

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN USE

Perfect Study

Khasan Topiloff

He who is
afraid of
asking is
ashamed of
learning!

***A self-study**
reference and
practice book for
advanced learners
of English*

With answers

First edition

English Grammar

in use

A self-study
reference and practice book
for advanced learners of English

WITH ANSWERS

Khasan Topiloff

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of Uzbekistan.



**Perfect
Study**

Perfect Study

Media Support Press

*Stop worrying about
what you have to lose
and start focusing on
what you have to gain!*

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TO THE STUDENT

Who the book is for

The book is intended for more advanced students of English. It is written mainly as a self-study book, but might also be used in class with a teacher. It revises some of the more difficult points of grammar that you will have already studied - such as when to use *the, a/an* or *no article*, and when to use the *past simple* or the *present perfect* - but will also introduce you to many more features of English grammar appropriate to an advanced level of study.

How the book is organised

There are 120 units in the book. Each one looks at a particular area of grammar. Some sections within each unit focus on the use of a grammatical pattern, such as *will be + -ing* (as in *will be travelling*). Others explore grammatical contrasts, such as whether to use *would* or *used to* to report past events, or when we use *because* or *because of*. The 120 units are grouped under a number of headings such as *Tenses* and *Modals*. You can find details of this in the **Contents** on pp. iii-vi.

Each unit consists of two pages. On the left-hand page are explanations and examples; on the right are practice exercises. The letters next to each exercise show you which sections of the lefthand page you need to understand to do that exercise. You can check your answers in the **Key** on page 289. The Key also comments on some of the answers. Four **Appendices** tell you about passive verb form, quotation, irregular verbs and **Typical Errors** (see below). To help you find the information you need there is an **Index** at the back of the book. Although terms to describe grammar have been kept to a minimum some have been included, and you can find explanations of these terms in the Glossary on page 265. π

On each left-hand page you will find a number of • symbols. These are included to show the kinds of mistakes that students often make concerning the grammar point being explained. These **Typical Errors** are given in Appendix 4 on page 246, together with a correction of the error, and an explanation where it is helpful.

The symbol is used to show you when it might be useful to consult a dictionary. On the explanation pages it is placed next to lists of words that follow a particular grammatical pattern, and on the exercise pages it is used, for example, to show where it necessary to understand what particular words mean in order to do the exercise. Good English-English dictionaries include the *Cambridge International Dictionary of English*, the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, and the *Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary*.

How to use the book

It is not necessary to work through the units in order. If you know what grammar points you have difficulty with, go straight to the units that deal with them. You can use the **Index** to help you find the relevant unit or units. If you are unsure which units to study, use the **Study Guide** on page 280. You can use the units in a number of ways. You might study the explanation and examples first, do the exercises on the opposite page, check your answers in the key, and then look again at the explanations if you made any mistakes. If you just want to revise a grammar point you think you already know, you could do the exercises first and then study the explanations for any you got wrong.

Unit 1 am/is/are (positive)

Form:

{ Subject + am/is/are + object }

Joke:

Boy or girl

A: Just look at that young person with the short hair and blue jeans. Is it a boy or a girl?

B: It's a girl. She's my daughter.

A: Oh, I'm sorry, sir. I didn't know that you were her father.

B: I'm not. I'm her mother.

❖ “To be” fe’lining yordamchi shakli hisoblanib, uni zamonlarga qarab tuslaymiz. O’z ma’nosi “**bo’lmoq**” degan ma’noni anglatadi. Am/is/are yordamchi fe’llarini “**Present Simple**” da biz asosan holat shaklida qo’llaymiz.

USE:

- Shaxs va narsaning kim yoki nima ekanligini aytishda. Ex.: I **am** a student. It **is** a book.
- Rangini aytishda. Ex.: She **is** a blonde girl. My car **is** black.
- Ma’za-tamini ifodalashda. Ex.: Your cake **is** tasty
- Shakl-hajmini aytishda. Ex.: Jack **is** a tall man. Your house **is** big as I expected.
- Harakterini ifodalashda. Ex.: I **am** angry on you. Lion **is** a wild animal.
- Xususiyatini aytganda. Ex.: She **is** a pretty girl. It **is** an attractive book.
- Qayerda turgan ekanligini aytishda. Ex.: Your pen **is** on the table. I **am** near here, wait me!
- Qayerdan ekanligini aytishda. Ex.: I am from London.(= I come from London)
- Yoshini aytganda. Ex.: Jane **is** 22 years old. This book **is** 500 years.

❖ “To be” (yordamchi fe’l) shakli gaplarda har doim ot kesim vazifasini bajaradi. (! Mustasno, *Continuous* zamonlari va *Passive Voice*).

Birlik (Singular) Subject Ko’plik (Plural)

I — am	(I’m)	We	(We’re)
He	(He’s)	You — are	(You’re)
She — is	(She’s)	They /	(They’re)
It	(It’s)		

- He **is** a tall and a rich man, whose wealth **is** half a million dollars.
- Uzbekistan **is** bigger than Great Britain.
- He **is** a serious man, he will be a good headmaster.
- Do you believe me if I say that I **’m** from Japan?
- I **am** 19 years old that means I **am** teenager.
- Hey, look! She is pretty.
- Picture is on the wall.

WHEN PINNOCHIO TALKS TO GIRLS ONLINE....



Notes:

Unit 1 Exercises

Test 1. (22/01/01)

1. – Hello, how ___ you? My name ___ John! What ___ your name?
a) is/are/am b) are/am/is c) are/is/is d) am/is/is
2. –What ___ their names? I hope he ___ a teacher!
a) is/is b) are/are c) are/am d) are/is
3. –My name ___ Lisa. ___ Lisa Peterson. And what ___ your surname?
a) is/I am not/are b) is/He is/is c) is/I am/is d) is/She is/is
4. –Where ___ John and Pete from? ___ they Uzbek?
a) are/is b) are/are c) are/am d) is/are
5. ___ from Spain. My friends call me Alisher. I ___ Alisher Uzakov.
a) He is/are b) He is/are c) I am/ are d) I am/am
6. Where ___ your brothers ___?
a) is/come b) are/from c) are/go d) is/from
7. Jasur ___ an Uzbek boy. ___ from _____.
a) is/He is/Uzbekistan b) is/I am/Uzbek's c) is/She is /Uzbek d) is/His/Uzbekistan
8. He and I ___ Uzbeks. ___ from Uzbekistan.
a) Am/I am b) are/We are c) am/We are d) am/We
9. - What ___ their ___?
a) is/name b) is/names c) are/names d) are/name
10. This book ___ mine. That ___ yours.
a) Is/is b) is/are c) is/am d) am/are
11. I ___ 22 years old, but Andrew and Jack ___ 20.
a) Am/am b) am/is c) am/are d) is/are
12. Toyotas ___ Japanese _____.
a) Is/car b) are/cars c) are/car d) is/cars
13. Measles ___ an infectious disease.
a) Is b) are c) am d)*
14. Aerobics ___ a sport.
a) Are b) am c) * d) is
15. How much milk ___ there?
a) Are b) is c) am d) *
16. ___ Peggy happy?
a) Why b) Are c) Is d) How is
17. Frank and I ___ engineers.
a) Am b) is c) are d) do
18. She ___ from Italy, she lives in New Dehli.
a) Isn't b) is c) are d) *
19. – Where ___ now?
In her office.
a) Are you b) is he c) am I d) is she
20. – What ___ your and his job?
a) Are b) is c) am d)*
21. I ___ a tall boy, as he. He is taller than me.
a) Am b) is c) aren't d) am not
22. She ___ my sister. You confuse her with my neighbor.
a) Is b) isn't c) aren't d) *

Unit 1 am/is/are (negative)

Form:

{ Subject + am/is/are + not + object }

Unit 1 Exercises

Test 3. (18/03/01)

- If your luggage _____ heavy let me to help you.
a) Aren't b) isn't c) are d) is
- The pen which you have been looking for 2 hours _____ on the table, it _____ under the bed.
a) Are/ isn't b) is/aren't c) isn't/is d) is/is
- He hasn't amount of followers on twitter, so, he _____ so famous.
a) Is b) isn't c) has d) hasn't
- The girl who you sad me _____ so ugly.
a) Isn't b) is c) has d) hasn't
- Max, you sad me that your room was cleaned, but it _____ even tidy.
a) Has b) hasn't c) is d) isn't
- He lay me about his job on government. He _____ a minister.
a) Is b) isn't c) has d) hasn't
- David Ross _____ a common man. He _____ rich and not poor.
a) Is/isn't b) isn't/is c) is/is d) isn't/isn't
- I asked you to give a yogurt, but _____ yogurt as you see.
a) It isn't b) it is c) isn't d) is
- She _____ 10 years old. _____ teenager.
a) Isn't/ He is b) isn't/ She isn't c) is/She is d) is/He is
- She _____ so beautiful as he sad. I don't think pretty her.
a) Is b) isn't c) has d) hasn't
- Hey man! You _____ confuse me with somebody else. I _____ a guy whom you search.
a) Aren't/ am b) are/ am not c) are/ isn't d) aren't/ are
- See here. Made in China. It _____ an original Iphone.
a) Is b) it isn't c) it is d) isn't
- Are you blind? She _____ a blonde girl.
a) Isn't b) she is c) she isn't d) is she
- _____ Jack's door?
- No, it _____.
a) Is it/is b) Is it/isn't c) It is/isn't d) It is/is
- Alex _____ a bus driver. He _____ a security.
a) Is/ is b) Isn't/isn't c) isn't/ is d) isn't/ *
- The weather _____ very nice today. I think it will be rain.
a) Isn't b) is c) * d) look
- It _____ hot. Can you close the door, please?
a) Is b) it is c) isn't d) *
- It _____ 10 o'clock. Don't worry, you _____ late.
a) Is/are b) is/ aren't c) isn't/are d) isn't/am not

Unit 2 Present Simple (positive)

Form:

{Subject + verb_{s/ (es)} + object}

❖ “Present Simple” zamoni “Hozirgi oddiy zamon” bo’lib u quyidagi holatlarda qo’llaniladi:

Use:

• Har doim bajariladigan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** Uncle Rustam goes to work by bus every day. My students try to study hard every day.

• Routines and habits.(Doimiy odatlarimiz) Odatlarimizni “Present Simple” da ifodalaymiz. **Ex.:** Setora drinks three cups of coffee every morning. Rustam runs a mile every Sunday mornings.

• O’zgarmas tabiat qonunlari “Present Simple” da ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** The Earth is round. The Moon runs around the Earth.

Timetables.(jadvallar) Avtobus kelishi va ketishi, televizor ko’rsatuvlarining jadvallari, samalyot uchish va qo’nish vaqti, xullas, barcha rejalashtirilgan jadvallarni aytishda “Present Simple” dan foydalanamiz. **Ex.:** Our bus runs every 2 hours. It is Friday tomorrow. (not, It will be Friday tomorrow)

Payt ravishlari (signal so’zlar):

Egadan keyin keladigan:

Always – har doim
Usually – odatda
Often – tez-tez
Normally – odatda
Seldom – kamdan-kam
Sometimes – ba’zan
Never – hech qachon
Rarely - kamdan-kam

Gap oxirida (ba’zan boshida ham) keladigan:

every day/week/month/year/morning/afternoon/Monday/summer....
each day/week/month/year/morning/afternoon/Monday/summer....
very often
once/ a time a week/day/month/year
two days a week/month/year

1. Marcus and David like to look an empty fridge after breakfast.
2. After spring comes summer.
3. Arsenal plays against to Manchester City tomorrow.
4. I have one bad habit, I spend more time to dress myself.
5. The mobile phone takes our expensive time!
6. My brother works on Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
7. Alex seldom visits my home.
8. She helps her mother to cook every day.

Joke:

The Perfect Son

A: I have the perfect son.
B: Does he smoke?
A: No, he doesn't.
B: Does he drink whiskey?
A: No, he doesn't.
B: Does he ever come home late?
A: No, he doesn't.
B: I guess you really do have the perfect son. How old is he?
A: He will be six months old next Wednesday.



“Romeo and Juliet met online in a chat room. But their relationship ended tragically when Juliet’s hard drive died.”

Unit 2

Present Simple (positive)

Unit 2 Exercises

Test 4. (20/04/02)

1. Rustam ____ his homework properly.
a) Do b) does c) make d) get
2. I ____ usually speak a lot.
a) Am b) am not c) don't d) doesn't
3. I ____ yoga every morning.
a) Do b) make c) play d) like
4. She ____ a uniform.
a) Wear b) to wear c) weares d) wears
5. He ____ his car every weekend.
a) Wash b) washes c) washs d) washing
6. Rosemary ____ three languages.
a) Speaks b) speak c) talks d) says
7. My dad ____ at 7 o'clock every day.
a) Stands up b) looks up c) gets up d) get ups
8. Isabel ____ a flight attendant. She ____ passengers.
a) Is/looks after b) is/looks for c) is/serves d)is/gives
9. Their son ____ in this hospital.
a) Works b) sleeps c) serves d) work
10. Jim ____ a postman. He ____ letters to people.
a) Is/ reads b) is/writes c)is/delivers d) is/sends
11. Jane ____ a doctor. She ____ ill people.
a) Is/ looks at b) is/speaks to c) is/ helps d)is/ helps to
12. Bern ____ in a flat in Birmingham.
a) Lives b) stay c) leaves d) comes
13. Nancy's uncle ____ a pilot. He ____ all over the world.
a) Is/Goes b) is/trip c)is/travels d) is/traveles
14. In winter Sheila ____ skiing and in summer ____ tennis.
a) Does/plays b) goes/plays c) starts/ playes d) goes/playes
15. My friend's son ____ Turkish and English at university.
a) Knows b) speakes c) studies d) studies
16. Most of the people ____ work at 8 o'clock every morning.
a) Finishes b) goes c) start to d) starts
17. Every time he ____ a glass of lemonade before breakfast.
a) Is b) drinkes c) has d) makes
18. She ____ a white coat
a) Weares b) wears c) is wears d) does wear
19. He ____ up the apples ____ the tree.
a) Gets/from b) picks/from c)picks/on d)pickes/at
20. He ____ to people ____ his radio.
a) Talks/in b)speaks/on c)explains/at d)imagines/on

Unit 2

Present Simple (question)

Form:

{(Special question) + do/does + subject + verb + object?}

Unit 2 Exercises

Test 5. (16/05/02)

- How often Sardor and Jasur _____ to see their grandparents?
a) Go b) goes c) visits d) come
- What time _____ Salima usually get up?
a) Do b) is c) would d) does
- How often _____ Munisa and Toxir meet each other?
a) Does b) do c) are d) have
- _____ Tony Blair live?
In Great Britain.
a) When does b) Where does c) Why does d) What time does
- _____ your father _____ in his free time?
a) Why does/ do b) What do/does c) What does/does d) What does/ do
- _____ Andy's little brother play with?
a) Who does b) Whom does c) Whom do d) Who do
- _____ Natalie's nephew _____?
He _____ an architect.
a) What do/does/ is b) What does/ does/has c) Why does/do/does d) What does/do/is
- _____ he _____ three children?
a) Does/have b) Do/has c) Does/has d) Have/got
- _____ normally _____ you _____ diner?
In China town.
a) Where/have/do b) where/ do/do c) Where/do/have d) When/do/have
- _____ day of the week _____ you prefer?
Of course, Sunday.
a) Which/have b) Which/do c) What/have d) What/does
- _____ you speak English?
a) What b) Why c) Does d) Do
- _____ want to help him?
No, I _____.
a) Do/do b) Do/don't c) Do/am d) Do/am not
- _____ it cost?
35 pounds, sir.
a) How many does b) How does c) How much does d) How much do
- _____ you think which river _____ into the Pacific Ocean?
a) How do/gets b) What/ flows c) What do/flow d) What do/flows
- _____ she catch the mice?
May be she _____ hunger.
a) Why does/does b) How does/ is c) Why does/ is d) Why/is
- _____ you usually _____ breakfast?
a) What time/have b) What time do/ have c) When/have d) When have/got

Unit 2

Present Simple (negative)

Form:

{Subject + do/does + not + verb + object}

Unit 2 Exercises

Test 6. (17/06/02)

- Do you want to come with us for dinner? I'm sorry but my drama class ____ at nine and ____ finish till eleven.
a) Finish/doesn't b) finishes/does c) starts/doesn't d) starts/does
- I'd hate to live in London because it ____ all the time and I ____ like it.
a) Rain/don't b) rains/doesn't c) sunny/ doesn't d) rains/don't
- I ____ my cousin from Germany tomorrow. ____ you want to come along?
No, I ____.
a) Meet/Do/don't b) am meeting/Do/don't c) meet/Does/don't d) meet/Do/doesn't
- I can't talk right now. I ____ really busy. Why ____ you come to my office?
a) Am/do b) am/don't c) am/have d) am/did
- I ____ understand! John ____ normally so pleasant. He ____ extremely difficult today.
a) Am not/ is/is b) do/is/is c) don't/is/is d) don't/ isn't/is
- The service at the new restaurant ____ exceptional and it ____ reasonably inexpensive. I ____ like it.
a) Is/doesn't/don't b) doesn't/is/don't c) is/is/* d) isn't/doesn't/don't
- If your son broke your favorite glass, ____ be angry.
a) Doesn't b) don't c) are d) have
- I ____ want injure him. Just want to help.
a) Am not b) do c) am d) don't
- He ____ do this work. You blame him for nothing.
a) Doesn't b) do c) does d) doesn't do
- George and Jim ____ go to the cinema very often. That's why they ____ know about Titanic.
a) Do/don't b) don't/do c) don't/don't d) don't/doesn't
- I ____ understand the word "deceive". What ____ it mean?
a) Doesn't/do b) don't/does c) don't/doesn't d) don't/don't
- Marcus ____ sleep a lot. Instead of it he ____ his chores every day.
a) Does/ do b) doesn't/do c) don't/does d) doesn't/ does
- Ann and me ____ often drink tea, but only Sunday evenings we ____ like to drink tea.
a) Doesn't/ do b) doesn't/ do c) don't/ don't d) don't/ *
- He ____ come from Japan. He ____ comes from China.
a) Is/ doesn't b) doesn't/ is c) doesn't/ * d) don't/ does
- Water ____ boil at 90° centigrade. It ____ boils at 100 degrees centigrade.
a) Don't/ is b) doesn't/ * c) don't/ does d) doesn't/ do
- Frank ____ watch TV on Fridays, because he ____ comes to home late at night.
a) Doesn't/ * b) doesn't/ is c) don't/ does d) doesn't/ do
- Rice ____ grow in Britain. It ____ rises in China.
a) Doesn't/is b) doesn't/ does c) don't/ does d) doesn't/ *

Unit 3

Past Simple (positive)

Form:

“Past Simple”ning holat qismi

1)

{ Subject + was/were + object }

“Past Simple” ning ish-harakat qismi 2)

{ Subject + Verb^(II)_{(ed)/d} + object }

❖ O'tmishda bajarilgan, tugallangan va hozirgi zamonga umuman aloqasi bo'lmagan ish-harakat va holatlarni ifodalaydi.

a) Holat qismi (was/were):

- “Past Simple” ning holat qismida o'tmishdagi faktlarni va shaxs va narsalarning holatini ifodalaymiz.

I	}	was	We	}	were
He			You		
She			They		
It					

b) Ish-harakat qismi (did):

- “Past Simple” ning ish-harakat qismida, o'tmishda aniq bir vaqtda bajarilgan, yakunlangan, hozirgi zamonga aloqasi bo'lmagan ish-harakatlar ifodalanadi.

- “Past Simple” ni ifodalash uchun to'g'ri fe'llar yakuniga (**ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi. Agarda fe'limiz noto'g'ri fe'l bo'lsa, jadvalning 2-past simple qismidan foydalanamiz.

c) Payt ravishlari: Gap oxirida

1. Last week/ month/ year/ night/ evening/ morning / etc. ...
2. Yesterday
3. 3 years ago/ month ago/ an hour ago/ day ago/ etc. ...
4. Before
5. In the past
6. When / while

Examples:

1. Jack was very cruel guy when I was ten years old.
2. Yesterday Manchester United played against to Arsenal. It was a spectacular game.
3. Last week you cooked very delicious cakes. I was really pleased.

❖ E'tibor bergan bo'lsangiz, “when” payt ravishi qo'shma gap hosil qilyapti. Uni so'roq gap sifatida emas, balki “qachonki” deb tarjima qilish talab qilinadi. Masalan, The World War Second started at that times **when** your father was a child. (Ikkinchi jahon urushi o'sha vaqtlarda boshlangan, **qachonki** sening otang hali go'dakligida).

USE:

- O'tmishda aniq bir vaqtda bajarilgan ish-harakat va holatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** We bought that car in 2000. Sardor didn't like reading a lot when he was young.
- O'tmishda mavjud bo'lgan, ammo hozir to'xtailgan odatlarimizni ifodalashda ishlatamiz. **Ex.:** My friend gave a lot of questions when we were children. Ann was afraid of spiders before.
- O'tmishdagi tarixiy faktlarni, insonlarni, ularning hayoti va ijodini ifodalashda ishlatamiz. **Ex.:** The first World War occurred from 1914 to 1918. The Titanic sank in 1912 Uzbekistan became independence in 1191. Alisher Navoi **was born** in 1441.
- Shu o'rinda savol tug'iladi. Biz o'z tug'ilgan yilimizni, joyimizni “was born” deb beramiz, biz axir tarixiy shaxs emasmizku, degan o'quvchi-talabalarga, birgina inson hayoti davomida bir marotaba tug'iladi va bu o'tmishda qolib ketadim shu sababli biz “was born” deb o'tmishda ifodalaymiz. **Ex.:** I **was born** in 1995 in Tashkent.

Unit 3

Past Simple

Unit 3 Exercises

Test 7. (25/07/03)

1. She ___ you a letter three weeks ago.
A) had sent B) has sent C) sent
D) send E) was sending
2. When he ___ home I ___ him the book.
A) came /shall show B) comes/showed
C) has come/has shown D) came/showed
E) was coming/shall show
3. They ___ breakfast at 7 and ___ home at eight.
A) have/left B) had/left C) had/leave
D) have/leaves E) had/had left
4. Long ago people ___ little about those minerals.
A) had known B) knowed C) will know
D) knew E) have known
5. The dentist ___ two of his teeth. One of them ___ quite good.
A) pulls out/are B) pull out/was
C) pulled out/was D) pull out/was
E) pulled out/were
6. I couldn't imagine what ___ to her.
A) had happened B) has been happened
C) will happen D) has been happening
E) happens
7. He felt that he ___ it wrong.
A) has made B) made C) will make
D) was made E) had made
8. I ___ my homework when my mother came.
A) already did B) have already done
C) had already done D) has already done
E) already do
9. Turning I found my father sitting beside me on the sofa. I said "How ___ you ___ here?"
A) do/get B) did/get C) does/get
D) was/getting E) has/been getting
10. Last summer we ___ a trip to Houston.
A) made B) has made C) are making
D) shall make E) will be making
11. He ___ barely ___ of him until that evening.
A) had/heard B) has/heard C) was/heard
D) did/hear E) didn't/hear
12. She ___ in Tashkent five years ago.
A) had lived B) lived C) has lived
D) live E) have lived
13. We ___ English, so I know it a little.
A) were learning B) learned C) learns
D) should learn E) were learning
14. Yesterday at this time it ____ .
A) had snowed B) snows C) snowed
D) was snowing E) had been snowing
15. We ___ he ___ ill.
A) did not know/was B) knew/am ill C) knew/will be
D) had known/is E) were known/be
16. The plane ___ at 4 and it ___ us 20 minutes to get there.
A) was landing/was taking B) was landing/took
C) landed/took D) lands/was taken
E) has landed/is taking
17. We ___ the station by 5 o'clock yesterday.
A) shall reach B) were reaching C) had reached
D) reached E) would reach
18. The Browns ___ out of town last Sunday and ___ a good time there.
A) were going/had B) went/are having
C) went/had D) are going/were having
E) goes/has
19. Before answering the telephone he ___ down the table.
A) laid B) was lying C) had laid
D) lay E) has laid
20. Who ___ at the meeting yesterday?
A) speak B) speaks C) spoke
D) had spoken E) will speak
21. He met me with the bird in his hand. It ___ curiously at me.
A) looks B) was looking
C) has been looking D) would look
E) should look
22. Nick ___ yesterday.
A) will not come B) hadn't come C) didn't come
D) hasn't come E) came not
23. I knew that he ___ the same paper each morning.
A) was bought B) buys C) is buying
D) bought E) had bought
24. He asked the children who ___ the book.
A) tore B) tear C) tears
D) had torn E) will tear
25. Who ___ on a hike yesterday?
A) did go B) will go C) has gone
D) went E) had went

Unit 4

Future Simple (positive)

Form:

“Future Simple”ning holat qismi

1)

{ Subject + will be + object }

“Future Simple” ning ish-harakat qismi

2)

{ Subject + will/shall+ verb + object }

❖ Kelasi zamonda bajariladigan ish-harakatlar yoki yuz beradigan holatlarni ifodalaydi.

a) Holat qismi (will be) :

- “Future Simple” ning holat qismida hech qanday ish-harakat yuz bermaydi, balkim, kelgusida qanday holatda bo’lish yoki bo’lmasligi haqida so’z boradi.

I	} will be	We	} will be
He		You	
She		They	
It			

b) Ish-harakat qismi (will/shall) :

- “Future Simple” ning ish-harakat qismida esa, holat ifodalanmaydi, balkim, fe’l ishlatiladi. Kelasi zamonda bo’ladigan ish-harakatlar aytib o’tiladi.

- Bu zamonda III shaxs birlik hech qanday fe’lga ortiqcha qo’shimchalar (s/es) talab qilmaydi.

c) Payt ravishlari:

1. Tomorrow
2. The following day
3. Next day/week/month/year/Monday/morning
4. The day after tomorrow
5. In a few day/week/month.....

USE:

• Nutq paytida qabul qilingan qarorni ifodalashda va o’sha fikrni bajaraman deya ifodalashda ishlatiladi. **Ex.: 1)** - Oh, I have left the door open. – I will go and shut it. **2)** I’m too tired to walk home, I think I will take a taxi.

• Kelasi zamondagi faktlarni gapirganda ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** I’m sure Real Madrid will be champion.

• I think (don’t think)/suppose/sure/guarantee/afraid/hope/promise iboralarini kelasi zamonni ifodalaydi. **Ex.:** I’m sure all my students will enter universities this year.

• Yordam taklif qilganimizda “Future Simple” ishlatamiz. **Ex.:** That bag looks heavy, I’ll help you.

• Biror-bir ishni bajarishga va’da berganimizda “Future Simple” dan foydalanamiz. **Ex.:** I won’t tell Tom what you said.

• Biror-bir fikrga qo’shilganimizda yoki rad etganimizda “Future Simple” dan foydalanamiz. **Ex.:** Oh, my God. The car won’t start. I am asking Shakhnoza to take her umbrella, but she won’t.

• “Will” orqali 2 xil so’roq hosil qilsak bo’ladi: 1) So’roq-talab 2) O’zimiz bilmagan ma’lumotni so’rash **1)** - Will you shut the door, please?! **2)** - When will we go to the park? – Next week.

Joke:

Vampire

Patient: Doctor, I think that I’ve bitten by a vampire.

Doctor: Drink this glass of water.

Patient: Will it make me better?

Doctor: No, I but I’ll be able to see if your neck leaks.

Notes:

Unit 4

Future Simple (positive)

Unit 4 Exercises

Test 8. (23/08/04)

1. I ___ to start a new life tomorrow.
A) to be going B) am going C) shall go
D) is going E) were going
2. Mark ___ into the army next year.
A) was going B) goes C) will go
D) would go E) will be go
3. They ___ dinner at this time tomorrow.
A) have B) are having C) will have
D) having had E) will be having
4. -What's happened to your hair? Your mother ___
A) didn't like B) liked C) likes
D) would like E) won't like
5. I ___ if you come too late tomorrow.
A) shall be sleeping B) will sleep C) sleep
D) am sleeping E) was sleeping
6. Be quick or we ___ for school.
A) are late B) is late C) have been late
D) shall be late E) will not be late
7. What ___ you ___ next Sunday?
A) were doing B) have done C) are doing
D) are done E) were done
8. I think I ___ a cassette recorder and use it in class.
A) buy B) am buying C) shall buy
D) would buy E) bought
9. We ___ for Niagara tomorrow.
A) are leaving B) have left C) left
D) had to leave E) shall be left
10. I'll ask him what he ___ for lunch.
A) was having B) are having C) would have
D) should have E) will have
11. Who ___ for a walk tomorrow?
A) go B) will go C) didn't go
D) doesn't go E) went
12. They ___ their English exam at this time tomorrow.
A) will take B) will be taking C) would take
D) is taking E) take
13. My boss ___ some V.I.P's tomorrow.
A) will be received B) is receiving
C) will have received D) receive
E) has received
14. Ask him when the engineers ___ finish the talks.
A) will B) would C) had
D) have E) do
15. He ___ to learn French next year.
A) was going B) is going C) are going
D) will be going E) shall be going
16. All the children ___ on an excursion next week.
A) go B) went C) have gone
D) will go E) has gone
17. ___ you ___ at 6 tomorrow?
A) will/sleep B) were/sleeping
C) will/be sleeping D) do/sleep
E) are/sleeping
18. I shall be back by 6 and I hope you ___ a good sleep by that time.
A) will have had B) will have C) would have
D) have had E) had had
19. This time tomorrow we ___ probably ___ fishing.
A) are/will B) -/shall C) shall/be
D) shall/- E) do/are
20. What ___ you ___ at 6 tomorrow?
A) will/do B) was/doing C) will/be doing
D) is/doing E) will/have done
21. By the end of the first term we ___ many English books.
A) shall be read B) read C) shall have read
D) have read E) shall read
22. What ___ you ___ at 6 tomorrow?
A) did/do B) will/be doing C) do/do
D) do/did E) have/done
23. He ___ for you at 7 in the evening next Sunday.
A) was waiting B) were waiting C) will be waiting
D) have waited E) had been waited

Unit 5

Present Continuous tense (positive)

Form:

{Subject + am/is/are + verb + ing + object}

❖ “Present Continuous” ayni vaqtda va shu kunlarda davom etayotgan, qisqa vaqt oralig’ida yuz berayotgan ish-harakat va holatlarni ifodalaydi.

Payt ravishlari:

1. Now
2. At the moment
3. At present
4. These days
5. Nowadays
6. For the time being
7. Still (am/is/are dan keyin)



USE:

- Nutq paytida davom etayotgan ish-harakatida ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** Mark and Liz are still arguing. My friend David is talking to his boss on the phone in his office at the moment.
- Shu kunlarda bajarilayotgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** Smith is reading the “Hamlet” these days. (hali o’qib tugatmagan)
- Vaqtinchalik bajarilayotgan ish-harakat va holatlarni ifodalashda foydalanamiz. **Ex.:** John is living in London, **because of** his business trip. The buses are not stopping at the station **because of** roadwork.
- “Present Continuous” da rejalashtirilgan, kelishilgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** This year we are selling our old car. My friend, John is coming to Uzbekistan next week.
- Kimlarningdir yomon odatlari haqida, “nuqul qilgani qilgan”, “degani degan” kabi shikoyatlar qilganimizda “Present Continuous” dan foydalanamiz va quyidagi formula asosida foydalanamiz:

{ Subject + am/is/are + always/forever/constantly/continually+ verb + ing + object }

Ex.: Akmal is forever leaving the door open.

- Dunyo va ma’lum mintaqadagi o’zgarib borayotgan holatlarni ifodalashda “Present Continuous” dan foydalanamiz. **Ex.:** The population of the world is rising fast. The climate is getting warmer day by day.
- Ma’lum bir muddat yoki davr, fasl ichida yuz berayotgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalashda “Present Continuous” dan foydalanamiz. (asosan, this/in today) **Ex.:** Alex is scoring a lot of goals this year.
- Badiiy asarlarda va televizor reportajlarda orqa fondagi ish-harakatlarni shu zamonda ifodalaymiz. **Ex.:** A woman, who is Mike’s wife, opens the door and walks out. She is carrying her red purse with her and crying. (hikoyadan)

❖ !!! Barcha fe’llar ham (-ing) olavermaydi, shu sababli ular “Present Continuous” zamonini inkor qiladi va oddiy “Present Simple” zamoniga o’tib qoladi. Bunday fe’llar asosan, holat fe’llari hisoblanadi:

Agree	doubt	realize	be	desire	fear	like	prefer	appear	resemble
Deny	expect	suppose	exist	despise	feel	love	satisfy	hear	see
Disagree	imagine	suspect	adore	detest	forgive	mind	trust	look	seem
Believe	know	think	appeal	dislike	hate	need	want	notice	smell
Consider	mean	understand	appreciate	envy	like	pity	wish	recognize	sound

Unit 5

Present Continuous tense (positive)

Unit 5 Exercises

Test 9. (30/09/05)

1. Is there a public call box near here? I have to _____ a phone call.
A) do B) make C) get D) hear
2. First she said "Yes", then she said "No", but in the end she _____ up her mind to marry him.
A) did B) made C) got D) said
3. When you're not sure what to do, the best thing is to _____ nothing.
A) do B) make C) get D) hear
4. Ssh! You mustn't _____ a noise. The baby's asleep.
A) do B) make C) get D) hear
5. My teacher says I must work harder, but I can't work any harder. I'm _____ my best.
A) doing B) trying C) making D) showing
6. We asked to see the manager and we _____ a complaint about the terrible service in the restaurant.
A) did B) made C) had D) heard
7. At first I found learning English very easy, but now I don't think I'm _____ any progress at all.
A) doing B) making C) showing D) getting
8. Could you _____ me a favor please? Could you give me a lift to the airport?
A) make B) do C) give D) want
9. My uncle died without _____ a will, and it was very difficult for our family to sort out his money and possessions.
A) doing B) make C) get D) making
10. We have some lovely new neighbors; we've already _____ friends with them.
A) did B) made C) done D) make
11. I like to keep fit, so I _____ exercises every day.
A) do B) make C) get D) hear
12. Before you go on holiday, you should _____ sure that the doors and windows are shut and locked.
A) do B) make C) get D) hear
13. _____ money, not war!
A) Do B) Make C) Study D) Get
14. I was _____ a queue waiting to buy some bread.
A) in B) on C) at D) by
15. I looked _____ all the shelves and _____ all the cupboards.
A) in / on B) on / in C) at / in D) at / on
16. They certainly weren't _____ the table or _____ the floor.
A) in / on B) on / in C) at / in D) on / on
17. Had I left them _____ work?
A) in B) on C) at D) near
18. Were they _____ the car?
A) in B) on C) at D) of
19. Then I realized where they were. They were _____ my favorite armchair.
A) on B) into C) at D) off
20. "Where were you at 2:00?"
"_____ the beach."
A) In B) On C) At D) To
21. "Where were you at 2:00?"
"_____ Sally's house doing my homework."
A) Of B) On C) At D) From
22. "Where were you at 2:00?" "_____ a cave."
A) In B) On C) At D) By
23. Would you like _____ to eat?
A) something B) anything C) nothing D) everything
24. Can I have _____ to drink?
A) something B) anything C) nothing D) everything
25. Can we go _____ quiet?
A) somewhere B) anywhere C) nowhere D) everywhere
26. If you need _____, just ask.
A) something B) anything C) nothing D) everything
27. Come and see me _____ you want. I don't mind.
A) some time B) any time C) no time D) every time
28. Help yourself to food. You can have _____ you want.
A) something B) anything C) nothing D) everything
29. _____ will tell you that two and two is four.
A) Someone B) Anyone C) No one D) Nothing
30. 'Does _____ want a game of tennis?'
'Yes.'
A) someone B) anyone C) no one D) everyone

Unit 6

Past Continuous tense (positive)

Form:

{Subject + was/were + verb + ing + object}

❖ O'tgan zamonda, aniq bir vaqtda davom etayotgan, o'zgarib borayotgan ish-harakat va jarayonlarni ifodalaydi.

Payt ravishlari:

1. At ___ o'clock
2. Yesterday
3. The day before
4. Last Monday
5. When } + Subject + Past Simple
6. While } Past Continuous
7. Still ("to be" dan keyin)

Joke:

A hundred dollar bill

Teacher: Why are you late?

Student: There was a man who lost a hundred dollar bill.

Teacher: That's nice. Were you helping him look for it?

Student: No. I was standing on it.

USE:

- O'tgan zamonda aniq bir vaqtda davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Ex.: When the lesson was getting interesting, the bell rang.
- O'tgan zamonda o'zgarib borayotgan holatlarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Ex.: During the second World War a lot of people were dying of starving.
- O'tgan zamondagi vaqtinchalik ish-harakatlarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Ex.: When I went to London last year Ann wasn't living with her parents, because of her preparing for the exams.
- O'tmishdagi odamlarning odatlari haqida shikoyat qilganimizda foydalanamiz:

{ Subject + was/were + always/forever/constantly/continually+ verb + ing + object }

Ex.: David was always leaving the door open.

- Asardagi orqa fon voqealar shu zamonda ifodalanadi. Ex.: It was very warm outside, the sun was shining and birds were singing on the tree. (hikoya)

❖ **!!! Esda tuting.** Qo'shma gaplarda (when) qaysi bir holat boshqasiga nisbatan uzoqroq davom etayotgan bo'lsa o'sha holat (-ing) oladi. Ex.: I was having a bath when the phone rang. Bu yerda vanna qabul qilish balkim 1 soatni yoki undan ko'p vaqtni olar, ammo telefonning jiringlashi bor yo'g'i bir necha daqiqalarni oladi, shu sababli vanna qabul qilish "Past Continuous" da.

❖ Bu zamonda ham (-ing) olmaydigan fe'llar oddiy o'tgan zamonga o'tib qoladi. Umuman barcha "Continuous" zamonlarida (-ing) olmaydigan fe'llar o'zining oddiy holatida ifodlanadi.

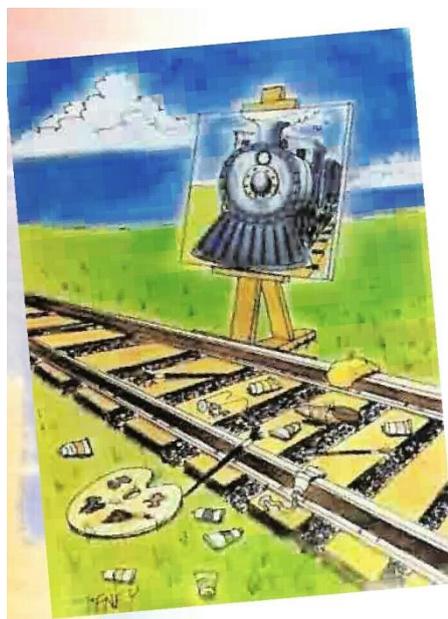
Examples: 1. I was calling him when he was late.

2. He was sitting in prison when I was distracted with doubts.
3. I was calling him to be calm when he was nervous.
4. Jack and Mark were arriving when I brought their baby up.
5. Ann wasn't cooking while I was coming from the shop.

Joke:



"No, you weren't downloaded.
Your were born."



Unit 6

Past Continuous tense (positive)

Unit 6 Exercises

Test 10. (23/10/06)

1. I _____ a friend while I _____ the shopping

- A) was meeting / did B) met / was doing
C) meet / do D) met / did

2. I _____ for my things when I _____ someone call my name.

- A) paid / was hearing B) pay / heard
C) was paying / hear D) was paying / heard

3. I _____ round and _____ Paula.

- A) turned / saw B) was turning/ was seeing
C) turn / was seeing D) was turning / saw

4. She _____ a bright red coat yesterday.

- A) wore B) was wearing
C) wear D) was wear

5. We _____ to have a cup of coffee.

- A) decided B) were deciding
C) decides D) will deciding

6. While we _____ a drink, a waiter _____ a pile of plates.

- A) had / was dropping B) have / dropped
C) have / drop D) were having / dropped

7. We all _____ a terrible shock.

- A) were getting B) gets
C) getting D) got

8. While the waiter _____ up the broken plates, he _____ his finger.

- A) picked / was cutting B) was picking / cut
C) pick / cut D) picks / cut

9. I _____ a very good program on TV last night.

- A) was seeing B) see C) am seeing D) saw

10. While I _____ this morning, I _____ my money. I don't know how.

- A) shopped / lose B) was shopping / lost
C) shopped / was losing D) shop / lose

11. Last week the police _____ Alan in his car because he _____ over eighty miles an hour.

- A) were stopping / was driving
B) stop / drived
C) stopped / was driving
D) was stopping / drove

12. How _____ your finger?

- A) are you cutting B) were you cutting

C) did you cut D) you cut

13. I _____ and I _____ the knife.

- A) cooked / was dropping B) cook / drop
C) was cooking / dropped D) cooked / dropped

14. When I _____ at the party, everyone _____ a good time.

- A) was arriving / had B) arrived / was having
C) arrived / had D) arrived / were having

15. _____ a good time last night?

- A) Did you have B) Were you having
C) Will you have D) Are you having

16. While I _____ to work this morning I _____ an old friend.

- A) went / meet B) am going / met
C) go / was meeting D) was going / met

17. I _____ to get up this morning. It _____ and it was cold, and my bed

was so warm.

- A) don't want / is raining B) am not wanting / rains
C) wasn't wanting / rained D) didn't want / was raining

18. I _____ to the news on the radio when the phone _____.

- A) listened / was ringing B) am listening / was ringing
C) was listening / rang D) listen / is ringing

19. But when I _____ up the phone, there was no one there.

- A) pick B) am picking C) picked D) was picking

20. I _____ hello to the children, but they didn't say anything because they _____ television.

- A) say / watched B) said / were watching
C) was / saying D) said / watched

21. What _____ at 8.00 last night?

- A) did you do B) you did
C) were you doing D) are you doing

22. We played tennis _____ two hours.

- A) during B) while C) nothing D) for

23. I worked on a farm _____ the holidays.

- A) for B) since C) while D) on

Unit 7

Future Continuous tense (positive)

Form:

{Subject + shall/will + be + verb + ing + object}

❖ Kelasi zamonda aniq bir vaqtda davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

Payt ravishlari:

1) **“to be”** dan keyin: still

2) **Gap oxirida:** at 4 p.m tomorrow/...a.m tomorrow/... next Monday, tomorrow at this day, then.

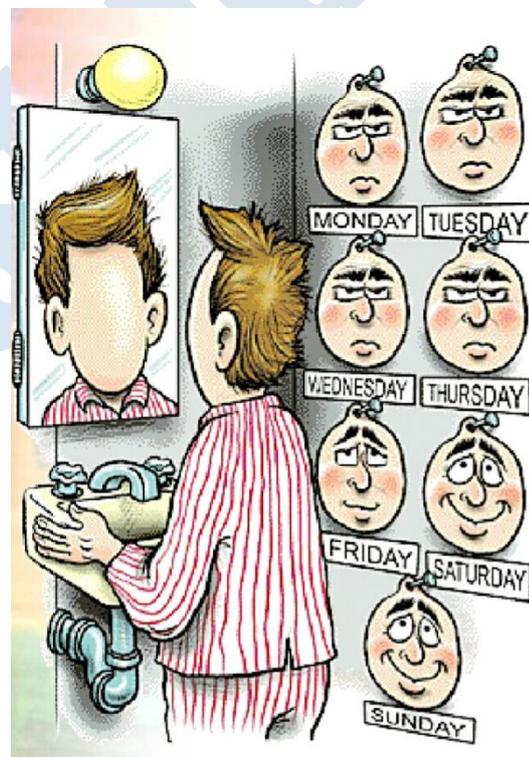
Oo'shma gap:

1) {When + Present Simple, Subject + will/shall + be + verb + ing} = When Jack arrives, you will be moving to a new house at 6 o'clock tomorrow.

2) {While + Present Continuous, Subject + will/shall + be + verb + ing} = While she is playing a piano, her father will be looking for instruction of fixing pianos next Sunday at 5 o'clock.

Use:

- Kelasi zamonda aniq bir vaqtda davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. **Ex.:** Next week the President will be celebrating ten years in power.
- Present Continuous singari kelasi zamonga rejalashtirilgan, kelishilgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. =**Ex.:** Professor Clinton will be giving/is giving his first presentation at the conference next week.
- {Will/Shall + Subject + be + Verb + ing + object?} formulasi orqali biz kimningdir rejalashtirilgan ish-harakati haqida so'raymiz va o'zining shaxsiy fikrini ifodalagan bo'ladi. **Ex.:** Will you be using your bicycle this evening? / No, you can take it.



Examples:

- The plane **will be travelling** at twice the speed of sound when it passes overhead.
- I **ll be saying** more about that topic in my next lecture.
- He **will be taking up** his place at university in July.
- We **ll be going** to my brother's house again for Christmas.
- I **ll be seeing** Tony on Tuesday. That's when we usually meet.
- We will be leaving/are leaving for Istanbul at 7.00 in the evening.

Joke:

Nice face

Mother- What? You've been fighting with Billy Biggs? I thought he was a peaceable child. He had such a nice face, too.

Freddie -Well, he hasn't now.

Notes:

Unit 7

Future Continuous tense (positive)

Unit 7 Exercises

Test 11. (23/11/07)

1. I'm sorry, but I _____ the test yet.
A) don't finish B) haven't finished
C) didn't finish D) aren't finished
2. _____ English before?
A) Have you B) Do you study
C) Are you studying D) Have you studied
3. Marry _____ to the bank on Monday.
A) go B) going C) gone D) went
4. Marry _____ hasn't telephoned Peter.
A) yet B) still C) always D) never
5. Peter _____ in the living room when the phone rang.
A) was sitting B) has been sitting
C) at D) has she wanted
6. A: What _____?
B: She wanted to talk to him.
A) wanted she B) did she want
C) she wanted D) has she wanted
7. Peter can't speak Italian, _____?
A) isn't B) can't he C) does he D) can he
8. Jack _____ Turkish soon.
A) goes to learn B) learns
C) is going to learn D) is learning
9. He asked her friend to speak _____ on the telephone.
A) clear B) more clearly
C) very clear D) too clearly
10. "What _____ this evening?" Marry asked.
A) you will do B) do you
C) very clear D) are you doing
11. She enjoys _____ to parties.
A) to go B) that they go C) going D) go
12. His girlfriend _____ while he was still having a bath.
A) was arriving B) has arrived C) arrived D) is arriving
13. "If I _____ quickly, we won't be late for the party," said Peter.
A) drive B) will drive C) drove D) would drive
14. She asked him where _____.
A) the party is B) the party was
C) was the party D) is the party
15. "If I _____ the way to the house, we wouldn't be so late." He replied
A) knew B) know C) would know D) had know
16. Peter wanted _____ a policeman.
A) that Mary would ask B) Mary asking
C) Mary should ask D) Mary to ask
17. Marry said she _____ him driving fast, and asked him to slow down.
A) isn't liking B) hasn't liking
C) didn't like D) doesn't like
18. When they finally arrived, they _____ the car and went in.
A) had parked B) were parking
C) parked D) have parked
19. They were _____ that they didn't get anything to eat.
A) such late B) so late C) too late D) very late
20. Peter made Mary _____ all night.
A) to dance B) that she danced
C) dance D) dancing
21. When you _____ him tomorrow, you will think he is ten years older.
A) see C) will be
C) would see D) are going to see
22. He promised his wife they _____ here earlier next time.
A) will get B) get C) shall get D) would get
23. _____ Peter nor I was able to drive home.
A) Either B) Not only C) Nor D) Neither
24. Helen found a good job, and _____ Peter.
A) also B) too did C) so did D) so
25. The milk _____ at 8 o'clock the following morning.
A) was delivering B) delivered
C) was delivered D) is delivered
26. "If I'd known I'd feel so ill, I _____ to party," Peter moaned.
A) would go B) wouldn't have gone
C) didn't go D) would have gone
27. He heard on the morning news that a family of 6 _____ in an explosion.
A) were being injured B) had injured
C) have injured D) had been injured
28. The family had just had a new gas cooker _____ in their kitchen.
A) fitted B) fitting C) to be fitted D) for fit
29. The man who fixed it must _____ a mistake with the connections.
A) have made B) to have made
C) to made D) made
30. He _____ his job properly because a lot of gas escaped.
A) shouldn't do B) must have done
C) was able to do D) can't have done
31. After Peter _____ his breakfast, he went to work.
A) finishing B) was finishing
C) had finished D) has finished
32. He thought he _____ able to read about the explosion when he got home.
A) will be B) is C) would be D) was
33. "By the time I get home the story _____ in the evening newspaper," he thought.
A) appears B) would be
C) will have appeared D) has appeared
34. Peter _____ spending weekends alone.
A) didn't use to B) wasn't used to
C) hadn't used to D) used not to
35. He wished she _____ have to spend so much time away.
A) didn't B) hadn't C) doesn't D) couldn't

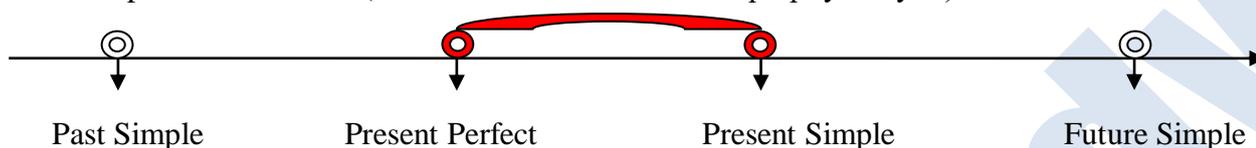
Unit 8

Present Perfect tense (positive)

Form:

{Subject + have/has + Verb^{III}_{d/ed} + object}

- ❖ O'tmishda bajarilgan va hozirgi zamonga aloqasi bo'lgan ish-harakat va holatlarni ifodalaydi.
- ❖ Ushbu ish-harakat va holatlarning qachon bajarilgan aniq vaqti ko'rsatilmaydi. (Agar ko'rsatilsa, Past Simple hisoblanadi.)
- ❖ !!! Gapimiz tarixiy shaxs, jarayon haqida gapirilsa va tarixiy kashfiyotlarni ham ifodalasa, "Past Simple" ni ishlatamiz (PRESENT PERFECT mutlaqo qo'yilmaydi.)



Payt ravishlari:

- 1) **Yordamchi fe'ldan keyin:** ever, never, already, recently
- 2) **Gap oxirida:** up to now, so far, lately, since, for, until now, before, for ages, over/in the last/during/yet = months/years

USE:

- O'tmishda bajarilgan va natijasi hozirgi zamonga aloqador bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. **Ex.:** I have washed my hands, so that I can help you with the cooking.
- Biror-bir yangilikni va axborotni yetkazishda ifodalaymiz. **Ex.:** Look! Somebody has broken the window.
- Hayotimiz davomida biror-bir harakatni umuman bajarmaganimizni ifodalaganda. **Ex.:** I have never won on the lottery.
- Kimdandir hayoti davomida biror ishni bajargan yoki bajarmaganini so'raganimizda. **Ex.:** Have you ever sunk?
- Hayotimiz davomida biror-bir ish-harakatni necha marotaba bajarganimiz yoki bajarayotganimizni ifodalashda. **Ex.:** I have made mistakes many times.
- Biror holat yoki ish-harakatni necha yil yoki qancha muddatdan buyon bajarayotganini ifodalashda. **Ex.:** I have known Liza for a month.
- Yaqin davrdagi kashfiyot va oz'garishlarni aytganimizda. **Ex.:** Scientists have discovered that there will be 8.5 billion people in the world in 2025.



Gone to / been to

- Agarda biz kimnidir "U o'sha yerga ketgan" desak-u, ammo u hali qaytib kelmagan bo'lsa, **"gone to"** ishlatamiz. **Ex.:** Mark has gone to Dubai recently.
- Agarda biz "borib kelgan / bo'lib kelgan" desak, u holda **"been to"** ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** Sarah has been to America since 2005.

Unit 8

Present Perfect tense (positive)

Unit 8 Exercises

Test 12. (23/12/08)

1. I was born _____ 1974.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
2. I've been a journalist _____ two years.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
3. I waited for you _____ hours.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
4. She left university three years _____.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
5. He's lived abroad _____ 1990.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
6. They got acquainted with each other _____ last year.
A) for B) since C) in D) *
7. Have you _____ been to China?
A) never B) ever C) since D) yet
8. Don't worry about phoning him because I've _____ done it.
A) ever B) already C) yet D) never
9. I haven't finished my lunch _____ .
A) never B) ever C) already D) yet
10. I've not _____ been skiing, but I'd like to try it.
A) never B) ever C) already D) just
11. I can't come out because I've _____ washed my hair.
A) never B) ever C) just D) yet
12. Have you met our new teacher _____?
A) just B) ever C) already D) yet
13. I'm delighted because I've been _____ a pay rise.
A) gave B) have given C) given D) was given
14. The director's children _____.
A) have been kidnapped B) have kidnapped
C) kidnapped D) was kidnapped
15. They're really angry because someone _____ their car.
A) has been damaged B) has damaged
C) damage D) was damaged
16. She's going to be late because her plane _____.
A) has been delayed B) has delayed
C) delayed D) was delayed
17. He _____ to a senior designer.
A) has been promoted B) has promoted
C) promoted D) are promoted
18. Hundreds of people _____ for the jobs.
A) have been applied B) have applied
C) have applying D) was applied
19. Four people _____ in a train crash.
A) have been killed B) have killed
C) are killed D) was killed
20. Local police _____ the bank robber.
A) have been arrested B) have arrested
C) has arrested D) was arrested
21. Floods _____ serious damage.
A) have been caused B) have caused
C) has caused D) was caused
22. My job application _____.
A) haven't been accepted B) haven't accepted
C) hasn't been accepted D) hasn't accepted
23. The workers _____ a new representative.
A) have been elected B) have elected
C) has elected D) was elected
24. An occupation which gives opportunities for promotion is a/an _____ .
A) applicant B) CV C) career D) retirement
25. A document which lists your personal and professional details is a(n) _____ .
A) applicant B) CV C) application D) retirement
26. A person who has reached an age where they no longer work is _____ .
A) an applicant B) a CV
C) an application D) retired
27. When you want to leave a job, you have to give your _____ .
A) resignation B) Resume C) career D) retirement
28. If you have the right talents and experience for a job, then you are _____ for it.
A) resignation B) resume C) career D) qualified
29. When you try and get a job, you usually have to complete a/an _____ form.
A) resignation B) resume C) application D) retirement
30. If an employee is no longer needed, he or she can be made _____ .
A) resigned B) redundant C) employer D) retiring
31. You can often find about a new job by a/an _____ in a newspaper.
A) news B) completion
C) sensation D) advertisement
32. If an employer is interested in meeting you, you will be asked to come to a/an _____ .
A) sensation B) add C) completion D) interview
33. Tom's just _____ to the area manager of Eastern Europe.
A) promoted B) been promoted
C) promoted D) to promote
34. I _____ for a new job.
A) have applied B) have been applied
C) apply D) been applied

Unit 9

Past Perfect tense (positive)

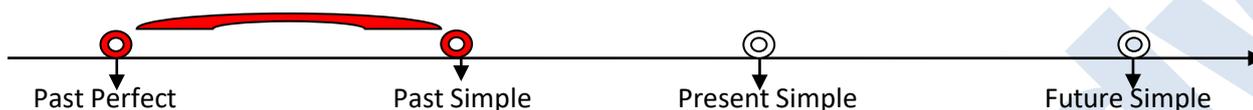
Form:

{Subject + had + Verb^{III}_{d/ed} + object}

- ❖ O'tgan zamon, "Past Simple" ga qadar yuz berib bo'lgan va natijasi "Past Simple" da namoyon bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalashda qo'llaniladi.

Payt ravishlari:

- 1) **Yordamchi fe'ldan keyin:** already, never, just, recently, ever
- 2) **Gap oxirida:** yet, since, for, by the time, by then, when, by, before, after



USE:

- "Past Simple" ga qadar yuz berib, yakunlanib bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Ex.: When I arrived at the party, Tom had already gone home
- Agarda, "Past Simple" zamonda ikkita ish-harakat ifodalansa, ya'ni "and" bog'lovchisidan so'ng fe'l qo'yish zarur bo'lsa, ikkinchi fe'l "Past Simple" da ifodalanadi. Ex.: Before I became a famous star, I had lived in Tashkent and worked as a waiter.



"Okay your father managed to get a mouse Now how do we use it?"

Examples:

- When Sam shook Abror's hand, she realized she had seen him before.
- John discovered that Jim had taken him in.
- I had never read the "Xamsa" before.
- Had you seen him before? Very familiar person!
- Where had she started her job before you met her?
- When I met her, she had worked at café.

Joke:

Parachutes

A parachute firm advertised -No one has ever complained of one of our parachutes not opening!

Notes:

Unit 9

Past Perfect tense (positive)

Unit 9 Exercises

Test 13. (29/13/09)

1. Lisa _____ me a lift because I _____ the bus.
A) gave / missed B) have given / have missed
C) gave / had missed D) had gave / missed
2. I _____ her for everything she _____.
A) thanking / did B) thanked / had done
C) have thanked / has done D) had thanked / had done
3. When I got to the office, I _____ that I _____ to lock the front door.
A) had realized / forget B) realized / had forgotten
C) realized / forget D) had realized / had forgotten
4. After they _____ their work, they _____ home.
A) had finished / went B) finished / went
C) had finished / had gone D) finished / had gone
5. I _____ you at 8.00, but you _____ just _____ out.
A) call / have / gone B) called / have / gone
C) called / had / gone D) have called / have / gone
6. I took my family to Paris last year. I _____ there as a student, so I _____ my way around.
A) was / know B) were / knew
C) had been / have known D) had been / knew
7. After I _____ to the news, I _____ to bed.
A) listened / went B) had listened / went
C) have listened / had gone D) listen / go
8. He _____ he was at school the day before.
A) says B) told C) said D) is telling
9. Sandra _____ Bob that she didn't see the Taj Mahal.
A) told B) tells C) said D) talked
10. Why did you _____ that?
A) talk B) said C) tell D) say
11. Could I _____ your pen?
A) give B) lend C) borrow D) make
12. I'm English. I come from Brighton. In Paris I am a _____.
A) cooker B) stranger C) travel D) foreigner
13. _____ I had had a bath I went to bed.
A) Before B) Soon as C) After D) Until
14. I had read the book _____ I saw the film.
A) when B) before C) until D) after
15. I _____ to sleep until I _____ my homework.
A) don't go / did B) had not gone / had done
C) didn't go / did D) didn't go / had done
16. As soon as he _____ his driving test, he _____ a car.
A) passed / bought B) had passed / bought
C) passes / had bought D) passed / had bought
17. When I _____ the letter, I _____ it away.
A) read / had thrown B) had read / had thrown
C) had read / threw D) read / threw
18. "You can move in immediately."
She told me I _____ immediately.
A) will move in B) would move in
C) can move in D) could move in
19. "The people who I looked after are very well."
She said that the people who she _____ after _____ very well.
A) were looking / are B) have looked / are
C) would looked / were D) had looked / were
20. "You'll have to make up your mind soon."
She told me I _____ make up my mind soon.
A) had to B) will have had to
C) would have to D) could have to
21. I didn't recognize him because he _____ a haircut.
A) had had B) has C) had D) have had
22. He always makes me _____.
A) to laugh B) laughing C) laugh D) be laughed
23. She refused _____ for the meal.
A) paying B) to pay C) pays D) the pay
24. I'll never forget _____ him for the first time.
A) meet B) meeting C) to meet D) to met
25. "It's a quite flat, and the neighbors are nice."
"Mrs. Deon said it _____ a quite flat, and the neighbors _____ nice."
A) has been / are B) is / were
C) was / were D) had been / have been
26. "You look brown. Have you _____ on holiday?"
"Yes, we've _____ got back."
A) been / now B) gone / just
C) been / just D) did / already
27. I live in a house now, but before I _____ in a flat.
A) am using to live B) used to live
C) had used to live D) have used to live
28. "I need £100 deposit."
Then she said she _____ £100 deposit.
A) needs B) had needed
C) needed D) have needed
29. I _____ the book back to the library after I _____ reading it.
A) take / finished B) have taken / have finished
C) took / had finished D) had taken / finished

Unit 10

Future Perfect tense (positive)

Form:

{Subject + shall/will + have + Verb^{III}_{d/ed} + object}

❖ Kelasi zamonda aniq bir vaqtga qadar yoki biror-bir voqea yuz bergunga qadar bajarilib, tugallanib bo'ladigan ish-harakatlar ifodalanadi.

Payt ravishlari:

- 1) **Gap oxirida:** by , by the time + Present simple, after, before, when + Present Simple, until, till, yet
- 2) **Yordamchi fe'ldan keyin:** already, just, recently, as soon as

USE:

- Kelasi zamonda ma'lum vaqtga qadar yoki biror voqea yuz berib bo'lgunga qadar, bajarib tugallanadigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. **Ex.:** Also people are now angry about what he did, I'm sure that this behavior will soon have been forgotten.
- Quyidagi so'z-iboralar qatnashgan qismda **shall/will ishlatilmaydi:** 1) **After** = After I come back from school tomorrow, I may go to my grandparents. 2) **Before** = Before she comes to Tashkent next week, she will have bought some fruit on the way to eat. 3) **Until/till** = We will be waiting for you until you call. 4) **As soon as** = As soon as our boss comes to the office, we will let you know. 5) **Once** = Once we pass Angren, we will stop to the petrol. 6) **When** = When we get home, we will wake you up. 7) **While** = ham shall/will ni olmaydi.

Examples:

- By the time you get home tomorrow, I'll have cleaned the house from top to bottom.
- After I have finished my work, I'll go to park with you.
- I'll have left message, before I go to school.
- I will have read this book by the time I fly to London.
- She will not have cooked a meal yet by 9.

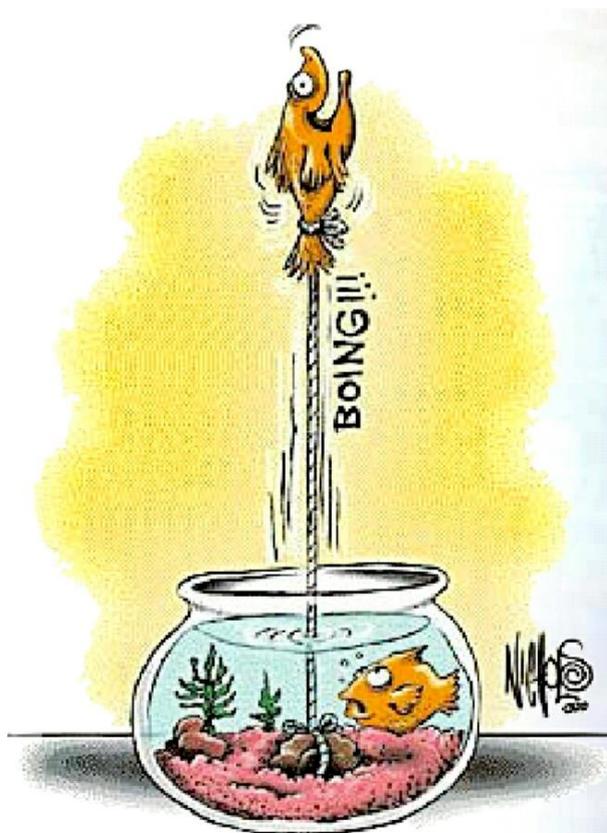
- We will not have passed the exam yet by 25th of July.
- When we arrive to the cinema, film will not have started yet.
- Will you have finished your home tasks by 4 o'clock tomorrow?
- How many books will you have sold when we meet tomorrow?
- Let's hope the volcanic eruption **will have finished** before we arrive on the island.

Joke:

First-class

Diner -Is this a first-class restaurant?
Waiter -Yes, but we don't mind serving you!

Notes:



When fish bungee jump.

Unit 10

Future Perfect tense (positive)

Unit 10 Exercises

Test 14. (29/14/10)

- “Why have you got so much food?”
“Because I _____ a meal for two people.”
A) cook B) am going to cook
C) will cook D) had cook
- “Jane told me you have a place at university.”
“That’s right. I _____ math at St. Andrews in Scotland.”
A) studied B) will study
C) study D) am going to study
- “My car isn’t working.”
“Ask Joe to look at it. He _____ you.”
A) will help B) helps
C) is going to help D) helped
- “I passed my driving test!”
“That’s great! I _____ some champagne to celebrate!”
A) am going to buy B) will buy
C) bought D) am buying
- “Why have you got your old clothes on?”
“Because I _____ the grass.”
A) had cut B) cutted
C) am going to cut D) cut
- He’s worked there _____ many years, _____ 1988, I believe.
A) since / ever B) for / ever
C) for / since D) ever / never
- I have _____ loved anyone as much as I love you.
A) never B) since C) for D) ever
- We’ve known Paul _____ two years. Have you _____ met him?
A) since / for B) since / ever C) for / ever D) never / ever
- I’ve known him _____ we went to school together, but I’ve _____ met his parents.
A) ever / ever B) for / never C) since / for D) since / never
- Your hair’s too long. I think you _____ get it cut.
A) have to B) should C) * D) will
- Your clothes smell, and you’ve got a cough. You _____ smoke.
A) don’t have to B) should
C) shouldn’t D) have to
- I’m going to bed. I _____ be up early tomorrow.
A) should B) shouldn’t
C) don’t have to D) have to
- I’d like to meet your boyfriend. You _____ invite him round.
A) must B) have to C) would D) don’t have to
- I _____ tell my parents where I am, then they don’t worry.
A) should B) don’t have to
C) have to D) shouldn’t
- You _____ come with me if you don’t want to. I’ll go on my own.
A) don’t have to B) must
C) should D) shouldn’t
- Our train leaves in two minutes! We _____ hurry.
A) would B) have to
C) must D) don’t have to
- If you need some help with your homework, you _____ go to the library.
A) should B) mustn’t C) have to D) shouldn’t
- If you’ve got a ticket, you _____ queue. You can go straight in.”
A) shouldn’t B) don’t have to
C) have to D) should
- You _____ tell lies. It’s wrong.
A) don’t have to B) should
C) have to D) shouldn’t
- Geoff works too much. I think he _____ take it easy.
A) must B) have to
C) should D) don’t have to
- My bedroom is a real mess. I _____ clean it.
A) have to B) must
C) don’t have to D) should
- There’s a wonderful new restaurant opened in town. You _____ go there.
A) shouldn’t B) must
C) don’t have to D) should
- You can borrow my tennis racquet, but you _____ keep it very well. It was very expensive.
A) don’t have to B) should
C) must D) have to
- It’s my mother’s birthday tomorrow. I _____ buy her a present.
A) must B) have to
C) shouldn’t D) don’t have to
- Joanna Trollope _____ a lot of books. She _____ her first in 1980.
A) wrote / wrote B) has written / wrote
C) had written / wrote D) wrote / had written
- I _____ in London for eight years, and I don’t want to move.
A) live B) lived C) had lived D) have lived
- What is the weather _____ in January?
A) likes B) like C) liked D) don’t like

Unit 11

Present Perfect Continuous tense (positive)

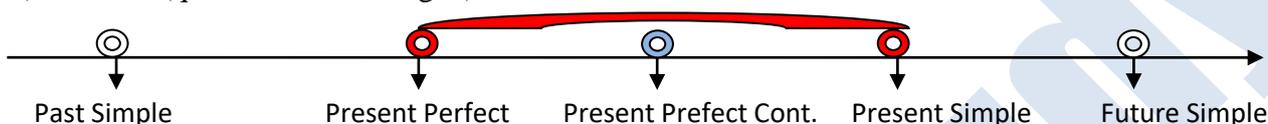
Form:

{Subject + have/has+ been + verb + ing + object}

- ❖ O'tmishda boshlanib, hozirda davom etayotgan yoki davom etmayotgan ish-harakat va holatlarni ifodalaydi.

Payt ravishlari:

- 1) For/ since/ for ages/ over/ in/ during = last
- 2) All = morning/ day/month/week...
- 3) For- (muddat)
- 4) Since – (qachondan boshlangan)



USE:

- O'tmishda boshlanib, hozir ham davom etayotgan va mana shu ish-harakat va holatlarni qancha muddatdan buyon davom etayotganini aytganimizda ishlatamiz.
Ex.: He has been the headmaster of our school for 4 years.
- Biror-bir ish-harakat endigina yakunlangan bo'ladi va uning natijasi ma'lum, ko'rinib turgan bo'ladi. **Ex.:**
Why are your clothes so dirty? What have you been doing?

Examples:

- I have appealed this strange portrait since it was created.
- You have been looking for your lost dog for ages.
- Mark hasn't been washing his carpets since it was bought.
- I haven't desire about collecting money for ages.
- Has Mark been washing his carpets since it was bought?
– No, he hasn't
- Have you ever desire about collecting money? – No, I have not
- What have you been doing since our last met.
- I've been meaning to phone Jack since I heard he was back in the country.
- The competition has been running every year since 1980.
- She's been living in New Zealand for over a year now.
- People have been saying for ages that the building should be pulled down.
- Look! It's been snowing.
- "You're looking well." "I've been playing a lot of squash to lose weight."
- "Haven't seen anything of Rod for a while." "No, he's been working in Germany."
- We've been discussing the proposals for a number of years.
- Your eyes are red – have you been crying?



Unit 11 Present Perfect Continuous tense (positive)

Unit 11 Exercises

Test 15. (25/15/11)

1. How long _____ in Paris?
A) do you live B) are you living
C) have you been living D) you live
2. Anna _____ a good job.
A) finds B) has found
C) founded D) has been finding
3. Pete and I _____ for over six months.
A) are gone B) have gone out
C) went out D) have been going out
4. I _____ a new flat a few months ago.
A) bought B) have been buying
C) have bought D) buy
5. How long _____ your car?
A) have you had B) you have
C) are you have D) have you been having
6. Tom _____ as a postman for the past month.
A) has worked B) worked
C) works D) has been working
7. I _____ an essay all day.
A) write B) have been written
C) am writing D) have been writing
8. I _____ six pages.
A) am written B) have been writing
C) have written D) write
9. "Are you going out?"
"_____. I don't know yet."
A) Carefully B) Possibly C) Mainly D) Nearly
10. The exam was _____ difficult. I couldn't do any of it.
A) fluently B) seriously C) exactly D) real
11. "How old are you?"
"I'm _____ eight. It's my birthday next week."
A) possibly B) fluently C) nearly D) exactly
12. I travel a lot in my job, _____ to Europe.
A) exactly B) nearly C) really D) mainly
13. Sorry I'm late. _____ for a long time?
A) Did you wait B) Have you waited
C) Have you been waiting D) Did you wait
14. The streets are wet. _____?
A) Was it raining B) Has it been raining
C) Has it rained D) Did it rain
15. I'm hot because I _____!
A) have run B) run
C) have been running D) am run
16. I _____ my finger! It really hurts.
A) cut B) cutted
C) have cut D) have been cutting
17. _____ Paul Simon's latest record?
A) Have you heard B) Have you been hearing
C) Did you hear D) Are you heard
18. She's tired because she _____ all day.
A) shopped B) shops
C) has been shopping D) has shopped
19. Sorry. I _____ one of your glasses.
A) have broken B) broke
C) break D) have been breaking
20. How long _____ this book?
A) do you read B) are you reading
C) have you been reading D) have you read
21. They _____ here for three years.
A) lives B) are living
C) live D) have been living
22. I _____ the living room, but I haven't finished yet.
A) have painted B) paint
C) painted D) have been painting
23. I _____ my wallet. Where did I last put it?
A) lost B) have lost
C) have been losing D) lose
24. Look what Pat _____ me for my birthday! A bike!
A) gave B) have been giving
C) gives D) has given
25. There's my wallet! I _____ for it for ages.
A) have been looking B) looked
C) have looked D) look

Unit 12 Past Perfect Continuous tense (positive)

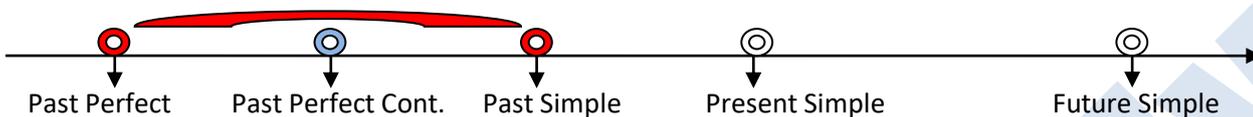
Form:

{Subject + had+ been + verb + ing + object}

- ❖ “Past Simple” ga qadar boshlangan va ma’lum muddatdan buyon davom etayotgan ish-harakat va holatlarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

Payt ravishlari:

Yet, since, for, by the time, when, by, all = the time/morning.....

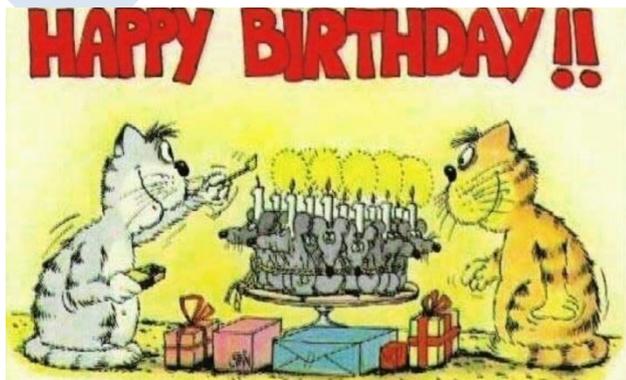


USE:

- “Past Simple” ga qadar biror ish-harakatning qanchadan buyon davom etayotganini ifodalashda ishlatamiz. **Ex.:** Sardor had been smoking for 30 years when he finally gave it up.
- “Past Simple” ga qadar endigina yakunlangan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** I was very tired when I arrived home.

Examples:

- When you fried a chicken I had been listening to music for 2 hours.
- Mark hadn't been looking at Jenny's child yet.
- I had been working hard all day.
- When the boys come into the house, their clothes were dirty, their hair was untidy. They had been fighting.
- They had been expecting the news for some time
- She had been wearing high-heeled shoes, and her feet hurt.
- Mason was arrested, even though he hadn't been doing anything illegal.
- She had been suffering from flu when she was interviewed.
- I'd been finishing some work in the garden and hadn't seen Sue come home.
- Bill had been saving since Christmas to buy a new bike.
- I'd been working hard, so I felt that I deserved a holiday.
- They had been travelling for about 36 hours
- We had been looking at the painting for about ten minutes before we realized who the artist was.
- When we met Simon and Pat, they had been riding.
- When I got home, water had been leaking through the roof.



Notes:

Unit 12 Past Perfect Continuous tense (positive)

Unit 12 Exercises

Test 16. (25/16/12)

1. I was born _____ 1974.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
2. I've been a journalist _____ two years.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
3. I waited for you _____ hours.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
4. She left university three years _____.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
5. He's lived abroad _____ 1990.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
6. They got acquainted with each other _____ last year.
A) for B) since C) in D) *
7. Have you _____ been to China?
A) never B) ever C) since D) yet
8. Don't worry about phoning him because I've _____ done it.
A) ever B) already C) yet D) never
9. I haven't finished my lunch _____.
A) never B) ever C) already D) yet
10. I've not _____ been skiing, but I'd like to try it.
A) never B) ever C) already D) just
11. I can't come out because I've _____ washed my hair.
A) never B) ever C) just D) yet
12. Have you met our new teacher _____?
A) just B) ever C) already D) yet
13. I'm delighted because I've been _____ a pay rise.
A) gave B) have given C) given D) was given
14. The director's children _____.
A) have been kidnapped B) have kidnapped
C) kidnapped D) was kidnapped
15. They're really angry because someone _____ their car.
A) has been damaged B) has damaged
C) damage D) was damaged
16. She's going to be late because her plane _____.
A) has been delayed B) has delayed
C) delayed D) was delayed
17. He _____ to a senior designer.
A) has been promoted B) has promoted
C) promoted D) are promoted
18. Hundreds of people _____ for the jobs.
A) have been applied B) have applied
C) have applying D) was applied
19. Four people _____ in a train crash.
A) have been killed B) have killed
C) are killed D) was killed
20. Local police _____ the bank robber.
A) have been arrested B) have arrested
C) has arrested D) was arrested
21. Floods _____ serious damage.
A) have been caused B) have caused
C) has caused D) was caused
22. My job application _____.
A) haven't been accepted B) haven't accepted
C) hasn't been accepted D) hasn't accepted
23. The workers _____ a new representative.
A) have been elected B) have elected
C) has elected D) was elected
24. An occupation which gives opportunities for promotion is a/an _____.
A) applicant B) CV C) career D) retirement
25. A document which lists your personal and professional details is a(n) _____.
A) applicant B) CV C) application D) retirement

Unit 13

Future Perfect Continuous tense (positive)

Form:

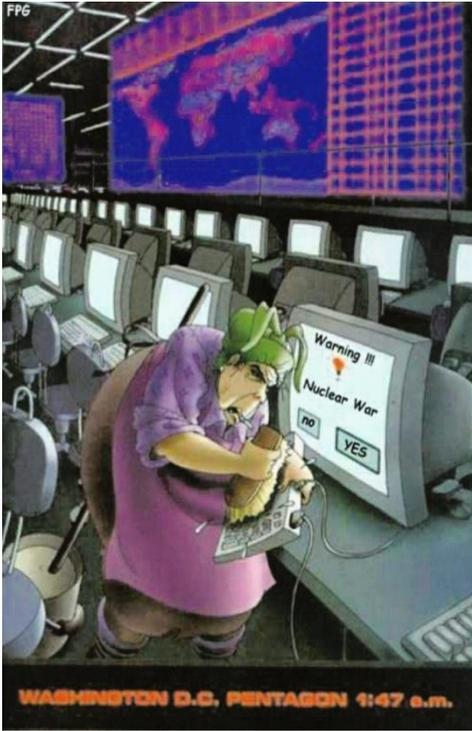
{Subject + will/shall + have+ been + verb + ing + object}

- ❖ Kelasi zamonda aniq bir vaqt yoki biror voqea yuz bergunga qadar boshqa bir voqeaning boshlanib, qancha vaqtdan buyon davom etishini ifodalaydi.

Payt ravishlari:

Gap oxirida: since, for, all the morning/day/..., by the time, before, by, when

USE:



- “Future Perfect Continuous” kelajakdagi muayyan jarayonni ayni bir nuqtagacha qancha vaqt davom etishini ifodalaydi. Ex.: On Sunday, you will have been living in this house for a year.
- Kelasi zamonda aniq bir vaqt yoki biror voqea yuz bergunga qadar boshqa bir voqeaning boshlanib, qancha vaqtdan buyon davom etishini ifodalaydi. Ex.: I will have ben waiting you for 2 hours when you come to the station.

Examples:

- Tomorrow I'll have been studying at Modern Education Group for a month.
- Next month I'll have known Sam for 2 years.
- Next year I will have been working in the company for 30 years.

Joke:

Discount

Judge -You've been up before this bench seven times. I fine you to 20 years.

Prisoner -Can I get a discount for being a regular customer?

Notes:

Unit 13

Future Perfect Continuous tense (positive)

Unit 13 Exercises

Test 17. (25/17/13)

1. "Why have you got so much food?"
"Because I _____ a meal for two people."
A) cook B) am going to cook
C) will cook D) had cook
2. "Jane told me you have a place at university."
"That's right. I _____ math at St. Andrews in Scotland."
A) studied B) will study
C) study D) am going to study
3. "My car isn't working."
"Ask Joe to look at it. He _____ you."
A) will help B) helps
C) is going to help D) helped
4. "I passed my driving test!"
"That's great! I _____ some champagne to celebrate!"
A) am going to buy B) will buy
C) bought D) am buying
5. "Why have you got your old clothes on?"
"Because I _____ the grass."
A) had cut B) cutted
C) am going to cut D) cut
6. He's worked there _____ many years, _____ 1988, I believe.
A) since / ever B) for / ever
C) for / since D) ever / never
7. I have _____ loved anyone as much as I love you.
A) never B) since C) for D) ever
8. We've known Paul _____ two years. Have you _____ met him?
A) since / for B) since / ever C) for / ever D) never / ever
9. I've known him _____ we went to school together, but I've _____ met his parents.
A) ever / ever B) for / never C) since / for D) since / never
10. Your hair's too long. I think you _____ get it cut.
A) have to B) should C) * D) will
11. Your clothes smell, and you've got a cough. You _____ smoke.
A) don't have to B) should
C) shouldn't D) have to
12. I'm going to bed. I _____ be up early tomorrow.
A) should B) shouldn't
C) don't have to D) have to
13. I'd like to meet your boyfriend. You _____ invite him round.
A) must B) have to C) would D) don't have to
14. I _____ tell my parents where I am, then they don't worry.
A) should B) don't have to
C) have to D) shouldn't
15. You _____ come with me if you don't want to. I'll go on my own.
A) don't have to B) must
C) should D) shouldn't
16. Our train leaves in two minutes! We _____ hurry.
A) would B) have to
C) must D) don't have to
17. If you need some help with your homework, you _____ go to the library.
A) should B) mustn't C) have to D) shouldn't
18. If you've got a ticket, you _____ queue. You can go straight in."
A) shouldn't B) don't have to
C) have to D) should
19. You _____ tell lies. It's wrong.
A) don't have to B) should
C) have to D) shouldn't
20. Geoff works too much. I think he _____ take it easy.
A) must B) have to
C) should D) don't have to
21. My bedroom is a real mess. I _____ clean it.
A) have to B) must
C) don't have to D) should
22. There's a wonderful new restaurant opened in town. You _____ go there.
A) shouldn't B) must
C) don't have to D) should
23. You can borrow my tennis racquet, but you _____ keep it very well. It was very expensive.
A) don't have to B) should
C) must D) have to
24. It's my mother's birthday tomorrow. I _____ buy her a present.
A) must B) have to
C) shouldn't D) don't have to
25. Joanna Trollope _____ a lot of books. She _____ her first in 1980.
A) wrote / wrote B) has written / wrote
C) had written / wrote D) wrote / had written

Unit 14

Be going to

Form:

{Subject + to be + going to + verb + object}

▪ 2 xil ma'noda qo'llaniladi:

- 1) "moqchi/ bo'lmoq" ma'nosida.
- 2) "ehtimoli bor" ma'nosida.

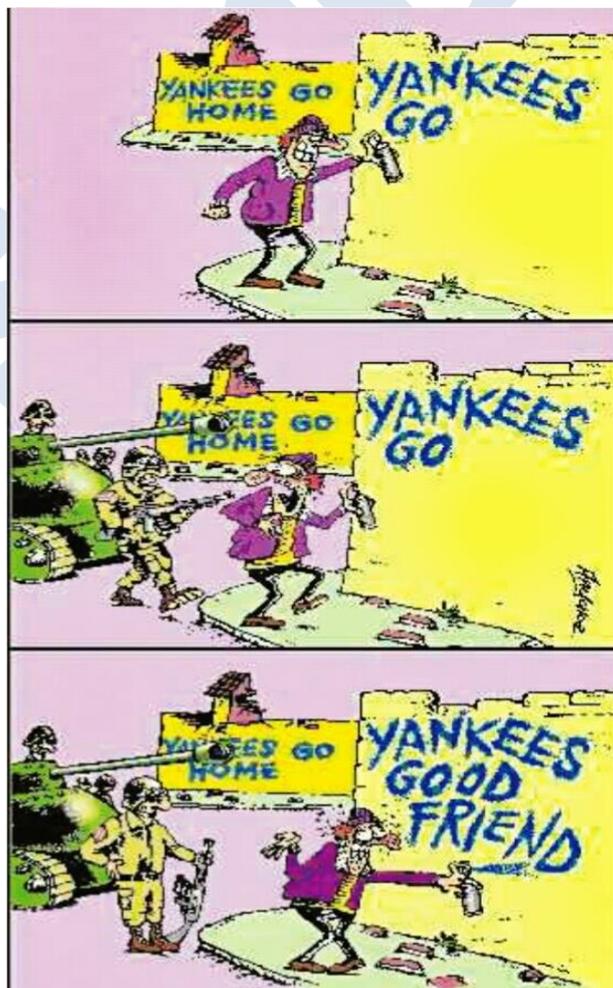
- ❖ Kelasi zamon uchun rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** I am going to enter the financial university.
- ❖ 50 % li taxmini ifodalash uchun (kelasi zamonda), "ehtimoli bor" ma'nosida keladi. **Ex.:** He is going to fall into the hole.
- ❖ Taxmin ma'nosida may/might modal fe'liga to'g'ri keladi.

USE:

- Nutq paytida davom etayotgan ish-harakatida ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** Mark and Liz are still arguing
- Shu kunlarda bajarilayotgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** Smith is reading the "Hamlet" these days.
- Vaqtinchalik bajarilayotgan ish-harakat va holatlarni ifodalashda foydalanamiz. **Ex.:** Adham is living in London, because of his business trip.

Examples:

- I am not going to party tomorrow.
- Look at those clouds! It's going to rain.
- Oh, I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick.
- The buses are not stopping at the station because of road works.
- The car isn't starting again.
- "Who are you phoning?", "I'm trying to get through to Joan."
- The shop is so inefficient that many customers are taking their business elsewhere.
- The police are talking to a number of people about the robbery.
- She's teaching mathematics in a school in Bonn.



Joke:

Last poem

Poet -What do you think of my last poem?
Editor -Well, I'm glad to hear it's your last.

Notes:

Unit 14

Be going to

Unit 14 Exercises

Test 18. (25/18/14)

1. Is there a public call box near here? I have to _____ a phone call.
A) do B) make C) get D) hear
2. First she said "Yes", then she said "No", but in the end she _____ up her mind to marry him.
A) did B) made C) got D) said
3. When you're not sure what to do, the best thing is to _____ nothing,
A) do B) make C) get D) hear
4. Ssh! You mustn't _____ a noise. The baby's asleep.
A) do B) make C) get D) hear
5. My teacher says I must work harder, but I can't work any harder. I'm _____ my best.
A) doing B) trying C) making D) showing
6. We asked to see the manager and we _____ a complaint about the terrible service in the restaurant.
A) did B) made C) had D) heard
7. At first I found learning English very easy, but now I don't think I'm _____ any progress at all.
A) doing B) making C) showing D) getting
8. Could you _____ me a favor please? Could you give me a lift to the airport?
A) make B) do C) give D) want
9. My uncle died without _____ a will, and it was very difficult for our family to sort out his money and possessions.
A) doing B) make C) get D) making
10. We have some lovely new neighbors; we've already _____ friends with them.
A) did B) made C) done D) make
11. I like to keep fit, so I _____ exercises every day.
A) do B) make C) get D) hear
12. Before you go on holiday, you should _____ sure that the doors and windows are shut and locked.
A) do B) make C) get D) hear
13. _____ money, not war!
A) Do B) Make C) Study D) Get
14. I was _____ a queue waiting to buy some bread.
A) in B) on C) at D) by
15. I looked _____ all the shelves and _____ all the cupboards.
A) in / on B) on / in C) at / in D) at / on
16. They certainly weren't _____ the table or _____ the floor.
A) in / on B) on / in C) at / in D) on / on
17. Had I left them _____ work?
A) in B) on C) at D) near
18. Were they _____ the car?
A) in B) on C) at D) of
19. Then I realized where they were. They were _____ my favorite armchair.
A) on B) into C) at D) off
20. "Where were you at 2:00?"
"_____ the beach."
A) In B) On C) At D) To
21. "Where were you at 2:00?"
"_____ Sally's house doing my homework."
A) Of B) On C) At D) From
22. "Where were you at 2:00?" "_____ a cave."
A) In B) On C) At D) By
23. Would you like _____ to eat?
A) something B) anything C) nothing D) everything
24. Can I have _____ to drink?
A) something B) anything C) nothing D) everything
25. Can we go _____ quiet?
A) somewhere B) anywhere C) nowhere D) everywhere

Unit 15

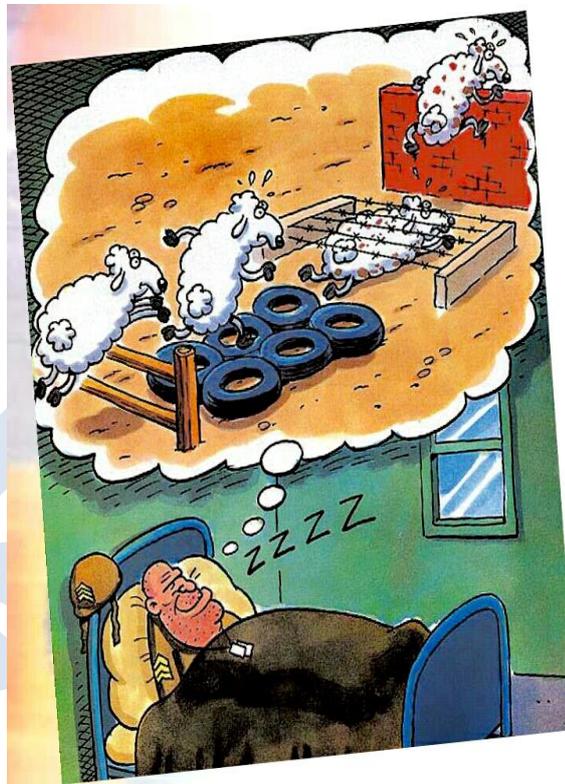
Passive Voice (1)

Form:

{To be + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)}}

Rules:

- ❖ Gapning kesimi aniq nisbatdagi (**active voice**) fe'l bilan ifodalansa, ushbu gapning egasi ish-harakatning bevosita bajaruvchisi sanaladi. **Ex.:** Someone stole the jewels.
- ❖ Gapning kesimi majhul nisbatdagi (**passive voice**) fe'l bilan ifodalansa, ushbu gapning egasi ish-harakatning bevosita bajaruvchisi emas, balki uning "qurboni" sanaladi. **Ex.:** The jewels were stolen.
- ❖ Majhul nisbatdagi ish-harakatni ifodalashda, "**to be**" fe'lining kerakli zamondagi mos shakli hamda asosiy fe'ning **Participle II** shaklidan foydalaniladi.
- ❖ Faqatgina transitive (**o'timli**) fe'llar "**Passive Voice**" da ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** My jumper was sewed by my grandma.
- ❖ Ammo, "**have**", "**fit**", "**suit**," **resemble**" fe'llari o'timli bo'lishiga qaramasdan "Passive Voice" da ishlatilmaydi. **Ex.:** I have a shower every morning.
- ❖ Agarda biz ish-harakatning bajaruvchisini ifodalamoqchi bo'lsak, "by" predlogidan keyin qo'llaymiz. **Ex.:** The pancakes were made by my sister.
- ❖ Ammo ish-harakatni qanday asbob-uskuna, uslub, masalliq bilan bajarilganini ifodalashda "with" predlogidan foydalanamiz. **Ex.:** They were made with eggs, flour and milk.



FORMS:

- **Present Simple:** {Subject + to be + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)}}. **Ex.:** The work **is done** by stuff every day.
- **Present Con. :** {Subject + to be + being + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)} } **Ex.:** The work **is being done** by stuff.
- **Present Perfect:** {Subject + have/has + been + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)} } **Ex.:** The work **has been done** by stuff.
- **Past Simple:** {Subject + was/were + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)} } **Ex.:** The work **was done** by stuff yesterday.
- **Past Con.:** {Subject + was/were + being + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)} } **Ex.:** The work **was being done** by stuff.
- **Past Perfect:** {Subject + had + been + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)} } **Ex.:** The work **had been done** by stuff by the time you came yesterday.
- **Future Simple:** {Subject + shall/will + be + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)} } **Ex.:** The work **will be done** tomorrow.
- **Future Perfect:** {Subject + shall/will + have + been + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)} } **Ex.:** The work **will have been done** by 9 tomorrow.

- **Future in the past:** {Subject + would + be + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)}} **Ex.:** My secretary said that the work would be done tomorrow.

Unit 15

Passive Voice (1)

Unit 15 Exercises

Test 19. (25/19/15)

- I was born _____ 1974.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
- I've been a journalist _____ two years.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
- I waited for you _____ hours.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
- She left university three years _____.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
- He's lived abroad _____ 1990.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
- They got acquainted with each other _____ last year.
A) for B) since C) in D) *
- Have you _____ been to China?
A) never B) ever C) since D) yet
- Don't worry about phoning him because I've _____ done it.
A) ever B) already C) yet D) never
- I haven't finished my lunch _____.
A) never B) ever C) already D) yet
- I've not _____ been skiing, but I'd like to try it.
A) never B) ever C) already D) just
- I can't come out because I've _____ washed my hair.
A) never B) ever C) just D) yet
- Have you met our new teacher _____?
A) just B) ever C) already D) yet
- I'm delighted because I've been _____ a pay rise.
A) gave B) have given C) given D) was given
- The director's children _____.
A) have been kidnapped B) have kidnapped
C) kidnapped D) was kidnapped
- They're really angry because someone _____ their car.
A) has been damaged B) has damaged
C) damage D) was damaged
- She's going to be late because her plane _____.
A) has been delayed B) has delayed
C) delayed D) was delayed
- He _____ to a senior designer.
A) has been promoted B) has promoted
C) promoted D) are promoted
- Hundreds of people _____ for the jobs.
A) have been applied B) have applied
C) have applying D) was applied
- Four people _____ in a train crash.
A) have been killed B) have killed
C) are killed D) was killed
- Local police _____ the bank robber.
A) have been arrested B) have arrested
C) has arrested D) was arrested
- Floods _____ serious damage.
A) have been caused B) have caused
C) has caused D) was caused
- My job application _____.
A) haven't been accepted B) haven't accepted
C) hasn't been accepted D) hasn't accepted
- The workers _____ a new representative.
A) have been elected B) have elected
C) has elected D) was elected
- An occupation which gives opportunities for promotion is a/an _____.
A) applicant B) CV C) career D) retirement
- A document which lists your personal and professional details is a(n) _____.
A) applicant B) CV C) application D) retirement

Unit 16

Passive Voice (2)

USE:

➤ Ish-harakatning bajaruvchisi kim ekanligi noaniq, noma'lum bo'lsa, "**Passive Voice**" dan foydalanamiz. **Ex.:** The door **had been locked** when I got home.

➤ Ish-harakatning kim ekanligidan ko'ra, ko'proq bizga o'sha ishning o'zi va natijasi muhimroq bo'lganda

ishlatamiz. (Asosan, gazeta sarlavhasi, maqolasi, rasmiy e'lonlar, ko'rsatuvlar, reklamalar) **Ex.:** A new hospital **will be**

opened next week.

➤ Ko'ngilsiz voqeani aytishda, hech kimni ayblashni hohlamaganimizda ishlatamiz. **Ex.:** (You have done a lot of mistakes) – A lot of mistakes **have been made**.

➤ "Active Voice" ni "Passive Voice" ga o'zgartirganimizda "preposition" lar tushib qolmaydi. **Ex.:** They presented him with a medal. – He **was presented** with a medal.

➤ Agarda biz yuz bergan hodisaning sababchisini aniqlamoqchi bo'lsak, {who/what..... by} formasidan foydalanamiz. **Ex.:** **Who** was Australia discovered **by**? **What** was the fire caused **by**?

Norasmiy nutqda asosan ko'ngilsiz voqealarni ifodalashda {To be + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)}} ning o'rniga

{get + Verb^{III}_{(d)/(ed)}} dan foydalanishimiz mumkin. **Ex.:** Chris **got hurt** during the accident.

Joke:

Punishment

PUPIL: "Would you punish me for something I didn't do?"

TEACHER: "Of course not."

PUPIL: "Good, because I haven't done my homework."



Notes:

Unit 16

Passive Voice (2)

Unit 16 Exercises

Test 20. (25/20/16)

1. I was born _____ 1974.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
2. I've been a journalist _____ two years.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
3. I waited for you _____ hours.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
4. She left university three years _____.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
5. He's lived abroad _____ 1990.
A) for B) since C) in D) ago
6. They got acquainted with each other _____ last year.
A) for B) since C) in D) *
7. Have you _____ been to China?
A) never B) ever C) since D) yet
8. Don't worry about phoning him because I've _____ done it.
A) ever B) already C) yet D) never
9. I haven't finished my lunch _____ .
A) never B) ever C) already D) yet
10. I've not _____ been skiing, but I'd like to try it.
A) never B) ever C) already D) just
11. I can't come out because I've _____ washed my hair.
A) never B) ever C) just D) yet
12. Have you met our new teacher _____ ?
A) just B) ever C) already D) yet
13. I'm delighted because I've been _____ a pay rise.
A) gave B) have given C) given D) was given
14. The director's children _____ .
A) have been kidnapped B) have kidnapped
C) kidnapped D) was kidnapped
15. They're really angry because someone _____ their car.
A) has been damaged B) has damaged
C) damage D) was damaged
16. She's going to be late because her plane _____ .
A) has been delayed B) has delayed
C) delayed D) was delayed
17. He _____ to a senior designer.
A) has been promoted B) has promoted
C) promoted D) are promoted
18. Hundreds of people _____ for the jobs.
A) have been applied B) have applied
C) have applying D) was applied
19. Four people _____ in a train crash.
A) have been killed B) have killed
C) are killed D) was killed
20. Local police _____ the bank robber.
A) have been arrested B) have arrested
C) has arrested D) was arrested
21. Floods _____ serious damage.
A) have been caused B) have caused
C) has caused D) was caused
22. My job application _____ .
A) haven't been accepted B) haven't accepted
C) hasn't been accepted D) hasn't accepted
23. The workers _____ a new representative.
A) have been elected B) have elected
C) has elected D) was elected
24. An occupation which gives opportunities for promotion is a/an _____ .
A) applicant B) CV C) career D) retirement
25. A document which lists your personal and professional details is a(n) _____ .
A) applicant B) CV C) application D) retirement

Unit 17

Passive Voice (3)

(Modal fe'li orqali ifodalanishi)

1. Tom **will be** invited to the picnic.
2. The window **can't be** opened.
3. Children **should be** taught to respect their elders.
4. **May I be** excused from class?
5. This book **had better be** returned to the library before Friday.
6. This letter **ought to be** sent before June 1st.
7. Marry **has to be** told about our change in plans.
8. Fred is **supposed to be** told about the meeting.

O'tgan zamon modal fe'li bilan kelishi.

1. The letter **should** have been sent last week.
2. This house **must** have been built over 200 years ago.
3. Zilola **ought to** have been invited to the party.

Have something done – dir,tir,giz,ar (orttirma nisbat)

- Biror ishni biror kimga bajartirishni ifodalashda {have + object + (done)/Past participle} ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** Jim **had** the video recorder **fixed** yesterday.
- Oртtirma nisbatda **“to have”** fe'li zamonlar bo'yicha bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz shaklda tuslanadi. **Ex.:** 1. Aisha doesn't **have** her hair **dyed**. 2. Did you **have** your bicycle **repaired**?
- {have + object + (done)/Past participle} ko'ngilsiz hodisa ifodasi uchun ham ishlaydi. **Ex.:** Sardor **had** his cell phone **stolen**.
- Oртtirma nisbatda “have” ning o'rniga “get” fe'lini ishlatish mumkin. **Ex.:** I **had/got** my tooth taken out yesterday.
- {Make/have/let + subject + bare infinitive} da to'ldiruvchi ish-harakatning bajaruvchisi bo'ladi. **Ex.:** The teacher made Bobur rewrite the essay.
- Ammo {get + subject + to infinitive} kimnidir biror kimga shu ishni bajarishga ko'ndirishni ifodalaydi. **Ex.:** Akmal got his dad to buy him a laptop.

Have something done ning tuslanishi:

- **Present Simple:** She cleans her house. = She **has** her house **cleaned**.
- **Present Con.:** She is cleaning her house. = She **is having** her house **cleaned**.
- **Past Simple:** She cleaned her house. = She **had** her house **cleaned**.
- **Past Con.:** She was cleaning her house. = She **was having** her house **cleaned**.
- **Future Simple:** She will clean her house. = She **will have** her house **cleaned**.
- **Future Con.:** She will be cleaning her house. = She **will be having** her house **cleaned**.

PERFECTS:

- **Present Perfect:** She has cleaned her house. = She **has had** her house **cleaned**.
- **Present Perfect Con.:** She has been cleaning her house. = She **has been having** her house **cleaned**.
- **Past Perfect:** She had cleaned her house. = She **had had** her house **cleaned**.
- **Past Perfect Con.:** She had been cleaning her house. = She **had been having** her house **cleaned**.
- **Infinitive:** She must clean her house. = She **must have** her house **cleaned**.
- **Gerund:** She likes cleaning her house. = She **likes having** her house **cleaned**.

Unit 17

Passive Voice (3)

Unit 17 Exercises

Test 21. (25/21/17)

- Sue and Geoff _____ a shop.
A) work B) study C) run D) runs
- This kind of shop _____ a milk bar.
A) is called B) called
C) is calling D) is being called
- Most days the shop _____ at 10.00 p.m.
A) sells B) opened C) closes D) run
- They _____ camping any more.
A) go B) doesn't go C) don't go D) have gone
- Ursula _____ four brothers and sisters.
A) have B) has C) haven't D) having
- It _____ her fifteen minutes _____ to school.
A) took / go B) has taken / walk
C) takes / walk D) takes / to walk
- She _____ school at 7:45 a.m.
A) go B) begin C) starts D) goes
- I _____ lunch in the university canteen.
A) eats B) have C) drink D) has
- I _____ extra money teaching computer studies.
A) earn B) earns C) win D) buy
- I _____ the traffic in Bangkok.
A) play B) have C) hate D) has
- English is _____ here.
A) speak B) spoke C) is speaking D) spoken
- Volvos are _____ in Sweden.
A) produced B) produce C) produces D) producing
- Is service _____ in the bill?
A) including B) include C) to include D) included
- Our kitchen _____ decorated at the moment.
A) is B) is being C) being D) was being
- Our factory is being _____ over by an American company.
A) taken B) bought C) sold D) run
- About one thousand people are _____ in the factory.

- A) taken B) cleaned C) employed D) worked
- Lots of tulips are _____ in Holland.
A) grown B) growing C) grow D) grew
- That block of flats is being _____ because it is unsafe.
A) pulled down B) pulled
C) pulled up D) pulling down
- In Britain milk is _____ to your doorstep.
A) shown B) sold C) bought D) delivered
- When you __ (20) __ at an airport, you should go straight to the checkin desk where your ticket and luggage __ (21) __. You __ (22) __ your hand luggage with you but your suitcases __ (23) __ to the plane on a conveyor belt. You can now go to the departure lounge.
If you are on an international flight, your passport __ (24) __, and then you and your bags __ (25) __ by security cameras; sometimes you __ (26) __ a body search and your luggage __ (27) __ by a security officer. You __ (28) __ in the departure lounge until your flight __ (29) __ and you __ (30) __ which gate number to go.
Finally you __ (31) __ your plane and you __ (32) __ your seat by a flight attendant.
- A) start B) started C) arrive D) are arrived
- A) are checked B) control C) check D) is changed
- A) kept B) keeping C) wait D) keep
- A) take B) took C) are taken D) taking
- A) check B) checked C) is checking D) is checked
- A) are x-rayed B) x-rayed C) control D) check

Unit 18

Should and ought to

Should

- “Kerak” ma’nosini beradi, kimgadir biror ish-harakatni bajarishga **maslahat** berganimizda foydalanamiz. Bu maslahatni bajarish yoki bajarmaslik tinglovchining o’ziga bog’liq.
 1. Hello Tom, did you enjoy the film? Yes, it was great. You **should** go and see it.
 2. You have been coughing a lot recently. You **shouldn’t** smoke so much.

I + think/ suppose/ hope/ don’t think/ possible

iboralari **should** fe’lini talab qiladi.

1. I think the government should do something about the economy.
 2. - Do you think I should apply for this job? Yes, you should.
- Biror holat yoki harakatni aslida qoidadagidek bo’lishini aytganimizda “**should**” dan foydalanamiz.
 1. Those children shouldn’t be playing outside, they should be at school.
 2. The motorcyclist should be wearing a crash helmet.

Subject + suggest/ propose/ recommend/ insist/ demand

Formulasi “**should**” modal

fe’lini talab qiladi, ammo ko’pincha “**should**” modal fe’li belgisiz shaklda foydalanadi, biroq biz “**should**” modal fe’li bor deya fe’lini (asosiy) “**bare infinitive**” shaklda tanlashimiz kerak.

1. They insisted that we should have dinner with them yesterday.
 2. She demanded that Noila should apologize to her yesterday in the class.
- Kimgadir biror ish-harakatga yoki biror holatga o’zimizning shaxsiy fikrimizni ifodalaganimizda:

It is + strange/ important/ essential/ odd/ funny/ typical/ natural/ interesting/ surprised/ surprising + that + Subject + should+ Verb

1. It is strange (that) he (should) be late. He is usually on time.
 2. I was surprised that he should say such a thing.
- “**Should**” – real “**if**” li gaplarning ergash gap qismida “**should**” ishtirok etadi. Bunda “**should**” ehtimollik ma’nosini kuchaytirishda qo’llaniladi.
1. If you should see Tom this evening, can you tell him to phone me? Xuddi shu ma’noda inversiya hodisasi yuz beradi.
 2. Should you see Tom this evening, can you tell him to phone me.

Ought to

Ought to = should (99%)

- “Should” modal fe’liga har tomonlama teng keladi.
- Should have done – O’tgan zamonda bajarilishi kerak bo’lgan, ammo bajarilmagan ish-harakatlarga tanbeh berib, “bajarishing kerak edi”, degan ma’noda ishlatiladi. **Ex.:** Why were you at home yesterday? You **should have gone** to work.
- Shouldn’t have done – O’tgan zamonda biror- bir ish-harakatni bajarib qo’yib, uni “**bajarishing kerak emas edi**” deganimizda qo’llaymiz. **Ex.:** My little brother is feeling sick now He **shouldn’t have eaten** ice-creams.
- Ought to have done - ought not to have done = should have done – shouldn’t have done ga **100 %** teng.

Unit 18

Should and ought to

Unit 18 Exercises

Test 22. (25/22/18)

1. I _____ work very hard because I have an exam next week.
A) am having B) has to C) had to D) have to
2. You _____ work hard after your exam. You can have a holiday.
A) had to B) won't have to
C) have too D) won't have
My father is a customs official so he always ___(3)___ wear a uniform at work, but my mother is a teacher so she ___(4)___ wear one.
3. A) doesn't have to B) have to
C) has to D) don't have to
4. A) doesn't have to B) have to
C) has to D) don't have to
When we were teenagers, we ___(5)___ be home by nine o'clock. But we ___(6)___ take as many exams as teenagers nowadays.
5. A) had to B) won't have to
C) have to D) don't have to
6. A) had to B) didn't have to
C) have to D) don't have to
7. I can't see the small print very well. I think I _____ wear glasses soon.
A) will have to B) won't have to
C) have to D) don't have to
8. Nobody enjoys _____ get up at five o'clock in the morning.
A) have to B) has to C) having to D) will have to
9. _____ we _____ have any vaccinations before we go to Barbados?
A) Will / have to B) Did / have to
C) Won't / have D) Are / having
10. _____ your grandmother _____ leave school when she was only fourteen?
A) Will / have to B) Did / have to
C) Won't / have D) Are / having to
11. You _____ be a millionaire to shop in Harrods. Everything is expensive there.
A) will have to B) won't have to
C) have to D) don't have to
12. If I fail my exam, _____ I _____ take it again?
A) will / have to B) did / have to
C) does / have to D) do / won't have
13. I phoned the plumber because I _____ smell gas in the kitchen.
A) can B) could C) managed to D) couldn't
14. Jane and John saved and saved, and finally they _____ buy the house of their dreams.
A) can B) could C) managed to D) couldn't
15. I phoned yesterday, but I _____ get an answer. Where were you?
A) can B) could C) managed to D) couldn't
16. The neighbors were having a row, and I _____ hear every word they said.
A) can B) could C) managed to D) couldn't
17. _____ you speak French before you moved to Paris?
A) Can B) Could C) Managed to D) Couldn't
18. I went for a ten-mile run last Saturday. It nearly killed me! I _____ move on Sunday.
A) can B) could C) managed to D) couldn't
19. _____ you _____ find all the things you wanted at the shops?
A) Did / have to B) Did / can
C) Did / manage to D) Did / could
20. The police _____ find the man who had stolen my car. He was sent to prison.
A) can B) could C) managed to D) couldn't
21. My grandfather _____ speak four languages when he was alive.
A) can B) could C) managed to D) couldn't
22. When we got to the top of the mountain we _____ see for miles.
A) can B) could C) managed D) couldn't
23. In my country you _____ get married when you're sixteen.
A) can B) could C) managed to D) couldn't
24. Speak up! I _____ hear you!
A) can B) could C) can't D) couldn't
25. _____ I borrow your dictionary?
A) Can't B) Could C) Manage to D) Couldn't

Unit 19

Can, could and be able to

- ❖ Can/ could jismoniy va qaliy qobiliyatni ifodalaydi, “qila olmoq” ma’nosini beradi.
- Can – hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun qobiliyatni ifodalaydi.
- 1. I can go swimming with you if my mother let’s me tomorrow. 2. My friend, Fred can speak 5 languages.
- Can “-ing” olmaydigan fe’llar (stative verbs) bilan kelganda “**yapman**” ma’nosiga o’tadi.
 1. I can’t understand you now, please speak slowly.
- **Can** ning boshqa ma’nolarda ifodalanishi: **1) taxmin-taklif** Ex.: What will we eat for dinner. We **can** it fish. **2) Biror ishni bajarishni so’raganimizda**. Ex.: **Can** you give me your dictionary for 5 days?
 - 3) Talab qilganimizda**. Ex.: **Can** I have some water? **Can** I have your dictionary?
 - 4) Ruxsat berganimizda**. Ex.: You **can** go out if you have eaten the whole meal.
- **Could** – a) o’tgan zamondagi “**qila olardim**” qobiliyatini ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Ex.: I couldn’t ride a cycle until I was 11. My grandfather could speak 5 languages.
- **Could** ning boshqa ma’nolarda kelishi: **1) hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun 50 % li taxmini ifodalaydi. May/might ga to’g’ri keladi**. Ex.: Somebody is knocking the door, it **could** be Hondamir.
- **Hozirgi va kelasi zamon** uchun taklif berish. Ex.: We **could** go to the city centre.
- “**Unreal**” gaplarda “**qila olgan bo’lardim**” deb ham ishlatiladi. Ex.: I am absolutely hungry like a wolf, I **could** eat a whole horse.
- **Be able to** – a) bu ibora “**can**” ning ekvivalenti (can=be able to), hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun va qolgan zamonlarda ham bema’l qo’llanila oladi. Ex.: I am able to do any test in English.
 - b) !!! Istisno, “be able to” orttirilgan qobiliyat, “can” esa umumiy qobiliyat**. Ex.: After a 6-month course Sanobar **will be able** to speak German.
 - c) “Be able to” o’tgan zamondagi “Could” dan tubdan farq qiladi. “Could” o’tgan zamondagi umumiy qobiliyatni ifodalaydi. “was/were able to” esa, ma’lum bir vaziyatdan chiqib ketish, uddasidan chiqish, qo’lidan kelish ma’nosidagina qo’llaniladi**. Ex.: The fire spread the building very quickly but everyone **was able to** escape. The exam was extremely difficult yesterday. Fortunately, I **was able to** find all answers to all questions.
 - d) “Was/were able to” huddi shu ma’noda “managed to” modal fe’liga tengdir.** (Was/were able to = managed to)
- **Could have done** – a) O’tgan zamonda bir ish-harakatni bajarishga imkoniyat bo’lgan, qobiliyati bo’lgan, ammo bajarmagan, bajarilmagan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Ex.: Why did you stay at a hotel in London? You **could have** stayed with me. **b) “Unreal” ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi va “if conditional” type 3 da qatnashadi**. Ex.: He was lucky when he fell on the ladder, he **could have hurt** himself. If I had had enough knowledge on English last year, I **could have entered** the university. **c) O’tgan zamondagi 50% li “positive” taxmini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi, shu ma’noda may have done/ might have done so’ziga sinonim bo’ladi**. Ex.: I wonder why Rustam didn’t answer the door bell. Well, I suppose he **could/may have been** in the bath.
- **Couldn’t have done** – a) Biror ish-harakatni bajarishni istasa ham, ammo uni bajarishning imkoniyati bo’lmaganligini ifodalaydi. Ex.: 1) When I went to London last week I decided not to stay with Fred. Later I found out that he was away while I was there, so I **couldn’t have stayed** with him anyway. 2) The football match was cancelled last week. Tom **couldn’t have played** anyway, because he was ill.

Unit 19

Can, could and be able to

Unit 19 Exercises

Test 23. (25/23/19)

- _____ you speak Spanish?
A) May B) Are C) Can D) Is
- A: _____ I go? B: Yes, you can.
A) Could B) Am C) Need D) Did
- _____ you help me with my homework?
A) Are B) May C) Can D) Need
- You _____ enter without a tie.
A) aren't B) can't C) ought not D) weren't
- Cigarettes _____ seriously damage your health.
A) are B) do C) can D) were
- _____ you post this letter for me?
A) Will B) Shall C) May D) Are
- _____ I open the window?
A) Will B) Shall C) Am D) Do
- We _____ leave now or we'll be late.
A) has to B) must C) can D) will
- If you had video, you _____ record it yourself tonight.
A) could B) can C) must D) may
- Please _____ make noise.
A) didn't B) don't C) can't D) may not
- _____ open the windows. I'm cold.
A) Don't B) Can't C) Mustn't D) Needn't
- Shoes _____ be either black or brown.
A) don't B) are C) may D) need
- A: My car has been stolen.
B: _____
A) You should ring the police. B) Will you phone the police?
C) Could you ring the police? D) You are phoning the police.
- A: I bought this pen today and it doesn't work.
B: _____
A) Could you fill it with ink? B) Shall I give you another one?
C) You should take it back. D) It cannot be expensive.
- He _____ read faster a few years ago.
A) can B) could C) might D) must
- _____ you pass the salt, please?
A) Do B) Are C) Should D) Could
- _____ you remember which shoe you put on first this morning?
A) May B) Can C) Should D) Were
- You _____ be hungry. You've just had dinner.
A) aren't B) can't C) may D) must
- You _____ be hungry. You had no lunch.
A) can't B) shouldn't C) must D) couldn't
- Sorry, this _____ be my bag. Mine is brown.
A) can't B) must C) can D) could
- I _____ not have time to phone you this evening.
A) may B) must C) would D) didn't
- He probably _____ be back in time for dinner.
A) isn't B) wasn't C) won't D) doesn't
- Take a sweater with you. It _____ get cold later.
A) won't B) might C) would D) need
- A: She can't sing.
B: Neither _____
A) do I B) could I C) am I D) can I
- It's very cold. You _____ to put a sweater on.
A) should B) ought C) has D) must
- A: Will the director be back in the office today?
B: He said he _____ be, but he wasn't sure.
A) can B) might C) may D) has to
- A: Is this a 24 bus coming?
B: It _____ be. I can't see the number yet.
A) might B) can't C) may not D) must
- A: _____
B: I'm sorry, but I haven't got my car.
A) Will you give me a lift? B) Shall I drive you to school?
C) Could you drive a bit faster? D) When shall we meet?
- A: _____
B: Yes, please. Can I give you the money now?
A) Will you lend me some money?
B) Will you buy some fruit on the way back home
C) Shall we go to the opera tonight?
D) Shall I get you a ticket for the Madonna Concert?
- If you don't feel better you _____ go to bed.
A) ought B) should C) don't have to D) needn't
- I'll _____ go now.
A) should B) must C) have to D) ought to
- You _____ get the 8.45 train. It doesn't stop at Yorkshire.
A) had better B) mustn't C) should D) don't have to
- You _____ go near that dog! It's very dangerous.
A) may not B) don't have to
C) mustn't D) needn't
- We _____ play football today because it is raining.
A) couldn't B) can't C) aren't D) didn't
- When I was a child I _____ drink a lot of milk.
A) should B) may C) used to D) need
- A: I've got toothache. B: You'd _____ go to the dentist.
A) better B) should C) used to D) must
- Betty has a temperature. She _____ be ill.
A) had better B) used to C) can not D) must
- Good morning sir, what _____ I do for you?
A) would B) can C) shall D) must
- We _____ to stop pollution.
A) must B) should C) had better D) ought
- _____ careful! You are making mistakes.
A) Be B) Must C) Do D) Did
- _____ you answer the phone?
A) Were B) Will C) Are D) Shall
- A: I _____ play the guitar.
B: But you said yesterday you _____ play it.
A) can't / could B) can / could
C) couldn't / can D) could / could
- I missed the bus this morning so I _____ walk to school.
A) have to B) must C) had to D) ought
- Vegetables _____ be washed carefully.
A) has to B) have to C) ought D) might
- He _____ drive a car when he was eighteen.
A) is able B) could C) can D) is used to
- You _____ watch TV when you are studying.
A) didn't B) shouldn't C) couldn't D) aren't
- I _____ like to listen to guitar music.
A) will B) can C) would D) could
- We _____ see him tomorrow.
A) might B) would C) had to D) ought
- _____ you able to understand the lesson this morning?
A) Were B) Could C) Would D) Should
- I don't think we _____ be able to get to the airport in time?
A) can B) are C) will D) could
- I _____ see the President. There were too many people.
A) weren't able to B) don't have to
C) couldn't D) am not able

Unit 20

May and might

- **May/might** – “bo’lishi mumkin” ma’nosida hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun 50 % li taxminni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

1. I’m not sure where to go for my holidays, but I may go to Italy. - I can’t help you. Why don’t you ask Tom?
2. He might be able to help you.

- **May/might** – real “if” gaplarda va zamonlarni o’zgartirishni hojati bo’lmagan ko’chirma gaplarda qo’llaniladi.

1. If I have finished the project by 7 p.m. today, I may go to the party with you.
2. Ann says she may cook the tomorrow’s cake.

- **Might** - unreal “if” li gaplarda hamda, “reported speech” da qo’llaniladi.

1. If I were a student, I might take part in an IELTS course at the moment.

May as well/ might as well

- Qilarga ish yo’qligidan, tanlashga boshqa chora yo’qligidan, biror ishni **“yaxshi bo’lardi”** deya bajarishda ifodalanadi.

1. You will have to wait an hour for the next bus, so you might as well take a taxi.
2. We may as well go to the party, we have nothing else to do.

May have done/ might have done

- O’tgan zamon uchun 50 % li taxminni ifodalashda ishlatiladi, **“bo’lgan, bo’lishi mumkin”** deya tarjima qilinadi.

1. I can’t find my bag anywhere. You might have left it in the shop.
2. I wonder why Sitara didn’t come to the meeting? She might not have known about it.

- **May/might** – ijozat so’rash uchun yoki ruxsat berish uchun qo’llaniladi.

1. May I come in? Yes, you may.

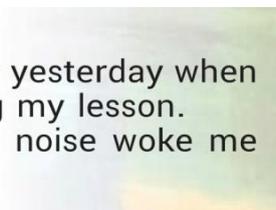
Joke:

Notes:

Angry

Teacher -I was very angry yesterday when I heard a boy snoring during my lesson.

Pupil- Yes, so was I. The noise woke me up!



Unit 20

May and might

Unit 20 Exercises

Test 24. (26/24/20)

1. Don't wait for me. I _____ late. It depends on the traffic.
A) will be B) am
C) might be D) am going to be
2. "What are you doing tonight?"
"I don't know. I _____ out, or I _____ at home."
A) will go / am staying B) might go / might stay
C) am going / am staying D) go / stay
3. We have guests coming for Saturday lunch. I _____ cook roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. I have bought all the ingredients.
A) might B) will C) am going to cook D) can
4. A- I'm going to buy George a green shirt.
B- I wouldn't if I were you.
A- Why not?
B- I'm sure he _____ the green color.
A) might not like B) will like
C) isn't going to like D) won't like
5. "Goodbye, darling. I _____ phone as soon as I arrive."
"Thanks. Bye!"
A) can B) will C) am going to D) might
6. Catherine wants to be a politician. Who knows? One day she _____ Prime Minister!
A) is going to be B) will be
C) might be D) is
7. _____ on your warm coat. It's cold today.
A) Try B) Fill C) Dress D) Put
8. Could I _____ on these shoes, please? Size nine.
A) look B) put C) try D) turn
9. Don't forget to _____ off the lights when you come to bed.
A) down B) turn C) fall D) fill
10. You look tired. Sit _____ and have a cup of tea.
A) away B) on C) down D) put
11. I'm looking for yesterday's newspaper. Did you throw it _____?
A) out B) down C) back D) away
12. Turn _____ the music! It's too loud!
A) on B) round C) down D) after
- Laura __ (13) __ in a big city. If she lived in the country, she __ (14) __ a dog. Laura __ (15) __ a flat with three other girls. But if it __ (16) __ possible, she __ (17) __ on her own. If she __ (18) __ in the country, she __ (19) __ a small cottage, and she __ (20) __ her own flowers and vegetables. She __ (21) __ by underground and __ (22) __ shopping in big department stores, but she __ (23) __ this at all. If she __ (24) __ in the country she __ (25) __ her bike, and she __ (26) __ things in a small village shop.
13. A) was living B) lived
C) would like to live D) lives
14. A) has B) would have C) had D) will have
15. A) share B) is sharing C) shares D) shared
16. A) will be B) was C) is D) were
17. A) lives B) is living C) will be living D) would live
18. A) was living B) were living C) is living D) lived
19. A) will buy B) is going to buy
C) would buy D) buys
20. A) grows B) wants to grow
C) will grow D) would grow
21. A) is traveling B) would travel
C) travels D) will travel
22. A) go B) goes C) is going D) would go
23. A) likes B) would like C) doesn't like
D) is liking
24. A) were B) is C) will be D) would being
25. A) rides B) rode C) would ride D) is riding
26. A) bought B) would buy C) buys D) will buy

Unit 21

Must and have to

Must (1-ma'nosida)

Mustn't = don't/doesn't have to

❖ **Must/have to** – ko'p jihatdan bir-biriga mos keladi.

1. You **must/have to** have a passport to visit most foreign countries.

- Ammo **must** orqali biror ish-harakatni bajarish zarur ekanligini ifodalaganimizda hech qanday majburiylik yoki vaziyat nuqtai nazaridan bajarish shart ekanligi kabi ust ma'no ifodalamaydi, shunchaki ish-harakatni bajarish shartdir.

1. I must write to Ann. I haven't written to her for ages.

2. Sanobar's eyes are not very good. She has to wear glasses for reading.

3. The government really **must** do smth about unemployment.

- Ammo **must** ning zarur, shart ma'nosida o'tgan zamon shakli yo'q. (~~must have done~~)

- Shuning uchun **have to** ning (had to) shaklidan foydalanamiz.

1. My little brother hurt his leg yesterday. Thus, we had to go hospital at midnight.

- **Mustn't** – bajarishning umuman iloji yo'q bo'lgan, taqiqlangan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

1. You mustn't tell anyone what I said.

2. I promised be on time. I mustn't be late.

- **Don't/ doesn't have to** – shunchaki hojati yo'q bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi va bajarsak ham hech qanday salbiy oqibat yuz bermaydi.

1. I don't have to wear a suit to work, but I usually do.

2. Have to = have got to. I have got to work tomorrow = I have to work tomorrow.

Don't/doesn't have to = don't/doesn't need to = needn't

Must (2-ma'nosida)

- **Must** – “zarur, shart” ma'nosidan tashqari “bo'lsa kerak” kabi ma'noda 90-95% li taxminni ifodalashda ishlaydi.

- Hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun 90-95% li taxminni ifodalaydi.

1. You must be tired. You have been travelling all day.

2. Anvar knows a lot of films name. He must go to the cinema a lot.

- **Must** – “bo'lsa kerak” degan ma'noda inkor shaklga ega emas. (~~mustn't~~). Shuning uchun hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun **can't** dan foydalanamiz.

1. You have only just had dinner. You can't be hungry already.

2. Abror said that he would be here ten minutes ago and he is never late. He can't be coming.

- O'tgan zamondagi 90-95% li taxminni ifodalash uchun **must have done** dan foydalanamiz.

1. The phone rang, but I didn't hear it. I must have been asleep

2. I made a lot of noise when I came home. You must have heard me.

- O'tgan zamondagi inkor taxminni ifodalash uchun **can't have done/ couldn't have done** dan foydalanamiz. (~~must have done/ mustn't have done~~)

1. Sanjar walked straight into the wall. He can't have been looking where he was going.

2. My friend passed me in the street without speaking. He couldn't have seen me.

Unit 21

Must and have to

Unit 21 Exercises

Test 25. (25/25/21)

1. "Why have you got so much food?"
"Because I _____ a meal for two people."
A) cook B) am going to cook
C) will cook D) had cook
2. "Jane told me you have a place at university."
"That's right. I _____ math at St. Andrews in Scotland."
A) studied B) will study
C) study D) am going to study
3. "My car isn't working."
"Ask Joe to look at it. He _____ you."
A) will help B) helps
C) is going to help D) helped
4. "I passed my driving test!"
"That's great! I _____ some champagne to celebrate!"
A) am going to buy B) will buy
C) bought D) am buying
5. "Why have you got your old clothes on?"
"Because I _____ the grass."
A) had cut B) cutted
C) am going to cut D) cut
6. He's worked there _____ many years, _____ 1988, I believe.
A) since / ever B) for / ever
C) for / since D) ever / never
7. I have _____ loved anyone as much as I love you.
A) never B) since C) for D) ever
8. We've known Paul _____ two years. Have you _____ met him?
A) since / for B) since / ever C) for / ever D) never / ever
9. I've known him _____ we went to school together, but I've _____ met his parents.
A) ever / ever B) for / never C) since / for D) since / never
10. Your hair's too long. I think you _____ get it cut.
A) have to B) should C) * D) will
11. Your clothes smell, and you've got a cough. You _____ smoke.
A) don't have to B) should
C) shouldn't D) have to
12. I'm going to bed. I _____ be up early tomorrow.
A) should B) shouldn't
C) don't have to D) have to
13. I'd like to meet your boyfriend. You _____ invite him round.
A) must B) have to C) would D) don't have to
14. I _____ tell my parents where I am, then they don't worry.
A) should B) don't have to
C) have to D) shouldn't
15. You _____ come with me if you don't want to. I'll go on my own.
A) don't have to B) must
C) should D) shouldn't
16. Our train leaves in two minutes! We _____ hurry.
A) would B) have to
C) must D) don't have to
17. If you need some help with your homework, you _____ go to the library.
A) should B) mustn't C) have to D) shouldn't
18. If you've got a ticket, you _____ queue. You can go straight in."
A) shouldn't B) don't have to
C) have to D) should
19. You _____ tell lies. It's wrong.
A) don't have to B) should
C) have to D) shouldn't
20. Geoff works too much. I think he _____ take it easy.
A) must B) have to
C) should D) don't have to
21. My bedroom is a real mess. I _____ clean it.
A) have to B) must
C) don't have to D) should
22. There's a wonderful new restaurant opened in town. You _____ go there.
A) shouldn't B) must
C) don't have to D) should
23. You can borrow my tennis racquet, but you _____ keep it very well. It was very expensive.
A) don't have to B) should
C) must D) have to
24. It's my mother's birthday tomorrow. I _____ buy her a present.
A) must B) have to
C) shouldn't D) don't have to
25. Joanna Trollope _____ a lot of books. She _____ her first in 1980.
A) wrote / wrote B) has written / wrote
C) had written / wrote D) wrote / had written

Unit 22

Had better/ didn't need to/ needn't have done

Had better

Use:

- Hozirgi va kelasi zamonga doir biror holatda, biror-bir ish-harakatni bajarsa **“yaxshi bo'lardi”** deya aytganimizda ishlatamiz.
1. I have to meet Tom in 10 minutes. I had better go now or I'll be late.
 2. We have almost run out of petrol. We had better stop at the next petrol station.
 3. You don't look very well. You had better not go to lesson today.
 4. Are you going out tonight? I had better not. I have got a lot of homework to do.

Didn't need to/ needn't have done.

- **Didn't need to** – o'tgan zamonda biror ish-harakatni bajarishning hojati yo'q ekanligini bilib turib, bajarmaganda qo'llaniladi.
1. It was Saturday yesterday, so I didn't need to go to my work and I didn't.
- **Needn't have done** – o'tgan zamonda biror ish-harakatni bajarishning hojati yo'q bo'lgan, ammo bilmay bajarib qo'ygan ish-harakatlarni ifodalashda qo'llaniladi.
1. Timur bought some eggs, but when he got home he found that he already had plenty of eggs. So he needn't have bought any eggs.
 2. Thank you for doing the washing-up, but you needn't have done it really. I was going to do it later.

Didn't need to = didn't have to



Joke:

Flies

Why were the flies playing football on the saucer?

Because they were playing for the cup!

Notes:

Unit 22

Had better/ didn't need to/ needn't have done

Unit 22 Exercises

Test 26. (25/26/22)

1. His illness got worse and worse. In the end he _____ go into hospital for an operation.
A) will have to B) must C) had to D) ought to have
2. You _____ any more aspirins; you've had four already.
A) mustn't take B) needn't have taken
C) shouldn't have taken D) had better not take
3. I've searched everywhere for Bob but I _____ to find him.
A) wasn't able B) am not able
C) haven't been able D) couldn't
4. A: Mrs. Taylor was found dead with a wire around her neck.
B: She _____ strangled.
A) had to be B) ought to have been
C) should have D) must have been
5. You _____ spanked her. She didn't deserve it.
A) shouldn't have B) needn't have
C) mustn't have D) couldn't have
6. A: I wonder who took my alarm clock.
B: It _____ Julia. She _____ supposed to get up early.
A) might be / is B) could be / is
C) had to be / was D) must have been / was
7. In a hundred years' time we _____ out of water to drink.
A) must have run B) might have been/run
C) should have run D) may have run
8. If you'd explained your problem to me, I _____ to help you.
A) was able B) will have been able
C) would have been able D) could have
9. Joe ran all the way. It wasn't necessary. Joe _____ run all the way.
A) needn't have B) need have
C) didn't need to D) doesn't need to
10. Tom was serious when he said he wanted to be an actor when he grew up. We _____ at him. We hurt his feelings.
A) shouldn't have laughed B) needn't have laughed
C) mustn't have laughed D) shouldn't have been laughed
11. He _____ hungry. He isn't eating his food.
A) should be B) needn't have been
C) might not have been D) must not be
12. All the lights in Terry's room are turned off. He _____ sleeping.
A) must have been B) had to be
C) must be D) must not be
13. Let's go to the seminar. It _____ interesting.
A) used to be B) is supposed to be
C) must have been D) needs to be
14. Children _____ taught to respect their elders.
A) should be B) had better C) has to be D) must have
15. This application _____ last week.
A) should be sent B) must have been
C) ought to have been sent D) should have sent
16. We can't wait any longer! Something _____ immediately.
A) should have been done B) had to be done
C) ought to do D) must be done
17. A: I overslept this morning.
B: You _____ your alarm clock.
A) had better set B) had to set
C) should have set D) ought to have been
18. Rice _____ have water in order to grow.
A) must B) should C) had better D) ought to
19. I _____ to go now. I have a class in ten minutes.
A) had better B) have got C) must D) should
20. "Doctors are supposed to help sick people" means: _____.
A) They help sick people.
B) They should help sick people.
C) They must be helping sick people.
D) They might have helped sick people.
21. I _____ to the doctor. I'm feeling much better.
A) don't have to go B) needn't have gone
C) should have gone D) mustn't go
22. This is an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime. We _____ let it pass.
A) don't have to B) shouldn't have
C) needn't have D) mustn't
23. I _____ go to the cinema than study English.
A) would rather B) had better C) need to D) should
24. When I was a child my father _____ read me a story every night before bed.
A) was going to B) was used to
C) would D) got used to
25. A: Did you enjoy the concert?
B: It was OK, but I _____ to the theatre.
A) needn't have gone B) must have gone
C) had better go D) would rather have gone

Unit 23

Used to/ didn't use to/would

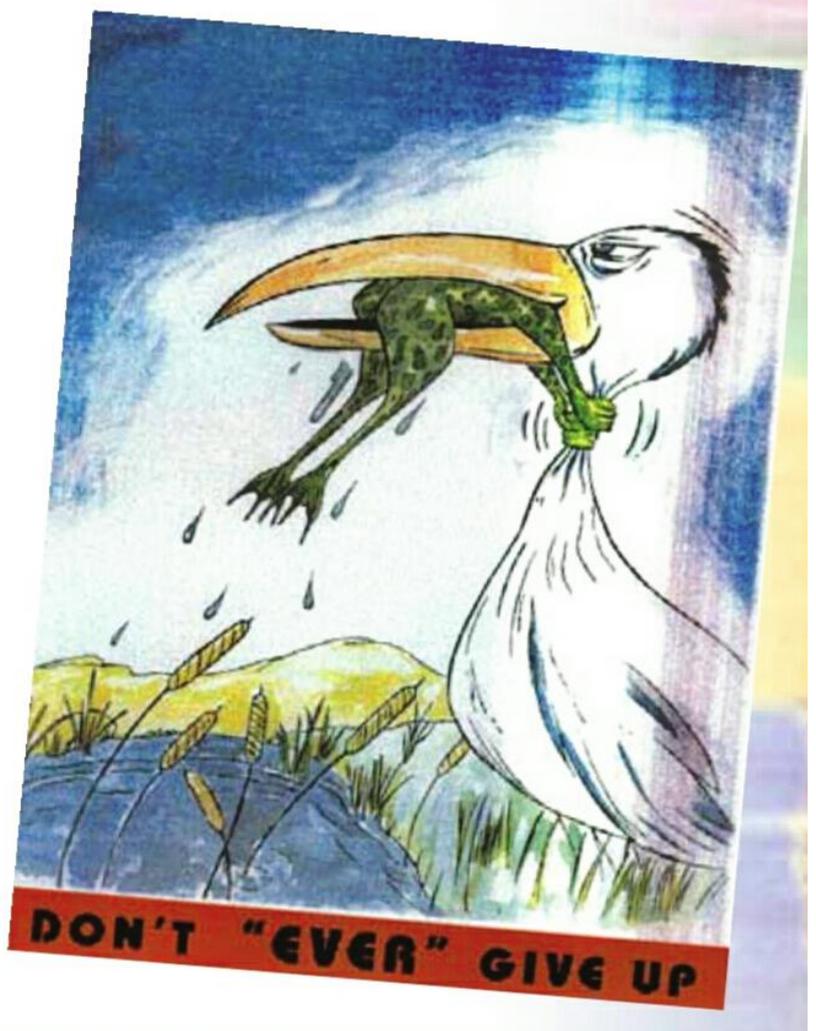
Use:

Used to

- O'tgan zamonda bajarilgan, odat tusiga kirgan, ammo hozir bajarilmayotgan, to'xtatilgan ish-harakat va holatlarni ifodalashda qo'llaniladi.
 1. I used to play tennis a lot, but now I'm too lazy.
 2. Timur used to travel a lot. These days he doesn't go away very often.
 3. Sabrina used to have long hair, but she cut it sometime ago.
 4. Jack didn't use to go English courses until he realized that it is difficult to enter university.

Didn't use to = used not to

1. There used not be the stadium in the street in my childhood.
2. Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?



Would

- **Would** – bu modal fe'l ham o'tmishda bajarilgan, odat tusiga kirgan, ammo hozir bajarilmayotgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi. **Used to** ga 95 % teng.
 1. My grandfather would tell me a lot of interesting stories, when I was a child.
 2. I would not (never) speak a lot before.
- Kelasi o'tgan zamon vazifasida keladi.
 1. Tom: "I will lend you some money tomorrow." Tom said that he would lend some money yesterday.
 2. Ann: "I promise I won't be late". Ann promised that she wouldn't be late the other day.
- **"Unreal"** gaplarda hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun qo'llaniladi.
 1. If I had another chance I would live like a human.
- O'tgan zamon "unreal" ish-harakatlar Type 3 da qo'llaniladi.
 1. If they could help taken a taxi, they would have gone to the party the day before yesterday.
- **Would** – kelasi zamonga qaratilgan **wish** li gaplardan so'ng keladi va ushbu harakatlarni bajarishning imkoni bor.

Unit 23

Used to/ didn't use to/would

Unit 23 Exercises

Test 27. (25/27/23)

1. I felt someone _____ me on the shoulder but when I turned round, there was no-one there.
A) tapping B) to tap C) tapped D) tap
2. Look at that old man _____ to cross the road.
A) trying B) tries C) to try D) tried
3. I can feel something _____ up my leg.
A) crawling B) crawl C) to crawl D) crawls
4. I won't waste time _____ to his letter.
A) reply B) to reply
C) replying D) to have replied
5. It's high time we _____.
A) go B) to go C) went D) going
6. I'd rather _____ in tonight.
A) stayed B) stay C) to stay D) staying
7. There is no point in _____ with her.
A) to argue B) arguing
C) argued D) to have argued
8. I think we'd better _____.
A) going B) to go C) gone D) go
9. Would you care _____ a look at my latest report?
A) having B) to have C) have D) had
10. She seems _____ better today.
A) to be feeling B) feeling C) feel D) felt
11. I daren't _____ out after dark.
A) to go B) go C) went D) going
12. Passengers are forbidden _____ to the driver.
A) to talk B) talking C) talk D) talked
13. A: Won't you stay? There is a good Japanese film on TV.
B: No thanks, I hate _____ Japanese films.
A) to watching B) watch
C) watching D) having watched
14. She is afraid of the dentist, so she always puts off _____ till the last possible moment.
A) to go B) going C) go D) gone
15. I simply couldn't resist _____ you to tell you the good news!
A) phoning B) to phone C) phone D) phoned
16. They were expected _____ back by eleven.
A) being B) been C) have been D) to be
17. We'll get Robert _____ it.
A) delivers B) delivering C) to deliver D) deliver
18. Let's not waste time _____ about this.
A) argue B) arguing
C) having argued D) to have argued
19. I went to the airport _____ to meet her, but she didn't arrive.
A) to have expected B) expecting
C) to expect D) to be expected
20. _____ that I would be late for school, I took a taxi instead of a bus.
A) Thinking B) Thought C) To think D) To be thinking
21. A: Why does your sister bite her nails?
B: She doesn't enjoy _____ them; she just can't help _____ it.
A) bite / do B) biting / to do
C) biting / doing D) to bite / doing
22. You seem to be _____ problems with your washing machine.
A) have B) to have C) have had D) having
23. Susan _____ the mechanic _____ her car yesterday.
A) had / repair B) has / to repair
C) had / to repair D) having / repair
24. Richard is _____ the doctor _____ his chest.
A) to be having / examine B) to have / to examine
C) having / examine D) being had / to examine
25. The police are looking for a man with dark hair.
A _____ man is being sought by the police.
A) dark hair B) dark-haired
C) to have dark hair D) having dark hair

Unit 24 It's time someone did smth/ see smb do smth

It's time someone did smth

Use:

- Biror ish-harakatning bajarish vaqti bo'lgan ekanligini ifodalashda ishlatiladi va infinitive "to" bilan birga keladi.
 1. It's time to study hard.
 2. It's time to go home.
- **It is time for smb to do smth** – kim uchundir nimadir ish-harakatni bajarish vaqti bo'lgan ekanligini qo'llashda ifodalanadi.
 1. It's time for us to study hard.
 2. It's time for children to go to bed.
- **It's time smb did smth** - kimgadir biror ish-harakatni bajarish vaqti ekanligini ifodalaydi, garchi shakl "Past Simple" bo'lsa ham, ma'no hozirgi va kelasi zamonga qaratilgan.
 1. It's time the children went to bed now.
 2. Why are you still in bed? It's time you got up.
- **It's high/ about time smb did smth** - kinoya va koish ma'nosida kimgadir biror ish-harakat bajarish vaqti kelganligini ifodalaydi, shakl o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa ham, ma'no hozirgi va kelasi zamonga qaratilgan.
 1. You are very selfish. It's high time you realized that you are not the most important person in the world.
 2. It's about time my students studied seriously and hard for their examinations.

See smb do smth

Use:

- **See smb do smth** – kimningdir qandaydir ish-harakatini bajarganini va bu ish-harakat yakunlanganini ko'rganimizda ifodalaymiz.
 1. I saw Tom get into his car and drive away 2 hours ago.
- **See smb doing smth** – kimningdir biror ish-harakat qilayotganini ko'rganimizda va bu ish-harakat hali yakunlanmagan va jarayon davom etayotgan bo'lganida qo'llaymiz.
 1. I saw Tom walking along the street. 2. I suddenly noticed smth crawling on my back.
- Quyidagi so'zlar bilan qo'llaniladi: **I see/ watch/ hear/ listen/ observe/ notice/ feel**
 1. Listen to the birds singing. 2. I could hear it raining in the morning from my room.
- **Smell/find/catch + smb/smith + Verb + ing** - bu so'zlar biror ish-harakatni bajarilayotganining shohidi bo'lish, ustidan chiqib qolishni anglatadi.
 1. Can you smell smth burning?
 2. I found my friend reading my letters in the morning.
- Yuqoridagi formulalarni "Passive Voice" da qo'llaganimizda quyidagicha o'zgarishlar yuz beradi:
 1. My friend was found reading my letters.
 2. Tom was seen to get into his car and drive away.

Unit 24 It's time someone did smth/ see smb do smth

Unit 24 Exercises

Test 28. (25/28/24)

1. His illness got worse and worse. In the end he _____ go into hospital for an operation.
A) will have to B) must C) had to D) ought to have
2. You _____ any more aspirins; you've had four already.
A) mustn't take B) needn't have taken
C) shouldn't have taken D) had better not take
3. I've searched everywhere for Bob but I _____ to find him.
A) wasn't able B) am not able
C) haven't been able D) couldn't
4. A: Mrs. Taylor was found dead with a wire around her neck.
B: She _____ strangled.
A) had to be B) ought to have been
C) should have D) must have been
5. You _____ spanked her. She didn't deserve it.
A) shouldn't have B) needn't have
C) mustn't have D) couldn't have
6. A: I wonder who took my alarm clock.
B: It _____ Julia. She _____ supposed to get up early.
A) might be / is B) could be / is
C) had to be / was D) must have been / was
7. In a hundred years' time we _____ out of water to drink.
A) must have run B) might have been/run
C) should have run D) may have run
8. If you'd explained your problem to me, I _____ to help you.
A) was able B) will have been able
C) would have been able D) could have
9. Joe ran all the way. It wasn't necessary. Joe _____ run all the way.
A) needn't have B) need have
C) didn't need to D) doesn't need to
10. Tom was serious when he said he wanted to be an actor when he grew up. We _____ at him. We hurt his feelings.
A) shouldn't have laughed B) needn't have laughed
C) mustn't have laughed D) shouldn't have been laughed
11. He _____ hungry. He isn't eating his food.
A) should be B) needn't have been
C) might not have been D) must not be
12. All the lights in Terry's room are turned off. He _____ sleeping.
A) must have been B) had to be
C) must be D) must not be
13. Let's go to the seminar. It _____ interesting.
A) used to be B) is supposed to be
C) must have been D) needs to be
14. Children _____ taught to respect their elders.
A) should be B) had better C) has to be D) must have
15. This application _____ last week.
A) should be sent B) must have been
C) ought to have been sent D) should have sent
16. We can't wait any longer! Something _____ immediately.
A) should have been done B) had to be done
C) ought to do D) must be done
17. A: I overslept this morning.
B: You _____ your alarm clock.
A) had better set B) had to set
C) should have set D) ought to have been
18. Rice _____ have water in order to grow.
A) must B) should C) had better D) ought to
19. I _____ to go now. I have a class in ten minutes.
A) had better B) have got C) must D) should
20. "Doctors are supposed to help sick people" means: _____.
A) They help sick people.
B) They should help sick people.
C) They must be helping sick people.
D) They might have helped sick people.
21. I _____ to the doctor. I'm feeling much better.
A) don't have to go B) needn't have gone
C) should have gone D) mustn't go
22. This is an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime. We _____ let it pass.
A) don't have to B) shouldn't have
C) needn't have D) mustn't
23. I _____ go to the cinema than study English.
A) would rather B) had better C) need to D) should
24. When I was a child my father _____ read me a story every night before bed.
A) was going to B) was used to
C) would D) got used to
25. A: Did you enjoy the concert?
B: It was OK, but I _____ to the theatre.
A) needn't have gone B) must have gone
C) had better go D) would rather have gone

Unit 25

Zero conditional/ Type 1 conditional

1. (Present Simple), if(Present Simple)
2. (Past Simple), if(Past Simple)

Zero conditional

Use:

- “If” gaplarning ushbu turida biz zamon va makondan qat’iy nazar har doim bir xil natija beruvchi umumiy haqiqatlarni ifodalaymiz. Shuning uchun agar haqiqatlarimiz hozirgi zamonda bo’lsa, ikkala qismda ham “**present**” zamoni qo’llaniladi. Ammo haqiqatlarimiz o’tgan zamonga doir bo’lsa, ikkala qismda ham “**past simple**” zamoni ifodalanadi.
1. If you mix red and yellow, you get green.
 2. If you heat water at 100° C, it boils.
- “Conditionals” ning aynan shu turida tabiat qonunlari, tabiat hodisalari, inkor qilib bo’lmas haqiqatlar, qonun va qoidalar, hamda umumiy, barchaga ma’lum bo’lgan hodisalar namoyon bo’ladi. **Ex.:** After spring comes summer.

Type 1 conditional

Use:

- So’zlovchi ergash gapga ifodalangan shartni hozirgi, o’tgan yoki kelasi zamon kategoriyasida amalga oshishi inkoni bo’lgan fakt deb qarasa, (real) bo’lsa, birinchi tip shart ergash gapdan foydalanadi.
1. If the weather is nice, we go for a walk. 2. If the weather is nice tomorrow, we will go for a walk.
- Shart ergash gapning kesimi odatda “**Present Simple**” bilan ifodalanadi, ammo ayrim hollarda “**Present Continious**”, “**Present Perfect**”, “**Present Perfect Continious**”, **can, may, have to, should** modal fe’llaridan ham foydalanamiz.
1. If he is still waiting for you, he will be very angry. 2. If you are coming out with us tonight, you will need to be ready by 7 o’clock.
- Bosh gapning kesimi odatda “**Future Simple**” [**shall/will + verb**] da ifodalanadi. Biroq “**be going to**”, “**Future continuous**”, “**Future Perfect**” buyruq mayli **can, could, may/might/ should/ought to, must** kabi modal fe’llardan foydalanishimiz mumkin.
1. If Sanjar passes his exam on the first August, we are going to buy him a big present.
 2. If we book this holiday, we will be lying on a warm beach in 2 weeks.

1. If (Present Simple),(Present Simple)
2. If (Present Simple),(Future Simple)
3. If (Past Simple),(Past Simple)
4. If (Present Continious) ..,(Future Simple)
5. If (Present Perfect),(Future Simple)
6. If (Present Perfect ontinious)....,(Future Simple)
7. If (can/may/have to/should).....,(Future Simple)
8. If (Present Simple),(be going to)
9. If (Present Simple),(Future Continious)
10. If (Present Simple).....,(Future Perfect)
11. If (Present Simple)....., ...(can/could/mav/might/should/ought to/must)

Unit 25

Zero conditional/ Type 1 conditional

Unit 25 Exercises

Test 29. (20/29/25)

1. Suppose! If it _____ last weekend, we _____ to play tennis.
A) rained - wouldn't be able B) rains - won't be able
C) rain - would be able D) had rained - could
2. Give me Peter's letter. If I _____ him, I _____ it to him.
A) see-will give B) saw-would give
C) meet-would visit D) had seen- would give
3. I have to work about 80 hours a week, so I'm very busy. But if I _____ any spare time, I _____ a sport like golf.
A) will have / will take up B) had / will take up
C) will have / had D) had / would take up
4. If I _____ taller, I _____ be a policeman, but I'm too short.
A) was / can B) had / could
C) were / could D) am / will
5. Please, start your meal. If you _____ your soup now, it _____ cold.
A) didn't have / would go B) had / got
C) can eat / doesn't go D) don't have / will go
6. What noisy neighbors you've got! If my neighbors _____ as bad as yours, I _____ crazy.
A) were / would go B) are / will go
C) are / would go D) had been / would have gone
7. If you _____ any problems, let me know and I _____ and help you straight away
A) had / would come B) have / will come
C) had had / would come D) have / would go
8. You're a brilliant cook! If I _____ cook as well as you, I _____ a restaurant.
A) could / would open B) can / will open
C) could / will open D) can / would open
9. If there _____ some nice fish in the supermarket, _____ you _____ some for supper tonight?
A) had been / would / buy B) were / would / buy
C) is / will / buy D) are /will / buy
10. I'm small. I wish I _____ small.
A) am not B) was C) were D) weren't
11. I'm small. If only I _____ taller.
A) were B) wasn't C) am D) have
12. "We have mice in the kitchen."
"If you _____ a cat, the mice _____ soon."
A) had / would / disappear B) have / will / disappear
C) are / will / disappear D) had / will / disappear
13. We live in the city. We wish we _____ in the country.
A) have lived B) living C) lived D) live
14. We live in the city. If only we _____ in the city!
A) lived B) didn't live C) haven't lived D) living
15. I'm not having a holiday this year. I wish I _____ a holiday.
A) was having B) is having C) will have D) have
16. I'm going to the dentist tomorrow. I wish I _____ to the dentist.
A) am not going B) will go
C) wasn't going D) went
17. I can't ski. I wish I _____ ski.
A) can B) could C) will D) couldn't
18. I wasn't happy at school. I wish I _____ happy.
A) has been B) had had C) will have D) had been
19. He didn't pass his driving test. He wishes he _____ it.
A) have passed B) had passed
C) will pass D) pass
20. I haven't been to Beijing. I wish I _____ to Beijing.
A) had been B) have been C) has been D) will be

Unit 26

Type 2 conditional

1. If (Past Simple),(should/would/could/might + Verb 1)
2. If (Past Continuous),(would + Verb 1)
3. If (could).....,(would + Verb 1)
4. If (was/were + to).....,(would + Verb 1)
5. If (Past Simple).....,(could/might/should + Verb 1)

Use:

- Nutq so'zlovchi, ergash gapda ifodalangan shartni amalga oshishi qiyin bo'lgan, (**unreal**) ish-harakat yoki holat deb hisoblayotgan bo'lsa, "**type 2**" shart ergash gapdan foydalaniladi. Hozirgi va kelasi zamon kategoriyasida ish-harakat yoki holatning amalga oshish imkoniyati oz ekanligini ifodalashda bosh gapning kesimi "**should/would/could/might + Verb**" shaklida, ergash gapning kesimi esa "**Past simple**" shaklida yoki "**to be**" ning barcha shaxslar uchun "**were**" shaklidan foydalaniladi.

1. If he were free now, he would do the task.
2. If we paid more attention to grammar, we should know the language better.
3. He might not make so many mistakes if he worked more slowly.

- Ergash gapning kesimi odatda o'tgan oddiy zamondagi fe'l bilan ifodalanadi. Ammo "**Past Continuous**", **could** yoki **was/were to** lardan ham foydalansak bo'ladi.

1. If you were coming with me, I would give you a lift.

- Agarda "type 2" da ergash gap qismida "were" yoki "Past Continuous" dan foydalansak, inversiya hodisasi yuz beradi. "If" tushib qoladi, "were" egadan oldinga o'tib qoladi.

1. Were you coming with us, I would give you a lift.
2. Were you I would apologize him.

- Bosh gapning kesimi odatda "**would + Verb**" shaklida yoziladi, ammo "**would**" ning o'rniga "**could**" hamda "**might**" ("**should**" ni ham) modal fe'llarini qo'llasak ham bo'ladi.

1. If we had more money, we could buy a new house. If you asked Tony, he might help you.

Joke:

Wooden leg

My friend said he knew a man with a wooden leg named Smith.

So I asked him "What was the name of his other leg?"

Notes:

Unit 26

Type 2 conditional

Unit 26 Exercises

Test 30. (26/30/26)

1. Don't wait for me. I _____ late. It depends on the traffic.
A) will be B) am
C) might be D) am going to be
2. "What are you doing tonight?"
"I don't know. I _____ out, or I _____ at home."
A) will go / am staying B) might go / might stay
C) am going / am staying D) go / stay
3. We have guests coming for Saturday lunch. I _____ cook roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. I have bought all the ingredients.
A) might B) will C) am going to cook D) can
4. A- I'm going to buy George a green shirt.
B- I wouldn't if I were you.
A- Why not?
B- I'm sure he _____ the green color.
A) might not like B) will like
C) isn't going to like D) won't like
5. "Goodbye, darling. I _____ phone as soon as I arrive."
"Thanks. Bye!"
A) can B) will C) am going to D) might
6. Catherine wants to be a politician. Who knows? One day she _____ Prime Minister!
A) is going to be B) will be
C) might be D) is
7. _____ on your warm coat. It's cold today.
A) Try B) Fill C) Dress D) Put
8. Could I _____ on these shoes, please? Size nine.
A) look B) put C) try D) turn
9. Don't forget to _____ off the lights when you come to bed.
A) down B) turn C) fall D) fill
10. You look tired. Sit _____ and have a cup of tea.
A) away B) on C) down D) put
11. I'm looking for yesterday's newspaper. Did you throw it _____?
A) out B) down C) back D) away
12. Turn _____ the music! It's too loud!
A) on B) round C) down D) after
- Laura ___(13)___ in a big city. If she lived in the country, she ___(14)___ a dog. Laura ___(15)___ a flat with three other girls. But if it ___(16)___ possible, she ___(17)___ on her own. If she ___(18)___ in the country, she ___(19)___ a small cottage, and she ___(20)___ her own flowers and vegetables. She ___(21)___ by underground and ___(22)___ shopping in big department stores, but she ___(23)___ this at all. If she ___(24)___ in the country she ___(25)___ her bike, and she ___(26)___ things in a small village shop.
13. A) was living B) lived
C) would like to live D) lives
14. A) has B) would have C) had D) will have
15. A) share B) is sharing C) shares D) shared
16. A) will be B) was C) is D) were
17. A) lives B) is living C) will be living D) would live
18. A) was living B) were living C) is living D) lived
19. A) will buy B) is going to buy
C) would buy D) buys
20. A) grows B) wants to grow
C) will grow D) would grow
21. A) is traveling B) would travel
C) travels D) will travel
22. A) go B) goes C) is going D) would go
23. A) likes B) would like C) doesn't like D) is liking
24. A) were B) is C) will be D) would be
25. A) rides B) rode C) would ride D) is riding
26. A) bought B) would buy C) buys D) will buy

Unit 27

Type 3 conditional

1. If (Past Perfect),(would/should/might + have + Verb3)
2. If (Past Perfect),(would have Verb 3)
3. If (could have Verb 3).....,(would have Verb 3)

Use:

- So'zlovchining ergash gapda ifodalagan shartni o'tgan zamonga tegishli bo'lsa va amalga oshish imkoni yo'q bo'lsa (**unreal**), "**type 3**" dan foydalaniladi. Bunda ergash gapning kesimi "**Past Perfect**" (had + Verb3) shaklida, bosh gapning kesimi esa "**should/would/might + have Verb3**" shaklida ifodalanadi.

1. If I had lost my job last year, I would have gone abroad.
2. If you had come earlier, you might have seen her.
3. If you had asked me an hour ago, I should have told you.

- Ergash gapning kesimi odatda "**Past Perfect**" (had + Verb3) bilan ifodalanadi. Inversiya hodisasi yuz beradi.

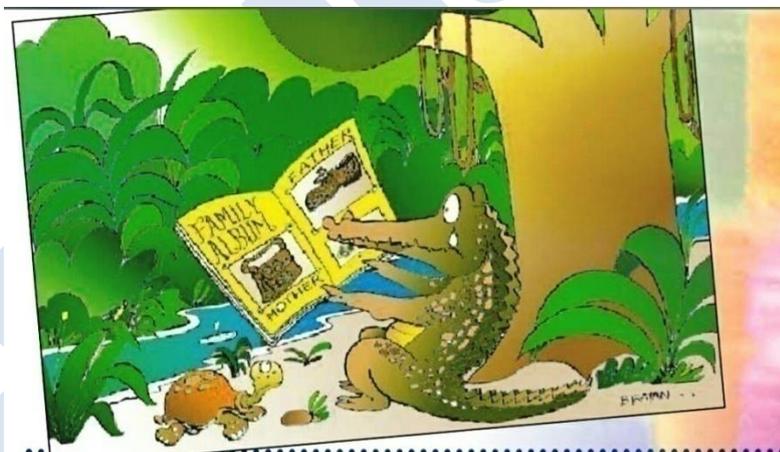
1. If I had had free time yesterday, I could have helped you.
2. Had I had free time yesterday, I could have helped you.

- Lekin "**Past Perfect Continious**" yoki "**could have verb3**" zamonlaridan foydalansak ham bo'ladi.

1. If Timur had been travelling in that car, he would have been killed too.
2. If we could have got a taxi, we would have come to see you.

- Bosh gapning kesimi odatda, "**would have Verb3**" shaklida ifodalanadi, lekin "**could have Verb3**" o'rniga "**might have Verb3**" modal fe'lidan foydalansak ham bo'ladi.

1. If I had known there was no more work to do, I could have stayed in bed.
2. If the ambulance had come sooner, he might have been saved.



Joke:

Grave

- A: Why are you crying?
B: The elephant is dead.
A: Was he your pet?
B: No, but I'm the one who must dig his grave.

Notes:

Unit 27

Type 3 conditional

Unit 27 Exercises

Test 31. (25/31/27)

1. The boy ___ at home an hour before, if he ___ his school at one o'clock last Monday.

- A) would be / had left
- B) was / would leave
- C) had been / had left
- D) has been / left
- E) would have been / had left

2. ___ he would have signed his name in the corner.

- A) If he would have painted the picture
- B) If he paints the picture
- C) If he painted the picture
- D) If he shall paint the picture
- E) If he had painted the picture

3. If you ___ him yesterday he ___ you everything.

- A) asked / told
- B) has asked / will tell
- C) asked / would tell
- D) had asked / would have told
- E) would ask / would have told

4. If you had worked more, you ___ to translate this article yesterday.

- A) are able
- B) was able
- C) were able
- D) would have been able
- E) has been able

5. If you ___ to me yesterday, we ___ this article.

- A) came / shall translate
- B) would come / should translate
- C) had come / should have translated
- D) come / having translated
- E) were coming / should be translating

6. If you ___ in time yesterday we ___ this work.

- A) had come / would have done
- B) came / would have done
- C) come / shall go
- D) will come / shall go
- E) come / would go

7. She ___ if she ___ that she was ill.

- A) won't go out / knows
- B) didn't go out / knew
- C) hasn't gone out / has known
- D) wouldn't have gone out / had known
- E) doesn't go out / knows

8. -He failed his exam and he has to take it again in summer.

-If he ___ so many lessons he ___ it. But he didn't follow the teacher's advice.

- A) didn't miss / would pass
- B) hadn't missed / would have passed
- C) doesn't miss / won't pass
- D) has missed / will pass
- E) will miss / doesn't pass

9. "I ___ my work if you ___ me then. Thank you."

- A) shan't finish / don't help.
- B) haven't finished / don't help.
- C) shouldn't have finished / hadn't helped.

D) don't finish / won't help.

E) didn't finish / helped.

10. - Why didn't you do the task?

- If he ___ everything from the start we ___ it earlier.

- A) hadn't spoilt / would have done
- B) didn't spoil / would have done
- C) doesn't spoil / will do
- D) wouldn't spoil / did
- E) spoils / shall have done

11. The children ___ in the open air if the weather ___ better last Sunday.

- A) had played / was
- B) played / was
- C) would have played / had been
- D) will play / is
- E) would play / were

12. If we ___ a letter at 8 o'clock yesterday, we ___ on the same day.

- A) got / started
- B) had got / had started
- C) would get / had started
- D) had got / should have started
- E) should have got / had started

13. If you ___ so many lessons you ___ all the exams.

- A) didn't miss / passed
- B) hadn't missed / would have passed
- C) haven't missed / would pass
- D) missed / will pass
- E) had missed / would have passed

14. I would have sent you a postcard while I was on holiday if I ___ your address.

- A) had B) was having
- C) had had D) will have
- E) would have

15. If the driver ___ the accident wouldn't have happened.

- A) didn't B) doesn't stop
- C) won't stop D) hadn't stopped
- E) hasn't stopped

16. If he ___ all right, he ___ with us yesterday.

- A) was / was
- B) had been / would have been
- C) were / would be
- D) had been / would be
- E) would be / would have been

17. If she ___ a new dress, I ___ her then.

- A) hadn't been wearing / might have recognized
- B) didn't wear / might recognize
- C) wasn't wearing / might recognize
- D) wouldn't wear / would recognize
- E) hadn't been wearing / might recognize

18. They ___ for the examination better if they ___ about it earlier.

- A) would prepare / knew
- B) prepare / know
- C) prepared / knew
- D) would have prepared / had known
- E) will prepare / know

Unit 28

Mixed conditional

Type 1

1. If (had Verb3), would + Verb1(now)
2. If (could have Verb 3)....., should + Verb1(now)
3. If (had been Verb ing), might/could + Verb1(now)

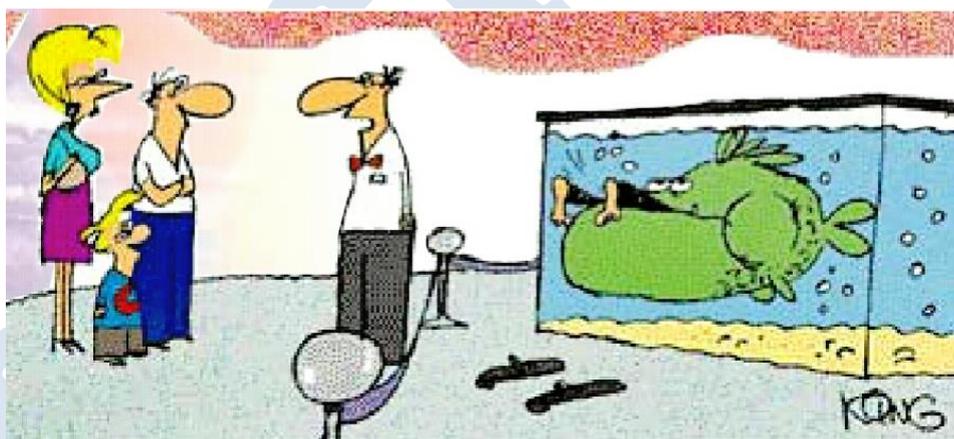
Type 2

1. If + subject + (Past Simple) (now), would have Verb3.....
2. If + subject + were (now), could have Verb3.....
3. If + subject + (Past Continious) (now), might have Verb3.....
4. If + subject + (could), should have Verb3

Use:

- Agar shart-ergash gapli qo'shma gap shart qismi o'tgan zamonga tegishli bo'lsa, ammo natija qismi (bosh gap) hozirgi va kelasi zamonga qarashli bo'lsa, **"type1"** **"mixed conditional"** dan foydalaniladi.

1. If you had done well on the entrance exam, you would be among university students now.
2. If I had known about the conference earlier, I would attend it tomorrow.



"I might've counted wrong, but I thought there were four in your group."

- Agar ergash gapli qo'shma gapda shart hozirgi va kelasi zamonga tegishli bo'lsa, natija (bosh gap) o'tgan zamonga qarashli bo'lsa, **"type 2"** **"mixed conditional"** dan foydalanamiz.

1. If Akmal knew English better, he would have done well on the exam yesterday.

Joke:

A wish

Tom -If you had a wish, what would you wish?

John -If I had a wish, I'd wish that I'd get every wish I wished!

Notes:

Unit 28

Mixed conditional

Unit 28 Exercises

Test 32. (09/32/28)

1. If you ____ the dictionary yesterday I ____ to translate the article today.

A) had given / would be able B) give / am able

C) gave / will be able D) will give / am able

E) have given / was able

2. If the help ____ in time, the experiment ____ tomorrow afternoon.

A) had offered / would he completed

B) was offered / will be completed

C) had been offered / would be completed

D) is offered / would be completed

E) are offered / will be completed

3. If you ____ these pills yesterday you ____ well now.

A) had taken / would be B) took / would be

C) had taken / had been D) took / will be

E) would take / would be

4. If I had gone to the party last night, I ____ tired now.

A) will be B) am

C) would be D) would have been

E) was

5. She didn't know if the letter ____ by the time she ____

A) would be delivered / will come

B) would deliver / comes

C) will be delivered / came

D) would have been delivered / came

E) was delivered / came

6. If he ____ English well, he ____ the article without difficulty yesterday.

A) knew / would have translated

B) know / had been translated

C) has known / will have translate

D) would know / will translate

E) would have known / would have translated

7. If you ____ harder last year you ____ English well now.

A) worked / had known

B) work / will know

C) had worked / would know

D) will work / know

E) would work / would have known

8. If you ____ harder you ____ more money and now you ____ to buy a car.

A) have worked / would earn / could

B) had worked / would have earned / would be able

C) had worked / would earn / will be able

D) has worked / would have earned / could

E) worked / would earn / might

9. If you ____ your swimming suit you would be able to go for a swim now.

A) don't leave B) weren't leaving

C) will not leave D) haven't left

Unit 29 Short answer questions/Special questions (1)

Short answer questions

Use:

- Ha yoki yo'q javobini talab qiluvchi umumiy so'roq gaplar ko'makchi yoki modal fe'l bilan boshlanadi.
 - ❖ Present Simple: **-do** Past Simple: **-did** Present Perfect: **-have/has** va shu kabilar.
1. Is she studying? – Yes, she is.
 2. Does he hate bowling? – No, he doesn't.
 3. Don't you like this person?
 4. Do you like this person? – Yes, I do./ No, I didn't.

Special questions (Wh-questions)

- Maxsus so'roq gaplar **“question words”** bilan boshlanadi. **Who? What? Where? When? Which? Whom? How?** – lar maxsus so'roq gaplar asosini tashkil qiladi. Ko'makchi yoki modal fe'l gapning egasidan avval keladi.
1. What did you buy? – I bought a scarf.
 2. How do you get to work? – Usually I get to work by bus.
- Predlogli so'roq gaplarda rasmiy hamda norasmiy nutqqa xos ko'rinishlar bor.
1. Who is this letter from? Or From whom this letter?
- Ruxsat so'rash yoki ma'lumot olish uchun so'roq gaplardan foydalanamiz.
1. Shall we have a party? – Yes, let's
- **“Who”** odamlar haqida savol so'ralganida ishlatiladi.
1. Who wrote “gone with the wind”?
 2. Who did you cook the meal with?
- **“Whose”** egalikni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.
1. Whose gloves are these? – They are Tom's.
- **“Which”** odamlar, hayvonlar yoki narsalar haqida savol so'ralganida ot bilan yoki otsiz yoki one/ones hamda of dan oldin ishlatilishi mumkin. **“Which”** comparative va superlative bilan ham ishlatilishi mumkin.
1. Which of this building is their office?
 2. Which is cheaper? – Ice-cream or coca-cola?
 3. Which is easiest way to do it?
- **“What”** o'zi yoki otdan avval narsalar haqida savol so'rashda ishlatiladi. **“What”** 2 xil ma'noda:
a) Agar yolg'iz o'zi qo'llansa, **“nima”** ma'nosida, b) Ot bilan kelganda esa **“qaysi”** ma'nosida keladi.
1. What can I do for you?
 2. What size shoes do you wear?
- Javob cheklangan miqdorga asoslansa, **“which”** ishlatiladi.
1. Which is your favourite ice-cream? Chocolate or strawberry?

Unit 29 Short answer questions/Special questions (1)

Unit 29 Exercises

Test 33. (22/33/29)

1. He had no practice in composing music, ____?
A) didn't he B) had he
C) does he D) has he
E) doesn't he
2. You have read all Pushkin's books, ____?
A) not you B) have you
C) haven't you D) aren't you
E) isn't it
3. You have a bad headache, ____?
A) isn't it B) don't you
C) does it D) haven't you
E) won't we
4. He never thought what might come out of it, ____?
A) does he B) hasn't he
C) didn't he D) did he
E) won't he
5. She comes from the family of Donovan, ____?
A) hasn't he B) didn't she
C) do you D) doesn't she
E) won't she
6. You have finished your work, ____?
A) didn't you B) haven't you
C) don't you D) won't you
E) have you
7. He isn't a student, ____ he?
A) is B) does
C) do D) isn't
E) was
8. There are so many people in the street, ____?
A) are they B) are there
C) aren't they D) aren't there
E) isn't there
9. You don't play the piano, ____?
A) don't you B) do you
C) doesn't it D) does it
E) isn't it
10. This winter is not very cold, ____?
A) isn't it B) is it
C) does it D) won't it
E) hasn't it
11. The manner of addressing people in Britain is quite different from ours, ____?
A) it is B) isn't there
C) is there D) is it
E) isn't it
12. There won't be any trouble, ____?
A) wasn't there B) will not there
C) will there D) do there
E) wouldn't there
13. The boy wasn't able to do it alone, ____?
A) didn't he B) wasn't he
C) was he D) did he
E) wasn't it
14. They have to ask somebody else to help them, ____?
A) haven't they B) have they
C) do they D) don't they
E) hasn't he
15. There were many mistakes in your dictation, ____?
A) weren't they B) were there
C) aren't they D) weren't there
E) aren't there
16. He had lunch at home today, ____?
A) hadn't he? B) wasn't he?
C) did he? D) didn't he?
E) had he?
17. You lived here 3 months ago, ____?
A) don't you B) had you
C) didn't you D) have you
E) do you
18. It isn't very early now, ____?
A) isn't it B) it is
C) doesn't it D) hasn't it
E) is it
19. Pete doesn't work hard, ____?
A) is he B) he does
C) does he D) he works
E) doesn't he
20. A sick man can't go out, can he?
A) No, he can't. B) I didn't know.
C) Yes, she could. D) No, he isn't.
E) Yes, he could.
21. Nothing can stop us now, ____?
A) don't it B) doesn't it
C) can't it D) can it
E) does it
22. There is neither electricity nor gas on the island, ____?
A) is there B) isn't there
C) there is D) there isn't
E) isn't it

Unit 30 Short answer questions/Special questions (2)

Special questions (Wh-questions)

Use:

- Javob cheklanmagan miqdorga asoslansa, **“what”** ni ishlatamiz. [What + be + like?]

1. What is the weather like today?
2. What kind of ice-cream do you like?

- Yuqoridagi formula kimningdir xarakteri yoki nimaningdir xususiyati haqida **“qanday ekan”** deya soʻralganda qoʻllaniladi.

1. What is Muslima like? She is kind and helpful.

- [What look like?] – biror kimning jismoniy xususiyatlari haqida soʻralganda ishlaydi.

1. What does Muslima look like? She is tall and slim.

- **“Where”** bilan joy nomi haqida savol beriladi.

1. Where is my hand bag? On your desk.

- **“How”** oʻzi yoki sifat va ravishlar bilan qoʻllanilishi mumkin.

1. How old are you? I am 20.
2. How was the party? Amazing

- **“How long”** biror-bir narsaning muddati soʻralganda ishlaydi.

1. How long does it take you to get to work? 30 minutes.



Kirish gapli soʻroq gaplar.

1. Can you tell me?
 2. Could you tell me?
 3. Can you explain?
 4. Have you got any idea?
 5. Don't you know?
 6. Do you know?
 7. I don't know.
 8. I can't tell you.
- Etc.

- Biror ma'lumotni muloyimlik bilan soʻramoqchi boʻlsak, kirish gaplardan foydalanamiz.

- Kirish gaplardan soʻng, albatta 2-qism darak gap shaklida kelishi shart.

1. Do you know how old Sam is?
2. Do you know if he is leaving?
3. Could you tell me where you saw him?
4. Could you tell me when you are moving?
5. Can't you tell me who did it?
6. Do you know what time lesson will begin at tomorrow?
7. Won't you tell me if Akmal came to school yesterday?

Unit 30 Short answer questions/Special questions (2)

Unit 30 Exercises

Test 34. (25/34/30)

1. _____ a fluent speaker of English?
A) Is her B) He C) Does she D) Is she
2. This is a desk, and _____ tables?
A) those are B) these C) that are D) that is
3. This is _____ boyfriend?
A) hers B) of her C) to him D) her
4. There are _____ people in the office.
A) the B) little C) some D) any
5. _____ money on Helens table?
A) There is some B) There is any
C) Is it some D) Is there any
6. A: Where's Helen?
B: She _____ in the office
A) is sitting B) sit C) sitting D) sits
7. She _____ French and English, so she has got a good job.
A) speak B) speaks C) speaking D) is speaking
8. A: What _____ ?
B: She is writing a letter.
A) does she do B) does she C) is she doing D) she is doing
9. She _____ speaks no foreign languages.
A) is not B) ___ C) doesn't D) don't
10. A: Are Peter and Mary still sitting in the office?
B: No, _____
A) they don't sit B) they standing
C) there aren't D) they aren't
11. What language _____ ?
A) do you speak B) you speak
C) you are speaking D) speak you
12. A: Are there any people in the bar?
B: No, _____
A) any B) there aren't C) there isn't D) are there
13. Helen has got only _____ money.
A) any B) a little C) no D) few
14. A: Do you want some tea?
B: No, I don't want _____ thank you.
A) nothing B) none C) anything D) something
15. I'm sorry, but I _____ the test yet.
A) don't finish B) haven't finished
C) didn't finish D) aren't finished
16. _____ English before?
A) Have you B) Do you study
C) Are you studying D) Have you studied
17. Marry _____ to the bank on Monday.
A) go B) going C) gone D) went
18. Marry _____ hasn't telephoned Peter.
A) yet B) still C) always D) never
19. Peter _____ in the living room when the phone rang.
A) was sitting B) has been sitting
C) at D) has she wanted
20. A: What _____ ?
B: She wanted to talk to him.
A) wanted she B) did she want
C) she wanted D) has she wanted
21. Peter can't speak Italian, _____ ?
A) isn't B) can't he C) does he D) can he
22. Jack _____ Turkish soon.
A) goes to learn B) learns
C) is going to learn D) is learning
23. He asked her friend to speak _____ on the telephone.
A) clear B) more clearly
C) very clear D) too clearly
24. "What _____ this evening?" Marry asked.
A) you will do B) do you
C) very clear D) are you doing
25. She enjoys _____ to parties.
A) to go B) that they go C) going D) go

Unit 31

Gerund (- ing form) (1)

Use:

- “Gerund” gapning egasi bo’lib kela oladi.
- Quyidagi **fe’llar** o’zidan so’ng “gerund” oladi:
 1. Admit – bo’yniga olmoq
 2. Advise – maslahat bermoq
 3. Anticipate – bashorat qilmoq
 4. Appreciate – baholamoq
 5. Avoid - qochmoq
 6. Complete - tugatmoq
 7. Consider - hisobga olmoq
 8. Delay - kechiktirmoq
 9. Deny – inkor etmoq
 10. Discuss – muhokama qilmoq
 11. Dislike – xush ko’rmaslik, yoqtirmaslik
 12. Enjoy - yoqtirmoq
 13. Finish - tugatmoq
 14. Forget - unutmoq
 15. Can’t help – ... masdan turolmaslik
 16. Keep – saqlamoq, davom ettirmoq
 17. Mention - eslatmoq
 18. Mind – e’tiroz bildirmoq
 19. Miss – sog’inmoq
 20. Postpone - kechiktirmoq
 21. Practice – mashq qilmoq
 22. Quit – tark etmoq
 23. Recall - eslamoq
 24. Recollect - eslamoq
 25. Recommend – tavsiya qilmoq
 26. Regret - afsuslanmoq
 27. Remember - eslamoq
 28. Report – xabar qilmoq
 29. Resent – achchig’lanmoq
 30. Resist – qarshilik qilmoq
 31. Resume – davom ettirmoq
 32. Risk – tavakkal qilmoq
 33. Stop – to’xtatmoq
 34. Suggest – taklif qilmoq
 35. Tolerate - chidamoq
 36. Understand – tushunmoq
- Quyidagi **iboralardan** so’ng “ing” ishlatamiz:
 1. I’m busy
 2. It is no else
 3. It is (not) worth
 4. There is no point (in)
 5. As well as
 6. Have/ a heard difficult time
 7. Can’t stand
 8. It is (no) good
 9. Can’t help
 10. Have difficulty (in)
 11. Have trouble
- **[Noun + preposition + gerund]** formulasida:
 1. Art of – ...da mahorat
 2. Astonishment at – ... dan hayratga tushish
 3. Apology for – uchun uzr
 4. Choise of – tanlangan narsa
 5. Disappointment at – hafsalasi pir bo’lish
 6. Method for (method of) – uchun uslub
 7. Necessity of - ...da zaruriyat
 8. Objecton to - ...ga e’tiroz
 9. Opportunity of - ...ga qulay
 10. Plan for – uchun reja
 11. Pleasure of - ...dan rohatlanmoq
 12. Excuse for – dan bahona
 13. Experience in- da tajriba
 14. Fear of – dan qo’rquv
 15. Habit of – da ko’nikma
 16. Hope of – dan umid
 17. Idea of – fikr, g’oya
 18. Importance of – muhimlilik
 19. Intention of – ga qasd qilish
 20. Interest in – ga qiziqish
 21. Means of- ning vositasi
 22. Possibility of – ga imkoniyat
 23. Preparation for – uchun tayorgarlik
 24. Problem of – ning muammosi
 25. Process of – ning jarayoni
 26. Reason for - uchun sabab
 27. Right of –huquqi
 28. Skill in – da mahorat
 29. Surprise at – dan ajablanish
 30. Way of – ning yo’li (vositasi)

Unit 31

Gerund (- ing form) (1)

Unit 31 Exercises

Test 35. (25/35/31)

1. I'm really looking forward to _____ my new course.
A) start B) starting C) started D) to start
2. They can't help us _____ the house.
A) move B) moving C) moved D) move to
3. She refused _____ the phone.
A) answer B) to answer C) answered D) answering
4. I don't mind _____ to the restaurant.
A) driving B) drive C) drove D) to drive
5. We encouraged them _____ a new business.
A) setting up B) to set up C) set up D) 'd setup
6. His parents don't allow him _____ after ten o'clock.
A) stay up B) to stay up C) stay up D) stayed up
7. I'll be back in touch _____ soon _____ possible.
A) as B) like C) like / as D) as / as
8. This wine tastes _____ vinegar!
A) likes B) as / as C) like D) as
9. I've known Andy for years. He went to the same school _____ I did.
A) liked B) similar to C) like D) as
10. My sister's a teacher _____ me.
A) likes B) similar C) like D) as
11. 'We had a new teacher today called Mary.'
'What was she _____ ?'
A) liked B) look like C) like D) as
12. Who do I look _____ , my mother or my father?
A) like B) more C) likes D) as
13. She really annoys me. I can't stand people _____ her.
A) likes B) compared to C) like D) as
14. I'll see you tomorrow at 11.00 _____ usual.
A) like B) as - as C) like D) as
15. It's July and the weather's awful! It's _____ in winter!
A) likes B) as like C) like D) as
16. I need to buy all sorts of things _____ socks, shirts and knickers.
A) likes B) such C) like D) as
17. My wife has found a job _____ a personal assistant.
A) likes B) as - as C) like D) as
18. Dave drinks _____ a fish! I've never seen anyone drink as much.
A) likes B) as such C) like D) as
19. My brother has a car _____ yours.
A) likes B) such C) like D) as
20. Don't touch anything. Leave everything _____ it is.
A) likes B) so C) like D) as
21. It's freezing. My feet are _____ blocks of ice.
A) likes B) such C) like D) as
22. I want _____ more careful with your homework in future.
A) you be B) you to be C) that you are D) you being
23. I stopped _____ when I was thirty.
A) to smoke B) smoke C) smoking D) too smoke
24. Why did I agree _____ with you? I can't stand it.
A) to work B) work C) working D) to working
25. I tried _____ you that you were making a mistake, but you didn't listen.
A) tell B) to tell C) telling D) told

Unit 32

Gerund (- ing form) (2)

Use:

- **[Adj. + preposition + gerund]** formulasi:

1. Accustomed to - ...ga o'rgangan
2. Afraid of - ...dan qo'rqmoq
3. Capable of- ...ga qobil
4. Disappointed at - ... dan hafsalasi pir
5. Fond of - ...da sabotli
6. Interested in - ...ga qiziquvchi

- **[Phrasel verb]** dan keyin keladi.

1. Accuse of - .da ayblamoq
2. Approve of - ...ni qo'llab -quvvatlamog
3. Be better off – yaxshisi
4. Confess to – bo'yniga olmoq
5. Consist in - ...dan iborat bo'lmoq
6. Count on - ...ga ishonmoq
7. Depend on – ga tobe (bogliq) bo'lmoq
8. Disapprove of – ni ma'qullamaslik
9. Be engaged in – bilan shug'ullanmoq
10. Get used to – ga ko'nikmoq
11. Give up – tashlamoq (yomon odatni)
12. Hear of – ni eshitmoq
13. Insist on – talab qilmoq
14. Be interested in – ga qiziqmoq

- **[Spent/ waste + money/time + Verb + ing]** keladi.

- **“Preposition”** lardan keyin **“ing”** qo'llaniladi.

- Quyidagi iboralar garchi **“to”** infinitive da bo'lsa ham, o'zidan so'ng **“gerund”** ni talab qiladi:

1. Look forward to
2. Be/get used to
3. Get accustomed to
4. Object to
5. Admit to

Verb + ing

Ex.: I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

7. Proud of - ... dan g'ururlanuvchi
8. Responsible for - ...ga ma'suliyatli
9. Successful in - .. da omadli
10. Surprised at – dan ajablangan
11. Tired of - ...dan charchagan

15. Keep on – davom ettirmoq
16. Look forward to – ni umid qilmoq
17. Object to – ga e'tiroz bildirmoq
18. Persist in – sabot ko'rsatmoq
19. Prevent in – oldini olmoq
20. Put off – orqaga surmoq
21. Rely on – ga ishonmoq
22. Result in – hosil bo'lmoq
23. Spend in – bilan o'tkazmoq
24. Succeed in – ga muvaffaq bo'lmoq
25. Suspect of – da gumon qilmoq
26. Think about
27. Think of
28. Worry about

ni o'ylamoq

Joke:

Ten dollars

Two boys were arguing when the teacher entered the room. The teacher says, "Why are you arguing?" One boy answers, "We found a ten dollar bill and decided to give it to whoever tells the biggest lie."

"You should be ashamed of yourselves," said the teacher, "When I was your age I didn't even know what a lie was." The boys gave the ten dollars to the teacher.

Notes:

Unit 32

Gerund (- ing form) (2)

Unit 32 Exercises

Test 36. (25/36/32)

1. He agreed _____ the job as soon as possible.
A) start B) starting C) to start D) starts
2. I stopped _____ my book and went to bed.
A) to read B) read C) will read D) reading
3. My teachers always expected me _____ well in exams.
A) did B) doing C) do D) to do
4. Let me _____ for the meal. You paid last time.
A) pay B) to pay C) paid D) paying
5. The dentist told me _____ more careful when I brush my teeth.
A) will be B) being C) to be D) be
6. I asked Monica _____ some stamps.
A) buys B) buying C) to buy D) buy
7. I never liked _____ to church when I was a child.
A) going B) to do C) went D) go
8. Have you finished _____ that letter yet?
A) to write B) writing C) writes D) write
9. You can't _____ your car outside the hospital.
A) parks B) to park C) park D) parking
10. David always enjoyed _____ football at school.
A) to be played B) playing C) to play D) play
11. The TV program was so _____ that I felt asleep.
A) tired B) surprising C) annoyed D) boring
12. Children can't get to sleep on Christmas Eve.
They're too _____.
A) bored B) excited C) frightened D) worrying
13. "Hi, Mum!"
"Carol! Thank goodness you rang! Where have you been? We've been so _____ about you."
A) interested B) annoying C) worried D) frightening
14. A: Hello, darling. I've got a present for you.
B: For me?
A: Don't look so _____. I often buy you presents.
B: But it isn't my birthday!
A) bored B) exciting C) tiring D) surprised
15. The art exhibition was very _____. I loved it.
A) surprised B) boring C) interesting D) excited
16. My feet are killing me! I find going round art galleries and museums very _____.
A) tiring B) worrying C) boring D) frightening
17. Some people don't go out at night because they're _____ that someone will rob them.
A) worried B) annoying C) surprised D) frightened
18. Our financial situation is very _____. We spend more and more, but we're earning less and less.
A) worrying B) exciting C) frightened D) interesting
19. A: You are yawning. Are you listening to what I am saying?
B: I am! I'm really _____. I want to know what happened. It's just that I feel very _____. I went to bed very late last night.
A) surprised / tiring B) excited / worrying
C) interested / tired D) frightened / bored
20. "I'm going on a three-month holiday to the Far East."
"How _____! Lucky you!"
A) frightening B) interested C) boring D) exciting
21. "Was your father _____ when you told him your exam results?"
"He was furious."
A) annoyed B) worrying C) frightened D) tired
22. "What _____ to do?"
"I'm looking for my contact lens. Can you see it?"
A) do you try B) will you try
C) are you trying D) did you try
23. "I'll help you. What _____ me to do?"
"Could you do the washing-up while I am doing the cooking?"
A) you want B) are you wanting
C) did you want D) do you want
24. "What _____ you to do?"
"She (the doctor) told me to stay in bed for a few days."
A) will she tell B) did she tell
C) is she going to tell D) does she tell
25. "My mother was so helpful while she was staying with us"
"What _____ to do?"
A) did she help you B) does she help you
C) will she help you D) was she helping you

Unit 33

Infinitive (- to form) (1)

Use:

- "Infinitive" (to) maqsadni ifodalaydi.
 - Quyidagi fe'llar (to) ni talab qiladi.
1. Afford – qurbi yetmoq
 2. Agree - kelishmoq
 3. Appear – paydo bo'lmoq
 4. Arrange - uyushtirmoq
 5. Ask – so'ramoq
 6. Attempt - urinmoq
 7. Advise – maslahat bermoq
 8. Allow – ruxsat bermoq
 9. Able – qodir bo'lmoq
 10. Care - diqqat
 11. Boring - zerikarli
 12. Beg - yalinmoq
 13. Claim – talab, da'vo qilmoq
 14. Consent – ruxsat bermoq
 15. Cause - sabab bo'lmoq
 16. Challenge – musobaqaga chaqirmoq, haq talab qilmoq
 17. Common - oddiy
 18. Convince - ishontirmoq
 19. Dangerous - havfli
 20. Difficult - qiyin
 21. Dare – haddi sig'moq
 22. Decide – qaror qilmoq
 23. Demand – talab qilmoq
 24. Deserve - arzimog
 25. Desire - istamoq
 26. Eager - intiluvchi
 27. Easy - oson
 28. Encourage - ruhlantirmoq
 29. Expect – umid qilmoq
 30. Forbid - taqiqlamoq
 31. Forget - unutmoq
 32. Fail – muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchramoq
 33. Force – kuch ishlatmoq, zo'r lamoq
 34. Good - yaxshi
 35. Hard – qattiq, og'ir
 36. Hire - yollamoq
 37. Hesitate - ikkilanmoq
 38. Hope – umid qilmoq
 39. Instruct – o'rgatmoq
 40. Invite – kashf qilmoq
 41. Intend – niyat qilmoq, rejalashtirmoq
 42. Learn – o'rganmoq
 43. Manage - boshqarmoq
 44. Mean – anglatmoq , ko'zda tutmoq
 45. Need - ehtiyoj
 46. Order - buyruq
 47. Offer - taklif
 48. Permit - ruxsat
 49. Persuade - ishontirmoq
 50. Plan - rejalashtirmoq
 51. Prepare - tayyorlanmoq
 52. Pleased – xursand
 53. Pretend – mug'ombirlik qilmoq
 54. Promise – va'da bermoq
 55. Remind - eslatmoq
 56. Require – talab qilmoq
 57. Refuse – rad qilmoq
 58. Regret - afsuslanmoq
 59. Ready – tayyor
 60. Remember – yodda saqlamoq, eslamoq
 61. Seem – bo'lib ko'rinmoq, tuyulmoq
 62. Strive – urunmoq, intilmoq
 63. Struggle – kurashmoq, zo'r bermoq
 64. Strange – g'alati, begona
 65. Swear – ont ichmoq
 66. Teach – o'qitmoq, o'rgatmoq
 67. Tell – so'zlab bermoq
 68. Tend – o'ch bo'lmoq
 69. Threaten – qo'rqitmoq
 70. Try – harakat qilmoq
 71. Usual - odatiy
 72. Urge - undamoq
 73. Volunteer – yordamini taklif qilmoq, beminnat ishlamoq
 74. Wait - kutmoq
 75. Warn - ogohlantirmoq
 76. Want - hohlamoq
 77. Wish – istamoq, tilamoq

Unit 33

Infinitive (- to form) (1)

Unit 33 Exercises

Test 37. (25/37/33)

1. I'm really looking forward to _____ my new course.
A) start B) starting C) started D) to start
2. They can't help us _____ the house.
A) move B) moving C) moved D) move to
3. She refused _____ the phone.
A) answer B) to answer C) answered D) answering
4. I don't mind _____ to the restaurant.
A) driving B) drive C) drove D) to drive
5. We encouraged them _____ a new business.
A) setting up B) to set up C) set up D) 'd setup
6. His parents don't allow him _____ after ten o'clock.
A) stay up B) to stay up C) stay up D) stayed up
7. I'll be back in touch _____ soon _____ possible.
A) as B) like C) like / as D) as / as
8. This wine tastes _____ vinegar!
A) likes B) as / as C) like D) as
9. I've known Andy for years. He went to the same school _____ I did.
A) liked B) similar to C) like D) as
10. My sister's a teacher _____ me.
A) likes B) similar C) like D) as
11. 'We had a new teacher today called Mary.'
'What was she _____?'
A) liked B) look like C) like D) as
12. Who do I look _____, my mother or my father?
A) like B) more C) likes D) as
13. She really annoys me. I can't stand people _____ her.
A) likes B) compared to C) like D) as
14. I'll see you tomorrow at 11.00 _____ usual.
A) like B) as - as C) like D) as
15. It's July and the weather's awful! It's _____ in winter!
A) likes B) as like C) like D) as
16. I need to buy all sorts of things _____ socks, shirts and knickers.
A) likes B) such C) like D) as
17. My wife has found a job _____ a personal assistant.
A) likes B) as - as C) like D) as
18. Dave drinks _____ a fish! I've never seen anyone drink as much.
A) likes B) as such C) like D) as
19. My brother has a car _____ yours.
A) likes B) such C) like D) as
20. Don't touch anything. Leave everything _____ it is.
A) likes B) so C) like D) as
21. It's freezing. My feet are _____ blocks of ice.
A) likes B) such C) like D) as
22. I want _____ more careful with your homework in future.
A) you be B) you to be C) that you are D) you being
23. I stopped _____ when I was thirty.
A) to smoke B) smoke C) smoking D) too smoke
24. Why did I agree _____ with you? I can't stand it.
A) to work B) work C) working D) to working
25. I tried _____ you that you were making a mistake, but you didn't listen.
A) tell B) to tell C) telling D) told

Unit 34

Infinitive (- to form) (2)

Use:

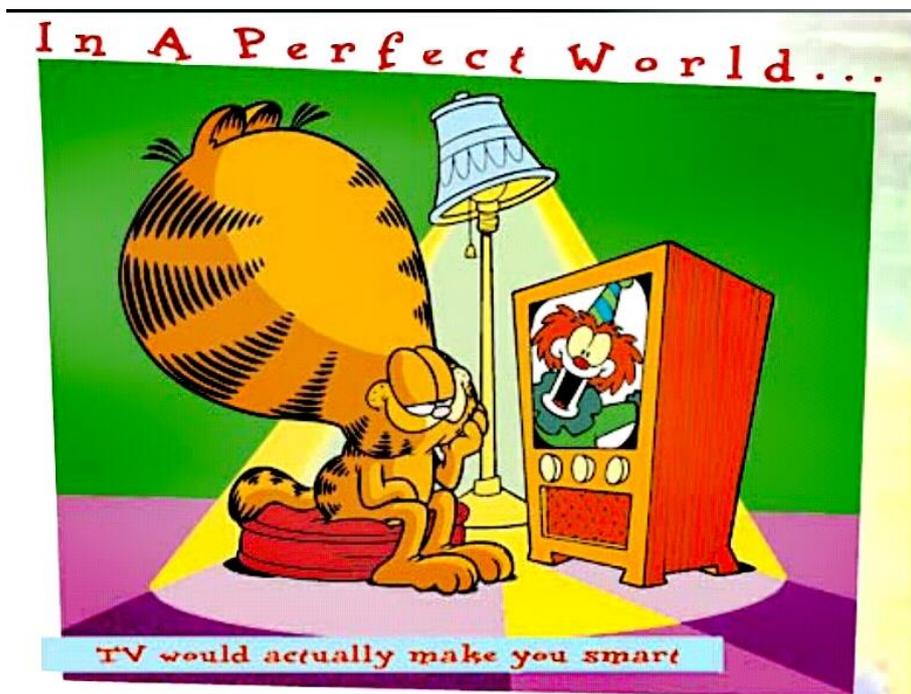
- Quyidagi sifatlardan so'ng "to" qo'llaymiz:

1. Happy
2. Glad
3. Sorry

- | | |
|---|-------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Would like2. Would love3. Would prefer4. Would hate | } dan |
|---|-------|

- His-hayajon/xitob gaplar "infinitive" bilan qo'llaniladi.

- **Too/enough** – o'zidan so'ng to qabul qiladi.



- Quyidagi formuladan so'ng "to" qo'llaniladi:
[It + to be + adj. + (to Verb). / (of + noun/pronoun) + to Verb]

- "So + adj. + as" – "to" ni talab qiladi.

- **Only** – "to" ni talab qiladi.

- [Be + the first/the second/next/last/best] iborasi "to" ni talab qiladi.

- [for + noun/pronoun + to] ni talab qiladi.

- Quyidagi iboralar "to" infinitive ni talab qiladi.

1. To tell you the truth
2. To begin with
3. To be honest
4. To be frank

- Agarda 1-gapning o'zida 2 ta fe'l ishtirok etsa va ular "to" dan so'ng qo'yilishi kerak bo'lsa, 2-(to) tushib qoladi.

1. I want **to call** Mr. James or **send** him any e-mail.

Unit 34

Infinitive (- to form) (2)

Unit 34 Exercises

Test 38. (25/38/34)

1. "_____ a drink?"
"Yes, please. I'll have an orange juice."
A) Do you like B) Are you liking
C) Would you like D) Did you like
2. "What _____ at the weekend?"
"I like putting my feet up and relaxing.
Sometimes I play tennis."
A) will you like to do B) do you like doing
C) would you like to do D) are you like to do
3. "_____ your teacher?"
"Yes, she's very nice."
A) Did you like B) Would you like
C) Will you like D) Do you like
4. "What _____ to do in the evening?"
"Why don't we pop round and see Pat and Peter?"
A) do you like B) are you
C) would you like D) did you like
5. "_____ for walks?"
"What a good idea! It's so hot today!"
A) Are you going to go B) Did you like going
C) Do you like going D) Would you like to go
6. "My bag is so heavy."
"Give it to me. _____ it for you."
A) I'm going to carry B) I carry
C) I'll carry D) I carried
7. I bought some warm boots today because _____ skiing.
A) I went B) I'm going C) I'll go D) I go
8. "Tony's back from holiday."
"_____ him a ring."
A) I'll give B) I gave
C) I'm going give D) I give
9. "What are you doing tonight?"
"We _____ a play at the theatre."
A) saw B) will see
C) are going to see D) seeing
10. You can tell me your secret. I _____ anyone.
A) am not going tell B) won't tell
C) don't tell D) didn't tell
11. "I need to post these letters."
"I _____ shopping soon. I _____ them for you."
A) will go / will post B) am going / will post
C) am going / am going post D) go / am going to post
12. "Now, holidays. Where _____ this year?"
"We don't know yet."
A) did you go B) you going
C) will you go D) do you going
13. We've decided _____ married in the spring.
A) get B) to get C) getting D) got
14. I hope _____ some money soon.
A) earning B) earn C) to earn D) to earning
15. I want _____ a film on TV this evening.
A) seeing B) see C) see to D) to see
16. Some people like _____ breakfast in bed, but I don't.
A) having B) too have C) have D) had
17. I'm looking forward _____ you again soon.
A) to see B) seeing C) to seeing D) see
18. I _____ my job soon.
A) think changing B) am thinking of changing
C) am thinking to change D) think change
19. This book is full _____ pictures.
A) with B) in C) to D) of
20. Julie is married _____ Sam.
A) in B) with C) to D) at
21. I don't agree _____ him.
A) for B) at C) with D) to
22. He isn't good _____ French.
A) at B) in C) to D) of
23. My brother is interested _____ math.
A) to B) in C) of D) at
24. Look _____ those birds!
A) at B) to C) for D) in
25. Are you afraid _____ flying?
A) with B) at C) in D) of

Unit 35 The verbs which take both “gerund” and “infinitive”

Use:

- **Remember** – a) biror ishni o'tmishda bajarilganini eslansa, Verb **ing** oladi. b) Hali bajarilmagan ish-harakatni bajarish kerak ekanligi eslansa, yoki eslatilsa, **“to”** oladi.
- **Forget**- a) bo'lib o'tgan biror ish-harakatni hech qachon esidan chiqmasligini aytganda **“ing”** oladi. b) rejalashtirilgan biror ishni amalga oshirishni unutib qo'yilsa yoki unutma deb ta'kidlaganda **“to”** oladi.
- **Try** – a) biror vositani yoki biror harakatni sinab ko'rish ma'nosida **“ing”** oladi. b) biror-bir maqbul natijaga erishish uchun astoydil harakat qilish ma'nosida **“to”** oladi.
- **Stop**- a) biror-bir ish-harakatni bajarishdan to'xtasa, o'zidan so'ng **(-ing)** oladi. b) biror ish-harakatni bajarish maqsadida to'xtasa, o'zidan so'ng **“infinitive”** oladi.
- **Go on** - a) hozirgacha davom etgan ish-harakatni yana shunchaki davom ettirsa, **“ing”** oladi. b) bir ishni yakunlab, boshqasiga o'tsa, **“to”** oladi.
- **Learn/teach** – a) fan o'rgatish, o'rganish ma'nosida **“ing”** oladi. b) kasb-hunar o'rgatish, o'rganish ma'nosida **“to”** oladi.
- **Like** – a) like fe'lidan so'ng kelayotgan ish-harakatdan so'ng zavq olsak va shuni yoqtirsak, **“ing”** oladi. b) like fe'lidan so'ng kelayotgan ish-harakatni biz shunchaki to'g'ri deb bilsak, bajarilishi kerak deya bajarsak **“to”** oladi.
- **Mean** – a) taqozo etmoq, anglatmoq ma'nosida **“ing”** oladi. b) maqsad qilmoq, istamoq, nazarda tutmoq ma'nosida kelganda **“to”** oladi.
- **Regret** – a) sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatdan afsuslansa **“ing”** oladi. b) biror yomon xabarni yetkazayotganidan hijolat qilib, afsuslansa, **“to”** oladi.
- **Consider/imagine** – a) biror hodisa ustida bosh qotirmoq ma'nosida **“ing”** oladi. b) biror holatga o'zining fikrini, munosabatini bildirsa, **“to”** oladi.
- **Hate** – a) biror ish-harakatni bajarishni yomon ko'rsa, nafratlansa, ham **“ing”** ham **“to”** qo'ysa bo'ladi. b) hohlamaslik ma'nosida faqatgina **“to”** oladi.
- **Be afraid** – a) yomon natijaning yuz berishi 50 %li taxmin ostida bo'lsa, (yuz bermasligi ham mumkin) **“of”** predlogi bilan **“ing”** ishlatiladi. b) yomon vaziyat, natija yuz berishi aniq bo'lsa, **“to”** ishlatiladi.
- **Need** – a) gapning egasi jonsiz va jonli predmetlar bo'lsa, va ular biror ish-harakat bajarilishiga muhtoj bo'lsa, **“ing”** oladi. b) gapning egasi shaxslar bo'lsa, va ular biror ish-harakatni bajarishlari kerak bo'lsa, **“need”** o'zidan so'ng, **“to”** oladi.
- **Have** – a) o'zidan so'ng **“to”** olsa ham, olmasa ham bo'ladi. b) **“can't help”** iborasi esa chidab tua olmaslik, bardosh bermaslik ma'nosida **“ing”** talab qiladi.
- **Dare** – o'zidan so'ng **“to”** olsa ham, olmasa ham bo'ladi.



Unit 35 The verbs which take both “gerund” and “infinitive”

Unit 35 Exercises

Test 39. (25/39/35)

1. She _____ to be a ballet dancer when she _____ up.
A) go / grow B) going / grows
C) goes / grows D) 's going / grows
2. We _____ to stay in a villa in France this summer.
A) going B) 're going C) to go D) go
3. I _____ Peter tonight.
A) 'm seeing B) see C) seeing D) to see
4. I'm going _____ Peter tonight.
A) see B) seeing C) to see D) saw
5. Careful! The glass is _____ fall.
A) going B) going to C) goes to D) go to
6. We _____ to Paris this weekend.
A) going B) go C) 're going D) to go
7. Tom and Tim _____ for lunch tomorrow.
A) to come B) coming C) came D) are coming
8. I'm saving my money _____ a CD player.
A) buying B) to buy C) buy D) bought
9. We're going to Paris _____ a holiday.
A) to have B) have C) having D) had
10. I'm going to Florida _____ a year's time.
A) at B) on C) in D) by
11. He's interested _____ flying.
A) at B) in C) on D) with
12. She's good _____ singing.
A) on B) at C) in D) with
13. She was afraid _____ cars.
A) at B) with C) in D) of
14. What's the weather _____ today?
A) like B) with C) in D) about
15. What's _____ TV tonight?
A) in B) at C) on D) by
16. There's a film _____ channel 4.
A) at B) in C) by D) on
17. What's _____ the cinema?
A) on B) at C) on at D) at on
18. They _____ both _____ to become TV stars.
A) are / go B) are / going to
C) is / going D) are / going
19. What's she going _____ ?
A) do B) doing C) to do D) did
20. She's going _____ home.
A) to walk B) walking C) walk D) to walking
21. She wants _____ in Paris and Moscow.
A) dancing B) dance C) is dancing
D) to dance
22. They _____ going _____ a car this year.
A) aren't / get B) aren't / getting
C) aren't / to get D) aren't / got
23. _____ he play tennis last Sunday?
A) Did B) Does C) Do D) Are
24. _____ he playing tennis now?
A) Are B) Does C) Is D) Did
25. _____ you wash it yesterday ?
A) Do B) Does C) Did D) Are

Unit 36

The Noun (1)

Use:

- ❖ Shaxs va narsaning nomini bildirib, **what? , who?** degan savollarga javob bo'ladi. Quyidagi otlar birlik shaklda ishlatiladi va tabiiyki, o'zidan keyin birlik fe'lni talab qiladi:
 - **Mass nouns:** beer, blood, bread, butter, air, corn, flour, etc.
 - **Subjects of study, languages:** History, Math, Physics, Chemistry, Spanish, French, etc.
 - **Games:** football, golf, cricket, cycling, etc.
 - **Diseases:** flu, pneumonia, tuberculosis, etc.
 - **Natural phenomena:** darkness, fog, snow, sunlight, shade, etc.
 - **Collective nouns:** baggage, cutlery, furniture, jewelry, luggage, machinery, money, rubbish, stationery, etc.
 - **Some nouns:** accommodation, advice, behavior, courage, education, information, knowledge, luck, music, peace, progress, seaside, traffic, trouble, truth, wealth, work, etc.
- ❖ Ba'zi otlar ko'rinishidan ko'plik shaklda bo'lsada ko'p hollarda birlikdagi fe'l bilan tuslanadi. Ularning qatoriga quyidagilarni qo'shish mumkin:
 - **So'zlar:** news
 - **Fan nomlari:** economics, mathematics/maths, physics, politics* va statistics*
 - **Faoliyat turlari:** athletics va gymnastics
 - **O'yin turlari:** billiards va darts
 - **Kasallik nomlari:** measles

Examples:

1. Gymnastics is a sport involving physical exercises designed to increase you strength and ability.
 2. The news was worse than I had expected
 3. Economics is a difficult subject.
 4. In many countries measles is a very dangerous disease.
 - ❖ **Politics** so'zi "qarashlar" deb tarjima qilinsa, ko'plikdagi otni ifodalaydi. **Statistics** fan emas, balki ma'lumotlar jamlanmasi ma'nosida ko'plikdagi otni ifodalaydi.
- Ayrim otlarning birlik va ko'plik shakllari bir xildir. Ulardan keyin vaziyatga qarab birlikdagi yoki ko'plikdagi fe'lni qo'yish mumkin.
- **Singular:** This means of transport saves energy.
 - **Plural:** Both means of transport save energy.
 - **Singular:** This species of insect is quite rare.
 - **Plural:** All these species of insect are quite rare.
 - **Singular:** The company's headquarters is in Amsterdam.
 - **Plural:** The company's headquarters are in Amsterdam.
 - ❖ Faqat ko'plik shaklda ifodalaniib o'zidan keyin mos ravishda ko'plikdagi otlar bilan ishlatiladigan fe'l shaklni talab qiluvchi otlar bor. Ular qatoriga quyidagilarni qo'shish mumkin:
 - **Arms** (qurollar), **belongings** (tegishli bo'lgan buyumlar), **clothes** (kiyim-kechak), **congratulations** (tabrik), **contents** (tarkib), **customs** (bojxona), **earnings** (daromad), **goods** (sotuvga mo'ljallangan tovarlar), **outskirts** (shaharning chetki qismlari), **remains** (qoldiq), **surroundings** (atrofingizdagi narsalar)

Unit 36

The Noun (1)

Unit 36 Exercises

Test 40. (25/40/36)

1. I don't know _____ to telephone.
A) whom did Tom want B) why was Tom going
C) when is Tom D) who Tom was going
2. No one seemed to know _____.
A) why was he angry
B) which party has won
C) when the festival was due to start
D) what is his latest decision
3. "Why don't we go out for dinner?" His wife suggested that _____.
A) they would go out for dinner
B) they should go out for dinner
C) we will go out for dinner
D) we'd like to go out for dinner
4. "Oh dear! It looks as if it is going to rain again." Mother was afraid that _____.
A) it was raining again B) it was going to rain
C) it is going to rain again D) it looked like rain again
5. "Fantastic! I've actually passed my exam!" exclaimed Janet. Janet was delighted to find that _____.
A) I'd passed my exam B) I've passed my exam
C) she's passed her exam D) she'd passed her exam
6. I doubt _____ anybody knows how to solve the housing problem in Turkey.
A) whether B) which C) why D) what
7. It is important that you _____ late.
A) don't be B) won't be C) not to be D) not be
8. The doctor recommended that she _____ in bed for a few days.
A) will stay B) stay C) would stay D) to stay
9. The bank manager suggested that I _____ again the following year.
A) should apply B) applied C) to apply D) would apply
10. _____ is still uncertain.
A) Why did they lose the match B) He is really guilty
C) When will they come D) Who first reported the fire
11. The accused pretended that he _____ the lawyer's question.
A) didn't understand B) hasn't understood
C) doesn't understand D) wouldn't understand
12. His doctor recommended that he _____ taking sleeping pills for a while.
A) would try B) should try C) tries D) tried
13. _____ next was lost in the general uproar.
A) What the speaker said B) That the speaker said
C) What did the speaker say D) The speaker said that
14. _____ is where you get all your energy from.
A) It amazes me B) That amazes me
C) What amazes me D) That amazed me
15. _____ me to do is out of question.
A) What you are asking B) How you are asking
C) That you ask D) That you asked
16. No one doubted _____ sincere in his beliefs.
A) what he was B) that he was
C) why was he D) that he is
17. He didn't even apologize. This made her really angry. _____ he didn't even apologize made her really angry.
A) Why B) What C) The fact that D) The reason
18. _____ made her angry was the fact that her husband had forgotten her birthday.
A) Why B) The fact that C) What D) The thing
19. On entering the restaurant, I immediately realized _____ so popular.
A) why was it B) how is it
C) the fact that was D) why it was
20. Where the pilot finally managed to land _____.
A) is not known B) nobody knows;
C) we don't know D) nobody knew
21. Teachers have found the overhead projector to be invaluable as a teaching aid.
Teachers have found that the overhead projector _____.
A) to be invaluable as a teaching aid
B) is invaluable as a teaching aid
C) was invaluable as a teaching aid
D) invaluable as a teaching aid
22. The law requires that all cars _____ regularly tested for safety and efficiency.
A) should be B) to be C) were to be D) have to be
23. I assured him that he _____ pneumonia.
A) should get B) would get C) get D) gets
24. He began to realize that he _____ mistake.
A) is making B) has made C) had made D) will make
25. The Prime minister warned that higher wages _____ higher prices.
A) would mean B) will mean C) mean D) to mean

Unit 37

The Noun (2)

Jamlovchi otlar

❖ Juft otlar:

- Ikki tarkibiy qismi bir xil bo'lgan narsalarni juft otlar sifatida bilamiz. Ular qatoriga **binoculars, glasses, jeans, pants, pajamas, scissors, tights, shorts, trousers** larni qo'shish mumkin.
 - ❖ Juft ot odatda ko'plikdagi fe'l bilan keladi:
- My jeans need washing.
- I want to buy new pajamas.
 - ❖ Juft otlar oldidan noaniq artikl ishlatmasakda, **pair of** iborasini qo'shish bilan noaniq artiklni qo'ysak va birlikdagi fe'l bilan moslashtirsak bo'ladi:
- I need a pair of jeans.
- That pair of trousers was too loose for me.
 - ❖ Ayrim jamlovchi otlar quyidagilardir:
- **army, audience, band, board, choir, class, club, committee, community, council, crew, family, crowd, government, group, management, orchestra, population, press (=newspapers), public, staff, team, union.** Shuningdek: Harrods, the BBC, the United Nations, etc. and England (the England team)
 - ❖ Jamlovchi otga butun bir birlik deb qarasaq, birlikdagi fe'lni afzal ko'ramiz:
- The bank has sent me my new credit card.
- This company was founded in the 19th century.
 - ❖ Jamlovchi otning har bir a'zosi nazarda tutilganida ko'plikdagi fe'l to'g'ri:
- The team are full of enthusiasm.
- My family have decided to move to Glasgow.
- The bBC are planning to use the new sateilite next month.
 - ❖ Quyidagi jamlovchi otlar o'zidan keyin odatda faqat ko'plikdagi fe'lni talab qiladi:
- The police have warned motorists to take extra care.
- People don't know what the future will bring.
- The cattle are going to be sold with the farm.

Animal group names

Pride of lions

Pack of wolves

Pod of whales

School of fish

Colony of Penguins/ants

Flock of birds

Herd of wos/horses, buffalo

Swarm of flies

<u>Containers</u>	<u>Measurments</u>	<u>Piece</u>
A cup of coffee	Three meters of material	A piece of cheese/chocolate/plastic/cotton
A glass of milk	A kilo of flour	A slice/piece of bread/cake/meat
A bottle of wine	Twenty liters of petrol	A sheet/piece of paper
A box of rubbish	A pint of lager	A bar of soap/chocolate
A packet of sugar	Two spoonfuls of sugar	A stick /piece of chalk
A tin of pears	A bit of information	A loaf of bread
A jar of jam	A flash of lightning	A drop of water/ink/oil etc.
A tube of toothpaste	A clap of thunder	A grain of sand/rice
A sack of flour	An item of furniture	A lump of coal/sugar etc.
	An article of clothing	

Unit 37

The Noun (2)

Unit 37 Exercises

Test 41. (25/41/37)

1. I'll stay home if it _____.
A) rained B) rains C) will rain D) won't rain
2. If I _____ out, I'll buy a newspaper
A) go B) will go C) am going D) went
3. I'll help him if he _____.
A) ask B) asked C) asks D) will ask
4. If I fail the exam, I _____ it again.
A) took B) wouldn't take
C) will take D) didn't take
5. If I _____ time, I could go with you.
A) have B) will have C) am having D) had
6. I'll go to the park if it _____ cold.
A) weren't B) wasn't C) isn't D) doesn't
7. If I _____ a bird, I could fly home.
A) were B) will be C) would be D) be
8. If the weather were nice, I _____ to the beach.
A) will go B) would go C) went D) go
9. If she _____, she usually does well on the tests.
A) studied B) had studied C) studies D) will study
10. If you needed the money, I _____ it to you.
A) would lend B) lent C) will lend D) lend
11. I _____ to you if you don't come.
A) wouldn't talk B) won't talk
C) didn't talk D) doesn't talk
12. If I _____ a lot of money, I'd take a long holiday.
A) won B) win C) would win D) had won
13. You wouldn't _____ your car if you had driven more carefully.
A) damage B) damaged
C) has damaged D) have damaged
14. If I had time, _____ see the new film at the cinema.
A) I'll B) I'd C) I can D) I am
15. A: I smoke too much.
B: If I _____ you, I _____ smoke at all.
A) was / won't B) were / weren't
C) am / won't D) were / wouldn't
16. I don't have much money so I can't travel. If I _____ a lot of money, I _____ travel.
A) have / could B) had / would
C) had / can D) had had / would
17. I'm going out. If the phone _____, please answer it.
A) rang B) rings C) would ring D) will ring
18. I _____ the car if I had the right tools.
A) can repair B) repaired C) could repair
D) will repair
19. If you mix yellow and blue, you _____ green.
A) get B) got C) would get D) gets
20. I usually take some aspirin if I _____ a headache.
A) had B) have C) will have D) would have
21. If flowers _____ enough water, they die.
A) don't get B) get C) didn't get D) doesn't get
22. I _____ write to you if you don't give me your address.
A) can't B) couldn't C) wouldn't D) didn't
23. Your cough _____ get better if you don't stop smoking.
A) will B) would C) won't D) didn't
24. If he _____ a promise, he always keeps it.
A) made B) would make C) make D) makes
25. If you _____ me, I'd have helped you.
A) asked B) would ask C) had asked D) ask

Unit 38

The plural and singular nouns

Use:

- Quyidagi otlarni ma'nosiga qarab ayrim holda sanaladigan va tegishli o'rinda sanalmaydigan otlar qatoriga qo'shish mumkin:

Countable	Uncountable
A daily paper (=newspaper)	Some writing paper , my papers (documents)
A glass / some glasses of water	Some glass for the window my glasses (spectacles)
An ice (=ice-cream)	Ice on the road
An iron (for ironing clothes)	Iron (a metal)
Is there a clean cloth for the table?	These pants are made with wool cloth
A tin of beans	Tin (a metal)
A bedside light (=lamp)	The speed of light
A hair / hairs on your collar	Comb your hair
A girl in a red dress	Wearing evening dress
I've been here lots of times	I haven't got much time (=occasions)
An interesting experience (=an event)	Experience in the job (=length of time doing it)
A small business (=company)	Do business (=buying and selling)
A property (=building)	Some property (=what someone owns)
The USA is a democracy	The idea of democracy

- Ba'zi o'rinda otlar muayyan misolni anglatib keladi va donalab sanaladi. Ayrim hollarda esa otlar umumiy ma'no kasb etadi va donalab sanalmaydi.

Countable	Uncountable
He led a good life .	Life isn't fair.
Gas stations in the city are involved in a price war .	The horrors of war
It was an interesting conversation	The art of conversation
I heard a strange noise .	Constant traffic noise
There was a large painting of his father on the wall	My brother is good at drawing/ painting
I hope to have a good education .	Jobs in education are not usually highly paid.

His-tuyg'uni ifoda etadigan otlar odatda sanalmaydi. Masalan, fear, hope . Lekin shu turdagi ayrim otlar sanalishi ham mumkin:	A fear of dogs. Hopes for the future. Doubts about the wisdom of the decision An intense dislike of quiz shows
Pity, shame, wonder, relief, pleasure va delight kabi so'zlar gapda ot-kesim vazifasini bajarganda birlik shaklda keladi va noaniq artikl bilan shakllanadi:	It seemed a pity to break up the party. -Thanks very much. – It's a pleasure What a shame we missed the wedding.
Taom yoki ichimlikka buyurtma berganimizda portsiyani nazarda tutib aslida donalab sanalmaydigan otlarni ham sanasak bo'ladi:	I'll have a lager . (= a glass of lager) Three coffees , please. (= three cups of coffee) Two sugars . (=two spoonfuls of sugar)

Unit 38

The plural and singular nouns

Unit 38 Exercises

Test 42. (17/42/38)

1. We _____ students.

A) are a B) is C) are D) am

2. I _____ student.

A) is / an B) am / * C) am / a
D) am / the

3. She _____ Italy.

A) are from B) is at C) is from
D) am from

4. He is _____ teacher.

A) a B) an C) * D) the

5. I live _____ a house

_____ Los Angeles.

A) * / in B) in / in C) in / * D) at
/ in

6. "_____ is your phone
number?"

"It's 2229"

A) Where B) How C) What D)
Who

7. "_____ are you?"

"I'm Alex."

A) Which B) How C) What D)
Who

8. What's this _____

English?

A) * B) in C) at D) on

9. Champagne is _____
French drink.

A) a B) the C) an D) *

10. Oxford is _____ English
university.

A) a B) an C) the D) *

11. A Mercedes is _____
German car.

A) a B) an C) the D) *

12. English is _____
international language.

A) a B) an C) the D) *

13. Milan is _____ Italian
city.

A) a B) an C) the D) *

14. A JVC is _____
Japanese camera.

A) a B) an C) the D) *

15. I have two _____ .

A) sister B) sisters C) a sister
D) sister's

16. It's _____ Spanish
orange.

A) a B) an C) the D) *

17. It's _____ green apple.

A) a B) an C) the D) *

Unit 39

The possessive form of nouns

Use:

- Otning egalik/ tegishlilik shaklini ikki xil ifodalash mumkin:
My friend's name = the name of my friend
- Otning Possesive shaklini ko'p holatda kishilar nomi bilan ishlatamiz:
My friend's sister/ the dog's bone/ the Atkinson's garden
- ('s) birlikdagi hamda s harfi bilan tugamaydigan ko'plik shakldagi otlardan keyin ishlatish mumkin:
The people's choice, a woman's intuition, the butcher's (shop), a child's voice, women's clothes, the children's room, Russia's exports.
- Simple apostrophe (') ni "s" harfi bilan tugaydigan otlardan keyin qo'yamiz:
A girls' school, the students' hostel, the Smiths' car.
- Possesive Form maqsad ohangiga ega bo'lishi mumkin (ya'ni "ga mo'ljallangan" deb tarjima qilinadi)
You can use the customers' car park.
A children's playground is a playground for children.
- Lekin quyidagi kabi otli birikmalar borki, ular Possesive Form ga ega emas:
Mother tongue, income tax, traffic jam, football match, sports car, car rally, a leather bag
- Quyidagi misollarni o'rganing:
We found a bird's nest – Biz qushning inini topib oldik.
It was a man's voice that I heard. – Eshitganim erkak kishining ovozi edi.
The girl's reply surprised us. – Qizning javobi bizni ajablantirdi.
Roger's actions were later criticized. – Rodjerning hatti-harakati keyinchalik qoralandi.
- Possesive vaqtni ifodalovchi so'zlar bilan ham ishlaydi:
Have you seen yesterday's newspaper? – Gazetaning kechagi sonini ko'rdingizmi?
Next month's figures are expected to show an improvement. – Kelgusi oygi raqamlar yaxshilanishidan darak berishi kutilmoqda.
- Shuningdek Possesive vaqt davomiyligini ham ifodalaydi:
In two years' time ten minutes' break two hours' delay a week's holiday
We've booked a three weeks' holiday. – Biz uch haftalik ta'tilga mo'ljallab chipta harid qildik.
There's going to be about an hour's (two hours') delay. – Taxminan bir soatlik (ikki soatlik) kechikish bo'ladiganga o'xshaydi.
- Vaqt davomiyligini ifodalashda shunigdek quyidagi konstruksiyadan foydalansak bo'ladi:
A holiday of three weeks = a three – week holiday = three weeks' holiday
A delay of three hours = a three-hour delay= three hours' delay
We've just come back from a two-day (two days') tour round Bukhara and Samarkand.
I received my IELTS certificate with a three-week (three weeks') delay.
- **A Sunday's newspaper** deganda muayyan yakshanbada chop etilgan gazeta soni nazarda tutiladi.
- **A Sunday newspaper** deganda esa umuman yakshanba kunlari chop etiladigan gazeta haqida gap boradi.
- **Money + worth** konstruksiyasida : ten dollars' worth of ice-cream
- **For + noun + sake** konstruksiyasida: for heaven's sake, for goodness' sake

Unit 39

The possessive form of nouns

Unit 39 Exercises

Test 43. (25/43/39)

1. "_____ her name Eliza?"
"No, _____."
A) What / it isn't B) Is / she isn't
C) Is / it is not D) Is / it isn't
2. Is your surname Anderson?
A) Yes, you are. B) Yes, it is.
C) Yes, I am. D) Yes, my is.
3. "Is she American?"
"No, _____."
A) hers isn't B) she isn't C) she is not
D) she her isn't
4. "_____ their names Jack & Benny?"
"Yes, _____."
A) Are / they are B) Aren't / there are
C) Am / their D) Is / they're
5. "Is your dog 2 years old?"
"Yes, _____."
A) it's B) dog is C) it is D) its
6. "Is your elder brother married?"
"No, _____."
A) brother isn't B) he isn't
C) he is not D) she isn't
7. "Are you from Senegal?"
"No, _____."
A) I'm not B) I amn't C) I are not D) I
not
8. "_____ Martha English?"
"Yes, she _____."
A) Is / isn't B) Are / is C) Is / is D) Are /
is
9. "_____ her surname Smith?"
"No, it _____."
A) What / isn't B) Is / is C) Is / isn't D)
Are / isn't
10. "Are you a student?"
"Yes, I _____."
A) am B) have C) is D) 'm not
11. "_____ you from Barcelona?"
"No, I'm not."
A) Is B) Are C) Do D) Where
12. "_____ you married?"
"No, I _____."
A) Aren't / am B) Are / am
C) Is / am not D) Are / 'm not
13. "_____ is Brenda?"
"She's Patrick's wife."
A) What B) Who C) Which D) Where
14. My teacher's name _____ John.
A) are B) is C) am D) not
15. Marcus and Carlos _____ my
brothers.
A) is B) am C) are D) be
16. My mother and father _____ at
work.
A) is B) am C) are D) *
17. It _____ Monday today.
A) is B) am C) are D) *
18. This is the photo _____ my family.
A) in B) at C) of D) on
19. It's good practice _____ you.
A) for B) at C) of D) in
20. I'm _____ home.
A) in B) on C) at D) from
21. I'm _____ La Guardia Community
College.
A) in B) on C) at D) of
22. I'm _____ New York.
A) in B) for C) at D) of
23. I'm _____ a class _____ eight
other students.
A) in / for B) at / of C) in / with D) at /
off
24. I live _____ an apartment _____
two American boys.
A) in / of B) at / with C) in / with D)
of/with
25. Central Park is lovely _____ the
snow.
A) at B) in C) of D) with

Unit 40

Zero article (1)

USE:

- ❖ Ko'plik shakldagi donalab sanaladigan otlar haqida umuman gapirilsa, artikl ishlatilmaydi:
- Women are expected to like babies. I usually reply to e-mails within 24 hours.

- ❖ Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar haqida umuman gapirilsa artikl ishlatilmaydi:
- **Mavhum:** Knowledge is power
- **Taomlar va ichimliklar:** I like cheese. Lemonade has too much sugar in it.
- **Modda nomini ifodalovchi otlar:** Water boils at 100 C.
- **Sport o'yinlari:** Millions of fans all over the world enjoy watching football.
- Feudalism is a political and economic system of Medieval Europe.
- **Til:** English, German, Chinese; **lekin:** the English language.
- **O'quv fanlari va tegishli mavzular:** He is good at literature. **Lekin:** We study the literature of the 20th century.

- ❖ Kunlar, oylar, bayram nomlari oldidan:
- She'll come on Wednesday. I'm going on business in spring.
- June is the loveliest summer month. **Lekin** in (the) summer/autumn/winter/spring kabi iboralarda aniq artikl ishlatish mumkin.

- ❖ Ovqat vaqtlari nomi oldidan: breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner, supper
- They sat down to tea. Breakfast begins at 8 o'clock.

- ❖ **Lekin** ajratuvchi va sifatlovchi aniqlovchisi bo'lgan otlar oldidan mos ravishda aniq yoki noaniq artikl ishlatilishi mumkin:
- The lunch we ate in that bar was modest (the meal is specified)
- She gave us a very nice dinner.

- ❖ **At home, in bed, at work, in hospital, at college, in prison** kabi so'zlarning bajaradigan vazifasi nazarda tutilgan bo'lsa:
- She is taken to hospital. He was sent to prison.
- ❖ **Lekin:** to be in the bed = mebel ma'nosida; to go to the prison = shunchaki binoga borish; to leave the college = shunchaki binoni tark etish;
- ❖ Kasallik nomlari oldidan:
- Bronchitis, pneumonia, quinsy, malaria...
- ❖ **Lekin** atamasiz kasalliklar bilan artikl kelishi mumkin:
- (the) flu, (the) measles, (the) mumps.
- ❖ **What** va **such** so'zlaridan keyin donalab sanalmaydigan ot kelsa
- What lovely weather!
- Such love can only be seen in the films.
- ❖ **"nature"** so'zi atrof muhit emas, "ona tabiat" ma'nosida kelsa artikl olmaydi:
- If you interfere with nature you will suffer for it.
- ❖ **"Sea"** dengizchi yoki sayyohlarning dengizga borishini ifodalashda artikl ishlatilmaydi:
- To be at sea = to be on a voyage (as passengers or crew)
- ❖ **Lekin:** to go to or be at the sea = to go to or be at the seaside.
- ❖ **"television"** yoki **"Tv"** so'zi "oynai jahon" ma'nosida kelsa
- Sally played small parts on television.
- ❖ **Lekin:** Will you turn down the Tv? (apparat ma'nosida)

Unit 40

Zero article (1)

Unit 40 Exercises

Test 44. (25/44/40)

1. A: Did you meet _____ at the party?

B: Yes, I met _____ who knows you!

- A) someone / anyone B) anything / nobody
C) anybody / somebody D) everybody / nothing

2. A: Ouch! There's _____ in my eye!

B: Let me look. No, I can't see _____.

- A) something / anything B) anything / anywhere
C) somebody / everywhere D) something / nothing

3. A: Let's go _____ hot for our holidays.

B: But we can't go _____; that's too expensive.

- A) everywhere / nowhere B) somewhere / anywhere
C) anywhere / everywhere D) anybody / someone

4. A: I don't want to talk to _____.

B: And I want to talk to _____ either.

- A) anyone / no one B) somebody / everyone
C) nobody / somebody D) everybody/anybody

5. I lost my glasses. I looked _____, but I couldn't find them.

- A) anywhere B) everywhere
C) somewhere D) everything

6. A: Did you buy _____ at the shops?

B: No, _____. I didn't have any money."

- A) something / anything B) everything / something
C) anything / nothing D) no one / anybody

7. It was a great party. _____ loved it.

- A) Everything B) Anyone
C) Somebody D) Everybody

8. I'm bored. I want _____ interesting to read, or _____ to talk to, or _____ interesting to go.

- A) anything / everyone / something
B) somebody / anyone / anywhere
C) something / somebody / somewhere
D) everything / nobody / somewhere

9. Have you got _____ homework?

A) many B) much C) a few D) some

10. We don't need _____ eggs. Just half a dozen.

- A) a little B) many C) much D) a few

11. Is there _____ traffic in your town?

- A) a few B) many C) some D) much

12. I have _____ close fiends. Two or three.

- A) a lot of B) a little C) a few D) much

13. I don't know _____ students in this class. Because I am a newcomer.

- A) many B) a few C) some D) much

14. How _____ people live in your house?

- A) any B) much C) many D) a lot of

15. He has _____ money. He's a millionaire.

- A) many B) a lot of C) a little D) a lot

16. A: Do you take sugar in coffee?"

B: Just _____. Half a spoonful."

- A) a few B) many C) a little D) a lot of

17. A: Have you got _____ CD's?

B: Yes, hundreds.

- A) much B) a little C) a few D) lots of

18. I'll be ready in _____ minutes.

- A) a lot B) a little C) much D) a few

19. She speaks good Spanish, but only _____ Russian.

- A) a few B) a lot of C) much D) a little

20. I come to _____ school by _____ bus.

- A) * / the B) the / a C) * / * D) the / the

21. This morning _____ bus was late.

- A) a B) * C) an D) the

22. My favorite subject is _____ history, but I'm not very good at _____ math.

- A) * / the B) a / a C) the / the D) * / *

23. Ankara is _____ capital of Turkey.

- A) the B) a C) * D) an

24. I work in _____ company that makes _____ carpets.

- A) a / * B) the / the C) the / * D) a / a

25. My friend lives in _____ same street as me.

- A) a B) * C) an D) the

Unit 41

A/ an (Indefinite article)

Turdosh otlar bilan noaniq artiklning ishlatilishi

Use:

- A) Noaniq artikl biror turga mansub bo'lgan birlikdagi shaxs yoki buyum oldida ishlatiladi va **qandaydir bir** degan ma'noni bildiradi: 1. She has a watch of her own. 2. He gave her a cigarette and lighted it. B) Ko'plikda ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Agar miqdorni anglatmoqchi bo'lsak, **"some"** ishlatamiz: I have brought you some flowers.
- Ot shaxs yoki buyumning kim yoki nima ekanligini ifodalasa noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Bunday ot gapda: a) ot kesimning tarkibiy qismi bo'lib keladi: My brother is an engineer. His sister has become a doctor. B) izohlovchi bo'lib keladi: Mr.A., a student of our institute, spoke at the meeting. Ko'plik shakldagi otlar bilan artikl ham, some ham ishlatilmaydi. They are good children.
- Istisno: Ot-kesim tarkibida kelgan yoki izohlovchi bo'lib kelgan otning shu turdagi otlardan **ajratib** ko'rsatuvchi **aniqlovchisi (belgisi)** bo'lsa, shu ot **aniq artikl** bilan ishlatiladi: 1. These are the books you were looking for. 2. Mr.Ivanov, the inventor of this machine, is an old friend of mine.
- Agar izohlovchi mashhur kishilardan biri bo'lsa ham ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: Pushkin, the great Russian poet, was born in 1799.
- Agar ot shu turdagi shaxs yoki buyumlarning istagan bir vakilini ifodalasa, **noaniq artikl** bilan ishlatiladi va **"har bir"**, **"istagan"** ma'nosini beradi: A child can understand it. A square has four sides. Ko'plikda noaniq artikl ishlatilmaydi va boshqa ko'rsatkich ham kelmaydi: Children can understand it. Squares have four sides.
- Suhbatdoshga hali noma'lum bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyumni ifodalagan ot **noaniq artikl** bilan ishlatiladi. Bunda noaniq artiklning ma'nosi bir so'zning ma'nosiga yaqinlashadi: 1. He bought a book yesterday. 2. When I entered the room, I saw a man standing at the window. Suhbatdoshga hali noma'lum bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyum **there is** bilan berilganda ham **noaniq artikl** ishlatiladi: There is a telephone in the room.
- Ba'zi hollarda noaniq artikl bir ma'nosini to'liq saqlab qolgan: I shall come in an hour. He did not say a word. I have bought a pound of sugar. Hundred – yuz, thousand – ming, million – million, score – yigirma so'zlaridan oldin **one** yoki **noaniq artikl** ishlatilishi mumkin.
- **"What"** dan keyin kelgan birlikdagi **donalab sanaladigan** ot oldida **noaniq artikl** ishlatiladi va bu qurilma **"Qanday ..!"** deb tarjima qilinadi: What a clever man! What a fine building!
- **Such, quite** va **rather** ravishlaridan keyin kelgan **birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan** ot oldida **noaniq artikl** ishlatiladi: [Such/quite/rather + a/an + sifat + ot]. She is such a clever woman!
- **Donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi** otning oldida **too, so** bilan sifat kelganda noaniq artikl ishlatiladi: [so/too + sifat + a/an + ot] It is not so simple a problem as it seems. It is too urgent a matter to postpone.
- **Noaniq artikl** mavhum otlar oldida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda sifat yoki his-tuyg'uning biror turi tushuniladi va **noaniq artikl (a kind of, such)shunday bir** ma'nonisini beradi:He showed a patience (a kind of patience, such patience) that I had never expected of him.
- Quyidagi otlar ingliz tilida, odatda, donalab sanalmaydigan otlar hisoblanadi: accomodation, behavior, damage, luck, permission, traffic, advice, bread, furniture, luggage, progress, weather ...

Unit 41

A/ an (Indefinite article)

Unit 41 Exercises

Test 45. (25/45/41)

- On ___ bright January morning ___ telephone kept ringing in my office.
A) the/the B) a/the C) -/-
D) -/the E) the/-
- On ___ first day they stopped at ___ river and decided to make ___ camp.
A) the/a/a B) the/-/a C) the/an/a
D) -/the/- E) the/an/an
- At ___ first they began to look for ___ dry place.
A) the/a B) -/a C) a/the
D) an/a E) the/-
- To climb ___ tree is not to climb ___ mountain.
A) a/a B) a/the C) the/the
D) -/- E) the/-
- Where there's ___ will, there's ___ way.
A) a/a B) -/- C) the/the
D) a/the E) the/a
- ___ man always went to ___ same bar at ___ same time every day and asked for two glasses of ___ soda.
A) A/the/the/- B) A/the/the/a C) A/the/-/-
D) -/the/the/- E) A/-/the/a
- ___ weather was rainy and we made ___ bet whether you would come.
A) The/a B) -/the C) A/a
D) -/a E) An/a
- Are you afraid of ___ him?
- Not ___ bit.
A) the/a B) -/a C) -/-
D) the/- E) an/a
- ___ USA is ___ country. It is in North America.
A) -/a B) the/a C) the/
D) the/the E) -/-
- If ___ guest has to leave ___ table during ___ meal he always asks his hostess, "Will you please excuse me for ___ minute".
A) a/the/a/a B) -/the/a/- C) the/the/-/the
D) an/the/a/a E) -/-/-/a
- ___ most favorite game is cricket, which is called by ___ English "___ greatest game in ___ world".
A) the/the/the/the B) the/a/the/the C) -/the/-/the
D) a/the/-/the E) the/an/-/the
- In his childhood he lived with ___ grandfather, ___ poor tailor.
A) a/the B) -/the C) the/a
D) a/a E) the/the
- ___ night being sharp and frosty, we trembled from ___ foot to ___ head.
A) the/the/the B) the/-/- C) a/-/-
D) -/a/a E) -/-/-
- My ___ friend likes to listen to ___ good story.
A) -/the B) a/a C) the/the
D) -/a E) a/-
- ___ idea of helping ___ man was unpleasant in itself.
A) -/the B) the/the C) the/a
D) -/- E) a/a
- When I lived in Paris some years ago I used to buy ___ copy of Le Monde every evening at ___ same local newspaper kiosk.
A) -/a B) a/the C) a/a
D) the/a E) the/the
- ___ death of her husband resulted in ___ loss of her home also.
A) -/- B) -/the C) the/the
D) a/- E) a/a
- Peter is on ___ night duty. When I go to ___ bed, he goes to ___ work.
A) the/-/a B) -/-/- C) a/a/a
D) the/the/- E) -/the/a
- R. Peary was ___ famous American polar traveler. He was ___ first to reach ___ North Pole in 1909.
A) a/the/the B) the/the/- C) a/the/a
D) -/the/- E) an/the/a
- He likes to have ___ rest in ___ country.
A) -/- B) -/the C) the/-
D) a/- E) a/the
- Don't stay outside in ___ cold; come in by ___ fire.
A) the/the B) the/a C) -/a
D) the/- E) a/the
- It's ___ pity that my birthday comes only once ___ year.
A) a/- B) the/a C) a/a
D) an/the E) -/a
- ___ boy was shy and always looked down when ___ grown-ups spoke to him.
A) a/the B) the/- C) an/-
D) -/a E) the/a
- There was ___ good restaurant near ___ cinema and Joan decided to have ___ dinner there.
A) the/a/- B) -/the/- C) an/-/the
D) a/a/the E) a/the/a
- Kate ate ___ meat with ___ vegetables for ___ second course.
A) -/-/the B) a/the/- C) the/a/the
D) -/an/- E) an/-/a

Unit 42

The article (1)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar:

- Artikl otlar oldida ishlatiladigan maxsus so'zlardir. O'zbek tilida artikl mavjud emas. Artiklning alohida tarjimasini yo'q. Ot oldida artiklning ishlatilishi va ishlatilmasligining ahamiyati katta.
- Ingliz tilida ikkita artikl bor: Noaniq artikl (The Indefinite Article) va aniq (The Definite article).
- **Noaniq artikl**ning ikkita shakli bor: **a** va **an**. **An** shakli unli tovushlar bilan boshlangan otlar oldida keladi: an opera, an apple, an hour. Qolgan hollarda artiklning **ashakli** ishlatiladi: a pen, a book, a student.
- **Aniq artikl**ning bitta shakli bor: **the**
- **Noaniq artikl** eski ingliz tilidagi an (bir, ya'ni one) so'zidan kelib chiqqan, shuning uchun ham u faqat birlikdagi otlar oldida ishlatiladi.
- **Aniq artikl** eski ingliz tilidagi the (that, ya'ni, u, o'sha) ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, ba'zi hollarda hozir ham dastlabki ma'nosini saqlab qolgan.
- **Noaniq artikl** ishlatilganda otning biror turga (sinfga) mansubligini bildiradi.
- **Aniq artikl** otni boshqa shu turdagi otlardan ajratib ko'rsatganda ishlatiladi.

Three golden rules:

- **"The"** artiklini ko'plik otlar va sanalmaydigan otlarni umumiy shaklda gapirish uchun qo'llamang!
- Birlikdagi sanaladigan otlarni artikllarsiz qo'llash mumkin emas.
- **"A/an"** artiklini shaxslarning kasbi oldidan qo'llash majburiydir.

Ba'zi so'z birikmalari va iboralar bilan doimo noaniq artikl ishlatiladi:

A lot of/ a great deal of/ a great number of/ a good many/ a great many – ko'p

a few – bir nechta, oz

to be at a loss – qiynalmoq

a little – oz

at a speed of – tezlikda

as a result of – natijasida

at a time when – vaqtda, mahalda, -da

to have a good time – vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq

for a short (long) time – qisqa (uzoq) vaqt davomida

to have a mind – moqchi bo'lmoq

to have a look – qaramoq

to have a cold – shamollamoq

to take a seat – o'tirmoq

at a time – bir vaqtda, bir martada

on a large (small) scale – katta (kichik) hajmda

all of a sudden – to'satdan

to go for a walk – sayr qilmoq

it is a pity – afsus

as a matter of fact – haqiqatda

in a loud (low) voice – qattiq (past) tovushda

to be in a hurry – shoshilmoq

to be in a position – holatda bo'lmoq

to have a headache – boshi og'rimoq

Unit 42

The article (1)

Unit 42 Exercises

Test 46. (26/46/42)

- ___ shortest man in ___ world and ___ tallest man in ___ world live in ___ Africa.
A) The/the/the/the/- B) The/the/-/an/an C) -/the/-/an/an D) The/a/-/an E) The/-/-/-
- Hope is ___ good breakfast, but ___ bad supper.
A) a/a B) the/the C) a/the D) a/an E) a/-
- I always wear sunglasses when I go ___ beach. ___ sun bothers my eyes.
A) the/the B) a/the C) -/a D) an/a E) the/a
- She ordered ___ fried chicken with ___ green salad and black coffee for ___ dessert.
A) -/- B) the/- C) an/the D) -/a/the E) a/an/the
- My aunt lived on ___ ground floor of ___ old house on ___ River Thames.
A) the/an/the B) -/the/a C) the/the/- D) -/an/the E) a/an/a
- On the New Year Eve some of ___ pupils stayed at ___ school later than usual.
A) the/- B) the/the C) -/the D) a/a E) the/a
- ___ best runner in the race was ___ young girl.
A) a/an B) the/an C) -/the D) the/a E) the/the
- The first of ___ January is ___ great holiday in many countries.
A) the/a B) -/an C) -/a D) the/- E) the/the
- On ___ Sundays my father stays in ___ bed till ten o'clock reading ___ Sunday papers.
A) the/the/- B) -/-/the C) an/-/ D) the/the/the E) -/-/-
- After ___ fourth lesson English pupils have ___ break of ___ hour and ___ half for dinner.
A) a/a/a/a B) the/a/-/a C) a/the/an/a D) the/a/an/a E) -/-/an/a
- On ___ day of ___ race many people came to the skating.
A) -/- B) a/the C) the/a D) the/- E) the/the
- ___ Sahara is in the northern part of Africa.
A) - B) a C) an D) the E) any
- ___ fog was so thick that we couldn't see ___ side of ___ road.
A) a/the/a B) the/-/ C) the/the/the D) -/the/a E) the/a/a
- I remember an episode in ___ my life when I had to spend ___ month in the country.
A) a/- B) the/a C) -/an D) -/a E) an/the
- In ___ afternoon ___ wind increased and they soon found themselves in ___ difficulties.
A) the/the/- B) an/a/the C) -/the/- D) the/the/the E) the/a/the
- They took part in ___ demonstration in ___ Independence Square.
A) -/the B) a/a C) the/- D) -/- E) the/the
- And what ___ beautiful picture there is over there on ___ wall!
A) -/a B) a/the C) a/- D) the/a E) a/a
- Roger looked at him and, without ___ word, gave him ___ tendollar note.
A) a/a B) -/- C) -/the D) the/- E) a/-
- ___ longest river in ___ world is ___ Mississippi.
A) a/the/an B) the/a/the C) he/an/the D) an/the/the E) the/the/the
- It took us ___ hour and ___ half to do shopping and we got ___ home at 4.
A) an/a/- B) the/an/the C) on/the/the D) an/the/a E) a/the/the
- ___ apple ___ day keeps ___ doctor away.
A) an/a/the B) an/-/a C) the/a/a D) a/a/the E) an/the/the
- We had ___ good talk with him about ___ weather, ___ literature and other things.
A) -/the/the B) a/the/- C) a/-/the D) the/the/a E) a/a/-
- ___ girl from ___ farm came once ___ week to help to clean ___ house.
A) a/a/the/the B) the/a/the/the C) the/the/a/the D) the/a/a/a E) the/the/the/a
- ___ questions Ann asked always seemed to be ___ questions which Paul knew ___ answer.
A) a/the/the B) the/a/a C) the/-/a D) the/-/the E) -/the/the
- Before the New Year we usually have ___ wonderful party at ___ school.
A) a / the B) the / the C) a / - D) an / - E) - / the
- There is ___ hair in my soup and ___ plate is dirty.
A) -/- B) the/the C) a/the D) the/a E) -/the

Unit 43

The article (2)

Turdosh otlar oldida artiklning ishlatilmasligi

Use:

- Otning oldida birorta ko'rsatkich bo'lsa artikl ishlatilmaydi: 1. My room is large. 2. This book is interesting.
- Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida noaniq artikl ishlatilmaydi: She was making great progress.
- **Donalab sanaladigan, birlikdagi ot** biror holatda yagona bo'lgan **mansab** yoki **unvonni** ifodalab, gapda **ot-kesim** tarkibida kelsa, **izohlovchi** bo'lib kelsa yoki **to elect/ to appoint/ to make** fe'llaridan keyin kelsa artiklsiz ishlatiladi: My brother is chief of this expedition. We'll discuss the matter with Mr. Bell, dean of our faculty.
- **Istisni:** Yuqoridagi otlar gapda ega yoki to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: The dean of our faculty spoke at the meeting yesterday. The letter was signed by the captain of the "Minsk".
- **Salad, steak, coffee** kabi moddiy otlar oldida noaniq artikl ishlatilmaydi: Would you like a cup of coffee?
- **Breakfast, lunch, dinner, suppers** o'zlari have fe'li bilan kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: When do you usually have lunch?
- **Hafta kunlari** nomlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi: It's Sunday today.
- **Class** so'zi mashg'ulot, dars ma'nosida kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: I am going to class now. They are in class. It is time for class.
- **Time** oti **It's time for** birikmasida kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: It's time for lunch (for class). **Time** marta ma'nosida ishlatilganda artikl umumiy qoida asosida qo'llaniladi: She has been late for class six times this semester.
- Orqasidan sanoq son kelgan otlar oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi: We're studying lesson 7. Please, open your books to page 25.
- **Home** oti **at** predlogi bilan kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Is Ann at home now?
- **To watch television (TV)** birikmasidagi television oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi: He is going to watch TV tonight. **Ammo:** He spoke on the telephone.
- **O'quv fanlari** va fan sohalari nomlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi: I'm doing mathematics now.
- **Play** fe'lidan keyin kelgan sport o'yinlari nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi: He is playing chess. **Lekin:** to play the piano. Can you play the guitar?
- **To have trouble** birikmasida **trouble** oti oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi: I am having trouble with problem.
- **Tartib son** bilan kelgan **grade/ avenue/ street** otlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi: Is Peter in sixth grade?

Unit 43

The article (2)

Unit 43 Exercises

Test 47. (21/47/43)

1. Would you like to be ___ English teacher at ___ college.

- A) the/- B) the/the C) a/-
D) an/- E) the/a

2. We had ___ very nice meal. ___ vegetables were especially good.

- A) -/- B) -/the C) a/-
D) a/the E) the/the

3. All ___ books on ___ top of the shelf belong to me.

- A) -/a B) the/- C) the/the
D) -/the E) on/with

4. If you live in ___ foreign country you should try and learn ___ language.

- A) a/the B) -/- C) -/a
D) the/the E) the/a

5. Washington is situated on ___ Potomac River in ___ District of Columbia.

- A) -/- B) the/- C) -/the
D) the/the E) a/an

6. David picked up ___ nut from ___ hole.

- A) the/the B) a/an C) a/the
D) the/a E) an/a

7. Once ___ pupils of ___ fifth form read ___ book about Robin Hood.

- A) -/the/a B) a/an/the C) the/the/a
D) an/a/the E) -/the/an

8. ___ concert began with ___ song about ___ peace and ___ work.

- A) the/a/-/- B) a/the/the/the C) a/the/-/-
D) the/the/a/a E) a/a/-/-

9. ___ Penguins live in the South Pole.

- A) a B) an C) -
D) the E) some

10. France covers ___ area of 551000 sq kms.

- A) the B) a C) -
D) an E) one

11. Open ___ books at ___ page 20 and read ___ text.

- A) -/the/the B) the/-/the C) -/-/the
D) the/-/a E) -/the/a

12. You realize that ___ time to choose one job out of ___ hundreds has come.

- A) the/- B) a/the C) the/a
D) an/a E) -/the

13. There were ___ three shelters on ___ cliff.

- A) -/the B) -/a C) the/the
D) a/a E) a/the

14. I saw ___ good deal of him during ___ war.

- A) -/a B) the/the C) a/a
D) the/- E) a/the

15. He sat down at ___ piano and played ___ piece that he had played in the morning.

- A) a/a B) a/the C) the/the
D) the/a E) the/-

16. ___ doctor says ___ child must eat ___ apple ___ day.

- A) the/the/a/a B) a/a/the/a
C) the/the/an/the D) a/a/an/a
E) the/the/an/a

17. ___ Browns invited me to ___ dinner.

- A) -/the B) the/a C) -/a
D) the/- E) the/an

18. They went on ___ expedition to ___ North.

- A) a/the B) an/the C) -/the
D) the/the E) the/a

19. ___ Rome was not built in ___ day.

- A) the/a B) -/the C) -/a
D) -/- E) an/a

20. The beautiful child gave Pinocchio ___ some medicine and ___ piece of sugar.

- A) a/the B) the/a C) -/a
D) the/the E) a/an

21. Italy is in ___ South of ___ Europe, isn't it?

- A) an/a B) the/- C) the/the
D) the/an E) an/the

Unit 44

The article (3)

Atoqli otlarning oldidan artiklning ishlatilishi.

- Atoqli otlar oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi: Tashkent, Asia, Topiloff, John Smith.
- Atoqli ot oldida mansabni yoki muomala shaklini ifodalovchi turdosh ot kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Professor Brown, General Smith.
- Muomala so'zlari bo'lgan turdosh otlar oldidan ham artikl ishlatilmaydi: Good morning, Captain!
- **Father, mother, uncle** va boshqa oila a'zolarini ifodalovchi nomlar shu oila a'zolari tomonidan **artiklsiz** aytiladi va shu so'zlar bosh harflar bilan yoziladi: I'll ask Father about it.
- **Familiyalar** ko'plikda ishlatilib, butun bir oilani ifodalaganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: The Browns arrived from London yesterday.
- **Okeanlar, dengizlar, daryolar, ko'rfazlar** va **cho'l** nomlari hamda atoqli ot aniqlovchisi bo'lib kelgan turdosh otdan yasalgan geografik nomlar oldidan aniq artikl qo'yiladi: The British Empire.
- **Okean** va **dengiz nomlaridagi** okean, dengiz so'zlari tushib qolganda ham aniq artikl saqlanib qoladi.
- **Tog'** tizmalari nomlari oldidan **aniq artikl** ishlatiladi: The Alps. Alohida **tog' tizmalari artiklsiz** ishlatiladi: Elbrus, Montblanc, Everest
- **Orol** guruhlarini nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: The British Isles, The West Indies. Yakka orol nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Madagaskar.
- **Ko'llar nomlari** aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: The Baikal, The Ontario, The Lemman. Ko'l nomi oldida "lake" so'zi kelsa **artikl ishlatilmaydi**: Lake Ohio, Lake Como, Lake Superior.
- **Kanallar** va **bo'g'ozlar** nomlari **aniq artikl** bilan ishlatiladi: The Magellan Strait, The Bering Straits.
- **Yarim orol** nomlari **artiklsiz** ishlatiladi: Indo-China, Labrador, Taimir, Scandinavia. Yuqoridagi nomlarga yarim orol so'zi qo'shilsa aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: The Balkan Peninsula, The Kola Peninsula.
- **Qo'ltiq nomlari** artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Hudson Bay, Baffin Bay.
- **Sharshara** va **dovonlarning** nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: The Niagara Falls, The Swallow Falls, The Saint Gotthard Pass.
- **Geografik nomlar** odatda artikl olmaydi, lekin quyidagi hollarda artikl bilan ishlatilishi mumkin: a) ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan geografik nomlar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: In Ivanhoe Walter Scott described the England of the Middle Ages. B) tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan geografik nomlar noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: The flier went on to say: "There will be a different Germany after the War".
- **Shaxs ismlari** oila vakili sifatida ishlatilganda noaniq artikl oladi: "Florence will never, never be a Dombey", said Mrs. Chick.
- "**Certain**" so'zi aniqlovchi bo'lib kelgan shaxs nomlari noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: I heard it from a certain Mr. Brown.
- **Dunyo tomonlari** aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: The North, The South. **Ammo:** from East to West, from North to South.
- **Kema** nomlari oldidan **aniq artikl** ishlatiladi: The Titanic, The Kursk.
- **Ko'chalar nomlari** artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Oxford Street, Wall Street, Pal Mal Street.
- **Park nomlari** artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Hyde Park, Central Park. **Lekin:** Xorijiy mamlakatlardagi park nomlari ko'pincha **aniq artikl** bilan ishlatiladi: The Gorky Park, The Tiergarten

Unit 44

The article (3)

Unit 44 Exercises

Test 48. (30/48/44)

1. This morning _____ bus was late.
A) a B) * C) an D) the
2. My favorite subject is _____ history, but I'm not very good at _____ math.
A) * / the B) a / a C) the / the D) * / *
3. Ankara is _____ capital of Turkey.
A) the B) a C) * D) an
4. I work in _____ company that makes _____ carpets.
A) a / * B) the / the C) the / * D) a / a
5. My friend lives in _____ same street as me.
A) a B) * C) an D) the
6. A: How much are the driving lessons?
B: Fifteen pounds _____ hour.
A) * B) the C) an D) a
7. I was at _____ home all day yesterday.
A) the B) * C) an D) a
8. There are _____ apples.
A) most B) a lot of C) a little D) much
9. The shop hasn't got _____ washing powder.
A) a few B) few C) much D) many
10. Why aren't there _____ magazines?
A) little B) much C) a little D) many
11. The shop hasn't got _____ birthday cards.
A) many B) much C) some D) a little
12. I saw _____ change on the table a minute ago.
A) much B) some C) many D) any
13. I can see _____ newspapers.
A) lots of B) most C) a little D) much
14. The shopkeeper has got _____ cheese.
A) a lot of B) many C) few D) a few
15. I need _____ help with my homework. Are you free?
A) a few B) much C) any D) some
16. Let's have _____ ice-cream.
A) a B) * C) an D) the
17. I eat _____ apple every day.
A) the B) a C) an D) *
18. Would you like _____ coffee or tea?
A) * B) the C) an D) a
19. They don't like _____ chocolate.
A) a B) the C) * D) an
20. I'd like _____ glass of milk, please.
A) the B) a C) an D) *
21. Please have _____ cake.
A) a B) * C) the D) an
22. How often do you eat _____ chocolate?
A) the B) an C) * D) a
23. This table is made of _____ glass.
A) * B) the C) an D) a
24. I never drink _____ coffee.
A) an B) * C) a D) the
25. Does he like _____ cake?
A) the B) a C) an D) *
26. She needs _____ to help her choose a birthday present.
A) something B) anybody C) someone D) somewhere
27. Is _____ listening to me!
A) somebody B) anyone C) something D) anywhere
28. Would _____ please explain what happened?
A) anything B) somewhere C) anybody D) someone
29. He doesn't care. He will watch _____ on television!
A) somewhere B) something C) anything D) anybody
30. If _____ asks, tell them I've got a cold.
A) anyone B) anything C) somewhere D) somebody

Unit 45

The article (4)

- **Maydonlar, xiyobonlar** nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Trafalgar Square, Russel Square. **Lekin:** Xorijiy mamlakatlardagi maydon nomlari **aniq artikl** olishi mumkin: The Red Square.
- **Universitetlar, kollejlari** nomlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi: London University, Cambridge University. **Lekin:** the University of London, the University of Tashkent.
- **Aeroport va temir yo'l stansiyalari** nomlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi: London airport
- **Teatrlar, muzeylar, suratgalereyalari, konsert zallari, kinoteatrlar, klublar, mehmonxonalar** nomlari oldida **aniq artikl** ishlatiladi: the Coliseum Theatre, the Opera House, the British Museum. **Lekin:** gazeta e'lonlari va reklamalarida yuqoridagi otlar oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi.
- **Gazeta va jurnal** nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: the Times, the Guardian, the Lancet, the World.
- Alohida binolarning ba'zilar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi, ba'zilar artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Scotland Yard, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace. **Lekin:** the Old Bailey, the Tower, the Royal Exchange
- Davlat mahkamalari, tashkilotlar, siyosiy partiyalar nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: the Liberal Party, the National Trust, the Church, the London City Council, the Supreme Soviet.
- Til nomlari "language" so'zi bilan kelganda aniq artikl ishlatiladi: the English language, the Italian language, the Polish language. **Lekin:** til nomlari yakka kelsa, English, French artiklsiz ishlatiladi: We learn English. **E'tibor bering!** Translated from the German. What is the French for "book"? Til nomlari yakka kelib ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: The English of America differs from the English of England.
- **French poetry, modern art, American literature, German Philosophy** kabi birikmalar artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Agar ular ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: The American literature of that period, the French poetry of the XIX century.

Kasallik nomlari oldidan artiklning ishlatilishi.

- Bu guruhga bir qator sanalmaydigan otlar kiradi: **pneumonia/ influenza (flu)/ scarlet fever/ cholera / diabetes / lumbago / cancer / diphtheria / tuberculosis / mumps / measles.** **A)** kasalliklar nomlari ko'p hollarda ma'lum kasallikning turini atash uchun ishlatilganligi sababli odatda ular **artiklsiz** qo'llaniladi: The doctor said he had pneumonia and told him to keep warm. **B)** ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan kasalliklar nomi oldida yoki ma'lum bir shaxsning boshidan kechirgan kasallik nomi oldidan **aniq artikl** ishlatilishi mumkin: The family were sitting around watching TV, recovering from the flu.
- Kasallik nomlari maxsus meditsina terminlari bilan emas, xalq tili bilan atalganda ular sanaladigan ham sanalmaydigan ham bo'lishi mumkin: He had a (bad, splitting) headache. He had heart attack.

Unit 45

The article (4)

Unit 45 Exercises

Test 49. (25/49/45)

1. Would you like to be ___ English teacher at ___ college.
A) the/- B) the/the C) a/-
D) an/- E) the/a
2. We had ___ very nice meal. ___ vegetables were especially good.
A) -/- B) -/the C) a/-
D) a/the E) the/the
3. All ___ books on ___ top of the shelf belong to me.
A) -/a B) the/- C) the/the
D) -/the E) on/with
4. If you live in ___ foreign country you should try and learn ___ language.
A) a/the B) -/- C) -/a
D) the/the E) the/a
5. Washington is situated on ___ Potomac River in ___ District of Columbia.
A) -/- B) the/- C) -/the
D) the/the E) a/an
6. David picked up ___ nut from ___ hole.
A) the/the B) a/an C) a/the
D) the/a E) an/a
7. Once ___ pupils of ___ fifth form read ___ book about Robin Hood.
A) -/the/a B) a/an/the C) the/the/a
D) an/a/the E) -/the/an
8. ___ concert began with ___ song about ___ peace and ___ work.
A) the/a/-/- B) a/the/the/the C) a/the/-/-
D) the/the/a/a E) a/a/-/-
9. ___ Penguins live in the South Pole.
A) a B) an C) -
D) the E) some
10. France covers ___ area of 551000 sq kms.
A) the B) a C) -
D) an E) one
11. Open ___ books at ___ page 20 and read ___ text.
A) -/the/the B) the/-/the C) -/-/the
D) the/-/a E) -/the/a
12. You realize that ___ time to choose one job out of ___ hundreds has come.
A) the/- B) a/the C) the/a
D) an/a E) -/the
13. There were ___ three shelters on ___ cliff.
A) -/the B) -/a C) the/the
D) a/a E) a/the
14. I saw ___ good deal of him during ___ war.
A) -/a B) the/the C) a/a
D) the/- E) a/the
15. He sat down at ___ piano and played ___ piece that he had played in the morning.
A) a/a B) a/the C) the/the
D) the/a E) the/-
16. ___ doctor says ___ child must eat ___ apple ___ day.
A) the/the/a/a B) a/a/the/a
C) the/the/an/the D) a/a/an/a
E) the/the/an/a
17. ___ Browns invited me to ___ dinner.
A) -/the B) the/a C) -/a
D) the/- E) the/an
18. They went on ___ expedition to ___ North.
A) a/the B) an/the C) -/the
D) the/the E) the/a
19. ___ Rome was not built in ___ day.
A) the/a B) -/the C) -/a
D) -/- E) an/a
20. The beautiful child gave Pinocchio ___ some medicine and ___ piece of sugar.
A) a/the B) the/a C) -/a
D) the/the E) a/an
21. Italy is in ___ South of ___ Europe, isn't it?
A) an/a B) the/- C) the/the
D) the/an E) an/the

Appendix 1

Passive verb forms

<i>Present simple</i> <i>active: tell(s)</i> <i>passive: am/is/are told</i>	John tells me that you're thinking of leaving. I'm told (by John) that you're thinking of leaving.
<i>Past simple</i> <i>active: told</i> <i>passive: was/were told</i>	John told me that you were leaving. I was told (by John) that you were leaving.
<i>Present perfect</i> <i>active: have/has told</i> <i>passive: have/has been told</i>	John has told me that you are leaving. I have been told (by John) that you are leaving.
<i>Past perfect</i> <i>active: had told</i> <i>passive: had been told</i>	John had already told me that you were leaving. I had already been told (by John) that you were leaving.
<i>Present continuous</i> <i>active: am/is/are telling</i> <i>passive: am/is/are being told</i>	John is always telling me that you are leaving. I am always being told (by John) that you are leaving.
<i>Past continuous</i> <i>active: was/were telling</i> <i>passive: was/were being told</i>	John was always telling me that you were leaving. I was always being told (by John) that you were leaving.
<i>Future simple</i> <i>active: will tell</i> <i>passive: will be told</i>	I will tell John that you are leaving. John will be told (by me) that you are leaving.
<i>Future perfect</i> <i>active: will have told</i> <i>passive: will have been told</i>	By tomorrow I will have told John that you are leaving. By tomorrow John will have been told that you are leaving.
<i>Present perfect continuous (rare in the passive)</i> <i>active: has/have been telling</i> <i>passive: has/have been being told</i>	John has been telling me for ages that you are leaving. I have been being told (by John) for ages that you are leaving.

Modal verbs with passives

<i>active: should/could/might/ought to (etc.) tell</i> <i>passive: should/could/might/ought to (etc.) be told</i>	You should tell John. John should be told .
<i>active: should/could/might/ought to (etc.) have told</i> <i>passive: should/could/might/ought to (etc.) have been told</i>	You should have told John. John should have been told .
<i>active: should/could/might/ought to (etc.) have been telling</i> <i>passive: should/could/might/ought to (etc.) have been being told</i>	You should have been telling John while I was outside. John should have been being told while I was outside.

Appendix 2 *Quoting what people think or what they have said*

A You put single ('...') or double ("...") quotation marks at the beginning and end of a report of someone's exact spoken or written words. This is often referred to as *direct speech*:

- 'It's a pity you can't come this weekend.'
- "I'm really hungry. I fancy a cheese sandwich."

B If there is a *reporting clause* (e.g. she said, exclaimed Tom) *after* the quotation, you put a comma before the second quotation mark:

- "I think we should go to India while we have the opportunity," argued Richard.

If you are quoting a question or exclamation, you use a question mark or exclamation mark instead of a comma:

- "Can I make an appointment to see the doctor?" asked Bill.
- 'You must be mad!' yelled her brother.

If the reporting clause comes *within* the quotation, you put a comma before the second quotation mark of the first part of the quotation, a comma at the end of the reporting clause, and start the second part of the quotation with a lower case (not a capital) letter:

- "It tastes horrible," said Susan, "but it's supposed to be very good for you."

If the second part of the quotation is a new sentence you put a full stop at the end of the reporting clause, and start the second part of the quotation with a capital letter:

- "You should go home," Sandra advised. "You're looking really ill."

If the reporting clause comes *before* the quotation, you put a comma at the end of the reporting clause, and a full stop (or question or exclamation mark) at the end of the quotation:

- John said, "Put them all on the top shelf."

A colon is sometimes used at the end of the reporting clause instead of a comma:

- She stood up and shouted to the children: "It's time to go home!"

C When you quote what a person *thinks*, you can either use the conventions described in **A** and **B**, or separate the quotation from the reporting clause with a comma (or colon) and leave out quotation marks:

- "Why did she look at me like that?" wondered Mary.
- Perhaps the door is open, thought Chris.
- Suddenly she thought: Could they be trying to trick me?

Appendix 3

Irregular verbs

<i>bare infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle (-ed form)</i>
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was/were	been
bear	bore	borne
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn1	burnt	burnt
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
come	came	came
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
dive	divedJ	dived
draw	drew	drawn
dream1	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwelt1	dwelt	dwelt
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit'	fit	fit
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung

<i>bare infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle (-ed form)</i>
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forecast	forecast	forecast
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang1	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel1	knelt	knelt
knit1	knit	knit
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean1	leant	leant
leap1	leapt	leapt
learn1	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie4	lay	lain
light1	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mow2	mowed	mown
pay	paid	paid
prove2	proved	proven
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read5	read5
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
saw2	sawed	sawn

<i>bare infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle (-ed form)</i>
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew ²	sewed	sewn
shake	shook	shaken
shear ²	sheared	shorn
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
sling	slung	slung
smell ¹	smelt	smelt
sow ²	sowed	sown
speak	spoke	spoken
speed ¹	sped	sped
spell ¹	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
spin	spun/span	spun
spill ¹	spilt	spilt
spit	spit/spat	spit/spat
split	split	split
spoil ¹	spoilt	spoilt

<i>bare infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle (-ed form)</i>
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
strike	struck	struck
strive	strove	striven
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swell ²	swelled	swollen
swim	swim	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trod	trodden
understand	understood	understood
wake'	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weave ²	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
wet'	wet	wet
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

These verbs have two past simple and two past participle forms, both the ones given and regular forms (e.g. burn; burnt/burned; burnt/burned).

2 These verbs have two past participle forms, the one given and a regular form (e.g. mow; mowed; mown/mowed).

3 'dove' in American English.

4 When *lie* means 'deliberately to say something untrue' it is regular ('lie/lied/lied').

5 Pronounced /red/.

Notes:

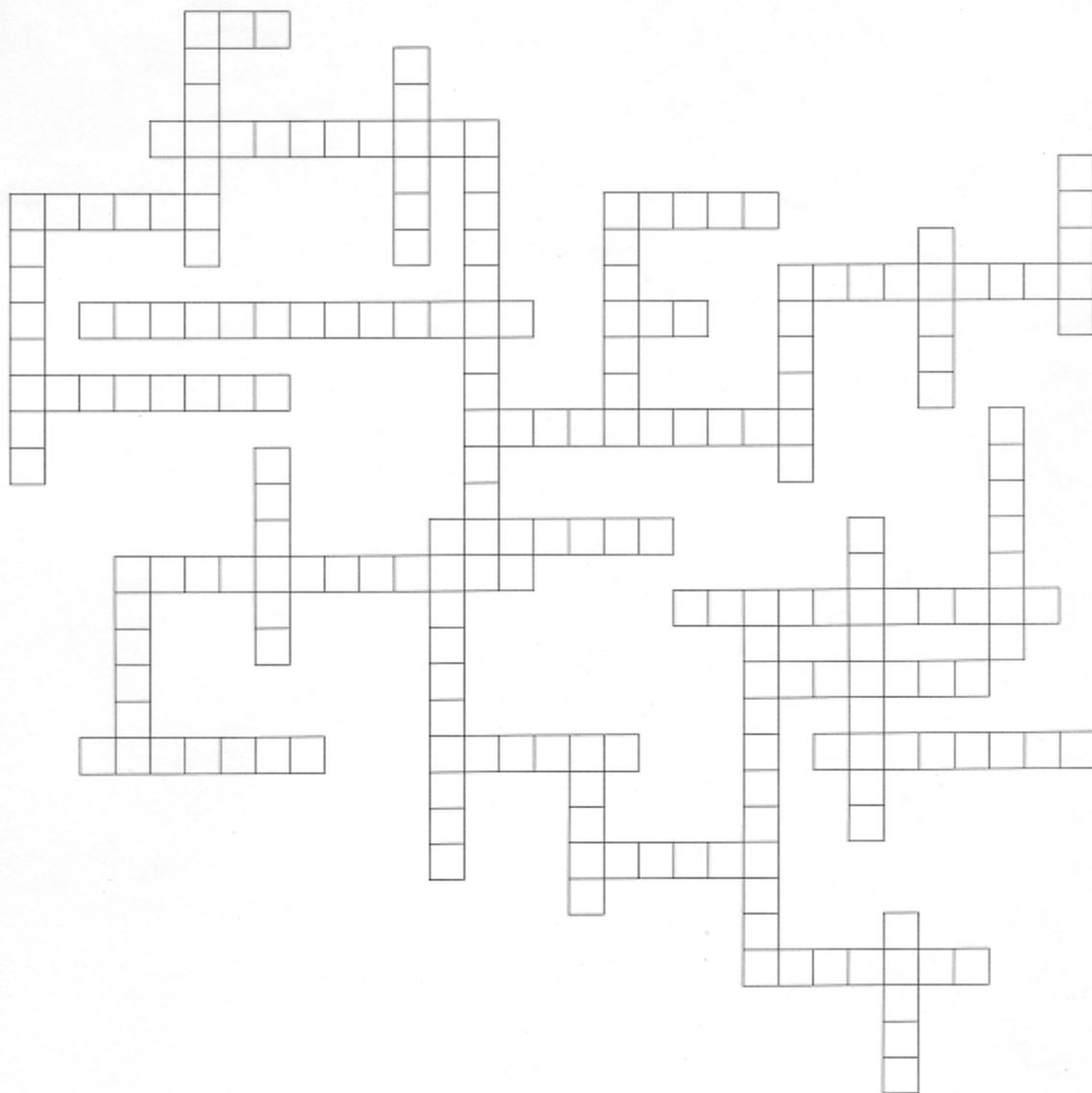
CROSSWORD

Across:

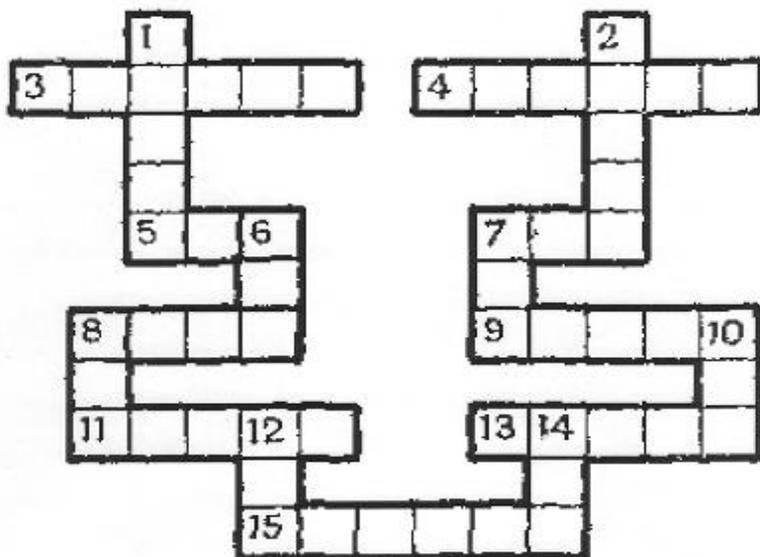
1. ... burger
2. Salad with fruit
3. Red fish
4. Water...
5. Salad with cucumber
6. ... pot
7. Cream with cacao
8. Cream with frozen
9. Made from fish's
10. Ukrain ...
11. Maggi – chicken
12. Belongs to family berries
13. Dried grape
14. Soup with pea
15. biscuit sweet
16. juice from lemon
17. dressing
18. Papai always eats

Down:

1. Se'ld
2. Uzbek national food
3. Hayot ... s
4. Apricot which dried
5. Small party
6. Qatlama (English)
7. Raise soup
8. Fruit as apricot
9. Simple soup
10. Food with beef steak
11. Mouse likes it most
12. Belongs to family berries
13. Uzum (English)
14. ... to meat



CROSSWORD



Across:

3. Not present.
4. To use,
5. Opposite of "night."
7. In what way.
8. To go by.
9. To walk as soldiers do.
11. The negative of "ever".
13. The Past Tense of "may."
15. Wish.

Down:

1. The Past Tense of "to ask."
2. To let. 6. The word one says when he agrees.
7. Personal pronoun in the Objective Case.
8. You use it writing with ink.
10. People wear it on the head.
12. Opposite of "beginning."
14. Frozen water.

Oscar Party Word Find 2012

H B I E L W L J H O U B L A C K S W A N G B I R C T H I
 E O R M R I H C I B A B R A R M C L O O N E Y C H A R C
 T X H A Y L M N C T A E E H R H M G I C D H N E I G R H
 I N T P A L R I A S L L I H M O U N E S Y B T A L Y L N
 O L T R E I O L D M W A N P I H T T A T P R L U S M M E
 R S P E E A N C E O R B S T I N R E E P E T H T E A R T
 I T S T T M H E D E S C R E N D A N L E T S A T H E E H
 E A L P T S E Y H E C T R A E N E O O L F L I L F E E T
 V R O N S Y S L D O S C A R N O A F W A A R H O R S T H
 W I O L L N I A Y M S B O J O A L M B I R B C H N I C E
 N R B R O A N E A L G H Y C H I G A T S T A Y I N C M A
 I L O V O C N E L Y O C L O F S E H D R A V I E S D U C
 A J A G L A M C A M R U D E I O N E S X O T R E N M E A
 T L E Y L D O U A D V I D N C R E D C A R P E T R O E D
 S D I I B S P E N C E R S I R A P N I T H G I N D I M E
 A L Y C L T O S S E H S I L N L H D U G U O M J R A C M
 H P A R A N M C A R T H R Y M C T E D E R N M I I D C Y
 C L O S E A N B I H O H T I M N R P A R A S M N O N A E
 Y U B A L D L E N O L H T A E O L E D M A N P L U M R M
 E M R P I N H S T T S P R E N E C E D P E E R T S R T S
 T M R E E E P T T H E A R A T I S L T I T H X E T D H E
 S E C E N C D D R A N T S T W T O H E H B E L R P T Y E
 T R E E O S F R L I F E V T O K N S Y D E L O W E W A R
 H O R T H E H E L P F S E I W I C L L I J A Y M S B E D
 J M O W B D I S C H L I R P E X T U B R O A N C A G A H
 D U Y J A E R S D L I N O N E U Y B P A L D L D L V I S
 C I O S E H L E M C T S I T R A E H T V N O N C I O S Y
 D O N O L T E D W O D U J A R D I N L D M A N S H I S L
 L R M C A E R T R E T A E H T K A D O K H D Y B I E B E

- Bejo
- Bichir
- Branagh
- Chastain
- Clooney
- Close
- Davis
- Dujardin
- Extremely Loud & Incredibly Close
- Hill
- Hugo
- Mara
- McCarthy
- McTeer
- Midnight in Paris
- Moneyball
- Nolte
- Oldman
- Pitt
- Plummer
- Spencer
- Streep
- The Artist
- The Descendants
- The Help
- The Tree of Life
- Von Sydow
- War Horse
- Williams

O R M T N E T L L O R E M S E P U P F I
 F T A L E M P I O S T E I S I P N A F N
 A R T P P R E R R C A R T E T H S W V O
 P A D [] S E N E K O R C R O R O G E
 D D D [] A I C N T T I Y F E R D L
 O R E [] I U L H E Z I D A N P P S R
 O R E L [] I A M T S H P L A H I T I K E
 U N N N E T T V A C U H C H C R E C A T
 T U N G G O O E R A P E T Y G A E T W E
 R D S E U D R L O O K K T A U N K A E Y
 A I R O M D G E H I D I R R S L A N S E
 L N B N R I L A T S H E G B A [] Y E T L
 E E O H B T W B U W T R U B [] R T L
 U G L D G R A B R B A E W [] R A T
 Q N E L O A A L O O G N L F [] A G P
 W I M H I V D H I B L I S U O R H N U I
 H A R C R I E C M O T N E N E V T E D R
 T I W E A S T A O R H I N G S S B E S C

-- WORD LIST --

- ADDER
- ARCHITECT
- ARCHIVIST
- AUMTLICH
- BEETHRO
- BRIAR
- BRIDGE
- CARAVEL
- CITIZEN
- DANFORTH
- DUGAN
- DUNGEON
- EMPIRE
- EYE
- FUSE
- GEL
- GOBLIN
- GOLEM
- GRID
- HALPH
- HOLD
- HOOK
- KETCHUP
- MOTHINGNESS
- MUD
- NEATHER
- NEGOTIATOR
- ORB
- OREMITES
- PLATFORM
- PUPPIES
- QUEEN
- RATTLESNAKE
- RAYGUN
- ROACH
- SCRIPT
- SCROLL
- SERPENT
- SLAYER
- STALWART
- SWORD
- TAR
- TOKEN
- TRAPDOOR
- TUNNEL
- VONIFFA
- WATERSKIPPER
- WRAITHWING
- WUBBA
- WUBBLADE

Arizona County Highpoints

The Arizona counties and their named highpoints are found in this puzzle. In the word list, only the bolded words are included in the puzzle.



29 words

Apache
Baldy Peak
Black Mesa
Browns Peak
Cochise
Coconino
Gila
Graham
Greenlee
Harquahala Mountain

Hualapai Peak
LaPaz
Maricopa
Mohave
Mount Union
Mount Wrightson
Navajo
Pima
Pinal
Santa Cruz

Signal Peak
Yavapai
Yuma
Chiricahua Peak
Humphreys Peak
Myrtle Point
Promontory Butte
Mount Lemmon
Rice Peak

Help the Magician Find the Words...

Words

Audience

Balloon Animals

Card Tricks

Disappear

Hanky

Harry Potter

Hocus Pocus

Laughter

Magic Dust

Magic Wand

Magician's Oath

PomPom

Practice

Props

Rabbit

Reveal

Secret

Stage

Top Hat

Volunteer

Z	Q	M	O	P	M	O	P	T	Q	F	P	R	O	P	S	F
N	R	K	R	I	D	L	C	A	R	D	T	R	I	C	K	S
M	A	G	I	C	W	A	N	D	N	C	O	B	H	H	P	L
B	B	K	W	T	J	Y	X	A	S	R	P	K	A	S	R	A
Z	B	L	E	C	N	E	I	D	U	A	H	B	R	V	A	M
C	I	O	T	J	H	Z	U	H	C	E	A	Y	R	R	C	I
B	T	V	I	L	M	T	C	R	O	P	T	K	Y	E	T	N
Y	C	R	F	C	R	A	L	F	P	P	X	F	P	T	I	A
K	H	F	E	L	I	W	G	H	S	A	N	T	O	H	C	N
N	O	T	V	E	J	R	T	I	U	S	O	E	T	G	E	O
A	R	E	C	U	T	F	T	T	C	I	C	R	T	U	H	O
H	A	C	Y	R	E	N	I	K	O	D	Y	C	E	A	Y	L
L	F	X	L	D	S	W	U	D	H	Y	U	E	R	L	T	L
R	F	T	Y	B	H	T	A	L	K	I	J	S	D	M	H	A
M	A	G	I	C	I	A	N	S	O	A	T	H	T	N	N	B
O	J	D	L	E	G	A	T	S	D	V	Z	O	X	C	Q	V



Keys from tests

Test 1. (22/01/01)

1. C	9. C	17. C
2. D	10. A	18. A
3. C	11. C	19. D
4. B	12. B	20. B
5. D	13. A	21. D
6. B	14. D	22. A
7. A	15. B	
8. B	16. C	

Test 2. (28/02/01)

1. B	9. C	17. A	25. D
2. B	10. A	18. D	26. B
3. B/C	11. B	19. A/B	27. A
4. A	12. D	20. C	28. C
5. A/C	13. B	21. B	
6. B/C	14. B	22. A	
7. A	15. C	23. A	
8. C	16. C	24. D	

Test 3. (18/03/01)

1. D	9. C	17. C
2. C	10. B	18. B
3. B	11. B	
4. A	12. D	
5. D	13. A	
6. B	14. B	
7. A	15. C	
8. A	16. A	

Test 4. (20/04/02)

1. B	9. A	17. C
2. C	10. C	18. B
3. A	11. C	19. B
4. D	12. A	20. B
5. B	13. C	
6. A	14. B	
7. C	15. C	
8. C	16. D	

Test 5. (16/05/02)

1. A	9. C		
2. D	10. B		
3. B	11. D		
4. B	12. B		
5. D	13. C		
6. A	14. D		
7. D	8. A	15. C	16. B

Test 6. (17/06/02)

1. C	9. A	17. D	
2. D	10. C		
3. A	11. B		
4. B	12. D		
5. C	13. D		
6. C	14. C		
7. B	8. D	15. B	16. A

Test7. (25/07/03)

1-C 2-D 3-B 4-D 5-C 6-A 7-E 8-C 9-B 10-A 11-A 12-B 13-B	14-D 15-A 16-C 17-C 18-C 19-A 20-C 21-B 22-C 23-D 24-D 25-D
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Test 8. (23/08/04)

1-B 2-C 3-E 4-E 5-A 6-D 7-C 8-C 9-A 10-E 11-B 12-B 13-B	14-A 15-B 16-D 17-C 18-A 19-C 20-C 21-C 22-B 23-C
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Test 9. (30/09/05)

1-B 2-B 3-A 4-B 5-A 6-B 7-B 8-B 9-D 10-B 11-A 12-B 13-B 14-A 15-B	16-D 17-C 18-A 19-A 20-B 21-C 22-A 23-A 24-A 25-A 26-A 27-B 28-B 29-B 30-B
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Test 10. (23/10/06)

1-B 2-D 3-A 4-B 5-A 6-D 7-D 8-B 9-D 10-B 11-C 12-C	13-C 14-B 15-A 16-D 17-D 18-C 19-C 20-B 21-C 22-D 23-D
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Test 11. (23/11/07)

1-B 2-D 3-D 4-B 5-A 6-B 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-D 11-C 12-C 13-A 14-B 15-A	16-D 17-C 18-C 19-B 20-C 21-A 22-D 23-D 24-C 25-C 26-B 27-D 28-A 29-A 30-D 31-C 32-C 33-C 34-B 35-A
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Test 12. (40/12/08)

1-C 2-A 3-A 4-D 5-B 6-D 7-B 8-B 9-D 10-B 11-C 12-D 13-C 14-A 15-B 16-A 17-A 18-B 19-A 20-B	21-B 22-C 23-B 24-C 25-B 26-D 27-A 28-D 29-C 30-B 31-D 32-D 33-B 34-A 35-B 36-A 37-B 38-A 39-A 40-C
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Test 13. (29/13/09)

1-C 2-B 3-B 4-A 5-C 6-D 7-B 8-C 9-A 10-D 11-C 12-D	13-C 14-B 15-D 16-B 17-C 18-D 19-D 20-C 21-A 22-C 23-B 24-B 25-C 26-C 27-B 28-C 29-C
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Test 14. (/14/10)

1-B 2-D 3-A 4-B 5-C 6-C 7-A 8-C 9-D 10-B 11-C 12-D	13-A 14-C 15-A 16-C 17-A 18-B 19-D 20-C 21-B 22-D 23-C 24-A 25-B 26-D 27-B
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Test 15. (25/15/11)

1-C 2-B 3-D 4-A 5-A 6-D 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-B 11-C 12-D	13-C 14-B 15-C 16-C 17-A 18-C 19-A 20-D 21-D 22-D 23-B 24-D 25-A
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Test 16. (25/16/12)

1-C 2-A 3-A 4-D 5-B 6-D 7-B 8-B 9-D 10-B 11-C 12-D	13-C 14-A 15-B 16-A 17-A 18-B 19-A 20-B 21-B 22-C 23-B 24-C 25-B
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Test 17. (25/17/13)

1-B 2-D 3-A 4-B 5-C 6-C 7-A 8-C 9-D 10-B 11-C 12-D	13-A 14-C 15-A 16-C 17-A 18-B 19-D 20-C 21-B 22-D 23-C 24-A 25-B
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Test 18. (25/18/14)

1-B 2-B 3-A 4-B 5-A 6-B 7-B 8-B 9-D 10-B 11-A 12-B	13-B 14-A 15-B 16-D 17-C 18-A 19-A 20-B 21-C 22-A 23-A 24-A 25-A
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Test 19. (25/19/15)

1-C 2-A 3-C 4-D 5-D 6-B 7-A 8-D 9-C 10-B 11-B 12-D	13-C 14-A 15-D 16-B 17-A 18-B 19-C 20-C 21-B 22-D 23-A 24-D 25-B
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Test 20. (25/20/16)

1-C 2-A 3-A 4-D 5-B 6-D 7-B 8-B 9-D 10-B 11-C 12-D	13-C 14-A 15-B 16-A 17-A 18-B 19-A 20-B 21-B 22-C 23-B 24-C 25-B
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Test 21. (25/21/17)

1-C 2-A 3-C 4-C 5-B 6-D 7-C 8-B 9-A 10-C 11-D 12-A	13-D 14-B 15-A 16-C 17-A 18-A 19-D 20-C 21-A 22-D 23-C 24-D 25-A
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Test 22. (25/22/18)

1-D 2-B 3-C 4-A 5-A 6-B 7-A 8-C 9-A 10-B 11-C 12-A	13-B 14-C 15-D 16-B 17-B 18-D 19-C 20-C 21-B 22-B 23-A 24-C 25-B
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Test 23. (51/23/19)

1-C 2-A 3-C 4-B 5-C 6-A 7-B 8-B 9-A 10-B 11-A 12-C 13-A 14-C 15-B 16-D 17-B 18-B 19-C 20-A 21-A 22-C 23-B 24-D 25-B	26-B 27-A 28-A 29-D 30-B 31-C 32-B 33-C 34-B 35-C 36-A 37-D 38-B 39-D 40-A 41-B 42-A 43-C 44-B 45-B 46-B 47-C 48-A 49-A 50-C 51-C
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Test 24. (26/24/20)

1-C 2-B 3-C 4-D 5-B 6-C 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-C 11-D 12-C 13-D	14-B 15-C 16-D 17-D 18-D 19-C 20-D 21-C 22-B 23-C 24-A 25-C 26-B
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Test 25. (25/25/21)

1-B 2-D 3-A 4-B 5-C 6-C 7-A 8-C 9-D 10-B 11-C 12-D	13-A 14-C 15-A 16-C 17-A 18-B 19-D 20-C 21-B 22-D 23-C 24-A 25-B
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Test 26. (25/26/22)

1-C 2-A 3-C 4-D 5-A 6-D 7-D 8-C 9-A 10-A 11-D 12-C	13-B 14-A 15-C 16-D 17-C 18-A 19-B 20-B 21-A 22-D 23-A 24-C 25-D
--	---

Test 27. (25/27/23)

1-A 2-A 3-A 4-C 5-C 6-B 7-B 8-D 9-B 10-A 11-B 12-A	13-C 14-B 15-A 16-D 17-C 18-B 19-B 20-A 21-C 22-D 23-A 24-C 25-B
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Test 28. (25/28/24)

1-C 2-A 3-C 4-D 5-A 6-D 7-D 8-C 9-A 10-A 11-D 12-C	13-B 14-A 15-C 16-D 17-C 18-A 19-B 20-B 21-A 22-D 23-A 24-C 25-D
--	---

Test 29. (20/29/25)

1-A 2-A 3-D 4-C 5-D 6-A 7-B 8-A 9-D 10-D	11-A 12-A 13-C 14-B 15-A 16-C 17-B 18-D 19-B 20-A
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Test 30. (26/30/26)

1-C 2-B 3-C 4-D 5-B 6-C 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-C 11-D 12-C 13-D	14-B 15-C 16-D 17-D 18-D 19-C 20-D 21-C 22-B 23-C 24-A 25-C 26-B
--	---

Test 31. (18/31/27)

1-E 2-E 3-D 4-D 5-C 6-A 7-D 8-B 9-C	10-A 11-C 12-D 13-B 14-C 15-D 16-B 17-A 18-D
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Test 32. (09/32/28)

1-A 2-C 3-A 4-C	5-D 6-A 7-C 8-B 9-E
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Test 33. (22/33/29)

1-B 2-C 3-B 4-D 5-D 6-B 7-A 8-D 9-B 10-B 11-E	12-C 13-C 14-D 15-D 16-D 17-C 18-E 19-C 20-A 21-D 22-A
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Test 34. (25/34/30)

1-D 2-A 3-D 4-C 5-D 6-A 7-B 8-C 9-B 10-D 11-A 12-B 13-B 14-C 15-B	16-D 17-D 18-B 19-A 20-B 21-D 22-C 23-B 24-D 25-C
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Test 35. (25/35/31)

1-B 2-A 3-B 4-A 5-A 6-B 7-D 8-C 9-D 10-C 11-C 12-A	13-C 14-D 15-C 16-C 17-D 18-C 19-C 20-D 21-C 22-B 23-C 24-A 25-B
--	---

Test 36. (25/36/32)

1-C 2-D 3-D 4-A 5-C 6-C 7-A 8-B 9-C 10-B 11-D 12-B	13-C 14-D 15-C 16-A 17-D 18-A 19-C 20-D 21-A 22-C 23-D 24-B 25-A
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Test 37. (25/37/33)

1-B 2-A 3-B 4-A 5-A 6-B 7-D 8-C 9-D 10-C 11-C 12-A	13-C 14-D 15-C 16-C 17-D 18-C 19-C 20-D 21-C 22-B 23-C 24-A 25-B
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Test 38. (25/38/34)

1-C 2-B 3-D 4-C 5-D 6-C 7-B 8-A 9-C 10-B 11-B 12-C	13-B 14-C 15-D 16-A 17-C 18-B 19-D 20-C 21-C 22-A 23-B 24-A 25-D
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Test 39. (25/39/35)

1-D 2-B 3-A 4-C 5-B 6-C 7-D 8-B 9-A 10-C 11-B 12-B	13-D 14-A 15-C 16-D 17-C 18-D 19-C 20-A 21-D 22-C 23-A 24-C 25-C
--	---

Test 40. (25/40/36)

1-D 2-C 3-B 4-B 5-D 6-A 7-D 8-B 9-A 10-D 11-A 12-B	13-A 14-C 15-A 16-B 17-C 18-C 19-D 20-A 21-B 22-A 23-B 24-C 25-A
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Test 41. (25/41/37)

1-B 2-A 3-C 4-C 5-D 6-C 7-A 8-B 9-C 10-A 11-B 12-A	13-D 14-B 15-D 16-B 17-B 18-C 19-A 20-B 21-A 22-A 23-C 24-D 25-C
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Test 42. (25/42/38)

1-C 2-C 3-C 4-A 5-B 6-C 7-D 8-B	9-A 10-B 11-A 12-B 13-B 14-A 15-B 16-A 17-A
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Test 43. (25/43/39)

1-D 2-B 3-B 4-A 5-C 6-B 7-A 8-C 9-C 10-A 11-B 12-D	13-B 14-B 15-C 16-C 17-A 18-C 19-A 20-C 21-C 22-A 23-C 24-C 25-B
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Test 44. (25/44/40)

1-C 2-A 3-B 4-A 5-B 6-C 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-B 11-D 12-C	13-A 14-C 15-B 16-C 17-D 18-D 19-D 20-C 21-D 22-D 23-A 24-C 25-D
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Test 45. (25/45/41)

1-B 2-A 3-B 4-A 5-A 6-A 7-A 8-B 9-B 10-A 11-A 12-C	13-B 14-D 15-B 16-B 17-C 18-B 19-A 20-E 21- A 22-C 23-B 24-E 25-A
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Test 46. (26/46/42)

1-A 2-A 3-A 4-A 5-A 6- A 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-D 11- E	12-D 13-C 14-D 15-A 16-C 17-B 18-A 19-E 20-A 21-A 22-B 23-C 24-D 25-C 26-C
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Test 47. (21/47/43)

1-D 2-D 3-C 4-A 5-C 6-D 7-C 8-A 9-C 10-D 11-B	12-A 13-A 14-E 15-C 16-E 17-D 18-B 19-C 20-C 21-B
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Test 48. (30/48/44)

1-D 2-D 3-A 4-C 5-D 6-C 7-B 8-B 9-C 10-D 11-A 12-B 13-A	14-A 15-D 16-C 17-C 18-A 19-C 20-B 21-A 22-C 23-A 24-B 25-D 26-C 27-B 28-C 29-C 30-A
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Test 49. (25/49/45)

1-D 2-D 3-C 4-A 5-C 6-D 7-C 8-A 9-C 10-D 11-B	12-A 13-A 14-E 15-C 16-E 17-D 18-B 19-C 20-C 21-B
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**A d v a n c e d
G r a m m a r**

i n U s e

*A s e l f - s t u d y
r e f e r e n c e a n d
p r a c t i c e b o o k f o r
a d v a n c e d l e a r n e r s
o f E n g l i s h*

W I T H A N S W E R S

Topiloff Khasan

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