

**O'zbekiston respublikasi oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi
Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti**

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FINITE FORMS OF THE VERBS

**Личные формы глагола
(Fe'lning shaxs shakllari)**

Учебно- методическое пособие по практической грамматике
английского языка для бакалавров и магистров технических вузов
Texnika oliy o'quv yurtlarining bakalavr va magistrleri uchun ingliz
tilining amaliy grammatikasidan o'quv uslubiy qo'llanma

Ташкент – 2019

УДК 372.881.111.1

Finite forms of the verb: O'quv uslubiy qo'llanma, Rasulova.S.D. TDTU, 2019, -92 b.

Taqdim qilinayotgan o'quv uslubiy qo'llanma ingliz tilidagi fe'llarning boshqa turlari va nisbat shakllarini o'rganish hamda mustahkamlash uchun mo'ljallangan. Bunda, ma'lumot uchun materiallar va mashqlar berilgan.

Mashqlar ingliz tilidagi fe'llarning aniq mayli shakllarini tahlil qilish, farqlash va o'rganishga yo'naltirilgan. Ayrim mashqlar ingliz tili grammatikasidan olingan. Qator mashqlar ingliz va amerika jurnallarining so'nggi besh yildagi materiallari asosida tuzilgan.

Taqrizchilar:

Abdullayeva.Z SH. – O'zMU; “Tabiiy yo'nalishlar bo'yicha chet tillar” kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi.

Jumanazarova.F. R_ - TDTU; “Chet tillar” kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi.

Finite forms of the verb: Расулова.С,Д. ТашГТУ, 2019, -92 с.

Предлагаемое учебно- методическое пособие предназначено для изучения и закрепления видов временных и залоговых форм английского глагола. В нем представлены как справочный материал, так и упражнения.

Упражнения направлены на анализ и различение многочисленных форм английского глагола в изъявительном наклонении. Некоторые упражнения взяты из английских грамматик. Ряд упражнений составлен на материале английских и американских журналов за последние пять лет.

Печатается по решению научно- методического совета Ташкентского государственного технического университета.

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**1. FINITE FORMS
OF THE VERB «TO ASK» IN THE INDICATIVE MOOD**

	INDEFINITE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
ACTIVE VOICE				
Present	I ask	I am asking	I have asked	I have been asking
Past	I asked	I was asking	I had asked	I had been asking
Future	I will ask	I will be asking	I will have asked	I will have been asking
Future in the Past	I would ask	I would be asking	I would have asked	I would have been asking
PASSIVE VOICE				
Present	I am asked	I am being asked	I have been asked	
Past	I was asked	I was being asked	I had been asked	
Future	I'll (will) be asked		I will have been asked	
Future in the Past	I'd (would) be asked		I would have been asked	

5. В резюме; описаниях действия фильма, оперы и пр.; хронологических таблицах;

Rezyume; film, opera kabilarning harakatlarini ta'riflashda; xronologik jadvallarda;

*The journal cuts across all fields of study providing links between specialists in different areas of physics.

Журнал охватывает все области науки, обеспечивая связи между специалистами в различных разделах физики.

Jurnal fizikaning turli bo'limlarida mutaxassislar o'rtasidagi aloqani ta'minlagan holda fanning hamma jabhafarini qamrab oladi.

6. В инструкциях (когда их дают или спрашивают), расписаниях, программах, радио- и теле комментариях спортивных и общественных событий;

Yo'riqnomalarda (berilgan yoki so'ralganda), jadvallarda, dasturlarda, sport va ijtimoiy voqea-hodisalarning radio- va telesharhlarida;

*First you read the text.

Сначала вы читаете текст.

Dastlab matnni o'qiysiz.

*What do we do now?

Что нам делать сейчас?

Hozir biz nima qilishimiz kerak?

7. Для выражения будущего действия в придаточных предложениях времени, условия после when, after, if, provided, etc. а также в других типах придаточных предложений после: whoever, whatever, even if, even though, no matter when, etc.;

When, after, if, provided kabi bog'lavchilaridan keyin shart va payt ergash gaplarda kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun, shuningdek boshqa turdagi ergash gaplarda whoever, whatever, even, if, even though, no matter when, kabilardan keyin.

*Wait here, until I come back.

Подожди здесь, пока я не вернусь.

Kelmagunumcha meni shu yerda kut.

*I'll have dinner, whenever it's ready.

У меня будет обед, когда бы он ни был готов.

Tushlik qachon tayyor bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar, men tushlik qilaman.

8. Для выражения будущего запланированного действия, чаще с глаголами движения.

Ko'pincha harakatni (qatnovchi) ifodalovchi fe'llar orqali kelajakda rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun;

The ship sails tomorrow.

Корабль отплывает завтра.

Кема ertaga jo'naydi.

Указатели времени:

Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari:

every day (week)	sometimes
twice a year	often
always	usually
seldom	on Mondays, etc.

Ex. 1. *Translate into Russian/Uzbek.*

1. A cyclotron is an apparatus for the nuclear bombardment of elements by accelerated particles.

2. Is there already some experimental evidence for this theory that it is correct?

3. Do you happen to know how the academy contributes to research in this field?

4. Any organization that uses the Internet's domain name system, Internet e-mail, or the Web relies on open-source software every day.

5. They analyze one vehicle, which does not justify a title that refers to an entire class of vehicles.

6. Work with computers and other sophisticated electronic devices involve two different types of construction: hardware and software.

7. Cable communications through TV or microcomputer offer consumers the potential of viewing still or moving pictures of products, with sound, before ordering.

8. The design of the algorithms owes as much to psychoacoustics as it does to engineering.

9. This means that all constituent particles have the same stock energy per unit surface area.

10. The difference between the two textures agrees with the results of the micro hardness.

11.The distribution of stock energy also depends on the properties of each constituent material.

10.The migrating tracer proceeds changing its speed as the potential varies along the channel.

11.The presence of oxygen, e.g. does not give rise to any significant changes in the alternating current.

12.Flashers, a relatively young technology, contain one or more nonvolatile solid-state memory chips.

13.They have no moving parts and retain data in the absence of power.

14.Flash memory requires no boot-up or boot-down time, so it is ideal for quick picture taking or fast audio transfers.

15.Basically, there are five types of flash memory cards and two types of the larger PC cards.

16.The Internet already supports Internet radio, and video is only a matter of when, not whether.

17.Instead, a desired region appears instantly, with a single click of a mouse.

18.Hybrid-electric vehicles are a marvel of new technology that offers improvements in fuel economy and emissions - of both pollutants and greenhouse gases.

Ex.2. *Ten sentences are wrong and two sentences are right. Correct the mistakes where necessary.*

1. David takes the bus to work. David takes the bus to work.
2. Go you to the office every day?
3. My car doesn't work when it is cold.
4. What time the film starts?
5. Ben's sisters don't speak French but Ben does.
6. How many eggs you want for breakfast?
7. Does the 9.30 train stop at every station?
8. What does do your father?
9. I not write many letters. I usually use the telephone.
10. What Sue usually has for lunch?
11. How much do these apples cost?
12. Charlie plays basketball but he doesn't enjoy it.

Ex.3. *Make the following sentences negative.*

1. Our objective remains the same.
2. The company refuses to reveal the amount of the investment.
3. The critical part of the analysis follows it.
4. Microsoft still owns 92 percent of the desktop market.
5. Section 6 contains some concluding remarks.
6. This module evaluates fitness for each genotype within the population.
7. Most of these systems use digital modulation.
8. The signals pass through a closed loop.
9. It works best on low-frequency rounds.
10. This study makes policy recommendations.
11. As before, it reduces the isolation at high frequencies.
12. His recent research at the university concerns advanced multimedia services.

Ex. 4. *Put the verb into the correct form of the Present Indefinite.*

1. Jane doesn't drink (not/drink) tea very often.
2. "Where (Martin/come) from?" "He's Scottish."
3. What time (the banks/close) in Britain?
4. "What (you/do)?" "I'm an electrical engineer."
5. It (take) me an hour to get to work. How long (it/take) you?
6. I (play) the piano but I (not/play) very well.
7. I don't understand this sentence. What (this word/mean)?
8. The earth (go) round the sun.
9. Rice (not/grow) in Britain.
10. The sun (rise) in the east.
11. Vegetarians (not/eat) meat.
12. An interpreter (translate) from one language into another.
13. The river Amazon (flow) into the Atlantic Ocean.
14. An atheist (not/believe) in God.

Ex. 5. *Translate these sentences using the verbs in brackets. All sentences are about the future. Use will/won't or the Present Indefinite (I see/he plays, etc.)*

1. I'll phone (phone) you when I get (get) home from work.

2. I want to see Margaret before she (go) out.
3. We're going on holiday tomorrow. I (tell) you all about it when we (come) back.
4. Brian looks very different now. When you (see) him again, you (not/recognize) him.
5. We must do something soon before it (be) too late.
6. I don't want to go without you. I (wait) until you (be) ready.
7. Sue has applied for the job but she isn't very well qualified for it. I (be) surprised if she (get) it.
8. I'd like to play tennis tomorrow if the weather (be) nice.
9. I'm going out now. If anybody (phone) while I (be) out, can you take a message?
10. Can I have the newspaper when you (read) it?
11. I think it (be) better when a new road (build).
12. Would you like a cup of tea before you (go)?

Ex. 6. *Put in whoever, whatever, etc., no matter who/what, etc.*

1. _____ You marry, make sure he can cook.
2. Keep calm, _____ happens.
3. You'll be very welcome, _____ day you come.
4. The people in Canada will be friendly _____ you go.
5. You can stay with us _____ you like.
6. _____ many times you say that, I won't believe you.
7. I'll marry _____ I like.
8. _____ you explain it to her, she's still going to be angry.
9. It's certain to be a good game, _____ wins.
10. _____ I try to talk to her, she goes out of the room.
11. _____ you do, I'll always believe in you.
12. _____ he goes, he'll find friends.
13. _____ hard he tries, he always gets everything wrong.
14. _____ you say, I know I'm right.
15. _____ we go away, Paul won't be able to come with us.
16. _____ many times I tell them, they forget.

Ex. 7. *Speak about some basic properties of light.*

- Light consists of electromagnetic waves.
- The properties of light depend on the frequency/wavelength.
- Light of a definite frequency exhibits a definite colour.

- White light is a mixture of all wavelengths of the visible light.
- Light displays wave properties (e.g. diffraction) as well as particle properties (e.g. absorption and emission).

Ex. 8. *Translate the following into English concentrating on the use of the Present Simple.*

1. Лучи лазера имеют применение во многих областях.

Lazer nurlaridan ko'rgina sohalarda foydalaniladi.

2. В особых случаях инженеры предпочитают использовать полупроводники для получения тепла и холода.

Alohida holatlarda muhandislar issiqlik va sovuqlik olishda yarim-otkazgichlardan foydalanishni ma'qul ko'radilar.

3. Теоретическая физика охватывает все физические явления.

Nazariy fizika barcha fizik holatlarni o'z ichiga qamrab oladi.

4. Электрические приборы используются студентами в лаборатории.

Elektr uskunalari talabalar tomonidan laboratoriyada foydalanilmoqda.

5. Как ваши результаты согласуются с открытиями, опубликованными в журнале в прошлом месяце?

O'tgan oyda jurnalda chop etilgan yangiliklar bilan sizning natijalaringiz qanchalik mos kelmoqda?

6. С увеличением температуры проводимость металлов уменьшается.

Temperatura ortishi bilan metallarning o'tkazuvchanligi kamayadi.

7. Полная энергия в радиоспектре точно не известна.

Radiospektdagi to'liq energiya aniq ma'lum emas.

3. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am doing

past

now

future

Выражает:

Ifodalanishi:

1. Длительное действие, совершающееся в момент речи;

Nutq jarayonida amalga oshadigan davomiy ish-harakatni ifodalaydi;

She is typing a letter.

Она печатает письмо.
U xat yozyapti.

Длительное действие, совершающееся в настоящий период времени;

Hozirgi zamonda amalga oshadigan davomiy ish-harakatni ifodalaydi;
Catherine wants to work in Italy, so she is learning Italian.

Кэтрин хочет работать в Италии, поэтому она изучает итальянский.

Ketrin Italiyada ishlashni xohlaydi, shuning uchun u Italian tilini o'rganyapti.

1. Временное состояние;

Vaqtinchalik holati;

How are you feeling?

Как ты себя чувствуешь?

O'zingizni qanday his qilyapsiz?

2. Чью-либо постоянную характеристику, обычно с отрицательным отношением говорящего (с always, constantly, forever, continually);

kimningdir doimiy tavsifini, odatda, so'zlovchining salbiy munosabatini bildiradi

You are always borrowing money from me.

Вы всегда занимаете у меня деньги.

Siz doim mendan qarz olasiz.

3. Будущее действие (вместо Future Continuous) в придаточных времени и условия;

Payt va shart ergash gaplardagi kelasi zamonda davom etadigan (Future Continuous o'rnida) ish-hararatni ifodalaydi;

I shall be reading your paper while you are writing the letter.

Я буду читать твою работу, пока ты будешь писать письмо.

Xat yozungingga qadar men sening ishingni o'qiyman.

4. Будущее запланированное действие (в предложении всегда есть обстоятельство, указывающее на будущее).

Kelasi zamonda rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi (gapda har doim kelasi zamoni ko'rsatuvchi payt holi mavjud).

Now listen, Roger's coming home tomorrow. He is leaving Eton for good.

Послушай, Роджер приезжает завтра домой. Он навсегда покидает Итон.

Eshit, Rojer ertaga uga kelyapti. U Itonni butunlay tark etadi.

Указатели времени:

Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari:

now	this year
at the moment	this week

Примечания.

Izoҳ.

1) Обычно глаголы состояния не употребляются во временах группы Continuous: to be, to live, to stay, to see, to smell, to know, to think, to love, to belong, to contain, to seem, etc.

Odatda, holat fe'llari Continuous zamonlarida ishlatilmaydi: to be, to live, to stay, to see, to smell, toknow, to to think, tolove, to belong, to contain, to seem, etc.

Do you understand what I mean?

Вы понимаете, что я имею в виду?

Nimani nazarda tutayotganimni tushunyapsizmi?

2) Для обозначения намерения совершить действие употребляется также выражение to be going to do something.

Shuningdek, biror bir ish-harakatni bajarish niyatida ham to be going to do konstruktsiyasidan foydalaniladi.

What are you going to do on Sunday evening?

Что вы собираетесь делать в воскресенье вечером?

Yakshanba kuni kechqurun nima qilmoqchisiz?

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian/Uzbek.

1. But standards in this area are evolving as quickly as the technology is.

2. Microsoft and Intel are now going in separate directions, both marketing-and technology-wise, in their quest for consumer market share.

3. Now we are using traditional power sources, that is, oil, natural gas, coal and water power with the consumption of more than 50 billion barrels per year.

4. But this year, in the US, radio broadcasting is making its own digital leap.

5. Two start-ups are introducing a new type of radio broadcasting - subscription-based digital audio sent from satellites.

6. Globalization is forcing compounds to meet over more exacting and repeatable delivery and quality standards.

7. Others are using partnerships, alliances, and licensing agreements to carve exclusive technology positions.

8. The companies are entering one of the hottest software arenas in commercial computing.

9. Korea is not only implementing systems and networks, it's making research and development efforts, as well.

10. The Manitoba centre designed circuit boards using off-the shelf components, developed all requisite software, and now is working in the system's third-generation hardware.

11. The company is designing local area networks for clients in the financial services industry.

12. He is developing now curricular on information technology for business and information science programs.

13. He is also working to introduce more economics and social science into the computer science and engineering curriculum.

14. We are also creating other work group applications that ride on top of the e-mail network.

15. You are doing something because your colleagues need this output from you.

Ex. 2. *Ask questions using the words in brackets.*

1. The company is working with Japanese auto parts molders on in-mold decoration. (who?)

2. Today, however, voice mail systems are rapidly gaining credibility. (how?)

3. Voice mail systems are finding their way into the customer service area. (what?)

4. Most of these dealers are adding value with little help from vendors. (who?)

5. But I am gaining seniority at Abt – and my clients like me. (where?)

6. He is looking at the strange apparatus. (what?)

7. They are organizing this kind of work at their laboratory. (where?)

8. The post-graduates are listening to the professor with great attention. (how?)

9. Now he is working at his thesis. (when?)

Ex. 3. *Here are some sentences taken from real conversations. Can you put the beginnings and ends together?*

<i>Beginnings</i>	<i>Ends</i>
Dad is always teasing me He's always arguing Her friend is always dropping in He's always giving people I hate those cartoons Jamie is always having colds My wife's always buying She's always criticizing Someone is always giving That old hag is always	a party in one of the houses. about my clothes. and chest problems. her family. making up stories about people. new products. or fighting. she wishes she was prettier. to criticize the way she lives her life. where Tom is always chasing Jerry.

Ex. 4. *A friend of yours is planning to go on holiday soon. You ask her about her plans. Use the words in brackets to make your questions.*

1. (where/go?) Where are you going? Scotland.
2. (how long/stay?) Ten days.
3. (when/go?) Next Friday.
4. (go/alone?) No, with a friend of mine.

5. (travel/by car?) No, by train.
 6. (where/stay?) In a hotel.

Ex. 5. *Decide whether the verb underlined refers to present or future time.*

1. Where are you staying on Saturday night?
2. George retires at the end of next week.
3. What are we doing when the guests arrive?
4. I'm trying really hard to understand this book.
5. Wait for me here until I get back.
6. Sue is leaving in the morning.
7. I'm waiting for the bus.
8. I'm off now, and I'm taking the car.
9. They're showing a Woody Allen film on Channel 4 tonight.
10. I'm going for a walk this evening.
11. Nancy is considering moving to Scotland.
12. I'm meeting Janet this evening actually.

Ex. 6. *Are the underlined words right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong.*

1. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. Right.
2. The water boils. Can you turn it off Wrong. is boiling
3. Look! The man tries to open the door.
4. "Can you hear them? What do they talk about?"
5. The moon goes round the earth.
6. I must go now. It gets late.
7. I usually go to work by car.
8. "Hurry up! It's time to leave." "OK, I come."
9. You've got a new job. How do you get on?
10. "I'm afraid I've lost my key again."
 "Not again! You're always losing your key."
11. "The car has broken down again."
 "That car is useless! It always breaks down."
12. Some people still think the sun is going round
 the earth.
13. Can you explain why water always runs
 downhill?
14. Not many passenger planes are flying faster
 than sound.

15. We have a meeting. Come and join in.

Ex. 7. *Insert the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.*

1. At least five groups around the world (work) on ion trap quantum computers.
2. I now (read) the journal more thoroughly and (enjoy) the articles.
3. The Internet (allow) low-cost access to a vast customer base.
4. The crisis in California (cascade) into the rest of the west.
5. But not all regions (feel) it to the same degree.
6. The situation in question (come) into play.
7. The theory (state) that Mars's chemical composition (indicate) that little water (be) present.
8. Testing (ensure) that the design (meet) performance, safety, durability, and reliability requirements.
9. Ireland (seek) to ensure its reputation as a place to do high-tech business.
10. The machine (be) considerably faster than its predecessor.
11. At the same time the door of galactic exploration (swing) open.
12. The mouse (move) the cursor to the icon you (want).
13. Smart icons (bring) context sensitivity to 1-2-3.
14. I (watch) but I (not see) anything unusual.
15. These studies (be) of particular importance, they largely (contribute) to the solution of the problem.
16. We (carry) on an extensive investigation of the chemical and physical properties of various collagenes.
17. We (look) for new ideas in science at all levels of scientific method.
18. The results obtained, (not agree) with the previous findings.

Ex. 8. *Complete the conversation. Use the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.*

Josie Turner is the export manager of a large international company. Harry Brentwood is a customer from Canada. They are trying to arrange an appointment for next week.

Josie: Hello, Josie Turner speaking.

Harry: Oh Josie, this is Harry Brentwood. How are you? I'm coming (come) to London on Sunday and I'd like to meet you next week. Can we arrange the time?

Josie: I'd love to. When are you free?

Harry: Well, how about lunch on Monday?

Josie: I can't, I'm afraid. I _____ (have) lunch with our new Chairman. Tuesday at 10.30?

Harry: No, no good. Dennis, my London agent, _____ (come) to the office. Wednesday afternoon is a possibility.

Josie: Not for me. My secretary, Jenny, _____ (get married) and all of us _____ (go) to the wedding. And on Thursday morning I _____ (drive) up to Manchester for a meeting with Bill Syms.

Harry: What time _____ the meeting _____ (start)?

Josie: 11.30 a.m. I've got an idea! Why don't you come with me? We can talk on the way.

Harry: That _____ (sound) good. Oh, but wait a minute, I can't. I _____ (talk) to a group of business people about Canadian business opportunities at lunchtime.

Josie: So Friday then.

Harry: Yes. That's the only possibility because my return flight to Montreal _____ (leave) at 9.00 a.m. on Saturday. So, 11.30 a.m. on Friday morning at your office?

Josie: Yes, that's perfect. I'm really looking forward to seeing you then.

Ex. 9. *Translate into English using the Present Continuous or the Present Indefinite.*

1. "Как у тебя с английским?" Неплохо. Он улучшается, хотя и медленно.

Ingliz tilidan biliming qanday? Yomon emas. Garchi sekinlik bilan bo'lsa ham, u yaxshilanib bormoqda.

2. Я знаю, о чем говорю.

Nima haqida gapirayotganimni yaxshi bilaman.

3. Я уверен, что мы подходим немного ближе к нашей проблеме и можем четко ее видеть.

Muammoga yaqinlashib borayotganimizga ishonchim komil va biz uni aniq ko'ra olamiz.

4. Почему ты остаешься в лаборатории в такой поздний час?

Nima uchun bunday kech paytda laboratoriyada qolyapsan?

5. Когда Том сдает свои экзамены?

Tom imtihonlarini qachon topshiradi?

6. Я люблю презентации, но мне не нравится эта.

Men taqdimotlarni yoqtiraman, lekin bu menga yoqmayapti.

7. Конференция подходит к концу?

Konferentsiya yakunlanayaptimi?

8. Это гипотеза, на которую они ссылаются сейчас.

Ular hozir tayanayotgan gipoteza bu.

9. Они постоянно ссорятся по пустякам.

Ular doim arzimagan narsalarga urushadilar.

10. Обычно я заканчиваю работу в 5, но на этой неделе я работаю до 6 часов.

Odatda, men ishimni soat 5da yakunlayman, lekin bu haftada men soat 6gacha ishlayman.

11. Это как раз те журналы, которые я ищу.

Bular aynan men izlayotgan jurnallardir.

12. Мой коллега проводит сейчас новую серию экспериментов.

Mening hamkasbim hozir tajribalarning yangilarini olib bormoqda.

13. Спросите его, планируют ли они дальнейшие наблюдения этого явления.

Ular yshbu holatni kelgusida kuzatishni rejalashtirayotganliklarini undan so'rang.

14. Этот магистрант учится в нашей группе.

Bu magistrant bizning guruhimizda o'qiydi.

15. Профессор, который читает лекции по механике, - декан нашего факультета.

Mexanika fanidan ma'ruza o'qiyotgan professor – fakultetimiz dekani.

16. Почему ты просматриваешь статьи, которые прямо не связаны с твоей проблемой?

Sening muammoingga aloqador bo'lmagan maqolalarni nima uchun ko'rib chiqyapsan?

17. Он отправляется во Францию в пять утра.

U Fransiyaga tonggi soat 5da jo'nab ketadi.

18. Она готовится к конференции, которую она собирается вскоре посетить.

U yaqinda qatnashmoqchi bo'lgan konferentsiyaga tayyorgarlik ko'rmoqda.

4. PRESENT PERFECT



Обозначение:

Ifodalanishi:

1. Действие, совершившееся к настоящему моменту, результат которого имеется налицо в настоящем времени;

Hozirgi paytga qadar bajarib bo'lingan ish-harakatni bildiradi, uning natijasini esa hozirgi zamonda yaqqol ko'rish mumkin;

He told me his name but I've forgotten it.

Он назвал мне свое имя, но я забыл его.

U o'z ismini menga aytdi, lekin men uni unitib qo'ydim.

2. Действие, начавшееся в прошлом и продолжающееся в момент речи (вместо Present Perfect Continuous с глаголами состояния);

O'tgan zamonda boshlangan va nutq jarayonida davom etayotgan ish – harakatni bildiradi, (Present Perfect Continuous o'rnida Holat fe'llari bilan);

I have known him since childhood.

Я знаю его с детства.

Men uni bolaligidan bilaman.

3. Совершенное будущее действие вместо Future Perfect в придаточных предложениях времени, причины, уступки;

Payt, sabab, to'siqsiz ergash gaplarda Future Perfect o'rnida sodir etilgan kelajakdagi harakat;

I shall go to the country as soon as I have passed my exams.

Я поеду в деревню, как только сдам свои экзамены.

Imtihonlarni topshirishim bilan qishloqqa ketaman.

Указатели времени:

Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari:

time	just	up till now	today
	already	before (now)	this morning
	yet	in the last few days	it's the first
	recently	so far	often
	lately	since	(not) ever
	for ages	at last	never

Ex. 1. *Translate into Russian/Uzbek. Explain the use of the Present Perfect.*

The Centre of Our Galaxy

On a clear, moonless night the shimmering light of the Milky Way glows especially bright toward the constellation Sagittarius. For years astronomers have been aware, from the distribution of groups of stars and from measurements of stellar motions, that objects in our galaxy must travel in orbits around a centre located in that direction. Astronomers also have found that in most cases other galaxies are especially bright toward the centre because the density of stars increases markedly there. In many instances the central regions also seem to be the sites of intriguing behaviour, including the generation of enormous quantities of energy, peculiar radiations and other unusual effects. More and more, it seems that massive, unimaginably dense objects - black holes - lie at the heart of some of these galaxies. Could our own galaxy also harbour such an exotic object at its centre?

The central region of the Milky Way has fascinated astronomers for many decades. After all, our galactic centre is only about 25,000 light-years away as opposed to millions of light-years for centres of the nearest other galaxies, and so it is the one astronomers might reasonably hope to see and to understand best. Yet for a long time there was no direct way to see the centre of our galaxy or to learn much about it, because it is cloaked in large and dense clouds of gas and dust.

Recent discoveries and new technologies have made it possible at last to study the centre of our own galaxy in some detail. These developments include improved techniques for collecting and analyzing astronomical radio waves and infrared radiation as well as space flights above the earth's atmosphere, which have made possible the detecting of energetic X-ray and gamma-ray radiation emanating from the centre of the galaxy.

Ex. 2. *Change each sentence into a general question. Answer each question with a short answer.*

1. Mrs. Clark and Sarah have been out shopping.
2. They've just returned home.
3. Mrs. Clark has just opened a letter.
4. She has worked as a private secretary for a musician.
5. The musician has stopped working.
6. He has asked her to find another job.

7. The letter has upset Mrs Clark.
8. She has not paid for her new house yet.
9. Sarah has heard the bad news.
10. Mrs Clark has never cried in front of Sarah before.

Ex. 3. *Add tag-questions to the following statements.*

1. He has just returned from a conference on Mars exploration.
2. Since then, little has happened in human space flight.
3. In recent years, a further complicating factor has emerged.
4. They sure haven't let time pass them by, the way some companies did.
5. Theoretical research on GA has resulted in a new scheme.
6. We have stressed transistors in this section.
7. Mathcad has always been known for more than computational excellence.
8. DataPlay system has breached this market with a new version of its Microdrive system.
9. He has taught the gateway course, in all its incarnations.
10. But for one year now I have been with a small business.

Ex. 4. *Complete the sentences correctly.*

1. This is the first time I (see this film).
2. That's the eighth time you (sing that song) today.
3. This is the only time this week I (feel happy).
4. This is the third serious mistake you (make) in this job.
5. This is the only time I (ever see) her cry.
6. That's the tenth cup of coffee you (drink) since breakfast.
7. It's the first time all the family (be together) since Sue's wedding.
8. This is the best meal I (eat) this year.
9. "Excuse me." "That's the first thing you (say) to me today."
10. These are the first clothes I (buy) myself since Christmas.

Ex. 5. *Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.*

1. You go to Jill's house but she isn't there. (she/go/out) She has gone out.
2. You come back to your home after many years. It isn't the same as before. (it/change/a lot) _____

3. I invite Rachel to the party but she can't come. (she/arrange/to do something else) _____

4. You go to the cinema. You arrive at the cinema late. (the film/already/begin) _____

5. I am very pleased to see Tim again after such a long time. (I/not/see/him for five years) _____

6. I offer Sue something to eat but she isn't hungry (she/just/have breakfast) _____

7. After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says "Would you like something to eat?" You say: "No, thank you. (I/just/have lunch) _____"

8. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says "Can I speak to Joe?" You say: "I'm afraid (she/just/go out) _____"

9. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plates away. You say: "Wait a minute! I (not/finish/yet) _____"

10. You are going to a restaurant this evening. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says: "Shall I phone to reserve a table?" You say: "No, I (already/do/it) _____"

11. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a job. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her: "you/already/find anything? _____"

12. Ann went to the bank, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks: "Is Ann still at the bank?" You say: "No, (she/just/come back) _____"

Ex. 7. Translate into English using the Present Perfect.

1. Я не видел тебя очень давно. Где ты был все это время?

Men seni uzoq vaqtdan beri ko'rmadim. Shuncha vaqtdan beri qayerda eding?

2. Ты уже закончила свою дипломную работу?

Sen diplom ishingni yakunlab bo'ldingmi?

3. Я еще не напечатала это письмо.

Men hali bu xatni yozib bo'lmadim.

4. Я знаю профессора с 2000 года.

Men professorni 2000 yildan beri bilaman.

5. Ты принес эти журналы с собой?

Sen bu jurnallarni o'zing bilan olib keldingmi?

6. Анвар закончил университет в этом году.

Anvar universitetni bu yil tugatdi.

7. Они приобрели опыт в патентных отделах корпораций.

Ular korporatsiyaning patent bo'limida tajriba orttirishdi.

8. Мы представили простую теоретическую модель, способную объяснить происхождение этого эффекта.

Biz ushbu samaraning asosini tushuntira oladigan oddiy nazariy modelni taqdim etdik.

9. Недавняя работа показала, что это ошибочное заключение.

Oxirgi ishimiz buning noto'gri xulosa ekanligini ko'rsatdi.

10. Эти электроны, которые вышли из своих атомов, называются свободными электронами.

O'z atomlaridan kelib chiqqan bu elektronlar erkin elektronlar deb ataladi.

11. Автор и соавтор многих технических статей, он также написал эти учебники.

Ko'plab texnik maqolalar muallifi va hammuallifi bo'lib, u shuningdek, ushbu darsliklarni ham yozgan.

12. Мы внимательно изучили ваш доклад.

Biz ma'ruzangizni diqqat bilan o'rganib chiqdik.

5. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS



Выражает:

Ifodalanishi:

1. Длительное действие, начавшееся в прошлом и законченное к моменту речи;

o'tgan zamonda boshlanib, nutq jarayonida tugagan uzoq davom etadigan ish-harakatni bildiradi;

You're out of breath. Have you been running?

Вы запыхались. Вы бежали?

Siz xansirayapsiz. Yugurdingizmi?

2. Действие, начавшееся и протекавшее до момента речи и продолжающееся в данный момент.

Nutq jarayonigacha boshlangan va ungacha davom etgan hamda hozirgacha davom etayotgan ish-harakatni bildiradi;

How long have you been learning English?

Сколько времени вы изучаете английский?

Ingliz tilini qachondan beri o'rganyapsiz?

Указатели времени:

Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari:

how long? the whole week

since when? for two hours

since 3 o'clock all day long

Ex. 1. *Translate into Russian/Uzbek.*

1. For thirty years OMIPA has been designing and manufacturing complete computerized lines for extrusion and coextrusion.

2. I've been studying physics at the University of Essex for a year.

3. We have been speaking of this phenomenon for months.

4. A lot of the work I have been doing is for the National Science Foundation.

5. My goodness, you have been working hard. Have you done all your work?

6. I've been trying to talk to my colleague on a rather sore subject and to no effect. I haven't brought him over to my point.

7. It appears they've been listening to the news on the wireless.

8. The research-workers of our laboratory have been having too many conferences and meetings for the last six months.

9. I've been learning it for three years, since 1999, to be more exact.

10. He has been teaching at the university about 15 years now.

11. Who has been using my pen? It's half broken.

12. Someone has been using the microscope. It is not put where it belongs.

13. What I've been telling you is the truth and you are just too stupid to realize it.

14. You look a bit worried, Helen. What have you been doing?

15. She's been typing letters all day. She is very tired.

Ex. 2. *Complete the sentences with verbs from the box. Use the Present Perfect Progressive*

cry develop learn play rain wait walk work watch

1. It _____ all day.

2. I _____ English since I was six.
3. She _____ tennis professionally for ten years.
4. We _____ not _____ in this house for very long.
5. That man _____ up and down the street for ages.
6. I _____ very hard this week.
7. She _____ non-stop since she got his letter.
8. He _____ that music for hours. I wish he'd stop.
9. _____ you _____ long, sir?
10. Don't be angry, you _____ only for half an hour.
11. We _____ in England for two years now.
12. Why are you so late? I _____ here for hours.
13. The boys must be tired. They _____ football all afternoon.
14. It's time to do your homework. You _____ television all night.
15. John _____ in his father's business since he left school.
16. The video industry _____ rapidly.
17. We must be nearly there by now. We _____ for over an hour.

Ex. 3. *Put in the Present Perfect: continuous or simple.*

1. That man (stand) outside for hours.
2. The castle (stand) on that hill for 900 years.
3. Ann (garden) all afternoon. She (plant) a lot of rose bushes.
4. James (go) out every night this week.
5. He (see) a lot of Alexandra recently.
6. How long (you wait)?
7. I (wait) long enough. I'm going.
8. Her family (farm) this land since the tenth century.
9. She (only farm) for two years, but she's doing very well.
10. I (learn) German for six years.
11. I (learn) most of the irregular verbs.
12. My mother (do) Christmas shopping all day.
13. "You look tired." "I (wash) clothes all day."
14. How long (you teach) at this university?
15. (you write) any teaching manuals?
16. What (you do) here since early morning? - I (prepare) for my examination.
17. Since when (you work) in this firm?
18. (you pass) your examination in mathematics?
19. She (be) in London for two years.

20. How many experiments (he perform) since your last meeting?

21. Jack (live) in Wales since childhood.

Ex. 4. *Read the situations and complete the sentences.*

1. The rain started two hours ago. It's still raining now. It has been raining for two hours.

2. We started waiting for the bus 20 minutes ago. We're still waiting now. We _____ for 20 minutes.

3. I started Spanish classes in December. I'm still learning Spanish now. I _____ since December.

4. Ann began looking for a job six months ago. She's still looking now. _____ for six months.

5. Mary started working in London on 18 January. She's still working there now. _____ since 18 January.

6. Years ago you started writing to a pen-friend. You still write each other regularly now. You _____ for years.

7. Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it. He _____ for two hours.

8. Linda is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her tour three months ago. _____ for three months.

9. Jimmy is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. _____ since he was ten.

10. When they left college, Mary and Sue started making films together. They still make films. _____ since they left college.

Ex. 5. *Write a sentence for each situation. Use the Present Perfect Continuous (has/have been doing, etc.) + for or since.*

M o d e l: John started his phone call twenty minutes ago and he is still talking.

John has been talking for twenty minutes.

1. Sam and I arranged to meet at the cinema at 7.00 p.m. I arrived on time but I'm still waiting for Sam to arrive.

2. Barbara and Calvin are tired. They started walking six hours ago and they're still walking.

3. You started watching TV at 9 o'clock this morning and you're still watching it.

4. It started raining last week and it's still raining.

5. Laura felt sick at lunchtime today and she is still feeling sick.

6. Six months ago Colin and I started building our own house. We're still doing it.

7. Fred got on the Trans-European express train on June 28th. Today is 1st July and he is still travelling.

8. Jake runs a small business. He started doing this five years ago.

9. Andy lives in Dublin. He moved there last year.

10. Helen plays the piano. She started two years ago.

11. Rob drives a Mercedes. He bought it five years ago.

12. Jane is living with Pete. This started in 1994.

13. Sam is learning Turkish. He started four years ago.

Ex. 6. *For each situation, ask a question using the words in brackets.*

1. You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask: (how long/learn/Arabic?) How long have you been learning Arabic?

2. You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask: (how long/wait?) _____

3. You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask: (how many fish/catch?) _____

4. Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask: (how many people/invite?) _____

5. A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask: (how long/teach?) _____

6. You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask: (how many books/write?) _____ (how long/write/books?) _____

7. A friend of yours is saving money to go on holiday. You ask: (how long/save?) _____ (how much money/save?) _____

8. You get up and see that it's raining. You ask: (how long/rain?) _____

9. Kate is reading an Italian book. You ask: (how long/read) _____

10. Ann knows Martin. You ask: (how long/know?) _____

Ex. 7. *Translate into English. Use the Present Perfect Continuous.*

1. Мы находимся здесь почти неделю.

Biz deyarli bir haftadan beri shu yerdamiz.

2. "Я давно об этом думаю», - сказал честно Эрик.

«Men bu haqda anchadan beri o'ulayotgan edim», - dedi Erik.

3. Вы извиняетесь перед ним всю жизнь.

Siz undan butun umr kechirim so'rab kelayapsiz.

4. Я говорил с твоим другом, и он мне понравился.

Men do'sting bilan gaplashdim va u menga yoqdi.

5. Не рассказывай своему ассистенту того, что я тебе говорю.

Men senga aytayotganlarimni assistentingga aytma.

6. Мадина обедала с нами сегодня вечером.

Madina bu kecha biz bilan ovqatlandi.

7. Они почти не спали в последнее время.

Ular oxirgi paytlarda deyarli uxlashmadi.

8. Я замечаю эти изменения в тебе с тех пор, как ты получил степень.

Men sendagi ushbu o'zgarishlarni darajani olganingdan beri sezayapman.

9. Небольшой отдых, – это как раз то, в чем она нуждается все эти годы.

Ozgina xordiq - bu unga aynan ancha yillardan beri kerak bo'lgan narsa.

10. Ты выглядишь взволнованной. Что здесь происходило?

Bezovta ko'rinasan. Bu yerda nima ro'y berdi?

11. Кто здесь работает больше пяти лет?

Kim bu yerda 5 yildan ortiq ishlayapti?

12. Почему ты опаздываешь? Что ты делал все это время?

Nima uchun kechikyapsan? Shuncha vaqtdan beri nima qilding?

13. Прости, я работал в лаборатории.

Kechirasan, men laboratoriyada ishlayotgan edim.

14. Давно ли он пишет свою диссертацию?

U o'z dissertatsiyasini anchadan beri yozyaptimi?

15. Как долго ты работаешь над этой проблемой?

Sen bu muammo ustida qachondan beri ishlayapsan?

6. PAST INDEFINITE

 I did
past **now**

Выражает:

Ifodalanishi:

1. Повторяющееся действие или постоянный признак предмета в прошлом;

O'tgan zamondagi takrorlanuvchi ish-harakatni yoki predmetning doimiy belgisini ifodalaydi;

*He always came to the university on time.

Он всегда приезжал в университет вовремя.

U universitetga doim o'z vaqtida kelardi.

*She was a good engineer.

Она была хорошим инженером.

U yaxshi muhandis edi.

2. Цепь последовательных действий в прошлом;

O'tgan zamondagi ketma-ket lish-harakat zanjirini ifodalaydi;

He took a book, opened it and began reading it.

Он взял книгу, открыл ее и начал читать.

U kitobni oldi, uni ochdi va o'qiy boshladi.

3. Однократное действие в прошлом.

O'tgan zamonda bir marta bajariladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi;

He joined the newly created laboratories in 1996.

Он пришел во вновь созданные лаборатории в 1996.

U 1996 yilda qayta tuzilgan laboratoriyaga keldi.

Указатели времени:

Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari:

yesterday	when?
the day before yesterday	what time?
ten minutes ago	just now
last week (Sunday)	often
the other day	always

Примечания.

Izoh.

1. Past Indefinite может сделать просьбы, вопросы и предложения более вежливыми.

Past Indefinite iltimos, so'roq va takliflarni yanada nazokatli qilishi mumkin.

*I wondered if you were free this evening.

Интересно, вы свободны сегодня вечером?

Qiziq, siz bugun kechqurun bo'shmisiz?

*How much did you want to spend?

Сколько вы хотите потратить?

Siz necha pul sarflamoqchisiz?

2. Если повторное действие или признак, которые были в прошлом, в настоящем уже не имеют места, употребляется used to + Infinitive.

Agar o'tgan zamondagi takroriy ish-harakat yoki belgi hozirgi zamonda o'z o'rniga ega bo'lmasa, used to + Infinitive ishlatiladi.

I used to be an honest man before I started looking for a job.

Я был честным человеком, до того, как начал искать работу.

Men ish qidirishni boshlagunimga qadar, halol odam edim.

Ex. 1. Add tag-questions.

M o d e l: Nuclear power better maintained its cost-effectiveness.

Nuclear power better maintained its cost-effectiveness, didn't it?

1. Much of the article discussed the search for water.
2. The problem wasn't with the technology.
3. Gray Cell began working with major telecommunication carriers.
4. When Estrin finished her master's degree, she had three interesting job offers.
5. One midnight, as he sat in his laboratory, the answer came to him.
6. Last year the company introduced a plain paper facsimile machine.
7. They, however, did not spell out the theoretical reason why interstitial diffusion can be fast.
8. That year she entered North Carolina State University.
9. Electricity was available elsewhere on the grid to the east and west.
10. Newton succeeded in calculating the force of gravity between the sun and the planets.
11. Canada and the U.S. represented the main markets, taking nearly a quarter of production.
12. This statement resulted from the theoretical analysis.
13. In all cases the readers entered data by way of a mouse-controlled cursor.
14. He set up a new theory for explaining this phenomenon.

Ex. 2. Translate into Russian/Uzbek.

1. Did your paper also contain new experimental evidence?
2. Well, the other day I read a report, which summarized current trends in plasma physics.
3. Edison not only developed the electric light, as well as generators, dynamos, meters, and techniques of installation, but in order to give electricity its first large-scale test, he also wired a square mile of New York city.
4. He then became interested in wave propagation in random media.

5. The system achieved extremely high performance and reliability.

6. From 1962 through 1964, he participated in the cooperative program in electrical engineering at Bell Labs.

7. There he worked on the development of a number of magnetic components for early computers.

8. There he received his bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees in EE.

9. As for greenhouse gases, a recent inventory indicated the energy sector as their prime source.

10. In fiscal 1990 Goldstar successfully carried out much of the plan it conceived in 1989.

11. After my sophomore year, I went to work at one of the national labs outside.

12. There, she engaged in research on devices and subsystems for wave-length-division multiplexed communications.

13. From 1991 to 1998, she worked at Hughes Research Laboratories as research department manager for high-speed microelectronics for satellite communications.

14. Warburton and Turnbule reviewed and analyzed a great number of experimental data up to 1974 on fast diffusion in metals.

15. It was last week when you discussed the advantages as well as the disadvantages of the newly-developed technique.

16. However, a few days ago when we listened to a talk by Prof. Black, the young man surprised us all, he asked questions which showed he was keenly interested in the subject.

17. When did you begin the new series of experiments? Did it bring about any noticeable results?

18. I wonder why he brought out those facts. Do you think they were quite relevant?

19. That was, undoubtedly, the greatest and the most outstanding discovery ever made in the field.

Ex. 3. Give full and extensive answers to the questions and respond to the statement.

You were at the conference yesterday, weren't you? How many people were there? Did they come from all over the country? Did you meet any of your acquaintances there? How many of your colleagues read the papers? Whose papers did you find of particular interest? Did any other papers leave an impression on you? Did you read a paper of your own? What was

your paper about? Summarize the ideas about the conference you attended yesterday.

Ex. 4. Write the Past Simple Tense form of each verb.

Local Boy Makes Good

"Technology and science always (fascinate) me," Reddy (recall). Born in Bangalore, he (attend) a boarding school where technology was stressed. An interest in physics (lead) to electronics, which (lead) to programming and on to computer science.

In 1992 Reddy (earn) an undergraduate degree in computer engineering from the Bangalore Institute of Technology, and then (go) to work at the Indian Space Research Organization. There he (develop) an automated satellite-maintenance system. Reddy's smart software (rely) on a then-new concept in artificial intelligence called the model-based expert system. Unlike traditional rule-based systems, it (operate) without explicit instructions. Instead it (simulate) the behavior of the satellite's components, identifying and understanding faults as they (occur).

After the project (end), Reddy (consider) getting a master's degree or working for a software company. But another idea had taken his imagination in tow. And so he (begin) working out the details for what would become Gray Cell.

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs in the Past Simple.

help consume keep use grow begin account result reach vary

1. In 1998, China _____ 28,5 EJ coal, which _____ for 72 percent of total energy consumption.
2. Strict but effective regulations _____ hold energy demand in check.
3. The government often _____ a multi-tier system of pricing.
4. More extensive price reforms _____ in the early '90s.
5. These, however, _____ in rapidly rising energy prices.
6. The central government _____ most coal prices below market value until the late '80s.
7. The number of private and locally owned coal mines _____ rapidly.
8. The situation _____ a critical stage in the late '90s.

9. This set of reforms _____ solve some finance problems.
10. Prices for electric power _____ considerably across provinces and within small regions.

Ex. 6. *Choose the most suitable tense.*

1. (Did you see/Have you seen) my bag anywhere? I can't find it.
2. Larry (is writing/has been writing/has written) his novel for the last two years without getting further than Chapter One.
3. From the minute he got up this morning Gary (asked/has asked/has been asking) silly questions.
4. (Have you given/Did you give) Helen my message when you (have seen/saw) her?
5. Sorry, could you say that again? I (didn't listen/haven't listened/haven't been listening) to you.
6. The police think that they (found/have found) your missing wallet, so call this number.
7. I don't think we'll go swimming after all because the weather (changed/has changed/has been changing).
8. How was your holiday in Italy? (Did you visit/Have you visited) lots of interesting places?
9. (Did you two meet/Have you two met) before? Eric, this is Amanda.
10. (Did you meet/Have you met) anyone interesting at the reception?
11. I (haven't seen/didn't see) much of Al lately.
12. "Who is she?" "I ('ve never seen/never saw) her before."
13. I ('ve done/did) a lot of stupid things in my life.
14. She (has left/left) school last year.
15. When (have you got/did you get) married?
16. I'm sorry. I (haven't finished/didn't finish) yet.
17. I ('ve often wondered/often wondered) what he does for a living.
18. He (has caught/caught) the plane at eight this morning.
19. I ('ve read/read) a lot of her books when I was at school.
20. (Have you seen/Did you see) any good films recently?

Ex. 7. *Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect or the Past Indefinite.*

1. I (play) a lot of tennis this year.
2. She (have) six different jobs since she graduated from the university.

3. How many cups of coffee (you drink) today?
4. In those days, Andrew (come) to stay with us most weekends.
5. Shakespeare (write) poems as well as plays.
6. Since my brother lost his job, he (write) two books.
7. Would you believe I (make) twenty-three phone calls today?
8. Mary (go) to Australia for a while but she's back again now.
9. I did German at school but I (forget) most of it.
10. I meant to phone Diane last night but I (forget).
11. I (have) a headache earlier but I feel fine now.
12. They're still building the new road. They (not/finish) it.
13. "Is Helen still here?" "No, she (just/go) out.
14. Ann (give) me her address but I'm afraid I (lose) it.
15. What do you think of my English? Do you think I (improve)?
16. I (not read) her latest book.
17. Columbus (not discover) America: The Indians already (know) where it was.
18. Amazing news! Scientists (discover) a new planet!
19. Who (give) Shakespeare his first job?
20. I (never enjoy) a holiday as much as this one.

Ex. 8. *Put each verb in brackets into either the Past Simple, the Present Perfect, or the Present Perfect Continuous.*

It was announced in London this morning that the British Oil Corporation (discover) oil under the sea near the Welsh coast. The company, which (drill) for oil in the area since 1990, (find) small amounts of oil near Swansea last month, and since then (discover) larger amounts under the seabed nearby. Last year the government (lend) over £50,000,000 to BOC, and (give) permission for the company to build an oil refinery and other facilities in South Wales.

The reaction of local people to today's news (be) mixed so far. Local MPs (already welcome) the news, pointing out that the oil industry will bring badly needed jobs to the area. But local residents are worried about the danger of pollution. "Nobody (ask) us yet what we want," said Ann Griffiths, leader of the Keep Out the Oil Campaign. "Look what (happen) when they (find) oil in Scotland in the 1960s. The oil companies (get) rich, not the local people. BOC (not tell) us the truth about what this is going to mean for our people." A BOC spokesman later (refuse) to comment. Meanwhile local campaigners (ask) the government to hold an inquiry.

Ex. 9. *Translate into English using the Past Indefinite.*

1. Сколько времени длился симпозиум?

Simpozium qancha vaqt davom etdi?

2. Вы приняли участие в студенческой конференции в прошлом семестре?

O'tgan semestrda siz talabalar konferensiyasida qatnashdingizmi?

3. Кто выступал на конференции?

Konferensiyada kim qatnashdi?

4. На конференции было много иностранных гостей.

Konferensiyada ko'p xorijlik mehmonlar bor edi.

5. Были ли интересные выступления?

Qiziqarli chiqishlar bo'ldimi?

6. Студент был в университете два дня тому назад.

Talaba universitetda 2 kun oldin bo'ldi.

7. Во время нашего последнего эксперимента в трубе было много воды.

Bizning so'nggi tajribamiz davrida quvurda suv bor edi.

8. Произошло много реакций, которые помогли нам решить проблему.

Bo'lib o'tgan reaksiyalar muammoimizni hal etishda yordam berdi.

9. Не было ни одного дня, когда бы они не работали.

Ular ishlamagan biror kun bo'lmagan.

10. Аспиранты говорили с преподавателем по-английски?

Aspirantlar o'qituvchi bilan inglizcha so'zlashdimi?

11. Преподаватель вошел в химическую лабораторию.

O'qituvchi kimyo laboratoriyasiga kirdi.

12. Он показал студентам, каким образом нагревание влияет на структуру различных веществ.

U talabalarga qizdirish turli moddalarning tuzilishiga qanday ta'sir qilishini ko'rsatdi.

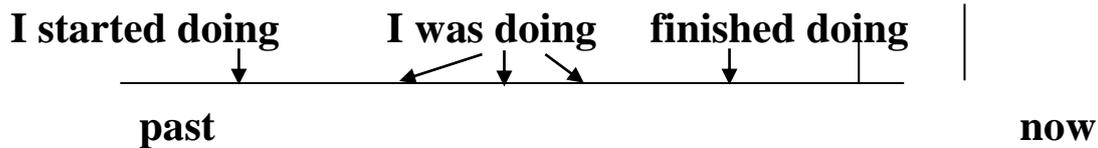
13. Студенты наблюдали за опытом с большим вниманием.

Talabalar tajribani katta qiziqish bilan kuzatishdi.

14. Затем преподаватель ответил на вопросы студентов.

So'ng o'qituvchi talabalarning savollariga javob berdi.

7. PAST CONTINUOUS



Употребляется:

Ishlatilishi:

1. Для выражения конкретного действия, длившегося в точно указанный момент или период в прошлом;

O'tgan zamonda aniq ko'rsatilgan vaqt yoki davrga cho'zilgan ma'lum ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun;

*What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night?

Что ты делал вчера вечером в 10 часов?

Kecha kechqurun soat 10da nima qilayotgan eding?

*He was writing a monograph during the summer.

Он писал монографию летом.

U yozda monografiya yozdi.

2. Для выражения чьей-либо постоянной характеристики в прошлом, обычно с отрицательным отношением говорящего.

Biror bir kishining o'tgan zamondagi doimiy tavsifini, odatda, suhbatdoshning salbiy munosabati orqali ifodalash uchun.

She was always coming late.

Она всегда опаздывала.

U doimo kech qolardi.

Указатели времени:

Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari:

while	still
all day long	for two hours
the whole morning	from 5 till 8
at midnight	at that moment

Примечания.

Izoh.

1. С глаголами состояния Past Continuous употребляется только тогда, когда подчеркивают, что это состояние временное.

Holat fe'llari Past Continuous bilan ushbu holat vaqtinchaligini ta'kidlagandagina ishlatiladi:

He was staying in the hotel at that time.

Он останавливался в то время в отеле.

U o'sha vaqtda otelda to'xtagan edi.

2. Выражение I was going to (do smth.) означает намерение совершить действие в прошлом (но действие не было выполнено).

I was going to (do smth.) iborasi o'tgan zamonda bajarilishi mumkin bo'lgan biror bir ish-harakatni bildiradi (lekin bu ish-harakat bajarilmagan edi)

That is what I was going to say.

Это как раз то, что я собирался сказать.

Bu aynan men aytmoqchi bo'lgan narsa.

3. Past Continuous употребляется для выражения более вежливой просьбы, чем с Past Indefinite.

Past Indefinite ga nisbatan Past Continuous iltimosni o'ta muloyim ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

I was wondering if you could give me that book.

Не могли бы вы дать мне ту книгу?

Menga o'sha kitobni berib yubora olmaysizmi?

Ex. 1. *Explain the use of the Past Continuous in the following sentences.*

1. The front door of the house stood open. The maid was polishing the windows.

2. He informed me that John was doing a translation of an article from Spanish.

3. I knew Harry was coming sometime on Monday.

4. You remember how he was always writing verses.

5. He glanced my way to see if I was listening.

6. By the time the month was up, Bric realized he was fighting a losing battle.

7. She stopped beside Tommy who was in a particularly scornful mood. He was leaving in the morning.

8. She said it very calmly but her face had gone the curious colour which meant that she wasn't liking it very much.

9. "What were you doing in New York, Mr Brown?" "I was trying to find someone to buy my hotel," he replied truthfully.

10. It was raining when I left.

11. I looked into my father's study. He was no longer working.

12. John, turning from the door, noticed that he was standing upon a letter which lay on the mat.

Ex. 2. *Translate into Russian/Uzbek.*

1. I was expecting to see a huge gender salary gap in engineering, but data from Abt shows there is not.

2. Since we were looking only at engineers, the other scientists dropped out and that left 20 000 respondents.

3. We looked at whether the women were working fewer hours.

4. I was still planning to stop at a bachelor's degree.

5. My husband and I were looking for positions in the same geographic area and speciality.

6. Their fathers were saving money for their brothers to study engineering but were discouraging their daughters from going into engineering by threatening not to pay for their education.

7. The government reportedly was encouraging competition in the nuclear fuels industry.

8. Yet, electricity demand was growing as California's economy recovered from its lull in the early '90s.

9. A few companies were building local-area networks, but the networks were incompatible.

10. In the meantime, some folks, mainly those involved with high-end audio, were wondering why stereo and even surround sound, fell short of sounding like the real thing.

11. Many countries were successfully cooperating on a program called Intercosmos.

12. That firm was carrying on negotiation for the purchase of gas.

13. He was forever asking questions with a keen desire for an intelligent reply.

14. The inventor was demonstrating his new device, with the workers watching its operation attentively.

15. They were starting a new set of experiments.

16. He was saying something I couldn't quite catch, either. I think he was laying emphasis on the responsibility of science for the future of mankind.

17. When I was looking through the recent publications on the problem, I came across an article that seemed to me most fascinating.

18. When they were considering all the pros and cons of the suggestion, they overlooked one essential point.

19. May 16, 1940, when Nazi troops were marching on Paris, two French scientists from the Joliot-Curie laboratory were making their way to the south of France.

Ex. 3. *Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous to complete the sentences below.*

1. He was driving at over 100 kilometres an hour when the accident happened. (drive) (happen)

2. I _____ in the supermarket when I _____ my purse. (shop) (lose)

3. He _____ tennis and he _____ his leg. (play) (break)

4. I first _____ my wife when we _____ in London. (meet) (work)

5. I _____ the newspaper, when suddenly I _____ a loud knock on the door. (read) (hear)

6. I _____ George an hour ago. He _____ his thesis. (phone) (write)

7. I _____ Mary a couple of years ago. She _____ at the Royal Observatory at the time. (meet) (work)

8. We _____ Peter to come with us, but he _____ the football on TV. (ask) (watch)

9. When we _____ the shopping last week, we _____ a nice place to have coffee. (do) (find)

Ex. 4. *Make these sentences less direct.*

1. How many days do you intend to stay? (Past Simple)

2. I hope you can lend me £10. (Past Progressive and Past Modal)

3. I wonder if you have two single rooms. (Past Progressive and Past Simple)

4. Are you looking for anything special? (Past Progressive)

5. I look forward to seeing you again. (Present Progressive)

6. I think I'll borrow your bike for the afternoon, if that's OK. (Past Progressive and Past Modal)

7. I wonder if I can ask you a small favour. (Past Progressive and Past Modal)

Ex. 5. *What were you doing at the following times?*

1. at 8 o'clock yesterday evening,

2. at 5 o'clock last Saturday,

3. from 4 p.m. till 6 p.m.,
4. at 4.30 this morning,
5. at 10.15 yesterday morning,
6. half an hour ago,
7. at noon,
8. while I was phoning,
9. when the teacher came.

Ex. 6. *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Мы работали в лаборатории, когда вошел декан.
Dekan kirganida biz laboratoriyada ishlayotgan edik.
2. Он спросил преподавателя, какие опыты проводятся студентами.
U o'qituvchidan qanday tajribalar o'tkazilayotganini so'radi.
3. Мы испытывали новый тип запальной свечи.
Biz shamning yangi turini sinovdan o'tkazayotgan edik.
4. Студенты все время внимательно наблюдали за давлением в цилиндре.
Talabalar beto'xtov silindrdagi bosimni diqqat bilan kuzatishdi.
5. Они следили, как поршень опускается и всасывает газ через открытый впускной клапан.
Ular porshen tushib, ochiq klapan orqali gazni so'rib olayotganini kuzatishdi.
6. Затем поршень опускался, а газ сжимался.
So'ng porshen tushib, gaz esa siqilib bordi.
7. Чем вы занимались, когда я вошла?
Men kirganimda nima bilan shug'ullanayotgan edingiz?
8. Мы прибыли, когда поезд приближался к платформе.
Biz poyezd platformaga yaqinlashganida yetib keldik.
9. Там мы увидели автомобиль. Водитель исследовал мотор.
Biz u yerda avtomobilni ko'rdik. Haydovchi dvigatelni tekshirayotgan edi.
10. Ученые долго искали пути разрешения проблемы.
Olimlar anchagacha muammoning yechimini izlashdi.
11. Мы обсуждали этот вопрос, когда прозвенел звонок.
Biz bu masalani qo'ng'iroq chalinganda muhokoma qildik.
12. Мой друг записывал новые слова, в то время как я писал упражнение.
Men mashq yozayotganimda, do'stim yangi so'zlarni yozayotgan edi.

8. PAST PERFECT



Выражает:

Ifodalanishi:

действие, завершившееся до какого-либо момента или другого действия в прошлом.

O'tgan zamonda biror vaqtgacha yoki boshqa ish-harakatdan oldin tugallangan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

*By eleven Maria had finished all the work.

К одиннадцати Мария закончила всю работу.

Soat 11 ga kelganda Mariya barcha ishini tugatdi.

*I had hardly read more than the first three chapters when my attention was diverted by a conversation.

Я едва прочитал первые три главы, когда мое внимание было отвлечено беседой.

Suhbat diqqatimni tortganida men endigina dastlabki 3 ta bobni zo'rgá o'qib chiqdim.

Указатели времени:

Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari:

by Saturday	hardly
by that time	scarcely
after	no sooner
until then	by the time he came

Ex. 1. Explain the use of the Past Perfect in the following sentences.

1. At last she showed me the letter he had written.
2. She was sure that he had never lied to her before.
3. He was pleased to meet Dave again. He had known him for ten or eleven years.
4. Jack chose the hotel. He had never been there before but he had heard his mother speak of it once. She had said she had liked it.
5. He decided to wait till he had talked to the man himself.
6. He was not aware how long he had sat there.
7. I was going round to see Roberta after dinner. I had arranged this visit the day before.

8. Her lack of accent was explained by the fact that she had been for twenty years in London.

9. We had translated the article by five o'clock.

10. We carefully examined the samples which they had sent us.

11. They had not loaded the goods when they received our telegram.

12. We had come to an agreement on the terms of payment before you arrived.

13. No sooner had he arrived, then he fell ill.

Ex. 2. *Translate into Russian/Uzbek.*

1. Traditionally, plant construction had been financed with a combination of grants and subsidized loans from the government.

2. Until recently, China had largely ignored natural gas.

3. By 1998, the unbundling of electric utilities into separate entities for generation, transmission, and distribution had emerged as the standard approach to power-sector restructuring around the world.

4. Earlier, in 1989, the Government of India had formed Power Grid to completely integrate regional transmission systems.

5. Average gas prices had already doubled by early summer and now are several times what they were a year ago.

6. A number of nuclear physicists, many of whom had worked in Göttingen, left Germany in 1933.

7. What had you done before you were admitted to university?

8. We started by making an exhaustive review of what others had done, reading every available scientific paper.

9. They had shipped the goods when your telegram arrived.

10. He had stayed in his father's firm till his father died. Then he had started his own business and was now a very successful man.

11. Since the plant had hired many people of various trades, we decided to manufacture several types of products simultaneously.

12. The Urals Motor-Engine Plant, which now belongs to the ZIL firm, had always produced lorry engines as well as the actual lorries.

13. They quickly assembled an experimental model and found, as they had expected, that the device really worked.

14. Experience had shown that the best way to send a weak radio signal through space in the presence of background noise is to use a signalling method known as pulse-code modulation.

15. This was far fewer than we had dared hope to achieve.

16. Where we had expected to find a black sky, the sky was more than half as bright as the planet.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct form of the verb.

Conference Report

The conference was very successful. The seminars and talks *were/had been* extremely interesting and it was obvious that all the speakers *had prepared/prepared* their material very thoroughly. Everyone agreed that this should become an annual event.

There were however a number of administrative problems. When we *arrived/had arrived*, we *discovered/had discovered* that the hotel manager *reserved/had reserved* the wrong room for us and therefore we *didn't have/had not had* enough space. Unfortunately, he couldn't let us have the larger room because he *gave/had given* it to another group, even bigger than ours.

He also *misunderstood/had also misunderstood* the letter explaining what food we *required/had required*. In fact, we *suspected/had suspected* that he *lost/had lost* the letter. We don't recommend using this hotel again.

Ex. 4. Use when or after to make one sentence for each situation.

1. I wrote to my boyfriend. Then I watched TV for an hour or so.

2. Everybody had a chance to say what they thought. Then we took the vote.

3. I posted the letter. Then I felt much better about everything.

4. She stopped trying to lose weight. She looked much healthier.

5. He bought presents for everyone in his family. Then he bought something for himself as well.

6. Mary did all the shopping. Then she took a walk round the park.

7. He saw Bell. He came straight to him, smiling.

8. He finished speaking. Everybody clapped.

9. We arrived in New York. She saw him every day.

10. He left. There was a short silence.

Ex. 5. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense. All sentences refer to the past time. Only use the Past Perfect where this is absolutely necessary.

1. While I (try) to get my car started, a passing car (stop) and the driver (offer) to help me.
2. The police (pay) no attention to Clara's complaint because she (phone) them so many times before.
3. Mary (not wear) her glasses at the time, so she (not notice) what kind of car the man (drive).
4. Nick (lie) down on the grass for a while, next to some tourists who (feed) the ducks.
5. Tony (admit) that he (hit) the other car, but said that he (not damage) it.
6. Sorry, I (not listen) to you. I (think) about something else.
7. Helen (feel) very tired, and while she (finish) her studying, she (fall) asleep.
8. The police (get) to Clara's house as fast as they could, but the burglars (disappear).
9. I (phone) you last night but you (not answer). What (you do)?
10. We (not go) out yesterday because it (rain).
11. While I (have a bath), someone (knock) on the door.
12. Harry (try) to repair the car, but he didn't really know what he (do).
13. I (not know) you (buy) a new car.
14. Although it (rain) a lot, I (enjoy) my holiday last year.
15. They all (want) to believe her, but suspected she (lie).

Ex. 6. *Put each verb in brackets into a suitable past tense.*

When Professor Mallory, the famous archaeologist, (invite) me to take part in the expedition to find the Lost City of the Himalayas, I (not hesitate) to accept the invitation. Mallory (discover) an ancient map showing the position of the city, although no European (ever go) to the area before. In fact, most of Mallory's colleagues in Oxford either (believe) that the city (never exist) or (feel) that it (vanish) long ago and (become) simply a legend. According to the Professor, the builders of the city (hide) it among the mountains in order to protect its immense riches. He (believe) that the descendants of these ancient people (still keep) themselves apart from the rest of mankind for the very same reasons. So when we (set off) on a cool May morning towards the distant mountains, each of us (look forward) to exciting discoveries. For a week or more we (climb) higher and higher, following the map, which Mallory (study) from time to time. The one afternoon, while we (rest) at the top of a valley, we (notice) that a

rider on a horse (wave) at us from the other side of the valley. A rider whose clothes (shine) like go

9. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I had been doing

Выражает:

Ifodalanishi:

1. Действие, которое началось до определенного момента или другого действия в прошлом и продолжалось в этот момент или одновременно с этим другим действием;

O'tgan zamonda ma'lum bir vaqtgacha yoki boshqa ish-harakatgacha boshlangan va shu paytda yoki bir vaqtning o'zida ushba boshqa ish-harakat bilan davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

They had been working for an hour and a half when Alan said that he could no longer work.

Они работали в течение полутора часов, когда Алан сказал, что он не может больше работать.

Alan ortiq ishlay olmasligini aytganda ular 1,5 soat davomida ishladilar.

2. Длительное прошедшее действие, которое закончилось непосредственно перед моментом наступления другого прошлого действия;

Boshqa o'tgan zamon boshlangunga qadar bevosita tugagan uzoq davom etadigan o'tgan zamon ish-harakatini ifodalaydi;

Perry shut the magazine she had been reading and glanced up at the clock.

Перри закрыла журнал, который она читала, и взглянула на часы.

Perri o'qiyotgan jurnalini yopdi va soatga qarab qo'ydi.

Указатели времени:

Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari:

for three hours

for a long time

Примечание.

Izoh.

Если в случае 1 не указано, как долго совершалось действие, вместо Past Perfect Continuous употребляется Past Continuous.

Agar tugallangan ish-harakatning 1 tasi ko'rsatilmagan holatda, Past Perfect Continuous o'rnida Past Continuous ishlatiladi.

It had been raining for two hours when I left home.

It was raining when I left home.

Ex. 1. *Explain the use of the Past Perfect Continuous in the following sentences.*

1. When I rang up Sam, he said that people had been inquiring about you all day.

2. They had been driving for half an hour before Blair spoke.

3. The rain that had been threatening now began to fall gently.

4. Philip came into the room. He had been wandering about, not quite belonging anywhere.

5. Alice threw down the book she had been holding since she came into the room.

6. I was happy that ever since Max moved in here, the place had been ringing with laughter.

7. We talked about what we had been doing since we left school.

8. He went to the theatre to see the play which had been running for a week.

9. It had been freezing for the last few days, but it had not snowed.

10. I told him I had been in all evening. I had been waiting to talk with him.

11. I had been working for two hours when my brother came.

12. She was very tired. She had been typing all day.

Ex. 2. *Complete the text with the Past Perfect Continuons: choose verbs from the box.*

drive	lie	repair	work
-------	-----	--------	------

John Latton, 39, an engineer at Felton Plastics in Upton, had a lucky escape after an accident on the A34 in the early hours of the morning. Mr Latton fell asleep while driving and crashed into a pile of sand left by workers who _____ the road.

When he left Felton Plastics at 3.00 this morning, Mr Latton _____ for 72 hours without any sleep.

A passing motorist discovered the accident after the engineer _____ in his car with a broken leg for half an hour. Ambulance workers said that if Mr Latton _____ any faster his injuries might have been much worse.

Ex. 3. *In a murder investigation, some suspects were asked by the police what they had been doing at eight o'clock the previous evening. They all told lies. Write sentences to explain what they told the police they had been doing, and what they had actually been doing.*

Example: Mrs Oliver said she had been reading, but actually she had been watching the neighbours through binoculars.

name	told the police had been doing	truth
Mrs Oliver	reading	watching neighbours through binoculars
Mr Lucas	watching TV	stealing cars
Mrs Allen	talking on the phone	making a bomb
Mr Nash	washing clothes	forging £ 5 notes
Alice	playing cards	selling drugs
Pete	studying chemistry	fighting
Aunt Jane	writing letters	planning a bank robbery
Miss Fry	washing her hair	out dancing with her sister's boyfriend
Rob	painting his flat	playing roulette

Ex 4. *Put the verb into the most suitable form, the Past Continuous (I was doing), the Past Perfect (I had done) or the Past Perfect Continuous (I had been doing).*

1. It was very noisy next door. Our neighbours (have) a party.
2. We were good friends. We (know) each other for a long time.

3. John and I went for a walk. I had difficulty keeping up with him because he (walk) so fast.

4. Mary was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She (run).

5. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table with their mouths full. They (eat).

6. When I arrived, everybody was sitting and talking. Their mouths were empty but their stomachs were full. They (eat).

7. Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He (look) for his contact lens.

8. When I arrived, Kate (wait) for me. She was rather annoyed with me because I was late and she (wait) for a very long time.

9. I was sad when I sold my car. I (have) it for a very long time.

10. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We (travel) for more than 24 hours.

Ex. 5. *Translate into English using a suitable past tense.*

1. Ник был в восторге от своего нового компьютера. Уже долгое время он хотел получить его.

Nik o'zining yangi kompyuteridan juda xursand edi. U uzoq vaqtdan beri uni orzu qilardi.

2. Было четыре часа, и она устала, потому что работала над диссертацией с рассвета.

Soat 4 edi va u charchadi, chunki erta tongdan boshlab dissertatsiyasi ustida ishlardi.

3. Когда я встретил Пита в первый раз, он работал в корпорации "Сони" 15 лет.

Men Pitni birinchi bor uchratganimda u «Sony» korporatsiyasida 15 yilgan beri ishlayotgan edi.

3. Мы были близкими друзьями. Мы знали друг друга 20 лет.

Biz qalin do'st edik. Bir – birimizni 20 yildan beri bilardik.

4. Он очень много занимался, чтобы выдержать экзамен.

Imtihondan yaxshi o'tish uchun u ko'p shug'ullanar edi.

5. Мери отправилась поплавать вчера после работы, потому что она просидела в офисе весь день перед компьютером.

Meri kecha ishdan keyin suzishga bordi, chunki u ofisda kun bo'yi kompyuter oldida o'tirgan edi.

6. Начиная со вчерашнего дня, он ремонтировал прибор.

Kechadan boshlab u uskunani tuzatar edi.

7. Мы проводили этот эксперимент с 9 часов, и все еще не закончили.

Biz bu tajribani soat 9 dan beri olib borardik va hali ham tugatmadik.

8. Когда я вошел в зал, профессор говорил уже 15 минут.

Men zalga kirganimda, professor 15 daqiqadan beri gapirayotgan edi.

9. Он сказал, что искал свою записную книжку все утро перед тем, как наконец-то обнаружил ее под газетой.

U yon daftarchasini gazeta tagidan topib olgunga qadar ertalabdan beri izlaganini aytdi.

10. Они обсуждали план полчаса, когда я присоединился к ним.

Men ularga kelib qo'shilganimda ular rejani yarim soat muhokama qilishdi.

11. Сколько времени вы переводили перед тем, как ваш друг позвонил вам?

Do'stingiz sizga telefon qilishidan oldin tarjimani qancha vaqtdan beri qilayotgan edingiz?

12. Она преподавала 20 лет, после чего пошла работать в одну компанию.

U 20 yil dars berdi, bundan keyin bir kompaniyaga ishga bordi.

13. Сколько Сэм проучился в университете, пока не бросил его?

Sem universitetni tashlab ketgunga qadar u yerda qancha vaqt o'qidi?

10. FUTURE INDEFINITE



past

now

future

Выражает:

Ifodalanishi:

1. Повторное действие или постоянный признак предмета в будущем;

kelasi zamondagi takrorlanib turuvchi ish-harakatni yoki predmetning belgisini bildiradi;

*They will take English lessons twice a week.

Они будут посещать занятия по английскому языку дважды в неделю.

Ular Ingliz tili mashq'ulotlariga haftada 2 marta boradilar.

*He will be a good engineer.

Он будет хорошим инженером.

U yaxshi muhandis bo'ladi.

2. Цепь последовательных действий в будущем;
kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatning izchil zanjirini bildiradi;

I am tired. I'll go and have a nap before dinner.

Я устала. Я пойду и вздремну перед обедом

Men charchadim. Men borib, tushlikdan oldin biroz mizg'ib olaman.

3. Однократное действие в будущем;
kelasi zamondagi bir martalik ish-harakatni ifodalaydi;

Bye-bye... I'll look in again later on.

До свидания... Я загляну снова позднее.

Хау... Мен кечроқ уана kelaman.

4. Вежливую просьбу;
iltimosni bildiradi;

I'm afraid you'll need to fill in this form.

Боюсь, вам нужно заполнить эту форму.

Uzr, bu shaklni to'ldirishingiz kerak deb qo'rqaman.

5. Иногда настоящее действие;
Ba'zan hozirgi ish-harakatni bildiradi;

Don't phone Ann now. She'll be busy.

Не звоните Ане сейчас. Она занята.

Anyaga hozir qo'ng'roq qilmang. U band.

Указатели времени:

Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari:

tomorrow	one of these days
next year	the day after tomorrow
in two days	in a week

Примечание

Izoh.

Наряду с Future Indefinite будущее запланированное действие, как указано выше, выражается также посредством Present Continuous и Present Indefinite. Употребляется также выражение to be going to do smth. Shall, will используется, когда мы решаем сделать что-то в то время, когда говорим. To be going to используется, когда мы уже раньше решили сделать что-то.

Future Indefinite bilan bir qatorda kelasi zamondagi rejalashtirilgan ish-harakat, yuqorida ko'rsatilganidek, Present Continuous va Present Indefinite orqali ham ifodalanadi. to be going to do smth ifodasi ham qo'llanadi. Will, Shall ni esa so'zlab turgan paytimizda biror bir ish-

harakatni bajarishga qaror qilganimizda ishlatamiz. To be going to biror narsani qilishga qaror qilganimizdan keyingina ishlatiladi.

She is going to retire in two years' time.

Она собирается уйти в отставку через два года.

U 2 yildan so'ng iste'foga chiqmoqchi.

Кроме того, мы можем выразить будущее действие с помощью:

Bundan tashqari, kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni biz quyidagicha ifodalashimiz mumkin:

– to be to для советов, обязанностей, инструкций;

– to be to maslahat, majburiyat, ko'rsatmalar uchun;

OPEC representatives are to meet in Geneva next Tuesday.

Представители ОПЕК встречаются в Женеве в следующий вторник,

OPEC vakillari Jenevada keyingi seshanbada uchrashadilar.

– to be about to и to be on the point of для немедленного будущего;

- to be about to va to be on the point tezkor kelasi zamon uchun;

He is about to leave/on the point of leaving.

Он вскоре уедет.

U yaqinda ketadi.

– to be due to для расписаний.

– To be due to jadvallar uchun.

The next train is due to leave at 4.17.

Следующий поезд отправится в 4.17.

Keyingi poyezd soat 4.17da jo'naydi.

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian/Uzbek.

1. In this section, we will consider a theoretical model.

2. With the development of quantum computers, these codes will be obsolete.

3. Strategically placed cameras will collect pitch data during the game.

4. "We will see how far we can push this technology," said Rod.

5. For the long term, Canon's strong suit will continue to be digital-imaging technology.

6. If a semiconductor material is heated to an atmosphere containing impurities, they will diffuse into it.

7. The application of best engineering practices will reduce the likelihood of large power failures.

8. Users also will have access to high-speed Internet service whenever they are on campus.
9. In all probability, these effects will grow in the next decades.
10. Some observers feel that the ongoing reforms will help to increase confidence among private investors.
11. There will be little margin for error in the next three years.
12. Have you already some idea about what you will specialize in?
13. This kind of software will become still more useful, even indispensable.
14. We shall discuss this point further in the following section.
15. Who will fund and construct transmission reinforcements?
16. Hence, the junction capacitance will be low.
17. I am sure you will join me in extending a particular welcome to our colleagues from other countries.
18. It is our hope that the Symposium will show the current state of things in this rapidly developing area and stimulate new ideas.
19. We expect that everyone here will have a chance to participate in the discussion.
20. I hope the presentation of his paper will provide the ground for interesting and stimulating discussion.

Ex. 2. *Here are some sentences taken from recorded conversations. Can you put the beginnings and ends together?*

<i>Beginnings</i>	<i>Ends</i>
Buy the cat food here.	about you.
Don't give her your keys.	He'll fix it.
Get John to have a look at TV.	and then your kids will laugh at you.
"He'll grow up one day."	he'll be dead in five years.
He'll need somebody	he'll drink it.
"How's Jane?"	he'll get hit on the nose with a ball.
I must get back to work,	"I hope you're right."
If he doesn't stop drinking,	It'll be cheaper.
If we give her a shout,	on May 12 th .
If you put lemon in it,	otherwise I'll get the sack.
Knowing his luck, if he plays	"She'll be OK."

golf	
No good sending her a bill, is it?	She'll just refuse to pay.
One day you'll be old.	She'll only lose them.
She'll be fourteen	she'll come and help.
She'll forget	to help him.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences with your own predictions.

1. It will/will not rain next week. (rain)
2. England _____ the next football World Cup. (win)
3. The weather _____ much warmer in the next few years. (get)
4. There _____ a world government before the year 2050. (be)
5. There _____ a world war before the year 2050. (be)
6. Private cars _____ before the year 2100. (disappear)
7. English _____ the world language in the year 2100. (be)
8. Everybody / Not everybody _____ a computer in 2100. (have)
9. Everybody / Not everybody _____ enough to eat in the year 2100.
(have)
10. Clothes _____ very different in the year 2100. (be)
11. In 2100, people _____ the same things as they do now. (eat)
12. (Write your own prediction.)

Ex. 4. Put in the correct verb form (the Present Indefinite, the Present Continuous or Will...).

1. If you _____ there first, keep a seat for me. (get)
2. I'll see you again when I _____ next in London. (be)
3. I don't know when I _____ a job. (find)
4. Give her some more chocolate if it _____ her quiet. (keep)
5. I'll open the window when it _____ raining. (stop)
6. You can borrow my coat if you _____ it back. (bring)
7. If you _____ a seat, I'll see if the doctor's free. (take)
8. All right. I'll apologize if it _____ you feel better. (make)
9. Can you tell me when Mr Ellis _____ here next? (be)
10. Come back again soon if you _____ a chance. (get)
11. The plane _____ at 10.00. (arrive)
12. We _____ to Spain sometime soon. (go)
13. How _____ I this on? (switch)

14. The exams _____ in June. (be)
15. I _____ a lecture at 9.00 tomorrow. (have)
16. The train not _____ at Oxford. (stop)
17. Where _____ I for my interview? (go)
18. I _____ football tomorrow. (play)

Ex.5. *Which form do you feel is best?*

1. Alice will have/is going to have a baby.
2. The baby will have/is going to have Alice's eyes.
3. I will play/I'm playing tennis with Stan on Sunday.
4. He'll win/He's winning. He always does.
5. Don't tell her She'll tell/She's going to tell everybody else.
6. What's happening? The train won't stop/isn't going to stop!
7. One day everybody will have/is going to have proper housing.
8. "Did you phone Ruth?" "I forgot. I phone/I'll phone her now."
9. "I meet/I'll meet you outside the hotel in half an hour, OK?" "Yes, that's fine."
10. "I need some money." "OK, I'm lending/I'll lend you some. How much do you need?"
11. I'm having/I'll have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.
12. "Remember to buy a newspaper when you go out." "OK, I don't forget/I won't forget."
13. What time does your train leave/will your train leave tomorrow?
14. I asked Sue what happened but she doesn't tell/won't tell me.
15. "Are you doing/Will you do anything tomorrow evening?" "No, I'm free. Why?"
16. I don't want to go alone. Do you come/Will you come with me?
17. "Where do you think you're going?" "I'm leaving/I leave because I have a French lesson now."
18. Although the test is starting/starts at nine o'clock, you should get here fifteen minutes earlier.

Ex. 6. *Joe and Phil went camping in Portugal last year. Now they are planning their next holiday. Write questions with Shall we...? Look at the answers first.*

Joe: It's time to start planning this summer's holiday. Where shall we go?

Phil: Let's go to Portugal again. I enjoyed it last year.

Joe: _____ in the same hotel?
 Phil: No, let's try something different. How about camping?
 Joe: Great! I bought a new tent last year. _____ that?
 Phil: Yes, let's. _____ or fly?
 Joe: Oh, drive I think because we'll have a lot of luggage.
 Phil: When _____?
 Joe: The middle of July is best for me. How about you?
 Phil: July is fine for me, too. _____ Tony come with us?
 Joe: No. The tent is only big enough for two people.

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences using will('ll) or going to.

1. A: Why are you turning on the television?
 B: I'm going to watch the news. (I/watch)
2. A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.
 B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. _____ you some. (I/lend)
3. A: I've got a headache.
 B: Have you? Wait there and _____ an aspirin for you. (I/get)
4. A: Why are you filling that bucket of water?
 B: _____ the car. (I/wash)
5. A: I've decided to repaint this room.
 B: Oh, have you? What colour _____ it? (you/paint)
6. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
 B: Yes, _____ something for dinner. (I/buy)
7. A: I don't know how to use this camera.
 B: It's quite easy. _____ you. (I/show)
8. A: What would you like to eat?
 B: _____ a sandwich, please. (I/have)
9. A: Did you post that letter for me?
 B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. _____ it now. (I/do)
10. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
 B: No, it looks as if _____ down. (it/fall)
11. A: Has George decided what to do when he leaves school?
 B: Oh, yes. Everything is planned. _____ a holiday for a few weeks and then _____ a computer programming course. (he/have, he/do)
12. A: Hello. Can I speak to Jim, please?
 B: Just a moment. _____ him. (I/get)
13. A: The weather's too nice to stay indoors. _____ in the garden.
 (I/sit)

B: That's a good idea. I think _____ you. (I/join)

14. A: Have you decided what to do about that job that was advertised?

B: Yes, _____ for it. (I/not/apply)

15. A: I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow morning.

B: That's no problem. _____ you. (I/take) What time is your flight?

Ex. 8. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense. All sentences refer to future time.

1. When I (see) you tomorrow, I (tell) you my news.

2. As soon as we (get) there, we (phone) for a taxi.

3. I (go) to the library before I (do) the shopping.

4. We (wait) here until the rain (stop).

5. I (get) some money from the bank when it (open).

6. After you (take) the medicine, you (feel) better.

7. You have to stay until you (finish) your work.

8. I (let) you know the minute I (hear) the results.

9. Before we (paint) the wall, we (have) a cup of tea.

10. We (climb) over the wall as soon as it (get) dark.

Ex. 9. Translate into English using the Future Indefinite or the Present Indefinite.

1. Вы достигнете лучшего результата, если будете упорно работать в следующем семестре.

Keiyngi semestrda astoydil harakat qilsangiz, yaxshi natijalarga erishasiz.

2. Они дадут полный отчет о работе, проделанной в лаборатории за последнее время, когда они закончат фундаментальное исследование.

Ular fundamental tadqiqotni tugatganlaridan keyin laboratoriyada so'nggi paytlarda bajarilgan ishlar haqidagi to'liq hisobotni berishadi.

3. Новый метод будет использоваться, когда новые приспособления и приборы будут в наличии.

Yangi asbob-uskunalar keltirilgandan keyin yangi usul qo'llaniladi.

4. Пожалуйста, дайте мне знать о результатах ваших экспериментов, как только вы закончите их.

Itimos, tajribalaringizni tugatishingiz bilan ularning natijalari haqida menga aytsangiz.

5. Доктор Свентон пришлет нам свой обзор, как только он его опубликует.

Doktor Svenson o'z sharhini nashr qilishi bilan bizga yuboradi.

6. Я уйду, как только лекция закончится.

Leksiya tugashi bilan men ketaman.

7. Доктор Райт надеется, что он получит твою статью до того, как он уедет в Стокгольм.

Doktor Rayt sening maqolangni Stokgo'lmga ketishidan oldin olishga umid qilmoqda.

8. Мы уверены, что мы подготовим все для эксперимента, до того, как закончится семинар.

Seminar tugagunga qadar hamma narsani tajriba uchun tayyorlab qo'yishimizga ishonchimiz komil.

9. Останется еще очень много работы, которую необходимо сделать, прежде чем мы полностью поймем вышеуказанные механизмы.

Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan mexanizmlarni to'liq tushungunimizga qadar bajarilishi zarur bo'lgan yana ko'pgina ishlar qoladi.

10. Я боюсь, что он не получит стипендию, если не будет усердно заниматься по всем предметам в следующем семестре. Qo'rqamanki, agar u keyingi semestrda hamma fanlarni astoydil o'qimasa, stipendiya ololmaydi.

11. Будет нелегко дать ответы на такие специфические вопросы, если мы не найдем другой подход к исследованию и не будем использовать другую технику.

Agar biz tekshirishning boshqa yo'llarini topmasak va boshqa texnikadan foydalanmasak, bunday maxsus savollarga javob topishimiz oson bo'lmaydi.

12. Я думаю, что он не представит материалы в скором времени, если для него не будет срочной необходимости сделать это.

O'uyaymanki, agar unda buni bajarish zaruriyati tug'ilmasa, yaqin orada materiallarni taqdim etolmaydi.

13. Что ты будешь делать, когда защитишь диплом?

Diplom himoyasidan keyin nima qilmoqchisan?

14. Окончательная оценка включит также оценку моей курсовой работы.

Yakuniy baho, shuningdek, o'z ichida mening kurs ishimni ham qamrab oladi.

15. Система порекомендует оптимальный вариант решения.
Tizim yechimning maqbul variantini tafsiya qiladi.

11. FUTURE CONTINUOUS



Употребляется:

Ishlatilishi:

1. Для выражения длительного действия, которое начнется до определенного момента в будущем и все еще будет совершаться в этот момент;

kelasi zamondagi ma'lum bir vaqtgacha boshlanib, ushbu vaqtda bajariladigan uzoq vaqt davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun;

I shall still be working at six o'clock.

Я все еще буду работать в шесть часов.

Men bari bir soat bda ishlayotgan bo'laman.

2. Для выражения длительного действия, которое будет совершаться в определенный отрезок времени в будущем, хотя и не будет происходить непрерывно в течение всего этого отрезка;

kelasi zamonda ma'lum vaqt davomida bajariladigan davomli ish-harakatni, garchi bu ish-harakat uzluksiz tarzda ushbu oraliqda ro'y bermasa-da, ifodalash uchun;

In June that firm will be carrying on negotiations for the purchase of ore.

В июне эта фирма будет вести переговоры о покупке руды.

Iyun oyida bu firma ruda sotib olish bo'yicha muzokara olib boradi.

3. Для выражения действия, которое предполагается, планируется или ожидается в будущем (аналогично Present Continuous для обозначения будущего).

Kelasi zamondagi taxmin qilinayotgan, rejalashtirilgan yoki kutilayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun (kelasi zamonni ifodalaydigan Present Continuous ga o'xshash).

What time will the professor be arriving tomorrow?

В какое время завтра прибудет профессор?

Professor ertaga qaysi paytda keladi?

Указатели времени:

Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari:

all day tomorrow from two till five

all the time the whole evening

Примечание.

Izoh.

В вежливых вопросах **Future Continuous** подразумевает have you already decided.

Odob doirasidagi masalalarda **Future Continuous** have you already decided ni nazarda tutadi.

Will you be staying in this evening? (just asking about plans)

Вы останетесь дома сегодня вечером?

Siz bugun kechqurun uyda qolasizmi?

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian/Uzbek.

1. As you know, you'll be teaching freshman physics lab while you take your own courses towards your doctorate.

2. She will be working at the laboratory till you come.

3. I'll be writing to Mr Pitt and I'll tell him about Tom's new article.

4. What will you be doing in the firm?

5. Meet me at the Fourteenth and Broadway at two o'clock, I'll be looking out for you.

6. I shall soon be starting my studies at King's college.

7. He can't come at three o'clock tomorrow because he will be giving a lesson at that time.

8. They will be working in the library from five till seven.

9. What will you be doing in the laboratory tomorrow morning? - We shall be watching the operation of the new machine.

10. During your internship, you'll be learning about negotiation strategies.

11. This time next year I'll be lying on the beach in Malibu.

12. During the course you'll be improving your communication skills.

13. In a few years many more employees will be working from home.

14. Over the next ten years, voice telephony over the Internet will be increasing rapidly.

Ex. 2. *Make Future Continuous questions to ask somebody politely:*

1. what time they are planning to get up.
2. what they plan to wear.
3. how they intend to travel to work.
4. how soon they intend to leave.
5. whether they expect to take the car.
6. whether they plan to have lunch out.
7. what time they intend to come back.
8. where they are planning to sleep.
9. how they intend to pay.
10. when they plan to go back home.

Ex. 3. *Respond to the statements by expressing agreement and answer the questions.*

M o d e l.

A. I know you are now concerned with the study of the function and ultrastructure of cell membranes.

B. Yes, I am. The function and ultrastructure of cell membranes is exactly the subject I am concerned with now.

A. It is a big fundamental research and you will most probably be doing it for a number of years to come, won't you?

B. Yes, I will most probably be doing it for several years.

A. How many years will you be investigating the problem?

B. It's difficult to say. At any rate, it's quite obvious the research will take many years. I think I will be doing it for five years or so.

1. A group of three foreign scientists have arrived at your University wishing to get familiar with basic researches now being done at the University. Will they be staying long? How long will they be staying at the University?

2. You are waiting for your colleague to finish his work and go home together. And he isn't ready yet to start home. He is busy putting things in order in the laboratory. Will you be waiting for him long, for half an hour or so?

3. You are now preparing for the coming examination in English. I dare say, you are working hard. Will you be preparing long? How long will you be working for the coming exam?

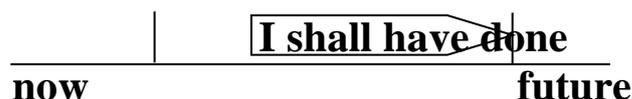
Ex. 4. Put each verb in brackets into the most appropriate future time form. More than one answer may be possible.

1. I can't see you on Thursday. I (visit) our Birmingham branch.
2. George (not be) back until six. Can I take a message?
3. What (you buy) with the money you won in the lottery?
4. I don't think you (have) any problems at the airport.
5. (you take) your dog with you to Scotland?
6. Can you answer the phone for me? I (lie down) for a while.
7. All the hotels are full. Where (we spend) the night?
8. You'd better not come in July. My mother (stay) with me then.
9. What time (your plane leave)?
10. Leave the car here. Maybe the police (not notice) it.

Ex. 5. Translate following sentences into English.

1. Не подержите ли вы дверь открытой для меня, пожалуйста?
Itimos, eshikni men uchun ochib turolmaysizmi?
2. Я буду работать над этой проблемой через два дня.
Men bu muammo ustida 2 kundan keyin ishlayman.
3. Джордж все еще будет завтракать.
Jorj hali ham nonushta qilmoqchi.
4. Сколько времени ты будешь работать с этим ассистентом?
Sen bu assistent bilan qancha vaqt ishlamoqchisan?
5. Между 4 и 5 часами вечера я буду встречать мисс Смит.
Kechqurun soat 4 va 5 oralig'ida men miss Smitni kutib olaman.
6. Он будет ждать вас в холле.
U sizni zalda kutadi. Джейн будет переводить эту статью на следующей неделе.
Djeyn bu maqolani kelgusi haftada tarjima qiladi.
7. Мы будем наблюдать работу нового аппарата.
Biz yangi apparat ishini kuzatamiz.
8. Олег будет экспериментировать с новым прибором.
Oleg yangi uskuna bilan tajriba o'tkazmoqchi.
9. Что ты будешь делать в мастерской вечером?
Kechqurun ustaxonada nima qilmoqchisan?

12. FUTURE PERFECT



Обозначает:

Ifodalanishi:

Будущее действие, которое совершится до определенного момента в будущем. Этот момент может быть выражен обстоятельством времени или другим будущим действием в Present Indefinite в придаточных условиях и времени.

Kelasi zamonda ma'lum bir vaqtgacha bajariladigan kelgusidagi ish-harakatni bildiradi. Ushbu vaqt payt holi bilan yoki Present Indefinite dagi shart va payt ergash gaplarda kelgusidagi boshqa ish-harakat bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

*The car will soon have done 100.000 miles.

Автомобиль скоро пройдет 100000 миль.

Avtomobil tez orada 100.00 mil masofani bosib o'tadi.

*I shall have finished this work before you return,

Я закончу эту работу до твоего возвращения.

Men bu ishni sen qaytib kelguningga qadar tugataman.

Указатели времени:

Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari:

by Saturday

by the end of the year

by that time

by then, etc.

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian/Uzbek.

1. Before the exhibition closes, about 90,000 people will have attended it.

2. By the end of the month we shall have finished all our drawings.

3. They will have introduced a new method of refining fuel for internal combustion engines before the year is over.

4. By the 1st of July, I shall have passed all my examinations.

5. I daresay you'll have gone to bed by the time I've finished.

6. I suppose we shall have made up our minds whom we are going to elect before the meeting.

7. I shall have left for Greenleaf Hut by noon.

8. You will have forgotten me by then.

9. When I do come again, I hope your English will have improved.
10. By the end of the 21st century small, family aircraft will have replaced privately-owned cars.
11. By 2025 paper money will have disappeared.
12. By 2050 75% of businesspeople will have used Chinese for their commercial transactions.
13. By the time she arrives we will have finished this experiment.
14. Take these tablets, and in an hour the pain will have gone.

Ex. 2. Use the following Future Perfect verb groups to complete the sentences below.

will have driven will have used up will have learned
 will have run will have forgotten

1. You may be in love with her now, but in a couple of weeks you _____ all about her.
2. By the time we get to Birmingham, we _____ over two hundred miles.
3. If they start school at four, most children _____ to read and write by the age of six.
4. By the end of this century, we _____ most of the world's oil supplies.
5. After two hours, the leading competitors _____ about thirty kilometres.

Ex. 3. What do you think will have happened by the end of this century? Here are some ideas to help you.

1. Scientists / learn / to control the weather /
2. Third world war / break out /
3. Man / destroy / the planet /
4. Scientists / discover / a cure for cancer /
5. World population / grow / to three billion /
6. Atomic energy / replace / oil and coal /
7. The rhinoceros / become / extinct /
8. Scientists / build / factories in space /
9. People / go / on holiday / to different planets /
10. Everyone / fly / in their own helicopters /

Ex. 4. Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do)ing or will have (done).

1. Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We'll be having (we/have) dinner then.

2. Phone me after 8 o'clock. _____ (we/finish) dinner 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. Can we meet tomorrow afternoon? - Not in the afternoon. _____ (I/work).

5. Will you be free at 11.30? – Yes, _____ (the meeting/finish) by that time.

6. Tom 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. Chuck came to Britain from the USA nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years. So on Monday, _____ (he/be) in Britain for exactly three years.

8. Do you think _____ (you/do) the same job in ten years' time?

9. Jane 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 this trip, _____ (she/travel) more than 3,000 miles.

10. If you need to contact me, _____ (I/stay) at the Lion Motel until Friday.

11. _____ (you/see) Laura tomorrow? - Yes, probably. Why?

12. By this time next year, prices _____ (increase) by 30 %.

13. By 2090, everyone _____ (speak) Chinese.

14. By the year 2020, most of us _____ (stop) eating beef.

15. In twenty years' time computers _____ (replace) books.

Ex. 5. Use the required Future tense-aspect forms in the following sentences.

1. In the next few years engineers (complete) the work on computers of above one billion operations a second.

2. But there is no doubt that in time the laser beam (begin) operating in outer space as well.

3. By the year 2010 and beyond, the European space station (become) a multifunctional laboratory for a wide spectrum of scientific studies.

4. Load (increase) and generation (add).

5. Come back tomorrow. I (explain) it all then.
6. If you come back in twenty minutes, Alec and I (have) our talk.
7. "I do wish you'd do something about these stones," said Mary. "We all (fall) over them."
8. "You (talk) to Paula, won't you?" "Yes, I (do) it straight away."
9. You'd better ring me back in half an hour. By then I (find) the letter.
10. "The evenings (get) long soon," I said to Pat, to cheer her up.
11. The trial (last) a few weeks.
12. He's very much ashamed. He realizes that it's all over between them. I think he (leave) soon.
13. He probably (get) here in about three weeks. By which time I (return) to the University.
14. All of Bennet's men (wait) when the union organizers show up.
15. I (clean) up when you come with my things.
16. Now that your assistant's gone you (look) for someone to do his job.
17. Well, I (see) you this evening.
18. You can't live that far from the office. In a little while you (look) for a place back here.
19. "What's your brother like? I (know) him at Oxford," said Val.
20. Pearl, be quick and go. Minnie (wonder) why you don't come.

Ex. 6. *Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense.*

Have you ever wondered what exactly you will be doing (you do) in ten years' time? Well, according to computer expert Tom Vincent, computers _____ (soon be able) to make accurate predictions about the future. Professor Vincent, from Cambridge University, _____ (hold) a press conference next week to describe the computer which he calls "Computafuture". "This computer can tell us what life _____ (be) like, based on data describing past events," explains Professor Vincent. For example, Computafuture can predict how many people _____ (live) in a particular area, or whether there _____ (be) a lot of rain during a particular period. Professor Vincent also believes that by the year 2050, computers _____ (replace) teachers, and _____ (also do) most of the jobs now being done by the police. "Computers are becoming more intelligent all the time," says Professor Vincent. "Soon they _____ (direct) traffic and _____ (teach) our children. And telling us about the future."

13. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I shall have been doing

past

now

future

Употребляется:

Ishlatilishi:

Для выражения длительного будущего действия, которое начнется ранее другого будущего действия или момента и будет еще совершаться в момент его наступления.

Kelasi zamondagi boshqa ish-harakat yoki paytdan oldin boshlanib, bu ish-harakat boshlangan paytda ham uzoq davom etadigan kelasi zamondagi davomli ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun;

*He will have been reading a book for two hours when I come.

Он будет уже читать книгу в течение двух часов, когда я приду.

Men kelganimda u kitobni 2 soat davomida o'qiyotgan bo'ladi.

*Next Christmas I'll have been teaching for twenty years.

В следующее Рождество я буду преподавать уже в течение 20 лет.

Keyingi Rojdestvoda men 20 yildan beri dars berayotgan bo'laman.

Как и другие времена этой группы (Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous), Future Perfect Continuous употребляется, когда указан период времени, в течение которого действие будет совершаться. Эта форма употребляется очень редко, чаще заменяясь формой Future Perfect.

Future Perfect Continuous bu guruhning boshqa zamonlari kabi (Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous) ish-harakatning bajarilishi mumkin bo'lgan oraliqdagi vaqt davri ko'rsatilganda ishlatiladi. Ushbu shakl juda kam ishlatiladi. Odatda o'rnida Future Perfect ishlatiladi;

By this time next year, he will have worked at this problem for four years.

Ex. 1. *Translate into Russian/Uzbek.*

1. By the end of the next month he will have been working here for ten years.

2. By 2003 I shall have been studying English for twenty years.
3. By September he will have been training horses for thirty years.
4. When you return home at five o'clock, I shall have been translating the article for seven hours.
5. By the first of June 2005, he will have been working in this firm for five years.
6. How long will they have been packing by the time I return?

Ex. 2. *Answer the questions using the Future Perfect Continuous.*

How long will you have been learning English / working / going to University / living in your present house by next summer?

If you can work with other students, ask them the same questions.

Ex. 3. *A romantic novelist writes 300-page books. She writes ten pages a day, and takes no holidays. Use the Future Perfect Progressive or Non-Progressive to answer the questions.*

1. How many pages will she have written after ten days? After a month? After a year? After ten years?

2. If she starts today, how soon will she have finished her first book? How many books will she have written a year from now?

3. How long will she have been writing when she has written 120 books?

4. She earns £100,000 per book. How much money will she have made altogether after her 120th book?

Ex. 4. *Complete this dialogue using the correct form (the Future Perfect, the Future Perfect Continuous or the Future Continuous) of the verbs in brackets.*

Andrew: This time next week, I will be getting (get) ready to go to the airport.

Julia: Oh, you lucky thing! Where _____ you _____ (go) this time?

Andrew: I don't know what you're getting at. What do you mean, where _____ I _____ (go) this time?

Julia: Well, you are always flying off somewhere.

Andrew: Rubbish! After this next trip to Oxford I _____ (be) abroad twice this year. In fact, altogether, I _____ (go) on four trips, two abroad and two here.

Julia: Anyway, best of luck to you. I _____ (sit) here working hard, while you are strolling around Oxford.

Andrew: I'll have you know I _____ (not/stroll) round Oxford. I _____ (carry) out some very important research.

Julia: Oh, yeah, in the pubs of Oxford. By the time you come back, I _____ (write) hundreds of letters.

Andrew: Oh, don't exaggerate, Julia. By the time I come back, you _____ (type) just a few letters for the boss.

Julia: A few letters? I _____ (sweat) over this word processor and making who knows how many cups of tea and coffee.

Andrew: Listen to her! Sweating over a hot word processor! Look, Julia, while you're drinking coffee every day, I _____ (travel) hundreds of miles and when I finally get back, I _____ (interview) dozens of people for my wretched report.

Julia: All right. When _____ you _____ (leave)?

Andrew: I _____ (catch) the British Airways flight on Wednesday morning.

Ex. 5. *Translate into English using the Future Continuous, the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous.*

1. Профессор Джейсон будет читать лекцию завтра в 14 часов.
Professor Jeyson ma'ruzani ertaga soat 14.00da o'qiydi.

2. Я буду работать над этой задачей через два дня.
Men bu masala ustida 2 kundan keyin ishlamoqchiman.

3. Жорж все еще будет работать в лаборатории.
Jorj laboratoriyada hamon ishlamoqchi.

4. К концу следующего года Дерек будет в Париже уже пять лет.
Keyingi yilning oxirida Derek Parijda 5 yildan beri bo'lgan bo'ladi.

5. Нам лучше подождать до 1 июля. Эндрю уже сдаст экзамен к этому времени.

1 iyulgacha kutganimiz yaxshi. Bu vaqtga kelib Endryu imtihonlarini topshirib bo'lgan bo'ladi.

6. Я экономлю по 100 фунтов в месяц, начиная с декабря. Поэтому к концу года я скоплю 1300 фунтов.

Men dekabrdan boshlab har oy 100 funtdan tejamoqdaman. Shuning uchun yilning oxiriga kelib 1300 funt yig'gan bo'laman.

7. Я отвечу на все ваши вопросы к концу интервью.

Intervyu oxirida kelib hamma savollarga javob beraman.

8. Мистер Смит и мистер Блэк будут принимать участие в международной конференции по космическому проекту 15 мая.

Mister Smit va mister Blek 15 mayda kosmik loyiha bo'yicha xalqaro konferensiyada qatnashadilar.

9. В октябре 2005 года — это соглашение будет в силе уже 30 лет.

2005 yilning oktyabrida kelib ushbu bitim kuchga kirganiga 30 yil bo'ladi.

10. К середине 21 века люди найдут простое решение проблемы озоновых дыр.

21 asr o'rtasiga kelib odamlar ozon yorig'i muammosini hal etishning oson yo'lini to'pishadi.

11. К 2050 году население планеты увеличится в несколько раз.

2050 yilga kelib planeta aholisi bir necha barobar ortadi.

12. Я куплю ей подарок на день защиты диссертации перед вашим приездом.

Siz kelishingizdan oldin men unga dissertatsiya himoyasi kunida sovg'a olaman.

13. Он поймет свою ошибку к тому времени.

Bu vaqtga kelib u xatosini tushunadi.

14. К следующему месяцу она окончит перевод книги.

Keyingi oyga kelib u kitob tarjimasini tu

14. PASSIVE VOICE

to be + Past Participle

Passive Tenses	Structures	Examples
Present Simple	am/are/is done	English <u>is spoken</u> here.
Present Progressive	am/are/is being done	The house <u>is being painted</u> now.
Present Perfect	have/has been done	<u>Has Mary been told</u> ?
Past Simple	was/were done	I <u>wasn't invited</u> , but I went.

Past Progressive	was/were being done	I felt I <u>was being</u> watched.
Past Perfect	had been done	I knew I <u>had been</u> forgotten.
Future Simple	shall/will be done	You'll <u>be told</u> soon.
Future Perfect	shall/will have been done	It'll <u>have been done</u> by Tuesday.

Если подлежащее обозначает лицо или предмет, подвергающийся действию со стороны другого лица или предмета, то глагол употребляется в форме Passive Voice.

Agar gapning egasi boshqa biror bir shaxs yoki predmet tomonidan bajarilgan ish-harakat ta'siri ostida bo'lsa, fe'l majhul nisbatda (Passive Voice) ishlatiladi.

The planets are attracted by the sun.

Планеты притягиваются солнцем.

Planetalar quyosh tomonidan tortiladi.

В русском языке при превращении действительного оборота в страдательное только прямое дополнение действительного оборота может стать подлежащим параллельного ему страдательного оборота. В английском же языке при наличии двух дополнений – прямого и беспредложного косвенного – не только прямое, но и беспредложное косвенное дополнение может стать подлежащим страдательного оборота, причем страдательный оборот с косвенным дополнением в роли подлежащего является более употребительным.

Rus tilida aniq nisbatni majhul nisbatga aylantirishda faqat aniq nisbatning vositasiz to'ldiruvchisi majhul nisbatning egasi bo'la oladi. Ingliz tilida esa vositasiz to'ldiruvchi va old ko'makchisiz vositali to'ldiruvchi gapda ega vazifasini bajarishi mumkin, bunda vositali to'ldiruvchili majhul nisbat oborati kengroq qo'llaniladi.

* I gave him a new English magazine.

Я дал ему английский журнал.

Men unga Ingliz jurnalini berdim.

* He was given an English magazine.

Ему дали английский журнал.

Unga Ingliz jurnalini berishdi.

* An English magazine was given (to) him.

Ему был дан английский журнал.

Ingliz jurnali unga berildi.

Предложное косвенное дополнение также может стать подлежащим страдательного оборота, причем предлог сохраняется в пассивной конструкции.

Old ko'makchili vositali to'ldiruvchi ham majhul nisbatda ega vazifasini bajarishi mumkin, bunda predlog passiv konstruksiyada qoladi.

*We hope that an agreement will be arrived at.

Мы надеемся, что соглашение будет достигнуто.

Umid qilamizki, kelishuvga erishiladi.

*She was being looked at with surprise.

На нее смотрели с удивлением.

Unga taajjub bilan qarashdi.

Обороты, состоящие из местоимения it с глаголом, стоящим в Passive Voice - it is said, it was reported, it is believed, etc. - соответствуют русским неопределенно-личным оборотам типа говорят, сообщили и т.д.

It olmoshi fe'l bilan qatnashgan oborat majhul nisbatda – it is said, it was reported, it is believed – rus tilidagi shaxsi noma'lum oboratlarga mos keladi.

It is reported that the delegation has left to Novosibirsk.

Сообщают, что делегация выехала из Новосибирска.

Ma'lum qilishlaricha, delegatsiya Novosibirskdan chiqqan.

Действующее лицо или предмет вводятся в пассивную конструкцию предлогами by или with, а также сочетанием by means of.

Mavjud shaxs yoki predmet by yoki with, shuningdek, by means of birikmasi bilan passiv konstruksiyaga kirishi mumkin.

*The radio was invented *by Popov*.

Радио было изобретено *Поповым*.

Radio Popov tamonidan ixtiro qilingan.

*The paper was cut *with a knife*.

Бумага была разрезана *ножом*.

Qog'oz pichoq bilan kesilgan.

*The magnetic field was measured *by means of a marginal oscillator*.

Магнитное поле было измерено пороговым генератором.

Magnit maydoni generator bilan o'lchandi.

Примечание.

Izoh.

Для образования Passive Voice вместо to be иногда используется to get.

Passive Voice hosil bo'lishi uchun ba'zida to be o'rnida to get ishlatiladi.

*There was a car accident here but nobody got hurt.

Здесь произошла автокатастрофа, но никто не пострадал.

Bu yerda avtohalokat ro'y berdi, lekin hech kim jabrlanmadi.

*I am surprised Ann didn't get offered the job.

Я удивлена, что Анне не предложили эту работу.

Annaga bu ishni taklif qilishmaganiga hayron qoldim.

Ex. 1. *Translate into Russian/Uzbek. Explain the use of the Passive Voice.*

1. Such technologies will be applied to future aircraft.

2. Smart wire systems are being designed for testing cables continuously, both before takeoff and during a flight.

3. The large disagreement between the various published data is discussed.

4. OPAL was launched in January 2000 and the picosats were ejected a week later.

5. More detailed statistical analysis of results will be reported in two further papers.

6. Even though promising results have been demonstrated, some issues still need to be addressed.

7. Much attention is being paid at present to the development of international scientific contacts.

8. The prediction capabilities of the models were further investigated for up to 24 steps ahead.

9. The responses are automatically transcribed to an electronic mail system every 15 minutes and forwarded to a technician.

10. Although this effect has been some times noted in the literature, it has not received enough attention.

11. The minus sign in equation 3 merely indicates that a cathode is being considered and has been dropped in equation 4.

12. In several areas of research, the efforts of scientists are joined by those of philosophers and sociologists.

13. Meanwhile, some of them have been reconciled by the latest works of Bierllein.

14. An electric furnace with a controlled atmosphere is used for this operation and is called a diffusion furnace.

15. Fuzzy systems are increasingly being applied to the solution of a variety of problems.

16. Some investigations have recently been carried out in this domain.

17. The essence of the method will be recapitulated to facilitate the discussion.

18. The dialogue subsystem is supported by the communication via the Internet.

19. After being stored overnight, the solutions were neutralized with acetic acid and evaporated.

20. This was treated with biodeminrolit resin and evaporated to a syrup.

21. 3-nitroalizarin was oxidized in methanol with lead dioxide.

22. Optical spectra were measured with a Cary recording spectrophotometer.

23. The mirrors will always be directed towards the sun by means of automatic relays thus reflecting the beams on the flat surface of the boiler.

24. However, a pump had never been constructed to move seawater - electronically, with no moving parts, with no sound.

25. The atoms in a molecule are held together through their electrons.

26. One of the most abundant elements, helium, was discovered on the sun before it was known on the earth.

27. Hydrogen is being produced on the earth.

28. Nuclear reactors are being built to obtain energy for industry.

29. It has been found that most elements consist of two or more isotopes.

30. The electric charge and the magnetic field of force had been known for a long time before it was assumed that there was any connection between them.

Ex. 2. *Translate into Russian/Uzbek, paying attention to the prepositions.*

1. This method was done away with many years ago.

2. The new discovery is being much spoken about.

3. Many materials now in common use were not even thought of thirty years ago.

4. Some properties of metals are dealt with in this chapter.

5. The charges taking place are not easily accounted for.

6. This method has been referred to in an earlier paper.

7. The necessity of fundamental research is insisted upon.
8. A new electromechanical method has been dealt with.
9. New developments in the field of superconductivity are much written about at present.
10. Any flying vehicle is acted upon by aerodynamic forces.
11. The book was referred to by our professor.
12. In former times water was thought of as an element.
13. Problems of atomic structure are dealt with under various aspects.
14. The change in mass when atomic nuclei are formed is accounted for by the mass energy relation $E = mc^2$.
15. The results of our scientific work were spoken of at the conference.

Ex. 3. *Underline the verb forms which are not possible.*

1. My car has being stolen.
2. Jack was borned on a Thursday.
3. Then I realized that none of the guests had been sent an invitation.
4. Mary's car is being serviced today.
5. Your order will been sent as soon as possible.
6. The hole in the road was being repaired when I came home.
7. This swimming pool is used by over a thousand people each week.
8. When was this church built?
9. An address is writing on the back of the envelope.
10. Customers are request to ask for a receipt.
11. The column was eluted with water to remove glucose.
12. The mineral aluminium is obtained from bauxite.
13. The first transuranic element was been discovered in 1940 in a study of the effect of neutrons on uranium.
14. It was hydrolyzed with 1,5 N-sulphuric acid for 6 hr.
15. The trisaccharide (10 mg.) was reducing with sodium borohydride (20 mg.) for 24 hr.

Ex. 4. *Ask questions to which the underlined words are the answers.*

1. At present high-capacity optical transmission systems are being installed between many major US cities at a rapid rate.
2. The first digital optical discs were produced in 1982 as compact discs for music.
3. They were further developed as a storage medium for computers.

4. In 1911 superconductivity was discovered by a Dutch physicist K. Onnes.

5. A special system is being developed so that drivers could see after dark.

6. OMIPA plant has always been distinguished by its outstanding attention to detail and the rigorous selection of materials and components.

7. It is well known that plastics interact.

8. It was thought that the cells passed two main phases during their growth.

9. Solar rays are absorbed by the earth's atmosphere.

10. From their very nature, charged particles are influenced by electric fields.

11. These powders were mixed with the diamond powder by using a vibrating mill.

12. Complex systems of radio transmission networks have been set up throughout the world.

13. There are also systems which are being developed to translate articles from foreign magazines by computer.

14. It is planned that plants working on the energy of the solar heat provided by the sun will be built on a larger scale.

15. Information on the volume of reservoir is required.

16. The technology is great, but it is not being sold yet in cars.

17. Numerous classifications have been used.

The mixed gas was led to reaction vessels of different types.

18. A similar dependence was observed for hardness, electrical resistivity and thermal conductivity.

Ex. 5. *Choose the best sentence from each pair to build up a continuous text.*

How Books Are Made.

How People Make Books.

1. First of all, the printers print big sheets of paper.

First of all, big sheets of paper are printed

2. Each sheet contains the text of a number of pages. (e.g. 32).

The text of a number of pages (e.g. 32) is contained in each sheet.

3. People fold and cut the sheets to produce sections of the book

The sheets are folded and cut to produce sections of the book.

4. These sections are called signatures.

We call these sections signatures.

5. The printers put all the signatures together in the correct order.

All the signatures are put together in the correct order.

6. Then they are bound together and their edges are trimmed.

Then they bind the signatures together and trim the edges.

7. Finally, the cover - which has been printed separately - is attached.

Finally, they attach the cover - which they have printed separately.

8. Now the publishers can publish the book.

Now the book can be published.

Ex. 6. *Change the following sentences using now, at present instead of soon, in the near future.*

M o d e l: The work of the kind is going to be done soon.

The work of the kind is being done now.

1. The hypothesis he has advanced is going to be offered as a starting point for discussions.

2. Special attention is going to be given to developing new experimental techniques.

3. This category of research is going to be examined in the light of those reviews.

4. The conclusions made from their recent studies are going to be discussed in detail by other workers.

5. Such studies are going to be undertaken soon.

6. Such attempts are going to be made soon.

7. The data obtained from these studies are going to be reported soon.

8. Your individual approach is soon going to be given thorough consideration.

9. No new scheme is going to be developed soon.

10. No special attention is going to be given to the above points.

11. No new experiments of the kind are going to be performed in the near future.

12. No studies in this area are going to be undertaken soon.

13. No material basis for such extensive studies is going to be provided soon.

14. No drastic measures are going to be taken to improve the existing situation.

Ex. 7. Respond to the following statements and answer the questions. Introduce your replies by Everyone knows, it's commonly known, as far as I know, I am afraid I don't know for certain, If I am not mistaken.

1. The first systematic theory of electrodynamics was devised by Maxwell in the last century. Has the theory been greatly improved in the past years?

2. The existence of deviations from a perfect structure to solids was first proposed many years ago. Have any further ideas been advanced since then?

3. The structure of DNA was discovered by Watson and Crick in 1953. Have any contributions been made to the discovery since the 1950s?

4. The first pulsars were discovered in 1968. Have any more pulsars been discovered since 1968? How many more pulsars have been discovered during the past three years?

5. The first space flight was made in 1961. How many flights have been made up to now?

6. Radioactive elements were first discovered in the 1890s. What other radioactive substances have been discovered since the 1890s?

7. Radioastronomy came into being in the late 1940s and the first radiotelescope was used as far back as 1946. Have any advances been made in the construction of radiotelescopes since radioastronomy came into being?

Ex. 8. Insert the Present Indefinite Passive, the Present Continuous Passive, the Present Perfect Passive.

1. Each chapter of the book (write) by a different person.

2. The rise is fairly rapid and a maximum level (reach) in about two hours.

3. The term (use) now to mean quite a different phenomenon.

4. High-speed industrial methods (use) in building.

5. These two principles (accept) without question by later writers on the subject.

6. The technique now (use) for determining the values for radioactive iron.

7. The following hypothesis (present) for discussion.

8. Since Thomas Young it (recognize) that normal human colour vision is trivariant.

9. In the past few years significant progress (make) in answering some of these questions.

10. The research undertaken in their laboratory a year ago now (complete).

11. These phenomena also (influence) by lattice effects.

12. The dimensions of the solar system (determine) by the extreme orbit of Pluto which is slightly elliptical.

13. Experimental observations now (make) with a view to establishing certain facts.

14. No material basis now (provide) for such extensive studies.

15. Even this problem (solve) yet.

16. The phenomenon suggests that the system (put) out of action.

17. The experiments you referred to generally (perform) with conventional technique.

18. Such conferences as the one we attended (hold) every year.

19. The method developed in eighties now (replace) by a new one.

20. What (carry) on in your laboratory at the moment?

21. Such information (need) for a long time.

22. It long (know) that these changes are reversible.

23. What other radioactive substances (discover) since the 1890s?

24. (make) any unequivocal statement during the past few years as to how the above mechanisms operate?

25. The people are busy and seem preoccupied, because experiments (perform).

26. What's happening there? - Don't you know that a conference on plasma physics (hold) at the Academy?

27. Computer techniques widely (use) by geologists nowadays.

28. Booklets of a similar type regularly (send) out to all members of the union.

29. For the aircraft being designed today, a novel kind of wiring with a complete array of embedded sensors (propose).

Ex. 9. *Change the structure.*

1. Nothing was sent to me. I was sent nothing.

2. Papers were brought to us to sign.

3. A clock was given to Henry when he retired.

4. Stories were read to the children.

5. \$5.000 is owed to me.

6. A new job has been offered to me.
7. French is taught to us by Mrs Lee.
8. A car has been lent to me for the week.
9. A full explanation was promised to us.
10. A lot of lies were told to me by the secretary.

Ex. 10. Write the quiz questions. Use the Past Simple Passive.

Quiz Master: Welcome to our General Knowledge Quiz. We've got some interesting questions for you tonight, Marianne, so are you ready?

Marianne: Ready.

Quiz Master: OK, number 1: When _____ the toothbrush _____ (invent)? Was it the 15th or the 17th century?

Marianne: The 15th century, I think - in China.

Quiz Master: That's right. Number 2: Where _____ compact discs _____ (develop)?

Marianne: In Japan.

Quiz Master: Japan and the Netherlands together, actually. And number 3: _____ dynamite _____ (invent) in Canada, Sweden or Greece?

Marianne: In Sweden by Alfred Nobel.

Quiz Master: OK. Number 4: In which century _____ glasses first _____ (make)?

Marianne: I'm not sure. The 15th century?

Quiz Master: No, I 'm sorry. It was in the 13th century by two Italians. And for your fifth question: When _____ contact lenses first _____ (produce)?

Marianne: 1956.

Quiz Master: Correct. And your last question: Where _____ the first petrol car _____ (build)?

Marianne: In Germany by Mr Daimler and Mr Benz.

Quiz Master: That's right. Congratulations, Marianne. You did very well.

Ex. 11. Insert the Past Indefinite Passive, the Past Continuous Passive, the Past Perfect Passive.

1. After the results (analyze and compare) with those previously obtained, they (summarize) in tables and (report) at the Institute annual conference.
2. The difficulty then (overcome) and further steps (take) to bring the studies to a more realistic level.
3. Little progress (make) then in this field because of the lack of fundamental theoretical works that urgently (need).
4. The metric system (devise) by French scientists during the Revolution.
5. The book (write) as an introduction to the basic concepts, aims and methods of theoretical chemistry.
6. During the last two decades emphasis (make) on highly-specialized fields of science.
7. In those years extensive information (accumulate) on wave propagation in liquid media.
8. The author pointed out that the data presented in the review (obtain) in collaboration with other workers.
9. The research that (complete) by the time proved to be the greatest astronomical event of the year.
10. The talks which (complete) then seemed very fruitful.
11. The view you have referred to (not support) by our further experiments.
12. Fortunately, he could not hear those unjust and unfair words that (say) at the moment.
13. When I was about to enter the hall, I (tell) not to enter it because a lecture (give) there.
14. I knew that an alternative suggestion (make).
15. When most of the day's work (do), we thought we might have time to talk things over.
16. The computation time (evaluate) for those phantoms with different resolutions.
17. For each test conditions data (collect) in two viewing sets of 100 images.
18. The vision system (inspire) by the operation of the human eye and perception of the brain.
19. The crystal identification (study) with the same setup.
20. No views (express) then in favour of the hypothesis.

Ex. 12. Complete the text using the correct Passive form of one of the verbs **below** in each space. Use two of the verbs more than once.

refer use bring invent write call beat build give
--

Why Does Nothing Exist?

Did nothing always exist or was it invented? "Nothing" is zero or nought (0). It is a very useful idea and it _____ by many different names. In football, 0 _____ to us as "nil". So we say: "Liverpool _____ two-nil (2-0) at home by Manchester United." When you _____ marks in a test, you hope you will never get "nought" out of ten or twenty. When we talk about the temperature, "zero" _____. We say: "It is freezing today; the temperature has dropped to five below zero." The most unusual name for 0 must be that which _____ in tennis, "love"; where the scoring goes 15-love, 30-love and so on. Not many people realize that 0 did not always exist but is something that _____. Until the sixteenth century, the number system used in Europe was the Roman system, which _____ about two thousand years ago. The Roman system is not simple, for example the mark "X" stands for ten and "C" refers to a hundred. A much better number system _____ by the Hindus much earlier. The Hindu system _____ to Europe in AD 9000 by the Arabs and is sometimes referred to as the "Arabic system". This system _____ on a base of ten and all numbers _____ with the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. So as all schoolchildren know, 10 means "ten" and 40 means "four times ten".

Ex. 13. Change into the Passive Voice according to the models:

The professor publishes a book. – A book is published by the professor.

The teacher gives him the book. – The book is given to him.

He is given the book.

1. Scientists studied the compounds.
2. Chadwick discovered the neutron.
3. Mendeleev arranged the elements in eight groups.
4. Scientists have studied the chemical properties of plutonium.
5. The total number of protons and neutrons determine the mass number of the element.
6. Power stations produce electrical energy.
7. Science did not find the transuranic elements in nature.
8. Scientists have studied the atomic structure since about 1900.

9. They offered the scientist an opportunity for interesting work.
10. They gave the new element the name of a famous scientist.
11. They showed the students the difference between the two methods.
12. His teacher showed him an article with useful information.
13. Circulation of water provides cooling.
14. Mr Mell assisted him in his studies.
15. They are neglecting the attraction between the molecules.
16. A number of experiments and observations precede any deduction.
17. They heated the tube by inserting tightly the silica glass tube.
18. He used silver paint for electrical contrast.
19. Then they rotate it and slowly withdraw.
20. They often carry this process one step further.
21. At power plants they are still taking other measures to improve voltage support capability.
22. They have built no new large power stations in California for at least a decade.

Ex. 14. *Change the following sentences using the Future Indefinite Passive.*

M o d e l: The conference in question is going to be held late in July.

The conference in question will be held in July.

1. This book is scheduled to be published next year.
2. The new series of experiments is supposed to be started in the coming month.
3. The data furnished by those experiments are going to be reported at the coming conference.
4. The studies performed by the authors are supposed to be reviewed in the next issue of the journal.
5. The research we are doing is supposed to be restricted to only a few species.
6. The paper he has presented is going to be discussed by those concerned with similar problems.
7. The conclusions made from the above observations are going to be used as a starting point for the further study of this theory.
8. This aspect is supposed to be described in the subsequent section.
9. The paper is going to be published elsewhere in the same form in English or in any other language.

10. A brief survey is going to be given of the recent advances in the field.

11. The studies which are going to be undertaken will obviously be dependent on the financial resources.

12. Why do you think no further comments are going to be made?

Ex. 15. Complete the following sentences with a possible form of the verb given in parentheses. More than one passive form is possible.

1. The computer that he wanted (sell) has been sold/was sold.

2. After the car (repair), they took it out for a long drive.

3. The winner of the contest (determine) last night by a unanimous vote.

4. American Beauty roses (grow) for fun and profit.

5. Sometimes teachers (call on) to help their students with personal problems.

6. Some people (think) to have allergies to cats.

7. This is the only product that (produce) in the area last year.

8. Although the black horse (favor) in the race, the brown horse won.

9. Al's proposal (withdraw) when it (discover) that he had not written it himself.

10. This conclusion (test) experimentally on a number of ion species.

11. The old clothes (give) to the Salvation Army.

12. Recently, the Tikhonov regularizer successfully (apply) in plasma physics.

13. The data (record) during July 1998.

14. Measures (take) to save Lake Baikal.

15. Computers and lasers (introduce) widely at plants and factories.

16. While the lecture (hold), I was taking part in another conference.

17. Perhaps they (publish).

18. Every student (examine) at the end of the course.

19. It (show) by Reynolds in 1894 that the effect of the flow was negligible.

20. These relationships (discuss) in the next section.

21. Those two mixtures (press) in stainless steel capsules.

22. Computers (use) more and more extensively in the world today.

23. The degree (award) on the results of the examination and of the thesis.

15. SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Если сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголом в одном из прошедших времен, глагол дополнительного придаточного предложения употребляется в одной из форм прошедшего времени или будущего в прошедшем.

Agar bosh gapning kesimi o'tgan zamonlardan birida ifodalangan bo'lsa, qo'shimcha ergash gapning fe'li o'tgan zamonlarning birida yoki o'tgan kelasi zamonda beriladi.

1. Для выражения действия, одновременного с действием главного предложения, глагол придаточного предложения употребляется в Past Indefinite или Past Continuous.

Bosh gapdagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda bajariladigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun, ergash gapdagi fe'l Past Indefinite yoki Past Continuous da beriladi.

*Berzelliuss reported that water, especially if hot, dissolved the acidic component of calcium fluoborate and left a residue of a basic salt containing an excess of calcium fluoride.

Берцелиус сообщил, что вода, особенно горячая, растворяет кислотный компонент фторобората кальция и оставляет остаток основной соли, содержащий избыток фторида кальция.

Bertseliusning ma'lum qilishicha, suv, ayniqsa issiq suv, kaltsiy ftoroboratning kislotali komponentini eritadi va ortiqcha kaltsiy ftoridiga to'yingan asosiy tuzning qoldigi'ni qoldiradi.

*I was told that he was waiting for me downstairs.

Мне сказали, что он ждет меня внизу.

Menga aytishlaricha, u meni pastda kutayotgan ekan.

2. Для выражения действия, предшествующего действию главного предложения, глагол придаточного предложения употребляется в Past Perfect или Past Perfect Continuous.

Bosh gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin bajarilgan harakatni ifodalash uchun ergash gapdagi fe'l Past Perfect yoki Past Perfect Continuousda beriladi.

*I was sure he had left Moscow.

Я был уверен, что он уехал из Москвы.

U Moskvadan ketganligiga ishonchim komil edi.

*I knew that she had been translating the article for two hours.

Я знала, что он переводил статью в течение двух часов.

Men u maqolani 2 soat davomida tarjima qilganini bilardim.

3. Для выражения будущего действия по отношению к действию главного предложения глагол в придаточном предложении употребляется в одной из форм Future in the Past: Future Indefinite in the Past, Future Continuous in the Past, Future Perfect in the Past, Future Perfect Continuous in the Past.

Bosh gapdagi ish-harakatga nisbatan kelasi zamondagi harakatni ifodalash uchun ergash gapdagi fe'l Future in the Past; Future Indefinite in the Past; Future Continuous in the Past; Future Perfect Continuous in the Past shakllaridan birida beriladi.

*He asked them whether they would take part in that work.

Он спросил их, примут ли они участие в этой работе.

Ulardan bu ishda qatnashishlarini u so'radi.

*I said I should have copied the text by five o'clock.

Я сказала, что скопирую текст к пяти часам.

Men soat 5ga matndan nusha ko'chirishimni aytdim.

*He said that by the first of June he would have been working at that plant twenty years.

Он сказал, что к первому июня он будет работать на этом заводе уже двадцать лет.

U 1 iyunga kelib bu zavodda ishlaganiga 20 yil bo'lishini aytdi.

Примечания.

Izoh.

1. При переводе из прямой речи в косвенную, если слова автора стоят в прошедшем времени, меняются некоторые слова, относящиеся к лицам, месту и времени:

Ko'chirma gapdan o'zlashtirma gapga targima qilinganda, agar muallif gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa, shaxs, o'rin, paytga tegishli bo'lgan ayrim so'zlar o'zgaradi.

this → that tomorrow → the next day → the following day

these → those → the day after tomorrow → in two days

here → there yesterday → the day before

now → then the day before yesterday → two days before

ago → before, earlier → last week → the week before, the previous week

today → that day → next year → the next year, the following year

2. Правило последовательности времен не соблюдается, если в придаточном дополнительном предложении утверждается общеизвестная истина.

Agar to'ldiruvchi ergash gapda hammaga ma'lum bo'lgan haqiqat ta'kidlangan bo'lsa, u holda zamonlar izchilligiga rioya qilinmaydi.

After Copernicus and Galileo everybody could know that the Earth turns round the Sun.

После Коперника и Галилея все узнали, что Земля вертится вокруг Солнца.

Kopernik va Galileodan keyin hamma Yerning Quyosh atrofida aylanishini bildi.

В силу этого положения в современном английском языке, особенно в языке научной и технической литературы, наблюдается значительное отступление от правила последовательности времен, и всё, что в какой-то степени может восприниматься как общеизвестная истина, очень часто ставится в Present Indefinite и Future Indefinite.

Zamonaviy Ingliz tilida, ayniqsa, ilmiy va texnik adabiyotlarda, zamonlar izchilligi qoidasidan sezilarli chekinish kuzatiladi, hammasi ma'lum ma'noda barchaga ma'lum bo'lgan haqiqat sifatida qabul qilinadi va ko'pincha Present Indefinite hamda Future Indefinite da qo'yiladi.

Kelner discovered that visible light has the remarkable ability of restoring viability.

Келнер обнаружил, что видимый свет имеет замечательную способность восстанавливать жизнеспособность.

Kelner ko'rinuvchi yorug'lik hayotiy qobiliyatni tiklash xususiyatida ega ekanligini aniqladi.

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian/Uzbek.

1. There appeared some reports that we had technical means to use much more channels on a TV set and we should be able to see many sports and news programmes from all parts of the world soon.

2. It was announced that the cryogenic cable had been invented in Russia.

3. This experiment showed that satellite television programmes had been a success with school children, their knowledge level had increased considerably.

4. Specialists did not know if it was possible to continue modernizing the electronic equipment of this kind – the costs were too high.

5. The University of Chicago announced that R. Garusto, a physicist, had discovered in one of Newton's calculations an error that had been undetected for three centuries.

6. It was found that proton and neutron have almost the same weight.

7. In 1883 Tsiolkovsky wrote that a rocket would be the only means able to reach outer space.

8. After the Challenger tragedy the military experts insisted that a new Shuttle should be built.

9. In this theory A. Einstein proved that very massive or dense objects distort space and time around them.

10. The evidence suggested that the acid was essential.

11. The ancient Greek philosophers reasoned that matter was made up of infinitely small particles.

12. Aristotle considered that his theory would best agree with his general views on nature.

13. It was noticed that some water distilled at the beginning of the distillation.

14. As early as 1869, Gore reported that filter paper was readily attacked by liquid hydrofluoric acid.

15. Rappe found that carbonyl iron and electrolytic iron were very suitable catalysts for partial hydrogenation.

16. It was found that other derivatives did not result in higher yields.

17. We knew that if everything functioned perfectly we would at best be able to photograph about 1 percent of the planet's entire surface.

18. We concluded that the best scan paths were those that crossed the largest number of light and dark regions.

19. There was never any expectation that these photographs, with their coarse one-kilometer resolution, would settle the question of whether or not life exists on Mars.

20. The followers of Pythagoras had made a guess that the Earth was one of the planets.

21. Kepler knew perfectly well that there was no air between the Earth and the Moon, although he thought that the Moon itself might have an atmosphere and inhabitants.

Ex. 2. *Choose the best verb underlined in the direct speech sentence.*

1. Helen asked me if I liked visiting old buildings.

"Do you like/Did you like visitings?" asked Helen.

2. Bill asked Mary if she had done anything the previous weekend.
"Have you done anything/Did you do anything last weekend?" asked Bill.
3. The policeman asked me if the car belonged to me.
"Does this car belong/Did this car belong to you?" asked the policeman.
4. Fiona asked me if I had seen her umbrella anywhere.
"Did you see/Have you seen my umbrella anywhere?" asked Fiona.
5. Joe asked Tina when she would get back.
"When will you get/have you got back?" asked Joe.
6. Eddie asked Steve who he had been to the cinema with.
"Who did you go/had you been to the cinema with?" asked Eddie.
7. My parents asked me what time I had got home the night before.
"What time did you get/have you got home last night?" my parents asked.
8. David asked a passerby if it was the right road for Hastings.
"Is this/Was this the right road for Hastings?" asked David.
9. I asked what the boss wanted.
"What does the boss want? What did the boss want?" I asked.
10. Al told me the repairs could cost £5.000.
"The repairs cost/will cost £5.000," said Al.
11. I bet George £5 yesterday that he wouldn't pass his exam.
"You don't pass/won't pass your exam," I said.

Ex. 3. *Change the following statements and questions into complex sentences referring to the present.*

M o d e l: Do you know that the scope of the work is going to be limited? (He asked me)

He asked me if I knew that the scope of the work was going to be limited.

1. Does the speaker know what can be done to avoid the discrepancy? (The man asked)
2. Are you quite sure there is a mistake? (The professor asked the student)
3. What are the changes due to? (He said he didn't know)
4. Do you understand how grave the situation is? (He wondered)
5. Do you realize what you are in for? (He said he was not sure)

6. Are you fully aware of the responsibility you're going to assume?
(He said he rather doubted)

7. The agenda is rather crowded. (The chairman said)

8. The scope of the book is much narrower than its title suggests. (He had the impression)

9. They don't know the answer and are working hard to get it. (It was told)

10. The man knows a lot more on the subject yet is rather unwilling to go into the details. (He was sure)

11. He is in possession of most remarkable information on the subject
(It was quite obvious)

12. I have a few things here which, I'm sure, will attract everybody's attention. (He said he)

13. The situation calls for immediate steps, something has to be done.
(Everybody realized)

14. She doesn't know if there is any difference of opinion on the above matter. (I thought)

Ex. 4. *Change the following statements and questions into complex sentences referring to the past*

M o d e l: The author did not succeed in bearing out the assumption.
(We knew)

We knew that the author had not succeeded in bearing out the assumption.

1. You brought him over to your point. (We thought)

2. There has been no obvious improvement in the procedure. (He stressed the fact that)

3. The speaker gave a comprehensive account of the studies performed in recent years. (We were told)

4. Has any work been done to that effect? (They also asked him)

5. Did you see the newly-developed technique in your recent experiments? (The author was asked)

6. What did you tell him of the coming event? (I said I had no idea)

7. The experiment to be carried on was described in this article. (She said)

8. The new properties of magnetized water were used for practical purposes. (He said)

9. He missed the last train. (He realized)

10. With the invention of chips, computer manufacture has become much simpler. (He said)

Ex. 5. *Change the following statements and questions into complex sentences referring to the future.*

M o d e l: The professor will make a brilliant speech. (Everyone expected)

Everyone expected the professor would make a brilliant speech.

1. Andrew will present the material in a clear and concise way. (No one doubted)

2. He will show a remarkable grasp of the situation. (It was quite obvious)

3. The newly published book will be a great success. (Everyone expected)

4. We shall take steps to improve the situation. (Everyone hoped)

5. We shall get things done as soon as we possibly can. (We thought)

6. The difficulty, if any, will soon be overcome. (I was sure)

7. Will the study be completed in two years? (I wondered if)

8. Will John succeed in doing the work all alone? (I was not sure if)

9. Will the committee take any steps to help him? (I was not sure whether or not)

10. What will they do under the circumstances? (I didn't know)

11. Who will present the results? (I really had no idea)

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