

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ МИНИСТРЛІГІ



Жөңгірханатындағы Батыс Қазақстан
аграрлық-техникалық университеті

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**АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНІҢ ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ ГРАММАТИКАСЫ
(B1, B2 ДЕҢГЕЙІ): КӨПТІЛДІ ТОПТАРҒА АРНАЛҒАН
ОҚУ ҚҰРАЛЫ**

Орал 2018

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КБЖ: 81.2 Англ
М 92

Жәңгірханатындағы Батыс Қазақстан аграрлық-техникалық университет оқу жоспарлары және бағдарламалары комитетінің отырысында басылымға мақұлданды. (__ наурыз 2018 ж. № __ хаттама)

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Ағылшын тілінің практикалық грамматикасы (B1, B2 деңгейі): көптілді топтарға арналған оқу құралы / Муханбеткалиева Г.Ш., аға оқытушы,
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Ұсынылып отырған оқу құралында ағылшын тілі грамматикасы жан-жақты талданып, анықтамалар берілген. Аталмыш оқу құралында ағылшын тілінің грамматикасының кейбір бөлімдері кесте арқылы түсіндіріліп, мысалдардың қазақша аудармалары көрсетілген, сонымен қатар ағылшын тілінің грамматикасы қазақ тілі грамматикасымен салыстырмалы түрде беріледі.

Оқу құралы көптілді топтарға арналған «Базалық ағылшын тілі» пәнінің типтік оқу бағдарламасы негізінде құрастырылған.

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UNIT I

THE VERB – ETICTİK

Етістіктің түрлері

1. Негізгі етістік	to run, to go, to try, to speak, to take
2. Туынды етістік	to unpack, to shorter, to discover, to discharge, to rename
3. Күрделі етістік	to look through, to look up, to broadcast

Шақтар төрт топқа бөлінеді:

1. Indefinite (Simple) Tenses
2. Continuous (Progressive) Tenses
3. Perfect Tenses
4. Perfect Continuous Tenses

THE PRESENT SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) TENSE

The Present Indefinite үнемі стелетін кәсіби және басқа күнбе-күнгі әрекетті, адамзатқа, ғаламатқатәнүйреншікті, дағдылы жалпықимыл, қозғалыс, амал, іс-әрекетті білдіреді.

1. A habitual action – тұрақты, әдеттегі, жиі қайталанатын әдетке айналған іс-әрекет *I run every morning. She works at a restaurant.*

2. A General fact – Жалпыға белгілі мәлімақпарат, шындық *The sun rises in the east. It rarely rains in the desert.*

3. Future timetables – кестеге байланысты болашақта болатын іс-әрекеттер

*The ticket office opens at 9:00.
The plane to Astana takes off at 6.40 a.m.*

► **Present Indefinite Tense жасалу жолы**
Сұраулы және болымсыз сөйлемдерде **-do, -does** көмекші етістігі қолданылады.

► Жиі қолданылатын мезгіл пысықтауыштары: *always, ever, never, as a rule, every day, (week, month, year), now and then, generally, seldom, occasionally, usually, regularly, rarely, sometimes, from time to time.*

Positive		Negative		
I You We They	sleep	I You We They	do not (don't)	sleep
He She It	sleeps	He She It	does not (doesn't)	sleep

Question s			Answers		
Do	I you we they	sleep?	Yes,	I you we they	do
			No,		do not (don't)
Does	he she it	sleep?	Yes,	he she it	does
			No,		does not (doesn't)

The Present Indefinite формасындағы етістіктерге бірінші, екінші жақта жекеше және көпше түрде жіктік жалғау жалғанбайды, тек жекеше түрде үшінші жақта жіктік жалғау –s болып жалғанады.

► Етістіктің болымсыз және сұраулы түрі **-do, -does** көмекші етістігі арқылы жасалады.

► Егер етістік **-ch, -ss, -sh, -x** және **-o** жалғауларына аяқталса, **-es** жалғауы жалғанады. *I brush – he brushes*

I teach – he teaches

I fix – he fixes

I go – he goes

► Егер етістік «**дауыссыз + у**» аяқталса, **-уәрпі–іәрпі** айналады, **-ies** жалғауы жалғанады.

I try – he tries

► Егер етістік «**дауысты + у**» аяқталса, **-s** жалғауы жалғанады.

I buy – he buys

Adverbs of Frequency	
always, almost always, usually, often, frequently, generally, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, hardly, ever, almost, never, not ever, never	Жиілік үстеулері әдетте сөйлемнің ортасында қолданылады. a) I sometimes get up at 6:30 b) Sometimes I get up at 6:30
Subject Freq.adv Verb a) Omar always tells the truth.	Жиілік үстеулері бастауыш және етістіктің ортасында тұрады.
Subject be Freq.adv. b) Mansur is always on time.	Жиілік үстеулері be (am, is, are) көмекші етістігінен кейін тұрады.
c) Do you always eat breakfast?	Сұраулы сөйлемдерде жиілік үстеулері бастауыштан кейін келеді.
d) I usually don't eat breakfast. e) Dana doesn't always eat breakfast.	Болымсыз сөйлемдерде жиілік үстеулердің көбі болымсыз етістіктің алдында (always, ever үстеулерінің басқасы)
f) Дұрыс: He never eats meat. Бұрыс: He doesn't never	Rarely, hardly, ever, never болымсыз үстеулері болымсыз мағынадағы етістікпен қолданылмайды.

eat meat.	
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THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS) TENSE

1. An activity that is in progress at the moment – қазір, берілген уақытта болып жатқан іс-әрекет. *Mary is watching TV right now.*

I'm taking 5 courses this semester.

2. Future arrangements –

алдынала іске асырылуы ойластырылып қойған іс-әрекет

I'm going to Sweden next winter.

They're moving into their new house next week.

Present Progressive Tense жасалу жолы:

Хабарлы сөйлемде **am/is/are** көмекші етістіктері және **V+ing**

Сұраулы және болымсыз сөйлемдерде **am/is/are** көмекші етістіктері қолданылады.

Мезгіл пысықтауыштар: *now, right now, at the moment, always, constantly, still.*

Positive		Negative		
I	am working	I	am not	working
You We They	are working	You We They	are not (aren't)	
He She It	is working	He She It	is not (isn't)	

Questions			Answers		
Am	I		Yes,	I	am
Are	you we they		Yes,	you we they	are

		working?	No,		are not (aren't)
Is	he she it		Yes,	he she it	is
			No,		is not (isn't)

► Егер етістік –е жалғауына аяқталса, - **ing** суффиксі жалғанғанда да, сөз соңындағы –е әрпі түсіп қалады.

dance – dancing

► Егер етістік –l жалғауына аяқталса суффиксі жалғанғанда - l жалғауы екі еселенеді.

travel – travelling

► Егер етістік –ie жалғауына аяқталса –y + -ing, жалғанады. *lie-lying; die-dying*

Ағылшын тіліндесезімді білдіретін кейбір етістіктер (*verbs of mental and emotional state*) осы шақа байланысты болса да, (-ing) формасын қабылдамайды.

Common verbs of state condition

1. Mental state		
know believe imagine realize feel doubt	understand suppose remember recognize think forget	want need desire mean
2. Emotional state		
love hate care like dislike	astonish appreciate fear amaze please	envy surprise prefer mind
3. Possession		
possess have	own belong	
4. Sense perceptions		
taste hear	smell feel	

see		
5. Other existing states		
seem	appear	resemble
cost exist look owe matter	weigh consist of sound equal contain	be include look like

► Бірақ кейбір етістіктер –**ing** формасын қабылдайды. For example:

- a) *Yum! This food tastes good. I like it very much.*
- b) *This food is tasting good. I'm liking it very much.*
- c) *The chef is in his kitchen. He is tasting the sauce.*
- d) *It tastes too salty.*
- e) *He doesn't like it.*

A,

D,

Емысалдарында етістік сезім және қабылдау сезімдерді білдіргендіктен олар –**ing** формасын қабылдамайды.

B Смысалдарында аспаздың іс-әрекетін баяндағандықтан, –**ing** формасын талап етпейді.

THE PAST SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) TENSE

1. An action that began and ended at a specific time in the past – іс-әрекет, оқиғалар өткен шақта басталып, өткен шақта аяқталады.

We won a gold medal last year.

They spent their holidays in Switzerland last month. They had a great time.

2. An action that occurred over a period of time and was completed in the past – іс-әрекеттердің бірінен кейін бірінің келуі, қарапайым қайталанып келетін іс-әрекеттер

She cooked the meal first than she ate with her family.

Past Indefinite Tense жасалу жолы.

Сұраулы және болымсыз формада **did** көмекші етістігі қолданылады.

Хабарлы сөйлемде дұрыс етістіктерде (**regular verbs**) инфинитив формасына **ed** жалғанады.

Бұрыс етістіктер (**irregular verbs**) инфинитивтің 2-ші формасын қабылдайды (бұрыс етістіктер таблицасынан көре аласыздар).

Мезгіл үстеулер: *last week, last night, yesterday, an hour ago, in 1973, during*

Positive		Negative		
I You We They	swam	I You We They	did not (didn't)	swim
He She It	swam	He She It	did not (didn't)	swim

Questions			Answers		
Did	I you we they	swim?	Yes,	I you we they	did
			No,		did not (didn't)
Did	he she it	swim?	Yes,	he she it	did
			No,		did not (didn't)

THE PAST PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS) TENSE

1. An interrupted action - өткен шақта кiіс-әрекеттің бірауқытта болуы

While the children were watching TV, their mother was cooking.

I was watching the Olympics on TV, when he walked in.

2. A repeated or continuous state in the past -

өткен шақта белгілі уақыт аралығында болған іс-әрекет *At three o'clock yesterday afternoon they were sitting at a café. I was making many new friends at the Olympic Village.*

Past Progressive Tense жасалу жолы.

Past Progressive Tense то бекөмекші етістігі was/were және негізгі етістікке **-ing** жалғау жалғану арқылы құрылады.

► Жиі қолданылатын мезгіл пысықтауыштар:

while, all day long, all the time, the whole evening

Positive	Negative
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I	was playing	I	was not	playing
You We They	was playing	You We They	were not (weren't)	
He She It	was playing	He She It	was not (wasn't)	

Questions			Answers		
Was	I	playing?	Yes,	I	was
Were	you we they		Yes,	you we they	were
			No,		were not (weren't)
Was	he she it		Yes,	he she it	was
			No,		was not (wasn't)

EXERCISES

1. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous instead of the infinitives in brackets:

Mark: Are you looking (you/look) for someone?

Alan: Yes, I need (I need) to speak to Neil. he isn't in his office.

Mark: (1) (he / talk) to the boss at the moment. (2) (I / think)

(3) (they / discuss) money.

Alan: Oh, right. And what about you? (4) (you / look) for someone too?

Mark: Yes, Linda. (5)..... (you / know) where she is?

Alan: Oh, she isn't here today. She only (6) work four days a week.

(7) (she / not / work) on Fridays. She'll be here on Monday.

Mark: Thank you. (8) (you / know) a lot of about Linda.

Alan: Well, most days (9) (I / give) her a lift, or

(10) (she / give) me one. (11) (She / live) quite close to me.

(12) (it / save) petrol.

Mark: Yes, of course. Good idea. Yes, (13) (I / agree). Well,

(14) (I / waste) my time here then, I'll get back to my computer.

2. Find the right form of the verb in the dialogue.

Emma: Hi, Mike. What **do you look / are you looking at?**

Michael: Oh, hi. These are photos of mine when I was a child.

Emma: Oh, look at this one. **I think / I'm thinking** you look lovely, Mike.

Michael: **I have / I'm having** some more photos here. **Emma:** Look at this. Why such a big coat?

Michael: It was my brother's. That's why **it didn't / it wasn't fitting** properly.

Emma: Oh, **I see / I'm seeing**. And **you have / you're having** your tea here. And in this one **you think / you're thinking** about something very serious.

Michael: This is a photo of the village. **I come / I'm coming** from.

Emma: Oh, that's nice.

Michael: And I caught this fish, look. **It weighted / it was weighing** about half a kilo.

Emma: What a nice little boy!

3. Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous?

1. Elizabeth **usually goes / is usually going** to bed at around eleven o'clock.

2. Dan **talks / is taking** on the other phone right now.

3. We **don't eat/aren't eating** any meat at the moments as we're both on a diet.

4. Does air **travel get / I air travel getting** increasingly.

5. My mum **calls / is calling** me every weekend without fail.

6. How much **do babysitters generally earn/are babysitters generally earning?**

7. **You always come/You're always coming** up with excuses for not having done your homework. It's so annoying!

8. **I don't go/I'm not going** out much during the week but **I always try/'m always trying** to go out somewhere on Saturday night.

9. No, the train **does stop / is stopping** at Cirencester on Saturdays.

10. My mum **takes/is taking** part in ice-skating competitions almost every weekend.

4. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous instead of the infinitives in brackets:

1. My elder sister (to have) a music lesson. She always (to have) a music lesson on Friday.

2. Who (to sing) in the next room?

3. Father (to read) a newspaper. He usually (to read) something before going to bed.

4. Mother (to cook) breakfast in the kitchen. She always (to cook) in the mornings.
5. Who you (to wait) for? – I (to wait) for Ann, we must leave in ten minutes.
6. It often (to rain) in autumn.
7. Do not go out, it (to rain) heavily.
8. You (to understand) the use of the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous quite well? 9. What you (to smile), Kitty?
11. I often (to meet) you at the corner of this street. You (to wait) for anybody?
12. You usually (to go) through the park? – Not usually, it's only today that I (to go) here.
13. You (to hear) anything? – Yes, somebody (to knock) at the door.
14. They still (to discuss) where to go now.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Indefinite or Present Continuous:

1. Look up! The sun so brightly (to shine).
2. My uncle usually newspapers in the evening (to read).
3. As a rule, my sister all housework in the evening (to do).
4. Go and see! our children soundly (to sleep).
5. Our family usually out of town on Sundays (to go). What the students at the moment? (to do). Some of the students themselves. While the others the dialogue by heart (to record, to learn)
6. ... your nephew English books in the original? (to read)
7. Hallo! Where you ? (go) – I to the university (to go). you there, too? (to go) – No, I not usually to the University in the morning (to go) I evening classes (to attend).
9. you the words of this English song? (to understand) – Yes, I that now I them (to think, to understand).
10. Whom you there? (to see)

6. Open the brackets, using Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. When Martin (arrive) home, Anna (talk) to someone on the phone. Martin (start) to get the tea.
2. I (lie) in the bath when the phone (ring). It (stop) after a few rings.
3. It (be) cold when we (leave) the house that day, and a light snow (fall).
4. Your friend who (come) here the other day (seem) very nice. I (enjoy) meeting her.
5. When I (see) the man, he (stand) outside the bank. He (have) a black baseball cap on.
6. When I (open) the cupboard door, a pile of books (fall) out.

7. I (walk) along the street when I suddenly (feel) something hit me in the back. I (no/know) what it was.

8. We (go) to London yesterday, but on the way we (hear) about a bomb scare in Oxford Street. So we (drive) back home straight away.

9. Something very strange (happen) to me way home from work yesterday afternoon. I (drive) along the bypass at the time. Suddenly I (see) my mother in the seat beside me. But she died three years ago.

10. When my mother saw me I (play) with the mud.

UNIT II

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Have (has) + Past Participle

1. An action that began in the past and continues in the present -
Бұрын басталып, белгілі уақыт қасозылып, әлі де жалғасып жатқан іс-әрекет.

They have been friends for five years. She has been training for two years.

2. Repetition of an action before now –
қазіргі уақытпен байланысы бар аяқталған іс-әрекет *He has been to the Olympic several times.*

Alihan has received three e-mails this morning.

Present Perfect tense жасалу жолы

Present Perfect tense **have, has** көмекші етістіктері және етістіктің 3-ші формасы (Past Participle)

► Жиі қолданылатын мезгіл пысықтауыштар

already, ever, never, just, yet, lately, so far

Positive			Negative		
I You We They	have	bought	I You We They	have not	bought
He She It	has	bought	He She It	has not	bought

Questions			Answers		
Have	I you we they	bought?	Yes,	I you we they	have
			No,		have not
Has	he she it	bought ?	Yes,	he she it	has
			No,		has not

Since және For сөздерінің қолданылуы

<p>s i n c e</p> <p>s e v e n</p> <p>o ,</p> <p>c l</p>	<p>Since сөзі ай, күн, сағат, жылдармен қолданылады.</p> <p>Since бір-біріне әрекеттің белгілі біруақытта өткен шақта басталғанын және қазіргі уақытқа дейін жалғасып жатқандығын білдіреді.</p>
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<p>I have lived here since I was a child</p>	
<p>for twenty minutes f o r t h r e e h o u r s f o r s e v e n d a y s I have been here for about three weeks for almost five month f</p>	<p>For сөзі уақыт созылыңқылығын білдіреді.</p> <p>Егер зат есім – s жалғауына аяқталса (<i>hours, days, weeks</i>) for қолданылады.</p>

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THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Have (has) been + Present Participle

1. Expressing the duration of an action that began in the past and continues in the present -Бұрынбасталып, белгілі уақыт қасозылып, қазірде жалғасып жатқан іс-әрекетті көрсетеді.

John has been swimming for two hours.

He has been waiting for the bus for 20 minutes.

2. An action that began in the past and has just recently ended

– Бұрынбасталып, белгілі уақыт қасозылып, қазіргана аяқталған және қорытындысы анық іс-әрекетті көрсетеді.

Have you been crying? Your eyes are red.

He is dirty. He has been playing football.

Present Perfect Continuous жасалу жолы.

Present Perfect Continuous have been/has been көмекші етістіктері және негізгі етістікке **-ing** жалғауы қосылады.

Positive			Negative		
I You We They	have been	digging	I You We They	have not been	digging
He She It	has been	digging	He She It	has not been	digging

Questions			Answers		
Have	I you we they	be ending?	Yes,	I you we they	have
			No,		have not
Has	he she it	be ending?	Yes,	he she it	has
			No,		has not

Present Perfect және Present Perfect Continuous ерекшеліктері

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He has been typing letters all day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How many letters has he typed? ▪ He has typed ten letters today.
Бұл сөйлемде іс-әрекеттің қанша уақытқа дейін созылып жатқандығын байқаймыз.	Бұл сөйлемде іс-әрекеттің аяқталғандығы және іс-әрекеттің нәтижесі қажет.

THE PAST PERFECT

Had + Past Participle

1. A past action that occurred before another action in the past – бірінші әрекеттің басқа өтіп кеткеніс-әрекеттен немесе сәттен бұрын басталғанын көрсетеді.

*She **had just** left when I arrived there.*

*They **had already** reserved the table when they went to the restaurant.*

2. An action that was expected to occur in the past - өтіп кеткеніс-әрекеттің бір сәттен бұрын басталып, әлі десол сәтте жалғасып жатқанын көрсетеді.

*I **had hoped** to get their decision before.*

*He **had injured** his legs in a car accident.*

The Past Perfect Tense жасалу жолы

The Past Perfect Tense көмекші етістік **has** + Past Participle арқылы құрылады.

► Мезгіл пысықтауыштары:

For, since, till/until, by, by the time, never.

Positive			Negative		
I You We They	had	eaten	I You We They	had not	eaten
He She It	had	eaten	He She It	had not	eaten

Questions			Answers		
Had	I you we they	eaten?	Yes,	I you we they	had
			No,		had not
Had	he she it	eaten?	Yes,	he she it	had
			No,		had not

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Had been + Present Participle

1. Expressing the duration of an activity that occurred before another action in the past year – өтіпкеткеніс-әрекеттіңбасқаөтіпкеткеніс-әрекеттіңбасталаркезінедейінқаншалықтыұзақболғанынбілдіреді.

She had been completing for six years before she tried out for the Olympics last year.

They had been skating together for five years before they entered the competition.

2. An action occurring recently before another action in the past - өткеншақтыңішіндеекіншібіріс-әрекетбасталғанғадейінболыпөткенсозылмалыөткеншақ.

He looked tired because he had been running for six hours. He had been working hard that day, so he was tired.

The Past Perfect Tense жасалу жолы

The Past Perfect Tense had been көмекші етістігі және негізгі етістікке -ing жалғауы жалғану арқылы құрылады.

► Мезгіл пысықтауыштар: *For, since, until, before*

Positive			Negative		
I You We They	had been	digging	I You We They	had not been	digging
He She It	had been	digging	He She It	had not been	digging

Question s			Answers		
Had	I you we they	been digging?	Yes,	I you we they	had
			No,		had not
Had	he she it	been digging?	Yes,	he she it	had
			No,		had not

EXERCISES

1. Fill the sentences with the following words.

*already * before * ever * for * just * rarely * since * so * still * yet*

- Have you dreamt of winning the lottery?
- I haven't worked out how to set the timer on the video.
- My dad's lived in the same house he was born.
- The film's only been on a couple of minutes.
- Bruce has knocked three men out of the competition far.
- I get the chance to get any exercise – I'm just too busy.
- He's only got home.
- It's eleven o'clock and Todd hasn't come home. Where could he be?
- I've never met Ruth What's she like?
- Have you finished? That was quick!

2. Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous?

- It (snow) all day. I wonder when it will stop.
- We (have) three major snowstorms so far this winter. I wonder how many more we will have.
- It's ten p.m. I (study) I wonder how many more we will have.
- I (write) them three times, but I still haven't received a reply.
- The telephone (ring) four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my office mate.
- The telephone (ring) for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
- A.: (you, be) able to reach Bob on the phone yet?
B.: Not yet. I (try) for the last twenty minutes, but all I get is a busy signal.

8. A.: Hi, Jenny. I (see, not) you for weeks. What (you, do) lately?
 B.: Studying.
9. A.: What are you going to order for dinner?
 B.: Well, I (have, never) vegetarian pizza, so I think I'll order that.
10. A.: What's the matter? Your eyes are red and puffy. (you, cry)
 B.: No, I just finished peeling some onions.
11. A.: Dr. Jones is a good teacher. How long (he, be) the university.
 B.: He (teach) here for twenty-five years.
12. The little girl is dirty from head to foot because she (play)
 ... in the mud.

3. Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous?

1. Someone (eat) ... all the cakes. I'll have to buy some more.
2. What (you buy) ... your sister for her birthday?
3. My throat is really sore. I (sing) ... all evening.
4. Brenda (learn) Russian, but she finds it difficult.
5. How many people (you invite) to your party?
6. Those two fat cats (sit) ... on that branch for the last party?
7. It (rain) ... all day! Why can't it stop?
8. Diana (wear) twelve different dresses in the park week!
9. I (do) ... everything you asked. What should I do now?
10. Graham and Pauline (try) ... to find a house for ages, but they can't find one they can afford.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the proper present tense (Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Perfect):

1. It is raining and Ann ... my umbrella. (to take)
2. The lesson ... yet. (not to begin)
3. I often ... people say that the weather in Astana is bad. (to hear)
4. Peter, what ... Bob ... there? (to do) – He ... his exercise-book, he ... it. (to look for, to lose) – Why it ... here! (to lie)
5. What ... he ... ? (to do) – He ... his degree-work, he ... it yet. (to write, not to finish). He ... necessary material for it, and now he ... in the library. (to collect, to work)
6. It's Sunday morning. On Sundays we usually ... to the country. (to go) I must be ready by nine o'clock as my friends are to call for me at 9 sharp. I ... already ... my bed and ... the floor. (to do, to sweep) Now I ... my hair: I ... and ... it, and I ... a scarlet band round my head. (to do, to brush, to comb, to put) Looking into the mirror I see that I ... pretty well with this new hairdo. (to look) I ... to the kitchen to have breakfast. (to go) My mother ... it for the

two of us. (to cook) We ... at the kitchen-table. (to sit down) While Mother ... the coffee into our cups, I ... some sandwiches. (to pour, to prepare) "What ... your plans for today?" Mother asks me. (to be) "We haven't made up our minds yet." "I think you'd better go to some place near the sea," Mother says.

5. Open the brackets using the verbs in *the Present Perfect or Past Simple*.

1. He (to be) abroad five years ago.
2. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?
3. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child.
4. He (not yet to come) back.
5. He (to go) already?
6. When you (to see) him last?
7. I (not to see) him for ages.
8. His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last.
9. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early.
10. Where you (to spend) your holidays?
11. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea?
12. While traveling in the Crimea I (to meet) your friend.
13. I never (to visit) that place.
14. He (to visit) that place last year.
15. I just (to get) a letter from Tom.
16. You (to take) any photographs while traveling in the south?

6. Open the brackets using the verbs in one of the future tenses: *Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest.
2. What they (to do) now? – They (to work) in the reading-room. They (to work) there for already three hours.
3. Where he (to be) now? – He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) volley-ball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time.
4. I (to live) in St.Petersburg. I (to live) in St.Petersburg since 1990.
5. She already (to do) her homework for two hours; but she (not yet to do) half of it.
6. I (to wait) for you since two o'clock.
7. What you (to do)? – I (to read) for already two hours. I already (to read) sixty pages.

8. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books.
9. What you (to do) here since morning?
10. Lena is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together.
11. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work) here for fifteen years.
12. You (to find) your note-book? – No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it.
13. You (to play) with a ball for already three hours. Go home and your homework.
14. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already.
15. I (to wait) for a letter from my cousin for a month already, but (not yet to receive) it.
16. It is difficult for me to speak about this opera as I (not to hear) it.
17. I just (to receive) a letter from my granny, but I (not yet to receive) any letters from my parents.
18. The weather (to be) fine today. The sun (to shine) ever since we got up.
19. Every day I (to wind) up my watch at 10 o'clock in the evening.
20. Come along, Henry, what you (to do) now? I (to wait) for you a long time.
21. Where your gloves (to be)? – I (to put) them into my pocket.

UNIT III
THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

Will + infinitive (without “to”)

- 1. Predicting something that is likely to happen in the future –**
Келешекте болатын іс-әрекеттер *You will win the race. I know it.*
- 2. Expressing willingness to do something –** *I will go with you if you like.*
- 3. Making a decision at the time of speaking -** *I will call you in a few minutes then.*

Future Indefinite Tense I think немесе Perhaps
сөздерімен қолданылады, сонымен қатар болашақта болатын іс-
әрекетті көрсетеді.

I think it will rain tomorrow.

Perhaps she will be late for her lesson.

Future Indefinite Tense жасалу амалы

Present Indefinite Tense көмекші етістік **will**
және етістіктің алғашқы нысаны **Infinitive** (тобөлшегінсіз) арқылы құрылады.

Future Indefinite Tense іс-әрекеттің асырылуын көрсетеді, дегенмен **to be going to** формасына қарағанда, іс-
әрекеттің алдына лажоспарланғаны емес, кенеттен болғанын білдіреді. *-The phone is ringing! – I’ll answer it.*

► Мезгіл пысықтауыштары:

Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week (month, year)

Positive			Negative		
I	will	sing	I	will not	sing
You			You		
We			We		
They			They		

He She It	will	sing	He She It	will not	sing
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Questions			Answers		
Will	I you	sing?	Yes,	I you	will
	we they		No,	we they	will not
Will	he she it	sing?	Yes,	he she it	will
			No,		will not

Ағылшын тілінде келер шақтың басқа шақтарда қолданылуы

Түрі	Пайдаланылатын кездері	Мысалдары
1. <i>to be going to + инфинитив</i>	Жақында іске асырылуы ойластырылып қойған іс-әрекет	She is going to visit his grandmother. They are going to play tomorrow.
2. Present Continuous (Progressive)	Жақында іске асырылуы ойластырылып қойған іс-әрекеттер, әдетте іс-қимыл етістіктермен (to come, to leave, to start, to arrive, to fly, etc.) құрылады.	I am leaving Almaty today. I am coming tomorrow. We are starting next week. George is arriving in the evening.
3. Present Simple (Indefinite)	Кестеге, графикке және бағдарламаға байланысты ойластырылып қойған іс-әрекет	The bus leaves at 6.30. The lesson begins in five minutes.
4. Модаль етістігі <i>to be to +</i>	Келісім бойынша жақында орындалуы керек іс-әрекет	We are to go on Friday. Who

инфинитив		is to clean the house today?
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FUTURE CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) TENSE

1. An action that will continuing at a particular time in the future – Келешекте белгілі уақыт аралығында болатын іс-әрекет. *This time next week I will be training for the race.*

This time next month we'll be lying on a beach or swimming in the sea.

The Future Continuous Tense жасалу жолы

The Future Continuous Tense көмекші етістік **will be** және етістіктің алғашқы нысаны **Infinitive** (тобөлшегінсіз) арқылы жасалады.

Positive			Negative		
I You We They	will be	be flying	I You We They	will not be	flying
He She It	will be	be flying	He She It	will not be	flying
Questions			Answers		
Will	I you we they	be flying?	Yes,	I you we they	will
			No,		will not
Will	he she it	be flying?	Yes,	he she it	will
			No,		will not

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

1. An action that will be completed before a particular time in the future – болашақта белгілі мезгілге дейін анық бітетін, орындалатын іс-әрекет
They will have finished their meeting by four o'clock this afternoon.

By next June I will have participated in four Olympics.

Future Perfect tense жасалу жолы

Future Perfect tense will have жәнәетістіктіңөткеншақтағыесімше Past Participle (Participle II) формасыарқылыжасалады.

► Мезгілпысықтауыштар:

By that time, by then, by Sunday..., by the end of the year, by now.

Positive			Negative		
I You We They	will have	written	I You We They	will not have	written
He She It	will have	written	He She It	will not have	written

Questions			Answers		
Will	I you we they	have written?	Yes,	I you we they	will
			No,		will not
Will	he she it	have written?	Yes,	he she it	will
			No,		will not

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Expressing the duration of time that has occurred before a specific time in the future –

Келершақтағыбелгілібіруақытқадейінгісозыңқылыуақыттыбілдіреді

By the next May I will have been training at this gym for eleven years.

Future Perfect Continuous tense жасалужолы

Future Perfect Continuous tense көмекшіетістік**will have been** жәнәнегізгіетістікке–**ing**жалғауыжалғануарқылыжасалады.

Positive			Negative		
I You We They	will have been	walking	I You We They	will not have been	walking
He She It	will have been	walking	He She It	will not have been	walking

Questions			Answers		
Will	I you we they	have been walking?	Yes,	I you we they	will
			No,		will not
Will	he she it	have been walking?	Yes,	he she it	will
			No,		will not

FUTURE IN THE PAST

► The Future in the Past - өткен шақта болу керек іс-әрекетті келер шақта білдіреді.

Last time I saw you, were going to start a new job.

► The Future in the Past жасалу жолы

The Future in the Past көмекші етістіктер өткен шақтың формасында қолданылады.

is going to* → *was / were going to

will* → *would

In 1968 I arrived in the town where I would spend the next 10 years of my life.

He knew she would return the following week.

“To be going to” обороты

► “To be going to” обороты келер шақтағы іс-әрекетті білдіреді. Future Simple-дан “to be going to” оборотының айырмашылығы:

1. Алдын-ала жоспарланған іс-қимыл

I'm going to watch the next programme.

Rachel and Vicky are going to spend two weeks in Hawaii.

2. Нақты іс-әрекетті білдіреді.

My sister is going to have a baby next month.

Do you think it is going to rain?

This bag isn't very strong. It's going to break.

► “To be going to” обороты әдетте **to**

гө етістігімен қолданылмайды. Оның орнына **Present**

Continuous қолданылады:

We are going to go out this evening. (= We are going out this evening)

► “To be going to” жасалу жолы

“To be going to”: to be + going to + infinitive

Positive	Negative
-----------------	-----------------

I	am going to	post	I	am not going to	post
You We They	are going to	post	You We They	are not going to	post
He She It	is going to	post	He She It	is not going to	walking

Question s			Answers		
Am	I	going to post?	Yes,	I	am
			No,		am not
Are	you we they	going to post?	Yes,	you we they	are
			No,		are not
Is	he she it	going to post?	Yes,	he she it	is
			No,		is not

EXERCISES

1. Put the verb in brackets into the Future Cont. or Future Perfect:

1. Don't phone between 7 and 8. ... (we / have) dinner then.
2. Phone me after 8 o'clock ... (we/finish) by then.
3. Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, (we/play) tennis.
4. A.: Can we meet tomorrow? B.: Yes, but not in the afternoon. (I/work).
5. Ben has to go to a meeting which begins at 10 o'clock. It will last about an hour.
A.: Will, you be free at 11.30?
B.: Yes, ... (the meeting/end) by then.
6. Ben is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, (he/spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.
7. Do you think ... (you/still/do) the same job in ten year's time?

8. Lisa is from New Zealand. She is travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1.000 miles. By the end of the trip,(she/travel) more than 3.000 miles.
9. If you need to contact me, ... (I/stay) at the Lion Hotel until Friday.
10. We're late. The film ... (already/start) by the time we get to the cinema.

2. Put the following sentences into Present Continuous:

1. Right now I am attending class. Yesterday at this time, I was attending class. Tomorrow at this time, I (attend) _____ class. Tomorrow at this time, I (attend) _____ class.
2. Tomorrow I'm going to leave for home. When I (arrive) _____ at the airport, my whole family (wait) _____ for me.
3. A.: How can I get in touch with you while you're out of town? B.: I (stay) _____ at the Pilgrim Hotel. You can reach me there.
4. Next year at this time, I (do) _____ exactly what I am doing now. I (attend) _____ school and (study) _____ hard next year.
5. A.: When do you leave for Florida?
B.: Tomorrow. Just think! Two days from now I (lie)___ on the beach in the sun.
A.: Sounds great! I (think) _____ about you.

3. Ask questions to the following sentences beginning "How long ...?". Use the words in brackets in Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. It's our wedding anniversary today. (be married)
2. Did you know that Renata wore contacts lenses? (wear, them)
3. Where were you? It's ten past seven. (be, here)
4. Maxim and I are getting married next month. (know, him).
5. They live in London now. (live, there)
6. The job is very easy for me now. (work, here)
7. The children are in the garden. (be outside)
8. The boys are playing football. (they, do)
9. Richard is on a business trip. (be, away)

4. Open the brackets, using will or be going to.

We have learned this week that the local council has plans for Westside Park in Brickfield. The council ... is going to (sell) the land to a builder, Forbes and Son. The plans are all ready. (1) ... (we/build) fifty houses, said Mr. Forbes. In two years time everything (2) ... (be) finished. I'm sure people (3) ... (like) the houses. Most of them (4) ... (be) for young families. And we intend to take care of the environment. (5) ... (we/not/cut) all the trees, only a few of them. But

people living near the park are angry. This is a terrible idea. We're all against it." said Mrs. Mary Brent., (6) ... (we/have) a protest march on Saturday. I expect everyone in Brickfield (7) ... (be) there. We've reached our decision. (8) (we/stop) this plan.

5. Choose the right variant:

1. Why are you going **to buy** / **will you buy** a new mountain bike?
2. Don't phone between 8.00 and 9.00. I'll **study** / **I'll be studying** then.
3. Look out! That tree **will** / **is going to** fall!
4. Let me know as soon as Louise **will get** / **gets** there.
5. Great news! Jean Chris **will come** / **are coming** to stay with us.
6. According to this timetable, the bus is going **to arrive** / **arrives** at 6.00.
7. Can you call me at 7.00, because **I'll leave** / **I'm leaving** tomorrow?
8. If you arrive late at the sale, the best things **will go** / **will have gone**.

6. Open the brackets using the verbs in *the Present Perfect or Past Simple*.

1. He (to be) abroad five years ago.
2. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?
3. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child.
4. He (not yet to come) back.
5. He (to go) already?
6. When you (to see) him last?
7. I (not to see) him for ages.
8. His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last.
9. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early.
10. Where you (to spend) your holidays?
11. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea?
12. While traveling in the Crimea I (to meet) your friend.
13. I never (to visit) that place.
14. He (to visit) that place last year.
15. I just (to get) a letter from Tom.
16. You (to take) any photographs while traveling in the south?

7. Use the right forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. She went up to her bedroom on the second floor, and she (feel) so tired, that she (fall) asleep. Soon after she (lie) down. She (have) a long and difficult day.

2. Mrs. Foster paid the driver and (ring) the bell. She (wait) but there (be) no answer. Everybody (leave) for the party.
3. He moved across the room to the box. He (pick) up a piece of paper that (lie) besides the box, (study) it carefully, (put) it down, (look) in the box, and then again at the paper. He (do) this for perhaps half an hour. He (know) who (write) the paper.
4. Mary took his coat and (hang) it in the hall. They not (meet) for quite a long time. Then she (make) the drinks, the way he (teach) her, and soon he (tell) her the news which she not (hear) yet.
5. Every day she took her grandchildren for walks. They (be) so beautiful! She (feed) them cakes, and (buy) them presents, and (tell) them charming stories. Those walks (become) a tradition with them.

UNIT IV

VOICE - ETIC

Ағылшын тілінде екі етіс бар: өздік етіс (Active Voice) және ырықсыз етіс (Passive Voice). Егер бастауыш іс-әрекетте жасаушы қызметін атқаратын болса, онда етістік *өздік etic* түрінде қолданылады.

Егер бастауыш басқа біреудің немесе нәрсенің тарапынан іске асырылып жатса, етістік *ырықсыз etic* түрінде қолданылады.

Rolls Royce cars are made in England

Ырықсыз етіс біреудің немесе заттың басқа біреумен немесе заттың тарапынан әсеретіліп жатқанын білдіру үшін қолданылады.

Сонымен қатар ырықсыз етіс іс-әрекеттің өзі маңызды екенін білдіреді.

Сөйлемді ырықсыз етіске айналдыру үшін сөйлемде толықтауыш болу керек.

Active:

Subject **verb** **object**
My grandfather built this house

Passive:

Subject **verb** **object**
This house was built by my grandmother

Ырықсыз етісшақтары өздік етісшақтарының ережелеріне сәйкес өзгертілген еді.

Voice	Active	Passive
Present Simple	She writes the reports.	Am/is/are+Past Participle (3 rd form of the verb) The reports are written .
Present Continuous	She is writing the reports	Am/is/are+ing+past Participle The reports are being written .
Past Simple	She wrote the reports.	Was/were + Past Participle The reports were written .
Past Continuous	She was writing the reports.	Was/were +ing+ Past Participle The reports were being written .
Present Perfect	She has written the reports.	Have/has + been + past participle The reports had been written .
Past Perfect	She had written the reports.	Had + been + Past Participle The reports had been written .
Future Simple	She will write the reports.	Will+be+ Past Participle The reports will be written .
Future Perfect Simple	She will have written the reports.	Will+have+been+ Past Participle The reports will have been written .
Modal verbs	She may write the reports. She should have written the reports.	Modal verbs + be + Past Participle The reports may be written . The reports should have been written .

Be going to	She is going to write the reports.	Is/are going to+be+ Past Participle The reports are going to be written .
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Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous шақтарыырықсызетісте (пассивте) қолданылады.

Wrong sentence: The restaurant has been being built for 4 years.

Right sentence: The restaurant has been under construction for 4 years.

Active: A friend gave **my sister** this cookery book.

Passive: My sister **was given** this cookery book by a friend. This cookery book **was given** to my sister by a friend.

“Have something done” конструкциясы

“Have something done” конструкциясындаіс-әрекетайтушығақатысты, бірақоліс-әрекеттіөзіемесбасқаадамныңтарапынанжасалғандығыбілдіреді.

Have + object + Past Participle

Aibek	has	the roof	repaired
We	are having	the house	painted
Where	did you have	your hair	cut?
Nurlan	has	his suits	cleaned?

► It + passive verb + clause

Сөйлеушінің кім екенін керек етпеген жағдайда осы конструкцияқолданылады.

Nurzhan works very hard.

It is said that he works 16 hours a day = **He is said to work** 16 hours a day.

The police are looking for a missing boy.

It is believed that the boy is wearing a black pullover and blue jeans.

The boy is **believed to be wearing** a black pullover and blue jeans.

► Ырықсызетістеқолданылмайтынетістіктер.

Кейбіретістіктерырықсызетістеқолданылмайды. Оларға: - **die, arrive, fit, have, lack, suit, resemble, agree**жәнебасқаларжатады.

For example:

They have a nice house. (But not: A nice house is had them).

My shoes don't fit me. (But not: I'm not fitted by my shoes.)
Everybody agreed with me. (But not: I was agreed by everybody.)

EXERCISES

1. Practice in using the Passive Voice. Change the following statements into their passive equivalents.

1. Somebody cleans the room every day. The room _____ .
2. People cancelled all fights because of fog. All _____ .
3. Somebody accused me of stealing money. I _____ .
4. People don't use this road much. _____ .
5. How do people learn language? How _____ .
6. Somebody has cleaned the room. _____ .
7. They have postponed the meeting. _____ .
8. I didn't realize that somebody was recording our conversation. I didn't realize that _____ .
9. When we got to the stadium, we found that they had cancelled the game. We found that _____ .
10. They are building a new ring road round the city. A new ring road ____ .

2. Practice in using the Passive Voice. Change the following statements into their passive equivalents.

Example 1. They know Tokyo is a huge city.

It is known that Tokyo is a huge city.

1. They believe doctors are always ready to help people who are ill.
2. Everyone expects the new discovery will bring positive results.
3. People say that New York was discovered by an Italian navigators.
4. They say that according to Russian tradition honored guests are welcomed with bread and salt.

Example 2. They offered me a cup of tea.

I was offered a cup of tea.

A cup of tea was offered to me.

1. They gave me a form to fill in.
2. They granted me a visa.
3. We'll offer him by all means.
4. He has just told us a very amusing story.

3. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

a) 1. They often invite me to their parties. 2. People speak English in different parts of the world. 3. One uses milk for making butter. 4. We form the Passive Voice with the help of the auxiliary verb "to be". 5. They build a lot of new houses in this district every year.

b) 1. They built this house in 1950. 2. Somebody locked the front door. 3. Someone broke my pen last night. 4. They punished the boy for that. 5. They finished their work in time.

c) 1. People will forget it very soon. 2. They will translate this book next year. 3. They will tell you when to come. 4. Where will they build a new library? 5. Someone will ask about it.

4. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

M o d e l: They laughed at him.

He was laughed at.

1. People speak much of him. 2. They will look after the children well. 3. People will laugh at you if say it. 4. They sent for the doctor immediately. 5. Everybody listened to her attentively. 6. They always wait for me after the lessons. 7. Nobody took notice of this little boy. 8. Everybody lost sight of the boat in the fog. 9. Why are they laughing at her? 10. I wonder whether they will listen to him. 11. Students often refer to these books. 12. Nobody has ever spoken to me in such a way. 13. If they send for you don't refuse to come. 14. They have not referred to that incident since then.

5. Put the given words in the Passive Voice, making necessary changes.

1. She took a long time to write the composition, but at last she wrote it.
2. Don't put the cup there: somebody will break it.
3. Why weren't you at the birthday party? - They didn't invite me.
4. We met many difficulties, but all the same we finished the work in time.
5. We shall leave you behind if you are not quick.
6. I spent all my money on books last month.
7. I don't think we shall do all this work today: there is too much of it.
8. It's a very funny thing that when I start doing this, somebody always stops me.
9. Don't leave these sweets on the table: somebody will eat them.
10. The elephant broke the branch of the tree.
11. The bees attacked the bear when it tried to take their honey.

UNIT V
DIRECT AND INDIRECT “REPORTED” SPEECH
ТӨЛСӨЗБЕНТӨЛЕУСӨЗ

Төлсөздітөлеусөзгеөзгерткендешақтардыңқиысуережесінестесақтауке рек, яғниөткеншақтағытүрлеріғанаболады.

Төлсөздітөлеусөзгеайналдыружолдары

Direct Speech	Indirect “Reported” Speech	Examples
Present Simple	Past Simple	“She works hard,” he said. He said (that) she worked .
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	“She has worked hard,” he said. He said (that) she was working hard.

Present Perfect	Past Perfect	“She has worked hard,” he said. He said (that) she had worked hard.
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	“She has been working hard,” he said. He said (that) she had been working hard.
Past Simple	Past Perfect	“She worked hard,” he said. He said (that) she had worked hard.
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	“She was working hard,” he said. He said (that) she had been working hard.
Past Perfect	Past Perfect (no change)	“She had worked hard,” he said. He said (that) she had worked hard.
Am/is/are going to	Was / were / going to	“She is going to work hard,” he said. He said (that) she was going to work hard.
Will	Would	“She will work hard,” he said. He said (that) she would work hard.
Can	Could	“She can work hard,” he said. He said (that) she could work hard.
Must	Had to	“She must work hard,” he said. He said (that) she had to work hard. “”
May	Might	“She may work hard,” he said. He said (that) she might work hard.

Reported questions

Сұрақтыңекітүрлітікежолыбар:

1. Арнаулысұрақтар(**Wh** – **questions**) - сұрақтарарнаулысөздерденнемесесөзтоптарынанбасталады. Олар: **what, who, which, whose, when, where, why, how many, how much, how long** т.б.
2. Жалпысұрақтар(**Yes/No questions**): көмекшісұрақтарданнемесемодальдыетістіктерденбасталады. Арнаулысұрақтытөлеусөзгеайналдырғанда, сұрақбелгісітүсіпқаладыда, сұраулысөйлемніңретіхабарлысөйлемніңретінеөзгереді.
 - *She asked, “Where are you going?”* She asked us where we were going.
 - *“Where does she live?”* He asked me where she lived.

- “*Why did you apply for this job?*” asked the sales manager. The sales manager asked me why I had applied for that job.

- “*When will I know the results of the examination?*”

Asem asked the examiner when she would know the results of the examination.

- “*How does the photocopier work?*”

I asked the salesman how the photocopier worked.

Жалпысұрақты төлеулісұраққа ауыстыру үшін **whether**, **if** көмекшілері қолданылады.

- “*Are you taking much money with you to France?*”

My bank manager wanted to know if (whether) I was taking much money with me to France.

- “*Have you ever been to Japan, Paul?*”

Tom asked Paul if (whether) he had ever been to Japan.

- “*Do you live in Astana?*”

I asked my new friend if (whether) she lived in Astana.

Changing Imperative sentences and Interrogative sentence from Direct into Indirect Speech

Бұйрықты сөйлем және сұраулы сөйлемде төлсөздің төлеусөзге өзгеруі

Imperative sentence	Interrogative sentence	
	General questions	Special questions
She said to him, “Come at five o’clock”. → She told		

<p>to him to come at five o'clock. I said to her, "Please, bring me a glass of water". → I asked her to bring me a glass of water. He said to me, "Don't go there". → He told me not to go there.</p>	<p>"Do you want to see the new film"? Ainur asked. → Ainur asked if I wanted to see the new film.</p>	<p>He asked me, "Why have you come so late?" → He asked me why I had come so late.</p>
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► Егертөлсөзбұйрықтыбілдіріп, *to say* етістігімен келсе, төлеусөз *to tell*, *to order* етістігіне ауысады. Егертөлсөз өтінішті білдірсе, *to say* етістігіне *to ask* етістігіне өзгереді.

► **Шақпен қиысу ережесі қолданылмайтын жағдай**

Егертөлеусөз сөзде жалпы факт, болғаноқиғатуралы хабарайтылса:

- a) *The teacher **told** us (that) **there are** four seasons in a year.*
- b) *He said London **is** the capital of the Great Britain.*
- c) *"The sun **sets** in the west" the teacher said. – The teacher **said** the sun **sets** in the west.*

► Егер алғашқы етістік осы шақ немесе келер шақ татұрса a) *The singer says, "I enjoy cycling". The singer **says** that she **enjoys** cycling.*

Төлсөздің төлеусөзге айналуында сілтеу есімдіктерінің шағымен орнына ауысу ережесі.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech	Examples
yesterday	the day before, the previous day	He said, "I saw her yesterday". He said he had seen her the day before .
today	that day, the same day	He said, "I am seeing her today". He said she was seeing her that day.

now, at the moment	then, at that moment	“I’m shopping at the moment ” said Asel. Asel said she was shopping at that moment .
tomorrow	the next/following day	“I am going shopping tomorrow ” said Asel. Asel said she was going shopping the next / following day .
last week	the week before, the previous week	He said, “I saw her last week”. He said he had seen her the week before .
next week	the week after, the following week	“I am going shopping next week” said Asel. Asel said she was going shopping the week after, (the following week)
this	that	He said, “I can translate this article.” He said that he could translate that article.
these	those	She said “I like these dresses” She said that she liked those dresses
ago	before	He said, “I saw her two days ago”. He said he had seen her two days before .
here	there	“I usually shop here ” said Asel. Asel said she usually shopped there .

EXERCISES

1. Put the words “say” or “tell” where necessary and fill the sentences.

1. Ann _____ goodbye to me and left.
2. _____ us about your holiday. Did you have a nice time?
3. Don’t just stand there! _____ something!
4. I wonder where Sue is. She _____ he would be here at 8 o’clock.
5. Jack _____ me that he was fed up with his job.
6. The doctor _____ that I should rest for at least a week.

7. Don't _____ anybody what I _____. It's a secret just between us.
8. "Did she ___ you what happened?" "No, she didn't ___ anything to me."
9. George couldn't help me. He _____ me to ask Kate.
10. George couldn't help me. He _____ to ask Kate.

2. Translate the following sentences into indirect speech

1. "You can't park here." The police officer told Jack _____ .
2. "I'll see you in the morning, Helen" Peter told Helen _____ .
3. "I'm taking the 5.30 train tomorrow evening." Janet said _____ .
4. "I left my umbrella here two days ago." Susan said that _____
5. "I liked this hotel very much." Diana told me _____ .
6. "I think it's going to rain tonight." William said _____ .
7. "What time does the film start, Peter?" I asked Peter _____
8. "Are you enjoying your flight?" The flight attendant asked me _____ .
9. "Have you ever been to Japan, Paul?" Sue asked Paul _____ .
10. "How does the photocopier work?" I asked the salesman _____
11. "I'm really tired." _____ Polly said that _____ .
12. "I've been swimming." Michelle said _____ .
13. "I won't be at the next meeting." Robert _____ .

3. Translate the following sentences into indirect speech What time does the text boat leave?

Can you tell me what time the next boat leaves?

1. Where can I change some money? Can you tell me _____ ?
2. Where is the bank? Could you possible tell me _____ ?
3. Where do you come? Could you tell me _____ ?
4. How much does this pullover cost? "d like to know _____ ?
5. Does this train go to the Gatwick Airport? Can you tell me _____ ?

UNIT VI

NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERBS

Жақсызетістіктер

Жақсызетістіктергетұйыкетістік (Infinitive), есімше (Participle), герундий (Gerund) жатады. Оларжаққажіктелмейді, жекеше, көпшетүргебөлінбейді.

NON-FINITE FORMS

THE PARTICIPLE

THE INFINITIVE

THE GERUND

THE GERUND – ГЕРУНДИЙ

Герундий етістік пен зат есімнің ерекшеліктерін байланыстыратын етістік тіңжіктелмеген формасы. Герундий кез-келген ағылшын етістігінің инфинитив формасына **ing** жалғауы жалғау арқылы жасалады. Герундий етістік пен зат есімнің белгілері болдаы. Оның етістік сияқтышағы, етіс категориялары бар.

Герундийдің сөйлемдегі қызметімен қолданылуы

► Subject - Бастауыш

Playing tennis is fun.

Smoking is bad for you.

► Part of a compound nominal predicate Етіс болатын баяндауыш

Her greatest pleasure is travelling.

My favorite activity is swimming.

► Object –Толықтауыш

We enjoy playing tennis.

I hate smoking.

► Attribute – Анықтауыш

I had the pleasure of reading in the newspaper of your success. There are different ways of obtaining this substance.

► Adverbial modifier - Пысықтауыш

She walked out of the room smoking.

In writing the test the student made some mistakes.

► Етістік-**ing** формасында герундий (**gerund**) де, **есімше (participle I)** де бола алады, бірақ олардың мағыналары әртүрлі.

A waiting room (a room for waiting) – бастауыш

A waiting train (a train that is waiting) -есімше

A sleeping pill – герундий

A sleeping child- есімше

Герундий **Indefinite**,
Passive етіс формаларында келеді.

Perfect шақтарында және **Active**,

Form Indefinite	Active cleaning	Passive being cleaning
Perfect	having cleaned	having been cleaned

► Егер герундий іс-әрекетті жасаушы қызметін атқаратын болса, онда герундий **Active** формасында қолданылады.

*Ruslan likes **washing** his cat.*

*I remember **having** told the news.*

*Not **knowing** what to do, I went home.*

► Егер герундий басқа біреудің немесе нәрсенің тарапынан іске асырылып жатса, онда герундий **Passive** формасында қолданылады.

*The cat likes **being** washed by Ruslan.*

*I remember **having been** told the news.*

*She loves **being** looked at.*

*She is **not having been** invited.*

Мына етістіктер, есімдіктер,
сын есімдерден кейін герундий жиі толықтауыш ретінде қолданылады:

to accuse of
to approve (disapprove) of to
hear of the think of to
suspect of to be afraid of
to be capable (incapable) of to
be proud of doing
to be found of to be disappointed
to be surprised at to
be responsible for to
be interested in to
insist on to object to
to get used to / to be used to
to succeed in to
prevent from

Зат есімдер керек ететін де меуліктерден кейін герундий анықтауыш функциясында қолданылады. Оларға келесілер жатады:

<i>apology (for)</i> <i>art of pleasure</i> <i>of importance</i> <i>of plan (for)</i> <i>chance, opportunity of</i> <i>possibility of habit</i> <i>of preparation</i> <i>(for) hope of</i> <i>astonishment of</i> <i>thought of</i> <i>method of</i>	<i>problem of</i> <i>fear of interest</i> <i>(in) idea of</i> <i>process of</i> <i>reason of skill</i> <i>(in) intention</i> <i>of objection to</i> <i>surprise of</i> <i>experience (of)</i> <i>necessity of</i>
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*I hate the **idea of getting** old. (Not the idea to get old.) The **thought of failing** the exam, makes him angry.*

*I have no **reason for telling** the lie.*

*We were discussing the **necessity of** employing more stuff.*

*It was her first **experience of living** alone.*

*They have given up **hope of finding** any more survivors. I have no **objection to sitting** here.*

► Анықтауыш функциясында герундийдің пайдаланылуы:

1. **On (upon), after, before, in** уақытты көрсету үшін

Before doing the exercise, read the instructions.

After reading the story he answered the questions.

2. For себепті көрсету үшін

*Excuse me **for shouting** at you.*

3. For мақсатты көрсету үшін

*I need something **for killing** flies.*

*A lawn-mower is a machine **for cutting** grass and weeds.*

► Герундиймен пайдалынатын етістіктер тізбегі

- *I enjoy **playing** tennis.*
- *I remember **locking** the door.*
- *He admitted **breaking** the window.*
- *I don't fancy **going** out this evening.*
- *You should **practice introducing** yourself.*
- *He admitted **stealing** the money.*
- *She advised **waiting** until tomorrow.*
- *I anticipate **having** a good time on vacation.*

- *I appreciated heaving form them.*
- *He avoided answering my question.*
- *I can't bear waiting in long lines.*
- *It began raining.*
- *I finally completed writing my term paper.*
- *I will consider going with you.*
- *He continued speaking.*
- *He delayed leaving for school.*
- *She denied committing the crime.*
- *The discussed opening the business.*
- *I dislike driving long distances.*
- *We enjoyed visiting them.*
- *She finished studying about ten.*
- *I'll never forget visiting Napoleon's tomb.*
- *I hate making silly mistakes.*
- *I can't help worrying about it.*
- *I keep hoping he will come.*
- *I like going to movies.*
- *I love going to operas.*
- *She mentioned going to a movie.*
- *Would you mind helping me with this?*
- *I miss being with my family.*
- *Let's postpone leaving until tomorrow.*
- *The athlete practiced throwing the ball.*
- *Ann prefers walking to driving to works.*
- *He quit trying to solve the problem.*
- *I don't recall meeting him before.*
- *I don't recollect meeting him before.*
- *She recommended seeing the show.*
- *I regret telling him my secret.*
- *I can remember meeting him when I was a child.*
- *I resent her interfering in my business.*
- *I couldn't resist eating the dessert.*
- *She risks losing all of her money.*
- *I can't stand waiting in long lines.*
- *It started raining.*

- *She **stopped going** to classes when she got sick.*
- *She **suggested going** to a movie.*
- *She won't **tolerate cheating** during an examination.*
- *I **tried changing** the light bulb, but the lamp still didn't work.*
- *I don't **understand his leaving** school.*

► Герундий және Инфинитивпен келетін етістіктер:

Forget / remember

- *I **remembered seeing the Alps for the first time.** (өткен шақта)*
*Asel always **remembers to lock** the door. (Әсел есікті жабуды ұмытпайды)*
- *I'll never **forget flying** over the Pacific Ocean. It was wonderful.*
(... ешқашан ұмытпаймын)

- *I **forgot to switch on** the machine. (қосуды ұмытып кетіпін)*

Mean

- *I think Bolat **meant to break** the glass. I didn't look an accident.*
(шыны ыдысты сындыруға тырысты)

- *I'm applying for a visa. It **means filing in** this form.*

Regret

- *Azar **regretted not buying** the house.*
(Ажар үйді сатып алмағанына өкінді)

- *I **regret to tell** you that you have failed. (айтуға өкінішті)*

Stop

- *He **stopped eating** junk food because it is unhealthy.*
- *I **stopped to buy** some coffee. (сатып алу үшін тоқтады) **Try***
- *Why don't you **try getting up** early? (тырысу)*
- *I **tried to get up** early, but I couldn't. (әрекет жасады)*

Go on

- *The teacher introduced herself and **went on to explain** about the course. (Түсіндіруге көшті)*
- *The teacher told everyone to be quite, but they just **went on talking.** (Сөйлесуді жалғастырды)*

EXERCISES

Put the verbs in the following sentences:

Try, steal, meet, look, write, make, be run, wash, play, eat, splash, go, drive, take.

For example: Do you miss **playing** tennis every afternoon?

1. Could you please stop ... so much noise?
2. I don't enjoy letters.
3. Does your job involve ... a lot of people?
4. I considered ... the job, but in the end I decided against it.
5. If you use the shower, try and avoid ... water on the floor.
6. Jake gave up ... to be an actor and decided to become a teacher.
7. Have you finished ... your hair yet?
8. The phone rang while Ann was having dinner. She didn't answer it; she just went on ...
9. She admitted ... the car but denied ... it dangerously.
10. Why do you keep on ... at me like that?
11. They had to postpone ... away because their son was sick.
12. If you cross the street without looking, you risk ... over by a car.

2. Open the brackets.

1. Please remember ... to close ... the door when you go out. (close) I remember ... the door, but I'm not sure that I locked it. 2. I paid the electricity bill, but I don't remember ... the rent, (pay) Oh dear! I think I forgot ... the rent this month. 3. I tried ... in a department store, but it wasn't a very good job. (work) You really must try ... harder. 4. She just went on ... about everything, (complain). She complained about everything else, and then she went on ... about the price. 5. I remember ... the money in the drawer, but it's not there now. (leave) I must remember ... some money to pay for the repairs. 6. I really regret... everyone what happened. I should have kept it a secret, (tell) I regret... you that there has been a serious accident. 7. I remember... to the dentist as a child, (go) I must remember ... to the dentist on Wednesday. 8. I'll never forget ... Paris for the first time, (visit). We mustn't forget ... Monique when we're in Paris.

3. Open the brackets using the suitable form of the Gerund.

1. Excuse me for (to break) your beautiful vase.
2. You never mentioned (to be) to Greece.
3. She was proud of (to award) the cup of a champion.
4. I don't remember ever (to meet) your sister.
5. I don't remember (to ask) this question by anybody.
6. The cat was punished for (to break) the cup.
7. The cat was afraid of (to punish) and hid itself under the sofa.
8. The machine needs (to clean).

9. I am quite serious in (to say) that I don't want to go abroad.
10. He seemed sorry for (to be) inattentive to his child.
11. She confessed to (to forget) to send the letter.
12. The old man could not stand (to tell) what he should do.
13. Going to the party was no use: he had no talent for (to dance).
14. The Bronze Horseman is worth (to see).
15. After thoroughly (to examine) the student, the professor gave him a satisfactory mark.
16. After thoroughly (to examine) by the examination commission, the student was given a satisfactory mark.
17. She accused him (to steal) her purse.
18. She reproached me for (not to write) to her.
19. This job is not worth (to take).
20. After (to look) through and (to mark) the student's papers, the teacher handed them back.
21. After (to look) through and (to mark), the papers were handed back to the students.
22. These clothes want (to wash).
23. David was very glad of (to find) his aunt.

4. Translate into Kazakh paying attention to the different forms of Gerund:

1. Watching football matches may be exciting enough, but of course it is more exciting playing football.
2. She stopped coming to see us, and I wondered what had happened to her.
3. Can you remember having seen the man before?
4. She was terrified of having to speak to anybody, and even more, of being spoken to
5. He was on the point of leaving the club, as the porter stopped him.
6. After being corrected by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them.
7. I wondered at my mother's having allowed the journey.
8. I understand perfectly your wishing to start the work at once.
9. Everybody will discuss the event, there is no preventing it.
10. At last he broke the silence by inviting everybody to walk into the dining-room.
11. On being told the news she turned pale.
12. The place is worth visiting.

PARTICIPLE - ЕСІМШЕ (-ING AND -ED FORMS)

Ағылшын тілінде есімше етістіктің жіктелмеген формасы. Ағылшын есімшесі сөйлемде анықтауыштың немесе толықтауыштың қызметін білдіреді.

Есімше формалары

Өзінен кейін тура толықтауышты қабылдайтын етістіктердің негізгі етісте екі есімше формасы және ырықсыз етісте үш есімше формасы болады.

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present	Writing	Being written
Past	-	Written
Perfect	Having written	Having been written

Есімшенің қолданылуы

► Present Participle Active (Participle I)

Present Participle Active (Participle I) етістіктің инфинитив формасына (то бөлшегінсіз) **-ing** жалғауын жалғау арқылы қолданылады.

to cry – crying, to fall – falling, to make – making

1. Present Participle Active – баяндауыш етістікпен қатар жүргеністі білдіреді.

- *Who is the fat man **sitting** in the corner?*
- *You cannot sit **watching** television all day.*
- *He is lying in bed **reading** a novel.*

2. Present Participle зат есімнен кейін анықтауыш функциясын атқарады:

- *I love to look at **falling** leaves*
- *The **screaming** children were playing in the kindergarten.*

► Present Participle пысықтауыш функциясын көрсетеді:

a) мезгіл пысықтауыштың алдында әдетте while немесе when қолданылады:

- ***While** doing gymnastics I injured my knee. (=While I was doing.)*
- ***Opening** the bottle, Mike poured the drinks. (=When Mike opened the bottle, he poured.)*

ә) себеп-салдары пысықтауыш:

- *Knowing her pretty well, I realized something was wrong. (= As I knew her pretty well.)*
- *Not wishing to continue her studies, she decided to become a hairdresser.*

б) қимыл-сын пысықтауышы:

- *He walked down the road limping.*

► Perfect Participle Active

Perfect Participle Active Present Participle
формасындағы қолдаушы етістікке to have және Present Participle
формасындағы негізгі етістік арқылы қолданылады (**having asked**).

Perfect Participle Active баяндауыш-
етістік көрсететініске дейін аяқталған істі көрсетеді және себеп-
салдары және мезгіл пысықтауыш функциясын білдіреді.

- *Having failed my medical exams I took up desingning. (=As I had failed).*
- *Having spent all his money. Peter couldn't afford a new jacket. (= As he had spent).*
- *Having repaired the car. Tom took it out for a road test. (=After he had repaired the car).*
- *Having photocopied all the papers. Sarah put them back in the file. (=After she had photocopied).*

► Present Participle Passive

Present Participle Passive сөйлеу кезінде басқа біреудің тарапынан атқарылған іс-әрекетті көрсетеді.

Present Participle Passive being + Past Participle арқылы жасалады:
being written, being asked being invited.

► Present Participle Passive қолданылуы:

а) анықтауыш функциясында:

- *The building being painted is a new school. (=Which is being painted).*
- *Yesterday teacher told us about the buildings now being built in Astana. (=The buildings which are now being built).*

ә) себеп-салдар және мезгіл пысықтауыш функциясында:

- *Being packed in wooden boxes, the goods arrived in good condition. (=As the goods were packed in wood boxes....)*
- *Being invited to the party, he answered that he would be away for two weeks. (=When he was invited).*

Анықтауыш функциясын атқарып тұрған **Passive Participle** орнына **Past Participle** немесе **Present Participle Passive** жиі қолданылады.

- *Being packed in wooded boxes. (=Packed / having been packed.)*
- *Being invited to the party. (=Invited to the party).*

► **Past Participle Passive (Participle II)**

Past Participle Passive етістіктің 3 формасы.(Participle II = V3)

- *to ask - asked*
- *to give - given*
- *to break - broken*
- *to clean – cleaned*
- *to know - known*
- *to watch –watched*
- *to do – done*

Not болымсыз бөлшегі есімшенің алдында қойылады:

not asking - сұрамай, not sold – сатылмаған

► **Past Participle**

затесімнің функциясын анықтау үшін қолданылады:

- *The **tor**n letter was lying on the floor.*
- *She has got a **broken** heart.*

Past Participle баяндауштың функциясында:

- *The window is **broken**.*
- *You are **fired**.*

Past Participle себеп-салдар және мезгіл пысықтауыш функциясында:

- ***Rejected** by all his friends, he decided to become a monk.*
- ***Talked** to you I felt better.*

► **Perfect Participle Passive**

Perfect Participle Passive **having been** + **Past Participle** арқылы жаслады: **having invited, having been bought.**

- **Having been done** wrong the homework wasn't accepted. (=As the homework had been done wrong.)
- **Having been introduced** we shook our hands. (=After we had been introduced).

Object + Participle (clause)

Сезім мүшелері арқылы қабылдауды білдіретін етістіктерден кейін (to see – көру, to hear - есту, to feel - сезу, to watch - қарау, to notice - байқау, to

smell – иісшығару) объектісептік осышақтың есімшесімен қолданылады. Ол объектісептігі есімдік немесе жалпы септіктегі зат есіммен осышақтың есімшесі (Present Participle) байланысын көрсетеді.

- *I saw him **crossing** the road.*
- *I saw him **cross** the road.*

Дегенмен екеуінің арасында айырмашылық бар.

Объектісептігі есімше құрылымы істеліп жатырған істі көрсетсе (*I saw him **crossing** the road*), объектісептігі инфинитив құрылымы аяқталған істі көрсетеді (*I saw him **cross** the road.*)

- I **heard** him **sing** the song. (I heard the song from the beginning to the end)
- I **heard** him **singing** the song. (He was singing, I heard only part of the song).
- I **found** her **eating** my cake.
- He **watched** the tree **being** cut down.

► Participle Adjectives

Participle Adjectives interesting – interested
сынесімдерінен жасалған есімше:

1. Past Participle interested, bored, excited and confused т.б.
сөйлеушінің жай-күйін білдіреді.

- I was **very interested** in the lesson.
- I did not enjoy the party because I was **bored**.
- His explanation made me very **confused**.

2. Present Participle interesting, boring, exciting, confusing

- She is an **interesting** teacher, and I'm **interested** in her lesson.
- Tom told us an **amusing** story. We were **amused** at Tom's story.
- I did not enjoy the party. It was **boring**.

EXERCISES

1. Use the right participle:

1. Joe was playing football. He hurt his knee. Joe hurt his knee playing football.
2. She finished her work. Then she went home. Having finished her work, she went home.
3. I was watching television. I fell asleep.
4. A friend of mine slipped and fell. He was getting off a bus. A friend of mine
5. We bought our tickets. Then we went into the theatre.

6. Laura was driving to work yesterday. She had an accident.
7. After I had done the shopping, I went for a cup of coffee.
8. They had dinner and then they continued their journey.
9. I was walking home in the rain. I got very wet.
10. I felt tired. So I went to bed early.
11. I didn't know his phone number. So I wasn't able to contact him.
12. We had spent nearly all our money. So we couldn't afford to stay at a hotel.
13. A boy was injured in the accident. He was taken to hospital. The boy was taken to hospital .
14. A house was damaged in the storm. It has now been repaired. The house ... haven't been found yet.
15. Some paintings were stolen from the museum. They haven't been found yet. The ... haven't been found yet.

2. Use the right participle, - ing, or – ed.

1. I was surprise _____ to see my boss there.
2. It was surprise _____ to see him.
3. I find this work very tir _____ .
4. It makes me tir _____ .
5. Her exam results were disappoint _____ .
6. She was pretty disappoint _____ .
7. I was interest _____ in the lessons.
8. Her lessons are always interest _____ .
9. Do you ever get bor _____ at work. 10. My job"s pretty bor _____ .

INFINITIVE – ИНФИНИТИВ

Ағылшын тілінде инфинитив жақты, шақты, райды көрсетпей, іс-әрекеттің іске асуын тек қана айтатын етістіктің жіктелмеген формасы. Инфинитив не істеу? не жасау? деген сұрақтарға жауап береді. Әдетте инфинитив “to” демеулігімен қолданылады.

► **Инфинитивтің сөйлемдегі іс-әрекетімен қолданылуы Subject – баяндауыш функциясын атқарады**

- To make mistakes is easy. (Old English)
- It"s easy to make mistakes. (Modern English)

- To wait for people who are always late makes me angry.
- It makes me angry to wait for people who are always late.
- It was difficult to confess that I had stolen her money.

► **Object – тура толықтауыш функциясын білдіреді**

- Police warned us not to go there.
- She asked me to wait a little.
- She wants to dance.
- She wants him to help her.

► **Attribute – анықтауыш функциясында:** зат есімнен кейін тұрады немесе **wish, desire, decide, need** етістіктерінен құралған зат есімнен кейін

- I have to wish to change. (=I don't wish to change)
- I told her about my decision to leave. I told her that I had made decision to leave.
- Is there any need to ask Kamila? Do we need to ask Kamila?

► Инфинитив анықтауыш функциясын атқарғанда **the first, the second, the third, the last, only** сөздерінен кейін сирек қолданылады

- Who was the first person to climb Everest without oxygen?
- She's the only scientist to have won three Nobel prizes.

► **Adverbial modifiers of purpose – пысықтауыш функциясында**

1) мақсат пысықтауышы

- I sat down to rest.
- I am going to Australia to learn German.
- To switch on, press the red button.

Сөйлемде инфинитивалдында **so** немесе **in order to** деген жалғаулықтар тұруы бәлкім.

- He got up early in order to have time to pack.
- I moved to a new flat so as to be near my work. **So as to** және **in order to** көбіне болымсыз сөйлемдерде кездеседі.
- I'm going to leave now, so as not to be late.

2) мекен пысықтауыш **to, enough** сөздерімен

- I don't know him well enough to ask him for help.
- I was too young to understand what was happening.

► **Part of a compound nominal predicate – есім сөздік үрделі баяндауыш**

- *Her dream was **to become** an actress.*
- *To travel means **to enlarge** your horizons.*

Part of a compound verbal predicate – егістіктікүрделібаяндауыш (begin, start, continue, cease, used to, would)

- *He began **to speak** about his plans.*
- *She started **to make** tea sandwiches.*

Инфинитивформасында

Өзіненкейінтуратолықтауышқабылдайтынинфинитивтіңнегізгіетісет өртформасы, ырықсызетістеекіформасыбар.Өзіненкейінтуратолықтауышқабылдайтынин финитивтіңнегізгіетістеекіформасыболады.

Етіс шақ	Active	Passive
Indefinite (Simple)	to give	to be asked
Continuous	to be giving	
Perfect / (past)	to have given	to have been asked
Perfect continuous	to have been giving	

Ағылшын тілінде ең көп қолданылатын формалары - **Indefinite Infinitive Active** және **Passive**. Қалған инфинитив формалары өте сирек қолданылады. Олардың ішінде басқаларына қарағанда жиірек қолданылатыны **Perfect Infinitive**.

1. Indefinite Infinitive Active (Simple Infinitive) – **to tell, to see.**

- *I want to see the manager.*

2. Continuous Infinitive Active (Progressive) – **to be + Ving – to be telling, to be sitting, to be smoking.**

- *It's nice to be sitting here.*
- *I noticed that he seemed to be smoking a lot.*
- *He is said to be living here. (They say that he is living here)*

3. Perfect Infinitive Active – **to have + past participle (participle II) – to have told, to have finished.**

- *It's nice to have read the book. = It's nice that I have read the book.*
- *I'm glad to have seen her. = I'm glad that I have seen her.*
- *I was sorry to have disturbed him. = I was sorry that I has disturbed him.*

- *We hope to have finished the job soon = ... that we will have finished*
- *He is said to have lived in Almaty. = ... that he has lived...*

Perfect Infinitive сонымен қатар бір себептермен орындалмай қалған іс-қимылды (**“unreal” past**) білдіреді:

- *I meant to have phoned, but I forgot.*
- *He was to have been the new ambassador, but he fell ill.*

Perfect Infinitive could, might, ought, should, would, need not модальдіктіктерінен кейін орындалуы тиіс іс-қимылдың (**unreal situations**) орындалмай қалғанын көрсетеді.

- *You should have written the composition. (The person didn't write).*
- *I would have gone to university if my parents had had more money. (The speaker did not go to university).*
- *You could have helped him. (The person did not help).*

4. Perfect Continuous Infinitive Active – **to have been + Ving – to have been doing, to have been watching.**

- *I would like to have been sitting there when she walked in.*
- *He is said to have been living in Astana. (They say that he has been / was living in Astana.)*
- *The ship is thought to have returned to India.*

5. Indefinite Infinitive Passive – **to be + Past Participle – to be done, to be told.**

- *There is a lot of work to be done.*
- *She hopes to be chosen for the national team.*
- *She loves to be loved.*

6. Perfect Infinitive Passive – **to have been Past Participle – to have been done.**

- *You could have been killed.*
- *Gauhar is fortunate to have been given a scholarship.*

► **Infinitive to** демеулігімен

Infinitive әдетте **to** демеулігімен қолданылады: **to buy, to write, to run** etc. **Infinitive to** демеулігімен келесі етістіктерден кейін қолданылады:

- **afford:** *I can't afford to buy it.*
- **agree:** *They agreed to help us.*

- **appear:** *She appears to be tired.*
- **arrange:** *I will arrange to meet you at the airport.*
- **ask:** *He asked to come with us.*
- **can't bear:** *I can't bear to wait in long lines.*
- **beg:** *He begged to come with us.*
- **begin:** *It began to rain.*
- **care:** *I don't care to see that show.*
- **claim:** *She claims to know a famous movie star.*
- **consent:** *She finally consented to marry him.*
- **continue:** *He continued to speak.*
- **decide:** *I have decided to leave on Monday.*
- **demand:** *I demand to know who is responsible.*
- **expect:** *I expect to enter graduate school in the fall.*
- **fail:** *She failed to return the book to the library on time.*
- **forget:** *I forget to write the letter.*
- **hate:** *I hate to make silly mistakes.*
- **hesitate:** *Don't hesitate to ask for my help.*
- **hope:** *Jack hopes to arrive next week.*
- **learn:** *He learned to play the piano.*
- **like:** *I like to do gymnastics.*
- **love:** *I love to go to operas.*
- **manage:** *She managed to finish her work early.*
- **mean:** *I did not mean to hurt your feelings.*
- **need:** *I need to have your opinion.*
- **offer:** *The offered to help us.*
- **plan:** *I am planning to have a party.*
- **prefer:** *Ann prefers to walk to work.*
- **prepare:** *We prepared to welcome them.*
- **pretend:** *He pretends not to understand.*
- **promise:** *I promise not to be late.*
- **refuse:** *I refuse to believe his story.*
- **remember:** *I regret to tell you that you failed.*
- **seem:** *I remembered to lock the door.*
- **cannot stand:** *I cannot stand to wait in long lines.*
- **start:** *It started to rain.*
- **struggle:** *I struggled to stay awake.*
- **swear:** *She swore to tell the truth.*

- **threaten:** *She threatened to tell my parents.*
- **try:** *I'm trying to learn English.*
- **volunteer:** *He volunteered to help us.*
- **want:** *I want to tell you something.*
- **wish:** *She wishes to come with us.*

То демеулігінсіз қолданылатын етістіктер:

1. can (could), may (might), should, must, will, shall, would
 модалдіетістіктерінен сон

- *You **must** do it at once.*
- *She **can** speak English • You **should** try to do your best.*
- *You **had better** go home now.*
- *You **needn't** worry.*

2. let, make, see, hear, feel, watch, notice, help етістіктерінен кейін
 (American English)

- *My father **lets** me drive his car.*
- ***Let's** go to the cinema*
- *Could you **help** me lay the table?*
- *Sad movies **make** me cry.*
- *Did you **feel** the earth move?*
- *I **heard** him sing "Figaro".*
- *I **saw** him cut the carpet.*

Естесіңіз!

Бұрықсыз етісте **hear, make, see** етістіктері **to**
 демеулігімен қолданылады:

Active (Өзгелік етіс)

- *The teacher **made me stand** in the corner.*

Passive (Бұрықсыз етіс)

- *I **was made to stand** in the corner.*

The Objective Infinitive construction Complex object

«Объективтік септік инфинитивпен» немесе «күрделі толықтауыш»
 құрылымы ағылшын тілінде кейбір етістіктерден кейін бағыныңқылы сөйлемд

ердің орнына қолданылады. Ол объектік септіктерге іс-імдіктің немесе жалпы септіктерге зат есім мен инфинитивтің байланысы арқылы атқарылады.

Мына етістіктерден кейін **object + infinitive** қолданылады:

- **advise:** *She advised me to wait until tomorrow.*
- **allow:** *She allowed me to use her car.*
- **ask:** *I asked John to help us.*
- **beg:** *They begged us to come.*
- **cause:** *Her laziness caused her to fail.*
- **challenge:** *She challenged me to race her to the corner.*
- **convince:** *I couldn't convince him to accept our help.*
- **dare:** *He dared me to do better than he had done.*
- **encourage:** *He encouraged me to try again.*
- **expect:** *I expect you to be on time.*
- **forbid:** *I forbid you to tell him.*
- **force:** *He forced him to tell the truth.*
- **hire:** *She hired a boy to mow lawn.*
- **instruct:** *He instructed them to be careful.*
- **invite:** *Harry invited the John sons to come to his party.*
- **need:** *We needed Chris to help us figure out the solution.*
- **order:** *The judge ordered me to pay a fine.*
- **permit:** *He permitted the children to stay up late.*
- **persuade:** *I persuaded him to come for a visit.*
- **remind:** *She reminded me to lock the door.*
- **require:** *Our teacher requires us to be on time.*
- **teach:** *My brother taught me to swim.*
- **tell:** *The doctor told me to take these pills.*
- **urge:** *I urged her to apply for the job.*
- **want:** *I want you to be happy.*
- **warn:** *I warned you not to drive too fast.*

Prefer, would rather, had better		
<i>prefer + noun / - ing + to + noun / - ing</i>	Жалпы қалауды негіздейді	a) <i>I prefer biology to history.</i> b) <i>I prefer reading English texts to speaking in English.</i>

<i>would prefer + full infinitive + rather than (+bare/full infinitive)</i>	Қалауды көрсетеді	<i>a) I'd rather to have the lessons on Wednesday rather than (to) have it on Tuesday, if that's possible.</i>
<i>would rather + bare infinitive + than (+bare infinitive)</i>	Жалпы қалауды көрсетеді	<i>a) I'd rather have the lessons on Wednesday than (have it) on Tuesday, if possible.</i>
<i>Would rather + sb + past simple / past continuous</i>	Қалауды білдіру (біреуге қатысты)	<i>a) I'd rather you didn't sit next to me.</i>
<i>had better + bare infinitive</i>	Кеңес айту	<i>a) You'd better ask your parents if you can come on the school trip.</i>

EXERCISES

1. Put the verbs to the right form:

1. Don't forget _____ the letter I gave you.
2. Jill has decided not _____ a car.
3. There was a lot of traffic but we managed _____ to the airport in time.
4. We were all afraid to speak. Nobody dared _____ anything.
5. It was a nice weather, so we decided _____ for a walk.
6. He's learning _____ (cook) Chinese food.
7. Do not forget _____ (let) the cat out tonight.
8. I'd love _____ (travel) around the world.
9. We stopped _____ (rest) because we were tired.
10. Max hopes _____ (go) to Bolivia next summer

2. Put the verbs to the right form:

1. I've never been to Australia, but I'd like _____ go there.
2. They don't allow people _____ (park) in front of the building.
3. The film was very sad. It made me _____ (cry).
4. I don't recommend _____ in that restaurant. The food it's terrible. (eat).
5. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me _____ (read) it.
6. Let me _____ (carry) your bag for you.
7. Pauline couldn't manage _____ (eat) all the ice cream.
8. She wishes _____ (come) with us.

9. She threatened _____ (tell) my parents.
10. I hate _____ (make) silly mistakes.

3. Put the verbs to the right form: - ing, infinitive.

1. Sometimes I regret _____ (move) to this part of the country.
2. I really miss (play) _____ tennis like I used to.
3. It's not worth (buy) _____ a second hand bicycle.
4. I promise I won't forget (feed) _____ the car.
5. If you got a headache, try (take) _____ an aspirin.
6. We've arranged (meet) _____ outside the school at 4.30.
7. Did you notice anyone (wait) _____ outside when you left?
8. Rustem pretended (not notice) _____ the "No parking" sign.
9. Aynur prefers (walk) _____ to work.
10. We enjoy (play) _____ piano.

UNIT VII

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

ШАРТТЫСӨЙЛЕМДЕР

Zero conditional

Қашандашындықты білдіретін жағдайды білдіреді. Form:

If + present simple / present simple • *If the sun shines the snow melts.*

First conditional

Болуы мүмкін шартты және оның келер шақтағын әтижесін білдіреді. Іс-әрекет осы немесе келер шаққа қатысты.

Қазақ тілінде басыңқы және бағыныңқы сөйлемдер шақ қолданылады. Ағылшын тілінде бағыныңқы сөйлемде (if clause) **present simple** қолданылады.

Form

If + present simple / will + simple form

- *If I don't eat breakfast, I will get hungry.*
- *If it rains, we will not go to the picnic.*
- *If we hurry, we'll catch the bus.*

Басыңқы сөйлемде **will** көмекші етістігінің орнына модальді етістікті қолдануға болады.

Second conditional

Бұл шарттың орындалуы екі талай немесе шындыққа келмейтін іс-әрекетті көрсетеді.

Form

If + past simple / would + infinitive

- *If I won the lottery I would buy an expensive car.*
- *If I had enough money, I would travel around the world.*
- *If I were you, I would accept their invitation.*

Естесактаңыз!

Were көмекші етістігі жеке шет түрдеде, көп шет түрдеде қолданыла береді.

- *If I was / were rich, I would spend all my time travelling.*
- *If he was / were here, he would help us. (but he is not here...)*

Third Conditional (unreal past situations)

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

Form

If + Past Perfect / would have + Past participle

• *If you had told me about the problem., I would have helped you. (But you didn't tell me...)*

• *They would have passed the exam. If they had studied (But they didn't study and failed the exam ...)*

• *If the weather had been nice yesterday, we would have gone to the zoo. (But the weather wasn't nice yesterday...)*

Mixed Conditional

Аралас шартты сөйлем

Кейде шартты сөйлемнің екі бөлігі де екі шаққа қатысты болуы мүмкін. Мұндай шартты сөйлемді **Mixed Conditional (Аралас шартты сөйлем)** деп атайды. Оның екі түрі бар:

- а) Бірінші түрінде шартты сөйлем өткен шақтағы іс-әрекетті білдіреді, ал оның нәтижесі өткен шаққа қатысты болады.
- б) Екінші түрінде шартты сөйлем белгілі бір уақытты білдірмейді, ал оның нәтижесі өткен шаққа қатысты болады.
 - *If you had taken your medicine yesterday, you would be well now.*

Wish, if, only

1) I wish... would ..., if only ... would

Бұл құрылым осы шақта болған іс-әрекетке көңіл толмауды, риза болмауды, болашақта оған өзгеріс енгізілгенін қалауды білдіреді.

- *I wish you would make your bed. (I want you to make your bed).*
- *I wish he would stop talking. (I want him to stop talking).*
- *If only it would stop raining. (I want it to stop raining).*

2) Wish, if only + Past Indefinite

Осы шаққа қатысты өкініш жайлы айтқанда қолданылады. (екінші шартты сөйлемнің түрі сияқты)

- *If only I could eat eggs. (I can't eat eggs).*
- *I wish I spoke French. (I don't speak French).*
- *If only I knew her phone number. (I don't know her phone number).*

Wish, if only + Past Perfect

Wish, if only + Past Perfect
өткен шаққа қатысты өкінішті білдіру үшін қолданылады.

- *I wish I had saved some money. = I didn't save any money.*
- *I wish I had studied for the test. = I didn't study for the test.*

UNLESS

Unless = if ... not

• *I can't see if I don't wear glasses. = I can't see unless I wear glasses.* •
Unless you work much harder, you won't pass the exam.

• *He will go there if he isn't too busy. = He will go there unless he is too busy.*

Салыстыр if / in case

• *I'll bring in the washing if it rains. (I'll bring it in at the time it starts raining).*

• *I'll bring in the washing in case it rains. (I'll bring it now because it might rain later).*

EXERCISES

1. Underline the necessary word.

1. This time in six months. I'll be at university **unless** / **if** I decide to take a year off first.
2. We'd better leave early tomorrow **unless** / **in case** there's a lot of traffic when we get to Doncaster.
3. You can watch the film **as long as** / **in case** you promise to go straight to bed when it finishes.
4. Let's go to Mirabella's tonight **unless** / **if** you haven't been there before.
5. **Unless** / **so long as** I've still got my health, I don't mind how poor I am.
6. You'd better take a sweater with you know **if** / **in case** it gets cold tonight.
7. Do what you like **provided** / **unless** you don't make any noise.
8. I'm not going to worry **unless** / **as long as** she hasn't called by midnight.

2. Use the verbs in right forms.

Mr. Day: Can't you stop playing that computer? You're making an awful noise.

Adam: Well, if ... I don't practice ... (I/not practice), I won't pass my exam.

Mr. Day: But why at night? It's half past twelve. If (1) (you/play) it in the daytime, (2) (I / not / hear) you because I'd be at work. If (3) (you / tell) me about this trumpet when you first came here, (4) (I / not / let) you have the room. I'm afraid it's becoming a nuisance. If (5) (you / not / play) so loud, (6) (it / not / be) so bad.

Adam: I'm sorry, but you can't play a trumpet quietly.

Mr. Day: if (7) (I / realize) a year ago what you were going to do, then (8) (I / throw) you out long ago. If (9) (you / go) on making this noise at night, (9) (you / go) on making this noise at night, (10) (I / have) to complain to your college.

3 Underline the right verb in each sentence.

If the machine *stops* / *will stop*, you *press* / *will press* this button.

1. If you **help / helped** me with this exercise, I **will / would** do the same for you one day.
2. According to the timetable, if the train **leaves / left** on time, we **will / would** arrive on time.
3. If it **is / will be** fine tomorrow, we **go / will go** to the coast.
4. If we **find / found** taxi, we **will get / would get** there before the play starts.
5. It's quite simple really. If you **take / will take / took** these tablets every day, then you **lose / will lose / lost / would lose** weight.
6. I don't like this flat. I think **I am / I will be / I'd be** happier if I **live / will live / would live / lived** in a house in the country.
7. I don't know how to play baseball, but I'm sure that if **I will do / did, I play / will play / would play** a lot better than anyone in this awful team.
8. If **I phone / will phone / phoned** you tonight, **are you / will you be / would you be** in?
9. Why didn't you tell me? If you **told / had told** me, I **had helped / would have helped** you.
10. If Ann **wasn't driving / didn't drive / hadn't driven** so fast, her car **didn't crash / wouldn't crash / wouldn't have crashed** into a tree.
11. Let me give you some advice. If you **smoked / would smoke / had smoked less, you didn't feel / wouldn't feel / wouldn't have felt** so tried.
12. If you **invited / had invited** me last week, I was **able / had been able / would have been able** to come.
13. I'm sure your letter hasn't arrived yet. If it **came / had come** I'm sure I **noticed / had noticed / would have noticed** it.
14. We have a suggestion to make. How **do you feel / would you feel** if we **offered / would offer / had offered** you the job of assistant manager?

UNIT VIII

CONSTRUCTIONS – КОНСТРУКЦИЯЛАР

“Used to do something” және “be used to doing something”

АҒЫЛШЫНТІЛІНДЕ **“used to do something”** конструкциясын бұрындағдылы болған, бірақ қазіргі уақытта жасалынбайтыніс-әрекетті білдіру үшін қолданылады.

- *We used to live in a small village, but now we live in Astana.*
- *I used to drive to work every day, but these days I usually go by bike.*

Болымсыз сөйлемде көмекші етістік **did** немесе **not** бөлшегі қолданылады.

- *We didn't use to have computers (=We never used to have computers.)*

► **“to be used to + V ing”** осышақақатысты «дағдылану» мағынасын асықескеледі...

- *I wasn't used to wearing glasses – it seemed very strange at first.*
- *I am used to getting up early.*

► **„to be used to + V ing”** конструкциясына **„to get used to + V ing”** синонимдес.

- *Zhanar is getting used to live in the city. (She is becoming accustomed to live in the city)*
- *They will soon get used to cooking their own meals.*

► **„I'd like to do something”** сөзорамы

„I'd like to do something” сыпайы түрді білдіреді. Сұраулы сөйлемде “Would you like to + infinitive?”

- *Would you like to lay the table for me? – Yes, of course.*
- *I would like a brochure, please.*
- *We would like to order our drinks first.*
- *Would you like to visit the museum with us?*

► **“Suggest doing / suggest that you should do”** 2 жағдайда қолданылады:

1) Хабарлы сөйлемде 2 конструкцияда қолданылады.

- *Why don't we go for a walk?*
- *She suggested doing for a walk OR She suggested that we should go for a walk*

2) Біреуге кеңес беретін болған жағдайда конструкциясы қолданылады. Бұл жерде айтушы адам кеңеспен жүрмейді, іс-әрекеттегі бірадаммен ғана іске асады.

- *Why don't buy some new clothes?*

He suggested that I should buy some new clothes. (NOT he suggested buying new clothes.)

► **“There is / there are”** сөзорамдары

Заттың, нәрсенің, атаудың белгілі бір жерде тұрғанын, бар екенін білдіру үшін жеке шет түрде **„there is”**, көп шет түрде **„there are”** қолданылады. **„There is / there**

are“сөзoramдарысөйлемніңбасындақолданылады.
beетістігішаққабайланыстыөзгеріпотырады.

To

- *There is a lamp on the table. There is some water in the glass.*
- *There are lamps in the shop. There are four children in our family.*
- *There wasn't anybody in the room.*
- *Are there any flowers in your classroom?*
- *Is there any air in Mars?*

EXERCISES

1. Сөйлемде **There** және **be** қажетті формаларында қойыңыз.

1. There (isn't / aren't) any letters in the mail for you today.
2. There (isn't / aren't) any mail for you today.
3. There (is, are) a lot of problems in the world.
4. There (is, are) a hole in his sock.
5. There (is, are) over 600.000 kinds of insects in the world.
6. How many kinds of birds (is / are) there in the world?
7. Why (isn't / aren't) there a hospital close to those villages?
8. There (was, were) a terrible earthquake in Iran last year.
9. Why (is, are) there a shortage of available apartments for rent in this city at present?
10. There (is, are) more women than men in my office.
11. There (has been, have been) a line in front of that theater every night for the past two weeks.
12. How many wars do you suppose there (has been, have been) in the history of the world since the dawn of civilization?

2. Сөйлемдерге **used to** немесе **be used to** қойыңыз.

1. I (live) used to live in Jakarta, but now I live in Paris.
2. I (live) am used to living in Jakarta. I've lived here all my life.
3. Jane (work) _____ for the telephone company, but now she has a job at the post office.
4. This work doesn't bother me. I (work) _____ hard. I've worked hard all my life.
5. Dick (have) _____ mustache, but he doesn't anymore. He shaved it off, because his wife didn't like it. I (see, not) him without his mustache. He still looks strange to me.

6. When I was a child, I (think) _____ anyone over 40 was old. Of course, now that I'm middle aged, I agree with those who say "Life begins at 40.
7. It (take) _____ weeks or months to cross the Atlantic Ocean from Europe to the Americas, but now it takes only a matter of hours.
8. Even though Jason is only 12, he (fly) _____ on airplanes. His father is a pilot and has taken Jason with him in a plane many times.
9. When I was growing up, my mother often sent me to the neighborhood store to get something for her. And each time I went there, Mr.Ditmar, the owner, (give) _____ me a piece of candy.
10. Michael (take) _____ care of himself. He left home when he was 15 and has been on his own ever since.

UNIT IX

THE SYNTAX – СИНТАКСИС

General questions (Yes/No questions) – Жалпысұрақ

Жалпысұрақтар көмекші етістіктер немесе модальдік етістіктерден басталады.

- a) Do you speak English? – Yes, I do / No, I don't.
- b) Can you swim? – Yes, I can / No, I can't.

Жай сөйлем	Жалпы сөйлем
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Бастауыш	Баяндауыш		Толықтауыш және пысықтауыш	Етістік	Бастауыш	Баяндауыш	Толықтауыш және пысықтауыш
	Көмекші етістік немесе модальді етістік	Етістік		Көмекші етістік немесе модальді етістік		Етістік	
He	is	reading	a book.	Is	he	reading	a book?
They	have	returned	from Astana	Have	they	returned	from Astana?
She	can	translate	the article	Can	she	translate	the article?
You	-	speak	Spanish	Do	you	speak	Spanish?
He	-	lives	in Almaty	Does	he	live	in Almaty?
She	-	finished	her translation in the evening	Did	she	finish	her translation in the evening?

Special questions (WH – questions) – Арнайысұрақ

Арнайысұрақсұрауесімдіктерінемесеүстеулерденбасталып, сөйлеушілерге белгілі оқиғалар, құбылыстар туралы нақты және толық жауап, хабаралукерек болғанда қойылады.

Whom what, which, whose, when, why, where, how, how long, how big, how often, how much / how many есімдіктері арқылы жасалады.

- What did the teacher read to the students yesterday?
- How many books have you read?

Бастауыш	Баяндауыш	Толықтауыш	Пысықтауыш
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<i>Who</i>	<i>is reading</i>	<i>a book</i>	<i>at the window?</i>
<i>What</i>	<i>is lying</i>		<i>on the table?</i>

► Who and what questions

Who және what сөйлемде бастауыш немесе толықтауыш функциясын атқарады. Егер who немесе what бастауыш болса, онда көмекші етістіктер қолданылмайды.

- *Who opened the window? (not Who did open the window?)*
- *What happened to your arm? (not What did happened to your arm?)*
- *Who phoned? (not Who did phone?)*

Егер сұраулы сөз толықтауыш функциясын атқарса, онда көмекші етістіктер қолданылады.

- *Who do you believe? – him or me?*
- *What did you have for breakfast?*
- *Who will you ring?*

Alex loves Ann but Ann loves Tom.

- *Who loves Ann? Аннаны кім сүйеді? • Who does Ann love? Аннаны кім сүйеді?*

My sister helped me and I helped my mother to lay the table.

- *Who helped you? – Саған кім көмектесті? • Who did you help? Сен кімге көмектестің?*

Disjunctive Questions (Tag questions)-Анықтаушы сұрақ

Анықтаушы сұрақ екі бөліктен тұрады: хабарлы және сұраулы. Бұл сұрақтың түрі хабарлы бөліктегі берілген сұрақты растау қажет болғанда қо-йылады. Егер сұрақтың бірінші бөлігі хабарлы формада келсе, екінші бөлігі болымсыз формада келеді, егер бірінші бөлігі болымсыз формада келсе, екінші бөлігі хабарлы формада келеді. Сұрақтың екінші бөлігі көмекші етістік немесе модальды етістік арқылы жасалады. Сұраулы бөлігі жалпы сұраққа ұқсас болғандықтан «солай емеспе», «ия» жауапты қажет етеді.

- *You speak English, don't you?*
- *You haven't seen Joe, have you?*
- *The children can swim, can't they?*
- *I shouldn't laugh, should I?*
- *It will be dark soon, won't it?*
- *There was a mistake, wasn't there?*

- *You aren't ill, are you?*
- *It is cold, isn't it?*

I'm көмекші етістігінен **aren't** I қолданылады.

- *I'm right, aren't I?*
- *I'm late, aren't?*
- **БІПАҚ:** *I am not late, am I?*

Nobody, somebody, everybody және **no one** есімдіктерінен кейін **they** қолданылады.

- *Nobody phoned, did they?*
- *Everybody is here, aren't they?*
- *Nobody likes her, do they?*
- *Somebody has forgotten their coat, haven't they?*

Never, no, nobody, hardly, scarcely, little сөздерінен кейін бөлшекті сұрақ хабарлы сөйлемде қолданылады.

- *She never smiles, does she?*
- *She hardly spoke, did she?*
- *There is scarcely enough time, is there?*

Nothing есімдігі өзіннен кейін **it** қосымшасын керек етеді.

- *Nothing can happen, can it?*
- *Nothing matters, does it?*

Let's shall we есімдігімен бірге қолданылады.

- *Let's go to the cinema, shall we?*

Alternative question – Баламасұрақ

Баламасұрақ негізінде екі жалпы сұрақтан тұрады.

Мүмкін екі жауаптың бірін таңдауды қажет етеді, **or** жұрнағы арқылы жасалады. Сұрақтың екінші бөлігі әдетте толық емес болып қалады.

- *Do you like or (do you like) coffee? – I like tea.*
- *Is he studying or (is he) working? – He is studying.*
- *Do you want to see my mother or father? – I want to see your mother.*

Алтернативті сұрақ сұраулы сөзден басталады.

- *Which do you like: tea or coffee?*
- *What is he doing: sleeping or working?*

Imperative sentences - Бұйрықты сөйлем

Бұйрықты сөйлемдер бұйрық немесе өтінішті білдіреді.

- *Don't open the window!*
- *Close your dictionary!*
- *Don't be late!*
- *Sit down!*

► Exclamatory sentences – Лепті сөйлем

Егер айтылатын ой таңдануды, шатануды, наразылықты білдіретін болса, онда хабарлы, сұраулы, бұйрықты сөйлемдер лепті сөйлем болады.

- *Have you ever seen such weather!*

UNIT X

WORD ORDER – СӨЗ ТӘРТІБІ

Ағылшын тілінде сөздер қатаң түрде тәртіптен тұрады.

Жай сөйлемнің сөз тәртібі:

- 1. Бастауыш (Subject)**
- 2. Баяндауыш (Verb)**
- 3. Толықтауыш (Object)**
- 4. Пысықтауыш (Adverbial)**

- *David bought a present yesterday.*

(Бастауыш) (баяндауыш) (толықтауыш)
(пысықтауыш)

► Егер сөйлемде екі толықтауыш келсе (тура және жанама), ондатуратолықтауыш етістіктен кейін келеді.

- *David bought a present*

► Жанама толықтауышы бар сөйлемде, тура толықтауыш жанама толықтауыштан кейін келеді.

- *David bought Lena (жанама толықтауыш) a present (тура толықтауыш) yesterday.*

► Көп етістіктер өзінен кейін жанама және туратолықтауышты керек етеді. Жанама толықтауыш туратолықтауышпен етістіктің ортасында келеді.

- *David bought Lena a present.*
- *He gave his wife a camera for Christmas.*
- *Could you send me the bill?*

Жанама толықтауышты керек ететін етістіктер:

bring	lend	promise	take
buy	make	read	teach
cost	offer	refuse	tell
get	owe	send	wish
give	pass	show	write
leave	pay	sing	

► Қимыл-сын үстеуі әдетте етістіктен кейін келеді.

- *He drives slowly.*
- *The sun shines brightly.*

Егер етістік ауыспалы болса, онда үстеу толықтауыштан кейін немесе етістіктің алдында келеді.

- *Tom ate his breakfast quickly. **NOT** Tom ate quickly his breakfast.*
- *We played volleyball yesterday. **NOT** We played yesterday volleyball.*
- *We asked permission politely. **NOT** We politely asked permission.*

► Мезгіл үстеулер: *always, often, seldom, ever, never, just, usually, generally, sometimes, soon, once* әдетте етістіктің алдында келеді,

бірақ егер көмекші етістік немесе модальды етістік келсе, онда үстеу көмекші және модальды етістіктерден кейін қойылады.

- *My friend **has** just given me the book.*
- *They usually have dinner at 7 o'clock.*
- *I once went there with my sister.*
- *I really hate homework.*
- *He **is** always late.*
- *I **don't** often go out in the evening.*
- *The boss **is** usually in a bad temper.*
- *You **should** never take unnecessary risks.*
- *You **must** never get off the train when it is moving.*
- *I **can** always help you.*

► **Yet, still және already.**

Yet үстеуі (әліде) сұраулы немесе болымсыз сөйлемнің соңында келеді.

- *Vicky has got a present, but she hasn't opened it yet.*
- *Wait a minute. I am not ready yet.*
- *Have you read the newspaper yet?*
- *Have you sent the letter yet?*

► Хабарлы сөйлемде **still** және **already** негізгі етістіктің алдында келеді, бірақ **am, is, are, have, has, don't** көмекші етістіктердің соңынан келеді.

- *Sarah isn't home yet. She is still at work.*
- *We wrote a month ago, and we are still waiting for a reply.*
- *There is no need to tell me. I already know.*
- *I am already exhausted.*

Сұраулы сөйлемде **still** және **already** бастауыштан кейін келеді.

- *Are you still waiting?*
- *Has Tom already been on holiday?*

► **Мекен үстеулер** әдеттес сөйлемнің соңында келеді.

- *Is there a phone box nearby?*

► **Мезгіл үстеулер** сөйлемнің басынан немесе соңында келеді.

- *Trevor wasn't very well last week.*
- *Last week we had nothing to do.*
- *Everyday we go jogging.*
- *There is a news summary every hour.*

Before, recently, lately сөйлемнің соңында келеді.

- *I haven't seen this film before.*

► **Very, quite**

Үстеудің немесесы несімді білдіретін үстеу сөздер өздері нақтылайтын үст еудің немесесы несімнің алдында келеді.

- *It is very cold today.*
- *The time passed quite quickly.*
- *This dress is absolutely marvelous.*
- *She doesn't want to marry him. She thinks he is too old.*

Enough (жеткілікті) сөзі сынесімнен немесе үстеуден кейін келеді.

- *The water isn't hot enough.*
- *This coat isn't warm enough for winter.*

Enough затесімді айқындайды, бұл жағдайда **enough** затесімнің алдында келеді. **Салыстырыңыз:**

- *The coffee isn't strong enough.*
- *You didn't put enough coffee in.*

Too, either (сондай) үстеулері сөйлемнің соңында келеді.

- *I will be there too.*
- *I haven't seen this film either.*

Too (тіпті) сөзі өзін айқындайтын сөздің алдында келеді.

- *It is too dangerous to walk at this time of night.*
- *There are too many museums here to visit in a single day.*

► **Сұраулы сөйлемдердегі сөз тәртібі.**

Сұраулы сөйлемдерде көмекші етістік бастауыштың алдында келеді.

- *Have you received my letter of June 17? (not: You have received...)*
- *Did you like the concert?*

Арнаулы сұрақ сұраулы сөзден басталады, кейін көмекші етістік және бастауыш келеді.

- *What does the boss want?*
- *Where are the President and his family staying?*

Егер **who, which, what** сөздері бастауыш ролында келсе, онда көмекші етістік қолданылмайды.

- *Who left the door open?*
- *Which costs more – the blue one or the grey one?*
- *What happened?*

► **Сұраулы сөйлемдердегі үстеулер.**

- *Has Andrew always liked Jessica?*
- *Do you often go out in the evening?*

EXERCISES

1. Анықтаушы сұрақ қойыңыз.

1. Don't leave anything behind, will you?
2. David is bringing some ice-cream, _____ ?
3. Nobody knows who invented the wheel, _____ ?
4. Let's invite the Ahmetovs from next door, _____ ?
5. It's a nice day, _____ ?
6. I was really first, _____ ?
7. She doesn't look well, _____ ?
8. They look like big candles, _____ ?
9. There is a light out there, _____ ?
10. He's a lovely little boy, _____ ?

2. Read the situations and put the questions.

You want to know if it is raining. Is it raining?

You need to ask Polly where she lives. Where do you live?

1. You would like to ask Nancy where she bought her coat.
2. You want to ask Susan if Amy can swim.
3. You want to ask Simon which band he likes best.
4. On the phone you want to know who you are speaking to.
5. You need to know how much video recorders cost.
6. You are asking permission to come in.
7. You need to find out how long the journey takes.
8. You want to ask Adrain what he locked the door for.
9. You want to ask what happens next.
10. You want to suggest that you all go out together.

3. Сөйлемдердегі қателерді түзетіңіз.

→ **Would like you to go sailing? Would you like to go sailing? ...**

1. Do you be a student here?
2. How many cakes have eaten you?
3. Enjoyed you your walk?
4. Where your friends have gone?
5. What kind music do you like?
6. Does Peter plays tennis?
7. About what are you talking?
8. What has it happened?

4. Put the sentences in right form.

1. I / love / really / these / trousers
2. is / rather / silly / this game
3. already / I've / paid / the bill
4. easily / Jonathan / passed / the test
5. a lot / cards / play / the children
6. enough / isn't / loud / the alarm
7. didn't / enough / sell / they / tickets
8. ask / many / questions / too / you
9. a member / any more / of the club / I'm / not
10. enough / it's / outside / to sit / warm

UNIT XI

WORD BUILDING – СӨЗЖАСАМ

Ағылшын тілінің сөздік құрамы өзінің даму барысында басқа тілдегі де үздіксіз өзгерісте болды.

Мұндай өзгерістердің даму заңдылықтары оларға түрлі жаңа сөздердің қосылуы арқылы жасалады.

Бұлар екі түрлі жолмен жасалады:

- а) басқа тілдерден енген сөздермен толығымен арқылы
- ә) сөз тудыру арқылы

► Ағылшын тілінде сөз жасам жүйесі әр түрлі жолдармен жасалады:

- 1) Сөз мүлдем өзгермейді

2) Сөз тудыру (қосымшалар, префикстер мен жұрнақтар жалғану арқылы)

3) Сөздегі екпіннің орны ауысуы арқылы

4) Түбір сөздегі дауысты және дауыссыздардың өзгеруі арқылы

5) Сөздің бірігуі (екі немесе бірнеше түбірдің бірігуі арқылы)

1. Сөз мүлдем өзгермейді.

Ағылшын тілінде кейбір сөздер айтылу мен жазылуы өзгермей зат есім, етістік, сын есім немесе етістік бола алады.

- *answer (жауап) - to answer (жауапберу)*
- *clean (таза) – to clean (тазалау)*
- *change (өзгеріс) – to change (өзгеру)*
- *dirty (лас) – to dirty (ластану)*

2.

Зат есімдер етістіктерден сөздегі екпіннің орнына ауыстыруы арқылы жасал ады, зат есімдерде екпін бірінші буынға түссе, етістіктерде екпінші буынға түседі.

- *increase - to increase*
- *export - to export*
- *import – to import*
- *transport – to transport*

3. Түбір сөздегі дауысты, дауыссыз дыбыстардың өзгеруі арқылы:

- *woman - women*
- *use - use*
- *advice - advise*
- *proof – prove*

► Префикстер мен жұрнақтардың жалғануы арқылы

Префикстер сөздің басында келеді де, жұрнақтар сөз соңында келеді. Префикстер сөздің мағынасын өзгертеді, бірақ сөз сол сөз табында қала береді. Жұрнақтар әдетте бір сөз табын, екінші сөз табына өзгертеді.

Жиі қолданылатын префикстер:

- *anti: cyclone – anticyclone; social – antisocial*
- *counter: action – counteraction; claim-counter-claim*

Сөзге болымсыз мағына беретін префикстер:

- **dis:** *honest – dishonest (арам), appear – disappear (жоғалу); like – dislike (жақсы көрмеу)*

- **in:** мына әріптердің алдында өзгереді: **l, r, m, p: in + l + ill; in + r = irr; in + m – imm; in + p = imp):** *capable – incapable (қабілеті жоқ); legal – illegal (заңсыз); responsible – irresponsible (жауапсыз)*

- **non:** *content – non-content (риза болмау), essential – nonessential (маңдаймысыз)*

un: *pleasant – unpleasant (жайсыз), to lock – to unlock (кілттеу)*

Зат есімдер кейдесөздердің бірігуі арқылы жасалады.
(Бұл жағдайда екінші қосынды зат есімнен болады)

- *black + board = blackboard (сыныптақтасы)*
- *time + table = timetable (сабақ кестесі)*
- *text + book = textbook (оқулық)*

► **Қарама-қарсы мағына беретін префикстер:**

- **de:** *merit-demerit*

«Жасау» деген мағына беретін шылау:

- **en:** *large – enlarge, circle – encircle; rich – enrich*

«Бұрынғы» деген мағына беретін шылау:

- **ex –** *champion – ex-champion, ex-president, ex-minister*

«Арасында, бірге» деген мағына беретін шылаулар:

- **inter:** *action (іс-қимыл) – interaction (бірлесін), town – intertown (қалааралық)*

«Дұрыс емес» деген мағына беретін шылаулар:

- **mis:** *to understand – to misunderstand (дұрыс түсінбеу), to hear – to mishear (дұрыс естімеу)*

«Үстінде» деген мағына беретін шылаулар:

- **over:** *to feed (тамақтандыру) – to overfeed (асыратымақтандыру), to estimate (бағалау) – to overestimate (асырабағалау)*

«Кейін» деген мағына беретін шылаулар:

- **post:** *war (соғыс) – post war (соғыстан кейін)*

«Алдында, ертерек» деген мағына беретін шылаулар:

- **pre:** *historic (тарихи) – prehistoric (тарихтанбұрын)*

«Тағы да, қайта» деген мағына беретін шылаулар:

- **re:** *to open – to reopen (қайтаашу), to read – to reread (қайта оқу)*

«Астында» деген мағына беретін шылаулар:

- **sub:** *marine – submarine (суасты)*

«Үстінде» деген мағына беретін шылаулар:

- **super:** *natural – supernatural*

«Бір нәрсе арқылы» деген мағына беретін шылаулар:

- **trans:** *to plant – to transplant*

«Ультра, жоғары» деген мағына беретін шылаулар:

- **ultra:** *violet – ultra-violet (ультрақұлгін), ultrashort (ультрақысқа)*

«Жеткіліксіз» деген мағына беретін шылаулар:

- **under:** *to value – to undervalue (бағаламау), to pay – to underpay (төменжалақытәлеу)*

► **Жиі қолданылатын жұрнақтар:**

Зат есімнің жұрнақтары:

- - **ability, -ibility:** *probability, possibility.*
- - **age:** *leakage, marriage, passage.*
- - **al:** *arrival, approval.*
- - **ance, ence:** *importance, difference.*
- - **dom:** *freedom, boredom, kingdom, wisdom*
- - **ee:** *employee, interviewee, addressee*
- - **er, -or:** *buyer, teacher, worker, writer, director, inventor, translator, visitor.*
- - **hood:** *brotherhood, childhood, neighborhood*
- - **ian:** *historian, Russian, Hungarian*
- - **ion (-ation, -tion, -sion, -ssion):** *collection, production, connection, submission, production*

- - **ism**: *tourism*
- - **ist**: *terrorist, physicist, extremist, artist*
- - **ment**: *agreement, development, government, payment*
- - **ness**: *kindness, oldness, darkness, weakness*
- - **our**: *colour*
- - **ship**: *friendship, leadership*
- - **th**: *depth, growth*
- - **ty**: *safety*
- - **ure (-ture)**: *creature, mixture, pressure, departure, pleasure*

► **Сын есімнің жұрнақтары:**

- - **able, -ible**: *eatable, changeable, convertible*
- - **al**: *central, cultural, formal, postal*
- - **ant, - ent**: *different, resistant*
- - **ary, - ory**: *secondary*
- - **en**: *wooden*
- - **ful**: *beautiful, careful, fruitful, useful*
- - **ic**: *heroic*
- - **ish**: *Scottish, reddish, Polish*
- - **ive**: *active, comparative, effective, talkative*
- - **less**: *hopeless, useless, homeless, helpless*
- - **ous**: *dangerous, famous, glorious*
- - **y**: *cloudy, dirty, sunny, rainy, frosty, windy, thirsty*

► **Етістіктің жұрнақтары:**

- - **ate, - ute**: *to indicate, to execute*
- - **en**: *to sharpen, to blacken, to shorten*
- - **ify**: *to purify, to simplify, to classify*
- - **ise, -ize**: *to characterize, to crystallize, to sympathize*

► **Үстеудің жұрнақтары:**

- - **ly**: *easily, firstly, daily, weekly*
- - **wards**: *homewards, northwards, backwards, upwards*

► **Екі немесе одан да көп сөздердің бірігуінен жасалған сөз жасам:**

- *Rain (жаңбыр) + bow (доға) = rainbow (кемпірқосақ)*
- *Snow (қар) + man (адам) = snowman (қар адамы)*

- *After (кейін) + noon (түс) = afternoon (түстен кейін)*
- *Fire (от) + place (орын) = fireplace (камин)*
- *Though (ой) + less (аздау) = thoughtless (қамсыз)*
- *White (ақ) + wash (жуу) = whitewash (әктеу)*

► **Кейбірсөздердефисарқылыжасалады:**

- *Empty-headed (монас)*
- *Counting-out-rhyme (санамақ)*
- *Chimney-sweeper (мұрша тазалағыш)*
- *Merry-go-round (карусель)*
- *First-class (бірінші класс)*

EXERCISES

1. Зат есімдерді сын есімдерге ауыстырыңыз.

1. care - _____
2. cheer - _____
3. grass - _____
4. peace - _____
5. health - _____
6. noise - _____
7. hope - _____
8. smoke - _____
9. shame - _____
10. use - _____

2. Етістікті болымсыз түрге айналдырыңыз:

1. like - _____
2. spell - _____
3. agree - _____
4. believe - _____
5. understand - _____
6. cover - _____
7. dress - _____
8. connect - _____
9. please - _____

10. do - _____

3. Сын есімді болымсыз түрге айналдырыңыз:

1. able - _____
2. possible - _____
3. capable - _____
4. necessary - _____
5. patient - _____
6. proper - _____
7. correct - _____
8. conscious - _____
9. complete - _____
10. polite - _____

UNIT XII

PREPOSITIONS - ДЕМЕУЛІКТЕР

Демеуліктер (предлогтар) зат есімнің немесе есімдіктің сөйлемдегі басқа сөздерге қарым-қатынасын білдіретін көмекші сөздер болып табылады. Ағылшын тілінде септік жалғауларының болмауына байланысты, сөйлемдегі сөздер тәртібі мен демеуліктер аса маңызды қызмет атқарады.

In, on, at (орын) демеуліктерімен кездесетін тұрақты сөз тіркестері:

In

- *In prison / hospital – түрмеде / ауруханада*

- *In the lesson* - сабақта
- *In a book / newspaper* – кітапта / газетте
- *In the photo / picture* – фотода / суретте
- *In the country* - елде
- *In the middle* - ортасында
- *In the back / front of a car* – артта / машинада
- *In a queue / line / row* – кезекте / ретте

On

- *On the platform* - платформада
- *On the farm* - фермада
- *On the page / map* - бетте / картада
- *On the screen* - экранда
- *On the island / beach / coast* – аралда / жағажайда / жағалауда
- *Drive on the right / left* – оңғақарайбұрылу / солғақарайбұрылу
- *On the back of an envelope* – конверттіңсыртқыбетінде

At

- *At station / airport* – теміржолвокзалында / әуежайда
- *At home / work* – үйде / жұмыста
- *At school* – мектепте
- *At the top / bottom of hill* – тәбеде / таудыңетегінде
- *At the end of the corridor* – коридордыңсоңында

In, on, at In

- *We bought the flat in 2003.*

In + жыл / ай / жылмезгілі

- *In 2012*
- *In September*
- *In winter*
st century
- *In the 21*

In + жұма / жұмадан көп

- *In the New-Year holiday*
- *In the summer term* **In + күнніңбірбөлігі**
- *In the morning*
- *In the evening*

Ескерту:

- *I woke up in the night (=in the middle of the night)*
- *I can't sleep at night (=when it is night)*

On

- The exam is on Monday.
- **On + жұманың біркүні / күннің жады**
- On Wednesday
- On 19 April
- On that day

On + нақты күн

- *On Christmas Day*
- *On Independence Day*

On + жұманың бір күні + күннің бір бөлігі

- On Friday morning
- On Tuesday evening
- It happened on Monday night

At

- *The film starts at seven thirty.*

At + уақыт (сағат) / тамақтанатын уақыт

- At three o'clock
- At lunch (-time)
- At that time

At the moment**Ескерту:**

Every, last, next, this, tomorrow, yesterday сөздерінің алдында **in, on, at** демеуліктері қолданылмайды.

- *We go to Greece every summer*
- *I'll see you next Friday.*
- *My brother got married last year.*
- *I leave school this year.*
- *The party is tomorrow evening.*
- *The group arrived yesterday morning.*

In time or on time?

In time (for smth/ to do smth) = soon enough for... (уақытында болу, кешікпеу, белгілі оқиғада)

- *I must hurry. I want to get home **in time** to see the football match on television.*
- *I've sent Asem her birthday present. I hope it arrives **in time**.*

On time = punctual, not late (дәлуақытында)

- *Buses aren't on time like planes.*
- *The 11.35 train left on time. (=it left at 11.35)*

At the end or in the end?

At the end (something) = уақыттың аяқталуы немесе біртұтас нәрсенің соңы

- *I'm going away **at the end of August**.*
- *All the players shook hands **at the end of match**.*

In the end = ақырында, соңында

- *Erlan had a lot of problems with his car. **In the end** he sold it and bought another one.*
- *Rashid couldn't decide where to go for a holiday. He didn't go anywhere **in the end**.*

For, since, before демеуліктері **Present Perfect** шағында жиі қолданылады.

For іс-қимылдың қаншалықты уақыт созылғанын білдіреді.

- *I've been waiting for you forty minutes. – Мен сені күткеніме 40 минут болды.*
- *I've known him just for two days. – Мені оны танысқаным 2 күн болды.*
- *He has worked at the factory for three years. – Ол фабрикада жұмыс жасағанына 3 жыл болды.*

For – басқаша қтарменде қолданылады.

- *He worked at the factory for three years. – Ол фабрикада 3 жыл жұмыс жасады.*
- *I will stay abroad for a week. – Мен шетелде 1 жұма боламын.*

Since – іс-қимылдың басталған уақытын білдіреді.

- *I've been waiting since ten o'clock. – Мен сағат 10-нан бері күтудемін.*

• *I've known him since Monday.* -
Мені оны дүйсенбіден бері танимын.

• *Mila has been living here since last year.* -
Мила бұл жерде былтырдан бері тұрады.

Before – бұрын деген мағынаны білдіреді.

• *I have to finish my work before 5 o'clock.*
Мен жұмысымды сағат беске дейін бітіріуім керек.

• *Let's have a walk before breakfast.* -
Таңғы асқа дейін қыдырып қайтайық.

• *I had passed my driving test three months before.* -
Мен жүргізушілік тестін үш ай бұрын тапсырдым.

• *I have heard that before.* - Мен бұны бұрын естігенмін.

Әртүрлі де меуліктер мен қолданылатын тұрақты сөз тіркестері:

- *After all* – ақыры соңында
- *Day after day (week after week)* – күннен күнге (аптасын)
- *The day after tomorrow* – бүгінгі күннен кейін
- *Long after* – көп уақыт өткен соң
- *At the age (of)* – ұлғайған шағында
- *At the beginning* - басында
- *At dinner (supper, tea)* – түскі ас уақытында, (кешкі аста, шайда)
- *At the end* - аяғында
- *At the expense (of)* – біреудің арқасында
- *At first* - бірінші
- *At the head (of)* - басқаруымен
- *At home* - үйде
- *At least* – дей тұрғанмен
- *At last* - соңында
- *At low / high price* – төмен / жоғары бағамен
- *At night* - түнде
- *At once* - лезде
- *At first sight* – бір көргеннен
- *At a time* – бірауақытта
- *The day before yesterday* – алдыңғы күні

- *Long before* – бұданбұрын
- *Beyond belief* – мүмкін емес
- *Beyond doubt* – шүбә келтірмеу
- *Beyond hope* - үмітсіз
- *Beyond one's strength (power)* – шамадан тыс
- *By accident* - кенет
- *By heart* – жатқа
- *By land (sea, air)* – жерде, (суда, әуеде)
- *By mistake* – қателесіп
- *Step by step* – қадам қадаммен
- *By train (bus, ship)* – поезда, (автобуста, парходта)
- *By the way* - дегенмен
- *Up and down* – жоғары және төмен
- *Upside down* – төңкеріліп
- *For ever* – мәңгі
- *For instance* - мысалы
- *For example* - мысалы
- *For this purpose* – сол мақсатпен
- *For the first (last) time* - алғашқы / соңғы рет
- *From the beginning to the end* – басынан аяғына дейін
- *From day to day* – күннен күнге
- *From time to time* – мезгілден мезгілге дейін
- *From my (his) point of view* – менің (оның) ойынша
- *In addition to* – толықтыру үшін
- *In case of* – егер
- *In any case* – қалай дегенменде
- *In demand* - сұраныста
- *In favor of* – пайда үшін
- *In front of* – алға, қарама-қарсы
- *In the East / West* – шығыста, батыста
- *A belief in* - сену
- *In general* - жалпы
- *In a loud voice* – қатты дауыспен
- *In the market* – базарда

- **In the meantime** – сол уақытта
- **In the morning (afternoon)** – таңертең (күндіз)
- **In the open air** – аспанда
- **In one's opinion** – оның ойынша
- **In pencil (pen)** – қарандашпен (қаламмен)
- **In conclusion** - қорытынды
- **In the direction** – бағыт бойынша
- **In sight** – көз алдында
- **In the spring ... (summer...)** –көктемде, жазда
- **In the street** – көшеде
- **In the sun** - күнде
- **In stead of** - бірге
- **In vain** - текке
- **In spite of** - қарамастан
- **Plenty of, a lot of** – көп
- **A number of** - рет
- **Of course** - әрине
- **It's kind / stupid of him** – оның тарапынан бұл ізеттілік / ақымақтық
- **On an (the) average** - орташа
- **On behalf of** – біреудің атынан
- **On holiday** – демалыста
- **On business** – іс-сапармен
- **On condition that** – шартпен, егер
- **On the contrary** - керісінше
- **On demand** - қажеттілікпен
- **On foot** - жаяу
- **On the other hand** – біржағынан
- **On purpose** - әдейі
- **On the right (left)** – оңға, солға
- **On sale** - саттықта
- **On the sea** - теңізде
- **On television (radio)** – теледидардан, радиодан
- **On the way** – жолда

- *On the whole* - жалпы
- *And so on* – т.с.с.
- *Later on* - кейін
- *Out of danger* – қауіпсіз жерде
- *Out of date* – мерзімі өткен
- *Out of necessity* – қажеттілік бойынша
- *Out of pity (envy)* – аяныштан (қызғаныштан)
- *Out of work* - жұмыссыз
- *All over the world* – бүкіл дүние бойынша
- *The lesson is over* – сабақ аяқталды
- *Round the corner* - бұрышта
- *All around* - әр жерде
- *To the end* – соңына дейін
- *To the right (left)* – оңға (солға)
- *Under the circumstance* – бұл жағдайда
- *Up-to-date* - қазіргі
- *Up to here* - әлі күнге дейін (мекен)
- *Up to now* - әлі күнге дейін (мезгіл)
- *The time's up* – уақыт аяқталды
 - *What's up?* – не болып қалды?
 - *Without doubt* – күмәнсіз
 - *Without fail* – міндетті түрде

EXERCISES

1. Choose the right variant:

1. Cat was leaning *by / against* the wall with its hand in / into his pockets.
2. I got *at / to* the station just in time to see my mother getting from / off the train.
3. The café is *among / between* the chemist's and the butcher's and *across / opposite* the library.
4. Merlan lives *at / in* Taraz, which is *at / in* the south of Kazakhstan.
5. Travelling *by / in* your own car is better than going *by / on* foot.

6. Maral had a hat *on / over* her head and a veil *above / over* her face.
7. We arrived *at / in* England *at / in* Gatwick Airport.
8. Terry isn't here. He's away *in business / on business*.
9. I can't disturb her now. She's *at bed / in bed*.
10. Madina always arrives exactly *in time / on time* for her lessons.

2. Put in, on, at. We spent the whole holiday ... on ... the beach.

1. I read about the pop festival a magazine.
2. My parents' flat is the twenty-first floor.
3. Melanie was holding a small bird her hands.
4. I'll meet you the airport.
5. Natasha now lives 32 the avenue.
6. I was standing the counter in the baker's shop, waiting to be served.
7. London is the Thames.
8. There weren't many books the shelves.
9. The passengers had to stand a queue.
10. The woman sitting next to me left the train
Chesterfield.

3. Choose the right preposition.

1. I'll send someone to call _____ the parcel on Thursday.
2. I came _____ one of your novels in a second-hand bookshop.
3. I'm not interested in buying anything. I'm just looking _____.
4. Don't you think the manager should deal _____ this problem.
5. George came _____ a lot of money when his uncle died.
6. I arrived _____ the station.
7. She is very good _____ languages.
8. Congratulations _____ your success.
9. The bus crashed _____ a tree.
10. It all depends _____ weather.
11. I divided the cake _____ three parts.
12. Why is she dressed _____ black?
13. I'm interested _____ most sports.
14. He was very kind _____ her.
15. I'm looking _____ a place to live.

UNIT XIII
THE LEXICOLOGY - ЛЕКСИКА

Фразалық етістіктер

Фразалық етістіктердің құрылысы мынадай: **етістік + демеуліктер (үстеу)**.

For example: *come in, sit down, take off*.

Ағылшын тілінде фразалық етістіктер өте көп.

About, along, around, away, back, behind, by, down, forward, in, off, on, out, over, round, through, up демеуліктері фразалық етістіктер тобын құрайды.

Егер сіз әр сөздің мағынасын білсеңіз,
фразалық етістіктерді түсіну өте оңай.

Дегенмен кейбір етістіктеридиома болып келеді.

Турамағына беретін фразалық етістіктер:

- *You may **come in and sit down**. The man in front **turned round and stared at me**.*

Идиомалық (фразеологиялық) мағынасы бар фразалық етістіктер:

- *Fortunately, the plan **came off** (=succeed)*
- *Why did you **turn down** such a good offer? (=refuse)*

Жиі қолданылатын фразалық етістіктер

find out = discover go back = return go on = continue leave out = omit send out = distribute throw out = discard give up = stop hold up = delay put off = postpone put on = wear look for = seek try on = wear	bring in = introduce turn up = arrive, appear go away = disappear fix up = arrange go off = explode make up = invent come about = happen fall in = quarrel work out = calculate turn on = connect switch on = connect look after = care
get up = get out of bed come back = return	fall away = disappear go in for = have smth as interest or
give back = return smth to its owner stand up = be on your feet put up with = tolerate come across = meet by chance come in = become fashionable come along = arrive to look up = find information to go ahead = be in front of others to go on = continue come through = arrive by phone, radio look at = examine smth closely	hobby to get through = use up smth put down = make smb feel stupid look for = expect smth go out = leave give up = stop trying to do smth wash up = wash dishes after meal take off = leave a place look through = pretend not to see smb put on = wear look after = take care of smth

Proverbs – Мақал мәтелдер

- **Knowledge is power** – *Білікті бірді жығады, білімді мыңды жығады.*
- **There is no royal road to learning** – *Оқуинеменқұдыққазғандай*
- **No grass grows on his heel** – *Еңбекпенеркөггерер.*
- **Better late than never** – *Ештенкешжақсы.*
- **East or West home is best** – *Өзүйім - өлеңтөсегім.*
- **Experience is the mother of wisdom** - *Көржасағаннансұрама, көпкөргенненсұра.*
- **Many men many minds** – *Қаншаадамболса, соншапікір.*
- **Good health is above wealth** – *Денсаулықзорбайлық*
- **He who laughs at crooked man should walk very straight** – *Күлмедосқа, келербасқа.*
- **No gain without pain** – *Бейнетсіззейнетжоқ.*
- **Patience is a virtue** – *Сабыртүбі – сарыалтын.*
- **Practice makes perfect** – *Көшжүрсетүзеледі.*
- **Promise is a debt** – *Ержігіттіңекісөйлегені - өлгені.*
- **Two heads are better than one** – *Елменкөргенеленбес.*
- **Look before you leap** – *Жетіретөлішен, бірреткес.*
- **Let sleeping dogs lie** – *Жатқанжыланныңқұйрығынбаспа.*
- **Many words hurt more than swords** – *Сөзсүйектен, таяқеттенөтеді.*
- **Seeing is believing** – *Естігенге емес, көргенгесен.*
- **Nothing venture, nothing have** - *Әрекетболмай, берекетболмас.*
- **Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today** - *Бүгінбітерістіертөңгеқалдырма.*
- **Never say die** – *Үмітсіз шайтан*
- **One man does not make a team** – *Жалғыздыңүнішықпас, жаяудыңшақышықпас.*
- **Where there is a will there is a way** – *Іздегенмұратынажетеді*
- **All is not gold that glitters** – *Жылтыруықтыңбәріалтын емес*
- **All bread is not baked in one oven** – *Бессаусақбірдей емес*
- **Good beginning makes good ending** – *Істіңбасыбайлыболса, аяғысайлыболар*
- **Be slow to promise and quick to perform** – *Уәдебердіңайтысжоқ, қолданбердіңқайтысжоқ.*

- **Better be born lucky than rich** – *Таудайталапбергенше, бармақтайбақбер.*
- **Bird in the hand is worth two in the bush** – *Аспандағысұңқарданқолымдағытұрымтайжақсы*
- **Blind men can judge no colours** – *Соқыртауыққабәрібидай*
- **By doing nothing we learn to do ill** – *Тамағытоқтық, жұмысыжоқтық, аздырарадамбаласын*
- **Clothes make the man** – *Адамныңкәркішүберек*
- **Custom is second nature** - *Ауруқалсада, әдетқалмайды.*
- **Cut your coat according to your cloth** – *Көрпеңеқарайкөсіл*
- **Curiosity killed the cat** – *Текжүрсең – тоқжүресің.*
- **Curses like chickens come home to roast.** – *Біреугеорқазбаөзіңтүсерсің*
- **First think, then speak** – *Ойланбайсөйлегенауырмайөледі*
- **Friend in need is a friend indeed** – *Жоқкездегідос – дос, баркездегідос – бос*
- **Friend’s frown is better than a foe’s smile** – *Досжылатыпайтады, дұшпанкүлдіріпайтады*
- **Handsome is that handsome does** – *Тәнісұлуsұлуемес, жанысұлу – сұлу*
- **Silence is golden, speech is silver** – *Көпсөз – қола, азсөз – алтын*
- **There is reason in all things** – *Желтұрмасашөптіңбасықимылдамайды.*
- **Strike while the iron is hot** – *Темірдіқызғанкездесоқ.*

EXERCISES

1. Берілгенсөйлемдердітөмендегісөздерментолықтырыңыз.

Across, against, for, in, into, on, round, to, up, with

1. I’ll send someone to call ... the parcel on Thursday.
2. You’ll have to work hard to keep with the rest of the class.
3. Jean didn’t expect to come up ... such difficulties.
4. It’s not fair. You’re always picking ... me.
5. Terry sang the first verse and then everyone joined
6. I came ... one of your novels in a second – hand bookshop.
7. I’m not interested in buying anything. I’m just looking
8. Don’t you think the manager should deal ... this problem?

9. George came ... a lot of money when his uncle died.
10. You look very guilty! What have you been getting up ... ?

2. Курсивпен берілген сөздерді фразалық етістікке айналдырыңыз.

1. I think that you *invented* this story. _____ .
2. When do you think your book will be *published*? _____
3. I think that the weather is *improving*. _____
4. I can't *find an answer* to this problem. _____
5. *Be careful!* You are going to fall. _____
6. I'm afraid, William tends to *stop trying*. _____
7. The plane is going to *leave the ground*. _____
8. I think that Sue and Neil have *quarreled*. _____
9. She longed to visit the house in Artvin, where she was *brought up* as a child.
10. The car suddenly stopped, and I realized that we *had no more* petrol. _____

3. Фразалық етістікті жай етістікке айналдырыңыз.

1. At half past six, the alarm clock *went off*. _____
2. Jim is very good at *talking off* his teacher. _____
3. Please don't *bring up* that subject again. _____
4. There is one small matter I would like to *clear up*. _____
5. Jean is really good at *picking up* languages. _____
6. All my old clothes need *taking up*. _____
7. The whole cost of the equipment *works out* at £450. _____
8. Jackie *broke down* and everyone felt sorry for her. _____
9. Although none of us wanted to go on picnic, it *turned out* to be quite enjoyable. _____
10. John's finally *got over* his operation now and is back at work. _____ .

4. Қазақша баламасын беріңіз.

1. Handsome is that handsome does. _____
2. Business before pleasure. _____
3. Better late than never. _____
4. Half a loaf is better than no bread. _____
5. So many men, so many minds. _____
6. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. _____
7. Everything is good in it's season. _____

8. When the cat is away, the mice will play. _____
9. Something is better than nothing. _____
10. Live and learn. _____

TEST YOURSELF (1)

1. Choose the right variant of the main verb.

I _____ an interesting book at the moment. I'll return it to the library when I've finished

- a) read
- b) am reading
- c) shall read
- d) would read
- e) had read

2. George _____ to the dentist every month.

- a) is going
- b) goes
- c) will go
- d) has gone
- e) shall go

3. Where _____ the car?

- a) did you park
- b) did you parked
- c) parked you
- d) you parked
- e) shall park

4. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple or Present Continuous?

She (still/hesitate) whether to continue the experiments or not.

- a) Is hesitating
- b) Hesitates
- c) Hesitated
- d) Are hesitates
- e) Will hesitates

5. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Usually she (paint) pictures in the living-room.

- a) Paints
- b) Is painting
- c) Is paints
- d) Were paints
- e) Do paints

6. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple or Present Continuous?

What languages ... you (speak)?

- a) Was ... speaking;
- b) Do ... speak
- c) Is ... speaking
- d) Were ... speaking
- e) Are ... speaking

7. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple or Present Continuous?

My mother (do) a lot of work every day.

- a) Will Doing
- b) Is doing
- c) Are doing
- d) Does

- e) Is done
8. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple or Present Continuous?
... you (tell) a lie now?
- a) Are ... telling
 - b) Do ... tell
 - c) Does ... tell
 - d) Did ... tell
 - e) Doing... tell
9. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple or Present Continuous? What ... they usually (have) for supper?
- a) Do ... having
 - b) Are ... having.
 - c) Do ... have
 - d) Does ... having
 - e) Are ... have
10. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple or Present Continuous?
Who ... (listen) to the radio now?
- a) Did listening
 - b) Listens
 - c) Are listening
 - d) Do listening
 - e) Is listening
11. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple or Present Continuous?
As a rule, she (wear) beautiful clothes.
- a) Wearing
 - b) Is wearing
 - c) Wears
 - d) Was wears
 - e) Will wear
12. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple or Present Continuous?
How ... you (feel) at that moment?
- a) Do ... feel
 - b) Are ... feeling
 - c) Do ... feeling
 - d) Does ... feeling
 - e) Was ... feeling

13. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Usually I (play) the violin but now I (play) the piano.

- a) Play; am playing
- b) Am playing/play
- c) Is playing/play
- d) Are playing/play
- e) Am playing/is play

14. Choose the right variant of the main verb.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning we _____ for the bus.

- a) wait
- b) waiting
- c) was waiting
- d) were waiting
- e) is waiting

15. Choose the right variant of the main verb.

When I looked round the door, the baby _____ quietly.

- a) is sleeping
- b) slept
- c) was sleeping
- d) were sleeping
- e) are sleeping

16. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Elvis Prestley ____ in 1977.

- a) dies
- b) had died
- c) died
- d) have died
- e) has died

17. When Peter opened the door, the children ____ round the fir tree:

- a) danced
- b) are dancing
- c) were dancing
- d) dance
- e) is dancing

18. We _____ when we were at university.

- a) were meeting
- b) have met

- c) have been meeting
 - d) met
 - e) has meeting
19. When Mark arrived, the Johnsons _____ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.
- a) were having
 - b) had
 - c) had been having
 - d) was having
 - e) has been having
20. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Past Simple or Past Continuous?
I(walk) home after the party yesterday.
- a) Walking
 - b) Was walking
 - c) Was walked
 - d) Were walking
 - e) Walked
21. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Past Simple or Past Continuous?
He (drive) along the highway.
- a) Do drove
 - b) Was driving
 - c) Was drove
 - d) Drove
 - e) Drive
22. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Past Simple or Past Continuous?
When I (arrive) my son (have) dinner.
- a) Arrived; was having
 - b) Was arriving; had
 - c) Were arriving; had
 - d) Was arriving; has
 - e) Was arriving; have
23. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Past Simple or Past Continuous?
Our team (fly) to London for football game last night.
- a) Did flying
 - b) Was flying
 - c) Were flying
 - d) Flew
 - e) Does flying

24. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Past Simple or Past Continuous? Mr. Grey (not/understand) what I (sing).
- Didn't understand; was singing
 - Wasn't understanding; sang
 - Weren't understanding; sang
 - Wasn't understanding; sing
 - Wasn't understanding; was sing
25. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Past Simple or Past Continuous? While we (work) my dog (hurt) its leg.
- were working; hurt
 - worked; was hurting
 - Working; was hurting
 - Worked; hurting
 - Work; hurting
26. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Past Simple or Past Continuous? Kelly (enjoy) the evening but I (want) to go home.
- Was enjoying; want
 - Enjoyed; was wanting
 - Was enjoying; wanted
 - Enjoying; wanted
 - Enjoy; want
27. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Past Simple or Past Continuous? When...it(happen)?
- Do ... happening
 - Was ... happening.
 - Were ... happening
 - Did ... happen
 - Does ... happening
28. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Past Simple or Past Continuous? He (sit) in the garden when Tom (come).
- Was sitting; came
 - Sat; was coming
 - Sat; coming
 - Were sat; was coming
 - Sat; was come
29. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Past Simple or Past Continuous? When my mother (cook) the telephone (ring).
- Was cooking; was rang

- b) Cooked; was ringing
 - c) Were cooking; rang
 - d) Was cooking; rang
 - e) Was cook; rang
30. I saw John in the park. He _____ on the grass and _____ a book.
- a) were sitting, reading
 - b) sitting, reading
 - c) was sitting, reading
 - d) sitting, was reading
 - e) was sitting, was reading

TEST YOURSELF(2)

1. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
She ... at the parcel long enough, before she ... that it was for her brother.
 - a) had been looking, had understood
 - b) had been looking, understood
 - c) was looking, understood
 - d) was looking, has understood
 - e) was looked, has understood
2. Choose the right variant of the main verb. We were good friends, we each other for years.
 - a) had known
 - b) had knowing
 - c) were knowing
 - d) know
 - e) known
3. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We for more than 24 hours.
 - a) had travelled
 - b) were travelling
 - c) had been travelling
 - d) travel
 - e) have travelled
4. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
How long ... this book? How many pages of this book ... ?
 - a) have you been reading, have you been reading

- b) have you read, have you read
 - c) have you read, you read
 - d) have you been reading, have you read
 - e) have you reading, have read
5. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
We ... to the top of Holborn Hill before I ... that he was not smiling at all.
- a) had got, knew
 - b) got, knew
 - c) were getting, knew
 - d) have got, have known
 - e) are getting, knew
6. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect. I am afraid (forget) my book at home.
- a) Have forgotten
 - b) Has forgotten
 - c) Have forgot
 - d) Had forgotten
 - e) Having forgotten
7. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect....the secretary (yet/ come)?
- a) Had ... come yet?
 - b) Has ... come yet?
 - c) Have... come yet?
 - d) Has will... come yet?
 - e) Having ... come yet?
8. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect.I (learn) the rhyme. Could you listen to me?
- a) Have learning/learnt
 - b) Has learned/learnt
 - c) Had learned/learnt
 - d) Have learned/learnt
 - e) Have learned/learning
9. Choose the right variant of the main verb.Present Perfect....you (ever/ be) to Italy?
- a) Had you ever been
 - b) Have you ever been
 - c) Have your ever been
 - d) Having you ever been

- e) Has you ever been
10. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect. They (already/ inform) me about the accident.
- a) Have had already informed
 - b) Has already informed
 - c) Having already informed
 - d) Had already informed
 - e) Have already informed
11. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect. He is the most handsome man I (ever/ know).
- a) Have been ever known
 - b) Have ever knew
 - c) Have ever known
 - d) Has ever known
 - e) Had ever known
12. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Perfect. Kevin (already/ leave for) Manchester.
- a) Has already leave for
 - b) Have already left for
 - c) Had already left for
 - d) Has already left for
 - e) Having already left for
13. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect. He (not/ receive) any letters from her this week.
- a) Hasn't receive
 - b) Haven't received
 - c) Hasn't received
 - d) Hadn't received
 - e) Hasn't have received
14. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect. I (not/ hear) from him since he left Paris.
- a) Haven't hear
 - b) Haven't heard
 - c) Haven't have heard
 - d) Hasn't heard
 - e) Hadn't heard
15. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Perfect. I (not/ see) Tom for ages.

- a) Haven't see
 - b) Haven't seen
 - c) Not seen
 - d) Hasn't seen
 - e) Hadn't see
16. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect...you (have) a holiday this year?
- a) Have you had
 - b) Has you had
 - c) Had you had
 - d) Have has you had
 - e) Having you had
17. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect.We (see) some good films recently.
- a) Had seen
 - b) Has seen
 - c) Have see
 - d) Having seen
 - e) Have seen
18. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect. They (wait) for you for half an hour.
- a) Has waited
 - b) Have waiting
 - c) Had waited
 - d) Have waited
 - e) Have did waited
19. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect.Mom (have) a headache since she came from the theater.
- a) Had had
 - b) Have had
 - c) Having had
 - d) Has had
 - e) Have, have
20. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
Present Perfect.Alan (work) in the bank for a year.
- a) Had worked
 - b) Has work

- c) Has working
 - d) Have worked
 - e) Has worked
21. Choose the right variant of the main verb.Present Perfect. Granny (be) ill for a fortnight.
- a) Been ill
 - b) Has ill
 - c) Have been ill
 - d) Has been ill
 - e) Has being ill
22. Choose the right variant of the main verb.Present Perfect. ...you (ever/ ride) a horse?
- a) Having you ever ridden
 - b) Had you ever ridden
 - c) Have has you ever ridden
 - d) Have you ever ride
 - e) Have you ever ridden
23. Choose the right variant of the main verb.Present Perfect/ Past Simple. We (not/ have) a holiday last year.
- a) Didn't have
 - b) Haven't had
 - c) Hadn't have
 - d) Hasn't have
 - e) Don't has
24. Choose the right variant of the main verb.Present Perfect/ Past Simple. My parents (be) to the USA many times.
- a) Have been
 - b) Were
 - c) Have being
 - d) Was
 - e) Was being
25. Choose the right variant of the main verb.Present Perfect/ Past Simple. I (buy) a new dress last week, but I (not/ wear) it yet.
- a) Bought, haven't worn
 - b) Have bought, wore wearing
 - c) Had bough, didn't wear
 - d) Had bough, don't wear
 - e) Had buy, didn't

TEST YOURSELF (3)

1. Choose the right variant: I _____ start a new life tomorrow.
 - a) to be going
 - b) am going e)
 - c) shall go
 - d) d) is going
 - e) were going
2. Choose the right variant: Mark _____ into the army next year.
 - a) was going
 - b) will go
 - c) goes
 - d)d) would go
 - e) will be go
3. Choose the right variant: They _____ dinner at this time tomorrow.
 - a) have
 - b) are having
 - c) will have
 - d) having had
 - e) will be having
4. Choose the right variant:
 - What’s happened to your hair? Yourmother _____ .
 - a) didn’t like
 - b) liked
 - c) liked
 - d) would like
 - e) won’t like
5. Choose the right variant: Who _____ for a walk tomorrow?
 - a) go
 - b) will go
 - c) didn’t go
 - d) doesn’t go
 - e) went
6. Choose the right variant: They _____ their English exam at this time tomorrow.
 - a) will take

- b) will be talking
 - c) would take
 - d) is taking
 - e) take
7. Choose the right variant: My boss _____ some VIP's tomorrow.
- a) will be received
 - b) is receiving
 - c) will have received
 - d) receive
 - e) has received
8. Choose the right variant:
Ask him when the engineers _____ finish the talks.
- a) will
 - b) would
 - c) had
 - d) have
 - e) do
9. Choose the right variant: This time tomorrow we _____ probably _____ fishing.
- a) are / will
 - b) - / shall
 - c) shall / be
 - d) shall / -
 - e) do / are
10. Choose the right variant: What _____ you _____ at 6 tomorrow?
- a) will / do
 - b) was / doing
 - c) will / be doing
 - d) is / doing
 - e) will / have done
11. Find the right variant. I _____ for ten minutes before the police came.
- a) Is waiting
 - b) Am waiting
 - c) Will be waiting
 - d) Was waiting
 - e) Had been waiting
12. Choose the right variant:
I ... the radio for 10 minutes before the car turned over.
- a) Played

- b) Is playing
 - c) Was playing
 - d) Had been playing
 - e) Has been playing
13. Choose: Present Perfect Continuous:
- a) I have ever been in London.
 - b) I've been talking to Tom about your problem.
 - c) Jim has gone to Canada.
 - d) Don't forget to post that letter.
 - e) He has already started his work
14. It ... since early morning.
- a) Raining
 - b) Rained
 - c) Had rained
 - d) Has been raining
 - e) Have been raining
15. You are a good football-player. Since when ... you ... football?
- a) Has ... been playing
 - b) Have ... been playing
 - c) Did ... play
 - d) Had... been playing
 - e) Have ... been played
16. My brother ... music lessons for three years now.
- a) Have taking
 - b) Have taken
 - c) Has been taking
 - d) Took
 - e) Had
17. My friend ... on the ship for fifteen years by next year.
- a) Is served
 - b) Will have been serving
 - c) Have served
 - d) Was serving
 - e) Had served
18. ... they ... in the mountains for a month by July?
- a) Will ... travel
 - b) Shall ... travel

- c) Will ... have been traveling
 - d) Will ... be travelling
 - e) Shall ... be travelling
19. By two o'clock the students will ... the test translation for two hours.
- a) Be
 - b) Be doing
 - c) Have been doing
 - d) Has been
 - e) Do
20. The war broke out in 1914. The European ruling classes ... for it for twenty years.
- a) Preparing
 - b) Prepared
 - c) Has prepared
 - d) Had been prepared
 - e) Had been preparing
21. The European experts ... long ... that the arms race would lead to war.
- a) Was ... warning
 - b) Were ... warning
 - c) Had ... been warning
 - d) Would ... be warning
 - e) Will ... warning
22. It was pointed out that the patient ... treatment for heart problems for a year.
- a) Has
 - b) Had been having
 - c) Had
 - d) Would have been
 - e) Will have been
23. It was reported that a plane from the air field ... since the previous morning.
- a) Missing
 - b) Was missing
 - c) Had been missing
 - d) Has been missing
 - e) Have been missed
24. _____ English since last December.

- a) Would be learning
 - b) Will be learning
 - c) Am learning
 - d) Have been learning
 - e) Learn
25. I am very tired. I _____ for three days.
- a) Travelling
 - b) Travel
 - c) Travelled
 - d) Had travelled
 - e) Have been travelling

TEST YOURSELF (4)

1. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
I hope that the truth _____ very soon.
 - a) will find out
 - b) will be finding out
 - c) is found out
 - d) will be found out
 - e) shall find out
3. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Everything _____ before you came.
 - a) is done
 - b) was done
 - c) has done
 - d) had been done
 - e) has been done
4. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
People go to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier to stand in silence for a minute to honor the memory of those who _____ is wars.
 - a) is killed
 - b) will be killed
 - c) was killed
 - d) are killed
 - e) were killed
5. Choose the right variant of the main verb.

The sports competitions which ____ on Sunday ____ by a lot of people.

- a) are held / will be held
- b) was held / will visit
- c) will held / will visit
- d) have been held / have visited
- e) will be held / will be visited

6. Choose the right variant of the main verb.

The inspector is not in the town. He _____ to another place some days ago.

- a) was sent
- b) sent
- c) will be sent
- d) will send
- e) sends

7. Choose the right variant of the main verb.

Business letters _____ usually on special forms.

- a) will be written
- b) are written
- c) are being written
- d) is written
- e) write

8. Choose the right variant of the main verb.

Sometimes a lot of guests _____ to his birthday party.

- a) had invited
- b) was invited
- c) were inviting
- d) are invited
- e) is inviting

9. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Houses _____ very quickly now.

- a) builds
- b) are building
- c) built
- d) are built
- e) were built

10. Choose the right variant of the main verb.

Many modern apartments _____ in Berlin since 1980.

- a) are built
- b) are building

- c) were built
 - d) have been built
 - e) has been built
11. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive? The room (clean) every day.
- a) Was cleaned
 - b) Is cleaned
 - c) Was clean
 - d) Were cleaned
 - e) Cleaned
12. Choose the right variant of the main verb. ... my suit (clean) yesterday? Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive?
- a) Is ... clean d) Was ... cleaned
 - b) Are ... cleaned e) Were ... cleaning
 - c) Is ... cleaned
13. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive? This house (build) in the XVII th century.
- a) Were built
 - b) Is build
 - c) Was built
 - d) Is built
 - e) Is building
14. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive? Every year the seas (poison) on our planet.
- a) Was poisoned d)
 - b) Is poison e)
 - c) Are poisoned.
 - d) Were poisoning
 - e) Were poisoned
15. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive? The road (not/use) by the company last year.
- a) Isn't used
 - b) Aren't used
 - c) Wasn't used
 - d) Not used
 - e) Shan't used
16. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Active or Passive? Somebody

(ask) me on the phone every evening.

- a) Is asked
- b) Asked
- c) Asks
- d) Will asked
- e) Is asking

17. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Active or Passive? Who (use) my new car at the moment?

- a) Is being use
- b) Are being used
- c) Is using
- d) Is being used
- e) Being used

18. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Active or Passive? I (ask) many questions by my friends after the lesson.

- a) Will asked
- b) Will ask
- c) Ask
- d) Will asking
- e) Will be asked

19. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Active or Passive? The children (take) to the museums next week.

- a) Will taken
- b) Will take
- c) Take
- d) Will taking
- e) Will be taken

20. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Active or Passive? The man (ask) what language I was speaking.

- a) Was asked
- b) Asked
- c) Were asked
- d) Was ask
- e) Was asking

21. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Active or Passive? I think he (find) the address already.

- A) Has found
- B) Has been found

- C) Has being found
 - D) Has been find
 - E) Being found
22. Choose the right variant of the main verb. Nobody likes _____ for at night.
- a) be sent
 - b) is sent
 - c) was sent
 - d) to be sent
 - e) sent
23. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
The new film _____ in all the big theaters of the city.
- a) is demonstrated
 - b) was being demonstrated
 - c) is being demonstrated
 - d) would be demonstrated
 - e) had been
24. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
You can't use this textbook now. It _____ by your friend.
- a) takes
 - b) has been taken
 - c) took
 - d) were taken
 - e) had taken
25. Choose the right variant of the main verb.
- Did the company test the equipment yesterday?
 - Yes it _____ .
- a) has tested
 - b) had been tested
 - c) had tested
 - d) was tested
 - e) tested

APPENDIX – I

ORD-FORMATION SUFFIXES СӨЗТУДЫРУШЫЖҰРНАҚТАР

I. ЗАТЕСІМТУДЫРАТЫНЖҰРНАҚТАР

1.1. Етістіктензатесімтудыратынжұрнақтар

- er, - or			
to direct	жетекшілік жасау	director	директор
to inspect	тексеру	inspector	инспектор
to invent	өнер табу	inventor	өнер тапқыш
to produce	өндіру	producer	өндіруші
to sell	сату	seller	сатушы
to supply	сату	supplier	жеткізуші
to read	оқу	reader	оқырман
to teach	оқыту	teacher	оқытушы

to translate	аудару	translator	аудармашы
to visit	келу	visitor	келуші
to work	жұмыс істеу	worker	жұмысшы
-ee			
to trust	сену	trustee	сенім
-ition (-ation, -tion, -sion, -ssion)			
to collect	жинау	collection	коллекция
to connect	қосу	connection	байланыс
to dictate	айтып жаздыру	dictation	диктант
to introduce	енгізу	introduction	кіріспе
to produce	шығару, өндіру	production	өндіріс
to transmit	жеткізу	transmission	хабар, жеткізуші
-ment			
to agree	келісу	agreement	келісім
to develop	дамыту	development	даму
to govern	басқару	government	басқарма
to pay	төлеу	payment	төлем
-ure			
to depart	кету	departure	кету
to press	басу	pressure	қысым

1.2. Сынесімнензатесімтудыратынжұрнақтар

-ance, ence жұрнағы – ant, -ent			
important	маңызды	importance	маңыздылық
different	әр түрлі	difference	айырмашылық
insistent	қайсар	insistence	қайсарлық
-dom жұрнағы			
free	бос	freedom	еркіндік
wise	данышпан	wisdom	даналық
-ness жұрнағы			
cold	суық	coldness	суықтық
dark	қараңғы	darkness	қараңғылық
kind	мейірімді	kindness	мейірімділік
weak	әлсіз	weakness	әлсіздік

-ity жұрнағы			
active	белсенді	activity	белсенділік
able	қабілетті	ability	қабілеттілік
simple	қарапайым	simplicity	қарапайымдылық
possible	мүмкін	possibility	мүмкіндік

1.3. Зат есімнен зат есім тудыратын жұрнақтар

- hood жұрнағы			
brother	бауыр	brotherhood	бауырластық
child	бала	childhood	балалық шақ
man	ер адам	manhood	ерлік
mother	ана, шеше	motherhood	аналық
neighbour	көрші	neighborhood	көршілестік
- ship жұрнағы			
dictator	диктатор	dictatorship	диктатура
friend	жолдас	friendship	достық
leader	көсем	leadership	басшылық
member	мүше	membership	мүшелік

II. СЫН ЕСІМ ТУДЫРАТЫН ЖҰРНАҚТАР

1.1. Етістіктен сын есім тудыратын жұрнақтар

-able, -ible			
to change to compare to convert to eat	өзгеру салыстыру айналдыру жеу	change able compar able convert ible eatable	өзгермелі салыстырмалы айналған жеуге жаратыйын
-ant, -ent			

to diff er to insi st to resi st	өзгешелену көндіру қарсылық көрсету	differen t insisten t resistan t	әр түрлі қайсар кедергі, қарсылық
- (at) ive			
to act to com pare to restri ct to talk to effec t	істеусалыстырушекқою сөйлесуәсерету	active compar ative restricti ve talkativ e effectiv e	іскер салыстырмалышектегішс өзшеңнәтижелі

2.2. Затесімненсынесімтудыратынжұрнақтар

- al			
central culture form post	ортасы мәдениет форма почта	central cultural formal postal	орталық мәдетиетті формальды почталық
-ful			
beauty care doubt use	әдемілік қамқор күдік пайда	beautiful careful doubtful useful	әдемі қамқоршы күмәнді пайдалы
- less			
hope use home help	үміт пайда үй көмек	hopeless useless homeless helpless	үмітсіз пайдасыз үйсіз көмексіз
-ous			
fame danger	атақ қауіп	famous dangerous	атақты қауіпті

courage glory	батылдық атақ	courageous glorious	батыл атақты
-y			
cloud fog rain	бұлт тұман жаңбыр	cloudy foggy rainy	бұлтты тұманды жаңбырлы
-ish			
red pole swede	қызыл Поляк Швед	Reddish polish swedish	қызылдау Польшалық Шведтік
-en			
wood gold wool	ағаш алтын жүн	wooden golden woolen	ағаштан жасалған алтын жүннен жасалған

III. ЕТІСТІК ТУДЫРАТЫН ЖҰРНАҚТАР

3.1. Сын есімнен етістік тудыратын жұрнақтар

-en жұрнағы			
black sharp short wide	қара өткір қысқа кең	to blacken to sharpen to shorten to widen	қаралау қайрау қысқарту кеңейту
-fy жұрнағы			
false simple pure	жалған қарпайым таза	to falsify to simplify to purify	бұрмалау қарапайым болу тазалау

3.2. Зат есімнен етістік тудыратын жұрнақтар

-ize жұрнағы			
character crystal sympathy	мінез кристалл ниет білдіруші (симпатия)	to characterize to crystallize to sympathize	мінездеме беру кристалдану ниет білдіру
-en жұрнағы			
strength	күш	to strengthen	күшейту

IV. ҮСТЕУ ТУДЫРАТЫН ЖҰРНАҚТАР

4.1. Сын есімнен тудыратын жұрнақтар

-ly			
ni ce ba d sl o w bri	жақсыжаманақы рынжарықбатыр қаттыашуланшак	ni ce ly ba dl y sl o	жақсырақжаманырақақырынырақжа рықтаубатырыраққаттыашулы

gh t br av e ha rd an gr y		wl y br ig ht ly br av el y ha rd ly an gr il y	
---	--	---	--

APPENDIX – 2

PUNCTUATION – ПУНКТУАЦІЯ

A. Full stop (.), question mark (?) and exclamation mark (!)

A sentence ends with one of these punctuation marks.

Full stop: *It's cold today.*

The office was closed. Please be careful.

Question mark: *Who's that?*

Did you see the show?

Could you wait, please?

Exclamation mark: *Oh, no! I don't believe it!*

* In the US a full stop is called a "period".

B Semi-colon (;)

We can use a semi-colon between two separate statement which are linked in meaning.

Melanie is a very kind person; she visits David in hospital every day.

We could also use a full stop here.

C Colon (:)

We can use a colon before an explanation or before a list.

Vicky felt nervous: she hated the dark. There wasn't much in the fridge: a couple of sausages, some butter, and half a bottle of milk.

D Dash (-)

A dash is rather informal. It is sometimes used instead of a colon or a semi-colon.

I'm having a great time – there's lots to do here. Vicky felt nervous – she hated the dark.

E Comma (,)

We often use a comma when we link two statements with **and**, **but** or **or**.

Daniel was tired, and his feet were hurting. It's a really good camera, but I can't afford it. Note the two subjects in each sentence: *Daniel ... his feet and I ... I.* When there is only one subject, we do not use a comma.

Daniel sat down and took his shoes off.

We can also use a comma when a sentence has a linking word like **when** or **although**.

When the office is busy, Sarah has to work late. For commas with relative clauses.

Sometimes a comma can separate off an adverb or a phrase.

Sarah, unfortunately, has to work late. On busy days, Sarah has to work late. Here the comma separates off *on busy days* and *unfortunately*.

The rules about commas are not very exact. In general, commas are more likely around longer phrases. With a short phrase there is often no comma. *On busy days Sarah has to work late. Sometimes she was to work late.*

It is less usual to separate off something at the end of the sentence.

Sarah has to work late when the office is busy. She stayed late to get the work done. We do not usually put a comma before **to** expressing purpose.

We also use commas in a list of more than two. The last two are linked by **and**, often without a comma.

I went out with Rachel, Vicky, Emma and Matthew.

F Quotation marks („“)

We put direct speech in quotation marks.

Laura said, "You haven't put those shelves up yet" "I haven't had time / replied Trevor.

We normally use a comma to separate the direct speech from the rest of the sentence. The comma comes before the quotation mark.

Quotation marks are also called „quotes“ or „inverted commas“.

Double quotation marks are sometimes used. *Laura said, "You haven't put those shelves up yet."*

We can put quotation marks around titles.

Do you watch that American comedy series called "Roseanne"? We often use quotation marks when we mention a word or phrase.

What does „punctuation“ mean? Rap music is also called „hip hop“.

G Hyphen (-)

We sometimes use hyphens in these structures.

Compound noun: *eating ice-cream*

Compound expression before a noun: *an oven-ready meal*

Noun formed from a phrasal verb: *ready for take-off*

Noun + **ing** form: *interested in rock-climbing*

Before the last word of a compound number: *a hundred and twenty-six people*

After some prefixes: *anti-aircraft guns*

The rules about hyphens are not very exact. For example, you may see a compound noun written as **phonecard, phone-card or phone card**. Hyphens are not very frequent in British English, and they are used even less in American English. If you are unsure, it is usually safer to write two separate words.

H **Apostrophe** (‘)

Look at these examples.

Today we’re going for a drive in the country. Everyone is looking at Nick’s car. We use an apostrophe (,) in short forms, when there is a missing letter, e.g. **we’re** (=we are). *We also use an apostrophe with s to form the possessive of a noun, e.g. Nick’s car.*

I **Capital letters**

There are two capital letters (big letters) in this sentence.

The boss said I could leave early.

We use a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence and for the word I.

We also use a capital letter to begin the names of people, places, companies, etc.

*Mark and Sarah New Orleans the High Street Somerset
House General Motors*

This includes the names of books, films, magazines, etc. All the important words start with a capital letter.

The Spy Loved Me Four Weddings and a Funeral Newsweek

We also use a capital letter for days of the week, month of the year, holidays and festivals, historical times, nationalities and most abbreviations.

Monday, August Easter the New Year the Industrial revolution some Italian wine the UN (=the United Nations)

APPENDIX – 3

The Difference between British and American English - БританияжәнеАмерикаағылшынтілдерініңайырмашылығы

A Present Perfect and Past Simple	
--	--

The British use the Present Perfect for recent actions, and especially with **just**, **already** and **yet**.

*Bob **has washed** the dishes, look.*

*We've already **eaten** our lunch.*

*I've **just** seen Elaine.*

***Have** you **corrected** your work yet?*

The British normally use the Present Perfect with **ever** and **never**, not the Past Simple.

***Have** you ever **played** cricket?*

*The child **has** never **seen** snow before.*

Shall

The British use **will** for the future, but they can also use **shall** in the first person.

***I will / shall** be here tomorrow. **We will / We shall** contact you.* The British use **shall** to make an offer.

***Shall** I make the coffee?*

The British can use **Shall we...?**

For a suggestion.

***Shall** we go for a walk?*

B

The British do not use **gotten**.

He's made a lot of money from his business activities.

Your driving has got better.

American can use either the Present Perfect or the Past Simple in these sentences.

*Bob **has washed** the dishes, look.*

*or Bob **washed** the dishes, look.*

*We've already **eaten** our lunch.*

*or We've already **ate** our lunch.*

*I've **just** seen Elaine. or*

*I just **saw** Elaine.*

***Have** you **corrected** your work yet?*

*or **Did** you **correct** your work yet?*

Americans normally use the Past Simple with ever and never, but the Present Perfect is possible.

***Did** you ever **play** baseball?*

***Have** you ever **played** cricket?*

*The child never **saw** snow before.*

*The child **has** never **seen** snow before.*

Americans do not normally use shall for the future.

***I will** be here tomorrow. **We will** contact you.* Americans normally use **should**.

***Should** I make the coffee?*

Americans do not normally use **shall** in suggestions.

***How about** a walk?*

***Would** you like to take a walk?*

In the US, **have gotten** expression an action. *He's gotten / made a lot of money from his business activities.*

Americans also use **gotten** meaning „become“.

Your driving has gotten better.

<p>C “The” The British use „the“ with a musical instrument. <i>I can play the piano.</i></p> <p>The British say in hospital. <i>My sister is still in hospital.</i></p>	<p>Americans can leave out the.</p> <p><i>I can play piano / play the piano.</i> Americans say in the hospital. <i>My sister is still in the hospital.</i></p>
<p>D Numbers The British use and between hundred and the rest of the number. <i>Six hundred and twenty</i></p>	<p>Americans can leave out and.</p> <p><i>Six hundred twenty or six hundred and twenty.</i></p>
<p>E Dates BRITISH <i>23 June</i> <i>„the twenty-third of June”</i> <i>„June the twenty-third”</i> The British write 23.6.2012</p>	<p>AMERICAN June 23 <i>“June twenty-third”</i></p> <p>Americans write 6.23.2012</p>
<p>F Prepositions <i>in Bond Street</i> <i>at the weekend, at weekends stay at home</i></p>	<p><i>on Fifth Avenue</i> <i>on the weekend, on weekends</i> <i>stay home</i></p>
<p><i>a player in the team ten minutes past four twenty to seven write to me talk to someone meet someone</i></p>	<p><i>a player on the team ten minutes past / after four twenty to / of seven write me / write to me talk to / with someone meet with someone</i></p>

IRREGULAR VERBS – БҰРЫС ЕТІСТІКТЕР

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Participle II	Participle I	Аудармасы
arise	arose	arisen	arising	пайда болу, шығу
aware	awoke	awoke	awaring	ояту, ояну
be	was, were	been	being	болу

bear	bore	borne / born	boring	туу, туылу
beat	beat	beaten / beat	beating	ұру, соғу
become	became	become	becoming	болу
begin	began	begun	beginning	бастау
bend	bent	bent	bending	майыстыру
bind	bound	bound	binding	байлау
bite	bit	bitten	biting	тістеу
bleed	bled	bled	bleeding	қансырау
blow	blew	blown	blowing	үрлеу
break	broke	broken	breaking	сындыру
breed	bred	bred	breeding	шығару
bring	brought	brought	bringing	әкелу
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	broadcastin g	радио арқылы хабарлау
build	built	built	building	салу
burn	burned / burnt	burned burnt	burning	жағу, жану
burst	burst	burst	bursting	жарылу
buy	bought	bought	buying	сату
cast	cast	cast	casting	лақтыру
catch	caught	caught	catching	аулау, ұстау
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	таңдау
cling	clung	clung	clinging	жабысып қалу
come	came	come	coming	келу
cost	cost	cost	costing	тұру баға
creep	crept	crept	creeping	жорғалау
cut	cut	cut	cutting	кесу
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing	сату
dig	dug	dug	digging	қазу
do	did	done	doing	жасау
draw	drew	drawn	drawing	сурет салу
dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt	dreaming	түс көру, армандау
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	ішу
drive	drove	driven	driving	жүргізу
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	dwelling	тұру, тоқталу
eat	ate	eaten	eating	жеу
fall	fell	fallen	falling	құлау
feed	fed	fed	feeding	тамақ беру

feel	felt	felt	feeling	сезу
fight	fought	fought	fighting	күресу табу
find	found	found	finding	табу
fit	fit / fitted	fit / fitted	fitting	үйлесу
flee	fled	fled	fleeing	кашу, тасалау
fling	flung	flung	fling	лақтыру
fly	flew	flown	flying	ұшу
forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	тиым салу
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	ұмыту
forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving	кешіру
freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	тоңазыту
get	got	gotten / got	getting	алу
give	gave	given	giving	беру
go	went	gone	going	бару
grind	ground	ground	grinding	уату
grow	grew	grown	growing	өсу
hang	hung	hung	hanging	асу, ілу
have	had	had	having	ие болу, бар болу
hear	heard	heard	hearing	есту
hide	hid	hidden	hiding	тығу
hit	hit	hit	hitting	ұру, соғу
hold	held	held	holding	ұстау
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	жаралау
keep	kept	kept	keeping	сақтау
kneel	kneeled / knelt	kneeled / knelt	kneeling	тізерлеу
know	knew	known	knowing	білу
lay	laid	laid	laying	жаю
lead	led	led	leading	басқару
lean	leaned / learnt	leaned / learnt	leaning	сүйену
leap	leaped / leapt	leaped / leapt	leaping	секіру
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	learning	үйрену
leave	left	left	leaving	қалдыру
lend	lent	lent	lending	қарыз беру
let	let	let	letting	рұқсат беру
lie	lay	lain	lying	жату
light	lighted / lit	lighted / lit	lighting	жарық беру
lose	lost	lost	losing	жоғалту

make	made	made	making	жасау
mean	meant	meant	meaning	мағына білдіру
meet	met	met	meeting	кездесу
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	misleading	тастау
mistake	mistook	mistaken	mistaking	қателесу
pay	paid	paid	paying	төлеу
put	put	put	putting	қою
quit	quit	quit	quitting	кету, қалдыру
read	read	read	reading	оқу
ride	rode	ridden	riding	атпен немесе көлікпен жүру
ring	rang	rung	ringing	шылдырлау
rise	rose	risen	rising	көтерілу
run	run	run	running	жүгіру
say	said	said	saying	айту
saw	sawed	sawn	sawing	арамен кесу
see	saw	seen	seeing	көру
seek	sought	sought	seeking	іздеу
sell	sold	sold	selling	сату
send	sent	sent	sending	жіберу
set	set	set	setting	орнату
shake	shook	shaken	shaking	сілкіу
shave	shaved	shaven	shaving	қырыну
shed	shed	shed	shedding	төгу (қан, көз жасын)
shine	shone	shone	shining	жылтырау
shoot	shot	shot	shooting	ату
show	showed	shown	showing	көрсету
shrink	shrank	shrunken	shrinking	тыржиту, қысқарту
shut	shut	shut	shutting	жабу
sing	sang	sung	singing	ән айту
sink	sank	sunk	sinking	бату
sit	sat	sat	sitting	отыру
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	ұйықтау
slide	slid	slid	sliding	сырғу

smell	smelled / smelt	smelled/smelt	smelling	иіскеу, иіс шығару
sow	sowed	sown	sowing	егу
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	сөйлеу
speed	sped / speeded	sped / speeded	speeding	асығу
spell	spent	spent	spending	әріптеп айту
spend	spent	spent	spending	өткізу
spill	spilled / spilt	spilled / spilt	spilling	төгу
spin	span	spun	spinning	иіру
split	split	split	splitting	жару
spoil	spoiled / spoilt	spoiled / spoilt	spoiling	бұзылу
spread	spread	spread	spreading	тарау
spring	sprang / sprung	sprung	springing	секіру
stand	stood	stood	standing	тұру
steal	stole	stolen	stealing	ұрлау
stick	stuck	stuck	sticking	жабыстыру
sting	stung	stung	stinging	шағу
strike	struck	struck	striking	соғу
strive	strove	striven	striving	тырысу
swear	swore	sworn	swearing	ұрсу, ант ету
sweep	swept	swept	sweeping	сыпыру
swell	swelled	swollen	swelling	ісіну
swim	swam	swum	swimming	жүзу
swing	swung	swung	swinging	шайқау
take	took	taken	taking	алу
teach	taught	taught	teaching	оқыту
tear	tore	torn	tearing	жұлу
tell	told	told	telling	айту
think	thought	thought	thinking	ойлау
throw	threw	thrown	throwing	лақтыру
tread	trod	trodden	treading	жүру, аяқ басу
understand	understood	understood	understandi ng	түсіну
wake	woke / waked	woken / waked	waking	ояну
wear	wore	worn	wearing	кию
weep	wept	wept	weeping	жылау
win	won	won	winning	жеңу, ұту

wind	wound	wound	winding	бұрау, өрлеу
write	wrote	written	writing	жазу

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