

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
ҚАРАҒАНДЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК ТЕХНИКАЛЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ

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BASIC GRAMMAR

АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІ ГРАММАТИКАСЫНЫҢ НЕГІЗДЕРІ

I-бөлім

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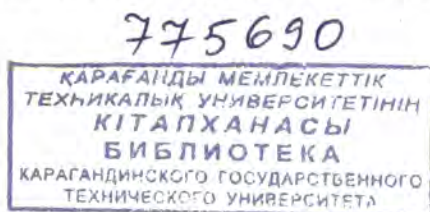
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Оқу құралы ағылшын тілінің грамматикасын үйренуге бағытталады. Ағылшын тілінің грамматикасы жүйелі түрде беріліп, әр грамматикалық құбылыстың мағынасы, формасы, қызметі жағынан ашылып, қазақшаға аудару тәсілдері беріліп, қолдану кеңістігі көрсетіледі.

Жарыққа шығатын оқу құралы ағылшын тілін оқып үйрену үшін қазақ тілі негізінде жазылады.

Оқу құралы жоғары оқу орындарының мемлекеттік тілде оқитын студенттеріне және ағылшын тілін өз бетімен үйренушілерге пайдалануға арналған.



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КІРІСПЕ

Оқу құралында ағылшын тілінің грамматикасы сұрыпталған. Түсіндіру кезеңінде белгілі бір грамматикалық ұғым туралы ақпарат беріледі. Оқу құралында барлық сөз таптарының мағыналық топтары мен лексика-грамматикалық категориялары ағылшын және қазақ тілінде беріліп, кестелер мен схемалар арқылы көрсетіледі. Жаттықтыру кезеңінде студент түсіндіру кезеңінен алған грамматикалық ақпаратты практикада қолдануға дағдыланады.

МББС, типтік бағдарламаларына, жұмыс, оқу жоспарларына және пәннің оқу-әдістемелік комплекстеріне сәйкестендіріліп қазақ тілінде жазылған бұл оқу құралы жоғары оқу орындарының қазақ бөлімі студенттері мен өз бетімен ағылшын тілін үйренушілерге арналған.

Ұсынылып отырған оқу құралының құрылысы мен мазмұны анықтағышқа жақын болғандықтан, кітапты грамматикалық анықтағыш ретінде қолдануға болады.

THE VERB "TO BE"

("to be" етістігі)

TO BE (болу) етістігі – бастауыш пен баяндауышты байланыстыратын көмекші етістік. Қазақ тілінде to be (болу) етістігі осы шақта қолданылмайды, ал ағылшын тілінде ол сөйлем құрамында міндетті түрде қолдану тиіс. To be (болу) – дара баяндауыш ретінде ғана емес (She is in the library – Ол кітапханада), сонымен қатар, күрделі баяндауыштың құрамы ретінде де қолданылады (He will be at home tonight – Ол бүгін үйде кешкісін болады). Жай сөйлемнің болымды түрінде to be (болу) етістігі бастауыштан кейін қолданылады. She is a doctor. – Ол дәрігер.

To be (болу) етістігінің осы шақтағы (Present Simple) формасы

+	?	-
I am/I'm	Am I?	I am not/ I'm not
you are/you're	Are you?	you are not/you're not(aren't)
he is/he's	Is he?	he is not/he's not(isn't)
she is/she's	Is she?	she is not/she's not (isn't)
it is/it's	Is it?	it is not/it's not (isn't)
we are/we're	Are we?	we are not/we're not
you are/you're	Are you?	you are not/you're not
they are/they're	Are they?	they are not/they're not

To be (болу) етістігінің өткен шақтағы (Past Simple) формасы

+	?	-
I was	Was I?	I was not/wasn't
you were	Were you?	you were not/weren't
he was	Was he?	he was not/wasn't
she was	Was she?	she was not/wasn't
it was	Was it?	it was not/wasn't
we were	Were we?	we were not/weren't
you were	Were you?	you were not/weren't
they were	Were they?	they were not/weren't

To be (болу) етістігінің келер шақтағы (Future Simple) формасы

+	?	-
I shall/will be	Shall/will I be?	I shall/will not/ shan't be
you will be	Will you be?	you will not/won't be
he will be	Will he be?	he will not/won't be
she will be	Will she be?	she will not/won't be

it will be	Will it be?	it will not/won't be
we shall/will be	Shall/will we be?	we shall/will not/ shan't be
you will be	Will you be?	you will not/won't be
they will be	Will they be?	they will not/won't be

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences, using the verb **"to be"** in **Present Simple**.

1. Arman ... a pupil. 2. My brother ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 3. ... your aunt a doctor? - Yes, she ... 4. ... Askar and Aliya at home? - - No, they ... not at home, they ... at work. 5. My brother ... a worker. 6. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I... 7. ... your sister a teacher? No, she ... not a teacher, she ... a student. 8. ... your brother at school? - Yes, he ... 9. ...they on holidays. 10. Bakyt ... at home. 11. ... this your watch? - Yes, it ... 12. She ... an actress. 13. This ... my bag. 14. My uncle ... a worker. 15. He ... at work. 16. Aizhan ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. 17. Sayat has a family. His family ... not in Karaganda.

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?

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences, using the verb **"to be"** in **Present, Past and Future Simple**.

1. My sister ... a teacher. 2. Dinara ... a pupil twenty years ago. 3. I ... a doctor when I grow up. 4. His sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 5. Zhanar ... at school tomorrow. 6. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 7,... your father at work yesterday? 8. Galym ... ill last week. 9. She ... not ill now. 10. Yesterday we... at the theatre. 11. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen. 12. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema. 13. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 14. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she ... 15. ... you... at school tomorrow? — Yes I

... 16. When my granny... young, she ... an actress. 17. My friend ... in Moscow now. 18. He ... in Astana tomorrow. 19. Where ... your books now? -- They ... in my bag.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences, using the verb "to be" in **Present, Past and Future Simple**.

1. He ... a student next year. 2. His father ... a doctor many years ago. 3. My mother ... not a teacher. 4. ... your sister a pupil? - Yes, she 5. They ... at home now. 6. This ... my house. 7. ... they at school? - No, they ... not at school.

8. ... your father a pilot? - Yes, he ... 9. Nick ... not a student. He ... a pupil. He ... at school now. 10. This man ... driver.

Exercise 5. Translate into English using the verb *to be*.

1. Қазір менің ағам кітапханада. 2. Біздің апамыз – мұғалім. 3. Әсел үйде ме? 4. Арман жұмыскер емес, ол жүргізуші. 5. Екі сағат бұрын олар мектепте болды. 6. Бұл - менің үйім. 7. Келесі жылы сен дәрігер боласың. 8. Ол жас па?

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences, using the verb "to be" in **Present, Past and Future Simple**.

1. Where ... your brother now? – He...in his room. 2. ...she...at work tomorrow? – Yes, she... 3. ...you at school yesterday? – Yes, she... 4. My sister ...at school now. She ... not at home. 5. ... you ...a teacher in some years? 6. My pens ... not on the table. Where ...they? 7. His brother ... a child. He ... 7 years old. 8. We ... pupils last year, but now we ... students. 9. My aunt ... in Paris now. 10. Where ... your grandmother? – She ... in the Richmond.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences, using the verb "to be" in **Present, Past and Future Simple**.

1. When ...you at work yesterday? – I ... there at 8 o'clock. 2. My brother ...not ill now. 3. I ... not in Astana now. I ... in Almaty. 4. All my family ... at home tomorrow. 5. When he ... young, he ... a pilot. 6. She ... a good student. 7. Where ... you last Friday? – I ... at the cinema. 8. Nick ... ill last month. 9. Where ...your father now? 10. I think he ...not a doctor.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the verb "to be" in **Past Simple**.

1. He ...a pupil. 2. She ...not a doctor, she ... a teacher. 3. They ... workers. 4. He ... ill last week. He ... not at work. 5. We ... at home on Sunday. 6. The weather ... not cold yesterday. It ... fine. 7. ... he at school yesterday? No, he ... 8. ... they students last year? No, they ... pupils. 9. There ... a lot of books in his room. 10. When ... you at home yesterday? 11. There ... newspapers on the table.

THERE + BE

Сөйлеуші мен оқырманға белгілі орын мен уақыт аралығында зат атының немесе заттың бар екендігін жеткізу үшін **there + be** баяндауышы қолданылады. **There + be** етістігі сөйлем басында; одан кейін бастауыш және мезгіл пысықтауышы қолданылады. **There + be** етістігі Simple (Indefinite) барлық шағында қолданылуы мүмкін.

There + be

Present Simple

+	?	-
Singular		
There is a map in our classroom.	Is there a map in our classroom?	There isn't a map in our classroom.
Plural		
There are a lot of English books in the library.	Are there a lot of English books in the library?	There aren't a lot of English books in the library.

There + be

Past Simple

+	?	-
Singular		
There was a copybook in the bag.	Was there a copybook in the bag?	There wasn't a copybook in the bag.
Plural		
There were many interesting stories in that book.	Were there many interesting stories in that book?	There weren't many interesting stories in that book.

There + be

Future Simple

+	?	-
There will be many people there.	Will there be many people there?	There won't be many people there.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences, using the structure "there + be".

There (is, are) a large table in my room.

There (is, are) three windows in my classroom.

There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my living-room.

There (is, are) a blackboard, four desks and five chairs in our class-room.

There (is, are) a text-book and two exercise-books on the table.

There (is, are) two shops and a cinema in my street.

Exercise 2. Use the correct form of **there is/are** to fill the gaps.

1. _____ a lot of traffic in Valencia.
2. _____ anywhere to park here?
3. _____ much sugar.
4. _____ enough time to finish?
5. _____ a few bananas and a few apples.
6. _____ only one way to solve the problem.
7. _____ anyone here who wants to volunteer?
8. _____ many tigers left in the world.
9. _____ a lot of information available on this issue.
10. _____ any public buses in Los Angeles?

Exercise 4. Give the interrogative and negative forms of the following sentences.

Example: There is a picture on the wall. Is there a picture on the wall? There is no picture on the wall.

1. There are three monkeys on the picture. 2. There are a lot of interesting stories in this book. 3. There are fifteen boys and thirteen girls in our class. 4. There is a red bench at the bus stop. 5. There are about fifty-three schools and two gymnasiums in our town. 6. There are many cartoons about snakes and hares, lions and tigers, elephants and giraffes. 7. There is a tape on the shelf. 8. There are a lot of food-shops in our street. 9. There is an elephant's cub on the grass. 10. There are two chairs and four lamps in the room. 11. There are 100 (one hundred) flats in this skyscraper. 12. There is a lot of money in the bag.

Exercise 4. Choose the right variant.

1. There / It comes a time when you start to remember your youth. 2. I suppose there/it will snow tomorrow. 3. Look, there /it is snow on the ground. 4. There / It remains nothing to be done. 5. He is right, there /it no doubt about it. 6. Is there /it anything the matter? 7. There / It windy outside. 8. There / It is a strong wind today. 9. Once upon a time there/it lived a princess. 10. There / It is light in the room. Turn off the light, please. 11. The traffic is heavy in the street. There / It is a lot of noise. 12. There / It is very noisy in the street because there /it is heavy traffic. 13. They are happy, there /it goes without saying. 14. There / It follows that there /it is no solution to the problem. 15. There / It is a light in the distance.

THE VERB "TO HAVE"

("to have" етістігі)

«Have» немесе «Have got» құрылымдарының айырмашылығы жоқ, «have got» ауызекі сөйлеу тілінде жиірек қолданылады.

To have етістігінің осы шақтағы (Present Simple) формасы.

+		?			-		
I you we they	have/have got	Do/have	I you we they	have/got?	I you we they	don't (haven't)	have (got)
He She It	has/has got	Does/has	he she it	have/got	he she it	doesn't (hasn't)	have (got)

To have етістігінің өткен шақтағы (Past Simple) формасы.

+		?			-		
I you we they he she it	had /had got	Did /had	I you we they he she it	have/got?	I you we they he she it	didn't (hadn't)	have (got)

To have етістігінің келер шақтағы (Future Simple) формасы.

+		?			-		
I we	shall\will have	Shall /will	I we	have?	I we	shan't (won't)	have
you he she it they	will have	Will	you he she it they	have?	you he she it they	won't	have

Ескерту: ауа райы, тамақ, демалыс туралы айтқанда және a bath, a shower, a wash сөздерімен «have got» қолданылмайды.

Exercise 1. 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. She has a bad cold.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using the verb *to be* or *to have*.

1. What I (be/have) to do? 2. Not a sound (be/have) to be heard. 3. They were late, they (be/have) to wait for the bus. 4. According to the plan we (be/have) to finish the work in two days. 5. A new reader (be/have) to appear in the near future. 6. He (be/have) to buy a small car because he did not have enough money for a bigger one. 7. She (be/have) to buy the tickets for the next day because all the tickets had been sold out. 8. A new satellite (be/ have) to be launched in June. 9. We (be/have) to hurry because our friends were waiting for us. 10. The lecture (be/have) to begin at 11 o'clock.

Exercise 3. Complete these sentences using the most suitable expressions from the box. Put the verb into the correct form where necessary.

have a baby	have a swim	have a nice time	have a bath
have a party	have a chat	have a good flight	have a rest
have a cigarette	have a look	have a nice meal	

1. Jack likes to keep fit, so he ...every day. 2. Tom and Ann have just come back from the restaurant. You say: Hello, 3. We ...last Friday. It was great - we invited lots of people. 4. How often ...? Not often. I don't like washing. 5. Ann gave up her job six months ago when she...? 6. Excuse me, can I ... your newspaper, please? 7. You meet Tom at airport. He has just arrived. You say: Hello, Tom!...? 8. Where's Jim? He ... in his room. He is very tired. 9. I met Ann in the street yesterday. We stopped and ... 10. I haven't seen you since you came back from holiday. 11. I don't usually smoke. But I felt nervous, so I

Exercise 5. In this exercise you have to make negative sentences with have. Some sentences are present (can't) and some past (couldn't).

Example: I can't make a phone call. (any chance) - I haven't got any chance.

I couldn't read the notice. (my glasses) - I didn't have my glasses.

1. I can't climb up onto the roof (a ladder). - I..... 2. We couldn't visit the museum (enough time). - We..... 3. He couldn't find his way to our house (a map). - He 4. She can't pay her bills (any money). - She 5. I couldn't make an omelet (any eggs). - I 6. I can't get into the house (my key). - I 7. They couldn't take any photographs (a camera). - They
8. We couldn't go out in the rain (an umbrella). - We

ENGLISH TENSES (ACTIVE)

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
INDE FINITE	Write / writes Do / does (үнемі, күнделікті, дағдылы жалпы іс-әрекет) Everyday, every month, often, sometimes, always	Wrote/ watched Did (бұрын болған, осы кезбен байланыссыз іс-әрекет) Yesterday, last week. 3 days ago	Shall Will +write (келешекте қайталанатын дағдылы) Tomorrow, next ... , in 3 days
CONTINUOUS	Am Is + writing Are (болып жатқан, аяқталмаған) Now, at the moment, still, at present	Was Were + writing (белгілі бір уақыт аралығында болған) At 2 o'clock yesterday, from 2 to 5 yesterday	Shall Will + be +writing (келешекте белгілі бір уақыт аралығында жүріп жататын) At 4 o'clock tomorrow, from 2 to 5 tomorrow
PERFECT	Have Has + written (сөйлесіп тұрған уақыт алдында ғана аяқталған) Just, already, never, ever, yet, recently, lately, this..., today	Had + written (бір уақытқа дейін немесе басқа бір іс-әрекеттен бұрын аяқталған) Before, after, when, by the time, by the time he came	Shall Will + have + written (келешекте бір уақытқа дейін немесе басқа бір іс-әрекеттен бұрын аяқталатын) Before, after, when, by the time, by the time he comes
PERFECT CONTINUOUS	Have Has + been + writing (сөйлеу кезінен бұрын басталып, сөйлеу кезінде де жалғасып жатқан) For, since	Had + been + writing (өткенде екінші бір іс – әрекет басталғанша болып өткен созылыңқы өткен шақ) Before, for,	Shall Will + have + been + writing (келешекте бір уақытта басталып басқа бір уақытқа дейін немесе басқа бір іс-әрекеттен бұрын аяқталатын) Till, before, for

The Present Indefinite Tense

Жалпы осы шақ

Бұл шақ үнемі істелінетін және күнбе – күнгі әрекетті, дағдылы жалпы қимыл, іс – әрекетті көрсетеді. Бұл шақ қазақ тіліндегі ауыспалы (жалпы) осы шаққа сәйкес келеді.

Forms of the Present Indefinite Tense V1 (-s, -es)

+	-	?
I You work We They	I You do not work We They	I Do we work? you they
He She works It	He does not work She It	he Does she work? it

USE

Қолданылуы

Жалпыға белгілі (мәлім), ақиқат, шындық.	The earth is round. Жер дөңгелек. Water consists of oxygen and hydrogen. Су оттегі мен сутегіден тұрады.
Тұрақты, әдеттегі, жиі қайталанатын, әдетке айналған іс - әрекет.	Every day pupils go to schools. Күн сайын оқушылар мектепке барады. We drink coffee in the morning. Ертеңгісін біз кофе ішеміз. He lives beside the sea. Ол теңіздің жанында тұрады.
Осы шақтағы оқиғаның, іс – әрекеттің бір ізділігі.	Every day I get up at 7, wash, dress and take a walk. Then I have breakfast and begin working. Күн сайын мен 7 – де тұрамын, жуынамын, киінемін де серуендеп кетемін. Сосын таңертеңгі асты ішіп, жұмысты бастаймын.
Әдетте қолданылатын үстеу және пысықтауыш сөздер.	Every day, morning, year, at night, in the morning, afternoon, evening, always, often, rarely, usually, never, sometimes, etc.

Exercise 1. These are the words to choose:

go have go get up go is go clean take have go get arrive have watch brush

Every day I _____ at half past six. First I _____ to the kitchen and _____ a cup of tea and a toast for breakfast. Then I _____ to the bathroom and _____ my teeth. After that I _____ dressed and _____ my hair.

At half past seven I _____ to work. I _____ the bus to Cabramatta. It _____ a long way from home. I _____ at work at ten to eight. At twelve o'clock I _____ lunch and at four o'clock I _____ home. At seven I _____ dinner with my family and then we _____ TV. At a quarter past eleven I _____ to bed.

Exercise 2. Read the story and form questions.

A. Ronald lives in Helsinki in Sweden. He works for Avesta Tube Ltd. He usually gets up at six o'clock. He often goes jogging and sometimes goes for a swim before work. He usually starts work at eight, but on Tuesdays he starts at seven and finishes at four.

1. Where _____ live?
2. When _____?
3. What _____ before work?
4. When _____ usually _____?
5. What _____ Tuesday?

B. Ronald is a computer programmer. He works for forty hours a week in the company's computer department. He likes his job because he feels free. In his company there is a system of flexi-time. This means that he can choose when he wants to start and finish work. Ronald has many interests. In summer he goes cycling every Sunday. Sometimes he goes canoeing on a lake.

1. What _____ job?
2. How long _____ week?
3. Why _____ job?
4. What _____ mean?
5. What _____ interests?
6. What _____ in summer?

Exercise 3. How about you?

1. Where do you live?
2. When do you usually get up?
3. What do you usually do before studies?
4. What do you usually do after classes?
5. What is your job or occupation?
6. How long do you work or study each week?
7. Do you like to study?
8. Why do you like it?

9. What are your interests?
10. What do you do in autumn?
11. What is your favourite season?
12. What sort of person are you?

Exercise 4. Fill the gaps with one of the words in brackets.

1. Jenny really _____ Sammy. (like/likes)
2. Does Sammy _____ Jenny? (like/likes)
3. Sadly, Sammy doesn't _____ anyone except himself. (like/likes)
4. They absolutely _____ swing music. (love/loves)
5. We always _____ a swim in the river before lunch. (has/have)
6. _____ anyone got the time? (Has/Have)
7. Nobody _____ in that horrible old house. (live/lives)
8. All the critics _____ that film is rubbish. (say/says)
9. July doesn't _____ in the city centre anymore. (live/lives)
10. People _____ films with a good story. (want/wants)
11. Does Begonia _____ cakes? (bake/bakes)
12. Everybody _____ mistakes sometimes. (make/makes)
13. Bob doesn't _____ to go out tonight. (want /wants)
14. Their daughter _____ to university. (go/goes)
15. Her dog _____ three cans of food a day. (eat/eats)

The Past Indefinite Tense

Жалпы өткен шақ

Бұл шақ іс – әрекеттің бұрын болғанын, осы кезбен байланыссыз, сөйлеу кезіне қатыссыз екендігін көрсетеді. Қазақ тіліндегі бұрынғы өткен шаққа сәйкес келеді.

Forms of the Past Indefinite Tense V2 (-ed)

+	-	?
I You He worked She (came) We They	I You He did not work (come) She We They	I you Did he work (come)? she we they

USE

Қолданылуы

Сөйлеу кезінен бұрын болып өткен іс - әрекет.	I saw Didar yesterday. Кеше мен Дидарды көрдім. Jack came home late on Monday. Дүйсенбі күні Джек үйіне кеш келді.
Бірінен соң бірі орындалған іс - әрекет.	Mary got up , had breakfast and went to work. Мэри тұрып, ертеңгі асын ішті де, жұмысына кетті.
Әдетте қолданылатын үстеу және пысықтауыш сөздер.	ago, yesterday, last week / month / year, the other day

Exercise 5. Fill in each blank space with the simple past tense of the verb in parentheses.

Yesterday I (to have) _____ a really bad day. I (to wake) _____ up at 9 o'clock because I (to forget) _____ to set the alarm clock the night before. I (to get) _____ up as fast as I (can) _____ and _____ I (to put) _____ on some clothes. I (to run) _____ into the kitchen and (to make) _____ myself a cup of coffee. Then I (to drink) _____ the coffee very fast and (to run) _____ to my car. It (to be) _____ a terrible morning!

Exercise 6. Put the verbs into the correct form (simple past).

Last year I (spend) _____ my holiday in Ireland. It (be) _____ great. I (travel) _____ around by car with two friends and we (visit) _____ lots of interesting places. In the

evenings we usually (go) _____ to a pub. One night we even (learn) _____ some Irish dances. We (be) _____ very lucky with the weather. It (not/ rain) _____ a lot. But we (see) _____ some beautiful rainbows. Where (spend / you) _____ your last holiday?

Exercise 7. Ask for the bold part of the sentence.

1. My friends swam **in the lake**.
2. He paid **the bill**.
3. **The teacher** pointed to the board.
4. They felt good.
5. He hurt his leg because **he was not careful**. Billy ate an apple.
6. The children played in the garden.
7. Laura came home at **six o'clock**.
8. **The boy** read a book.
9. He clicked the mouse button.
10. **Robby Robber** robbed a bank.

The Future Indefinite Tense

Жалпы келер шақ

Қайталанатын дағдылы, әдеттегі іс – әрекеттің келешекте іске асатындығын білдіреді. Бұл шақ қазақ тіліндегі ауыспалы келер шаққа сәйкес келеді.

Forms of the Future Indefinite Tense

shall\will+V1

Жасалуы

+	-	?
I we shall/will write	I we shall/will not write	Shall I Will we write?
He She You will write They	He She You will not write They	Will he she write? you they

USE

Қолданылуы

use	examples
Ұсыныс жасау.	The bag is heavy, I'll help you. Сумка ауыр, мен саған көмектесейін.
Келісу немесе бас тарту.	OK, we'll buy the tickets. Жарайды, біз билет аламыз.
Өтініш жасау.	Will you shut the door, please? Есікті жауып жібермейсің бе?
Рұқсат сұрау.	Shall I open the window? Терезе ашуға бола ма?
Уәде беру.	I will phone you tonight. Мен саған кешке телефон соғам.
Келешекте қайталанатын іс – әрекет.	Next month we will have English lessons twice a week. Келесі айда бізге ағылшын сабағы аптасына екі рет болады.
Шартты сөйлемде (If sentences type I)	If I arrive I will call you.
Әдетте қолданылатын үстеу мен пысықтауыш сөздер	tomorrow, next ..., in a week I think, probably, perhaps
Келешекте болатын іс – әрекетті көрсету үшін Present Continuous шағы қолданылады (ниет, ой, жоспар).	Rafael is playing tennis on Monday. (Rafael will play tennis on Monday.) Дүйсенбіде Рафаэл теннис ойнайды. What are you doing this evening? Бүгін кешке не істейсің?

Going to

Келешекте болатын іс-әрекетті білдіру үшін қолданылады: алдын ала жоспарланған істі білдіру үшін.	He is going to paint his house next week. Ол үйін келесі аптада сырламақшы.
Айдан анық фактілерді білдіру үшін.	Alice is going to get married. Алис тұрмысқа шықпақшы.

FORMS

to be +going to

affirmative	negative	questions
I am going to post.	I am not going to post.	Am I going to post?
We are going to post.	We are not going to post.	Are we going to post?
You are going to post.	You are not going to post.	Are you going to post?
They are going to post.	They are not going to post.	Are they going to post?
He is going to post.	He is not going to post.	Is he going to post?
She is going to post.	She is not going to post.	Is she going to post?
It is going to post.	It is not going to post.	Is it going to post?

Exercise 8. Put the verbs into the correct form (future simple). Use **will**.

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

You (earn) _____ a lot of money. You (travel) _____ around the world. You (meet) _____ lots of interesting people. Everybody (adore) _____ you. You (not / have) _____ any problems. Many people (serve) _____ you. They (anticipate) _____ your wishes. There (not / be) _____ anything left to wish for. Everything (be) _____ perfect. But all these things (happen / only) _____ if you marry me.

Exercise 9. Put the verbs into the correct form, **present simple**, **will** or **be going**.

- The strike has been going on for over two months now. The strikers (return, not) _____ to work until they (get) _____ a raise and the benefits they are demanding.
- Have you got any news about Barbara since her car accident? No, I've heard nothing. As soon as I (hear) _____ something, I (let) _____ you know.
- I (lend) _____ the book as soon as I (finish).
- When Meg (get) _____ her driver's license next week, she (be able) _____ to drive to school every day.
- If it rains in the morning we (not go) _____ swimming.
- If you (come) _____ in time we (find) _____ them there.
- _____ (you/be) lonely without me, while I (be) _____ away?
- If you (not take) _____ a taxi now, you (be) _____ late.
- I _____ (work) tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.
- I (make) _____ a delicious dessert for dinner tonight.
- That bag looks heavy, I (help) _____ you with it.
- I think the weather (be) _____ nice later.
- Don't worry if I (be) _____ late tonight.

Continuous Tenses

(to be+Ving)

(шақтың созылыңқы түрлері)

Continuous Tense – белгілі бір уақытта (шақтардың өзгеруіне байланысты) болып жатқан іс-қимылды білдіретін созылыңқы сипаттағы етістік формасы.

Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense

use	examples	қолданылуы
Actions happening at the moment of speaking not finished.	Sorry, I'm busy at the moment. I'm doing my homework.	Аяқталмаған іс-әрекеттің, сөйлеу мезетінде болып жатқаны.
Continuing actions which are not finished at the moment of speaking. With verbs like: <i>read, study, work, learn and etc.</i>	We are learning about the universe.	Созылыңқы іс-әрекет, сөйлеу мезетінде аяқталмаған. <i>Read, study, work, learn</i> т.б. етістіктерімен қолданылады.
For changing situations, with verbs like: <i>become, get, grow, change, and increase</i> or with the expression <i>more and more</i> .	The population of the world is increasing . More and more people are leaving the countryside.	Өзгертін жағдайларда: <i>become, get, grow, change, increase</i> етістіктерімен және <i>more and more</i> сөзтіркесімен.
For a future arrangement.	We're leaving tomorrow.	Келер шақта жоспарланған іс-әрекет.

signal words	now, just, just now, at the moment, Listen! Look! right now
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Some verbs are used only in *simple* tenses. Here is the list of verbs which are not usually used in continuous tenses (but there are exceptions).

thoughts and opinions (ой, пікір)	think, understand, know, suppose, believe, want, agree, remember, forget, depend, feel, realize
feelings (сезім)	like, love, hate, prefer, need
senses	see, hear, smell,
possession	belong, contain, have, include, mean, seem, weigh

FORMS
 to be +V_{ing}

affirmative	negative	questions
I am working.	I am not working.	Am I working?
We are working. You are working. They are working.	We are not working. You are not working. They are not working.	Are we working? Are you working? Are they working?
He is working. She is working. It is working.	He is not working. She is not working. It is not working.	Is he working? Is she working? Is it working?

shortened forms	short answers
am = 'm	Yes, I am / I'm.
are = 're	No, I am not / I'm not.
is = 's	Yes, you/we/they are.
am not = 'm not	No, you/we/they are not / aren't / 're not.
are not = 're not = aren't	Yes, he/she/it is.
is not = isn't = 's not	No, he/she/it is not / isn't.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentence with the affirmative form of the verb in brackets.

- Look, all the people (leave) _____.
- The Earth's temperature (rise) _____ because people (use) _____ too much energy.
- She (study) _____ economics and he (study) _____ philosophy.
- You (stand) _____ too close to the road.
- We (stay) _____ in a lovely hotel by the beach.
- I (go) _____ to the supermarket now, do you need anything?
- The cat (chase) _____ the dog.
- Technology (become) _____ cheaper all the time.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using one of these verbs: *get, become, change, rise, improve, fall, increase*.

Example: The population of the world **is rising** very fast.

- The number of unemployed _____ at the moment.
- He is still ill but he _____ better slowly.
- These days food _____ more and more expensive.
- The world _____. Things never stay the same.
- The cost of living _____. Every year things are dearer.
- When George arrived to Spain his Spanish wasn't good but now it _____.
- The economic situation is already very bad and it _____ worse.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets using the verbs in the correct tense form.

- Look out of the window. (It rain?). Should I take my umbrella?
- The baby (sleep).
- Right now I am in class. I (stand) at my desk and (speak) English to my

students. 4. Gasisa is at home. She (have) dinner and (listen) to music. 5. It (rain) not at the moment. The sun (shine) and the sky (be) blue. 6. The students (take) a test in the class right now? - No, the lecturer (explain) something to them. 7. What your brother (do) in the kitchen? - He (do) the crossword in the newspaper. 8. I like winter. Every morning I come to the window to see if it (snow). 9. I (look) at the man, but I can't recognize him. 10. She usually (teach) class A, but this year she (teach) class B.

Exercise 4. Complete the text with the *present simple* or *present continuous* form of the verbs in brackets.

Population (mean) *means* the number of people who live in a particular area. The population of the world (not stay) _____ the same. At the moment it (grow) _____ at an increasing rate. In fact, scientists (believe) _____ that the world population will increase until 2200, and then stop growing. However, things are not the same in all parts of the world. At present in many Western industrial countries the population (fall) _____. This (happen) _____ because families are small and health conditions are good. In developing countries, on the other hand, the population (rise) _____ sharply. In Ghana, for example, most families (have) several children. Many children in Ghana (die) _____ from illness, so it is important to have lots of children. They earn money for the family and (look after) _____ their parents in old age.

Exercise 5. Put the verbs into the correct tense (*simple present* or *present progressive*).

1. Look! He (leave) _____.
2. Quiet, please! I (write) _____.
3. She usually (walk) _____ to work.
4. But look! Today (go) _____ by bike.
5. We (play) _____ Monopoly at the moment.
6. This child seldom (cry) _____.
7. (watch / he) _____ the news regularly?
8. James usually (wear) _____ jeans and t-shirts, but while he (work) _____ for the bank, he (wear) _____ a suit and a tie.
9. He (not / spend) _____ his holidays in Spain each year.
10. They (not / fly) _____ to London tomorrow.
11. (send / he) _____ you an e-mail every day?
12. The tube (leave) _____ at half past eight.
13. Maria (want) _____ to improve her English.
14. She (stay) _____ with a host family and (must) take the tube to get to her language school.
15. Tomorrow the students of the language school (go) _____ to Windsor.

Past Continuous (Progressive) Tense

use	examples	қолданылуы
For a continuing unfinished action in the past.	I <i>was watching</i> TV at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.	Өткен шақтың белгілі бір уақыт аралығында болған іс-әрекет.
For a continuing unfinished action interrupted by a sudden past action.	The phone rang while I <i>was having</i> dinner.	Өткен шақта іс-әрекет жүріп жатқанда екінші бір іс-қимылдың болғанын көрсетеді.
For two continuing events happening at the same time.	While Tom <i>was cooking</i> , his wife <i>was reading</i> a newspaper.	Қатар болып өткен іс-әрекет.

signal words	when, while, as long as, at 5 yesterday, the whole evening,
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FORMS

was / were + V_{ing}

affirmative	negative	questions
I He She was working. It	I He She was not working. It	I Was he working? she it
We You were working. They	We You were not working. They	we Were you working? they

was not = wasn't

were not = weren't

short answers		
Yes,	I / he / she / it	was.
	you / we / they	were.
No,	I / he / she / it	wasn't.
	you / we / they	weren't.

Exercise 6. Write the correct form of the verbs:

1. Zhanat was not at home at seven o'clock. He (work).
2. The exam (be) difficult, and he (feel) sick.
3. While he (have) a swim, somebody (come) and (take) away his clothes.
4. What you (do) at eight o'clock?
5. You (be) in Rome in 2002?
6. What you (do) there?
7. When the telephone (ring), she (sleep).
8. She (look) terrific and she even (wear) her family diamonds.
9. When the professor (see) Gulshat for the first time, she (sell) flowers.
10. – What you (do) in this house? – I (look) for my old friend there.

Exercise 7. Choose which verb tense (*past simple or past continuous*) fits better.

1. I _____ (was sleeping / slept) – I didn't hear you come.
2. I _____ (was coming / came) to see her twice, but she wasn't home.
3. What _____? (did you do / were you doing) I was watching TV.
4. Robin Hood was a character who _____ (stole / was stealing) from the rich and gave to the poor.
5. How long _____ (did you have / were you having) the flu (15 May)?
6. We _____ (had / were having) breakfast when she walked into the room.
7. Last month I decided to buy a new car, and today I finally _____ (bought / was buying) it.
8. I _____ (came / was coming) home late last night.
9. Hey, did you talk to her? – Yes, I _____ (talked / was talking) to her.
10. _____ (did you have / were you having) a good time in Brazil? Yes, I had a blast!

Exercise 8. Put the verb into the correct tense (*simple past or past progressive*).

1. When I (do) _____ the washing-up, I (break) _____ a plate.
2. He (drink) _____ some juice and then he (eat) _____ a few chips.
3. I (have) _____ dinner when I suddenly (hear) _____ a loud bang.
4. When my father (work) _____ in the garden, an old friend (pass) _____ by to see him.
5. When it (start) _____ to rain, our dog (want) _____ to come inside.
6. When Jane (be) _____ in Ireland, she (visit) _____ Blarney Castle.
7. When I (be) _____ on my way home, I (see) _____ an accident.
8. I (not / understand) _____ what thy (talk) _____ about.

Future Continuous (Progressive) Tense

use	examples	қолданылуы
To speak about an action taking place at a given moment in the future.	He will be working in the laboratory from 5 to 5p.m.	Келер шақтың бір мезетінде болатын созылыңқы іс-әрекет.

FORMS

will + be + doing

affirmative	negative	questions
I You We He will be working. She It They	I You We He will not be working. She It They	I you we Will they be working? he she it

signal words	at 5o'clock, at that moment, from ... till
--------------	--

Exercise 8. Explain the use of the the Future Continuous in the following sentences.

1. I'll be still working when you arrive. 2. This time tomorrow he'll be on the beach. 3. They will be watching TV from eight o'clock till midnight. 4. I will be buttering the bread while my mother is slicing the tomatoes. 5. I am not coming to the party as I will be taking my driving test. 6. Why must I take a book? You'll be sitting on the train for hours.

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Мне саған келгенде, сен қайда боласың? Мен кітапханада жұмыс істеп отырмын. 2. Ертең сен не істейсің? 3. Сағат үште біз поезға отырып Парижге бара жатамыз. 4. Ол жақсы адам. Енді біз жиі кездесіп тұрамыз. 5. Сіз жаңа жылда не істейсіз? 6. Бізге кел. Сағат 8-ден 10-ға дейін теннис ойнаймыз. 7. Олар ертең кешке бос болмайды. Олар Грециядан келетін партнерлерін күтіп алады. 8. Мен өзімнің жанұямның жаңа жыл қарсаңында не істейтінін білемін: мамам үстелдің үстін дайындайды, әжем алма қосылған құс етін дайындайды, ал балалар шыршаны безендіреді.

Perfect Tenses

(Аяқталған шақтар)
(to have + V3)

The Present Perfect Tense

use	examples	қолданылуы
Finished events connected with present.	Mary has had a baby.	Аяқталған іс-әрекет, осы шаққа қатысты.
Actions or situations that have continued up to now.	I've known her for years.	Іс-әрекет, қимылдың сөйлеп тұрған уақытқа дейін болып жатқанын көрсетеді.
An event in the past without a definite time.	Someone has just broken the window.	Іс-әрекеттің орындалған мерзімі маңызды емес, оның нәтижесі маңызды.
To describe someone's experiences, what he has done in life.	I have been to 25 different countries.	Біреудің (өмір) тәжірибесін көрсету.
With the expressions: <i>This is the first time</i> <i>It's the first time ...</i>	This is the first time he has driven the car. It's the first time he has won the prize.	<i>This is the first time</i> <i>It's the first time ...</i> сөз-тіркестерімен
After the superlatives.	It's <i>the most boring</i> film I have ever seen .	Асырмалы шырайдан кейін.
With <i>ever, never</i>	Have you <i>ever</i> read <i>Hamlet</i> ? No, I have never read <i>Hamlet</i> .	<i>Ever, never</i> үстеулерімен.
With <i>yet</i> (only in questions and negatives)	Has it stopped raining <i>yet</i> ? It hasn't stopped raining <i>yet</i> .	<i>Yet</i> - үстеуімен (тек сұраулы және болымсыз сөйлемде).

signal words	already, ever, never, just, not yet, so far, till now, up to now, recently, lately, for, since, today, this morning...
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FORMS

have / has + V₃

affirmative	negative	questions
I You have decided. We They	I You have not decided. We They	I Have you decided? we they
He She has decided. It	He She has not decided. It	he Has she decided? it

short answers		
Yes,	I / you / we / they	have.
	he / she / it	has.
No,	I / you / we / they	haven't.
	he / she / it	hasn't

Exercise 1. Choose which verb tense (*past simple or present perfect*) fits better.

1. I (haven't seen / didn't see) you at the party last night.
2. Jack's sister (has visited / visited) her friend in London last year.
3. I (have been born / was born) in a small town in Italy.
4. You (haven't told / didn't tell) her, have you?
5. You (haven't told / didn't tell) her, did you?
6. I (have lived / lived) in Los Angeles five years (and I still live there).
7. I (have lived / lived) in Los Angeles five years (but I no longer live there).
8. My girlfriend and I (have gone out / went out) three times last week.
9. I (have walked / walked) to work every day this week.
10. I (haven't played / didn't play) volley ball in several months.

Exercise 2. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

1. I don't like this weather. It (be) cold and cloudy for the last three days.
2. Darkhan (learn) a lot of English since he (come) here.
3. My brother is at home in bed. He (be) sick for a week.
4. I (write, not) to my sister for a long time.
5. We never (meet) his parents.
6. He never (visit) Hong Kong, but he'd like to go there someday.
7. I am so happy that my wedding (come).
8. What a strange expression! I (hear, not) it for years.

The Past Perfect Tense

use	examples	қолданылуы
To say that an action completed before a certain moment in the past.	He had finished his work by 5 o'clock yesterday.	Іс-әрекет өткен шақтың белгілі бір мезетінде аяқталған.
To describe a past event which happens before another event in the past.	When I arrived at the party, Tom had already gone home.	Іс-әрекеттің бір уақытта нәтижелі аяқталғанын немесе басқа бір іс-әрекеттің алдында болғанын көрсетеді.
If sentences (unreal)	If I had gone to university I would have studied medicine.	Шартты сөйлем
With verbs: forgot, remembered, realized, knew, told, thought, wondered	I <i>wondered</i> who had left the door open. I <i>told</i> her that I had finished the work.	forgot, remembered, realized, knew, told, thought, wondered етістіктерінен кейін

signal words	by 5 o'clock, by Monday, already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day, before, after, as soon as, hardly, scarcely
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FORMS

had + V₃

affirmative	questions	negative
I You We They had worked. He She It	I you we They Had they worked? he she it	I You We They had not worked. He She It

Exercise 3. Combine two sentences in one using **past perfect**:

Example: He finished his work. Then he went out. – He went out after he had finished his work.

1. The bell rang. Then the pupils entered the classroom.
2. The clock struck nine. Then Jack woke up.
3. He lost all his money. Then he stopped playing cards.
4. We answered all the questions. Then we left the examination room.
5. She read the newspaper from beginning to end. Then he went to bed.

6. The students went out. The lesson finished.
7. Sam saved some money. Then he got married.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentence with the *past simple* or *past perfect simple* form of the verb in brackets.

1. When I (try) _____ to use my laptop (ноутбук), I realized the battery (run) _____ down.
2. I (turn) _____ the computer off, but forgot that I (not save) _____ my work.
3. I only remembered I (not pay) _____ the bill when my Internet connection (stop) _____ working.
4. When I (receive) _____ the e-mail, I couldn't understand who (send) _____ it.
5. When I (check) _____ the instructions, I understood what I (do) _____.
6. I knew I (receive) _____ a virus when I (run) _____ the anti-virus program.
7. As soon as I (download) _____ the document, I knew I (make) _____ a mistake.
8. I could see what (go) _____ wrong as soon as I (look) _____ inside the printer.
9. I knew I (press) _____ the wrong key when nothing (happen) _____.
10. When the screen (go) _____ blank, I couldn't understand how it (happen) _____.

The Future Perfect Tense

use	examples	қолданылуы
To describe an action that will be finished at a certain time in the future.	By the end of the week he will have written his book.	Болашақта белгілі мезгілге дейін анық бітетін, орындалатын іс-әрекетті білдіреді.

FORMS

will have + V₃

affirmative	negative	questions
I You We He will have worked. She It They	I You We He will not have worked. She It They	I you we Will they have worked? he she it

signal words	by, by the end of the year ...
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Exercise 5. Translate into English:

1. Ертең сағат 8-де мен театрда отыратын боламын.
2. Сен келгенде біз эксперимент жасап боламыз.
3. Келесі аптаға дейін мен хатты аударып боламын.
4. Уалихан келгенде біз кешкі асымызды ішіп боламыз.
5. Қоңырау соғылғанда, біз жұмысымызды жасап боламыз.

Exercise 6. Explain the use of Future Perfect Progressive in the sentences:

1. By this time tomorrow I'll have been traveling for twelve hours.
2. By May, he'll have been riding that bike for five years.
3. By Christmas I'll have been working for this company for twenty years.
4. By the time you get here the people will have been waiting for an hour already.
5. By the time you come your mother will have been waiting for two hours.

Exercise 7. Translate into English:

Осы жылдың бірінші қыркүйегіне қарай, мен ағылшын тілін 10 жыл үйреніп жатқан боламын. 2. Осы жылдың аяғына қарай біздің Жезқазғанда тұрып жатқанымызға жиырма жыл болады. 3. Балалар үйге келген уақытқа қарай олардың әкесі телевизор көріп жатады. 4. Мен мектеп бітіргенге қарай оның жұмыс істеп жатқанына бес болады. 5. Ерназар үйге келген уақытқа қарай әжесі оның түскі асын дайындап жатады. 6. Күн шыққан уақытқа қарай біз Атлант мұхитының үстінен екі сағат бойы ұшып бара жатамыз.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs into the correct form (future).

1. By the time we reach home, the rain (stop).
2. This time next week I (lie) on the beach in Spain.
3. In ten years' time I (work) for a different company.
4. If we don't get there by 6 o'clock, Jack (leave).
5. In July they (be married) for twenty months.
6. In the year 2500 a lot of people (live) on the moon.
7. When you get to the station, I (wait) for you outside.
8. Don't worry! The plane (land) in a moment.
9. By the time you come, I (finish) the decorating.
10. Come round between eight and nine. We (watch) the match on television then.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Аяқталған созылыңқы осы шақ

Сөйлеу кезіне дейін басталып, сөйлеу кезінде де жалғасып жатқан іс – әрекетті білдіреді.

Have / has + been + Present Participle

+	-	?
I/we/you/they have been playing/writing He/she has been playing/writing	I/we/you/they have not been playing/writing He/she has not been playing/writing	Have I/we/you/they been playing/writing? Has he/she been playing/writing?

USE

Қолданылуы

use қолданылуы	adverbs and adverbial modifiers(әдетте қолданылатын үстеу, пысықтауыш сөздер)	examples мысалдар
Бұрын басталып, сөйлеу кезіне дейін болып жатқан іс – әрекет.	for 2 hours (months, weeks) екі сағаттан (айдан, аптадан) бері, for a long time – көп уақыттан бері	I have been studying English for five years. Мен ағылшын тілін бес жылдан бері үйреніп жүрмін.
Белгілі бір уақыт арасында басталып, сөйлеу кезінің алдында ғана аяқталып, оның нәтижесі осы кезбен байланысты іс-әрекет.	since yesterday – кешеден бері, How long? Қанша уақыт? Since when? Қашаннан бері?	Somebody has been drinking from this bottle. It's half empty. Мына бөтелкеден біреу ішкен. Ол жартылай бос. Roger's been cutting the grass. (I can smell it.) Роджер шөпті шапқан. (мен иісін сезіп тұрмын.)

Exercise 9. Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous?

1. He (to be) very busy today. 2. I (to wait) for you since one o'clock in the afternoon. 3. How long you (to know) Walikhan? 4. I (not to meet) them since last year. 5. It (to snow) since early morning. 6. We (to work) hard for two hours. 7. "How long your mother (to teach) at college?" - "For fifteen years". 8. The north wind (to blow) since early morning.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Аяқталған созылыңқы өткен шақ

Forms

Had been + Ving

Жасалуы

+	-	?
I/he/she/we/you/they had been playing	I/he/she/we/you/they had not been playing	Had I/he/she/we/you/they been playing?

Қолданылуы

use қолданылуы	adverbs and adverbial modifiers(әдетте қолданылатын үстеу, пысықтауыш сөздер)	examples мысалдар
Өткенде екінші бір іс – әрекет басталғанша болып өткен созылыңқы өткен шақ (Past Simple) түрінде беріледі.	for two hours (when) – 2 сағаттан бері(-да, -де,) т.с.с. for a month (when) – бір айдан бері (-да, -де, -та, - те) т.с.с. since o'clock сағаттан бері	When I came mother had been baking bread for an hour. Мен келгенде мамамның нан пісіргеніне бір сағат болған. The teacher had been speaking for 15 minutes when he came in. Ол келгенде мұғалімнің сөйлеп тұрғанына 15 минут болған.

Exercise 1. Explain the use of the *Past Perfect Continuous*.

1. The boy had been reading the task in physics for a long time but still he didn't understand it.
2. Dinara was writing a letter to her boyfriend. She had been writing it since she got home from classes.
3. My eyes were getting tired. I had been reading for two hours. I decided to make a break.
4. She put aside the sweater which she had been knitting.
5. The secretary closed the file which she had just been looking through.
6. They had been driving all night when finally they saw the lights of a big city.
7. We were tired as we had been walking, for more than an hour. It was time to rest a little.

Exercise 2. Translate into English using the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Ол көп жылдар бойы француз тілін оқығандықтан, фильмді түсіне алды. 2. Мен көп уақыт бойы жұмыс істеген докладымды оқып болдым. 3. Ақыры сен көп армандаған күнің туды. 4. Мамам таңертеңнен пирог пісірді. Үйден жақсы иіс шығып тұрды. 5. Басшы үйге кіргенде барлығы үндемей қалды, ол жұмысшылардың өзі туралы айтып жатқандарын түсінді. 6. Шолпан күні бойы тұсқағаз жапсырса да, кешке концертке баруға келісті. 7. Ол машинаның өзінікі емес екендігін түсінгенде, машинаны бір сағат бойы жуды.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

(Ырықсыз етіс)

(to be +Participle II)

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
INDEFINITE	am is + asked are	was + asked were	shall + be + asked will
CONTINUOUS	am is + being + asked are	was + being + asked were	-----
PERFECT	have + been + asked has	had + been + asked	will + have + been + asked

The Passive Voice (Ырықсыз етіс) баяндауыш қызметінде жұмсалған сөйлемде қимыл иесі айтылмайды, яғни ол сөйлемде қимыл иесінің кім екені белгісіз болады. Былайша айтқанда, бастауыш қызметінде жұмсалған қимыл иесі өзі қимыл-әрекет істемейді, керісінше ол басқа біреудің қимыл-әрекетінің объектісі болады. Мысалы:

The letter is written by the pencil. – Хат қарындашпен жазылған.

Ағылшын тілінде ырықсыз етіс баяндауыш *to be* көмекші етістігі мен негізгі етістіктің өткен шақ есімшесінен (*Past Participle*) жасалады: *to be + Participle II*. Баяндауыштың өзгертін (*to be* көмекші етістігі) бөлігі тиісті

шақта, жақта және жекеше, көпше тұлғада өзгеріске түседі де, негізгі етістік өзгеріссіз қалады. Мысалы:

This work was finished. – Бұл жұмыс аяқталды.

Сұраулы сөйлемде бірінші көмекші етістік бастауыштың алдына қойылады. *Am I invited? Are you invited? Is he (she) invited?* Мысалы:

Is that letter written? – Сол хат жазылды ма?

Егер көмекші етістік күрделі түрде (*have been, shall have been*) берілсе, бірінші көмекші етістіктен кейін бастауыш келеді. *Have I been invited? Shall I have been invited?* Мысалы:

Will the letter be sent tomorrow? – Хат ертең жіберіле ме?

Болымсыз сөйлемде *not* демеулігі бірінші көмекші етістіктен кейін келеді. *I am not invited. You (we, they) are not invited. He (she) is not invited.* Егер

көмекші етістік күрделі түрде (*have been, shall have been*) берілсе, бірінші көмекші етістіктен кейін *not* демеулігі келеді. *I have not been invited. I shall not have been invited.* Мысалы:

That book was not read. – Ана кітап оқылған жоқ.

This work will not be finished next week. – Бұл жұмыс келесі жетіде аяқталмайды.

Passive Voice-та қимыл иесі *by* көмекші сөзімен, ал қимыл-әрекеттің құралы *with* көмекші сөзімен қолданылады. Осы көмекші сөздермен қолданылатын зат есімдер мен есімдіктер көмектес септік арқылы аударылады.

The letter was sent by Mr. Brown. – Хат Браун мырзамен жіберілді.

The arrival card was filled in with the pen. – Келу карточкасы қаламмен толтырылды.

Must, can (could), may (might) to have модаль етістіктері тіркескен жай етісті баяндауыштың жасалу жолы осы модаль етістіктері бар ырықсыз етісті баяндауышқа да тән, мысалы:

Жай етісті сөйлем	Ырықсыз етісті сөйлем
<i>You can buy this book in any shop.</i> – Сізге бұл кітапты кез келген дүкеннен сатып алуыңызға болады.	<i>This book can be bought in any bookshop.</i> – Бұл кітап кез келген дүкеннен сатылып алынады.

The use of Passive Voice in the Sentences (Ырықсыз етістің сөйлемде қолданылуы)

Шақ	Болымды сөйлем	Болымсыз сөйлем	Сұраулы сөйлем
Present Indefinite Passive	The letters <i>are</i> usually <i>written</i> in Russian.	The letters <i>are not written</i> in English.	<i>Are</i> the letters <i>written</i> in Russian or in English?
Past Indefinite Passive	The letter <i>was written</i> by my sister.	The letter <i>was not written</i> by my friend.	<i>Who was</i> the letter <i>written</i> by?

Future Indefinite Passive	The letter <i>will be written</i> tomorrow.	The letter <i>will not be written</i> today.	When <i>will</i> the letter <i>be written</i> ?
Present Perfect Passive	The letter <i>has just been written</i> .	The letter <i>has not been written</i> yet.	<i>Has</i> the letter <i>been written</i> ?

Passive Voice (Simple Tenses)

The Present Simple Passive Voice (Осы шақ ырықсыз етіс)		The Past Simple Passive Voice (Өткен шақ ырықсыз етіс)	The Future Simple Passive Voice (Келер шақ ырықсыз етіс)
Forming the Simple Tenses Passive Voice (Жасалуы)			
<i>am/are/is + Past Participle</i>		<i>was/were + Past Participle</i>	<i>shall/will + be + Past Participle</i>
Singular (Жекеше түрі)			
I	<i>am invited</i>	<i>was invited</i>	<i>shall/will be invited</i>
You	<i>are invited</i>	<i>were invited</i>	<i>will be invited</i>
He	<i>is invited</i>	<i>was invited</i>	<i>will be invited</i>
She	<i>is invited</i>	<i>was invited</i>	<i>will be invited</i>
Plural (Көпше түрі)			
We	<i>are invited</i>	<i>were invited</i>	<i>shall/will be invited</i>
You	<i>are invited</i>	<i>were invited</i>	<i>will be invited</i>
They	<i>are invited</i>	<i>were invited</i>	<i>will be invited</i>
Examples (Мысалдар)			
<i>This article is written well.</i> – Мына мақала жақсы жазылған.		<i>This house was built last year.</i> – Бұл үй былтыр салынды.	<i>This book will be translated by next week.</i> – Бұл кітап келесі аптада аударылады.

Passive Voice (The Continuous Tenses)

The Present Continuous Passive		The Past Continuous Passive
Forming the Continuous Tenses Passive Voice (Жасалуы)		
<i>am/are/is + being + Past Participle</i>		<i>was/were + being + Past Participle</i>
Singular (Жекеше түрі)		
I	<i>am being invited</i>	<i>was being invited</i>
You	<i>are being invited</i>	<i>were being invited</i>
She	<i>is being invited</i>	<i>was being invited</i>
He	<i>is being invited</i>	<i>was being invited</i>
Plural (Көпше түрі)		
We	<i>are being invited</i>	<i>were being invited</i>

You	<i>are being invited</i>	<i>were being invited</i>
They	<i>are being invited</i>	<i>were being invited</i>
Examples (Мысалдар)		
<i>A new skating-rink is being built in our city. – Біздің қалада жаңа мұз айдыны салынып жатыр.</i>	<i>This question was being discussed when I entered the room. – Мен бөлмеге кіргенде, бұл сұрақ талқыланып жатты.</i>	

* Future Continuous ырықсыз етісте қолданылмайды. Оның орнына Future Simple қолданылады.

Passive Voice (The Perfect Tenses)

The Present Perfect Passive (Аяқталған осы шақ ырықсыз етіс)	The Past Perfect Passive (Аяқталған өткен шақ ырықсыз етіс)	The Future Perfect Passive (Аяқталған келер шақ ырықсыз етіс)
Forming the Perfect Tenses Passive Voice (Жасалуы)		
<i>have/has + been + Past Participle</i>	<i>had + been + Past Participle</i>	<i>shall/will + have been + Past Participle</i>

Singular (Жекеше түрі)			
I	<i>have been invited</i>	<i>had been invited</i>	<i>shall/will have been invited</i>
You	<i>have been invited</i>	<i>had been invited</i>	<i>will have been invited</i>
He	<i>has been invited</i>	<i>had been invited</i>	<i>will have been invited</i>
She	<i>has been invited</i>	<i>had been invited</i>	<i>will have been invited</i>
Plural (Көпше түрі)			
We	<i>have been invited</i>	<i>had been invited</i>	<i>shall/will have been invited</i>
You	<i>have been invited</i>	<i>had been invited</i>	<i>will have been invited</i>
They	<i>have been invited</i>	<i>had been invited</i>	<i>will have been invited</i>
Examples (Мысалдар)			
<i>I have been invited to the party. – Мен отырысқа шақырылдым.</i>	<i>The report had been written by 6 o'clock. – Баяндама сағат 6-да жазылып болған.</i>	<i>By 2 o'clock this contract will have been signed. – Сағат 2-де келісім-шартқа қол қойылады.</i>	

* Perfect Continuous шақтары ырықсыз етісте қолданылмайды. Оның орнына Perfect Passive шақтары қолданылады.

Ырықсыз етістің берілуі

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
Present	<i>I am invited</i>	<i>I am being invited</i>	<i>I have been invited</i>
Past	<i>I was invited</i>	<i>I was being invited</i>	<i>I had been invited</i>
Future	<i>I shall/will be invited</i>	-	<i>I shall/will have been invited</i>
Future in the Past	<i>I should be invited</i>	-	<i>I should have been invited</i>

Using the Active and Passive Voice (Нерізгі етіс пен ырықсыз етістің қолданылуы)

The Active Voice (Нерізгі етіс)	The Passive Voice (Ырықсыз етіс)
Present Indefinite	
<i>We use cranes for lifting heavy weights.</i> – Біз кранды ауыр жүктерді көтеру үшін қолданамыз.	<i>Cranes are used for lifting heavy weights.</i> – Кран ауыр жүктерді көтеру үшін қолданылады.
Past Indefinite	
<i>The customs officers examined our luggage yesterday.</i> – Кеден қызметкерлері біздің жүктерімізді кеше қарады.	<i>Our luggage was examined by the customs officers yesterday.</i> – Біздің жүктер кеден қызметкерлерімен кеше қаралды.
Future Indefinite	
<i>They will build the bridge next year.</i> – Олар келесі жылы көпір салады.	<i>The bridge will be built next year.</i> – Көпір келесі жылы салынады.
Future Indefinite in the Past	
<i>He said that they would build the bridge next year.</i> – Ол келесі жылы олардың көпір салатындығын айтты.	<i>He said that the bridge would be built next year.</i> – Ол көпір келесі жылы салынатындығын айтты.
Present Continuous	
<i>They are discussing this question at the meeting.</i> – Олар бұл сұрақты жиналыста талқылап жатыр.	<i>This question is being discussed at the meeting.</i> – Бұл сұрақ жиналыста талқыланып жатыр.
Past Continuous	
<i>They were discussing this question when I entered the room.</i> – Мен бөлмеге кіргенде, олар осы сұрақты талқылап жатыр екен.	<i>This question was being discussed when I entered the room.</i> – Мен бөлмеге кіргенде, бұл сұрақ талқыланып жатты.
Present Perfect	

<i>The typist has just typed the letter. – Хатшы қазір ғана хатты жазып болды.</i>	<i>The letter has just been typed. – Хат қазір ғана жазылып бітті.</i>
Past Perfect	
<i>She showed me the article which her brother had translated. – Ол өзінің ағасы аударған мақаланы маған көрсетті.</i>	<i>She showed me the article which had been translated by her brother. – Ол маған өзінің ағасының көмегімен аударылған мақаланы көрсетті.</i>
Future Perfect	
<i>I shall have translated the article by 6 o'clock. – Мен сағат 6-да мақаланы аударамын.</i>	<i>The article will have been translated by 6 o'clock. – Мақала сағат 6-да аударылады.</i>
Future Perfect in the Past	
<i>I said that I should have translated the article by 6 o'clock. – Мен сағат 6-да мақаланы аударатынымды айттым.</i>	<i>I said that the article would have been translated by 6 o'clock. – Мен мақала сағат 6-да аударылатынын айттым.</i>

Exercise 1. (A) Use the Present Simple Passive of the verbs in the box.
Example: Bread is made of wheat.

use play destroy speak export make

1. Football _____ all over the world. 2. Millions of cars _____ from Japan every year. 3. A compass _____ for showing direction. 4. How many languages _____ in Switzerland? 5. Millions of trees _____ by population every year.

(B) Use the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in the box.
Example: President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas in 1963.

discover invent play assassinate paint build

1. The 2010 World Cup for soccer _____ in South Africa. 2. When _____ television _____? 3. The first pyramids of Egypt _____ around 3000 BC. 4. Penicillin _____ by Alexander Fleming in 1928. 5. The Mona Lisa (La Gioconda) _____ by Leonardo da Vinci.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct form: **Active or Passive.**

Example: A valuable painting *stole* / *was stolen* from the Central Art Gallery late last night. - A valuable painting *was stolen* from the Central Art Gallery late last night.

1. The thieves *entered* / *were entered* the gallery through a small upstairs window. 2. Walt Disney *created* / *was created* the cartoon character Mickey Mouse. 3. This problem *discussed* / *was discussed* at the last meeting. 4. In 1964 Martin Luther King *won* / *was won* the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1968 he *assassinated* / *was assassinated* in Memphis, Tennessee. 5. The president *arrived* / *was arrived* in Rome yesterday afternoon. Later he *interviewed* / *was interviewed* on Italian TV. 6. Teachers *have given* / *have been given* a new pay rise by the government. The news *announced* / *was announced* earlier today.

Exercise 3. Put these sentences into the **Passive** (leaving out someone, they, we).

Example: Someone might steal the car. - *The car might be stolen.*

1. Someone will clean the room. 2. They had to cut down that tree. 3. Someone should tell Sally what happened. 4. They're going to build a new hospital. 5. We can solve the problem. 6. Someone has to finish the job. 7. They may send the man to prison. 8. We must do something now.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with *by* or *with*.

Example: My desk was covered *with* papers.

1. These photos were taken _____ a very cheap camera. 2. These photos were taken _____ my sister. 3. The cake was made _____ dried fruit. 4. The cake was made _____ my aunt. 5. The garage was painted _____ a new kind of paint. 6. The garage was painted _____ a friend of mine. 7. The safe was blown open _____ the robbers. 8. The safe was blown open _____ dynamite.

Exercise 5. Make the sentences **Passive**. Begin each sentence with the given phrase as shown:

Example: Somebody stole my bag in the shop. My bag *was stolen in the shop.*

1. The police have arrested three men. Three men _____.

2. The bill includes service. Service _____ in the bill.

3. People don't use this road very often. This road _____.

4. They cancelled all flights because of fog. All flights _____.

5. Somebody accused me of stealing the money. I _____.

6. They are building a new ring-road round the city. A new ring-road _____.

7. I didn't realize that someone was recording our conversation. I didn't realize that our conversation _____

8. They have changed the date of the meeting. The date of the meeting _____

9. Brian told me that somebody had attacked and robbed him in the street. Brian told me that he _____

Exercise 6. Make a **passive** sentence from the words in brackets.

Example: That church looks very old. (when/it / build)? – When was it built?

1. A: Is Margaret popular?

B: Yes. (she/like / by everybody).

2. This is a very popular television program. (every week it/watch/by millions of people).

3. What happens to the cars produced in this factory? (most of them / export)?

4. A: Was there any trouble at the demonstration?

B: Yes. (about 20 people / arrest).

5. A: There is no longer military service in Britain.

B: Really? (when / it / abolish)?

6. A: Did anybody call an ambulance to the scene of the accident?

B: Yes. (but nobody / injure / so it / not / need).

7. A: Last night someone broke into our house.

B: Oh, dear. (anything / take)?

8. Mr. Kelly can't use his office at the moment. (it / redecorate).

9. George didn't have his car yesterday. (it / service / at the garage).

10. Where's my bicycle? It's gone! (it / steal)!

11. The people next door disappeared six months ago. (they / not / see / since then).

12. This room looks different. (it / paint / since I was last here)?

13. A tree lying across the road. (it / blow / down in the storm).

Exercise 7. Write a new sentence with the same meaning. Begin in the way shown each time:

Example: They didn't offer Ann the job. Ann *wasn't offered the job.*

1. They don't pay Jim very much. Jim _____.

2. They will ask you a lot of questions at the interview. You _____.

3. Nobody told me that George was ill. _____.

4. His colleagues gave him a present when he retired. He _____.

5. We will send you your examination results as soon as they are ready. You _____.

6. They didn't ask me my name. I _____.

7. I think they should have offered Tom the job. Tom _____.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Шақтардың қиысу ережесі. Баяндауыш-етістіктің қосымша бағыныңқы сөйлемдегі шақ өзгеруі

Әрекет сипаты	Төл сөз			Төлеу сөз→		
1. Ыңғайлас	(қиылысуға дейін) →			(қиылысудан кейін)→		
А) Басыңқы сөйлемдегі әрекет бағыңқы сөйлемдегі әрекетпен бір мезгілде орындалады	Бағыңқы сөйлемдегі баяндауыш-етістіктің түрі			Бағыңқы сөйлемдегі баяндауыш-етістіктің түрі		Қиылысудан кейінгі баяндауыш-етістіктің аудармасы
Мысал:	1. Present Simple → Past Simple 2. Present Continuous → Past Continuous					
	1. He said: I work hard. 2. He said: I am working hard.			He said (that) he worked hard. He said (that) he was working hard.		Ол жұмысты бар күшімен істейтінін айтты.
	He said: I	can may have to must should ought to	work hard	He said (that) he	could might had to must should ought to	Ол жұмысты бар күшімен істей алатынын айтты.
В) Модальді етістік көмегімен байқалатын әрекет.						
II. Алдын ала болған әрекет. Бағыныңқы сөйлем әрекеті басыңқы сөйлем әрекетінен бұрын орындалуы. Мысал:	Past Simple → Past Perfect Present Perfect					
	He said: "I have worked hard". He said: "I worked hard".			He said (that) he had worked hard.		Ол жұмысты бар күшімен істейтіндігін айтты.
III. Келер шақтағы әрекет. Бағыныңқы сөйлем іс әрекеті басыңқы сөйлемнен кейін орындалуы	Future → Future – in – the – Past					
Мысал:	He said: "I am going to work hard". He said: "I will work hard".			He said (that) he was going to work hard. He said (that) he would work hard.		Ол жұмысты бар күшімен істегелі жүргенін айтты. Ол жұмысты бар күшімен істейтінін айтты.
IV. Шақтардың қиылысу ережесі сақталмайды.						
1. Осы моментте дұрыс болып қалатын қоғамдық шындық және факт туралы сөз болып отырса.				The teacher told us that there are four seasons in a year. He said he was born in 1989.		

V Уақыт көрсеткіштерінің өзгеруі.

this → that

these → those

here → there

now → then, immediately (жылдам)

today → that day, the same day

tonight → that night

ago → before

last week → the week before, the previous week

yesterday → the day before, the previous (алдыңғы) day

the day before yesterday → two days before

tomorrow → the day after, the following day

next week → the week after, the following week

the day after tomorrow → in two days time

VI. Шақтардың қылысуы.

A) Бұйрық сөйлем: 1 баяндауым - етістіктің инфинитив арқылы ауысуы. 2. said to мағынасы жағынан asked, told - қа ауысуы.	He said to her: "Please, show me the books".	He asked her to show him the books.	Ол одан кітапті көрсетуін сұрады.
B) Хабарлы сөйлем: say → said say → told that → added	1) She says: "I am an engineer, I work at the plant"	1) She told me that she was an engineer, she worked at the plant.	Ол өзінің инженер екенін және заводта істейтінін айтты.
	2) He said: "We lived in London two years ago"	2) He told me that they had lived in London two years before.	Ол маған өздерінің осыған дейін Лондонда тұрғандарын айтты.
C) Жанты сұрақ: 1 жалғаулар арқылы: if, whether - ли 2. asks - asked (me) wanted to know (if, whether) wondered	She asks her: 1) "Do you speak English?" 2) "Do you play chess?" 3) "Have you done your homework?" 4) Will you see your friend tomorrow.	She asked her if (whether) 1) she spoke English. 2) I played chess. 3) I had done my homework. 4) I should see my friend the next day.	
D) Арнайы сұрақ: сөздердің дұрыс қатары сақталмай asked, wanted to know, wondered	He asks me: 1) "Where do you live?" 2) "What are you doing?" 3) "Where do you	He asked me: 1) where I lived 2) what I was doing 3) where I lived 4) what I had	

	live?" 4) "What have you prepared for today?"	prepared for that day	
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Exercise 1. Express the sentences in the Reported Speech.

1. The mother said: "I'm reading." 2. "I have no time for lunch today," said the boy to his mother. 3. "You speak English very well," said the woman to me. 4. My brother said to me: "I know a better restaurant." 5. My uncle said to us: "I get up early every day." 6. The teacher said to us: "Next year we shall have six hours of English a week." 7. He said, "I will ring her." 8. She said: "I did not say that." 9. Mother said to me: "I don't know where my shoes are." 10. The pupil said to the teacher, "I can do my homework after dinner."

Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech. Change pronouns and expressions of time and place where necessary.

1. He had said to me: "They are staying at the Grand Europe Hotel." 2. He said: "They are leaving next Monday" 3. The clerk said to them: "You can leave the key with the maid upstairs." 4. He said: "I 'm writing a test tomorrow." 5. You said, "I will do this for him." 6. She said, "I am not hungry now." 7. He said: "I am going to a health resort tomorrow." 8. Ann said to us: "We were in London last week." 9. I said: "I was in London last year. 11. They said, "We have never been here before."

Exercise 3. Change the sentences into Indirect Speech:

1. I will come as soon as I am ready. 2. You will know that I have gone to the concert if I am not at home by eight. 3. I will come to the Philharmonic with you if you get tickets. 4. Five years ago there were no people living here at all. 5. I will go skiing on Sunday if I have time. 6. They finished building this house only last week. 7. It will be so pleasant when Tom comes home. 8. I will do it now if you like. 9. My brother was here today. 10. It's a pity you didn't come earlier.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences in reported speech.

- "Stop talking, Joe," the teacher said.
- "Be patient," she said to him.
- "Go to your room," her father said to her.
- "Hurry up," she said to us.
- "Give me the key," he told her.
- "Play it again, Sam," she said.
- "Sit down, Caron" he said.
- "Fill in the form, Sir," the receptionist said.
- "Take off your shoes," she told us.
- "Mind your own business," she told him.
- "Don't be late," he advised us.
- "Don't drive and drink," she warned us.
- "Don't worry about us," they said.
- "Don't be angry with me," he said.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences in **reported speech**.

1. "What's the time?" he asked.
→ He wanted to know
2. "When will we meet again?" she asked me.
→ She asked me
3. "Are you crazy?" she asked him.
→ She asked him
4. "Where did they live?" he asked.
→ He wanted to know
5. "Will you be at the party?" he asked her.
→ He asked her
6. "Can you meet me at the station?" she asked me.
→ She asked me
7. "Who knows the answer?" the teacher asked.
→ The teacher wanted to know
8. "Why don't you help me?" she asked him.
→ She wanted to know
9. "Did you see that car?" he asked me.
→ He asked me
10. "Have you tidied up your room?" the mother asked the twins.
→ The mother asked the twins

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences in **reported speech**. Note the change of pronouns and tenses.

1. "Where is my umbrella?" she asked.
→ She asked
2. "How are you?" Martin asked us.
→ Martin asked us
3. He asked, "Do I have to do it?"
→ He asked
4. "Where have you been?" the mother asked her daughter.
→ The mother asked her daughter
5. "Which dress do you like best?" she asked her boyfriend.
→ She asked her boyfriend
6. "What are they doing?" she asked.
→ She wanted to know
7. "Are you going to the cinema?" he asked me.
→ He wanted to know
8. The teacher asked, "Who speaks English?"
→ The teacher wanted to know
9. "How do you know that?" she asked me.
→ She asked me
10. "Has Caron talked to Kevin?" my friend asked me.
→ My friend asked me

MODAL VERBS

Модал етістіктері

Модал етістіктер тікелей іс-әрекеттің өзін білдірмей, тұйық рай формасындағы негізгі етістік арқылы берілген іс-әрекеттің болу мүмкіндігін, қажеттілігін білдіреді.

1. Модал етістіктерінің өзіне тән мағынасы бар.
2. Модал етістіктерінің шақ, жақ, етіс, рай категориялары жоқ.
3. Модал етістіктерінен кейін келетін тұйық райдағы негізгі етістіктер *to* демеулігінсіз қолданылады (бірақ *ought to*).
4. Жіктеу кезінде 3-ші жақ жекеше түрінде *-s* жіктік жалғауы болмайды.
5. Сұраулы сөйлемде модал етістіктер *to do* көмекші етістігінсіз, бастауыштың алдында келеді.
6. Болымсыз сөйлемде *not* демеулігі модал етістіктерінен кейін келеді.

BASIC MEANINGS OF MODAL VERBS

МОДАЛЬ ЕТІСТІКТЕРІНІҢ НЕГІЗГІ МАҒЫНАСЫ

present осы шақ	past өткен шақ	substitute баламасы	meanings мағынасы
can	could	to be able to	қабілет: I can swim. = I am able to swim.
may	might	to be allowed to	рұқсат: I may swim. = I am allowed to swim.
must	-	to have to	міндет: I must swim. = I have to swim.
needn't		not to have to	қажетсіздік: I needn't swim. = I don't have to swim.
should	-		міндет: I should swim.
ought to	-		міндет: I ought to swim.

Contracted negative forms:

can't
couldn't
needn't
shouldn't
oughtn't
mayn't
mustn't

MODAL VERBS. USE.

МОДАЛЬ ЕТІСТІКТЕРІ. ҚОЛДАНЫЛУЫ.

modal verb модал етістігі	use қолданылуы	example мысалдар
can could	1. қабілет	I can play tennis. Мен теннис ойнай аламын. I could play chess when I was a boy. Мен бала кезімнен шахмат ойнай алғанмын.
	2. мүмкіндік	You can find it in the library.
	3. өтініш/ рұқсат	Could you help me? You can go now. Саған кетуге болады.
	4. сенімсіздік	It can't be true. Бұл шын болуы мүмкін емес.
	5. could have done - кінәлау, сөгіс айту	You could have helped me. Сен маған көмектеспедің.
may might	1. рұқсат/сұрау	May I borrow the book? Кітапті алуға бола ма? You may put on the TV. Телевизорды қосуға болады.
	2. кінә, сөгіс	She might have told me that she was going out. Ол маған кететінін айтуы керек еді.
	3. болжам, сенімсіздік	It might rain today.
must	1. міндет	You must do it. Сіз осыны істеуіңіз керек.
	2. тиім салу	You mustn't speak to him. Сізге онымен сөйлесуге болмайды.
	3. болжам	There's the doorbell. It must be Roger. Есік қағып тұр. Ол Роджер болуы керек.
	4. қажетсіздікті көрсету	Must I go there? – Yes, you must . No, you needn't .
to have to	мәжбүрлі міндеттілік	In England you have to drive on the left. Англияда жүргізушілер жолдың сол жағымен жүрулері керек.
to be to-	жоспарланған міндеттілік	He is to visit Canada. Ол Канадаға бару керек.
should ought to	1. міндет, мүмкіншілік	Everybody should wear car seat belts. Барлық адам машинада белбеу таққаны жөн.

	2. өткенде болмай қалған немесе болуы мүмкін оқиғалар	You shouldn't have called him a fool. Сен оны ақымақ демеуің керек еді.
need	Модал етістік түрінде need тек қана болымсыз және сұраулы сөйлемде қолданылады.	
	1. қажетсіздік	She needn't get up early. Оған ерте тұру керек емес.
	2. орындалған істің қажетсіздігі	The water was clean. You needn't have boiled it. Су таза болған. Оны қайнату керек емес еді.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentence with *can* or *could*.

1. Leonardo da Vinci was a student in Florence. He ... draw, design buildings and write music. 2. You ... see the *Mona Lisa* in the Louver in Paris. 3. I lost my key yesterday and I ... (not) get into my flat. I ... not go out because I have a lot of work to do. 5. She ... speak English when she was ten.

Exercise 2. Translate the words in brackets.

- Of course, I (аудар аламын) _____ translate this article.
- I think I (көрсете аламын) _____ show you how to do it.
- You (болады) _____ go and tell her about it.
- (Болама) _____ I see the doctor now?
- He (көмектесуіне болар еді) _____ you but he didn't want to bother.
- You (болады) _____ do it directly when you return.
- (Болама) _____ I have some cream with my tea?
- You (болады) _____ discuss this subject with your friends.
- She was in a hurry, she (күте алмады) _____ wait for us.
- You (болмайды) _____ take pictures here.

Exercise 3. Translate into English using *can*.

- Оның кешігуі мүмкін емес.
- Ол бұл кітапті тез оқуы мүмкін емес, ол өте қиын.
- Бұл туралы оның ұмытқаны мүмкін емес, мен оны кеше ғана есіне түсіргенмін.
- Шынымен де бұл кітапты қайтарғаным туралы есіңізде жоқ па?
- Бұл топ бірінші орынды алады деп біреу ойлады ма екен? Шынымен олар жеңіліп қалды ма?
- Ол мұны айтуы мүмкін емес.
- Шынымен осыншама суық болғаны ма?
- Шынымен ол сол жерге барудан бас тартты ма?
- Шынымен ол бұған сенбей ме?
- Ол сіздің шешіміңізді қолдамауы мүмкін емес.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentence with *can* or *may*.

1. I haven't got any money. ... I borrow \$ 50? 2. I'm feeling cold. ... you turn the fire on? 3. The restaurant is full today. ... I sit here at your table? 4. I must phone home. ... I use your telephone? 5. It is very hot. ... I open the window? 6. Sorry, I'm late. ... I come in? 7. I have no pen. ... I use yours? 8. The sky looks a bit grey. It ... rain later.

Exercise 5. Modal Verbs of Probability Exercise.

Check through the different uses.

use	modal verbs	example
to express possibility for the future	could may might	It may rain tomorrow.
to express certainty	can't couldn't must	She can't be Irish.
for possible explanations	could may might	She could be Scottish.

Use one of the modal verbs in brackets to fill the gaps.

1. They (may/must) _____ be away for the weekend but I'm not sure.
2. He (can/could) _____ be French, judging by his accent.
3. They (can't/may) _____ still be out!
4. With luck, tomorrow (can't/could) _____ be a sunny day.
5. The exam (can't/might) _____ be easy. You never know.
6. Dave says she is from the States but I think she (can't/might) _____ be from Scandinavia.
7. She (can't/might) _____ steal things from shops. She's rich and famous.
8. Nobody's answering. They (can't/must) _____ be out.
9. She's been working hard these days. She (could/must) _____ exhausted.
10. He (can't/may) _____ be from the USA. He doesn't speak English.

Keys: 1. may 2. could 3. can't 4. could 5. might 6. can't 7. can't 8. must 9. must 10. can't

Exercise 6. Use the necessary modal verb.

1. I don't feel well, ___ you call a doctor? 2. ___ you iron the clothes, please?
3. ___ we go climbing? - No, let's go swimming. 4. ___ I help you to move the
furniture? 5. You ___ shout. I can hear you. 6. You ___ come to the party if you
don't want to. 7. You ___ brush your teeth after meals. 8. "I'm hungry." - Don't
worry, I ___ make a sandwich for you. 9. Where ___ we go on holiday this week?
10. A fish ___ swim, but it ___ fly. 11. She is very rich, she ___ work. 12. He ___
read when he seven but he ___ swim. 13. You ___ be late for dinner tonight. 14.
He's got cold. He ___ stay in bed for a week. 15. It's possible he ___ win the race.
16. The suitcase was so heavy I ___ lift it.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentence with *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

1. You ___ stand on the desk. You'll break it.
2. We ___ take an umbrella. I'm sure it isn't going to rain.
3. You ___ put a stamp on the letter. It says FREEPOST on it.
4. We ___ forget to take the presents with us when we go.
5. In our country children ___ go to school on Saturday.
6. You ___ touch the ball. It's against the rules.

Exercise 8. Complete the text to give advice on how to deal with a snake bite
using *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. You ___ stop the victim moving too much.
2. You ___ give the victim a painkiller.
3. You ___ check the person's temperature, breathing and blood pressure.
4. If the snake is dead, you ___ keep it for later examination.
5. You ___ cut into the bite.
6. You ___ keep the person calm.
7. You ___ try to suck out the poison with your mouth.
8. You ___ give them food and drink.

Exercise 9. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

1. Are you any good at athletics? How fast ___ you run?
2. You ___ take some money with you in case you need it.
3. I think it was the last bus. We ___ look for a taxi.
4. I'm really tired, but ___ luckily I get up in the morning.
5. You ___ look at other students' work. It's against the rules
6. 'My tooth really hurts!' 'I think you ___ go the dentist's.'
7. Sorry, but my train is at 6.00. I ___ leave now.
8. You ___ eat so many sweets. They aren't good for you.

1. A should	B must	C need	D can
2. A have to	B shouldn't	C can	D should
3. A needn't	B had better	C are able to	D don't have to

4.	A don't have to	B can't	C had better	D shouldn't
5.	A had better not	B needn't	C don't have to	D mustn't
6.	A mustn't	B needn't	C ought to	D can
7.	A have to	B shouldn't	C mustn't	D can
8.	A don't have to	B can't	C shouldn't	D needn't

Exercise 10. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- Is there anything _____ do for you?
- I think you _____ do something for her.
- You _____ take your raincoat. I don't think it will rain.
- Hearing this funny story, he _____ laughing.
- The door is locked. He _____ out.
- Passengers _____ talk to the driver while the bus is in motion.
- John _____ come with us, but he isn't quite sure yet.
- My flower is dead. I _____ watered it every day.
- There is a speed limit. You _____ drive too fast.
- The paint is wet. You _____ touch it.

1.	A can I	B I will	C I can	D will I
2.	A had to	B ought to	C might to	D have
3.	A needn't	B mustn't	C won't	D can't
4.	A couldn't help	B don't have to	C couldn't but	D could help
5.	A must go	B must gone	C mustn't go	D must have gone
6.	A will not	B ought not	C shall not	D would
7.	A must	B may	C will	D can
8.	A will	B may	C should have	D should
9.	A needn't drive	B mustn't	C oughtn't	D don't
10	A oughtn't	B mustn't	C aren't	D had not better

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

ШАРТТЫ РАЙ

Бұл рай іс-әрекеттің болу-болмау, іске асу-аспау мүмкіндігінің шартын білдіреді.

condition	subordinate	principal clause
шарт	бағыныңқы сөйлем	басыңқы сөйлем
I real	present simple/continuous	will + V ₁
II unreal	past simple/continuous	would could + V ₁ might
III unreal	past perfect	would could + have + V ₃ might

CONDITIONAL 1

Болуы мүмкін шартты және оның келер шақтағы нәтижесін білдіреді. Іс-әрекет осы немесе келер шаққа қатысты. Қазақ тілінде басыңқы және бағыныңқы сөйлемде келер шақ қолданылады. Ағылшын тілінде бағыныңқы сөйлемде **if** сөзінен кейін **present simple** қолданылады.

If present simple	will+ V ₁
If we leave now, Егер біз қазір шықсақ,	we will catch the bus. автобуска үлгереміз.

CONDITIONAL 2

Бұл шарттың орындалуы екіталай және шындыққа келмейтін іс-әрекетті білдіреді.

If past simple	would+ V ₁
If I had enough money, Егер менде жеткілікті ақша болғанда,	I would buy the picture. мен бұл суретті алар едім.
If I were you, Мен сенің орнында болғанда	I wouldn't do that. мен олай істемес едім.

CONDITIONAL 3

Өткен уақытта болмай қалған жағдайларды сипаттау үшін қолданылады. Олар шын фактілерге қарама қайшылықты білдіреді.

If past perfect	would+ have+V ₃
If it hadn't rained yesterday, Егер кеше жаңбыр жаумағанда	we would have gone to the country. біз қаланың сыртына шығар едік.

WISH

1. **I wish + past simple** құрылымы осы шаққа қатысты өкініш жайлы айтқанда қолданылады.

I wish you **were** with me. = You aren't with me.

- Мен сенің менімен бірге болғаныңды қалар едім.

- Сен менімен бірге болсаң ғой.

2. **I wish + past perfect** құрылымы өткен шаққа қатысты өкінішті білдіру үшін қолданылады.

I wish you **had gone** to the sea with me. = You didn't go to the sea with me.

- Сен менімен бірге теңізге барғаныңда ғой.

- Сен менімен теңізге бармағаның өкінішті.

- Сенің менімен теңізге барғаныңды қалар едім.

3. **I wish ... would** құрылымы осы шақта көңіл толмауды, разы болмауды, болашақта оған өзгеріс еңгізілгенін қалауды білдіреді.

I **wish** this moment **would** last for ever.

-I **wish** you would **stop** smoking. (= Why won't you stop smoking?)

-I **wish** you **wouldn't** work on Sundays. (= Why don't you stop?)

Exercise 1. Fill in the chart.

1. I'll do it if I have the time.	1. I would do it if I had the time.	1. I would do it if I had had the time.
2. If I see her, I'll tell her this story.		2. If I had seen her, I would have told her this story.
3.	3. I would see many French films, if I were in Paris.	3.
4.	4.	4. If you had heated the water, it would have boiled.
5. What will you do if the bus doesn't come?	5.	5
6.	6.	6. If it had not rained yesterday, we would have gone to the country.
7.	7. If they played better, they would win the match.	7.

Exercise 2. Let's dream.

1. If I lived in Atlanta ...

2. If I were free now ...

3. If it were Sunday today ...

4. if it were summer now ...
5. If I were an actor ...
6. If I could go to Africa ...
7. If I were a president ...
8. If I had five months vacation ...

Exercise 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. I would have come to you yesterday, if you ____ me.
 - a) would have called
 - b) would call
 - c) call
 - d) called
 - e) had called
2. If I ____ you, I ____ to arrive at 3.
 - a) was\ try
 - b) were\would try
 - c) am\will try
 - d) have been\would try
 - e) had been\tried
3. I wish he ____ me yesterday.
 - a) calls
 - b) call
 - c) will call
 - d) called
 - e) had called
4. If Columbus ____ east in 1492, he ____ China or Japan.
 - a) sail\reach
 - b) had sailed\would have reached
 - c) sails \ will reach
 - d) sailed \ would reach
 - e) would sail\ would have sailed

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Мен ертең қолым бос болғанын қалар едім.
2. Оның адресін білмейтінім өкінішті.
3. Сенің осы фильмді көргеніңді қалаймын.
4. Мен сол жерге бармағанпыма өкінемін.
5. Осы жерде Томның жоғы өкінішті.
6. Үй жұмысын кеше орындағанымда ғой.
7. Мен күннің жылы болғанын қалар едім.
8. Мен күннің суық болмағанын қалар едім.

Exercise 5. Choose the best response.

1. If his nose were smaller, he ____ very handsome.
 - a) would be
 - b) was
 - c) will be
2. I ____ on a trip around the world if I had won the lottery.
 - a) would go
 - b) will go
 - c) go
3. If your sister goes to Paris, she ____ a good time.

- a) has b) will have c) would have
4. If you get a haircut you _____ much better.
a) will look b) look c) looked
5. If animals could talk, I wonder what they _____?
a) said b) would say c) will say
6. If it wasn't raining, we _____ to the beach.
a) would go b) will go c) went
7. If I _____ about this, I would have told you.
a) know b) had known c) will know
8. If you come tonight, I _____ enchiladas.
a) will make b) would make c) will have made

Exercise 6. Answer the questions.

1. What would you do if you have forgotten to do your homework?
2. What would you do if there was a spider on your head?
3. What would you do if your child is crying?
4. What would you do if you were asked to keep a horrible secret?
5. What would you do if your neighbor's house caught fire?
6. What would you do if you were served more food than you could eat?
7. What would you do if you got lost in the mall?
8. What would you do if you found a diamond ring in the street?

Exercise 7. Use the information to complete a **real conditional sentence** about the consequences of global warming.

- a) weather patterns change → droughts and floods are more frequent
If weather patterns change, droughts and floods **will be** more frequent.
- b) water becomes warmer in the gulf of Mexico → the strength of hurricanes increases
If _____,
- c) rainfalls at the wrong time → farmers are unable to grow their crops
If _____,
- d) rainfall increases → there is more soil erosion
If _____,
- e) polar ice melts → sea levels rise
If _____,
- f) glaciers vanish → local areas become short of water
If _____,
- g) temperatures rise → forest fires become more frequent
If _____,

THE NOUN (ЗАТ ЕСІМ)

THE NOUN- заттың атын, нәрселерді, әр алуан құбылыстар мен уақиғаларды, ұғымдар мен түсініктерді білдіретін сөз.

simple (негізгі)	compound (күрделі)	derivative (туынды)
snow	taxi-driver	happiness
gas	textbook	sailor
peace	snowman	difference
tea	pear-tree	writer

DERIVATIVE NOUNS (ТУЫНДЫ ЗАТ ЕСІМ)

verb (етістік)	suffixes (жұрнақ)	derivative (туынды)
to teach	+ - er	teacher
to sail	+ - or	sailor
to build	+ - ing	building
to punish	+ - ment	punishment
to inform	+ - ation	information
to produce	+ - tion	production
to divide	+ - sion	division
to invent	+ - ion	invention
to differ	+ - ance, - ence	importance, difference
noun (зат есім)	suffixes (жұрнақ)	derivative (туынды)
piano	+ - ist	pianist
kind	+ - ness	kindness
tour	+ - ism	tourism
man	+ - hood	manhood
free	+ - dom	freedom
relation	+ - ship	relationship
prefixes (приставка)	noun (зат есім)	derivative (туынды)
- re	construction	reconstruction
- mis	understanding	misunderstanding
- dis	armament	disarmament
- inter	action	interaction
- ex	president	ex- president

Exercise 1. Form nouns from the given words with the help of suffixes:

- er, -or, -ant, -ment, -ist, -ness

Model: to teach- teacher

Translate, strike, visit, mad, judge, improve, punish, piano, type, sail, kind, require, important

Kinds of nouns
(Зат есімнің мағыналық түрлері)

common (жалпы)	proper (жалқы)	animate (жанды)	inanimate (жансыз)
a street, a dog	Mr. Zhanat, Abai avenue	a girl, a woman	a box, an ice-cream, a book

Countable and uncountable nouns
(саналатын және саналмайтын зат есім)

uncountable	countable
accommodation	a place to live
baggage	a bag, a case
bread	a piece of bread
chess	a game of chess
equipment	a piece of equipment
information	a piece of information
money	a note, a coin, a sum
news	-
progress	an advance, a step forward
traffic	cars
work	a job, a piece of work
knowledge	a fact
travel	a journey
advice	a piece of advice
fruit	vegetable (s)
macaroni	grapes
hair (His hair is black.)	He has two blonde hairs on his jacket.
paper (I'd like some typing paper.)	I'm going to buy a paper. (newspaper)
coffee (Have you any coffee?)	Could I have two coffees?
time (We have plenty of time.)	Have a good time!
permission	-
research	a piece of research
lightning	a flash of lightning

Irregular plurals

(Ережеге бағынбайтын зат есімнің көпше түрі)

singular form (жекеше түр)	plural form (көпше түр)
1. Сөз түбіріндегі дауыстының өзгеруі:	
a man	men
a goose	geese
a mouse	mice
a tooth	teeth
2. Жекеше де көпше де бір түрде болуы:	
a fish	fish
an aircraft	aircraft
a deer	deer
a swine	swine
a sheep	sheep
3. Кейбір зат есімнің түбіріне –s жалғанады (туыстық, мамандық)	
a father- in- law	fathers-in-law
a passer- by	passers-by
4. Латын, грек, француз тілдерінен енген зат есімдер сол тілдердегі көпше түрінің формасын сақтайды.	
a radius	radius
an index	indices
datum	data
crisis	crises
5. Кейбір зат есімдер тек	
жекеше түрде	көпше түрде қолданылады
advice	wages
knowledge	goods
happiness	clothes
twilight	scales
fruit	trousers
money	binoculars
hair	police

Exercise 2. Read the compound nouns and translate them into Kazakh:

Handicraft, railway, woodman, handwork, fireman, birthday, dining-room, type-writer, mushroom, sportsman, layman

Exercise 3. Form nouns with the help of suffixes:

Example: ~~collect~~ ~~eg~~ ~~ce~~

collection → collector → collectorship

construction, direction, musician, scientist, darkness, friendship, operation, examination, dictatorship, brotherhood, dramatist

Possessives: noun + 's

(Тәуелдік септік)

singular	plural
Nurlan's father-	the students' canteen-
Нұрланның әкесі	студенттердің асханасы
Scotland's climate	
the government's decision	
the committee's meeting	
the earth's surface	
ерекше жағдайда:	
the child's toy	the children's room
the woman's bag	the women's clothes
my mother - in- law's dress	
Зат есім бір топ адамдарға тәуелді болса апостроф соңғы мүшеге жалғанады:	
Tom and Jerry's house, Jack and Jill's wedding	
уақыт көрсету үшін:	
a day's journey	twenty minute's delay
yesterday's news	last Sunday's match

Of + possessives

Немесе ілік септігі of жалғауы арқылы жасалады.	
the name of the street	the street's name
the back of the room	the room's back
the arrival of the train	the train's arrival
a friend of mine	
a friend of Tom's	
a friend of my brother's	

Exercise 4. Write the plural form of the following.

a) *regular nouns*

story, play, glass, flag, photo, name, match, knife, bush, chief, page, radio, roof, prize, set, key, factory, wolf, piano, class, cup, city

b) *irregular nouns*

child, goose, man, foot, mouse, woman, sheep, person, deer, tooth, ox

Exercise 5. Write the countable and uncountable nouns into two different columns:

University, idea, music, teacher, machine, coin, ink, speed, horse, sea, water, bread, wool, piano, money, hero, equipment, box.

Exercise 6. Write the following nouns in plural and read them:

Roof, hero, eye, company, ox, son-in-law, text-book, passer-by, foot, leaf, crisis, datum, potato, postman, wolf, case, hour.

Exercise 7. Write the nouns in the possessive case using the apostrophe ('):

1. the poems of Auezov 2. the pages of the book 3. a journey of two days 4. the opinion of the teacher 5. the room of my father-in-law 6. clothes of the boy 7. the disk of my friend Aizhan 8. the house of the Smiths'

The Auezov's poem. The books of the page
Exercise 8. Use the of - phrase:

1. the engineer's drawing. 2. his daughter's birthday 3. the doctor's prescription. 4. the ship's crew. 5. the car's key. 6. the piano's keyboard. 7. the representative's report. 8. the seller's claim.

Exercise 9. Write the plural form of the following.

a) nouns of Greek origin:

criterion, datum, formula, crisis, stimulus, index, phenomenon, medium, oasis, nucleus, memorandum, basis, radius, analysis, symposium, hypothesis

b) compound nouns:

fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-of-war, passer-by, sister-in-law, forget-me-not, room-mate, lily-of-the-valley, ticket-holder, commander-in-chief, governor-general.

Exercise 10. Divide the following words into two columns: **countable** and **uncountable** nouns (you must get 25 uncountable nouns).

furniture, coffee, leaf, food, computer, list, blood, job, work, language, country, advice, information, money, progress, permit, permission, baggage, luggage, beach, traffic, weather, window, knowledge, air, water, holiday, damage, accommodation, scenery, scene, pigeon, bread, mountain, kick, news, accident, laugh, flour, laughter

Exercise 11. Write out the nouns which are used only in the **plural form** (you must get 25 nouns).

athletics, cattle, scissors, taxes, pajamas, economics, police, news, means, goods, pants, subjects, billiards, darts, outskirts, premises, mechanics, spectacles, clothes, stairs, maths, shorts, tights, gymnastics, congratulations, crossroads, patience, scales, lodgings, foundations, equipment, research, authorities, soap, contents, looks, countryside, traffic-lights, tongs, toothpaste, headphones, delays, binoculars, electronics, eyes, trousers

Exercise 12. Find the odd word in the chain of the nouns.

Example: tea — butter — onions — meat

1) trousers — spectacles — scales — news 2) advice — knowledge — contents — progress 3) phonetics — vacation — goods — information 4) criteria — datum — oases — radii 5) mice — men — goats — geese 6) police — work — weather — furniture 7) congress — team — government — equipment 8) water — potato — milk — bread 9) time — business — stone — bird 10) means — species — crossroads — wolves 11) thanks — barracks — congratulations — authorities 12) diagnoses — roofs — cattle — accommodation 13) premises — mechanics — darts — laughter 14) success — research — applause — path 15) journey — voyage — travel — walk

The Article

Артикль

Ағылшын тілінде артикль зат есімнің алдында, оның көрсеткіші ретінде қолданылады.

Белгісіздік артикль *a/an* «бір», «қандай да болмасын», «көптің бірі» деген мағыналарды білдіреді. Сондықтан зат есімдердің тек жекеше түрімен қолданылады. Сөз дауысты дыбыстан басталса, «*an*» қолданылады: *an apple*. Егер сөз дауыссыз дыбыстан басталса «*a*» қолданылады: *a boy*.

Белгілілік артиклі «*the*» жекеше түрде де, көпше түрде де зат есімнің алдында қолданылады.

The Indefinite Article *a/an*

Белгісіздік артиклінің қолдануы

(тек қана саналатын зат есімдердің жекеше түрінде)

use	example	notes
1. Заттың бірінше рет аталып тұрған жағдайда:	They live in a flat. He bought an ice-cream.	
2. Көптің бірі деген мағынада (= әрбір, әрқайсысы):	A child needs love. It's a rose. It's a Picasso.	
3. «Бір» деген мағынада:	I'd like an apple.	
4. Мамандық, ұлт, діни және саяси қатыстығы бар жағдайда:	She'll be a dancer. He's a Frenchman. Cherie Blair is a catholic. My dad is a communist.	
5. There is..., I have got..., this is ... сөз тіркестерінен кейін:	There is a mistake in this word. I've got a cold again.	
6. Лепті сөйлемдерде what, such сөздерінен кейін:	What a surprise! Such a long queue!	<i>Бірақ:</i> What a lot of flowers! What a lot of trouble!
7. Анықтамалы толықтауыштан кейін:	We had breakfast. — We had a very nice early breakfast. I was invited to dinner. — I was invited to a dinner given to welcome the new ambassador.	<i>Бірақ:</i> The breakfast we ordered is not ready yet.
8. Кейбір тұрақ тіркестері.	to have a good time, to go for a walk in a loud (low, angry) voice, to be a success	

The Definite Article 'the'
Белгілілік артиклінің қолдануы
 (барлық зат есімдерімен жекеше және
 көпше түрде қолданылады)

use	example	notes
1. Егерде берілген зат есім жайлы алдында сөз болған жағдайда:	His car struck the tree. You can see the mark on the tree.	
2. Қандай да бір жағдайда зат пен адамға көрсеткен кезде:	Pass me the salt, please. Who's at the door? — The postman.	(the salt on the table) (the one who comes to us)
3. Әлемдегі жалғыз зат есімдер жайлы сөз қозғаған жағдайда:	the Earth, sea, the sky, the Sun, the Moon, the stars, the universe, the equator, the Great Bear	Басқа планета атаулары артиклсіз қолданылады: Mars, Pluto
4. Күшейтпелі шырайдағы сын есімдерімен, реттік сан есіммен, only, next, last, left/right, right/wrong, very, opposite сөздерімен	It's the worst play I've ever seen. She's the only person for this position. He was the first man who helped me.	<i>Бірақ:</i> She was an only child.
5. Адамдар, жануарлар, заттар жайлы жалпылаған жағдайда:	The whale is in danger of becoming extinct. The Japanese admire the traditions of the Chinese.	<i>Бірақ:</i> Man developed earlier than people think. (артиклъ түсіп қалады)
6. Егер зат есім мекен пысықтауыш ретінде қолданылса: in the street, to the cinema, in the country	Ann is in the garden. Can I go to the cinema? They always spend summer in the country.	
7. Тұрақты сөз тіркестері: the sooner the better, do the shopping, make the bed, on the whole, what's the use?	I haven't made the beds yet. What's the use talking about it now?	

Географиялық атауларымен қолданылатын артикльдер

use	example	notes
1. Әлемнің бөліктері, континент, аймақ, ел, облыс, қала	the Middle East, the North Pole, the Yemen, the USA, the Vatican, the Russian Federation, the Hague, the City	Europe, Central Asia, Finland, Denver
2. Мұхит, теңіз, көл, өзен, сарқырама, канал	the Pacific (Ocean), the Caspian (Sea), the Nile, the Baikal, Suez Canal, the Bay of Biscay	<i>Бірақ:</i> Lake Erie, Lake Baikal <i>Бірақ:</i> Hudson Bay
3. Таулар, арал/ арал топтары, шөл дала	the Alps, the Azores, the Isle of Man, the Kalahari (desert)	<i>Бірақ:</i> Mont Blanc, Easter Island (бөлек таулар мен аралдар)
4. Көше, алаң, аудан, саябақ, көпір, станция, әуежай	the High Street, the Drive, the Bronx, the Golden Gate Bridge, Waterloo (station)	Sixty-Sixth street, Manhattan, Times Square, Hyde Park, London Bridge, Gat-wick
5. Университет, театр, кинотеатр, шіркеу, мейманхана, сарай, мұражай, кітапхана, мейрамхана, дүкен	the University of Cambridge, the Phoenix (theatre), the Odeon, the Hilton, the British Museum, the Library of Congress, the Cafe Royal	<i>Бірақ:</i> Cambridge University, Sadler's Wells (theatre), St Paul's Cathedral, Brown's Hotel, Buckingham Palace, Leoni's (restaurant), Har-roads

Басқа атауларымен қолданылатын артикльдер

use	example	notes
1. Мемлекеттік, мекеме, партия, ұйым	the Senate, the UN, the police, the Labour Party, the Boy Scouts	parliament, congress
2. Тарихи оқиғалар мен кезеңдер	the French Revolution, the Stone Age	Roman Britain, post-war Germany
3. Кітаптар, фильмдер, құжаттар	the Bible, the Odyssey, the Graduate, the Great Charter	Jaws
4. Газеттер, журналдар, радио, теледидар	the Times, the Economist (the press, the radio, the television)	
5. Кеме, поезд	the Titanic, the Orient Express	
6. Оркестр, музыкалық	the Philadelphia	Duran Duran, Depeche Mode

топтар	Orchestra, the Beatles	
7. Музыкалық құралдар және билер	to play the piano/the violin/the guitar, to dance the tango	This is the 1979 recording with Ellison on bass guitar.

Zero Article

Нөлдік артиклі

№	Articles are not used Қолданылмайтын кездері	Examples Мысалдар
1.	Егер зат есімнің алдында сілтеу есімдігі тұрса.	This man is a student. The book is on that desk .
2.	Әдетте жалқы есімдер артикльсіз қолданылады	This is Betty White . Peter is a schoolboy.
3.	Егер зат есімнің алдында тәуелді есімдік немесе тәуелді жалғаулы жалқы есім тұрса	This is my friend . His name is Tom. Tom's mother is a doctor.
4.	Егер зат есімнен кейін оған қатысты есептік сан есім тұрса	Go to Room 1 . Open your book at page 2 .
5.	Көпше түрде келген зат есімнің алдында қолданылады.	Apples are my favourite fruit.
6.	Абстрактылы зат есімдердің жекеше түрінде.	He loves life.
7.	Спорт ойындар атауларының алдында.	I like football.
8.	Тіл аттарының алдында, <i>language</i> деген сөз болмаса.	I am studying German. But: I'm studying the German language.
9.	Ғылым салалары аттарының алдында.	They study physics.
10.	school, college, university, prison, church, work, home, bed (берілген сөздер әрекетті, іс-қимылды көрсеткенде (орынды емес).	Jane's at hospital (as a patient). I went to the hospital (place) to visit Jane. I met her at college (when they were students). I'll meet you at the college (place).

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.

- I saw ___ man in ___ armchair at ___ window. He was reading ___ newspaper.
- ___ boy said that he wanted two candies.
- Is there anybody else in ___ waiting-room? — Yes, ___ man wants to speak to you.
- Where is ___ brief-case? I put it on ___ table.
- Is there ___. enquiry office at this airport?
- Could you open ___ door, please? I see ___ girl

knocking. 7. Let's make ___ speech at ___ reception. 8. ___ advice you gave me helped ___ lot. 9. I like to be in ___ centre of everything. 10. At ___ night I had ___ terrible headache after I had drunk ___ lot of ___ wine in ___ evening. 11. Look out! There is ___ dangerous bend in the road. 12. Mrs. Patsy is ___ last person I'd like to meet.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.

1. Tom's planning to take ___ boat to go fishing on ___ Sunday. 2. Could you phone later, please? Kate's having ___ bath. 3. The rent is 150 dollars ___ month. 4. We often go to ___ theatre and to ___ cinema, but very rarely to ___ circus. 5. When ___ father came home, they had ___ dinner and then watched ___ TV. They went to ___ bed at 11 p.m. 6. What ___ pity they haven't seen this performance! 7. She can't find ___ telegram which she received this morning. 8. Are you going to ___ country for ___ weekend? 9. She usually goes shopping on ___ Thursdays, but ___ last Thursday she didn't do shopping. She had to go to ___ dentist's. 10. What ___ lovely song! What ___ beautiful music! 11. Could you tell me ___ time, please? - It's ___ quarter past six. 12. Do you usually go by ___ train or in ___ car there?

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.
Geographical names.

1. They travelled by car around ___ Europe last month. 2. ___ Great American Lakes are ___ Lake Huron, ___ Lake Superior, ___ Lake Ontario, ___ Lake Michigan and ___ Lake Erie. 3. ___ north of ___ Scotland is known for its wild beauty. 4. Are ___ Urals higher or lower than ___ Alps? 5. It was Burns who wrote "My heart's in ___ Highlands". 6. ___ Mediterranean Sea washes ___ Europe, ___ Asia and ___ northern coast of ___ Africa. 7. What oceans does ___ Panama Canal connect? — I suppose ___ Atlantic and ___ Pacific Oceans. 8. ___ Seine flows through ___ Paris to ___ Atlantic Ocean. 9. We get coffee mostly from ___ Brazil and ___ Columbia. 10. ___ Alaska is the biggest and coldest state in ___ USA. 11. Where are ___ Canaries situated? 12. ___ United Kingdom consists of four parts: ___ England, ___ Scotland, Wales and ___ Northern Ireland, or ___ Ulster. 13. ___ Himalayas are the highest mountains in ___ Asia. 14. I went to ___ German Republic last summer, but I haven't been to ___ Netherlands yet. Of course, I would like to see ___ Hague. 15. ___ Thames is not the longest river in ___ Great Britain but it is rather wide and navigable. 16. ___ America consists of two parts, ___ South and North America, doesn't it? 17. In ___ north there are ___ Cheviots. These are the mountains which separate ___ England from ___ Scotland. 18. ___ Brazil is the largest country of ___ South America. ___ Amazon, the widest river in ___ world, flows there. 19. What city is the capital of ___ Philippines? 20. ___ Republic of China is the third largest country in ___ world after Russia and ___ Canada.

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.

Abstract nouns and names of materials.

1. ___ life is impossible without ___ water and ___ air. 2. You can't swim in the river, ___ water isn't warm enough. 3. She hurried in and found ___ coffee almost boiled away. 4. ___ oil is lighter than ___ water. 5. He has ___ deep knowledge in mathematics. 6. You can't do any work without ___ knowledge. 7. ___ life is ___ complicated matter. 8. ___ Browns lived ___ quiet life somewhere in South Carolina. 9. The Moslems don't eat ___ pork. 10. ___ water is precious in deserts and can be found in oases. 11. This is ___ coffee I am so fond of. I don't think there is ___ better coffee than this. 12. ___ coffee is cultivated in the south of the island. 13. It seems to me Englishmen show ___ deep distrust of strangers. 14. He wanted to give his son ___ good education. 15. ___ air was fresh and cool. 16. Nothing can travel faster than ___ light. 17. He can give you ___ good piece of ___ advice. He is fond of giving. ___ advice. — But ___ advice he gave us did not help. 18. The patient was making ___ noticeable progress. 19. You can be satisfied with ___ progress you have made. 20. Our plane ran into ___ heavy weather.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.

Proper names.

1. ___ Mall is a wide avenue leading from ___ Trafalgar Square to ___ Buckingham Palace, the residence of the English kings. 2. The centre of ___ City is represented by three buildings: ___ Mansion House, ___ Royal Exchange and ___ Bank of ___ England. 3. When will he arrive at ___ Heathrow airport? 4. ___ Bolshoi Theatre is famous for its ballet performances. 5. What is on at ___ "Pushkinsky"? 6. ___ Princess Diana stayed at ___ Hilton Hotel. 7. People coming to London often do shopping in ___ Oxford Street. 8. ___ London Zoo is situated in ___. Regent Park in London. 9. If you are interested in churches and historical places, you should by no means see ___ Westminster Abbey, ___ Houses of Parliament, ___ St. Paul's Cathedral and ___ Tower. 10. ___ British Museum is famous for its library, one of the richest in the world. 11. The English parks — ___ Hyde Park, ___ Kensington Gardens and ___ Kew Gardens where you forget that you are in the big city, struck me most of all.

Exercise 6. Put in **articles** where necessary.

1. ... Venezuela is in ... South America. 2. On ... Christmas we will visit ... grandmother. 3. ... Alps are ... highest mountains in ... Europe. 4. ... United States are between ... Mexico and ... Canada. 5. Many people like to have ... holidays on ... Mediterranean Sea. 6. ... Asia is ... largest continent. 7. ... Panama Canal joins ... Atlantic and ... Pacific Oceans. 8. Lomonosov was born in ... small ... village on ... shore of ... White Sea. 9. ... Everest is ... highest ... mountain in ... world. 10. ... Crimea is washed by ... Black Sea. 11. ... Philippines are in ... Pacific Ocean. 12. ... British Isles are not far from ... coast of ... Europe.

Exercise 7. Put in articles where necessary.

1.... Moscow underground is ... best in ... world. 2. ... highest mountains are ... Himalayas. 3. Mike lives on ... third floor. 4. Jack was ... first to come to ... finish. 5. To get to ... Red Square, turn right at ... corner, it's ... second street on your left. 6. ... Atlantic Ocean is between ... Africa and ... Americas. 7. Lake Superior is one of ... Great Lakes. 8. Tom's father is ... sailor. He spends most time in ... sea. 9. We invited Sam to ... dinner ... next Friday. 10. I have English lessons once ... week. 11. I paid ten rubles ... pound for these apples. 12. This cloth is 100 rubles ... meter. 13. There were about ... hundred people in ... hall.

Exercise 8. Put in articles where necessary.

1. When he was walking home he met ... boy who has carrying ... basket with ... small kitten.
2. ... detective helps to find criminals.
3. It is ... copper wires that are mostly used as conductors of electricity.
4. Even ... child knows where the sun rises.
5. By using ... words as special sign for communication man can express what he thinks.
6. You can hardly find ... apple-tree in ... park.
7. To understand this ... article is very difficult.
8. Mary is ... interesting person.
9. I bought ... blouse and ... hat.
10. It happened in... small village in the north of ... Italy.

THE PRONOUNS

(Есімдіктер)

1. Personal (Жіктеу)	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they
2. Possessive (Тәуелдік)	a) my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their b) mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
3. Reflexive/Self- pronouns (Өздік)	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
4. Demonstrative (Сілтеу)	this, that, these, those
5. Interrogative (Сұрай)	who, whom, whose, what, which, how much, how many
6. Reciprocal (Ортақ)	each other, one another
7. Relative (Қатыстық)	who, whom, whose, what, which
8. Conjunctive (Байланыстырушы)	who, whom, whose, what, which

9. Indefinite (Белгісіздік)	some, any, every (және олардың туындылары), much, many, little, few, all, both, either, neither, one, other, another
10. Negative (Болымсыздық)	no, nobody (no one), none, nothing

Personal pronouns
(Жіктеу есімдіктері)

Singular number				
Person (Жақ)	Nominative case (Атау септік)		Objective case (Барыс септік)	
I жақ	<i>I</i>	мен	<i>Me</i>	мені, маған
II жақ	<i>You</i>	сен сіз	<i>You</i>	сені, саған сізді, сізге
III жақ	<i>He</i>	ол (ер адам)	<i>Him</i>	оны, оған
	<i>She</i>	(әйел адам)	<i>Her</i>	оны, оған
	<i>It</i>	(жансыз)	<i>It</i>	оны, оған
Plural number				
Person (Жақ)	Nominative case (Атау септік)		Objective case (Барыс септік)	
I жақ	<i>We</i>	біз	<i>Us</i>	бізді, бізге
II жақ	<i>You</i>	сендер сіздер	<i>You</i>	сендерді, сендерге сіздерді, сіздерге
III жақ	<i>They</i>	олар	<i>Them</i>	оларды, оларға
<i>I am a student.</i> <i>They are in the garden.</i> <i>It is open.</i> <i>You are an engineer.</i> <i>He saw me in the street.</i> <i>We have a lot of friends.</i> <i>Tell them about it.</i> <i>This letter is for us.</i> <i>She writes to him every day.</i> <i>It is warm today.</i>			Мен студентпін. Олар бақшада. Ол – ашық. Сіз инженерсіз. Ол мені көшеде көрді. Бізде достар көп. Осы туралы оларға айт. Мына хат бізге. Ол оған жиі жазады. Бүгін күн жылы.	

Possessive pronouns
(Тәуелдік есімдіктер)

Conjoint form (Қосылған түрі: есімдік+зат есім)		Absolute form (Абсолюттік түрі: есімдік зат есімсіз)	
<i>my</i>	менің	<i>mine</i>	менікі
<i>your</i>	сенің, сіздің	<i>yours</i>	сенікі, сіздікі
<i>his</i>	оның (ер адам)	<i>his</i>	оныкі

<i>her</i>	оның (әйел адам)	<i>hers</i>	оныкі
<i>its</i>	оның (жансыз)	<i>its</i>	оныкі
<i>our</i>	біздің	<i>ours</i>	біздікі
<i>your</i>	сендердің, сіздердің	<i>yours</i>	сендердікі, сіздердікі
<i>their</i>	олардың	<i>theirs</i>	олардыкі
<i>I can't find my keys.</i> <i>Aibat bought his car last year.</i> <i>"Is this Alibek's book?" – "No, it's mine (=my book)."</i> <i>Their flat is smaller than ours (=our flat).</i> <i>Clean your room! I'm not going to do it for you.</i> <i>"How are your children?" – "Fine, thanks. How are yours?"</i> <i>Is this your cat? There is something wrong with its ear.</i> <i>Dana and Togzhan are having their lunch.</i> <i>We were surprised to see them; they also came to meet us.</i> <i>This is his house.</i> <i>These are your rooms.</i>		Мен кілттерімді таба алмадым. Айбат өзінің көлігін алдыңғы жылы сатып алды. "Мынау Әлібектің кітабы ма?" – "Жоқ, ол – менікі (=менің кітабым)." Олардың пәтері біздікінен (=біздің пәтерден) кішірек. Өзіңнің бөлмеңді тазала! Мен сен үшін оны тазаламаймын. "Балаларыңыздың жағдайы қалай?" – "Рахмет, жақсы. Сіздердікі ше?" Мынау сенің мысығың ба? Оның құлағына бірнәрсе болды. Дана мен Тоғжан түстеніп отыр. Біз оларды көргенімізге таң қалдық, олар да бізді кездестіруге келді. Мынау – оның үйі. Мынау – сендердің бөлмелерің.	

Reflexive pronouns

(Өздік есімдіктер)

Person (жақ)	Singular (жекеше түрі)		Plural (көпше түрі)	
I жақ	<i>myself</i>	өзім	<i>ourselves</i>	өзіміз
II жақ	<i>yourself</i>	өзің, өзіңіз	<i>yourselves</i>	өздерің, өздеріңіз
III жақ	<i>himself</i> <i>herself</i> <i>itself</i>	өзі (ер адам) өзі (әйел адам) өзі (жансыз)	<i>themselves</i>	өздері
<i>I saw it myself.</i> <i>Wash yourself!</i> <i>He bought himself a new car.</i> <i>Go and wash yourselves, children!</i> <i>We will do it ourselves.</i> <i>It itself works well.</i>		Мен бұны өзім көрдім. Жуыныңыз! Ол өзіне жаңа көлік сатып алды. Балалар, өздерің барып жуыныңдар! Біз бұны өзіміз жасаймыз. Бұл өзі жақсы жұмыс істейді.		

Demonstrative pronouns
(Сілтеу есімдіктері)

Берілуі	Singular number (Жекеше түрі)		Plural number (Көпше түрі)	
Сөйлеушіге жақын	<i>this</i>	мына, мынау бұл, осы	<i>these</i>	мыналар бұлар, осылар
Сөйлеушіден алыс	<i>that</i>	анау, ол, сол ана	<i>those</i>	аналар, олар, солар
	<i>this year</i> <i>that year</i>	осы жылы, биыл ана жылы, бытыр	<i>these methods</i> <i>those methods</i>	осы әдістер сол әдістер
I have a book in my hand. This book is blue. I see a book on the shelf. That book is brown. This pencil is mine. That pencil is yours. These are my magazines and those are yours. These books are ours and those ones are theirs.		Менің қолымда кітап бар. Бұл кітап – көк. Мен кітап сөресінен кітап көріп тұрмын. Ол кітап – қоңыр. Бұл қарындаш менікі. Ана қарындаш сенікі. Мынау – менің журналдарым, ал аналар – сенікі. Мына кітаптар біздікі, ал аналар – олардікі.		

Interrogative pronouns
(Сұрау есімдіктері)

Questions	Сұрақтар
Who? Whom? Who? Whose? What? Which?	Кім? Кімді? Кімнен? Кіммен? Кімнің? Кімдікі? Не? Қандай? Кім? Қайсысы? Қай? Қандай?
Who came here yesterday? Who is that man? Who are you speaking about? Who did you come with yesterday? Whose dictionary is that? "What is he?" – "He is an engineer." What has happened? What have you bought? What books did you buy? "I have read that book." – "Which one?"	Кеше мұнда кім келді? Ана кісі кім? Сіз кім туралы айтыңыз? Сіз кеше кіммен келдіңіз? Анау кімнің сөздігі? "Оның мамандығы кім?" – "Ол – инженер." Не болып қалды? Сіз не әкелдіңіз? Сіз қандай кітап сатып алдыңыз? "Мен ана кітапты оқыдым." – "Қайсысын?"

* *Who* бастауыштың қызметін атқарғанда, етістіктен кейін *who* жекеше түрде келеді: *Who is there?* – Анау кім? Ана тұрған кім?

Who баяндауыштың қызметін атқарғанда, байланыстырушы етістік зат есім немесе есімдікпен жаққа, шаққа байланысты жекеше түрде де, көпше түрде де келеді: *Who is that boy?* – Ана бала кім? *Who are those boys?* – Ана балалар кімдер?

** *Whom* есімдігі *to, by, of, with, about* предлогтарымен тіркесіп келеді де, сөйлемде жанама толықтауыштың қызметін атқарады. Предлогтар сөйлемнің соңында келеді.

Relative pronouns (Қатыстық есімдіктер)

<i>Who</i>	Кім	<i>The man who was here is my teacher.</i> – Осында болған адам – менің мұғалімім.
<i>Whom</i>	Кімге	<i>There is the student whom we saw yesterday.</i> – Кеше біз көрген студент – осы.
<i>Whose</i>	Кімнің	<i>That is the woman whose son I know.</i> – Мен баласын білетін әйел – сол.
<i>What</i>	Не, Қандай	<i>I won't tell anyone what had happened.</i> – Мен не болғанын ешкімге айтпаймын.
<i>Which, That</i>	Қайсысы, Қандай	<i>The exercise which (that) I did was very easy.</i> – Мен орындаған жаттығу өте оңай болды.

Conjunctive pronouns (Байланыстырушы есімдіктер)

<i>Who</i>	Кім	<i>Who has done it is unknown.</i> – Бұны кім жасағаны белгісіз.
<i>Whom</i>	Кімді, Кімге	<i>Whom they showed the book to is a secret.</i> – Кітапты кімге көрсеткендері белгісіз.
<i>Whose</i>	Кімнің, Кімдікі	<i>She knows whose dictionary it is.</i> – Ол бұның кімнің сөздігі екенін біледі.
<i>What</i>	Кім, Не,	<i>That is not what I want.</i> – Менің білейін дегенім – ол емес.
<i>Which</i>	Қандай	<i>I don't know which of them speaks French.</i> – Мен оның қайсысы французша сөйлейтінін білмеймін.
	Қай, Қайсысы	

Indefinite pronouns (Белгісіздік есімдіктері) *A lot of, much, many* (көп)

	Countable nouns (Саналатын зат есімдер)	Uncountable nouns (Саналмайтын зат есімдер)
Affirmative sentences	<i>There are a lot of people in the street.</i>	<i>There is a lot of rice left. I have a lot of time.</i>

(Болымды сөйлемдер)	<i>They have a lot of books.</i>	
<i>A lot of, lots of, plenty of</i> саналатын және саналмайтын зат есімдердің көпше түрінде қолданылады:		
	<i>a lot of cars lots of books plenty of jobs</i>	<i>a lot of milk lots of rice plenty of wine</i>
Бірақ:		
	<i>You have too many mistakes in your test. There are so many books to buy. We have discussed very many problems today.</i>	<i>There is too much sugar in it. There is so much work to do. They had very much time yesterday.</i>
Interrogative sentences (Сұраулы сөйлемдер)	<i>Are there many people in the street? Do they have many books?</i>	<i>Is there much rice left? Do you have much time?</i>
	<i>Have you too many mistakes in your test? Are there so many books to buy? Have we discussed very many problems today?</i>	<i>Is there too much sugar in it? Is there so much work today? Had they very much time yesterday?</i>
Negative sentences (Болымсыз сөйлемдер)	<i>There aren't many people in the street. They haven't many books.</i>	<i>There isn't much rice left. I haven't much time.</i>
	<i>You haven't too many mistakes in your test. There aren't so many books to buy. We haven't discussed very many problems today.</i>	<i>There isn't too much sugar in it. There isn't so much work to do. They didn't have very much time yesterday.</i>

A few, few, a little, little (аз)

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
<i>a few (=some, several) – аз, бірақ жеткілікті</i>	<i>a little (=some) – аз, бірақ жеткілікті</i>
The exam was extremely difficult, but <i>a few</i> students passed it. I enjoy my life here. I have <i>a few</i> friends and we meet quite often.	There is still <i>a little</i> work to do before we go home. Let's go and have a drink. We've got <i>a little</i> time before the train leaves.

<i>few</i> (=not many) - өте аз, жеткіліксіз	<i>little</i> (=not much) - өте аз, жеткіліксіз
He's not popular. He has <i>few</i> friends. I have <i>few</i> questions to ask.	Hurry up! We've got <i>little</i> time. There is <i>little</i> work to do. We've already finished most of it.
<i>very few</i>	<i>very little</i>
<i>Very few</i> people went to the football match. He has <i>very few</i> friends.	I have got <i>very little</i> money. We can't go shopping. We've got <i>very little</i> time. I can't speak to you.

(a) *few*, (a) *little* болымсыз сөйлемдерде қолданылмайды, *not many* және *not much* қолданылады:

He didn't make <i>many</i> mistakes in his speech. Not <i>many</i> people came here.	There isn't <i>much</i> coffee in it. I don't have <i>much</i> money.
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Some (something, somebody, someone)

Any (anything, anybody, anyone)

No (nothing, nobody, no one)

<i>some</i> – бірнеше, біраз, аздаған <i>something</i> – бірдеңе <i>somebody</i> (=someone) – біреу, әлдебіреу, әлдекім	<i>any</i> - ештеңе <i>anything</i> – ешнәрсе <i>anybody</i> (=anyone) – кім болса да	<i>no</i> - жоқ <i>nothing</i> - ештеңе <i>nobody</i> (=no one) - ешкім
Affirmative sentences	Interrogative sentences	Negative sentences
There are <i>some</i> new books in the shop. He asked me <i>some</i> questions. <i>Somebody</i> (someone) knows about it. I want to tell you <i>something</i> .	Are there <i>any</i> new books in the shop? Did he ask me <i>any</i> questions? Does <i>anybody</i> (anyone) know about it? Do I want to tell you <i>anything</i> ?	There aren't <i>any</i> new books in the shop. = There are no new books in the shop. He didn't ask me <i>any</i> questions. Nobody (no one) knows about it. I don't want to tell you <i>anything</i> .
Remember!		
<i>any</i> есімдігі болымды сөйлемдерде «кез келген, кім болса да, қайда болса да» деген мағынаны білдіреді: Give me <i>any</i> fruit. – Маған өзіңізде бар	<i>some</i> есімдігі сұраулы сөйлемде бірденені сұрағанда немесе ұсынғанда қолданылады: Can I have <i>some</i> of those apples? – Маған ана алмадан тағы жеуге	

кез келген жемісті беріңізші. <i>Anybody will help you.</i> – Кім болса да сізге кемектеседі. <i>I want to go anywhere.</i> – Қайда болса да кеткім келеді. <i>You can have anything you want for your birthday present.</i> – Сен туған күңіңе қалаған сыйлығыңның кез келгенін ала аласың.	болады ма? <i>Would you like some tea?</i> – Сіздің тағы шай ішкіңіз келмей ме? <i>What's wrong with your eye? Have you got something in it?</i> – Көзіңізге не болды? Бірдеңе түсіп кетті ме?	
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Negative pronouns

(Болымсыздық есімдіктері)

No, nobody (no one), none, nothing

No, nobody (no one), none, nothing есімдіктері болымсыз сөйлемдерде қолданылады.

<i>Nobody</i>	
<i>Nobody will know.</i>	Ешкім білмейді.
<i>Nobody has ever seen.</i>	Ешкім оны көрген жоқ.
<i>None</i>	
<i>None of them have (has) ever been there.</i>	Олардың ешбірі онда болған жоқ.
<i>None of us got tired.</i>	Ешбіріміз шаршамаймыз.
<i>No one will do it better than you.</i>	Ешкім сізден жақсы істемейді.
<i>No</i>	
<i>There are no mistakes in this paper.</i>	Бұл қағазда ешқандай қате жоқ.
<i>There is no butter for tea.</i>	Шайға май жоқ.
<i>There are no cups in the cupboard.</i>	Буфетте кеселер жоқ.
<i>Is there a telephone in the room? – No, there is none.</i>	Бөлмеде телефон бар ма? – Жоқ.
<i>Nothing</i>	
<i>There is nothing in the bag.</i>	Сумкада ештеңе жоқ.
Сұраулы сөйлемнің жауабында:	
<i>Is there a spoon in your plate? – No, there is not.</i>	Тарелкеңізде қасық бар ма? – Жоқ.
<i>Somewhere, anywhere</i> – бір жерде, әлдебір жерде, қайда болса да Болымсыз түрі: <i>not anywhere, nowhere</i> – еш жерде, ешқайда	
<i>He is somewhere here.</i>	Ол осында бір жерде.
<i>I do not see the book anywhere.</i>	Мен кітапты еш жерден көріп тұрған жоқпын.

<i>Each</i> – әрбір	
<i>There are new houses on each side of the street.</i>	Көшенің әрбір жағында жаңа үйлер бар.
<i>Each student in our group has got a Kazakh-English dictionary.</i>	Біздің топтағы әр (әрбір) студентте қазақша-ағылшынша сөздік бар.

<i>Every</i> – күнделікті, әрбір күн (апта, ай, жыл)	
<i>I see him every day.</i>	Мен оны күнделікті көремін.
<i>All</i> – барлық, бәрі; <i>both</i> – екеуі де, екі	
<i>All is ready.</i>	Барлығы дайын.
<i>Both my sons are married.</i>	Менің ұлдарымның екеуі де үйленген.

<i>Other, another</i> – басқа, басқалар	
<i>Give me another example.</i>	Маған басқа мысал беріңізші.
<i>I don't see all students, where are the others?</i>	Мен барлық студенттерді көріп тұрған жоқпын, қалғандары қайда?

<i>Either</i> – осы, сол екеуінің бірі, кез келген біреуі; <i>neither</i> – не бұл, не ол (<i>either</i> есімдігінің болымсыз түрі)	
<i>You may go by either road.</i>	Кез келген жолдың бірімен баруыңызға болады.
<i>We accepted neither other sentences.</i>	Біз не бұл, не ол сөйлемді қабылдамадық.

<i>One</i> есімдігі зат есімді екінші рет қайталамау үшін қолданылады.	
<i>One never knows what is his answer may be.</i>	Оның қалай жауап беретінін ешқашан білмейсіз.
<i>This is a red pencil and that is a black one.</i>	Мынау – қызыл қарындаш, ал анау – қара.
<i>I don't like this white dress, show me that red one.</i>	Маған мына ақ көйлек ұнамайды, ана бір қызылды көрсетіңізші.

Exercise 1. Choose the correct variant.

Example: We/Us met Aigerim yesterday afternoon.

She/Her came to the cinema with we/us.

1. I phoned Makpal last night and gave *she/her* the message. 2. My brother is older than *I/me*, but *he/him* isn't as tall as *I/me* am. 3. "Who wants a cup of coffee?" – "*I/Me*." 4. "Have you seen Duman today?" – "Yes, *I/me* saw *he/him* this morning. *He/Him* was going to the swimming-pool." 5. "What did those people want?" – "*They/Them* asked *I/me* to help *they/them*."

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using the pronouns in the box.

Example: "I'm looking for Nurzhan. Have you seen him?" – "Yes, he was here a few minutes ago."

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

1. Almas and I are going out this evening. _____ are going to the cinema. Would you like to come with _____? 2. Where are my keys? I put _____ on the table a moment ago, but now _____ have disappeared. 3. _____ is usually quite cold in Karaganda in winter. 4. "What do you think of the film, Meruert?" – "_____ enjoyed _____ very much." 5. _____ is strange that she didn't come to the meeting. 6. "What does the government plan to do about education?" – "_____ say that _____ are going to build more schools." 7. _____ aren't allowed to drive a car in Britain until _____ are 17 years old. 8. If you have any problems, just tell someone and _____ will help us. 9. How far is _____ from Karaganda to Astana? 10. My sister and I are quite different. _____ is much more serious than _____ am.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Менде жаңа кітап бар. 2. Ол өленді жақсы айтады. 3. Біз олармен жиі кездесеміз. 4. Ол күнде шай ішеді. 5. Оған осы көйлекті сатып алып берші. 6. Ол өзінің әпкесіне ертең хат жазбақшы. 7. Жансая оған суретті көрсетті. 8. Мен ана суретті көрдім. 9. Бұл – ол. 10. Қазір көктем.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct variant.

1. We know *their/theirs* telephone number, but they don't know *our/ours*. 2. *My/Mine* car wasn't as expensive as *her/hers*. 3. Maria has got *her/hers* suitcase, but *her/hers* friends haven't got *their/ theirs*. 4. *Our/Ours* flat isn't as big as *their/theirs*, but *our/ours* is much more comfortable. 5. This isn't *my/mine* bicycle. 6. Tell *them/their* about it. 7. Ask *him/his* if it's *him/his* car. 8. I didn't like the film. I don't want to speak about *it/its*. 9. They are *my/mine* sons. 10. These are *your/yours* rooms.

Exercise 5. Change the sentences according to the example.

Example: This is her book. – This is a book of hers.

1. He is my cousin. 2. They are our friends. 3. She is their relative. 4. He is her brother. 5. We are your former students. 6. She is his niece. 7. I am your colleague. 8. They are her pupils. 9. She is our neighbour. 10. He is her school friend. 11. I am his student.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions according to the patterns. Use the absolute form of possessive pronouns.

Example: My sister is at home. Where is your sister? (*at the office*) – Mine is at the office.

1. Our house is in that street. Where is your house? (*round the corner*) 2. Her handbag is on the chair. Where is my handbag? (*on the sofa*) 3. Our teacher is in the classroom. Where is their teacher? (*at the Dean's office*) 4. His mother is in the country now. Where is her mother? (*in town*) 5. My son is in the library. Where is your son? (*at school*) 6. Your photo is here. Where is his photo? (*in the album*) 7. The doctor's daughter is at school. Where is your daughter? (*at home*) 8. Your grandmother is in the garden. Where is our grandmother? (*in the kitchen*) 9. Our car is in the garage. Where is their car? (*in front of the house*) 10. Your ticket is on the table. Where is his ticket? (*in the handbag*).

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences using reflexive pronouns.

1. Nurzhan likes to drive the car 2. My sister likes to make cakes 3. I like to pick flowers 4. We want to repair the bicycle 5. The children like to wash the dog 6. You will not ask anyone else to help them 7. You cannot leave the baby in the house all by 8. I hope you didn't hurt 9. I never buy anything until I have seen it 10. My brother is only three years old. But he can wash and dress

Exercise 8. Finish the sentences using reflexive pronouns.

Example: I taught myself to play the guitar; I've never had lessons.

1. Sue's children are too young to look after 2. An elephant hurt ... when it tried to get out of the zoo yesterday. 3. I couldn't borrow my mother's car last night because she was using it 4. I don't need any help. I can take care of 5. Mr. Woods fell over and hurt ... when he was running for a bus. 6. Would you all like to help ... to sandwiches and cakes? 7. Sarah and I didn't really enjoy ... at the disco last night. 8. If you want a job done well, do it 9. Did the boys build this boat ...? 10. They went swimming, but they didn't enjoy

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

1. Мынау – дәптер емес, кітап. 2. Анау – диван емес, орындық. 3. Мынау жәшік пе? 4. Мыналар – қарындаштар. 5. Аналар – парталар. 6. Маған басқа кітап бере аласыз ба, мынау маған ұнамайды. 7. Мына газеттерді оған беріңіз. 8. Маған мына көйлек ұнамайды, ана біреуін сатып алшы. 9. Мынау – біздің үй, анау – олардікі. 10. Анау – жаңа компьютерлер. 11. Мынау – менің орным.

Exercise 10. Translate into Kazakh.

1. Who has taken my pencil? 2. What kind of book is it? 3. What is the population of this town? 4. What question did he ask? 5. Whose book did you take? 6. Which of you speaks English? 7. How much money do you have? 8. What is the weather like today?

Exercise 11. Use the interrogative pronouns.

1. ... will answer me? 2. ... of you will help us? 3. ... is your flat? 4. ... is your telephone number? 5. ... book is this, Abai's or Dauren's? 6. ... are you drinking? 7. ... are you expecting? 8. ... would you like to do? 9. ... pencils are these? They are mine. 10. Here are the letters. ... is yours?

Exercise 12. Use the relative pronouns.

1. ... has done it is unknown. 2. The book ... you are looking for is not here. 3. He showed me the letter ... he had received from his brother. 4. The man about ... we were talking yesterday will come at 5 o'clock. 5. This is not the letter to ... they refer. 6. The student ... is standing at the window is my brother. 7. The man ... was here is a book-keeper. 8. There is the man ... we saw in the park yesterday. 9. The article ... I translated yesterday was very easy. 10. The doctor ... I visited yesterday is a dentist.

Exercise 13. Use the conjunctive pronouns.

1. I have found the house ... I was looking for. 2. I'd like to see the tree ... you picked these apples. 3. My sister, ... the message was addressed, opened it and read very attentively. 4. There are many people ... don't smoke. 5. I've brought the book about ... I spoke to you on the telephone yesterday. 6. I met an old friend, ... I didn't recognize at once. 7. That is the matter about ... I must speak to you. 8. That is ... she need. 9. The girl, ... you saw at my house that night, has been appointed chief engineer of our plant. 10. This is the hotel at ... we stayed.

Exercise 14. Complete these sentences with *much*, *many* and *a lot (of)*. Sometimes there are two possibilities.

1. There weren't ... people at the party I had seen before. 2. It cost me ... money to finish this house. 3. We'll have to hurry. We haven't got ... time. 4. Tom drinks ... milk - one litre a day. 5. She is a very quiet person. She doesn't say 6. I put ... salt in the soup. Perhaps too 7. ... people do not like flying. 8. The man was badly injured in the accident. He lost ... blood. 9. It's not a very lively town. There isn't ... to do. 10. This car is expensive to run. It uses ... petrol. 11. Don't disturb me. I've got ... work to do. 12. He's got so ... money, he doesn't know what to do with it. 13. He always puts ... salt on his food. 14. We didn't take ... photographs when we were on holiday.

Exercise 15. Complete these sentences with *(a) little*, *(a) few*.

1. I last saw Tom ... days ago. 2. We didn't have any money but Tom had 3. He doesn't speak much English. Only ... words. 4. Nora's father died ... years ago. 5. "Would you like some more cake?" - "Yes, please, but only" 6. This town isn't very well-known and there isn't much to see, so ... tourists come here. 7. I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got ... patience with children. 8. This is not the first time the car has broken down. It has happened ... times before. 9. The cinema was almost empty. There were very ... people there. 10. There is a shortage of water because there has been very ... rain recently.

The Adjective
Forms of adjectives
Сын есімнің түрлері

simple (негізгі)	derivative (туынды)	compound (күрделі)
nice	beautiful	well-known
red	childlike	good-looking
strong	famous	snow-white

Order of Adjectives

(Сын есімдердің орын тәртібі)

opinion / quality (пікір, сапа)	famous
size (мөлшер)	small
age (жасы)	young
shape (пішін, түр)	round
temperature (температура)	cold
color (түсі)	red
origin (қайдан)	French
material (неден)	metal

e.g. a famous old football stadium
a small round metal object

Бір сөйлемде үш сын есімнен артық қолданбаңыз.

Adjective Suffixes

(Сын есім тудыратын жұрнақтар)

-able	change	changeable	құбылмалы
-ant	import	important	маңызды
-ent	differ	different	әр түрлі
-ive	act	active	іскер
-al	music	musical	музыкалық
-ful	use	useful	пайдалы
-less	harm	harmless	зиянсыз
-ous	danger	dangerous	қауіпті
-y	rain	rainy	жаңбырлы
-ic	history	historic	тарихи
-en	silk	silken	жібек
-ish	child yellow	childish yellowish	балалық сарғыш

Adverb Suffixes (Үстеу тудыратын жұрнақтар)

-ly	happy	happily	бақытты
-wards	back	backwards	артқа

Kinds of Adjectives (Сын есімнің мағыналық түрлері)

qualitative adjectives (сапалық)		relative adjectives (қатыстық)	
large	үлкен	woolen	жүннен тоқылған
blue	көк	Italian	италияндық
high	биік	unemployed	жұмыссыз
little	кішкентай	social	қоғамдық
soft	жұмсақ	monthly	айлық
beautiful	сұлу	windy	желді
necessary	қажет	historical	тарихи

Forming comparatives and superlatives (Сын есімнің шырайларының берілуі)

Егер сын есімнің жай шырай түрі бір буыннан тұрса оның салыстырмалы шырайы **-er** жұрнағы, ал күшейтпелі шырайы **-est** жұрнағы арқылы жасалады.

positive (жай шырай)		comparative (салыстырмалы шырай)		superlative (күшейтпелі шырай)	
tall	ұзын	taller	ұзынырақ	(the) tallest	ең ұзын
deep	терең	deeper	тереңрек	(the) deepest	ең терең
cold	суық	colder	суығырақ	(the) coldest	ең суық
short	қысқа	shorter	қысқарак	(the) shortest	ең қысқа

Кейбір **-y, -er, -ow, -le** жұрнағына аяқталған екі буынды сын есімдерге салыстырмалы шырайыда **-er** жұрнағы, күшейтпелі шырайыда **-est** жұрнағы жалғанады: narrow – narrower – (the) narrowest

Spelling rules (оқу және жазу ережелері)

-дауысты + дауыссыз әріпке аяқталған бір буынды сын есімдерге тағы бір дауыссыз әріп қосылады: hot- hotter – (the) hottest

- y жұрнағына аяқталған сын есімдер **-i** әріпіне айналып және **-er, -est** жұрнақтары жалғанады: busy – busier – (the) busiest

Long adjectives (two or more syllable adjectives)
(Екі не одан көп буынды сын есім шырайларының жасалуы)

positive (жай шырай)	comparative (салыстырмалы шырай)	superlative (күшейтпелі шырай)
interesting қызық	more interesting қызығырақ	(the) most interesting ең қызық
often жиі	more often жиірек	(the) most often ең жиі
active белсенді	more active белсендірек	(the) most active ең белсенді
wonderful керемет	more wonderful кереметтей	(the) most wonderful ең керемет

NOTE: Кейбір екі буынды сын есімдердің шырайларының жасалуы екі түрлі (*clever, common, narrow, pleasant, quiet, simple, stupid, polite*):

clever – cleverer – the cleverest

clever – **more** clever – the **most** clever

Irregular forms
(Ерекше жасалуы)

positive (жай шырай)	comparative (салыстырмалы шырай)	superlative (күшейтпелі шырай)
good жақсы	better жақсырақ	(the) best ең жақсы
bad жаман	worse жаманырақ	(the) worst ең жаман
little кішкентай	less кішірек	(the) least ең кішкентай
much көп many	more көбірек	(the) most ең көп
far алыс, ұзақ	farther алысырақ further ұзағырақ	(the) farthest ең алыс (the) furthest ең ұзақ

Comparison Structures

as ... as

use	examples	қолдануы
To say that people, things, are equal in some way.	My hands were as cold as ice. – Менің қолым мұздай болды.	Екі бірдей затты салыстырғанда сын есім жай шырайда as ... as шылаудың арасында айтылады.
After not we can use so ... as	Your house is not so (as) big as mine. Сенің үйің менің үйімдей үлкен емес.	Болымсыз сөйлемде not сөзінен кейін as ... as орнына so ... as қолдануға болады.

a bit, a little, much, a lot, far (=a lot)

use	examples	қолдануы
We use comparatives after much, a bit, a little, far, a lot .	Russian is much/far more difficult than Spanish. Орыс тілі испан тіліне қарағанда көп қиын. My boy-friend is much older than me. Досымның жасы менікінен әжептәуір үлкен.	Much, a bit, a little, far, a lot сөздерінен кейін сын есімнің салыстырмалы шырайы қолданылады.

double comparatives: (fatter and fatter, more and more)

use	examples	қолдануы
To say that something is changing.	I'm getting fatter and fatter .	Бір нәрсе өзгеріп келе жатқанын көрсетеді.

the ... the

use	examples	қолдануы
To say that things change together.	The older I get, the happier I am. (Жасым келген сайын, мен бақыттырақ бола берем.)	Заттар, жағдайлар бірге өзгеретінін білдіреді.

Exercise 1. Form adjectives from the given words with the help of the suffixes.

Example: care → careful → careless

wool → woollen

use, frost, rain, rock, fog, snow, ice, shame noise, speed, nature, trouble, hope, art, truth, possibility, beauty, insist, significance.

Exercise 2. Give the adjectives of the nationalities.

Example: Russia → Russian

Europe, America, Asia, Scandinavia, Australia, Poland, Finland, Spain, India, Canada, Egypt, Iran, Sweden, Rumania, Nigeria, Italy.

Exercise 3. Write the comparatives and the superlatives.

polite, happy, glad, complete, honorable, shy, dry, just, free, recent, merry, uncomfortable, joyful, hot, thin, accurate, narrow, real, sweet, right, wicked, yellow, cozy, bad, fat, cheap, big, clumsy, stupid, far, miserable, virtuous, simple, regular, expensive, low, deep, sad, significant, bitter, lazy, old, serious, tiny, clever, little, considerate, good, much, dark, beautiful, dear, fit.

Exercise 4. Write the comparatives and the superlatives.

well-known, fine-looking, short-sighted, good-natured, wide-spread, kind-hearted, old-fashioned, light-minded, strong-willed, much-traveled, narrow-minded.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct form of the adjective.

1. Things are _____ now than they used to be. (busy)
2. Today the streets aren't as _____ as they used to be. (clean)
3. This garden is the _____ in our town. (beautiful)
4. This is much _____. (important)
5. The Arctic Ocean is _____ than the Indian Ocean. (cold)
6. Chinese is _____ than English. (difficult)
7. We'll wait for a _____ day to go on a trip. (dry)
8. The _____ trees in the world grow in California. (tall)
9. It's autumn. Every day the air becomes _____ (cold), the leaves _____ (yellow).
10. This book is _____ of all I have ever read. (interesting)

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences. Use the comparative of the words in brackets + *than*.

2. Sorry I'm late. It took me ... to get here ... I expected. (long)
3. My tooth is ... it was yesterday. (painful)
4. In fact she is much ... she looks. (old)
5. It's ... to live in the countryside ... in a town. (healthy)
6. Health and happiness are ... money. (important)
7. The Europe Hotel is ... the Grand. (expensive)

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences. Use the comparative.

2. Sue's car isn't very big. She wants a **bigger** car.
3. This house isn't very modern. I prefer ... houses.
4. You're not so tall. Your brother is
5. My chair isn't comfortable. Yours is
6. Your idea isn't good. My idea is ...
7. People today aren't polite. In the past they were ...

Exercise 8. Read the sentences below and then give the comparative form for each of the adjectives listed.

- Tennis is a **more difficult** sport than rugby.
- I think John is **happier** now than a year ago.
- important _____

- careful _____
- big _____
- small _____
- polluted _____
- boring _____
- angry _____

Exercise 9. Read the sentences below and then give the **superlative form** for each of the adjectives listed.

- New York has got to be **the most exciting** city in the world.
- His **biggest** desire is to return home.
- She is probably **the angriest** person I know.
- interesting _____
- weak _____
- funny _____
- important _____
- careful _____
- big _____
- small _____
- polluted _____
- boring _____
- angry _____

The Numerals
САН ЕСІМДЕР

Cardinal numbers (simple and derivative) (how many?)
Есептік сан есімдер (қанша? неше?)

	1-12		13-19 (+teen)		20-90 (+ty)		100 және т.б.
1	one					100	a (one) hundred
2	two			20	twenty	200	two hundred
3	three	13	thirteen	30	thirty	300	three hundred
4	four	14	fourteen	40	forty	400	four hundred
5	five	15	fifteen	50	fifty	500	five hundred
6	six	16	sixteen	60	sixty	600	six hundred
7	seven	17	seventeen	70	seventy	700	seven hundred
8	eight	18	eighteen	80	eighty	800	eight hundred
9	nine	19	nineteen	90	ninety	900	nine hundred
10	ten					1,000	a (one) thousand
11	eleven					1,000,000	a (one) million
12	twelve					1,000,000,000	a (one) milliard

Cardinal numbers (compound)
Күрделі сандар

21	twenty-one	102	a (one) hundred and two
25	twenty-five	125	a (one) hundred and twenty-five
32	thirty-two	1,004	a (one) thousand and four
53	fifty-three	1,270	a (one) thousand two hundred and seventy
64	sixty-four	4,035	four thousand and thirty- five

79	seventy-nine	1,306,527	a (one) million three hundred and six thousand five hundred and twenty-seven
83	eighty- three	22,534,023	Twenty two million five hundred and thirty – four thousand and twenty three

Remember: Құрамды сан есімдерде әрбір үш дәреже сайын ондықтар алдында **and** қойылады (егер ондықтар болмаса, онда бірліктер алдында қойылады).

Exercise 1. Read these cardinal numerals:

3	50	4,789
13	8	7,002
30	18	65,825
14	80	1,304,534
40	106	2,056,781
5	227	18,233
15	1,005	271,346
65	2,102	21,831

Ordinal numbers (which?)
Реттік сан есімдер (нешінші?)

	1 – 3		4 – 19 (+th)		20 – 90 (+th)
1	(the) first	4	(the) fourth	20	(the) twentieth
2	(the) second	5	(the) fifth	30	(the) thirtieth
3	(the) third	6	(the) sixth	40	(the) fortieth
		7	(the) seventh	50	(the) fiftieth
		8	(the) eighth	60	(the) sixtieth
		9	(the) ninth	70	(the) seventieth
		10	(the) tenth	80	(the) eightieth
		11	(the) eleventh	90	(the) ninetieth
		12	(the) twelfth		
		13	(the) thirteenth	100 және т.б.	
		14	(the) fourteenth		
		16	(the) sixteenth	100	(the) one

					hundredth
		17	(the) seventeenth	200	(the) two hundredth
		18	(the) eighteenth	...	...
		19	(the) nineteenth	900	(the) nine hundredth

Ordinal numbers (compound) Күрделі сандар

21	(the) twenty-first	64	(the) sixty-fourth
25	(the) twenty- fifth	79	(the) seventy- ninth
32	(the) thirty- second	83	(the) eighty- third
58	(the) fifty- eighth	101	(the) hundred and first

Exercise 2. Write the numbers:

1	14	80
11	40	9
21	5	19
2	15	90
12	50	100
20	6	103
3	16	300
13	60	457
30	8	805
1,015	18	1,000

Dates (Даталар)

Жылдар сандық сан есімдермен белгіленеді, алғашқы және соңғы екі сан жеке оқылады (егер соңында екі ноль болмаса):

1900-nineteen hundred - 1900 ж.

1902-nineteen o[ou] two

1918-nineteen eighteen

1949-nineteen forty-nine .

2000-two thousand .

2012- twenty twelve

Дата реттік сан есіммен белгіленеді:

1st January, 1956 – the first of January, nineteen fifty-six.

January 1st, 1956 – January the first, nineteen fifty-six..

The 1960s = The sixties- 60-шы жылдар.

in (the) late twenties / eighties / ... => жиыrmасыншы / сексенінші жылдар соңында ;

in (the) early twenties / eighties / ... => жиыrmасыншы/ сексенінші жылдар басында.

Exercise 3. Write the next dates:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| a) 8 қаңтар 1996 ж. | a) The first of March nineteen seventy-six. |
| b) 1 ақпан 1976 ж. | b) The fifth of December two thousand. |
| c) 13 наурыз 1985ж. | c) The sixteenth of April nineteen five. |
| d) 14 қараша 1953ж. | d) The third of July nineteen hundred. |
| e) 27 шілде 2000ж. | e) The second of September two thousand |

Exercise4. Read the dates out:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) March 1 st 1976 | g) June 21 st 1970 |
| b) December 5 th 2000 | h) May 2 nd 1988 |
| c) April 16 th 1995 | i) July 27 th 2000 |
| d) July 3 rd , 1900 | j) March 4 th 1994 |
| e) September 2 nd , 2001 | k) November 14 th 1953 |
| f) April 26 th , 1991 | l) February 1 st 1976 |

Telephone numbers

Телефон нөмірлері және т.б.

Телефон нөмірінің әрбір саны жеке аталады: 1235-one two three five. 0 саны [ou] деп оқылады. Егер алғашқы немесе соңғы сандар бірдей болса, **double** қос сөзі қолданылады. Ортадағы екі сан бірдей болса қолданылмайды: 6634-double six three four, 6666-double six double six, бірақ 3446-three four four six.

Егер сізге қосымша нөмірмен қосу керек болса (мысалы №358), онда былай деу керек: **extension number three-five-eight**. Қала немесе мекен коды "**dialing code**" деп аталады.

Қонақ үй, аудитория және автомобильдер нөмірлерін оқығанда әрбір сан жеке-жеке айтылады: room 61 – 61-ші аудитория.

Бөлім, параграфтар, беттер, кітап, акт, пьеса бөліктерін және т.б., сондай-ақ үй, пәтер, автобус және т.б. нөмірлерін, аяқ киім мен киім өлшемдерін белгілеу үшін **есептік сан есім** қолданылады:

chapter 5 (five) – бесінші бөлім;

page 17 (seventeen) – он жетінші бет;

act IV (four) – төртінші акт;

bus 23 (twenty-three) – жиырма үшінші автобус;

size 12 (twelve) – он екінші өлшем;

Exercise 5. Translate into English:

A. phrases:

1) бесінші жаттығу,

2) жиырма жетінші бет,

3) сегізінші пәтер,

4) елу үшінші автобус,

5) алпыс екінші тақырып

6) бес жүз он бесінші аудитория

7) жетпіс төртінші үй,

8) үшінші орын,

9) тоқсан бесінші қабат,

10) бірінші топ

B. telephone numbers:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) 317-55-03 | 6) 99-78-45 |
| 2) 425-48-77 | 7) 81-77-22 |
| 3) 505-11-58 | 8) 24-23-02 |
| 4) 882-89-25 | 9) 32-44-17 |
| 5) 538-29-44 | 10) 55-11-66 |

Fractional numerals
(Бөлшектік сан есімдер)

Common Fractions Жай бөлшек		Decimal Fractions Ондық бөлшек	
$\frac{1}{2}$	A (one) half	0.2	Nought (zero) point two
$\frac{1}{10}$	A (one) tenth	0.02	Nought (zero) point nought (zero) two
$\frac{2}{3}$	Two thirds	3.47	Three point four seven
$\frac{1}{4}$	A (one) quarter A (one) fourth	3.416	Three point four one six
$\frac{3}{4}$	Three quarters Three fourths	97.1438	Ninety-seven point one four three eight

$\frac{2}{7}$	Two sevenths	Пайыздар Пайыздар келесі түрде белгіленеді: 5% немесе 5 per cent немесе 5 p.c. Бір пайыздың бөлшек үлесі келесі түрде белгіленеді: $\frac{2}{7}\%$ немесе $\frac{2}{7}$ per cent немесе $\frac{2}{7}$ p.c. (оқылуы: two sevenths of one per cent).
$5\frac{1}{2}$	Five and a half	
$7\frac{5}{8}$	Seven and five eighths	

Exercise 6. Use numerals to write down Fractional Numerals:

<i>Common:</i>	<i>Decimal:</i>
a (one) half	zero point two
two thirds	two point four five
a (one) quarter	four point five
three fourths	three four (thirty four) point one zero two
two and a (one) half	zero point zero one
five and one sixth	six point three five
a (one) fifth	fifty eight point three zero five

Exercise 7. Write in English:

A) $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{6}{5}$, $6\frac{4}{9}$, $8\frac{3}{8}$, $7\frac{3}{7}$,

B) 0.112, 0.0095, 5.832, 23.065, 76.208.

The time

Уақытты белгілеу

What is the time? / What time is it now? – Сағат неше?

5:00	it's five o'clock	
5:05	it's 5 past 5	it's five five
5:10	it's 10 past 5	it's five ten
5:15	it's a quarter past 5	it's five fifteen
5:20	it's 20 past 5	it's five twenty
5:30	it's half past 5	it's five thirty
5:35	it's 25 to 6	it's five thirty five
5:40	it's 20 to 6	it's five forty
5:45	it's a quarter to 6	it's five forty-five
5:50	it's 10 to 6	it's five fifty
5:55	it's 5 to 6	it's five fifty-five

Түңгі 12 мен талтүске дейінгі уақыт қысқаша **a.m.** деп аталады (яғни түн мен таңертең): 5 a.m. – таңертеңгі сағат 5 ; 10 a.m. – таңертеңгі сағат 10 .

Талтүстен түңгі 12 дейінгі уақыт (күн мен кешкі уақыт) қысқаша **p.m.** деп аталады: 3 p.m. – күндізгі сағат 3 ; 10 p.m. – кешкі сағат 10.

Былай деп те атауға болады:

at 9 in the morning – таңертеңгі сағат 9-да;

at 5 in the afternoon – түстен кейінгі сағат 5-те;

at 7 in the evening – кешкі сағат 7- де;

at 11 at night – кешкі сағат 11-де.

Exercise 8. Tell the time:

A)

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1) 8.05 | 6) 8.30 |
| 2) 8.10 | 7) 8.35 |
| 3) 8.15 | 8) 8.45 |
| 4) 8.20 | 9) 8.55 |
| 5) 8.25 | 10) 9.00 |

B

- 1) Он екіге он минут қалды.
- 2) үшке он бес минут қалды
- 3) төрт жарым
- 4) алтыдан он бес минут кетті
- 5) бірден жиырма минут кетті
- 6) сағат он бір
- 7) екіден жиырма бес минут кетті
- 8) сегізден жиырма минут кетті
- 9) онға бес минут бар
- 10) бір жарым

Mathematical Expressions

Математикалық белгілер

Addition [ə'dɪʃn] қосу (+) – **plus** (=) – **is (equal)**

$12 + 15 = 27$ Twelve **plus** fifteen **is (equals)** twenty-seven.

Subtraction [səb'trækʃn] шегеру (алу) (-) – **minus**

$41 - 24 = 17$ Forty-one **minus** twenty-four **is (equals)** seventeen.

Multiplication [ˌmʌltɪpli'keɪʃən] көбейту (x) – **times**

$7 \times 4 = 28$ seven **times** four is twenty-eight (seven multiplied by four is twenty-eight)

Division [dɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n] бөлу (:) – **divided by**

$60/10=6$ Sixty **divided by** ten is six.

Exercise 9. Write in letters and solve:

1. $15+24=$

2. $17+13=$

3. $74-23=$

4. $28-26=$

5. $9 \times 3=$

6. $22 \times 4=$

7. $77/11=$

8. $144/12=$

9. $(90+15) \times 2=$

10. $(167-17)/3=$

THE INFINITIVE

Тұйық етістік, оның тұлғасы және сөйлемдегі орны

Тұйық етістік дегеніміз - іс - қимылды білдіретін, "to" демеушілік шылау арқылы жасалатын етістіктің бастапқы формасы.

Тұйық етістік тұлғасы

	Active	Passive
<i>Indefinite/Simple</i>	<u>to + V</u> to write, to play	<u>to be + 3fV</u> to be written, to be played
<i>Continuous</i>	<u>to be + Ving</u> to be writing, to be playing	-
<i>Perfect</i>	<u>to have + 3fV</u> to have written, to have played	<u>to have been + 3fV</u> to have been written, to have been played
<i>Perfect Continuous</i>	<u>to have been + Ving</u> to have been writing, to have been playing	-

Тұйық етістіктің "to" демеулік шылаусыз қолданылуы

use	Examples	notes
1. Do, shall/will, should/would көмекші етістіктерінен кейін.	I won't ask him any questions. Мен оған ешқандай сұрақ қоймаймын. We shall read the book. Біз кітап оқимыз.	
2. To let, to make етістіктерінен кейін (күштеу мағынасында).	I won't let you leave now. Мен сізге кетуге рұқсат бермеймін. He made me postpone the trip. Ол мені саяхатымды кейін қалдыруға мәжбүрледі.	Ырықсыз етісте to let, to allow, to make етістігі "to" демеушімен қолданылады. He was always allowed to see his daughter. Оған әрқашанда қызымен кездесуге рұқсат берілді. He was made to work without any breaks. Оны үзілісіз жұмыс істеуге мәжбүрледі.
3. Модальдық етістіктерінен кейін (must, can, may)	You must read this book. Ол мына кітапты оқуы тиіс. I can't wait for them any	

және т.б.)	longer. Мен оларды ұзақ күте алмаймын.	
4. to see, to hear, to watch, to feel, to notice сияқты сезімдік кабылдау етістерінен кейін	I felt somebody touch my hand. Біреу менің қолымды ұстағандай сезіндім. They heard him lock the door. Олар оның есік жапқанын естіді.	Ырықсыз етісте to see, to hear етістіктері "to" демеушімен колданылады. He was seen to enter their office. Онын кеңсеге кіргенін көрді. She was heard to say very interesting stories. Оның өте қызықты әңгімелерді айтқанын естіді.
5. Would better, had better, would rather/sooner сөз тіркестерінен кейін	You had better do this work quickly. Сенің бұл істі тезірек істегенің дұрыс болар. He would rather listen than talk . Оған сөйлескеннен гөрі тындаған жөн.	
6. Why? басталатын сұраулы сөйлемдерде	Why not begin now? Here қазір бастамасқа?	

Тұйық етістің сөйлемдегі орны

Сөйлемдегі орны	Мысалы
1. Бастауыш TO + V	To save money is not easy. Ақша жинау оңай емес. To grow vegetables here seems impossible. Осы жерде көкөністерді өсіру оңай емес секілді.
2. Құрмалас атаулы баяндауыштың құрамы ретінде	His aim is to keep these things secret. Оның мақсаты барлығын құпияда ұстау.
3. Құрмалас етістік баяндауыштың құрамы ретінде: a) модальдық етістіктермен бірге b) бір уақыт аралығында іс қимылдың өтетіндігін көрсететін етістіктермен қолданылса: to begin, to start, to continue, to cease, to would, to used to	a. You ought to go to bed earlier. Саған ұйықтауға ертерек барған жөн. b. My mother used to work in this building. Менің анам осы ғимаратта жұмыс істеген.
4. Толықтауыш a) to want, to wish, to decide, to aim, to fail, to hurry, to manage, to offer, to prepare, to refuse, to try, to struggle, to hesitate, to afford, to attempt, to deserve, to hate, to love, to like, to prefer, to plan, to ask, to choose, to hope, to promise, to remember, to swear, to forget b) glad, pleased, happy, sorry, able, afraid, ready, useless, fortunate, ashamed және т.б. сияқты сын есім мен есімшелерден кейін	a) We asked to speak to the manager. Біз басқарушымен сөйлесуді сұрадық. b) I'm pleased to meet you. Мен сізбен танысқанымға өте қуаныштымын.
5. Анықтауыш.	He made an attempt to stand up . Their plan to build a new school was not taken seriously. Олардың жоспары бойынша жаңа мектеп салу толығымен жүзеге аспады.
6. Пысықтауыш. a) мақсат пысықтауыш b) enough, too сөздерінен кейін шырайы мен нәтижесін көрсететін пысықтауыш c) себеп - салдар пысықтауыш	a) He went to Berlin to brush up his German. Ол неміс тілін жақсы меңгеру үшін Берлинге барды. b) She is not old enough to travel alone. Ол жеке саяхатқа баруға әлі жасы келген жоқ. c) We came up to him to see his sister. Біз оған оның апасын көруге бардық.

Exercise 1. 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 2. Make up sentences.

Example: I/prefer/go alone/go with him. — I prefer to go alone rather than go with him.

1. I'd rather/stay at home/go out 2. He/prefer/solve a problem immediately/postpone it 3. I'd/prefer/buy it tonight/go shopping early in the morning 4. They'd/ prefer/go to the restaurant/cook dinner at home 5. I'd rather/die/betray my friends 6. He/prefer/go to the country/stay in town 7. I'd rather/go to the movies/ watch the TV. 8. We'd/prefer/read a book/see a screened version 9. She/prefer/drink a cup of juice/have a substantial breakfast 10. I'd rather/go to the museum/ stay at home.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences according to the example.

Example: time/he/come back. — It's time for him to come back.

1) high time/we/say goodbye to everybody; 2) time/ the child/go to bed; 3) time/she/put up with his behavior; 4) high time/they/develop a new model; 5) about time/ we/leave the house; 6) high time/he/speak English fluently; 7) time/she/choose a profession; 8) high time/ we/buy a new TV set; 9) high time/he/ring me up; 10) time/he/temper justice with mercy.

Complex Object

(Тұйық етістіктің құрылымы)

Объективтік тұйық етістік орамы (күрделі толықтауыш)

Күрделі толықтауыш сөйлем толықтауыш(объективтік іс - қимыл) пен тұйық етістікке тәуелді сөздерден тұрады.

Бастауыш +	Баяндауыш +	Толықтауыш	+ Тұйық етістік
------------	-------------	------------	-----------------



бастауыш рөлінде аударылады



баяндауыш



рөлінде аударылады

басыңқы сөйлемді құрайды

бағыныңқы сөйлем

Мысалы:

He wanted **me to read** this book. - Ол менің кітап оқығанымды қалады.

Сезімді білдіретін етістіктер (to see – көру, to hear – есту, to feel – сезу, to watch, to observe – бақылау, notice – байқап қалу) және to make – (мәжбүрлеу) етістігінен кейін “to” демеулік шылау қолданылмайды.

I felt **somebody follow** me. – Мен артымнан біреу келе жатқанын сездім.

Сөйлемде Complex Object пен баяндауыш ретінде қолданылатын етістіктердің тізімі берілген.

To appear	Көріну, танылу
To consider	Ойлау (бір нәрсе туралы), болжау
To take	Шын деп қалу, ойлау
To believe	Ойлау (бір нәрсе туралы), болжау
To prove	Болу, табыту, дәлелдеу
To hold	Ойлау (бір нәрсе туралы), болжау
Мысалы	I held him to be wrong . – Мен оныкі дұрыс емес деп ойлағамын.

Exercise 4. 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 for 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 don't want (she, treat) like Alice. 12. We considered (he, be) an honest person. 13. I don't like (she, prevent) me from doing it. 14. I suspect (he, help) by her.

Exercise 5. 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.

Complex Subject

Субъективтік тұйық етістік орамы (күрделі бастауыш)

Күрделі бастауыш сөйлем бастауыш пен тұйық етістікке тәуелді сөздерден тұрады.



Мысалы:

The method is reported **to give** good results. Бұл әдістің жақсы нәтиже беретіндігі хабарланды.

Емістік:

а) ырықсыз етісте етістік ретінде: *to say, to know, to suppose, to think, to consider, to report* және т.б.

He is known to work at a laboratory. — Оның зертханада жұмыс істейтіндігі белгілі.

б) Active Voice те етістік ретінде: *to seem, to appear, to prove, to turn out, to happen, to chance*:

The soil proved to be rich in minerals. — Топырақ минералдарға бай болып табылады.

с) сөз тіркестері: *to be likely* «мүмкін»; *to be unlikely* «күмәнді»; *to be sure, to be certain* «күмәнсіз»:

Water is likely to be present on Mars. — Марста су барына мүмкіндік бар.

Exercise 6. 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.

Participle Есімше

Present Participle (Participle I) Осы шақтағы есімшенің түрлері мен қызметі

Шак	Нерізгі етіс	Ырықсыз етіс
Simple Perfect	writing having written	being written having been written
Сөйлемдегі қызметі		
1. Анықтауыш: зат есім алдында; зат есімнен кейін:	He came up to the crying child. He picked up a pen lying on the carpet. Tourists wishing to visit the Zoo may ask for the tickets at reception.	
2. Уақыт, себеп-салдар, іс-қимыл пысықтауыш	Arriving at the station we bought two tickets. Having failed twice, he didn't try again. He stood at the door smoking a pipe.	
3. Күрделі толықтауыштың бөлігі (Complex Object) 1) <i>see, here, watch, notice, observe, smell, feel</i> сияқты сезім етістіктерінен кейін 2) <i>catch, find, leave</i> сияқты етістіктерінен кейін	She smelt something burning and saw smoke rising . Didn't you hear the clock striking mid-night? I caught her reading my letters. They left him talking over the phone.	
4. Сөз тіркестері <i>generally/strictly/roughly speaking, putting it mildly, judging by (from), allowing for, taking everything in consideration</i>	It will take months, roughly speaking . Judging from what we see, he should lose the game.	

Past Participle (Participle II)

Өткен шақтағы есімшенің түрлері мен қызметі

дұрыс етістік: <i>инфинитив</i> + <i>-ed</i>	
бұрыс етістік: етістіктің үшінші түрі <i>finished, shut, been</i>	
Қызметі	Мысал
1. Анықтауыш: зат есім алдында; зат есімнен кейін:	It was a neatly written note. The book referred to can be found only in specialized libraries.
2. Күрделі атаулы етістіктің бөлігі (предикатив)	This vase is broken . You seem surprised . Everybody was gone .
3. Уақыт, себеп-салдар, іс-қимыл, жағдай, салыстырмалы нысықтауыш	Viewed from the harbor New York looks impressive. Convinced that they were trying to poison him he refused to eat anything. She entered accompanied by her husband. I'll give it to them if requested . He kept on looking at her as if hypnotized .
4. Күрделі толықтауыш бөлігі (Complex Object)	
1) <i>wish, want, prefer, would like</i> сияқты тілек етістіктерінен кейін	I want this table replaced . He wants these letters printed . He had his hair cut .
2) <i>have, get, made</i> сияқты етістіктерінен кейін	They were talking about having central heating put in . We must get our bags registered .

Exercise 1. 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 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 2. 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 is 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 3. Open the brackets and use the correct form of **Participle I Perfect**.

1. (see) so little of the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions. 2. (arrive) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see Edinburgh. 3. I felt very tired (work) the whole day in the sun. 4. (buy) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department. 5. She left (tell) us all she had found out. 6. (get) what he wanted he took his hat and left. 7. By this time (get used) to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger. 8. I felt refreshed and rested (sleep) for eight hours. 9. (complete) all our preparations we hired a taxi and hurried off. 10. Never (experience) such difficulties she was at a loss.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets and fill in with the proper **participle**.

1. He fell asleep (exhaust) by the journey. 2. She" entered the dining room (accompany) by her husband and her father. 3. A snake (sleep) in the grass will bite if anyone treads upon it. 4. (Fill) his pockets with apples the boy was about to run away when he saw the owner of the garden with a stick in his hand. 5. It was a bright Sunday morning of early summer (promise) heat. 6. When I came home, I found the table (lay). 7. (Judge) by the colour of the sun it should be windy tomorrow. 8. (Arrive) at a big seaport, I started to look for a job. 9. He had received an urgent message (ask) him to telephone Sir Matthew.

Exercise 5. Open the brackets and fill in with the proper **participle**.

1. He looked at groups of young girls (walk) arm in arm. 2. In the wood they sat down on a (fall) tree. 3. (See) from the hill the city looks magnificent. 4. (Not know) where to go he turned to a passer by. 5. (Lock) in her room she threw a fit. 6. (Address) the parcel, I went out at once to post it. 7. She often took care of my little sister (give) me a possibility to play with other boys. 8. (Wash) her face in cold water, she came up to the window and shut it. 9. Paul sat down again, evidently (change) his mind about going.

THE PREPOSITION ПРЕДЛОГ

Предлог ағылшын тілінде сөз табы ретінде қарастырылады. Қазақ тілінде предлог жоқ болғандықтан ол сөздерді бір-бірімен байланыстыратын көмекші сөз шылауға және үстеуге ұқсас келеді.

Предлогтарды 5 негізгі түрге бөлуге болады:

1. Орындарды анықтайтын (Prepositions of place)
 2. Бағыт, қозғалысты анықтайтын (Prepositions of direction)
 3. Уақытты анықтайтын (Prepositions of time)
 4. Септіктермен байланысты (Prepositions: for, with / by, of, to, from, about)
 5. Себептерді білдіретін (Prepositions: because of, in view of)
- Using the Prepositions. Предлогтардың қолданылуы.

Prepositions of place.

Орынды анықтайтын предлогтар.

prepositions	use	examples
in	ішінде	The box is in the bag. Қорап сөмкенің ішінде.
	бұрышта	The table is in the corner. Стол бұрышта тұр.
on	бағыт	He lives in Astana. Ол Астанада тұрады.
	үстінде	The box is on the table. Қорап үстелдің үстінде тұр.
	-ға, -ге	The words are on the blackboard. Сөздер тақтада тұр.
	-да, -де	Anar comes on Friday. Анар жұмада келеді.
at	жанында	Anar is sitting at the door. Анар есіктің қасында отыр.
	қасында	There is a canteen at the University. Университеттің ішінде асхана бар.
	ішінде	There is a market at the back of the house. Үйдің артында дүкен бар.
	артында	At the end of the film we ate ice-cream. Киноның соңында біз балмұздақ жедік.
	соңында	

by	жанында қасында	The dog is by the house. Ит үйдің жанында тұр.
near	жанында қасында	Erlan lives near the school. Ерлан мектептің қасында тұрады.
next next to	жанында	The table is standing next to the window. Стол терезенің жанында тұр.
beside	жанында	He is sitting beside me. Ол менің жанымда отыр.
above	жоғарғы жағында жоғары жуық астам	The temperature was above 30°. Температура 30-дан жоғары болды.
below	төменгі жағына төмен	The temperature is below zero. Температура нөлден төмен.
in front of in the middle	алдында, қарсы алдында ортасында	He sits in front of me. Ол менің қарсы алдымда отыр. There is a table in the middle of the room. Бөлменің ортасында стол тұр.
behind	артында	There is a market behind the house. Үйдің артында дүкен бар.
between	арасында, ортасында	He sits between his brothers. Ол ағаларының ортасында отыр.
among	ортасында	The child is among the toys. Бала ойыншықтардың ортасында.
under	астында	The ball is under the table. Доп үстелдің астында.
opposite	қарама-қарсы	The table is opposite the window. Стол терезеге қарама-қарсы тұр.
inside	ішінде	The child is inside the house. Бала үйдің ішінде.
outside	сыртта	The child is waiting for us outside. Бала бізді сыртта күтіп отыр.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences. Use on\in\ into.

1. Where is the pen? – It is the table.
2. Where is the tea? – It is the cup.
3. Put the books the table.
4. Put the notebook the bag.
5. There is a beautiful picture the wall.
6. He went the classroom.
7. I like to sit ... the armchair my room.
8. She is cooking dinner the kitchen.
9. She went the classroom and sat down the chair.
10. There are many people the park today.
11. There is a boy standing the bridge.
12. The girl has dropped her doll the water.
12. There is no tea ... my cup.

Exercise 2. Fill the gaps with at, in or on.

1. We usually go out _____ my birthday.
2. I spent a week _____ Paris.
3. We're going to Florida _____ Easter.
4. The film starts _____ 9:30.
5. We got back at three _____ morning.
6. I normally watch the films _____ night.
7. They went to mass _____ Christmas Eve.
8. The meeting is _____ March, 19.
9. Burgos is very cold _____ winter.
10. I'm playing tennis _____ Sunday morning.

Exercise 3. Fill the gaps with at and in.

1. Margery is a doctor _____ the hospital.
2. Geoff's _____ hospital having his appendix out.
3. _____ some point, we'll have to decide what to do with our old computer.
4. Lucas, the cat, always gets _____ my way when it's time for me to go.
5. I hate it when people speak loudly on their mobiles _____ public places.
6. Why don't we have a picnic _____ the beach?
7. _____ the end we decided to stay in and watch a DVD.
8. _____ the end of the film they get divorced.
9. Sarah's living in New York _____ the moment.
10. The amorous couples usually sit _____ the back row of the cinema.
11. The amorous couples usually sit _____ the back of the cinema.
12. _____ one point I thought they were going to come to blows.
13. Bear _____ mind that you should bring warm clothes when you go to Cork.
14. She's interested _____ so many things that she's never bored.
15. There's a funny man hanging around _____ the street.
16. Cats do a lot of their hunting _____ night.
17. We normally go away _____ Easter.
18. I feel most comfortable _____ the autumn.

Exercise 3. Fill the gaps with at, in, on or to.

1. I get _____ work at 9.
2. I arrive _____ work at 9.
3. We arrived _____ Paris at five in the morning.

4. Samantha likes to stay _____ bed all Sunday morning.
5. Clare's boyfriend's a nurse. He works _____ the hospital.
6. A: When's Jenny having her baby?
B: Very soon. She's already _____ hospital.
7. Do you put your feet _____ the table at home?
8. My beautiful friend Claudia is lying _____ the beach.
9. I'm sorry. Maria's not here. She's _____ work.
10. I go _____ school by bus.
11. I have lunch _____ school.
12. I take a packed lunch _____ school.
13. I have to be _____ the office for half eight.
14. I always like to be _____ the airport at least two hours before departure time.
15. I had the best time of my life _____ university.

Prepositions of direction

Бағыт, қозғалысты анықтайтын предлогтар

prepositions	use	examples
to	бағыт көрсеткіш қарай	Anar goes to school. Анар мектепке барады. Go to the doctor. Дәрігерге бар.
into	-ға, -ге (бір жерге) ішіне	Anar came into the room. Анар бөлмеге кірді.
out of	(іштен, сырттан)	The child goes out of the room. Бала бөлмеден шықты.

through	арқылы арасымен	The Thames flows through London. Темза Лондон арқылы ағады.
over	айналасында, үстімен	We are flying over the ocean. Біз мұхит үстімен ұшып барамыз.
along	бойлай	He goes along the river's bank. Ол өзен жағасын бойлай жүрді.
past	жанынан	He walked past the house and turned right.
across	арқылы көлденеңінен	The child goes across the street. Бала көше арқылы жүрді.
up	жоғары	There is a mountain up the village. Ауылдың жоғарғы жағында тау бар.
down	төмен	There is a river down the

	төменде	village. Ауылдың төменгі жағында өзен бар.
towards	қарай бағытпен	He goes towards the river. Ол өзенге қарай жүрді.
round around	айнала	He traveled round the world. Ол дүниежүзін айнала саяхат жасады.
off	-дан, -ден -тан, -тен жалғау	Marat broke a branch off the tree. Марат ағаштан бұтақ сындырып алды.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences. Use **to, into, over, through, down, off, round, from, out of, under, across**.

1. Lena is going France next week. 2. We walked the hotel... the station. 3. Why are you looking the window? 4. Please take your feet the table. 5. Be careful. Don't fall.... the stairs. 6. The plane flew.... the mountains. 7. We jumped the water.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with **over\from\into**.

1. I looked the window and watched the people in the street. 2. My house is very near here. It's just the corner. 3. Where's my phone? You put it your bag. 4. How far is it here.... the airport? 5. We walked the museum for an hour and saw a lot of interesting things. 6. You can put your coat the back of the chair. 7. In tennis, you have to hit the ball the net. 8. Asan took a key her bag and opened the door.

Exercise 3. Fill the gaps below using the prepositions in the box once only.

across
in
on
straight

along
into
out
through

at
of
past
under

- Go straight of the building and turn left.
- At the end of the street turn right.
- On the traffic lights turn right again.
- Go straight ahead until you come to a petrol station.
- Turn left on Acacia Avenue.
- Next, take the third turning on your right.
- Go across the newsagent's and carry on until you come to a bridge.
- Go under the bridge and on the other side you will see a park.
- Go round the park until you come to Church St. on the other side, where you turn left.
- Keep going. After about 300 meters, you go over a railway bridge.

11. Keep going _____ Church St. for another 100 meters.

12. A: You'll see the tourist information office _____ front of you. You can't miss it.

B: Yeah, right. I think I'll take a taxi instead.

Prepositions of time

Уақытты анықтайтын предлогтар

prepositions	use	examples
At	тура at 7 o'clock at night	He goes to school at 9 o'clock. Ол сағат 9.00 –де мектепке кірді.
before	бұрын дейін	They will have a walk before lunch dinner. Олар түскі астан бұрын қыдырады.
after	кейін	She returned home after eleven. Ол үйге он бірден кейін қайтты.
on	on Friday on 5 th of June	On Friday we go to the theatre. Жұмада біз театрға барамыз.
in	in March, in a year	He was born in 1999. Ол 1999 жылы дүниеге келді.
till until	дейін	He'll stay here till Friday. Ол осында жұмаға дейін қалады.
since	-дан, -ден, -бері	He has not seen him since Friday. Ол оны жұмадан бері көрмеді.
during	сол уақытты, мезетте, кезінде	During the discussion we spoke about the Museum. Әңгіме кезінде біз музей туралы сөйлестік.
within	ішінде	I will give you the book within a week. Кітапты мен саған апта ішінде беремін.

Exercise 1. Write sentences with *before, during, while, at, on, it, since, until, in, for*.

1. I start work ... 8 o'clock. 2. The libraries close 6.30. 3. What do you usually do ... Mondays? 4. The concert is 22 November. 5. I'm going on holiday October. 6. Anar was born ... 1999. 7. The park is beautiful ... spring. 8. I can't sleep ... night. 9. Where will you be ... Christmas? 10. Are you busy ... the moment? 11. I always feel good ... the morning. 12. I'm meeting Bolat ... Monday morning. 13. I went to bed early, but I wasn't tired. I read a book.... 3 o'clock. 14. Everybody feels nervous ... exams. 15. I feel a sleep...the film. 16. We didn't speak ... we were eating. 17. I stayed at home ... five days.

Exercise 2. Fill each gap with *during* or *for*.

1. What do you do _____ the holidays?
2. The little boy was trapped under the rubble _____ six hours.
3. I had to wait for the bus this morning _____ more than 40 minutes. Boring!
4. I visited a lot of interesting places _____ my trip to Greece, including the island of Delos.
5. I never go out _____ the week.
6. Tragically, Claudia and Carlos fell out _____ their honeymoon.
7. They've been married _____ 15 years.
8. What did your father do _____ the general strike?
9. There were no incidents _____ this year's Oscar ceremony. Boring!
10. The Fellowship of The Ring lasted _____ more than two and a half hours.
11. The boss was suddenly taken ill _____ the meeting. I think it was the cigar.
12. We had ice cream _____ the interval.
13. They were only together for about a year _____ the war.
14. He was talking about his work _____ at least two hours. Boring!
15. My Mum fell asleep _____ the film.

List of irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past Participle	Translation
be	was/were	been	бар болу, болу
beat	beat	beaten	ұру, соғу
become	became	become	болу
begin	began	begun	бастау
bend	bent	bent	бүгілу
bet	bet	bet	бәстесу
bite	bit	bitten	тістеу
blow	blew	blown	ұру
break	broke	broken	сыну, сындыру
bring	brought	brought	әкелу
build	built	built	құрылыс салу
buy	bought	bought	сатып алу
catch	caught	caught	ұстап алу
choose	chose	chosen	таңдау
come	came	come	келу
cost	cost	cost	тұру
cut	cut	cut	кесу
deal	dealt	dealt	істес болу
dig	dug	dug	қазу
do	did	done	істеу, орындау
draw	drew	drawn	сурет салу, тарту
drink	drank	drunk	ішу
drive	drove	driven	жүргізу
eat	ate	eaten	жеу
fall	fell	fallen	құлау
feed	fed	fed	тамақтандыру
feel	felt	felt	сезу
fight	fought	fought	күресу
find	found	found	табу
fly	flew	flown	ұшу
forbid	forbade	forbidden	тиім салу
forget	forgot	forgotten	ұмыту
forgive	forgave	forgiven	кешіру
freeze	froze	frozen	мұздату
get	got	got/gotten (Am.)	алу
give	gave	given	беру
go	went	gone	жүру
grow	grew	grown	өсіру
hang	hung	hung	ілу

Infinitive	Past simple	Past Participle	Translation
have	had	had	ие болу
hear	heard	heard	есту
hide	hid	hidden	жасыру, тығу
hit	hit	hit	ұру, тигізу
hold	held	held	ұстау, өткізу
hurt	hurt	hurt	ауырту
keep	kept	kept	сақтау
know	knew	known	білу
lay	laid	laid	қою
lead	led	led	жетектеу
learn	learnt	learnt	оқу
leave	left	left	кету, қалдыру
lend	lent	lent	қарызға беру
let	let	let	рұқсат беру
lie	lay	lain	жату
light	lit	lit	жарықтандыру
lose	lost	lost	жоғалту
make	made	made	жасау
mean	meant	meant	мағына беру
meet	met	met	кездесу
pay	paid	paid	төлеу
put	put	put	қою
read	read	read	оқу
ride	rode	ridden	жүру (ат үстінде)
ring	rang	rung	қоңырау соғу
rise	rose	risen	көтерілу
run	ran	run	жүгіру
say	said	said	айту
see	saw	seen	көру
seek	sought	sought	іздеу
sell	sold	sold	сату
send	sent	sent	жіберу, жұмсау
set	set	set	орналастыру
sew	sewed	sewn/ sewed	тігу
shake	shook	shaken	шайқау
shine	shone	shone	жарқырау
shoot	shot	shot	ату
show	showed	shown	көрсету
shrink	shrank	shrunk	қысқару (киім)
shut	shut	shut	жабу
sing	sang	sung	ән салу
sit	sat	sat	отыру

Infinitive	Past simple	Past Participle	Translation
sleep	slept	slept	ұйықтау
speak	spoke	spoken	сөйлеу
spend	spent	spent	жұмсау
split	split	split	құйылу, шәшу
spread	spread	spread	созылу, тарату
spring	sprang	sprung	секіру, қарғу
stand	stood	stood	тұру
steal	stole	stolen	ұрлау
stink	stank	stunk	сасу
strike	struck	struck	ұру
string	strung	strung	созу
swear	swore	sworn	ант беру
sweep	swept	swept	сыпыру
swim	swam	swum	жүзу
swing	swung	swung	тербелу
take	took	taken	алу
teach	taught	taught	оқыту
tear	tore	torn	жырту
tell	told	told	айту
think	thought	thought	ойлау
throw	threw	thrown	лақтыру
understand	understood	understood	түсіну
wake	woke	waken	ояту
wear	wore	worn	киіну
win	won	won	ұту, жеңу
write	wrote	written	жазу

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