urgent problem now.

Exercise 5. Change these sentences using be likely, be unlikely, be sure.

Example: *He may come on Sunday.* — *He is likely to come on Sunday. She may not allow us to go there.* — *She is unlikely to allow us to go there. They will certainly help us.* — *They are sure to help us.*

1. They may have a good time in the bar tonight.
2. He will certainly win this match.
3. The plane may not reach the place of destination on time.
4. You may miss the train unless you hurry.
5. She may not go by plane.
6. He may not be invited to the conference.
7. They will certainly get married soon.
8. They may not follow my recommendations.

9. They may go on a world tour.
10. This picture will certainly be the best at the exhibition.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets and use the Complex Subject.

A Make sentences in bold type less definite and express one's uncertainty of the following.

Example: Do you remember his name? — Unfortunately, I don't remember his name. — / don't seem/appear to remember his name.

1. They got married a month ago. Is she happy? — **No, she is not happy.**
2. **Does** she have a key to her suitcase? — **No, she has lost it.**
3. We are so late. I am sure he has gone. — No, **he is waiting for us.**
4. She looks nice. — **Yes, but she has put on weight.**
5. I want to be introduced to Mrs. Smith. — Peter will help you. **He knows her well.**
6. I have much trouble with my new washing machine. — No problem. **I know this type very well.**
7. Does he work at the same office? — No, **he changed his job.**
8. Is she still abroad? — **No, she returned two months ago and now is working at her new book.**
9. Look, **this man is overhearing us.** Speak more quietly.

10. The president has left his country residence and is returning to the capital.

B Change your sentences using the verb happen with the verbs in bold type.

Example: Do you know Mr. Brown? — Do you happen to know Mr. Brown?

1. I'll visit Trafalgar Square if I am in London.
2. If anybody knows him, call the police.
3. If you see Kate, ask her to phone me.
4. Do you **know** how to get to the Tower?
5. He'll arrange everything if he **goes** on a tour.
6. Does he **know** with whom Mary has gone to the Canaries?
7. Have you **seen** them leave?
8. Can you change a pound?
9. Has she **seen** where they parked their car?
10. If I **meet** them, I'll phone the police.

C Change your sentences using verbs turn out or prove.

Example: He knows Mr. Brown. — He turned out/proved to know Mr. Brown.

1. The interview with the young artist was rather interesting.
2. The prices at the hotel were reasonable.
3. The conversation with them was rather unpleasant.
4. The young man was a smuggler.
5. He was a qualified economist.
6. The student's knowledge of mathematics was above the average.
7. Yesterday's party was entertaining.
8. The weather in this part of the country was rainy.
9. The workshop was rather useful for economists, but for managers it was rather dull.
10. I bought a book which was a best-seller.
11. This unpleasant man who found faults with me during the interview was my manager.

COMPLEX OBJECT/ КҮРДЕЛІ ТОЛЫҚТАУЫШ

Жанама септіктегі зат есім немесе есімдік + Тұйық етістік.

E.g.: I know *this surgeon (him) to operate* on successfully.

I want *you to come* at 5.

I want *him to help me*.

I'd like *him to help me*.

I expect *him to come*.

I know *him to be a good student*.

COMPLEX OBJECT мынадай етістіктерден кейін қолданылады:

а) тілекті білдіретін етістіктер: to want, to wish, to desire, should like, would like.

ә) болжамды білдіретін етістіктер: to expect, to think, to believe, to suppose, to consider, to find.

б) бұйрықты, өтінішті, рұқсатты білдіретін етістіктер: to order, to command, to ask, to allow.

в) сезімді білдіретін етістіктер: to see, to hear, to notice, to feel, to watch, to observe, to force, to make (мәжбүрлеу), to let, to help. Бұлардан () кейін инфинитивтің **to** қосымшасы түсіп қалады!

E.g.: I felt **the pain become** less.

Mother **made me eat** the soup

Exercise 1. Open the brackets and use the Complex Object.

Example: He expected (they, arrive) at 5. — He expected them to arrive at 5.

1. Do you want (they, stay) at the hotel or with us?
2. I'd like (the professor, look through) my report.
3. Do you want (I, show) you the sights of the city?
4. We expect (he, arrange) everything by the time we come.
5. I want (she, tell) me the news in brief.
6. He expected (the meeting, hold) in the Red Room.
7. I would like (they, fix) an appointment for me on Tuesday.
8. We want (she, introduce) us to the president.
9. I don't want (they, be late) for dinner.
10. He expected (she, invite) to the party by the Smiths.
11. I'd like (the dress, buy) by Saturday.
12. I don't want (she, treat) like Alice.
13. We considered (he, be) an honest person.
14. I don't like (she, prevent) me from doing it.
15. I suspect (he, help) by her.

Exercise 2. Combine the sentences using the Complex Object.

Example: I did not see him. He entered the house, — I did not see him enter the house. I saw him. He was entering the house. — I saw him entering the house.

1. They did not notice us. We passed by.
2. He heard her. She was playing the piano.
3. He saw her. She burst into tears.
4. I felt her hand. It was shaking.

5. He hasn't heard us. We called his name.
8. They haven't seen the accident. It occurred at the corner.
7. I heard them. They were arguing.
8. She heard the footsteps. They were dying away.
9. She felt something. It was crawling around her neck.
10. We many times heard him. He told this story.
11. She noticed the expression of his face. It changed suddenly.
12. I heard somebody. He mentioned my name.
13. I felt something hard. It hurt my leg.

Exercise 3. Change complex sentences into sentences with the Complex Object.

1. I did not expect that she would forget about my birthday.
2. She saw how the children were playing in the park.
3. Do you know that he went abroad two days ago?
4. I like to watch how she dances.
5. She could hardly believe that he had been rescued.
6. He expects that everybody will be ready to do this work.
7. I don't like when the children are late for dinner.
8. Don't consider that he is a hero. He is an ordinary man.
9. I've heard how he was arguing with his father.
10. I suspect that he has taken my money.
11. She likes to watch how the sun sets.
12. I hate when people shout at each other.
13. They suppose that he will cope with this work.
14. I've heard how she was crying.
15. We expect that he will solve this problem soon.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets and use the proper form of the Complex Object.

1. Where is Nick? — I saw (he, talk) to Kate a few minutes ago.
2. Parents always want (their children, be) the best.
3. I wouldn't like (such valuable presents, give) to me.
4. I noticed (he, write) something and (pass) it to Alice.
5. We suppose (they, apologize) to us.
6. She watched (the stars, sparkle) in the dark sky.
7. I did not expect (he, behave) in such a way.
8. We don't want (our planet, pollute).
9. I heard (he, work) in his study at night.
10. They expected (he, buy) a more expensive car.

The Gerund / Герундий

The Gerund	
Indefinite Active	asking
Perfect Active	having asked
Indefinite Passive	being asked
Perfect Passive	having been asked

Exercise 1. You can use either gerunds or infinitives after the following verbs. Find the odd word in the chain of the verbs.

Example: fancy avoid agree postpone

- 1) deny practice afford suggest
- 2) offer mention risk mind
- 3) put off prove learn aim
- 4) admit fancy fail consider
- 5) expect happen give up tend
- 6) enjoy endure imagine appear
- 7) can't help adore refuse carry on
- 8) delay have difficulty intend spend time
- 9) can't stand keep resist seem
- 10) be busy neglect threaten plan

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences using gerunds.

1. (Be) free and alone is a good thing if you are tired of big cities.
2. (Find) you here was a quite a surprise.
3. If this is what you intend (ask) me, stop (waste) your time.
4. They kept on (talk) though the band began (play).
5. Everyone enjoyed (swim) in the river.
6. My watch needs (repair).
7. He never mentioned (live) in Prague.
8. He does not seem to mind (air) the room.
9. Just imagine (go) there together.
10. Don't put off (do) it now. If you postpone (receive) a visa again, you will miss an excellent opportunity of (go) there.

Exercise 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

- 1) Making money
 - 2) Being born in my provincial town
 - 3) There is a general feeling all around
 - 4) He promised them that no harm
 - 5) Would you mind
-
- a) would come to them for signing the papers.
 - b) looking up his telephone number?
 - c) is my dream also.
 - d) wasn't much different from being born in Brooklyn.
 - e) that her running away was a good thing.

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences with gerunds formed from the verbs given below.

Buy / comment / answer / sign / pay / help / recognize / make / go / see / escape

1. ___ big prices for famous pictures is now a wealthy man's way of ___ taxation.
2. English grammar is very difficult and few writers have avoided ___ mistakes.
3. Maurice was saved from ___ by Kate's entry with the tray.
4. The elderly ladies enjoyed ___ who came in and out, ___ old friends, and ___ unfavorably how these had aged.
5. Of course the contract is mutually beneficial and he is all for ___ it.
6. The important part of his life is ___ people.
7. Parks at night is a dangerous place to walk. Avoid ___ there after darkness.
8. Father suggested ___ a new machine.

Exercise 5. Make up sentences using gerunds.

1. Forgive (I, take up) so much of your time.
2. Do you mind (he, join) us?
3. Does he feel like (stay) here for another week?
4. I appreciate (you, encourage) him when he failed in his experiment.
5. Do you know the reason for (he, feel) disappointed?
6. "It's no good (you, hate) it," he said becoming didactic.
7. Only the other day they had been talking about (something, happen).
8. She was listening hard all the time for any sound of (Jan, descend) the stairs.
9. He wishes he'd never told you the truth but it's no use (he, deny) it.
10. Cursing himself for (not learn) to drive a car he woke up Toni.
11. Of course, I should insist on (you, accept) the proper professional fee.
12. Bob was feeling rather unwell, and was not really looking forward to (we, visit) him.
13. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living.
14. He warned us that there was no point in (we, arrive) half an hour earlier.
15. They were talking about (she, give up) the job and (go) to live in the country.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets and use the proper gerund either in the active or passive voice.

1. The speaker was annoyed at (interrupt) every other moment.
2. He showed no sign of (hurt).
3. They showed no sign of (recognize) us.
4. He insists on (pay) for his work done.
5. We did not want to speak to the correspondent and tried to avoid (interview) by him.
6. Excuse me for (give) so much trouble to you.
7. After (examining) by the doctor I was given a sick leave.
8. They deny (rob) the bank, but admit (make) plans about it.
9. The problem is not worth (speak of).
10. Why does he avoid (meet) journalists?
11. She insisted on (show) the files to her.
12. She does not stand (remind) people of their duties and (remind) of hers.
13. He is not used to (speak to) like that.
14. He had never thought of security because he had no idea of (kidnap).
15. Did you succeed in (persuade) your colleagues?
16. The TV set needs (repair).
17. He is looking forward to (give) the main part in the play.
18. After (look through) the papers were registered.
19. He can't do anything without (disturb) anybody or (disturb).
20. Have you ever dreamed of (earn) a million dollars?

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with proper gerunds (use the verbs in the box).

Send call go take speak find accomplish come part laugh gamble explain steal cheat support live take buy

1. He has succeeded in ___ a difficult task and we are proud of him.
2. You should ask him for help. It seems to me that he is very good at ___ everything.
3. Mr. Grimsby hasn't got enough experience. I am against ___ in our work and I object ___ to the conference.
4. The audience burst out ___ at the sight of the monkey going through different tricks.
5. Do you know he has given up ___?
6. I don't insist on ___ there by plane.
7. Though nobody suspected him of ___, his companions accused him of ___ them when he was responsible for ___ goods for their company.

8. They are engaged in ___ new people for their firm.
9. Why do you persist in ___ him?
10. He is fed up with ___ alone. He is looking forward to his family ___ in two days.
11. They prevented us from ___ rash steps.
12. She feels like ___ too much when she drinks a glass of champagne.
13. He decided against ___ her again.

The Participle / Есімше

Есімшенің формасы		
	Active	Passive
Present Participle	writing	being written
Perfect Participle	having written	having been written
Past Participle	—	written

Exercise 1. Сөйлемдерді аударыңыздар.

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl.
2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother.
3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle.
4. Entering the room, she turned on the light.
5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun.
6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers.
7. Hearing the sounds of music we stopped talking
8. She went into the room, leaving the door open.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Participle I.

1. That night, (go) up to his room he thought of his unpleasant duty.
2. She smiled (remember) the joke.
3. A new road will soon be built (connect) the plant with the railway station.
4. He speaks like a man (take) his opinion of everything.
5. (Not know) that she could trust them she did not know what to do.
6. And (say) this he threw himself back in the armchair.
7. I spent about ten minutes (turn) over the sixteen pages of *The Guardian* before I found the main news and articles.
8. (Be) so far away he still feels himself as part of the community.
9. The boy came out of the water (shake) from top to toe.
10. (Support) her by the arm he helped her out of the taxi.

Exercise 3. Paraphrase the following using Participle I where it is possible.

Example: The man who is speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon. — The man speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon.

1. The woman who is working in the garden is my sister.
2. The man who made a report yesterday came back from the USA.
3. I couldn't ring them up because I did not know their telephone number.
4. We went to see our friends who had just returned from a voyage.
5. The sidewalks were crowded with people who were watching the carnival.
6. He had a massive gold watch, which had belonged to his father.
7. He stood at the counter and hesitated, he did not know what to choose.

8. The conferences, which are held at the University every year, are devoted to ecological problems.
9. Unable to attend the conference that took place a month ago, we asked to send the typewritten reports.
10. I looked at the people who were lying on the beach.
11. The people who are waiting for the doctor have been sitting here for a long time.
12. The man who phoned you yesterday is waiting for you downstairs.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Participle II.

1. She looked at the table. There was a loaf of brown bread (divide) into two halves.
2. There was another pause (break) by a fit of laughing of one of the old men sitting in the first row.
3. The child (leave) alone in the large room began screaming.
4. The centre of the cotton industry in Manchester (connect) with Liverpool by a canal.
5. The story (tell) by the old captain made the young girl cry.
6. He did not doubt that the information (receive) by morning mail was of great interest for his competitors.
7. The equipment (install) in the shop is rather sophisticated.
8. We've got a great variety of products, which are in great demand. Here are some samples (send) to our distributors last month.
9. The methods that were applied in the building of the new metro stations proved to be efficient.
10. She warmed over the dinner that she cooked yesterday.

Exercise 5. Paraphrase the following using Participle II.

*Example: These are only a few of the attempts, which were made to improve the situation. —
These are only a few of the attempts made to improve the situation.*

1. The new job, which has been offered to me lately, seems to be very interesting.
2. He could not recognize the square, which was rebuilt, while he was away.
3. The news, which you've brought to us, is exciting.
4. The things that are left behind by passengers are usually taken to the Lost Property Office.
5. The animals, which were caught in the morning, struggled furiously.
6. The answer, which had been so long expected, came at last.
7. There was a dead silence in the room, which was broken only by his cough.
8. The sunrays lighted the magnificent house, which was built on the hill.
9. The castle, which was built many years ago, was in good order.
10. The typewriter that was bought a few days ago has gone wrong.

Exercise 6. Сөйлемдерді аударыңыздар.

1. The boy lay sleeping when the doctor came.
2. The broken arm was examined by the doctor.
3. While being examined, the boy could not help crying.
4. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away.
5. The medicine prescribed by the doctor was bitter.
6. The dress bought at the department store was very beautiful.
7. While using a needle you should be careful not to prick your finger.
8. While crossing the street one should first look to the left and then to the right.
9. People watching a performance is called an audience.
10. Being very ill, she could not go to school.
11. The first rays of the rising sun lit up the top of the hill.
12. The tree struck by lightning was all black and leafless.
13. Being busy, he postponed his trip.

14. The door bolted on the inside could not be opened.
15. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.
16. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one.
17. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help.
18. He stood watching the people who were coming down the street shouting and waving their hand.

Direct and Indirect Spech.

Төл және төлеу сөз.

Direct and Indirect Spech. Төл және төлеу сөз.	
Joe said `I'm having stomach-ache.'(Direct speech) Joe said (that) he was having stomach-ache. (Reported speech)	
I	Төл сөз төлеу сөзге айналғанда that жалғаулығымен басталатын бағыныңқы сөйлем арқылы беріледі: He says, "Mary will come tomorrow. " He says (that) Mary will come the next day.
II	Өздік және тәуелді есімдіктер төлеу сөзде мағынасына қарай өзгереді: He says, " I am ill." He says (that) he is ill.
III	Жанама сұрақ if (whether) жалғаулығы немесе сұраулы сөзден басталып, сөздердің тура орын тәртібін сақтай отырып, айтылатын бағыныңқы сөйлем арқылы беріледі: He asks me, "Where do you live? " He asks me, where I live. He asks her, "Do you speak English?" He asks her, if (whether) she speaks English.
IV	Төлеу сөзде бұйрық рай тұйық етістік тұлғасында айтылады: She said to him, " Come home." She told him to come home. He said to her, "Please, show me these shoes." He asked her to show him those shoes. She said to him , " Do not go there." She told him not to go there.
V	Төлеу сөзде үстеу, мезгіл және мекен пысықтауыш, сілтеу есімдіктері төмендегі түрде беріледі: now – then yesterday – the day before today – that day tomorrow – the next day ago – before here – there tonight – that night this – that these - those this week – that week

	last week – the previous week two days ago – two days before the day after tomorrow – two days later
VI	Егер басыңқы сөйлемдегі баяндауыш өткен шақта берілсе, онда төлеу сөз шақтардың қиысу ережесіне сәйкес айтылады: He said, “ I shall go to France.” He said (that) he would go to France.
Егер автордың сөзі төл сөзде өткен шақта айтылған болса, сөз төлеу сөзге айналғанда етістіктің шағы, сілтеу есімдіктер және мезгіл үстеулер өзгеріске ұшырайды:	
Direct speech/Төл сөз	Indirect speech/Төлеу сөз
Present Indefinite She said, “I want to see him now.”	Past Indefinite She said that she wanted to see him.
Present Continuous She said, “I am working tonight.”	Past Continuous She said that she was working that night.
Present Perfect She said, “I have met Nick today.”	Past perfect She said that she had met Nick that day.
Present Perfect Continuous She said, “I have been working at it this week.”	Past Perfect Continuous She said that she had been working at it that week.
Past Indefinite She said, “I found it out long ago (last week).”	Past Perfect She said that she had found it out long before (the previous week).
Past Continuous She said, “I was walking in the park at three yesterday.”	Past Perfect Continuous She said that she had been walking in the park at three the day before.
Future Indefinite She said, “I ll call you tomorrow (next week).”	Future-in-the Past She said that she would call me the next/the following day(the next/the following week).

Exercise 1. Сөйлемдерді үлгі бойынша өзгертіп жазыңыздар.

Model: “I am going out.” What does she say? She says (that) she is going out.

1. “We`ll go on business to Germany.” What do they say?
2. “I have visited the House of Lords.” What does he say?
3. “I went there with a friend of mine.” What does he say?
4. “I am going to the theatre.” What does he say?
5. “My son prefers apples to lemons.” What does she say?

Model: “My plane leaves at 6.” What did he say? He said (that) his plane left at 6.

6. “We are meeting Mr. Assanov.” What did they say?
7. “My husband isn`t a salesman.” What did she say?
8. “I am buying evening shoes.” What did Jane say?
9. “The fitting room is on the left.” What did the salesgirl say?
10. “These wool-and-nylon socks are quick drying.” What did the salesman say?
11. “I shall wrap up the sweater and the trousers in one parcel.” What did the saleswoman say?

Model: Will it snow tomorrow? **I wonder if** it will snow tomorrow.

12. Does this sweater go with my skirt?
13. Why does he never go to our canteen?
14. Have they gone sightseeing?
15. Does this dress shrink?
16. Did you get the visa?
17. How many pairs of socks do you buy?
18. Does this coat suit me?
19. Where is the cash desk?

Exercise 2. Сөйлемдерді төлеу сөзге айналдырып жазыңыздар.

1. My mother says, "You are always spending hours in the bathroom!"
2. Brian says, "I've never been to England but I'd like to go there."
3. Rachel says, "Tim, you must help me with the shopping today."
4. The teacher says to the student, "You weren't attentive enough."
5. My friends say, "We were waiting for you at the cinema at 5 o'clock."
6. I ask my sister, "Did you get bad marks at school?"
7. Mary asks her parents, "Are we going to the country on Saturday?"
8. Little Sam wonders, "Have you brought a new toy for me?"
9. Dad asks Lucy, "Do you understand everything in this subject?"
10. My friend asks, "Can your brother really play the violin?"

Exercise 3. Сөйлемдерді төл сөзге айналдырыңыздар.

1. The man asked what I was doing there so late.
2. The doctor told me not to worry and added that the child would be all right.
3. Nick told his sister to turn down the volume of the music because he had a bad headache.
4. Mary said that she had seen Max the day before.
5. Meeting me in the park my dad wondered how long I had been walking there.
6. The teacher told Charles that if he didn't tell her the truth she would have to call his parents.
7. My friend wondered how I got on with my mother-in-law.
8. My Granny said that though she had seen those photos hundreds of times it was a pleasure for her to look them through again.
9. The tennis coach said that my brother was too young and that he would be able to join the sports club only the following year.
10. Mother asked Kate if that was the boy she had got acquainted with the previous year.

Exercise 4. Say немесе tell сөздерін қажетті жерге қойып сөйлемдерді аяқтаңыздар.

1. Never ___ it again.
2. He ___ me to wait a minute but returned only half an hour later.
3. They ___ that dialect was wide-spread in that part of the country.
4. I don't believe a word of what you (just) ___.
5. Don't ___ me that you knew nothing.
6. ___ the truth I didn't like the man from the very beginning.
7. He often pays me compliments. What exactly ___ (he)?
8. We warned them but we ___ (not) them all the details of the situation.
9. You aren't listening to what I ___.
10. She always ___ to me "You aren't quite right!", no matter what I ___.

Exercise 5. Бұйрық райдағы сөйлемдерді төлеу сөзге айналдырыңыздар.

1. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow."
2. I said to Mike: "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive."

3. Father said to me: "Don't stay there long."
4. Peter said to them: "Don't leave the room until I come back."
5. "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter.
6. He said to me: "Ring me up tomorrow."
7. "Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter.
8. "Don't be late for dinner," said other to us.
9. Jane said to us: "Please tell me all you know about it."
10. She said to Nick: "Please don't say anything about it to your sister."
11. The teacher said to me: "Hand this note to your parents, please."
12. Oleg said to his sister: "Put the letter into an envelope and give it to Kate."
13. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert.
14. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress.
15. "Don't worry over such a small thing," she said to me.
16. "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend.
17. "Promise to come and see me," said Jane to Alice.

Exercise 6. Change the following general questions into indirect speech. Begin your sentences with the words I/he wondered, we/they asked, she/he wanted to know etc.

Example: Did she go shopping? — he asked if/ whether she had gone shopping,

1. Are your children still skiing?
2. Have they had breakfast yet?
3. Is Mike still taking an exam?
4. Did she take part in the performance?
5. Had they already left by the time you went to the station?
6. Do they regularly go to the swimming pool?
7. Will she buy a new car?
8. Will she be training at 10 tomorrow?
9. Does he usually go to the Caribbean for his holiday?
10. Did she learn to play the guitar?
11. Has the decision been already taken?
12. Do you know when the results will be out?
13. Does he know your new address?
14. Have you known each other for a long time?
15. Did he begin smoking a pipe?

Exercise 7. Change the following special questions into indirect speech. Begin your sentences with the words I/he wondered, we/they asked, she/he wanted to know etc.

Example: When did she go shopping? — He asked when she had gone shopping.

1. Why did he decide to go to Ethiopia?
2. When was she sent on business?
3. Who will fulfill this task?
4. How long has she been staying here?
5. Who was he speaking to when I came tip to him?
6. Who will play the role of Hamlet?
7. What is shown in this diagram?
8. What is he going to do on Sunday?
9. How long have they been developing this project?
10. Who was this book written by?

Exercise 8. Imagine that you have come to study to a foreign country and students are asking you questions. Report these questions later to your friend.

Example: *"What country do you come from?" asked Bill. — Bill asked what country I came from.*

"Do you often go to the swimming-pool?" asked Pete. — Pete asked if I often went to the swimming-pool.

1. "How long have you been here?" said Ann.
2. "Are you working as well as studying?" asked Peter.
3. "Have you got a work permit?" Bill wanted to know.
4. "What are you going to study?" asked Ann.
5. "Have you enrolled for more than one class?" said Peter.
6. "Do you want to buy any second-hand books?" said Bill.
7. "Have you seen the library?" asked Ann.
8. "Do you play rugby?" said Peter.
9. "Will you have time to play regularly?" he went on.
10. "Did you play for your school team?" asked Bill.
11. "Are you interested in acting?" asked Ann.
12. "Would you like to join our drama group?" she asked.
13. "What do you think of our canteen?" asked Pete.

Exercise 9. Change commands, requests, recommendations into indirect speech.

Example: "Close the door," she asked me. — She asked me to close the door.

1. "Open the safe!" the raiders ordered the bank clerk.
2. "Please do as I say," he begged me.
3. "Help your mother, Peter," Mr. Pitt said.
4. "Don't make too much noise, children," he said.
5. "Do whatever you like," she said to us.
6. "Don't miss your train," she warned them.
7. "Read the document before you sign it," the lawyer said to his client.
8. "Fill in the blank again," he said.
9. "Buy a new car," I advised him.
10. "Don't drive too fast," she begged him.
11. "Don't put your bicycle near my window," said the shopkeeper to me.
12. "Come to the cinema with me," he asked her.
13. "Cook it in butter," I advised her.
14. "Send for the fire brigade," the manager said to the porter.
15. "Please pay at the desk," said the shop assistant to her.
16. "Don't argue with me," said the teacher to the boy.
17. "Pull as hard as you can," he said to her.
18. "Don't lend anything to her," he advised us.
19. "Stand clear off the door," a voice warned the people.
20. "Put down that gun. It's loaded," she warned him.

Exercise 10. Change sentences with modal verbs and their equivalents into indirect speech.

1. "If what you have said is true I must go to the police," he said.
2. "You don't need to come in tomorrow," said my employer. "You may take a day off."
3. "I'll be busy next week and won't be able to help you," she said to us. "Besides this text must be typed and as for me, I cannot type, so I'll have to ask somebody to do it," she added.
4. The official said, "This passport photo isn't like you at all. You must have another one taken."
5. "I needn't get up till nine tomorrow," I said.

6. "I must go to the dentist tomorrow," she said to me. "I have an appointment."
7. "I will go to bed. I had to get up very early today," he said.
8. "I couldn't meet her, I was working," he said.
9. "Ann's English is very poor. She must study very hard," the teacher said.
10. "Something was wrong with the receiver, I could not hear you well yesterday," she said.

Subjunctives and Conditionals The Subjunctive Mood / Шартты рай

The Subjunctive Mood белгілі бір іс - әрекеттің жүзеге асуын қалауды, немесе істің жүзеге асуын болжауды білдіреді.

to be етістігі осы шақта барлық жақта **be** формасын сақтап қалады. Ал өткен шақта, барлық жақтармен **were** формасында болады.

Present Tense	Past tense
I be	I were
He, she, it be	He, she, it were
We be	We were
You be	You were
They be	They were

2. **to be** және **were** формасы ырықсыз етісте де өзгермейді.

Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice

Present Tense	Past tense
I be sent	I were sent
He, she, it be sent	He, she, it were sent
We be sent	We were sent
You be sent	You were sent
They be sent	They were sent

3. Шартты райда ашық райдағыдай үшінші жақ, жекеше түрдегі **s-** жалғауы етістікке жалғанбайды.

Subjunctive Mood

Present Tense
I work
He, she, it work
We work
You work
They work

Шартты райдың қолданылуы

1. **That** шылауымен басталатын бастауыш бағыныңқы сөйлемдерде, жақсыз орамдардан кейін (it is necessary, it is important, it is desirable):
e.g.: It is desirable that he **be** there at five o'clock.
2. Бұйрық, болжам, ұсыныс, келісім, батылдықты білдіретін етістіктерден кейін толықтауышты бағыныңқы сөйлемдерде (to order, to command, to suggest, to propose, to decide, to agree):
e.g.: He **ordered** that the goods **be sent** immediately.
3. **Lest** шылауынан кейін мақсат бағыныңқы сөйлемде:
e.g.: They covered the goods with canvas **lest they be damaged** by rain.

Present Subjunctive АҚШ-та жиі қолданысқа ие болса, Англияда бұл форма тек ресми іс-қағаздарда қолданылады. Қазіргі әдеби тілде және ауызекі тілдегі қолданыстағы Present Subjunctive **should + infinitive** формасында қолданыста.

Past Subjunctive шартты сөйлемдердің бағыныңқы түрінде **II – типте** қолданылады.

e.g: If he **were** here, he would help us.

If I **were** you, I would accept their offer.

As if шылауынан басталатын, қимыл-сын бағыныңқы сөйлемдерде пайдаланылады:

e.g: He spoke **as if** he were a specialist on the subject.

To wish етістігіне қатысты, толықтауышты бағыныңқы сөйлемдерде:

e.g: I wish he **were** with us.

Exercise 1. Comment on the use of the Subjunctive Mood in object clauses after the verb to wish and translate the sentences into Kazakh.

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 reach 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 wished I hadn't wasted so much money when I got there.
6. I wish I deserved your compliments. I don't.
7. I know this is none of my business. But I wish I knew what it's all about.
8. I wish you could stay and then we could talk over my picture.
9. I only wish it had lasted twice as long.
10. I wish you didn't have to go.

Exercise 2. 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 3. 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 doctor.
4. "I wish I (not to carry) 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 Tom (to be) there.
7. He wished he (to come) by air.
8. I wish I (to know) what to do now.
9. 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.
10. I wish they (to be) back.

Exercise 4. Comment on the use of the Subjunctive Mood in clauses introduced by as if and as though.

1. For a moment or two she remained by the desk, one hand touching the telephone, as if a thread of contact still remained.
2. He had been feeling more comfortable every day, in fact he was beginning to feel as if he`d never been away.
3. He looked at me as though he wanted to ask me something.
4. She looked fresh and clean as though nothing had happened to her that night.
5. She looked as though she had been crying.
6. Aibek gazed at it a moment as if something were scratching him.
7. It was Sunday, and there was a feeling of quietness, a silence as though nature were at rest.
8. His heart labored as though it were pumping sand, not blood, not liquid, he thought.
9. I sat in the garden feeling as though I were home again.
10. It was as if someone he had never known had written the story.

Exercise 5. Supply the necessary forms of the Subjunctive Mood in clauses introduced by as if and as though.

1. Whenever I saw them it looked as though they (to be) on very good terms with one another.
2. The knife shone as though it just (to come) out of the workshop.
3. Fred wasn` t shy, and he talked to Gracie`s parents as though he (to know) them all his life.
4. His tanned, smooth skin looked as though a razor never (to touch) it.
5. You behave as if you (to be married) to her already.
6. You look as though you (not to have) much sleep the last night or two.
7. She noticed a shade of thought pass over his face as if he (to begin) to realize that things were changed.
8. He felt as if he (to catch) cold.
9. He leaned against the desk, and upon my word he was shaking as though he (to get) fever.
10. He looked as if he (not to sleep) much lately.
11. She always smelled as though she just (to come) from a long walk in a forest.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences.

1. I wish I were in the south. If I were in the south, I should bathe every day.
2. I wish I were at home. If I were at home, I should go to bed.
3. I wish I were in the country. If I were in the country, I should go to the wood.
4. I wish I were in the wood. If I were in the wood, I should gather many mushrooms.
5. I wish I were at the camp. If I were at the camp, I should have a very good time.
6. I wish I were a scientist. If I were a scientist, I should invent a time machine.
7. I wish I were a composer. If I were a composer, I should write beautiful music.
8. I wish I were a poet. If I were a poet, I should write beautiful poetry.
9. I wish I were a writer. If I were a writer, I should write interesting novels.
10. I wish I were a spaceman. If I were a spaceman, I should fly to other planets.
11. I wish I were a sailor. If I were a sailor, I should sail to Africa.

Exercise 7. Use the Subjunctive Mood in the following sentences.

Example: I will be glad to meet you again. — I would be glad to meet you again.

1. I will apologize to him for being late.
2. Everybody will be glad to go there.
3. I`ll eat something sweet.
4. It does not make much difference.
5. I won` t go to Egypt in summer.
6. She will do her best to improve the situation.
7. He will give you a different answer.

8. Nobody blames them.
9. Do you find it inconvenient?
10. He will warn you of the danger.
11. A true friend will never fail you.
12. They will accept the invitation for Sunday.
13. I will never agree to it.
14. A wise man will find a way out of the situation.
15. It will be interesting to find out who is right.

Exercise 8. Open the brackets and use the subjunctive mood.

Example: Why didn't you tell me? I (close) the window long ago. — I would have closed the window long ago.

1. In your place I (arrange) everything yesterday.
2. At that time he (take) the necessary steps.
3. Why did you wash up? I (do) it myself.
4. She (buy) the dress, but she had no money.
5. He (advise) them what to do, but he couldn't get in touch with them.
6. We (go) to the country rain or shine, but he was busy last weekend.
7. I (come) to see him last week, but I got ill and had to stay in bed.
8. It (be) important then but not now.
9. They (take) a taxi, but there was none.
10. Why didn't you ask them to discuss your problem then? They (not postpone) it.

Exercise 9. Choose the right variant.

1. I would (have brought/ bring) the book, but you did not tell me you needed it.
2. It would (be/ have been) wise of you to consult a dentist twice a year.
3. I think nobody would (object/ have objected) to having a party tomorrow.
4. I did not know that it was so important for you. I would (do/ have done) it long ago.
5. In your place I wouldn't (argue/ have argued) with her yesterday. She is your boss.
6. Last year he wouldn't (say/ have said) so of John.
7. I wouldn't (worry/ have worried) about it now. Everything will clear up soon.
8. We would (stay/ have stayed) for an hour, but it is rather late.
9. We did not know that we would come to the lake. We would (take/ have taken) our rods.
10. I would (go/ have gone) to sea, but my father wanted me to be a doctor.

Exercise 10. Жақшаны ашып, сөйлемдерді I, II және III типтегі шартты сөйлемдерге айналдырыңыздар .

E.g.:

If you **(to be)** free, I **(to come)** to see you.

If you are free, I **shall come** to see you. If you **were** free, I **should come** to see you.

If you **had been** free, I **should have come to** see you.

If I (to see) her, I **(to be)** glad.

If I see her, I shall be glad.

If I saw her, I should be glad.

If I had seen her, I should have been glad.

1. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone.
2. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year.
3. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic.
4. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms.
5. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together.
6. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.
7. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad.

8. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party.
9. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry).
10. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) at the examination.

Exercise 11. Open the brackets in the conditional sentences making necessary changes.

A Example: If he (come) tomorrow, he will help us. — If he comes tomorrow, he will help us.

1. If you (put) salt on ice, it will melt.
2. If he (leave) now, he will miss the rush hour.
3. Provided that she (service) the car, we'll be able to drive to the country.
4. Unless he (do) his homework, he'll stay at home.
5. Providing that we (get up) early, we'll reach the place of destination in time.
6. They will let us know if they (see) him.

B Example: If he (come) tomorrow, he would help us. — If he came tomorrow, he would help us.

1. If you met the president, what you (do)?
2. If he (live) nearer, we would see each other more often.
3. I might go for a walk if the weather (be) nice.
4. I would call him up if he (come) tomorrow.
5. If I were as young as you are, I (sail) in a boat round the world.
6. I would go skiing if there (be) more snow.
7. She would play tennis if it (be) not so hot.
8. If I (be) in his shoes, I wouldn't invite the Browns.
9. If we (not have) to study, we would go out tonight.
10. Where you (go) if you were on leave?

C Example: If he (come) yesterday, he would have helped us. — If he had come yesterday, he would have helped us.

1. She (notice) this mistake if she had been more attentive.
2. I might have gone on an excursion with you if I (know) about it beforehand.
3. If we (know) that you were there, we would have called on you.
4. If I had known of his arrival, I (meet) him.
5. Nobody told me about your trouble. I would have helped you if I (know) about it.
6. If you had tried your best, you (get) the job.
7. If he (not work) late, he would have caught his bus.
8. If Mary had agreed to sit in for us, we (go) to the movie yesterday.
9. He (pass) his exams well if he had studied hard.
10. I would have prepared everything yesterday if I (receive) your message on Monday.

Exercise 12. Write the real present Conditionals (Type I).

Example:

- (he / eat / put on weight)
 - **If he *eats* so much, he *will put* on weight.**
- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (he / not / work hard / lose job) 2. (it / rain / we / stay at home) 3. (he / leave early / be on time for the meeting) 4. (you / can / see the boss / he / not / be too busy) 5. (we / hurry / catch the bus) 6. (I / not / practice golf / not / get any better) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. (we / be expecting visitors / the flat / need a good clean) 8. (Matthew / jog / regularly / might / lose weight) 9. (I / phone / you / I / hear any news) 10. (you / need / a ticket / I / can / get you one) 11. (you / heat water / it / boil) 12. (you / not / apologize / I / never / speak to you / again) |
|---|--|

Exercise 13. Complete the sentences with **the Present Simple** or **will / won't + Infinitive**.

Example:

- If it doesn't rain, we _____ (*go*) swimming.
 - If it doesn't rain, we **will go** swimming.
1. If it rains, we _____ (*stay*) at home.
 2. We _____ (*play*) *Truth or Tact* if we can't go out.
 3. If you don't know how to play, Nick _____ (*explain*) the rules to you.
 4. If you are not sure what to say, you just _____ (*have*) to guess.
 5. You _____ (*not get*) any points if you make the wrong choice.
 6. Tom _____ (*miss*) the game if he doesn't come soon.
 7. When you score a point, you _____ (*write*) the number down.
 8. If you get the highest score, you _____ (*win*) the game.
 9. If Ben cheats, we _____ (*not let*) him play again.
 10. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ (*play*) the game again.

Exercise 14. Choose the correct form of the verb.

Example:

If I ~~don't feel~~ / ~~won't feel~~ well tomorrow, ~~I stay~~ / **I'll stay** home.
(*don't feel* and *I'll stay* are right)

1. If the weather **is** / **will be** nice tomorrow, we can go to the beach.
2. It will be hard to find a hotel if we **arrive** / we'll **arrive** late.
3. The alarm will ring if there **is** / **will be** a fire.
4. **I'm** / **I'll be surprised** if they **get** / they'll **get married**.
5. **Do you go** / **Will you go** to the party if they **invite** / they'll **invite** you?
6. You **will catch** / **catch** cold, if you **will go out** / **go out** in the rain.
7. **I will help** / **help** you, if I **have** / **will have** time.
8. He **promised** / **promises** to call us if he **arrives** / **will arrive** in Rome.
9. If you **are** / **will be** right, we'll **have to** / **have to** admit it.
10. If I **miss** / **I'll miss** the bus this afternoon, **I'll get** / **get** a taxi instead.
11. If I **make** / **shall make** some coffee, **do you cut** / **will you cut** the cake?

Conditional Sentences: Type II

Exercise 15.

Just Imagine...

I. What do you think you **would do** if these things happened? Write your answers.

Example:

If you found a big hairy spider in your bed ...

- a. scream b. squash it c. keep it as a pet

If I found a big hairy spider in my bed, I would scream.

1. If you saw a famous actor in the street ...

- a. go up and say hello b. be too shy to speak c. follow him or her

If I

2. If you saw a strange object in the sky ...

- a. photograph it b. tell your friends c. call the police

If I

3. If you found a bag full of money under a tree ...

- a. spend it b. tell the police c. share it with your friends

- If I**
4. If you heard a loud noise in the night ...
- a. hide under the bed b. get up and look c. go to sleep again
- If I**
5. If you saw an elephant walking down the street...
- a. phone the zoo b. run the other way c. do nothing
- If I**
6. If you were alone on a desert island ...
- a. cry b. explore it c. look out for a ship
- If I**
7. If you found a snake in your cupboard...
- a. run away b. pick it up c. shut the door
- If I**
8. If you suddenly saw yourself on television...
- a. laugh b. record it c. turn the television off
- If I**
9. If you won a car...
- a. sell it b. give it to someone in your family c. keep it until you got your driving licence
- If I**
10. If the phone rang in the middle of the night...
- a. get out of bed and answer it b. put the pillow over your head c. tell someone to answer it
- If the phone**

II. Do the exercise again. This time, say what you *wouldn't do*.

Example:

If you found a big hairy spider in your bed

- a. scream b. squash it c. keep it as a pet

If I found a big hairy spider in my bed, I wouldn't keep it as a pet.

Conditional Sentences : Type III

Exercise 16. Put the verb into the correct form.

Example:

I didn't know you were in hospital.

If _____ (I / know), I _____ (I / go) to visit you.

If I had known, I would have gone to visit you.

- Ken got to the station in time to catch his train. If _____ (he / miss) it, _____ (he / be) late for his interview.
- It's good that you reminded me about Ann's birthday. _____ (I / forget) if _____ (you / not / remind) me.
- Unfortunately, I didn't have my address book with me when I was in New York. If _____ (I / have) your address, _____ (I / send) you a postcard.
- How was your holiday? Did you have a nice time?
– It was OK, but _____ (we / enjoy) it more if _____ (the weather / be) better.
- I took a taxi to the hotel, but the traffic was very bad. _____ (it / be) quicker if _____ (I / walk).
- I wasn't tired last night. If _____ (I / be) tired, _____ (I / go) home

earlier.

7. I called my husband to tell him I would be late. If _____ (I / not / call), (he / get worried) _____ about me.
8. He didn't go to a doctor, but if _____ (he / go), the cut on his hand wouldn't have gotten infected.
9. I didn't take part in the last election, but if _____ (I / do), _____ (I / vote) for Senator Anderson.
10. The cowboy pulled his gun to shoot at the rattlesnake, but he was too late. If _____ (he / be) quicker to pull the trigger, _____ (the snake / not / bite) him on the ankle. It's a good thing he was wearing heavy leather boots.

Exercise 17.

Life in the 1790s

Imagine how different life would have been, if you had lived two hundred years ago.

A: Write ten sentences. Say what you **would have done** / **wouldn't have done**, like this:

If I **had lived** two hundred years ago, I **would have worn** different clothes.

If I **had lived** two hundred years ago, I **wouldn't have had** a bicycle.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____ etc.
10. _____

B: Write ten more sentences. Say what you **could have done** / **couldn't have done**, like this:

If I **had lived** two hundred years ago, I **could have gone** to school in a carriage.

If I **had lived** two hundred years ago, I **couldn't have spoken** to my friends on the telephone.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____ etc.
10. _____

Exercise 18. Open the brackets using the proper form of the subjunctive mood.

1. He failed to appreciate our difficulty. He (behave) differently if he (realize) the situation.
2. He often asks me about you. If you (come) to see him tonight, he (be) delighted.
3. Why did you leave so hurriedly? If you (stay) there for another week, he (finish) your portrait.
4. Why do you always talk in such a scornful manner? If I (be) in your shoes, I (not be) so rude.
5. If you (smoke) less, you (feel) much better.
6. I think that if you (tell) them that our invitation still stands, they (give) it another thought.
7. She (do) her best to save the situation if she (be) there but she was on business then.
8. Where you (go) if you (be) leave now?
9. How about, going to Spain? The weather (be) perfect if we (go) now, and we (be) able to go water-skiing.
10. If Jack (come) home earlier last night, he (call) you back.
11. If you (not complain) so much then, everyone (be) satisfied and she (not) be fired.
12. What you (reply) if somebody (apologize) to you?

Exercise 19. Change the following sentences according to the example.

Example: If he came to see us, we would have a good time. — Should he come to see us, we would have a good time. If he had come to see us yesterday, we would have had a good time. — Had he come to see us yesterday, we would have had a good time,

1. If I had known who was invited, I would have never come.
2. You would hardly recognize her if you met her.
3. If a passer-by hadn't helped us, we would not have found the way.
4. Mother would have had a short rest if the sick boy had gone to sleep.
5. We wouldn't have made friends with them if we hadn't stayed at the same hotel.
6. It wouldn't have been so cold in the morning if the wind had stopped blowing.
7. Peter would accept your invitation if he were in London.
8. They wouldn't have quarreled if they both had not been so nervous.
9. If they didn't like each other, they wouldn't spend so much time together.
10. If it snowed, the weather would get warmer.

Exercise 20. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the correct form. Pay attention to the adverbial modifiers of time.

1. If he (book) tickets yesterday, he (lie) on the beach now.
2. She (not forgive) him if she (not be) his mother.
3. If you (drink) less last night, you (not feel) so bad today.
4. If he (be) cleverer, he (not behaved) so foolishly yesterday.
5. If I (know) English well, I (translate) the article long ago.
6. I (take) part in the last competition if I (be) younger.
7. If he (do) work yesterday, he (be) free today.
8. If you (take) into account his behavior then, you (not have) so much trouble now.
9. You (may be) a star now if you (be offered) the part in the film then.
10. If she (not decide) to change a job last year, she (go) to China next month.
11. He (not go) to sleep over that book if it (not be) so dull.
12. If he (be) a good musician, he (take part) in yesterday's concert.

Conditional Sentences / Шартты сөйлемдер

Ағылшын тілінде шартты сөйлемдер үш типтен тұрады.

Басыңқы сөйлем мен бағыныңқы сөйлем өзара шылаулар арқылы байланысады.

If I were you ... орамы мен **сіздің орныңызда болсам** деп аударылады.

If I were you I would do it now.

Шартты сөйлемдердің қолданылуы		
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>I тип</u></p> <p>Белгілі бір іс-әрекеттің жүзеге асуының мүмкіндігін білдіреді. Бұл типтегі іс-әрекеттер келер шақта аударылады.</p> <p>Бағыныңқы сөйлем Present Indefinite шағында болса, басыңқы сөйлем Future Indefinite шағында болады.</p>	<p>If the weather fine tomorrow, we shall go to the country.</p> <p>He won` t finish his work in time unless he works hard.</p>	
<p>Бағыныңқы сөйлемде Present Indefinite шағының орнында барлық жақтармен инфинитивпен бірге should қолданылуы мүмкін. Should қолданылған сөйлем істің жүзеге асуының мүмкін болмауын білдіреді.</p>	<p>If he should come, I shall ask him to wait.</p> <p>If need should arise, we shall communicate with you again.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>II тип</u></p> <p>Белгілі бір іс-әрекеттің жүзеге асуының екіталай екендігін білдіреді. Бұл типтегі іс-әрекеттер осы шақта немесе келер шақта аударылады.</p> <p>Бағыныңқы сөйлем Past Indefinite шағында болса, басыңқы сөйлем should/would + Indefinite Infinitive шағында болады.</p>	<p>If he had enough time he would complete his experiment.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>III тип</u></p> <p>Белгілі бір іс-әрекеттің жүзеге асуының мүмкін еместігін білдіреді. Бұл типтегі іс-әрекеттер өткен шақта аударылады.</p> <p>Бағыныңқы сөйлем Past Perfect шағында болса, басыңқы сөйлемде көмекші етістіктер ретінде should/would + Perfect Infinitive болады.</p>	<p>If he had had enough time yesterday he would have completed his experiment.</p>	
Forms of the Infinitive		
	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	to do	to be done
Continuous	to be doing	-
Perfect	to have done	to have been done
Perfect Continuous	to have been doing	-

Exercise 1. Сөйлемдерді аяқтаңыздар.

1. You would know English better if ____.
2. I should have left Astana yesterday if ____.
3. If I were you, ____.
4. If I had known that it was going to rain, ____.
5. I shall go for a walk if ____.
6. I should lend you my textbook if ____.
7. If we had bought the tickets, ____.
8. If they were here, ____.
9. We should be glad if ____.
10. If he were younger ____.
11. If you had got up earlier this morning ____.

Exercise 2. Шартты сөйлемдерді қазақ тіліне аударып, олардың қай типке жататынын айтыңыздар.

1. If he were not busy, he would come to see us.
2. If the girl had studied well last year, she would not have received bad marks.
3. If he had not broken his bicycle, he would have gone to the country.
4. If he had (more) practice, he would speak English better.
5. If I had not had a bad headache yesterday, I should have come to see you.
6. If the ship had not sailed near the coast, it would not have struck a rock.
7. If he had been in town, he would have been present at our meeting.
8. If the pavement had not been so slippery, I should not have fallen and hurt my leg.
9. If the sea were not (so) rough, we should (could) sail to the island.
10. If they had not made a fire, the wolves would not have run away.
11. If it were not late, I should not have to go home.
12. If I had not expected my friend to come, I should (could) have gone to the cinema with you.
13. If mathematics were not his favorite subject and he did not work a lot at it, he would not always get top marks.
14. If I had had a dictionary, I should have translated the article yesterday.
15. If the night had not been pitch-dark, we should not have lost our way.
16. If the box had not been so heavy, I should not have taken a taxi.

Exercise 3. Жақшаны ашып, сөйлемдерді толықтырыңыздар.

1. I should come and see you off if I not (live) so far away.
2. If I had the money, I (buy) that motorbike.
3. They not (go) tomorrow if it rains.
4. If you (stay) here a little longer, you will see him.
5. I should be disappointed if they not (come).
6. If we had no luggage, we (walk) home.
7. If it (rain) on Saturday, I shall stay at home.
8. I should have called you up yesterday if I (be) in town.
9. If the goods had been loaded quickly, we (receive) them in time.
10. If you had arrived a little earlier, you (find) me there.
11. If he (be) here, he would answer you.
12. We shall be very sorry if he not (call) on us tonight.
13. If he had not lost his spectacles, he (be able) to finish this work in time.
14. If I had been in your place, I not (say) this.
15. We shan't go out unless it (stop) raining.

Exercise 4. Сөйлемдердегі шылауларды алып тастап, жаңа сөйлем құрастырыңыздар.

1. If I had time, I should study Turkish.
2. If you should find them, kindly let me know.
3. If they had called at the office yesterday, they would have found me there.
4. If I had seen him yesterday, I should have told him about it.
5. If he were here, I should speak to him.
6. If he were in town, he would help us.
7. If he should come, tell him to wait.
8. If I had enough money, I would travel.
9. If I were you, I should go there immediately.
10. If I were in his place, I should refuse.

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.,

1. If I had a typewriter I (type) it myself.
2. If I knew his address I (give) it to you.
3. If he shaved more often he (look) a lot better.
4. If he worked more slowly he (not make) so many mistakes.
5. More tourists (come) to this town if it had a better climate.
6. I shouldn't drink that wine if I (be) you.
7. If someone gave you a helicopter, what you (do) with it?
8. If I (win) a big prize in a lottery I'd give up my job.
9. If I bought her everything she asked for I (be) ruined.
10. I (keep) a horse if I could afford it.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

1. If you pass your examination we (have) a celebration.
2. If I press this button what (happen)?
3. If you go to Paris where you (stay)?
4. If someone offered to buy you one of those rings, which you (choose)?
5. If the fog (get) thick the flight may be cancelled.
6. If you (not change) your wet clothes you'll get pneumonia.
7. If her shoes hadn't such high heels she (be able) to walk faster.
8. I shouldn't have taken your umbrella if I (know) that it was the only one you had.

Exercise 7. Finish these sentences, taking care to use the correct tenses.

1. If he had taken my advice ____.
2. If you ate less ____.
3. If she practiced more ____.
4. If we leave before breakfast ____.
5. The whole house will be flooded if ____.
6. If your uncle sees you ____.
7. If he cut his hair more often ____.
8. He would have given her diamonds if ____.
9. If you had asked her permission ____.
10. If I'd a car ____.

Exercise 8. Change the following into indirect speech paying attention to conditional sentences.

1. "I'll put a book into your briefcase in case you want to read," Mother said.
2. He said, "If she follows my advice, all will turn out well."
3. "Annette will have come to Paris in an hour if there are no delays," Pete thought.
4. "These letters must be sent immediately as soon as they are translated," the manager said.
5. "I'll take you out for a walk after I have seen the film," he said to his dog.
6. "I am sure she will sing to us provided we ask her," he whispered.
7. "If she trains hard she will win the Cup," the trainer said.
8. "If she stays in bed for a couple of days, she will be all right in a week," the doctor said to the mother.
9. "If the train comes on time we'll be able to see the football match," he said to me.
10. She said, "I won't come if I am not invited."

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD / БҮЙРЫҚ РАЙ

The Imperative Mood

Expresses

commands, orders, warnings, instructions, invitations, offers, suggestions, requests

- *Open your books.* (instruction)
 - *Look out!* (warning)
 - *Come in.* (invitation)
- *Have some more tea.* (offer)
- *Give me some bread, please.* (request)
 - *Be quiet! Don't talk!*
(command / order)



The Forms of the Imperative Mood

<p>1. We use the Imperative Mood when we tell one or more persons to do something. We normally use the Imperative for orders, commands, warnings, instructions, invitations, offers, suggestions and requests to people we know well.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Open the door.</i> <i>Go to work.</i></p>
<p>2. For more polite requests we use <i>please, can / can't / could you?, could I?, will / won't / would you?</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Could I have some water, please?</i> <i>Would you help me, please?</i></p>
<p>3. The auxiliary verb to do may also be used in affirmative sentences to make the request more emphatic.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>But now, do sing again to us.</i> <i>Do let's finish the job first.</i></p>
<p>4. We use Don't for the negative form of the Imperative even with the verb to be.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Don't take photographs!</i> <i>Don't be angry.</i></p>
<p>5. To make suggestions in the Imperative Mood we may use structures with the verb let.</p>
<p>○ Let me + Infinitive without to is used as a kind of the Imperative for the first person singular (I).</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Let me help him.</i> <i>Let me do it.</i></p>
<p>○ Let us (let's) + Infinitive without to is used as a kind of the Imperative for the first person plural (we).</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Let us dance!</i> <i>Let's play football!</i></p>
<p>○ Let + object + Infinitive without to is used as a kind of the Imperative for the third person singular and plural (he, she, it, they).</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Let the child take this medicine.</i> <i>Let him do it himself.</i> <i>Let them discuss your problem.</i></p>
<p>○ Let's not + Infinitive without to / Don't let's + Infinitive without to the negative form of the Imperative with the verb let is formed in two ways.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Oh, let's not stop.</i> <i>Oh, don't let's stop.</i></p>

Exercise 1. Match the sentences with the pictures, then spot the speech situations.

Look out!

Let's dance!

Don't take photographs!

Let's play football!

Be quite! Don't talk!

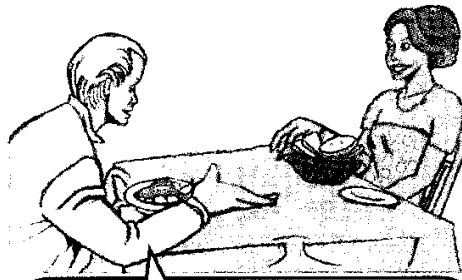
Don't walk on the grass!

Give me some bread, please!

Could I have some water please?

Would you help me, please?

<i>request</i>	<i>order</i>	<i>warning</i>	<i>suggestion</i>	<i>instruction</i>	<i>polite request</i>
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Give me some bread,
please!

1. request



.....

.....

2.



.....

.....

3.



.....

.....

4.



.....

.....

5.



.....

.....



.....

.....

6.



.....

.....

7.



.....

.....

8.

9.

Exercise 2. Read, translate and comment on **the meanings of the Imperative forms** of verbs (*orders, commands, warnings, instructions, invitations, offers, suggestions and requests*) in the following dialogues.

1. **Cindy:** We're leaving.
Beth: **Wait for me!**
Cindy: **Hurry up!** We'll be late.
Beth: Okay. Okay. I'm ready. **Let's go.**

2. **Michelle:** (*Knock, knock.*) May I come in?
Professor: Certainly. **Come in. Please have** a seat.
Michelle: Thanks.
Professor: How can I help you?
Michelle: I need to ask you a question about yesterday's lecture.
Professor: Okay. What's the question?

3. **Mary:** We need to leave soon.
Ivan: I'm ready.
Mary: **Don't forget** your house key.
Ivan: I have it.

- Mary:** Okay.
4. **Tom:** What's the matter?
Jim: I have hiccups.
Tom: **Hold** your breath.
Bob: **Drink** some water.
Joe: **Breathe** into a paper bag.
Ken: **Eat** a piece of bread.
Jim: It's okay. The hiccups are gone.
5. **Student:** Do we have any homework for tomorrow?
Teacher: Yes. **Read** pages 24 through 36, and **answer** the questions on page 37, in writing.
Student: Is that all?
Teacher: Yes.
6. **Yuko:** How do I get to the post office from here?
Eric: **Walk** two blocks to 16th Avenue. Then **turn** right on Forest Street. **Go** two more blocks to Market Street and then **turn** left. The post office is halfway down the street on the right-hand side.
Yuko: Thanks.

Exercise 3. Distinguish between *commands, requests of various kinds and wishes. Translate the sentences into Kazakh.*

1. Have a lovely time.
2. Don't, for goodness sake, let us interrupt the singing.
3. Get back to your seat, won't you?
4. Will you have a look into my notes?
5. Keep calling. She may come any time.
6. May their travel be safe and happy.
7. Tell him to report to the assistant manager.
8. Have a cigarette, will you?
9. Hear him play this piece, Nellie!
10. Pray, believe me.
11. Do understand the course of events if you are a man!
12. You had better take a little time to think, darling.
13. Let them join us, too.
14. Do be quiet, Jane.
15. Let's not start our discussion anew. I've had enough of arguing.

Exercise 4. Look at the pictures. What are the people saying? Some sentences are positive (*go / eat, etc*) and some are negative (*don't go / don't eat, etc*). Use these verbs:

buy come drink make sit sleep smile turn

1. Come in!



2. It's too expensive.
..... it.



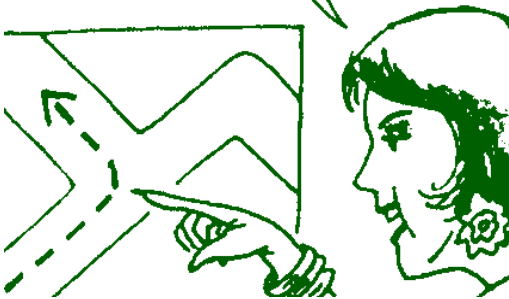
3.
..... please!



4.
..... the water.



5. left.



6.
..... down!



7.
..... any noise.



8. well.
.....



Exercise 5. What Do They Say?



Your teacher



Your mother

Say what your mother or teacher says, like this:

You talk in class.

My teacher says, "**Don't talk in class.**"

You don't drink your milk.

My mother says, "**Drink your milk.**"

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. You don't get up. | 14. You don't go to bed. |
| 2. You eat chocolate before lunch. | 15. You play ball in the kitchen. |
| 3. You don't clean your teeth. | 16. You don't make your bed. |
| 4. You make a noise in class. | 17. You fight in class. |
| 5. You don't correct your mistakes. | 18. You sleep in class. |
| 6. You don't eat your vegetables. | 19. You don't feed the goldfish. |
| 7. You play loud music on the radio. | 20. You whistle in class. |
| 8. You don't wash your hands before meals. | 21. You make paper aeroplanes in class. |
| 9. You don't help with the washing up. | 22. You don't tidy your room. |
| 10. You eat your lunch in class. | 23. You don't have a bath. |
| 11. You read comics in class. | 24. You hit your brother. |
| 12. You jump on your bed. | 25. You watch television all day. |
| 13. You don't do your English exercises. | 26. You write letters in class. |

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences using the missing verbs from the list in the Imperative.

Slow Down, Tom

1. Ann: 1 Slow down. Tom.
2 Don't go so fast.
 3 _____.
 4 _____ careful!
 5 _____ out!
 6 _____ the skateboard.
 7 _____ the dustb ...
 Oh dear. Too late ... Poor Tom and the dustbin!
- Tom:** It's my fault, Ann.

slow down
 go, not
 fall, not
 be
 look
 jump off
 hit, not

Prefixes/Префикстер

PREFIXES

Ағылшын тілінде префикстердің сөзге жалғануы, белгілі бір ережеге бағынбайды. Олар тілде тұрақты қалыптасқан сөздер болып есептеледі. Префикс жалғанған сөздер көбінесе түбір сөздің антонимі болып саналады.

<p>1. un – comfortable – uncomfortable expected – unexpected to dress – to undress to lock – to unlock</p>
<p>2. in – ability – inability capable – incapable complete – incomplete in префиксі I әрпінің алдына жалғанғанда il –ға айналады r –дың алдына ir-жалғанады, m және p –әріптерінің алдына im- жалғанады: legal – illegal regular – irregular mobile – immobile</p>
<p>3. dis – болымсыз мағынаны әрі, қарама-қарсы мағынаны білдіреді: а) болымсыз мағына: to approve – to disapprove to like – to dislike б) қарама-қарсы мағына: to appear – to disappear to arm – to disarm</p>
<p>4. non – көбінесе сызықша арқылы жазылады: essential – non –essential conductor – non –conductor</p>
<p>5. ағылшын тілінде мынадай префикстер де бар: a-, ab-, be-, corn-, con-, de-, ex-, per-, pre-</p>

Exercise 1. Make new words using prefixes: un-, in-, dis-, non-, and translate them.

Nouns/Verbs/Adjectives	Words with prefixes
1 ability	in ability
2 advantage	
3 active	
4 polite	
5 accountable	
6 arrange	
7 armed	
8 legible	
9 aware	
10 relevancy	
11 agree	
12 maturity	
13 responsible	
14 existence	
15 accuracy	
16 flammable	
17 allow	
18 afraid	un afraid
19 literate	

20 violent	
21 able	
22 stop	
23 agreement	
24 fiction	non-fiction
25 attended	
26 resistible	
27 logically	
28 appearance	
29 replaceable	

Exercise 2. Сөздерді оқып, олардың қай сөз табына жататынын анықтаңыздар. Қандай жұрнақтар мен префикстер пайдаланылғанын айтып, сөздерді аударыңыздар.

Teacher, translation, fruitful, homeless, formal, darkness, sadness, quickly, visitor, examination, unknown, slowly, unequal, government, enforcement, improvement, doubtful, powerful, nameless, jobless, criminal, unofficial, practical, agricultural, lawful, successful, meaningless, wrongful, tactful, sickness, lightness, firmness, arrangement, unhappy, unload, indirect, inexperienced, settlement, collection, conclusion, unlimited, achievement, proudly, improbable, irresolute, disobey, carefully, payment, kindness, thickness, unpack, untie, aimless, thoughtful, youthful, educational, historical, national, writer, dishonest, disconnect, detection, investigator, direction, development, nonstop, requirement, hardness, happiness, establishment, illness, useless, weakness.

Exercise 3. Сөздердің түбірін анықтап, аударыңыздар.

Hospitalize, unfavorable, instruction, injection, poisonous, reaction, direction, painful, painless, restful, restless, hopeful, hopeless, breathlessness, sleeplessness, intercostal, intramuscular, interspace, intrapleural, disappear, intravenous, subcutaneous, overestimate, subdivide, intracranial, intracardiac, intrathoracic, intratracheal, intraspinal, overweight, overgrowth, overgrow.

Exercise 4. Form new words by adding the prefixes. Translate the words.

- 1) **un -** : doubtful, favorable, impaired, preserved, treated.
- 2) **intra -** : tracheal, abdominal, venous, muscular, cellular.
- 3) **sub -** : acute, febrile, cutaneous, sternal, divide, cortical, serous, mucous.
- 4) **over -** : dosage, strain, work, estimate, pressure, weight.
- 5) **in -** : sufficient, direct, active, adequate, digestion, complete.

Exercise 5. Translate the following words. Find in them:

a) suffixes: operate, various, regulation, changeable, appearance, importance, production, politician.

b) prefixes: discontinue, discovery, impossible, independent, disconnect, untreated, inattentive.

Exercise 6. Find the prefixes, explain their meaning, translate the words.

Indirect, extrahepatic, aseptic, abnormality, disappear, inadequate, exchange, readmit.

Exercise 7. Translate the words with the same root.

1. strong, strength, strengthen, strongly;
2. continue, continuous, discontinue, discontinuous, discontinuation;
3. digest, digestive, digestion, indigestion;
4. sense, sensitive, sensitivity, senseless, hypersensitivity;
5. thick, thickly, thickness, thicken, thickened;
6. local, locate, localize, localized, localization, location, locality;
7. wide, widely, width, widen, widened.

АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНЕН ЖАТТЫҒУЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ»

тақырыбы бойынша тест сұрақтары.

1. The style of both writers is not .

similer

B) disimilar

C) disimiler

D) dissimilar

E) similar

2. Sadly, this kind of accident has become an everyday .

A) occurance

B) occurrence

C) occurance

D) occurence

E) occurs

3. His travels have made him much more about the world.

A) knowledgeable

B) knowledgable

C) knowlegeable

D) knowleddgeable

E) knowledge

4. She always looks at me so critically, I can't help feeling that she's constantly everything I do.

A) jugding

B) judgeing

C) judging

D) judjing

E) judge

5. I have decided to stop _ my hair and let it go back to its natural colour.

A) dieing

B) dying

C) dyeing

D) diying

E) die

6. I am not sure where he has gone. It's all very _.

A) mysteriuos

B) mystirious

C) mysterious

D) mysterious

E) mysteriously

7. Your puppy needs to go to dog training classes. He is becoming rather .

A) aggressive

B) agressive

C) agresive

D) agressive

E) agressived

8. Unfortunately, there is no that this proposal will succeed.

A) gaurantee

B) guarrentee

C) guarantee

D) guarentee

E) gurantee

9. This really is a _situation. I don't know what we're going to do.

- A) desperate
- B) desparate
- C) desparite
- D) desprate
- E) depress

10. I don't eat in that caf  anymore. The kitchen doesn't look very to me.

- A) hygenic
- B) higenic
- C) hygienic
- D) hygeinic
- E) hygen

11. Of all the options you have given us, this is my choice.

- A) prefferred
- B) preffered
- C) preferred
- D) prefered
- E) prefer

12. I only gave you a C for this essay because some of your ideas are not to the essay title.

- A) relevant
- B) relavent
- C) relavant
- D) relevent
- E) releve

13. A: Where are Joe and Harry? B: over .

- A) There/there
- B) They're/there
- C) Their/there
- D) They're/their
- E) Them/there

14. Jean and Roger would love to visit Australia but_ a few reasons why _ not able to just now.

- A) there/their
- B) there're/there
- C) there're/they're
- D) they're/there're
- E) they/there

15. The Japanese take tea very seriously. In Japan, many customs relating to the tea ceremony.

- A) there/they're
- B) they're/there're
- C) their/they're
- D) their/there're
- E) them/they

16. I love my grandchildren. so cute. Even when being naughty, I can't stay angry with them for long.

- A) Their/they're
- B) They're/they're
- C) There/they're
- D) There/there
- E) Them/there is

17. My parents send _ love to you and _ looking forward to seeing you soon.

- A) their/they're
- B) there/they're
- C) they're/they're
- D) they're/there
- E) them/they

18. A: Are you in the study? What are you doing in ? B: I'm helping the kids with ___homework.

- A) there/there
- B) there/they're
- C) their/their
- D) there/their
- E) they/there

19. I'm so happy to hear news.so lucky to have won the lottery!

- A) you're/you're
- B) you're/your
- C) your/your
- D) your/you're
- E) you/you

20. John, I'm afraid I'm not very happy with homework. I want you to ask ___lassmates to explain the task and then do it again.

- A) you're/you're
- B) you're/your
- C) your/your
- D) your/you're
- E) you/yours

21. Jake, very naughty. I've already asked you to put toys away, but you still haven't done it!

- A) you're/you're
- B) you're/your
- C) your/your
- D) your/you're
- E) you/your

22. such a good hearted person and so is _ husband.

- A) You're/you're
- B) You're/your
- C) Your/your
- D) Your/you're
- E) You/you

23. I received letter yesterday and was really happy to hear that doing so well.

- A) you're/you're
- B) you're/your
- C) your/your
- D) your/you're
- E) you/yours

24. A: very busy. What are you doing? B: I'm cooking dinner!

- A) You're/you're
- B) You're/your
- C) Your/your
- D) Your/you're
- E) You/you

25. Did you have a good holiday? What was your like?

- A) accommodations
- B) hotels
- C) accommodation
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

26. Did you have on your wedding day?

- A) good weather
- B) a good weather
- C) good weathers
- D) a good weathers
- E) good day

27. What kind of do you like?

- A) a music
- B) musics
- C) music
- D) none of the above
- E) the musics

28. I've got _____ to tell you. I've got a new job!

- A) some good newes
- B) a good news
- C) some good news
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

29. Waiter! in my soup. I can't eat it. Take it back to the kitchen at once!

- A) There are some hairs
- B) There's a hair
- C) There's some hair
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

30. Even though I had only one small , the porter insisted on helping me with it. He said it was his job to help hotel guests with their _.

- A) suitcase / luggage
- B) suitcases / luggages
- C) suitcases / luggage
- D) suitcase / luggages
- E) none of the above

31. I think I'll keep my coat on, I'm feeling a bit .

- A) Chile
- B) chilli
- C) chilly
- D) chillee
- E) chill

32. It was terrible, they left assport in the taxi and missed the plane.

- A) their
- B) there
- C) theyr'e
- D) they're
- E) them

33. For her school geography exam, she had to learn the names of all the in the world.

- A) sees
- B) sease
- C) seize

D) seas

E) see

34. The garden was full of flowers which gave off a wonderful .

A) scent

B) zent

C) cent

D) sent

E) scents

35. She is a devout Catholic and every day.

A) praze

B) praise

C) prays

D) preys

E) prize

36. Rather than pay for a gym membership, he his bike to work every day.

A) rowed

B) wrode

C) rode

D) road

E) none of the above

37. A: What does she look like? B: tall, beautiful and has shoulder-length black hair.

A) She looks

B) She is

C) She looks like

D) She is looking

E) none of the above

38. What's the best question for this answer? 'I like watching TV with my family and playing cricket with my friends.'

A) What are you like?

B) What do you look like?

C) What do you like doing?

D) All of the above

E) none of the above

39. A: B: Well, she's interesting and very clever. She's got a good sense of humour too.

A) What is she like personality?

B) What is she like?

C) What does she like doing?

D) What does she look like?

E) none of the above

40. A: What does he_? B: He loves tea but he can't stand coffee.

A) likes to drink

B) like drink

C) liking to drink

D) like to drink

E) none of the above

41. What's the best question for this answer? 'He's tall and handsome. He's got short brown hair and dark eyes.'

A) What does he look like?

B) What is he look like?

C) What does he like?

D) None of the above

E) What does he look?

- 42. What do you want to know if you ask 'What is he like?' About his __.**
- A) preferences
 - B) interests
 - C) looks
 - D) personality
 - E) person
- 43. I really liked the book but the film was a bit . The ending was completely different.**
- A) disappointly
 - B) disappointed
 - C) disappointing
 - D) disappointedly
 - E) disappoint
- 44. I started to introduce her to everyone and then realised I couldn't remember her name. I was really _____.**
- A) embarrassed
 - B) embarrassing
 - C) embarrass
 - D) embraced
 - E) none of the above
- 45. The lecture was so _I fell asleep and only woke up when it had finished.**
- A) boardly
 - B) bored
 - C) boring
 - D) board
 - E) bore
- 46. The journey was very long and I was absolutely exhausted by the time I got home.**
- A) tired
 - B) tyre
 - C) tire
 - D) tiring
 - E) tire
- 47. The party was ! I never expected to have so much fun.**
- A) amazes
 - B) amazing
 - C) amazed
 - D) amaze
 - E) amazed
- 48. I was always very in medicine at school which is why I went on to become a doctor.**
- A) interested
 - B) interests
 - C) interesting
 - D) interestingly
 - E) interest
- 49. A: What have you got me for my birthday? B: Your birthday's not for another week. You'll have to _____!**
- A) give and take
 - B) wait and see
 - C) come and go
 - D) safe and sound
 - E) come and gone
- 50. Compromise is needed in any relationship. It's really important to be able to _.**

- A) give and take
- B) wait and see
- C) come and go
- D) safe and sound
- E) none of the above

51. Only trained lawyers really know the of the legal system. It's very complex.

- A) odds and ends
- B) pros and cons
- C) ups and downs
- D) ins and outs
- E) none of the above

52. A: I saw Kerry eating a burger yesterday. I thought she was a vegetarian. B: She is most of the time but she does eat meat _____.

- A) back to front
- B) by and large
- C) now and then
- D) sooner or later
- E) then and than

53. You can't avoid that homework for ever. you'll have to do it, otherwise you'll fail the course.

- A) More or less
- B) By and large
- C) Now and then
- D) Sooner or later
- E) none of the above

54. my son is a very calm person, but this traffic jam is making him really frustrated! I don't usually see him like this!

- A) More or less
- B) By and large
- C) Ups and downs
- D) Ins and outs
- E) none of the above

55. He's very worried his business just now. It's hardly making any profit at all.

- A) from
- B) about
- C) of
- D) with
- E) on

56. We were all completely amazed the magician. His card tricks were brilliant.

- A) about
- B) by
- C) with
- D) of
- E) in

57. I'm really terrified needles. I hate getting injections.

- A) for
- B) to
- C) of
- D) in
- E) on

58. He's really interested

- A) in cooking

- B) in learning to cook
- C) in learning cooking
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

59. Sorry. It was stupid _the train.

- A) of me to miss
- B) about me of missing
- C) of me about missing
- D) in me to miss
- E) none of the above

60. I can't do anything with my broken arm. It's very kind . Thanks.

- A) by you in helping me
- B) with you to help me
- C) of you by helping
- D) none of the above
- E) to help

ANSWERS:

1-D. 2-B. 3-A. 4-C. 5-C. 6-D. 7-A. 8-C. 9-A. 10-C. 11-C. 12-B. 13-B. 14-C. 15-D. 16-B.
17-A. 18-D. 19-D. 20-C. 21-B. 22-B. 23-D. 24-B. 25-C. 26-A. 27-C. 28-C. 29-D. 30-A. 31-C.
32-A. 33-D. 34-A. 35-C. 36-C. 37-B. 38-C. 39-B. 40-D. 41-A. 42-D. 43-C. 44-A. 45-C. 46-
D. 47-B. 48-A. 49-B. 50-A. 51-D. 52-C. 53-D. 54-B. 55-B. 56-B. 57-C. 58-D. 59-A. 60-D.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS		
Жалғаулық шылаулар	and –және as well as - сияқты neither ... nor – да-де both ... and – да ... да not only ... but also – ғана емес ... да	Kate goes to the park, and I go with her.
Бөлшектік шылаулар	either ... or – немесе/немесе/не ... не or – немесе	Either go with me or stay here.
Қарсылықты шылаулар	still - әлі/дегенмен yet – дегенмен/әлі but – бірақ	Kate looked for the doll everywhere, but couldn't find it.
Себеп шылаулар	for - өйткені/себебі/сияқты	Kate decided to take the umbrella, for it looked like raining.
Нәтиже шылаулар	therefore - сондықтан thus – солайша/осылайша so – сондықтан/сол себепті	I'm not hungry, so there is no need to have dinner.

Irregular verbs/Бұрыс етістіктер

N	V1 Infinitive Инфинитив етістіктің тұйық райы	V2 Past Simple Жалпы өткен шақ	V3 Past Participle Ырықсыз есімше	мағынасы
1	arise	arose	arisen	көтеру(мәселені)/пайда болу/көтеру
2	be	was, were	been	болу
3	bear	bore	born	туылу/туу
4	become	became	become	болу
5	begin	began	begun	бастау
6	bend	bent	bent	майыстыру
7	bind	bound	bound	байлау
8	bite	bit	bit	тістеу
9	bleed	bled	bled	қансырау
10	blow	blew	blown	үрлеу
11	break	broke	broken	сындыру
12	breed	bred	bred	тәрбиелеу
13	bring	brought	brought	әкелу
14	build	built	built	салу/құру/тұрғызу
15	burn	burnt	burnt	жану/өртеу/жағу
16	buy	bought	bought	сатып алу
17	cast	cast	cast	лақтыру
18	catch	caught	caught	ұстап алу/қағып алу
19	choose	chose	chosen	таңдау
20	come	came	come	келу
21	cost	cost	cost	тұру(заттың құны, бағасы)
22	cut	cut	cut	кесу/қию/тілу
23	dig	dug	dug	қазу
24	do	did	done	жасау/істеу/орындау
25	draw	drew	drawn	сүйрету; сурет салу

26	dream	dreamt	dreamt	армандау; түс көру
27	drink	drank	drunk	ішу
28	drive	drove	driven	жүргізу/(машина)айдау, қуу
29	eat	ate	eaten	тамақ ішу
30	fall	fell	fallen	құлау
31	feed	fed	fed	тамақтандыру
32	feel	felt	felt	сезіну/сезу
33	fight	fought	fought	күресу/шайқасу
34	find	found	found	табу
35	flee	fled	fled	қашу; құтылу
36	fly	flew	flown	ұшу
37	forget	forgot	forgotten	ұмыту
38	get	got	got	алу; болу; жету
39	give	gave	given	беру
40	go	went	gone	бару, жүру
41	grow	grew	grown	өсу, болу
42	hang	hung	hung	ілу, салбырау
43	have	had	had	болу/ ие болу
44	hear	heard	heard	есту
45	hide	hid	hidden	тығу/жасыру
46	hold	held	held	ұстау
47	keep	kept	kept	ұстау, сақтау
48	know	knew	known	білу
49	lead	led	led	басқару/соңынан ерту
50	learn	learnt	learnt	оқу/үйрену
51	leave	left	left	қалдыру, кету
52	lend	lent	lent	қарызға беру
53	let	let	let	рұқсат ету
54	light	lit	lit	жағу/жандыру
55	lose	lost	lost	жоғалту, жеңілу
56	make	made	made	істеу/жасау
57	mean	meant	meant	мағынаға ие болу/білдіру
58	meet	met	met	кездесу/жолығу
59	put	put	put	қою
60	read	read	read	оқу
61	ride	rode	ridden	атқа мініп жүру/айдау/басқару
62	rise	rose	risen	көтерілу/ұлғаюу/бастау
63	run	ran	run	қашу/жүгіру
64	say	said	said	айту
65	see	saw	seen	көру
66	sell	sold	sold	сату
67	send	sent	sent	жіберу/жолдау/бағыттау
68	set	set	set	салу; орналастыру/бекіту
69	shake	shook	shaken	шайқау
70	shine	shone	shone	жылтырау, жарқырау
71	shoot	shot	shot	ату
72	shut	shut	shut	жабу
73	sing	sang	sung	өлең айту
74	sink	sank	sunk	бату
75	sit	sat	sat	отыру
76	sleep	slept	slept	ұйықтау
77	smell	smelt	smelt	иіскеу, иіске ие болу
78	speak	spoke	spoken	айту
79	spend	spent	spent	өткізу(уақыт)
80	spoil	spoilt	spoilt	құрту/бүлдіру
81	spread	spread	spread	тарату/жаю
82	spring	sprang	sprung	секіру

83	stand	stood	stood	тұру
84	steal	stole	stolen	ұрлау
85	strike	struck	struck	ұру/соғу/күресу
86	strive	strove	striven	күресу/ат салысу
87	swear	swore	sworn	ант ету/сөз беру
88	swim	swam	swum	жүзу
89	take	took	taken	алу
90	teach	taught	taught	оқыту /үйрету
91	tear	tore	torn	жырту
92	tell	told	told	айту
93	think	thought	thought	ойлау
94	throw	threw	thrown	тастау/лақтыру
95	understand	understood	understood	түсіну
96	wear	wore	worn	кию
97	weep	wept	wept	жылау
98	win	won	won	жеңу/жеңіске жету
99	wind	wound	wound	айналдыру/орау/сағатты жүргізу
100	write	wrote	written	жазу

Кесте №3

Verb Tense Overview (ACTIVE VOICE) with Examples

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
I study English every day.	Two years ago, I studied English in England.	If you are having problems, I will help you study English.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
I am studying English now.	I was studying English when you called yesterday.	I will be studying English when you arrive tonight.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
I have studied English in several different countries.	I had studied a little English before I moved to the U.S.	I will have studied every tense by the time I finish this course.
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous
I have been studying English for five years.	I had been studying English for five years before I moved to the U.S.	I will have been studying English for over two hours by the time you arrive.

Passive Overview

Passive	
Simple Present	Once a week, the house is cleaned by Tom.
Present Continuous	Right now, the letter is being written by Sarah.
Simple Past	The car was repaired by Sam.
Past Continuous	The customer was being helped by the salesman when the thief came into the store.
Present Perfect	That castle has been visited by many tourists.
Present Perfect Continuous	Recently, the work has been being done by John.
Past Perfect	Many cars had been repaired by George before he received his mechanic's license.
Past Perfect Continuous	The restaurant's fantastic dinners had been being prepared by Chef Jones for two years before he moved to Paris.
Simple Future <i>WILL</i>	The work will be finished by 5:00 PM.
Simple Future <i>BE GOING TO</i>	A beautiful dinner is going to be made by Sally tonight.
Future Continuous <i>WILL</i>	At 8:00 PM tonight, the dishes will be being washed by John.
Future Continuous <i>BE GOING TO</i>	At 8:00 PM tonight, the dishes are going to be being washed by John.
Future Perfect <i>WILL</i>	The project will have been completed before the deadline.
Future Perfect <i>BE GOING TO</i>	The project is going to have been completed before the deadline.
Future Perfect Continuous <i>WILL</i>	The mural will have been being painted by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished.
Future Perfect Continuous <i>BE GOING TO</i>	The mural is going to have been being painted by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished.
Used to	The bills used to be paid by Jerry.
Would Always	The pies would always be made by my mother.

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Мазмұны

Preface	3
The Noun	4
The Article	10
Pronoun	13
Adjective and Adverb	18
Verb	24
Modal verbs	26
Sentences (Simple, Compound, Complex)	32
Conjunctions	41
Active Voice	43
Passive Voice	68
Non-Finite Forms of Verbs	77
Direct and Indirect Speech	92
Subjunctives and Conditionals	97
Imperative Mood	109
Prefixes	116
Test	118
Literature	130

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