

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ICHKI ISHLAR VAZIRLIGI
A K A D E M I Y A tuzuvchi

D. S. Djuzbayeva,
M. I. Asriyans

INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASIDAN
MASHQLAR

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

TOSHKENT

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*Ingliz tilini chet tili sifatida
o‘rganayotganlar uchun o‘quv qo‘llanmasi*

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Mazkur qo‘llanmadan tinglovchilarning ingliz tilidan og‘zaki nutq va yozma malakani egallashlari va takomillashtirishlari uchun zarur bo‘lgan mashq va topshiriqlar o‘rin olgan. O‘quv qo‘llanmasidan ingliz tilini o‘rganishni xohlagan barcha o‘quvchi va talabalar foydalanishlari mumkin.

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SO‘Z BOSHI

Ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanmasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi Akademiyasining tinglovchilari uchun mo‘ljallangan ingliz tilidan o‘quv dasturi asosida tuzilgan. O‘quv qo‘llanmasining asosiy maqsadi ingliz tilini amaliy qo‘llash ko‘nikmalarini takomillashtirishdan iborat. Unda tinglovchilar dastur asosida o‘zlashtirgan ingliz tili grammatikasi qoidalarini mustahkamlash va takrorlash uchun mashq hamda topshiriqlar berilgan. Ushbu mashq va topshiriqlar tinglovchilarga mashg‘ulotlarda o‘tilgan grammatik qoidalar, konstruksiyalar, namuna va qoliplarni o‘z nutqlarida mustaqil qo‘llay olish ko‘nikmalarini hosil qilishda yaqindan yordam beradi.

Qo‘llanmadan o‘rin olgan mashq va topshiriqlar grammatik mavzular bo‘yicha joylashtirilgan bo‘lib, ular jami 21 ta mavzudan iborat. Ushbu mavzulardan keyin qo‘shimcha mashqlar berilgan bo‘lib, ular aks ettirilgan material turli grammatik mavzularni qamrab olgan. Topshiriqlar quyidagi turli maqsadlarga: tushirib qoldirilgan elementlarni (artikllar, predloglar, bog‘lovchilar va boshqa so‘z hamda so‘z shakllari) tiklash, gap yoki kontekstga mos keluvchi elementni topib, o‘z o‘rniga qo‘yish yoki berilgan so‘z yoki so‘z shakllaridan mosini tanlash, gapdagi muayyan so‘zning shakli yoki mazmunini o‘zgartirish, savollarga javob berish, gap bo‘laklariga savollar tuzish, so‘zlarning shakl va ma‘no munosabatlariga ko‘ra turlarini aniqlash va topish, so‘zlar, iboralar, gaplar va kichik hajmdagi matnlarni ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga, o‘zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish kabi bir qator grammatik mashqlarni muvaffaqiyatli bajarishga qaratilgan.

O‘quv qo‘llanmasidan amaliy mashg‘ulotlarda, mustaqil ta‘lim darslarida va mustaqil tayyorgarlik soatlarida foydalanish mumkin.

1. INDEFINITE ARTICLE A /AN НОАНИК АРТИКЛ А /АН

Exercise 1.1. Nuqtalar o‘rniga **a** yoki **an** artikllaridan birini qo‘yib yozing. Write in blanks **a** or **an**.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ... book. | 9. ... animal. | 17. ... economic problem. |
| 2. ... old book. | 10. ... judge. | 18. ... incident. |
| 3. ... window. | 11. ... hour. | 19. ... dog. |
| 4. ... airport. | 12. ... policeman. | 20. ... Chinese restaurant. |
| 5. ... university. | 13. ... ministry. | 21. ... airport. |
| 6. ... organization. | 14. ... pen. | 22. ... cigarette. |
| 7. ... restaurant. | 15. ... question. | 23. ... onion. |
| 8. ... accident. | 16. ... university. | 24. ... witness. |

Exercise 1.2. Write in blanks **a** or **an** and translate the sentences into Uzbek. Nuqtalar o‘rniga **a** yoki **an** artikllaridan keraklisini qo‘yib, gaplarni ko‘chiring va o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. I bought ... newspaper.
2. We went to ... party last night.
3. My brother is ... artist.
4. It is ... beautiful day today.
5. I ate ... sandwich and ... apple.
6. Britain is ... industrial country.
7. Anvar is ... good lawyer.
8. Barbara works at ... factory.
9. It is ... very difficult question.
10. We stayed at ... expensive hotel.
11. This judge lives in ... old house.
12. I bought ... hat and ... umbrella.

Exercise 1.3. What are these things? Choose your answer from the list and write sentences: **animal bird flower fruit musical instrument planet river tool game vegetable.**

1. a duck? It is a bird.
2. the Mississippi? It is..... .
3. a rabbit? It
4. tennis?
5. a rose?
6. a hammer?
7. a carrot?
8. Mars?
9. a trumpet?
10. a pear?

Exercise 1.4. Which of the following nouns can be used with indefinite article **a / an**. Berilgan otlardan qaysilari noaniq artikl **a / an** bilan qo‘llanishi mumkin?

Sugar, pen, pencil, water, table, city, snow, oil, map, plan, happiness, men, women, animals, money, donkey, bread, mistake, work, musician, information, knowledge, trousers, sky, child, mountain, policeman, dog, policemen, house, umbrella, milk, egg, boy, girl, teacher, professor, example, armchair, chair, son, daughter, star, sun, planet, moon, earth.

1. a pen. 2.

Exercise 1.5. Translate the sentences into English. Use indefinite article **a / an** where necessary. Berilgan gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Zarur o‘rinlarda noaniq artikl (**a / an**)ni qo‘ying.

1. Bu qanday bino? – Bu teatr. What building is this? – It is a theatre.
2. Bu kishi inspektor emas. ...
3. Do‘stimning otasi tergovchi. ...
4. Bizning ko‘chamizda muzey bor. ...
5. Odam o‘ldirish o‘ta og‘ir jinoyatdir. ...
6. Yo‘lda mashinamni bir politsiyachi to‘xtatdi. ...

7. Avtobus bekatiga (bitta) avtobus kelib to‘xtadi. ...
8. Amaliyot va nazariyotni bir-biridan ajratib bo‘lmaydi. ...
9. Barcha daliliy ashyolar yig‘ilgach, tergovchi jinoiy ish qo‘zg‘atdi. ...

Exercise 1.7. What were these people’s professions. Quyida ism-shariflari berilgan shaxslarning kasblari nima bo‘lgan?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Beethoven? – He was a composer. | 6. Nixon? ... |
| 2. Picasso? He was ... | 7. Sherlock Holms? ... |
| 3. Shakespeare? He ... | 8. Abu Ali Ibn Sina? ... |
| 4. Einstein? ... | 9. Ulugbek? ... |
| 5. Kennedy? ... | |

Exercise 1.8. Put **a** or **an** where necessary, and translate the sentences. Zarur o‘rinlarga **a** yoki **an** artikllaridan keraklisini qo‘yib, gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. I had bath this morning. – I had a bath this morning.
2. It is very difficult question. – ...
3. We stayed at expensive hotel. – ...
4. I ate sandwich and apple. – ...
5. My brother is artist. – ...
6. Barbara works in office. – ...
7. We went to party last night. – ...
8. Do you have car? – ...
9. We live in old house. – ...

Exercise 1.9. Translate into Uzbek. Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. Ertalab men gazeta va jurnal sotib oldim.
2. Unli tovushdan oldin bu harf o‘qilmaydi.
3. Mening akam rassom.
4. U taksi haydovchisi (taxi-driver).
5. U nima bilan shug‘ullanadi? U muhandis.
6. Mutal Burhonov kim edi? U bastakor edi.

7. U (ayol) sotuvchi (shop assistant).
8. Biz yilda ikki marta imtihonlar topshiramiz.
9. Ular bir xil o‘lchamli poyafzal kiyadilar.

2. SINGULAR and PLURAL of NOUNS OTLARDA BIRLIK va KO‘PLIK

Exercise 2.1. Write the plural forms of the nouns. Quyida berilgan otlarni ko‘plik shaklida yozing:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a flower – a vase of lowers. | 12. a sheep – |
| 2. a man – three men. | 13. a tooth – |
| 3. a boat – two..... | 14. a leaf – |
| 4. a language – four | 15. a child – |
| 5. a watch – | 16. a foot – |
| 6. a judge – | 17. an umbrella – |
| 7. a country – | 18. a family – |
| 8. a knife – | 19. a holiday – |
| 9. a woman – | 20. a mouse – |
| 10. a policeman – | 21. a jemmy – |
| 11. an address – | |

Exercise 2.2. Write the sentences changing the nouns into singular. Otlarni birlikda qo‘llab, gaplarni yozing.

1. I see two men. – I see a man.
2. There are some knives in the box. – There is
3. Rustam has three dictionaries. –
4. Do you wear glasses? –
5. She’s married and she has three children. –
6. Their wives and children are waiting for their husbands and fathers? – ..
7. There are a lot of sheep in that field. –

Exercise 2.3. Write the nouns and pronouns used in the sentences in plural. Quyida berilgan gaplardagi ot va olmoshlarni ko‘plik shaklida yozing:

1. This is a student. – These are students.
2. That is an industrial city. –
3. This text is very long. –
4. Her speech is interesting. –
5. That is an interesting analysis. –
6. His life is very difficult. –
7. That man is not a thief. –

Exercise 2.4. Translate the phrases into English. Berilgan so‘z birikmalarini ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ajoyib filmlar. | 7. Kichik yoshdagi bolalar. |
| 2. Mening kitoblarim. | 8. Erkaklar va ayollar. |
| 3. Yangi avtomashinalar. | 9. O‘qituvchilar va talabalar. |
| 4. Yashil istirohat bog‘lari. | 10. To‘qqiz bet. |
| 5. Eski gazetalar. | 11. Olti kun. |
| 6. Qora qalamlar. | 12. Sakson yosh. |

Exercise 2.5. Put in the correct form of the verbs in brackets and translate the sentences. Qavslar ichida berilgan yordamchi fe’llarning mos shaklini qo‘yib, gaplarni yozing va o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. This information (is/are) correct.
2. We have not (many/much) information about the accident.
3. Money (don’t/doesn’t) grow on trees.
4. The police (haven’t/hasn’t) got any ground to arrest this young man.
5. She has dark fair (hair/hairs).
6. Mathematics (is/are) an exact science.
7. Physics (is/are) one of the most ancient sciences.

Exercise 2.6. Translate the sentences into English. Quyida berilgan gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. Do'stingizning rafiqasi muhandismi?
2. Akamning ishi juda qiziqarli, lekin qiyin.
3. Bu bolaning otasi men bilan ishlaydi.
4. Bu bolalarning o'yinchoqlari divanda yotibdi.
5. Menga do'stingning uyi yoqdi.
6. Otamning mashinasi yangi.
7. Uning do'stlarining uylari shahar markazida.
8. Merining sochi Ennining sochidan uchun.

Exercise 2.7. Some of the given sentences are correct but some are wrong. Write OK opposite the correct sentences and write correct sentences opposite the wrong ones. Berilgan gaplarning ba'zilari to'g'ri, ba'zilari noto'g'ri tuzilgan. To'g'ri tuzilgan gaplarning qarshisiga *OK*. deb, noto'g'ri tuzilgan gaplarni esa, to'g'rilab yozing.

1. I have got two brother and four sister. I have got two brothers and four sisters.
2. He works as an investigator at a district militia department. *OK*.
3. It's a lovely park with a lot of beautiful tree. ...
4. Most of my friends are students. ...
5. She's married and has three childs. ...
6. The town centre is usually full of tourist. ...
7. I like your trouser. Where did you get it? ...

3. PERSONAL PRONOUNS I / ME, HE / HIM, THEY / THEM

Exercise 3.1. Finish the sentences with **him /her / them. Him / her / them** olmoshlarini qo'llab, gaplarni tugallang.

1. I don't know those girls. Do you know them?
2. I don't know that policeman. Do you know
3. I don't know those people. Do you know
4. I don't know Fred's wife. Do you know

5. I don't know his students. Do you know
6. I don't know the woman in the black coat. Do you know
7. I don't know this criminal. Do you know
8. I don't know Mr. Stevenson. Do you know
9. I don't know his parents. Do you know

Exercise 3.2. Finish the sentences. Use **I / me / us / you / he / him / she / her / they / them**. **I / me / us / you / he / him / she / her / they / them** olmoshlarini qatnashtirib gaplarni tugallang.

1. I want to see her but she doesn't want to see me.
2. I want to see him but ... doesn't want to see
3. They want to see me but ... doesn't want to see
4. We want to see them but ... don't want to see
5. She wants to see him but ... doesn't want to see
6. They want to see Lola but ... doesn't want to see
7. He wants to see us but ... don't want to see
8. You want to see her but ... doesn't want to see

Exercise 3.3. Put in **it / them + me / us / him / her / them**. Nuqtalar o'rniga **it / them + me / us / him / her / them** olmoshlaridan mosini qo'ying.

1. I want those books. Please, give them to me.
2. He wants the key. Please, give ... to ...
3. The investigator wants criminal's photos. Please, give ... to ...
4. She wants the keys. Please, give ... to ...
5. I want this case. Please, give ... to ...
6. They want the money. Please, give ... to ...
7. We want the photographs. Please, give ... to ...

Exercise 3.4. Put in **my / our / your / his / her / their / its**. Nuqtalar o'rniga **my / our / your / his / her / their / its** olmoshlaridan mosini qo'ying.

1. I like my job.
2. Do you like ... job?
3. Does your father like ... job?

4. Sally is married. ... husband works at the police.
5. I know Mr. Watson but I don't know ... wife.
6. Put on ... coat when you go out. It is very cold.
7. ... favorite sport is tennis. I play a lot in summer.
8. We're staying at a nice hotel. ... room is very comfortable.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Baker live in London but ... son lives in Australia.
10. Abror is an investigator but ... sister is a doctor.
11. Do you think that most people are happy in ... jobs?
12. I often meet that lawyer but I don't know ... name.
13. Nazira has two children but I don't remember ... names.
14. We are going to invite all ... friends to the party.
15. The company has offices in many places but ... head office is in New York.

Exercise 3.5. Finish the sentences with: **mine** / **yours** / **his**. **Mine** / **yours** / **his** olmoshlarini qatnashtirib, gaplarni tugallang.

1. It's your money. It's yours.
2. It's my bag. It's
3. They are criminal's marks. They are
4. It's our car. It's
5. They are her shoes. They are
6. It's their house. It's
7. They are your books. They are
8. They are my glasses.
9. It's his coat.

Exercise 3.6. Finish the sentence in the same way. Gaplarni quyidagi tarzda tugallang.

1. I gave him my address and he gave me his.
2. I gave her ... address and she gave me
3. He gave me ... address and I gave
4. We gave her ... address and she gave
5. I gave them ... address and they gave
6. She gave us ... address and

7. You gave them ... address and
8. We gave them ... address and
9. They gave you ... address and
10. She gave him ... address and

Exercise 3.7. Read and translate the sentences. Gaplarni o‘qing va o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qiling:

1. Let’s go and see our grandparents.
2. Take your books and open them at page 10.
3. My brother’s car is new and modern.
4. Their names and addresses should be taken.
5. Mr. Smith helps his wife with her French.
6. My future work is interesting but difficult.

4. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

Exercise 4.1. Put in blanks **a / an** or **the** and translate the sentences. Nuqtalar o‘rniga **a / an** yoki **the** qo‘yib, gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. I wrote to her but the letter never arrived.
2. Don’t photograph ... crime scene!
3. Britain is ... island.
4. What is ... name of this village?
5. Tashkent is ... large city.
6. I study at ... Academy of ... Ministry of Internal Affairs.
7. Let’s go to ... Criminal Investigation Department.
8. Don’t sit on ... floor. It’s very dirty.
9. Let’s go to ...cinema. That’s ... good idea.
10. This is ... nice room, but I don’t like ... colour of ... carpet.
11. We live in ... old house near ... station. It’s two miles from ... centre.
12. He works as ... divisional inspector.

Exercises 4.2. Put in **the** where necessary.

1. Our apartment is on the third floor.
2. I never have ... breakfast.
3. ... sky is blue and ... sun is shining.
4. ... dinner is ready!
5. Somebody calls ... police.
6. Who was ... first man to walk on ... moon?
7. I like watching ... television.
8. Prime Minister is ... most important person in ... British government.
9. What do you usually have for ... breakfast?
10. Ann is coming to see us at ... end of May or ... beginning of April.
11. Would you like to be in ... army?
12. ... Tashkent is ... capital of ... Uzbekistan.

Exercise 4.3. Complete the sentences. Choose the words from the list. Use **the** if necessary: **breakfast, dinner, guitar, lunch, police, radio, sky, sun, television, time.**

1. Can you tell me ..., please? Can you tell me the time, please?
2. We had ... at a restaurant last night.
3. ... is a star. It gives us light and warmth.
4. Did you see the film on ... last night?
5. I was hungry this morning because I didn't have
6. ... stopped me because I was driving too fast.
7. Can you play ...? No, I can't play any musical instruments.
8. What did you have for ...? Just a salad.
9. When I'm working at home I like listening to
10. ... is very clear tonight. You can see all the stars.

Exercise 4.4. Make up sentences with the given words. Quyida berilgan soʻzlardan namunadagidek gaplar tuzing:

1. Jack / play / guitar / very badly Jack plays guitar very badly.
2. Jill / play / violin / in an orchestra.
3. Ted / play / tennis / for our school tennis team.

4. I'd like / learn / play / piano.
5. you / play / guitar ?
6. John / play / football / very well.

Exercise 4.5. How do we call the people living in the following countries. Quyida nomlari keltirilgan mamlakatlarda yashovchi odamlarni qanday ataymiz?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| England? – the English. | Germany? |
| Russia? – the Russian. | Canada? |
| Greece? | Spain? |
| Japan? | China? |
| America? | Poland? |
| Korea? | And your country? |

Exercise 4.6. Correct the following sentences if there are any mistakes in them. If the sentence is right write down *OK*. Berilgan gaplarda xatolar bo'lsa, tuzating. To'g'ri tuzilgan gaplar qarshisiga *OK* deb yozing, noto'g'ri gaplarni to'g'rilab ko'chiring.

1. Everest was first climbed in 1953. – *OK*.
2. Milan is in north of Italy. Milan is in the north of Italy.
3. Volga is longest river in Russia.
4. United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
5. There are many different languages spoken in Far East.
6. We went to Spain for our vacation and swam in Mediterranean.
7. He is best student in group.
8. There is more water than land on our planet.

Exercise 4.7. Fill in the blanks with articles if it is necessary. Quyida berilgan gaplardagi nuqtalar o'rnini kerakli artikl bilan to'ldiring:

1. ... largest and deepest ocean in ... world is ... Pacific.
2. Then comes ... Atlantic.
3. ... Indian ocean is only ... little smaller.
4. ... smallest ocean is ... Arctic.

5. ... longest river in ... world is ... Mississippi.
6. ... largest sea is ... Mediterranean.
7. ... deepest lake is ... lake Baikal.

Exercise 4.8. Translate into English. Berilgan gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Men har yili ta'limni Italiyada o'tkazaman.
2. Temza daryosi Londonni kesib o'tadi.
3. Mamlakatimiz janubida paxta dalalari ko'p.
4. Meri adabiyot fanidan dars beradi.
5. Siz aktyor bo'lishni xohlarmidingiz?
6. Siz marka yig'asizmi?
7. U skripkani yaxshi chaladi.

5. TO BE : / AM / IS / ARE

Exercise 5.1. Write the short form (she's / we aren't ...) ets.

1. he is – he's
2. they are – ...
3. she is not – ...
4. it is – ...
5. I am not – ...
6. you are not – ...

Exercise 5.2. Put in **am, is, are**.

1. The weather **is** very nice today.
2. This crime ... not solved.
3. These cases ... very heavy.
4. The dog ... asleep.
5. I ... an investigator.
6. We ... hot. Can you open the window, please?
7. My brother and I ... operative workers.
8. Ann ... at home but her children ... at school.

9. I ... a student and my brother ... a divisional inspector.
10. This castle ... one thousand years old.

Exercise 5.3. Write questions from these words. Use **am / is / are**.

1. (Your mother at home?) Is your mother at home?
2. (his father a judge ?)
3. (you interested in Criminalistics ?)
4. (your parents at home?)
5. (it difficult to work in the Militia?)
6. (they inspectors of Criminal Investigation Department?)

Exercises. 5.4. Ask the questions and answer them.

1. (your name?) What is your name ? My name is Sarvar.
2. (married or single?)
3. (Uzbek?)
4. (where you from?)
5. (a student ?)
6. (your father lawyer?)
7. (where from your friend?)
8. (how old mother?)

Exercise 5.5. Put in **am, is** or **are**.

1. The weather ... not very nice today. I ... tired.
2. I ... hot. Can you open the window, please?
3. My brother and I ... good tennis players.
4. Ann ... at home but her children ... at school.
5. We ... students. My sister ... a doctor.
6. My shoes ... dirty. They need cleaning.
7. Tashkent ... the capital of Uzbekistan.

Exercise 5.6. Put in **am, is** or **are**.

1. The boys ... in the garden.

2. They ... people.
3. The sun ... in the sky.
4. The door ... open.
5. The teacher ... in the classroom.
6. Richard and Mary ... children.
7. The clock ... on the wall.
8. He ... not in class now.
9. My brother ... a good tennis player.
10. My profession ... very dangerous.

Exercise 5.7. Write full sentences. Use **am / is / are**.

1. My wife an elderly woman. My wife is an elderly woman.
2. This woman my best friend.
3. My house very comfortable.
4. The streets very clean in our town.
5. His friend's daughter a girl of 10.
6. Mrs. Brown the wife of Mr. Brown.
7. These houses in our street very old.
8. I here near the window.

Exercise 5.8. Write positive or negative sentences. Use **am / am not, is / is not, are / are not**.

1. Tashkent ... the capital of Uzbekistan.
2. Moscow ... in Central Asia.
3. I ... hungry. I have just had breakfast.
4. He ... a student now. He left the Institute 2 years ago.
5. She ... ill now. She has got a high temperature.
6. Diamonds ... cheap.
7. He ... right. He gave the right answer.
8. I ... hot, because my hands are cold.

Exercise 5.9. Make these sentences plural: **this is – these are that is – those are.**

1. This is a King. These are kings.
2. This is a motor-car.
3. That is a mountain.
4. That is a flower.
5. This is not a car.
6. That is an umbrella.
7. The cat is under the table.

Exercise 5.10. Make the sentences negative.

1. These are mountains. These are not mountains.
2. Those are criminals.
3. Those are flowers.
4. They are cats.
5. They are dogs.
6. This is a good cigarette.
7. This is a good egg.

Exercise 5.11. Translate into English.

1. U besh yoshda.
2. U ayol xizmatchi.
3. Ular – yuristlar.
4. U – politsiyachi.
5. Ular hozir ishda emas.
6. Bu u (kishi)ning paltosi emas.
7. Anavi uy akamniki.
8. U (kishi) hozir qamoqxonada.
9. Lug‘at narigi stolda.
10. Bu mening lug‘atim emas. Meniki sumkamda.

6. PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND DIRECTION

*Exercises 6.1. Write **to**, **in** or **at**.*

1. Where's Anvar? He is in bed.
2. I'm going ... the shop to buy some milk.
3. Tom went ... the kitchen to make some coffee.
4. Kevin's sister is ill. She's ... hospital.
5. Next year we hope to go ... Samarkand to visit our friends.
6. I study ... the Academy of MIA.
7. The train left Bukhara at 7 o'clock and arrived ... Tashkent at 10.30.

a.m.

*Exercise 6.2. Write **to** or **at** if necessary.*

1. Joy didn't go ... work yesterday.
2. Ann is ill. She has gone ... the doctor's.
3. I talked to some nice people ... the party.
4. «Where were you this morning? I was ... the crime scene».
5. «Do you usually walk ... the Academy? No, I go by car».
6. We had a good meal ... a restaurant and then we went back ... the hotel.
7. Will you be ... the Criminal Investigation Department this afternoon?
8. I went ... Mary's house but she wasn't ... home.
9. What time do you usually arrive ... work in the morning?
10. Would you like to study ... the Academy of MIA?

*Exercise 6.3. Complete the sentences. Use prepositions **on**, **under**, **behind**.*

1. The cat is ... the table. The cat is under the table.
2. There is a tree ... the house.
3. She is standing ... the piano.
5. The inspector's name is ... the door.
6. The police office is ... behind the police car.
7. The woman is ... the umbrella.

8. There are some footprints ... the floor.
9. In Britain, they drive ... the left.

Exercise 6.4. Put in a preposition (**round / up / off / through / into / out of etc.**)

1. We jumped ... the bridge into the water. We jumped off the bridge into the water.
2. Do you know how to put a film ... this camera?
3. You can put your coat ... the back of the chair.
4. She took a key ... her bag and opened the door.
5. We didn't have a key, so we climbed ... a window ... the house.
6. I looked ... the window and watched the people in the street.
7. We walked ... the crime scene and observed it very carefully.
8. Don't forget to put a stamp ... the postcard before you post it.
9. The criminal jumped ... the wall ... the garden.

Exercise 6.5. Complete the sentences. Use prepositions **at / by / with / without / about / by / on.**

1. Some people talk ... their work all the time. Some people talk about their work all the time.
2. How did you get here? ... bus? No, ... foot.
3. In Britain, children normally start school ... the age of five.
4. It's not easy to live ... money.
5. In tennis, you hit the ball ... a racket.
6. Hamlet, Othello and Macbeth are plays ... William Shakespeare.
7. «Do you know much ... criminalistics?» «Yes, I studied it at the Academy of MIA».
8. How long does it take you to get from Urgench... Tashkent ... plane?
9. My grandmother died ... the age of 85.
10. Two men were arrested... the police and taken... the police station.
11. Can you give me some information ... this accident?
12. Water freezes ... 0 degrees Celsius.
13. I like stories ... happy endings.

Exercises 6.6. Complete the sentences. Use prepositions **at, of, to, over, in, from, with**.

1. He's afraid ... dogs.
2. She's interested ... Law.
3. She's married ... a judge.
4. Can I help you? Oh, thank you. That's very nice ... you.
5. The car is ... fire.
6. I'm fed up ... your promises.
7. «Why don't you like him? Because I'm afraid ... him».
8. I like her very much. She's always very kind ... me.
9. We didn't go to the football match, but we watched it ... TV.
10. Anvar is very good ... languages. He speaks English, French, Italian and Arabic.
11. «Did you see the inspector yesterday?» «No, but I spoke to him ... the phone».
12. I'm sorry ... your broken window. It was an accident.
13. Tom is usually late, but I think she'll be ... time this evening.
14. A lot of people are afraid ... spiders.
15. Karim isn't ... work. He's ... holiday.
16. It was very kind ... Akrom to lend me the money.
17. «Do you like this program?» «No, I am not interested ... it».
18. The life today is very different ... that of 50 years ago.
19. I'm sorry ... not phoning you last night. I completely forgot.

Exercise 6.7. Put in **at, on** or **in**.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. on 8 August. | 11. ... Christmas Day. |
| 2. at 5 o'clock. | 12. ... winter. |
| 3. ... Tuesday. | 13. ... the evening. |
| 4. ... 1.30 p.m. | 14. ... the morning. |
| 5. ... 2003. | 15. ... Saturday morning. |
| 6. ... October. | 16. ... night. |
| 7. ... 10 July. | 17. ... Christmas. |
| 8. ... Friday. | 18. ... the weekend. |
| 9. ... 1990. | 19. ... Wednesday evening. |
| 10. ... half past 10. | 20. ... the end of my trip. |

Exercise 6.8. Put in **at**, **on** or **in** if necessary.

1. My brother got married ... 1993.
2. My birthday is ... December.
3. Do you work ... Saturdays?
4. ... autumn the leaves fall from the trees.
5. I often go away ... the week end.
6. I will send you the money ... the end of this month.
7. Let's meet ... 9.30. tomorrow mornings.
8. My mother isn't at home ... the moment.
9. I got up ... 7 o'clock this morning.
10. I stay at home ... summer.
11. I'm leaving on Tuesday.
12. I'm leaving next Tuesday.
13. Can you come ... next Sunday?
14. He went to bed late ... last night.
15. I don't like going out alone ... night.
16. She rings me up ... every week.
17. I'm afraid I can't come to the party ... Saturday.

Exercise 6.10. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Biz kelasi hafta shaharga bormoqchimiz.
2. Ular o'tgan oyda ikkita jinoiy ishni ochdilar.
3. Imtihonimiz 15-mayda.
4. U soat beshda uyda bo'ladi.
5. Poyezd besh minutdan keyin jo'naydi.
6. Dushanba kuni ertalab bo'sh bo'laman.
7. U maktabni 1995 yilda tugatgan.
8. Navro'z bahorda, 21-martda nishonlanadi.
9. Do'konlar kechqurun 7³⁰ da yopiladi.

Exercise 6.11. Put in **for** or **during**.

1. I stayed there ... a week. I stayed there for a week.
2. I fell asleep ... the movie. I fell asleep during the movie.

3. I fell ill last week. I couldn't eat anything ... three days.
4. When I went to the theatre on Sunday I met Nick ... the interval.
5. At last Nick started a new job. Before that he was out of work ... six months.
6. He hasn't lived in Haiti all his life. He lived in France ... four years.
7. We didn't speak ... the meal.
8. I'm tired. I'm going to lie down ... a few minutes.

Exercise 6.12. Put in **until**, **since** or **for**.

1. My parents have been married ... 1980.
2. How long have you been here? ... half past three.
3. I have lived in this house ... I was 20 years old.
4. I usually finish work at 5.30, but sometimes I work ... 6 o'clock.
5. «How long have you learned English?» «... I went to school».
6. «Where have you been?» «I've been waiting for you ... 20 minutes».

Exercise 6.13. Rearrange the sentences using **before + verb + -ing ...** or **after + verb + -ing ...**

1. He washed the tomato. Then he ate it. He washed the tomato before eating it.
2. Think carefully. Then answer the question. Think carefully before...
3. He put on his glasses. Then he read the article. ...
4. The man took off his coat. Then he got into the car. Before ...
5. I ate too much chocolate. I felt sick. ...
6. I read the book a second time. I understood it better. ...
7. I left the Institute. Then I worked at school for three years. ...

Exercise 6.14. Translate into English.

1. U mendan xafa edi, shuning uchun bir hafta mobaynida men bilan gaplashmadi.
2. Biz ta'til davomida ko'p odamlar bilan tanishdik.
3. Men ikki hafta davomida uyda bo'ladim.
4. U kasal bo'lgan vaqtida juda ko'p kitob va jurnallar o'qidi.

5. Gapirayotganimda mening fikrimni bo‘lmang.
6. Butun sentabr davomida qattiq yomg‘ir yog‘di.
7. Bu savolga javob berishdan oldin o‘ylab ko‘ring.
8. Men ertalab soat sakkizdan kechqurun oltigacha ishlayman.

Exercise 6.15. Complete the sentences with a preposition (**to / for / at**)

1. She’s listening ... the radio.
2. He is looking ... his watch.
3. They are waiting ... a taxi.
4. Bill is talking ... Jane.
5. They’re looking ... a picture.
6. Ann is looking ... Tom.

Exercise 6.16. Put in a preposition if it is necessary (**to / for / about**)

1. This is not my car. It belongs ... a friend of mine.
2. Hello, can I speak ... Mr. Davis, please?
3. Thank you ... phoning. Goodbye!
4. What happened ... Mary last night? Why didn’t she come to the party?
5. Jack’s brother is thinking ... going to America next year.
6. We asked the nurse ... tea but she brought us coffee.
7. Do you like going to museums? It depends ... the museum.
8. Please listen ... to me. I have something very important to tell you.
9. Are you writing a letter? Yes, I’m writing ... Lola.
10. Don’t forget to phone ... your mother this evening.
11. John is alone all day. He never talks ... anybody.
12. «Are you going for a walk this evening? It depends ... the weather».
13. Katherine is thinking ... changing her job.
14. I looked ... the record but I didn’t find it anywhere.
15. When you are ill you need somebody to look ... you.
16. When I take the photograph, look ... the camera and smile.
17. Nick is looking ... a job. He wants to work in a Criminal Investigation Department.

Exercise 6.17. Complete the sentences with **in / out / up / off**.

1. I went to the window and looked
2. The door was open, so we went ...
3. A car stopped and a woman got ...
4. Katherine heard a plane, so she looked ...
5. Mike got on his bike and rode ...
6. I said hello and he turned ...
7. The tram stopped and she got ...
8. There was a free seat, so I sit ...

Exercise 6.18. Complete the sentences. Use **out / away / back / down**.

1. Why is that picture on the floor? It fell ...
2. Please don't go ... ? Stay here with me.
3. An Investigator heard a noise behind him, so he looked ...
4. I'm going ... now to do some photos at the crime scene. I'll be ... at 5 o'clock.
5. He is tired. He is going to lie ... on the sofa.
6. When babies try to walk, they often fall ...

7. THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Exercise 7.1. Write the **he / she / it** form of these verbs.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to read – reads | 9. to love – |
| 2. to repair – | 10. to use – |
| 3. to watch – | 11. to identify – |
| 4. to listen – | 12. to push – |
| 5. to solve a crime – ... | 13. to go – |
| 6. to think – | 14. to buy – |
| 7. to do – | 15. to punish – |
| 8. to study – | |

Exercise 7.2. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of these verbs: **boil, close, cost, use, go, have, like, catch, meet, open, smoke, speak, teach, wash.**

1. She is very clever. She speaks four languages.
2. Steve 8 cigarettes a day.
3. We usually supper at 7 o'clock.
4. Helen films. She often to the cinema.
5. Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
6. In Britain the banks at 9.30. in the morning.
7. Amir Temur's Museum at 5 o'clock every evening.
8. Rustam a revolver when a criminal.
9. This hat is expensive. It a lot of money.
10. Nasira is a teacher. She English to young children.
11. Your work is very interesting. You a lot of people.
12. Ann her hair twice a week.

Exercise 7.3. Write the negative forms of the sentences.

1. I play football very well. I don't play football very well.
2. Tom plays the piano very well. Tom
3. An inspector solves the crime very fast and accurately.
4. You know the answer.
5. She works very hard.
6. We take photo at the crime scene.

Exercise 7.4. Write the opposite (negative sentences).

1. I understand. I don't understand.
2. We don't speak English. We speak English.
3. He doesn't smoke.
4. They know.
5. She loves him.
6. He lives in Tashkent.
7. I don't listen to the radio.
8. I drink coffee in the morning.

9. Bob doesn't read newspapers.
10. We don't know many people in this town.

Exercise 7.5. a) Write questions with **like**. Use **classical music, tennis, horror films, animals etc.**

1. Do you like classic music?
2. Do Bill and Rose like classic music?
3. Does Caroline like classic music?
4. Do you ?

b) Write positive sentences with like.

1. I like classic music.
2. Bill and Rose like classical music.
3. Caroline likes classic music.
4. I like

Exercise 7.6. Ask questions using **Do / Does?**

1. I work hard. And you? Do you work hard?
2. I play chess. And you? you?
3. I read an interesting book. And you??
4. I study law. And Rustam? Rustam?
5. I know the answer. And you??
6. I like hot weather. And Lucy? Lucy?
7. I smoke. And your brother??
8. I do exercises every evening. And you??
9. I speak English and French. And Tom??
10. I want to be a good investigator. And you??

Exercise 7.8. Ask questions using **Where / What / How ...?**

1. I wash my hair twice a week. (How often / you ?) How often do you wash your hair?
2. I live in Samarkand. (Where / you ?) Where do?

3. I watch TV every day. (How often / you?).....?
4. I have dinner at home. (Where / you?)
5. I get up at 6 o'clock every morning. (What time / you?)
6. I see horror films a lot. (How often / you?)
7. I go to the Academy of MIA. by bus. (How / you?).....?

Exercise 7.9. Write short answers.

1. Do you play chess? No, I don't.
2. Does your sister speak English?
3. Do you smoke?
4. Does your friend drink a lot of coffee?
5. Do you study History and Theory of State and Law?
6. Does your brother play a musical instrument?
7. Does it rain a lot where you live?
8. Do you study at the University?

8. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

*Exercise 8.1. Put in **am / is / are / do / don't / does / doesn't**.*

1. Excuse me, ... speak English?
2. «Have a cigarette. No, thank you. I smoke».
3. Why ... you laughing at me?
4. «What ... she? She's a dentist».
5. I want to go out. It raining.
6. «Where you study? At the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs».
7. «Where ... he come from? From Urgench».
8. How much ... it cost to send a letter to London?
9. «... you like to study Criminalistics and Detective Activity? Yes, I ...».
10. I can't talk to you at the moment. I ...working.

Exercise 8.2. Put the verbs in the present continuous or present Simple.

1. Listen! Somebody is singing (sing).
2. Tom don't watch (not / watch) TV very often.
3. Excuse me,(you / speak) Uzbek?
4. Rahim (have) a shower at the moment.
5. She is tired. She (want) to go to bed now.
6. How often (you / read) a newspaper?
7. «Excuse me, but you (take) my book?» «Oh, I am sorry».
8. Where is Anvar now? He is in the classroom. He
(have) a lecture now.
9. I'm sorry. I (not / understand). Please, speak a little slowly.
10. What time (she / finish) work every day?
11. You can turn off the radio. I (not / listen) to it.

Exercise 8.3. Write the sentences in the Present Continuous.

1. Everybody thinks that operations of this kind are dangerous.
2. She attended this professor's lecture yesterday.
3. I listen to the news on the radio every day.
4. He doesn't read a novel by Charles Dickens.
5. They discussed an important question yesterday.
6. Alisher works at a District Court.
7. We learned to detect a criminal.
8. An arrested suspect does not confess his guilt.
9. A lot of famous actors live in Hollywood.

Exercise 8.4. Translate into English.

1. Hozir mening do'stim jinoyat huquqi fanidan ma'ruza tinglayapti.
2. Kriminalist hozir jinoyat joyida barmoq izlarini olayapti.
3. Biz izquvarlik faoliyati bo'yicha maxsus kursni o'rganayapmiz.
4. Bizning operativ guruhimiz hozir jinoyat joyida ishlayapti.
5. Tergovchi guvohni so'roq qilyapti. Guvoh tergovchining savollariga javob beryapti.
6. Politsiya inspektori voqea joyini qo'riqlayapti.

Exercise 8.5. Translate the following sentences:

a) 1. We are in the classroom. One of the students is answering the teacher's questions. 2. These students are taking English classes this year. 3. I'm translating a very interesting text. 4. We are walking home now.

b) 1. He is not writing, he is reading an English newspaper. 2. This judge is not looking through the case now. 3. They are not speaking English. They are speaking German. 4. I'm not helping him with his translation, he is translating the text himself.

c) 1. Are you reading a report? 2. Is your brother working in this lab? 3. Are the students of group 7 taking their English exam now? 4. What are you doing now?

Exercise 8.6. Put the verbs given in brackets in the proper tense form. Qavslar ichidagi fe'llarni to'g'ri shaklda qo'llab, gaplarni ko'chiring va tarjima qiling.

1. Look. It ... (snow)
2. Why ... you (look) at me like that? Did I say anything wrong?
3. Why ... you (wear) your coat today? It's very warm.
4. I ... (not work) this week. I'm on vacation.
5. I want to lose weight. I ... (not / eat) anything.
6. You ... (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a little bit quieter?

Exercise 8.7. Quyida berilgan fe'llarni Present Continuousda qo'llab, gaplarni tugallang: **get, become, increase, change.**

1. He is still sick, but he ... better slowly.
2. These days food ... more and more expensive.
3. The number of people without jobs ... at the moment.
4. The world ..., things never stay the same.

Exercise 8.8. Answer the questions. Use the Present Continuous Tense:

1. What's the weather like? (to rain a little)
2. Why can't we speak to him now? (to write an exercise)

3. Will you come to the party? (not, to move to a new flat)
4. What are you doing now? (to translate an article)
5. Why are John and Mary very busy today? (to give a party tomorrow)
6. What are you doing after your English class today? (to have a meeting)

Exercise 8.9. Make up dialogues:

1. Nancy / busy.
– Is Nancy busy?
– Yes, she is washing her car.

2. Where / Walter
Where is Walter?
He's in the kitchen.
What's he doing?
He's eating breakfast.

3. You / clean your yard.
4. Lucy and Dick / wash their windows.
5. Henry / clean his garage.
6. Mrs. and Mr. Jones / paint their kitchen.
7. Kate / do her homework.
8. Betty / in the park / eat lunch.
9. You / in the bedroom / listen to the news.
10. You / in the living-room / play cards.
11. Tom and Mary / in the yard / play basketball.
12. Gloria / at a discotheque / dance.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Cyen bugun kechqurun televizor ko'rmoqchimisan?
2. Robert hozir nima qilyapti? – Maqola tarjima qilyapti. Keyin u nima qilmoqchi? – U kinoga bormoqchi.
3. Do'stlarim yakshanba kuni kelishyapti. Men ularni vokzalda kutib olmoqchiman.

4. Bugun kechqurun teatrqa boraman.
5. Nima qilyapsan? – Hozir ingliz tilini o‘rganyapman.
6. Ayni paytda u televizor ko‘rmayapti.

9. THERE IS ... / THERE ARE

Exercise 9.1. What is in the box? Ask questions with **Is there / Are there?**

1. (any cigarettes?) Are there any cigarettes in the box?
2. (any money?)
3. (a man?)
4. (any books?)
5. (any evidents?)
6. (any shoes?)
7. (a hat ?)
8. (any clothes?)
9. (a key?)

Exercise 9.2. Choose the correct forms of the verbs. Qavslardagi felning kerakli shaklini tanlab, gaplarni ko‘chiring.

1. There (is / are) a text book and two exercise-books on my table.
2. There (is / are) a large table in my room.
3. There (is / are) four windows in our classroom.
4. There (is / are) a table and four chairs in my brother’s room.

Exercise 9.3. Read and translate the sentences using correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Qavslar ichidagi fe’lning to‘g‘ri shaklini tanlab, gaplarni o‘qing va tarjima qiling.

1. There (is / are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in the classroom.
2. There (is / are) many new words in this text.
3. There (is / are) a mistake in this sentence.
4. There (is / are) two cinemas in this street.

5. There (is / are) a man and a woman at the bus-stop.
6. There (is / are) some fingerprints on the glass and the bottle.
7. There (is / are) five or six policemen inside the building.

*Exercise 9.4. Put in **there** or **it**.*

1. There is a train at 10.30. It is a fast train.
2. I'm not going to buy this shirt. is very expensive.
3. «What's wrong?» «..... is something in my eye».
4. is a car in front of the house. Is your car?
5. «Is anything on TV?» «Yes, a film at 8.15».
6. is a letter on the floor. Is for you?

*Exercise 9.5. Put in **there was** / **there wasn't** / **there were** / **there weren't** / **was there?** / **were there?***

1. I was hungry but anything to eat.
2. any letters for me yesterday?
3. a football match on TV last night but I didn't see it.
4. I found a wallet in the street but any money in it.
5. many students at the lecture? Yes, very many.
6. We didn't visit the museum. enough time.
7. The radio wasn't working because any batteries in it.
8. We have stayed at a very big hotel. a swimming-pool in it.
9. «..... a telegram on the table? No, any telegrams on the table».

Exercise 9.6. Translate into English.

1. Bizning shahrimizda maktablar va institutlar ko'p.
2. Akademiyamizda tinglovchilar ko'p.
3. Sizning guruhingizda nechta qizlar va o'g'il bolalar bor?
4. Menda qiziqarli kitob bor.
5. Uning diktantida xatolar yo'q.
6. Toshkentda muzey va teatrlar juda ko'p.
7. Jinoyat joyida barmoq izlari ko'p.

Exercise 9.7. «To be» fe'lining mos shaklini qo'llang.

1. There ... a lot of students at our Academy now, there ... more next year.
2. There ... little snow in this part of the country last year.
3. There ... a lot of coal in our republic.
4. There ... a lot of people at the meeting tomorrow.
5. How many players ... there in a football team?
6. ... there a bus from the city centre to the airport?

Exercise 9.8. **There is / there are** konstruksiyasini qo'llab, gaplar tuzing.

1. a beautiful picture / on the wall.
2. a lot of children / in the garden.
3. a rich library / at our Academy.
4. a picture of London / and two maps / on the wall.
5. any gold / in this part of the country?
6. any water / in the glass?
7. any factories / in this town / before the revolution?
8. 26 letters / in the English alphabet.

Exercise 9.9. Gaplarni **there is / there are** konstruksiyasidan foydalanib qayta tuzing. Qavslar ichida berilgan so'zlarga moslab **lot of / a few / some / many / much / little / any / no** so'zlaridan keraklisini qo'llang.

1. The sentence is right (mistakes). – There are no mistakes in it.
2. Tashkent is a very green city (parks and gardens). – There are a lot of parks and gardens there.
3. This is an old part of the town (new buildings).
4. The traffic isn't heavy here (cars and buses).
5. It's a noisy street (traffic).
6. Navoi Street is a big shopping centre (shops).
7. The story is not difficult (new words).
8. His dictation was very poor (mistakes).

Exercise 9.10. There is / There are konstruksiyasini qo‘llab, gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Shahringizda muzeylar ko‘p emas.
2. Bu stolda daftarlar yo‘q.
3. Shahar markazida teatr bor.
4. Beshinchi gapda xato bor.
5. Bu jurnal stolda yotibdi.
6. Bu fanda yangi grammatik qoidalar ko‘p.
7. Ikkinchi qavatda majlislar zali bor.

10. IMPERSONAL SENTENCES. It ...

Exercise 10.1. Put in It is (It’s) or Is it?

1. What time is it?
2. It’s raining again.
3.very late. We must go home.
4. true that Roy can run fast?
5. «..... cold out?» «Yes, put on your coat».
6. I don’t believe it! impossible!
7. a pity that Kate can’t come to the party on Saturday.
8. «Shall we walk to the crime scene?» «I don’t know. How far?»
9. about three miles from the airport to the city centre.
10. Nick’s birthday today. He is 25.
11.possible for me to phone you at your office.
12. What day today? Friday? No, Saturday today.

Exercise 10.2. Put in it or there.

1. Look! It is snowing.
2. was a strong wind yesterday.
3. rains a lot in winter.
4. We can’t go to photograph a crime scene. raining.
5. «Did rain last day?» «No, was fine».
6. snowing and dangerous to drive a car.

7. was a storm last night. Did you hear it?
8. is dark in this room. Can you turn on the light.
9. isn't a long way from the Academy of MIA. to the city centre.

Exercise 10.3. Translate into English.

1. Kech bo'ldi! Uyga ketadigan vaqt bo'ldi.
2. Yana yomg'ir yog'ayapti.
3. Ichki ishlar vazirligining Akademiyasida o'qishing rostmi?
4. Bugun haftaning qaysi kuni? Bugun chorshanba.
5. Bugun 25 noyabr, Piterning tug'ilgan kuni.
6. Hozir kuz. Ayvonda o'tirish sovuqlik qiladi.
7. Bugun ancha salqin, daryoda cho'milish mumkin emas.

Exercise 10.4. Translate the sentences paying attention to the pronoun It:

1. It was late when we came home yesterday.
2. It is time to speak about our future exam in the theory of the state and law.
3. I think that it is too early to write an article about the work of our department.
4. It was 8 o'clock in the morning when he left home.
5. It is not yet late to tell him about our plans.

Exercise 10.5. Change the sentences into interrogative and negative.

1. It's always cold in January. – Is it always cold in January? It is not always cold in January.
2. It's easy to translate that letter.
3. It was warm yesterday.
4. It's difficult for him to translate this text.
5. It snows in October.
6. It rained all day long yesterday.
7. It costs little money to stay at this hotel.

Exercise 10.6. Translate into English.

1. Qishda barvaqt uygʻonish qiyin.
2. Oʻtgan hafta tez-tez yomgʻir yogʻdi.
3. Alisher Navoiy nomli teatrqa borish qiyin emas.
4. Ingliz tilini oʻrganayotganing juda yaxshi.
5. Ishga ketadigan vaqt boʻldi.
6. Soat necha boʻldi? Yangiliklar eshitadigan vaqt boʻldi.
7. Ingliz tilini oʻrganish qiyin deb oʻylamayman.
8. Qorongʻu tushyapti. Shoshilish kerak.

11. MODAL VERBS. CAN, MAY, MUST

*Exercise 11.1. Can you do these things? Write sentences about yourself. Use **I can** or **I can't**.*

1. (to swim) I can't swim. Or I can swim.
2. (to solve the crime)
3. (to play chess)
4. (to drive a car)
5. (run ten kilometers)
6. (use a revolver)
7. (to take photo)
8. (use marks and prints)
9. (to ski)
10. (ride on a horse)

*Exercise 11.2. Complete these sentences. Use **can / can't** + one of the following verbs: **come, find, hear, see, speak**.*

1. I'm sorry, but I can't come to your party next Saturday.
2. I like this hotel room. You the mountain from the window.
3. She got the job because she five languages.
4. You are speaking very quietly. I you.
5. Have you seen my red dress? I it.

Exercise 11.3. Complete these sentences. Use **can't or couldn't** + one of the following verbs: **eat, go, see, sleep, go, understand**.

1. I was tired but I
2. Helen to the concert tomorrow. She's working.
3. Heto the lecture last day. He was ill.
4. She spoke very quickly. I her.
5. His eyes aren't very good. He very well.
6. I wasn't hungry yesterday. I my dinner.

Exercise 11.4. Put in **must** or **had to**.

1. Come on! We must hurry. We haven't got much time.
2. I go to the bank yesterday to get some money.
3. The windows are very dirty. I clean them.
4. The windows were very dirty yesterday. I.....clean them.
5. He didn't know how to use the machine. I..... show him.
6. I get up early tomorrow. I have got a lot to do.
7. We arrived home very late last night. We wait half an hour for a bus.
8. These cakes are very nice .Youhave one.
9. I was nearly late for my appointment this morning. I run to get there on time.
10. Karolina came to the party but she didn't stay very long. She leave early.

Exercise 11.5. Complete the sentences. Use **must** + one of these verbs: **be, buy, go, help, hurry, learn, meet, phone, read, wash, win**.

1. We to the bank today .We haven't got any money.
2. I forgot to phone Bob last night. I him today.
3. I I haven't got much time .
4. Nick is a very good investigator. You him.
5. You to drive . It s very useful.
6. This is an excellent dictionary .You it.
7. We some food .We have got nothing for dinner.

8. Your hair is dirty .You it.
9. I to the post office .I need some stamps .
10. I have a big problem .You me.
11. The game tomorrow is very important for us .We
12. You can t always have things immediately .You patient.

Exercise 11.6. Read, find the modal verbs and translate the sentences.

1. Don't help me, I can do it myself. 2. I can't do it today, I shall do it tomorrow. 3. May I take your newspaper? 4. You must know all these words and expressions. 5. You must be in time for the classes. 6. Who can tell me when we shall have our next test in English? 7. Where can we meet next time in order to speak about our studies? 8. You need not take a bus to go to our Academy. It is not far from here.

Exercise 11.7. Put the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms. Quyida berilgan gaplarning inkor va so'roq shakllarini yozing:

1. He can skate. 2. They can come at five. 3. I can go to the theatre tonight. 4. They can work here. 5. He could speak three foreign languages three years ago.

Exercise 11.8. Make up sentences according to the given example.

Example: My sister is a good pianist.
She can play the piano very well.

1. Jack is a good jumper. 2. My brother is a good swimmer. 3. Robert is a good skater. 4. Mrs. Smith is a good singer. 5. Alec is a good dancer. 6. He is a good chess player.

Exercise 11.9. Answer the questions.

Example: Can you swim and dive?
I can swim but I can't dive.

1. Can you play tennis and cricket?
2. Can you make biscuits and cakes?
3. Can you ski and skate?
4. Can you draw and paint?
5. Can you understand and speak English?
6. Can he read and write?

Exercise 11.10. Ask questions. Qo‘shimcha savollar bering.

Example: I can't play cricket. (what games)
What games can you play?

1. You can't take all these books. (which books ... ?)
2. I can't visit Peter tonight. (when ... ?)
3. We can't stay at this hotel. (where ... ?)
4. He can help me. (Why ... ?)
5. Betty can't speak Spanish. (who ... ?)
6. You can't keep the books long. (how long ... ?)

Exercise 11.11. **San't** yoki **couldn't** ni qo'llab, gaplarni nihoyasiga yetkazing.

Example: I was tired but I couldn't sleep.

1. She spoke very quickly. I ... understand her.
2. His eyes are not very good. He ... see very well.
3. I wasn't hungry yesterday. I ... eat my dinner.
4. He ... go to the concert next Sunday. He's working.
5. He ... go to the meeting last week. He was ill.

Exercise 11.12. Translate into Uzbek.

1. The fire spread through the building very quickly but everyone was able (=managed) to escape.
2. They didn't want to come with us at first, but finally we were able (=managed) to persuade them.

3. Jack was an excellent tennis player. He could beat anybody. (=He had the ability to beat anybody).

4. Bob played very well, but in the end Jack was able to beat him. (=He managed to beat him).

Exercise 11.13. Translate into English.

1. Ingliz tilida qay darajada gapira olasiz? (qay darajada – how well)
2. Farzandimni siznikida bir soatga qoldirsam maylimi? – Ha, albatta.
3. Kim mening savolimga javob bera oladi?
4. Sizga savol bersam maylimi? – Albatta.
5. Menga yordam bera olmaysizmi? – Ha, albatta.
6. Men bu matnni tarjima qila olmadim, chunki u juda qiyin edi.
7. Ikki yil avval nechta xorijiy tilda gaplasha olar edingiz?

12. THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE. (Past Simple)

Exercise 12.1. Write the past of these verbs.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. get – | 6. give – | 11. write – |
| 2. buy – | 7. know – | 12. take – |
| 3. go – | 8. lose – | 13. find – |
| 4. see – | 9. think – | 14. do – |
| 5. leave – | 10. speak – | |

*Exercise 12.2. Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past: **work, die, have, be, detect, enjoy, finish, happen, live, rain, open, go, sport, stay, want.***

1. I cleaned my teeth two times yesterday.
2. The concert last night at 7.30, and at 10 o'clock.
3. Last year my brother at the District Militia Department.
4. Yesterday I at the crime scene.
5. The accident last Sunday afternoon.
6. When I was a child, I to be an investigator.
7. Mozart from 1756 to 1791.

8. Last Monday we a lecture in Criminal Law.
9. We our holiday last year. We at a very good hotel.
10. Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it
11. Last week we a criminal.
12. It was hot in the room, so I the window.
13. The weather was good yesterday afternoon, so we out to a crime scene.
14. William Shakespeare in 1616.

Exercise 12.3. What did you do yesterday? Write positive or negative sentences.

1. (help my friend) I helped my friend. (or) I didn't help my friend.
2. (have a lecture in Criminal Law)
3. (go to the C.I.D.)
4. (write a dictation)
5. (learn to take fingerprints)
6. (to make a report at the conference)
7. (visit my relatives)
8. (go for walk)
9. (commete a crime)
- 10.(speak English)

Exercise 12.4. Write questions with Did ?

1. This morning they got up early. And you? Did you get up early?
2. Bill met his friends. And you?
3. I studied at the Academy of MIA. And you?
4. Anvar learned to drive a car. And you?
5. I gave first aid to a victim. And you?
6. He learned to detect a criminal. And you?
7. I took photographs. And you?
8. I went to a Criminal Investigation Department. And you?.....
9. I slept well last night. And you?

Exercise 12.5. Write the text in the Past tense and translate it.

The investigator officer arrives at the crime scene. He examines the scene very carefully before he touches and disturbs anything. He takes pictures of the scene and its objects and makes a plan on which he records the position of each trace. Then he carries out a systematic and accurate examination of all evidence gathered. It is important to do this examination carefully, unhurriedly and methodically so as not to overlook any evidence, disturbed or not fully recorded.

Exercise 12.6. Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative.

1. I saw Anvar but I didn't see Lola.
2. The investigator interrogated a witness but he a suspect.
3. I enjoyed the party but Jack it.
4. We went to the Ministry of Internal Affairs but we to the C.I.D.
5. He learned to detect a criminal but we to use some crime technique.

Exercise 12.7. Write questions underlined words.

1. **Alisher** studied **Criminal Law last year** (3).
2. I **wanted** to be a **field-criminalist** (2).
3. **Two years ago Rano** entered the **Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs** (2).
4. I **listened** to the **radio** last night (2).
5. I met **somebody** (1).

Exercise 12.8. Translate these sentences into English.

1. O'tgan yili u bu yerdan uzoqda ishlagan.
2. Sen kecha vazirlikka bordingmi? – Yo'q, men u yerga bormadim.
3. O'tgan dushanbada bizda fuqarolik huquqi fanidan ma'ruza bo'ldi.
4. IIV Akademiyasida u jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashning maxsus vositalari, usullari va shakllari bilan tanishadi.
5. Yozda men uyda bo'ldim.

6. Kecha men magnitofon sotib oldim.
7. Biz ingliz tili darsida matn tarjima qildik.
8. U jinoyat sodir etdi.

Exercise 12.9. Put in **am / is / are / was / were**.

1. Last year Nargiza 19, so she 20 now.
2. Today the weather nice, but yesterday it
3. The first lesson yesterday History of Law and today Criminal Law.
4. Why you so happy yesterday?
5. This time last summer I in Samarkand.
6. Ann and Kate sisters? No, they sisters.
7. Last year he a student of the Academy, so he an inspector now.
8. I going to be an operative worker.
9. Where the investigators?- I don't know. They in the crime scene two hours ago.
10. It time to go home.

Exercise 12.10. Quyidagi to'g'ri fe'llarni ingliz tiliga Past Simple zamonida tarjima qiling:

Ochmoq, yopmoq, yashamoq, ishlamoq, tarjima qilmoq, qolmoq, qabul qilmoq, tugatmoq, muhokama qilmoq, javob bermoq, takrorlamoq, tanib olmoq, izlamoq (iziga tushmoq), fosh qilmoq.

Exercise 12.11. Give four forms of the following irregular verbs. Quyidagi noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan oddiy zamon shaklini yozing:

To see, to buy, to think, to do, to tell, to speak, to hear, to find, to give, to have, to make, to pay, to get, to know, to write, break, to run, to steal, to strike, to wear, to win, to choose, to drive, to forget, to catch, to hide, to leave, to teach, to shoot, to dig, to swim.

Exercise 12.12. Quyidagi gaplarning so‘roq va bo‘lishsiz shakllarini yozing:

1. They bought a new car a year ago.
2. We went to the cinema last Sunday.
3. This morning they got up early.
4. Yesterday he went to work by car.
5. I finished work at 5 o'clock the day before yesterday.
6. He was in Kiev last month.

Exercise 12.13. Answer the question: What did you do yesterday?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. to go to work at 9 o'clock. | 4. to cook meals. |
| 2. to get up after 8 o'clock. | 5. to speak to my friend. |
| 3. to do my homework. | 6. to watch TV. |

Exercise 12.14. Make up questions, use **who / what / how / why**.

1. I met somebody. Who did you meet?
2. I saw somebody. Who .. you ... ?
3. The lesson finished. What time ... ?
4. Nick come home late. Why ... ?
5. We had breakfast. What ... ?
6. My book cost a lot of money. How much ... ?

Exercise 12.15. Translate into English.

1. Kecha men televizor tomosha qilmadim.
2. U bu shaharda o'n yil oldin yashagan.
3. O'tgan haftada men yangi tufli sotib oldim.
4. Biz ertalab nonushta qilmadik, chunki vaqtimiz yo'q edi.
5. O'tgan kuni men tennis o'ynadim, lekin yutmadim.
6. Bu juda qiziq film edi. U menga juda yoqdi.
7. Sening do'stlaring ta'tilni yaxshi o'tqazdilarimi? – Ha.
8. Sen uni kecha ko'rdingmi? – Yo'q.

13. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Exercise 13.1. Write the negative.

1. I shall be late tomorrow. I
2. They will probably go out at the crime scene this evening.....
3. I think she'll win the game.
4. He'll detect a crime in some days. He
5. It will snow very soon. It
6. Edik will be on duty next week.

Exercise 13.2. Put in **will** / **won't** / **shall** / **shan't**.

1. The boys bring flowers and put them on the table.
2. Theyan take active part in solving the crime.
3. The students make a report at the conference.
4. Tomorrow I be in Paris, I be in London.
5. You identify a suspect.
6. I think she be late to her lectures.
7. The operative group go out to a crime scene and examine it this evening.
8. The holidays soon be over and lessons begin again.
9. Soon the Day of Independence come.
10. I learn English.

Exercise 13.3. Put the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms.

1. I shall go to the police office tomorrow.
2. We shall get up very early tomorrow.
3. He will go to the country on business next week.
4. The inspector will meet the suspect on Wednesday.
5. They will bring a record- player in the evening.

Exercise 13.4. Answer the questions.

1. Will you come and see me when you have time?
2. Will your friend work as an inspector?
3. What will you be after graduating from the Academy of MIA?
4. Will you have a lecture in Criminal Law tomorrow?
5. What will you do this evening?

6. Will you stay indoors if it is wet on Sunday?
7. When will you come tomorrow?
8. Who else will come to the party?
9. Where will your brother go on Saturday?
10. Will the operative worker go out at the crime scene, if the weather is bad?

Exercise 13.5. Translate into English.

1. Biz kechqurun teatrqa boramiz.
2. Agar sen unga qo'ng'iroq qilmasang, u kechaga kelishni yoddan chiqaradi.
3. Kim jinoyat joyini suratga oladi?
4. Biz ertaga nazorat ishi yozamiz.
5. Sen Akademiyani tugatgandan so'ng, profilaktika noziri bo'lib ishlaysanmi?
6. Siz kriminalistik texnikani o'rganasizmi?
7. Yana kim «O'zbekiston tarixi»dan munozara darsida ma'ruza qiladi?
8. Ular keyingi haftada bu jinoyatni ochadilar.
9. Ana u guruhda bugun ma'muriy huquq fanidan munozara darsi bo'lmaydi.
10. Sizda fuqarolik huquqi fanidan keyingi ma'ruza qachon bo'ladi?

Exercise 13.6. Change the following sentences according to the pattern:

I work at a court now. (next year)

I am going to work at a court next year.

1. He usually goes to the University library every day. (tomorrow)
2. My sister doesn't go on a hike. (next Summer)
3. Today she signs a very important document. (tomorrow)
4. I don't read English newspapers every day. (next week)
5. He goes to the Academy by bus. (tomorrow)
6. She works at this plan every day. (the day after tomorrow)

Exercise 13.7. Translate the following sentences:

a) 1. In two years my best friend will become a lawyer. 2. We shall have a lecture on theory of state and law next Monday. 3. Next year these students will have their English classes three times a week. 4. In a year we shall study administrative law and civil law. 5. I shall help you with your English tonight.

b) 1. I shall not come to your place tomorrow as I shall be very busy. 2. Next time we shan't translate this text, we shall only read it. 3. Don't come to my place at 6 o'clock, I shall not be at home at that time. 4. These students will not have any tutorial tomorrow, they will have a lecture. 5. I shall not see you tomorrow as I shall go to Samarkand.

c) 1. Will you have your lecture in the morning tomorrow? 2. Will he give you that English newspaper in two days? 3. Will you be at the Academy in the evening?

Exercise 13.8. Quyidagi gaplarning bo'lishsiz va so'roq shakllarini yozing.

1. There will be a lot of people at the lecture today.
2. He will be able to go with us.
3. You'll have to hurry up.
4. I'll have to stay at home this evening.
5. He'll be out tomorrow afternoon.

Exercise 13.9. Answer the questions.

Example: What are you going to do tomorrow?

I'll probably go to the country.

1. Where is John going to spend his summer holidays? (go to the mountains).
2. What are you going to do? (phone him).
3. What are your plans for tomorrow morning? (go shopping).
4. What is she going to do? (send a telegram).
5. Do you think they'll come on time? (be late).

Exercise 13.10. Read the situations and respond to them. Begin with: **I think I'll** or **I don't think I'll**.

1. A friend of yours invites you to the theatre but you decide to go to the library.
2. You were going to go swimming. Now you decide that you don't want to go.
3. You were going to buy a car. Now you decide that you don't want to.
4. You feel tired. You decide to go to bed. I ...

Exercise 13.11. Ask the speaker to repeat his sentence. So'zlovchidan aytgan gapini takrorlashni so'rang.

Example: – I'll see Alec on Tuesday.
– Pardon? When will you see him?
– On Tuesday.

1. We'll invite twenty people to the party. (How many ... ?)
2. I'll be in Rome next week. (Where ... ?)
3. I'll have my French classes three times a week. (How often ... ?)
4. She will study art. (What ... ?)
5. They'll pay him 3000 dollars. (How much ... ?)
6. I'll be at the library at 12.00. (Where ... ?)

Exercise 13.12. Translate into English.

1. O'ylaymanki, agar ertaga ob-havo yaxshi bo'lsa, biz shahar tashqarisiga chiqamiz. 2. Men bugun sening uyingga bora olmayman. 3. O'ylaymanki, sizga bizning yangi xonadonimiz yoqadi. 4. Bir qancha darslarni qoldiraman deb qo'rqaman, chunki onam kasal. 5. Sog'ayib ketganimdan so'ng, sizga qo'ng'iroq qilaman. 6. U universitetni tugatgandan so'ng qayerda ishlaydi? 7. Biz shoshilishimiz kerak (hurry up).

14. PARTICIPLE I (Present Participle)

Exercise 14. 1. Translate the following groups of words into Uzbek.

a) a leading scientist, a burning building, a flying bird, a galloping horse, a running child, boiling water, running water, a smoking boy.

b) the woman sitting by the fire, a worker repairing a house, the student speaking English, the policeman detecting the crime, the man driving a car.

Exercise 14.2. Translate into English.

Yonayotgan lampa, qaynayotgan suv, birinchi yordam ko'rsatayotgan, vaqtni yo'qotayotgan, jinoyat joyini rasmga olayotgan, guvohni so'roq qilayotgan, jinoyat joyini ko'zdan kechirayotgan, ashyoviy dalillarni yig'ayotgan, jinoyatga qarshi kurashayotgan, kriminalistikani o'rganayotgan.

Exercise 14.3. Give Participle I of the following words and translate them.

to sit –

to rise –

to find –.....

to fight –.....

to detect –.....

to prevent –.....

to speak –

to give –.....

to take –

to defend –

to know –

to investigate –.....

to punish –.....

to get –.....

to run –

to commit –

to say –.....

to protect –

Exercise 14. 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ana u gaplashayotgan ayol mening xolam.
2. Guvohlar bilan suhbatlashayotgan kishi operativ hodim.
3. Jinoyat joyini ko'zdan kechirayotgan kishilar kriminalistlar.
4. Bizning bog'da o'ynayotgan bolalarga qarang.
5. Stol yonida o'tirgan ayol sudya.
6. Kamin yonida o'tirgan qiz mening singlim.

7. Deraza yonida chekayotgan kishi bizning ingliz tili o‘qituvchimiz.

15. PARTICIPLE II. / PASSIVE VOICE

Exercise 15.1. Give Participle II for the following words and translate them.

to study –	to prefer –
to try –	to commit –
to marry –	to play –
to buy –	to break –
to bring –	to steal –
to fight –	to run –
to translate –	to go –
to work –	to take –

Exercise 15.2. Translate into Uzbek.

A badly written story, broken bottles, stolen property, a well-dressed woman, a snow-covered mountain, hard-earned money, a turned-up nose, low-paid work, a well-done experiment, a kind-hearted girl, a sunburn-face, happened accident, a two-roomed flat, electrically lighted homes.

Exercise 15.3. Translate into English.

Taniqli sudya, yonib bo‘lgan gugurt, yopiq eshik, topilgan ashyoviy dalil, yaxshi o‘tkazilgan tergov, tayyorlangan nonushta, buzilgan kompyuter, hayajonlangan jinoyatchi.

Exercise 15.4. Complete the sentences. Use the Passive of these verbs (**invite, arrest, adopt, interrogate, collect, hear, steal, find**).

1. The crimes committed against personal property are by the district court.
2. Our Constitution was on December 8, 1992.
3. The thief last night.

4. I never to parties.
5. All suspects by the operative worker.
6. All evidences by the investigator.
7. Bob's car last week. The next day itby the police.

Exercise 15.5. Answer the question.

1. How often is your time-table changed?
2. When are the windows of your classroom opened?
3. What are sports grounds used for?
4. What fruits are grown in your place?
5. What holiday is celebrated in September?
6. What is sold at the greengrocer's?
7. Whom are the student's mistakes corrected by?
8. What marks were you given in History of Law at the last lesson?
9. What foreign languages are taught in your school?
10. What presents were you given on your birthday?
11. Is your English text-book used by any other student?
12. How many lessons are you given every day?

Exercise 15.6. Write the sentences in the Passive.

1. Alisher takes measures to apprehend a criminal. Measures to apprehend a criminal are taken by Alisher.
2. The judge will give him a fair trial.
3. Boris solves crimes quickly and accurately.
4. The operative worker must observe a crime scene.
5. George works in close cooperation with the inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Department.
6. The students made reports at the conference.
7. Ann translated the text. -..... .
8. Somebody cleans the room every day

Exercise 15.7. State the function of the participles and translate the sentences:

1. Attending this lawyer's lectures we learned a lot of interesting facts about the work of the people's courts.
2. When asked I was glad to write an article about our work on the farm last summer as I had many interesting facts.
3. Do you know the professor delivering a lecture in hall seven.
4. While reading this text we learned a lot of new expressions.
5. Last time the lecturer had no time to answer all the questions asked by the students.
6. Students coming to Tashkent to study usually live in hostels.

Exercise 15.8. Make up sentences with the given words. Berilgan so'zlardan gap tuzing.

Example: this room / clean / every day.
This room is cleaned every day.

1. glass / make / from sand.
2. stamps / sell / in a post office.
3. football / play / in most countries.
4. this machine / not / use / very often.

Exercise 15.9. Change the following sentences using the Passive Voice. Gaplarni o'qing va aynan shunday mazmundagi boshqa gaplar tuzing.

Example: We can solve the problem. – The problem can be solved.

1. People should send their complaints to the main office. Complaints ...
2. They had to postpone the meeting because of illness. The meeting ...
3. Someone might have stolen your car if you had left the key in it. Your car ...
4. They shouldn't have played the soccer match in such bad weather. The soccer match ...

Exercise 15.10. Fill in the blanks with the modal or auxiliary verbs. Nuqtalar o‘rniga yordamchi yoki modal fe’llarni qo‘ying.

1. The telegram ... sent at 5 o’clock yesterday. 2. I am sure a lot of questions ... be asked when he finishes speaking. 3. This work is lazy. It ... be done by a child. 4. All his documents ... lost during the war. 5. This museum ... closed in Summer. 6. He ... taken to hospital a week ago.

Exercise 15.11. Translate the sentences the Passive Voice. Majhul nisbatdagi to‘g‘ri fe’l shakllaridan foydalanib, qavslarni oching.

1. This book (to write) many years ago, but it still (to read) with great interest. 2. Library books must not (to keep) longer than two weeks. 3. When the windows (to wash) last? 4. Who the story (to translate) by? 5. This museum (to visit) by thousands of people every year.

Exercise 15.12. Translate into English.

1. Olma to‘rt bo‘lak qilib kesilgan. 2. Bunday poyafzalni havo sovuq kunlari kiyib bo‘lmaydi. 3. Ular bekatda uchrashdilar. 4. Derazaning singanini u darrov sezmad. 5. Yo‘l harakati qoidalariga doim rioya qilish kerak (to follow). 6. Ma‘ruzachiga ko‘p savollar berildi.

Exercise 15.13. Make up sentences in Passive voice using the verbs in brackets.

Example: This is a very popular television program. (every week / it / watch / by millions of people) – Every week it is watched by millions of people.

1. – Was there any trouble at the demonstration?
– Yes, (about 20 people / arrest).
2. Where is my bicycle? It’s gone (it / steal)
3. – There is no longer military service in Britain.
– Really? (when / it / abolish)?
4. The room is clean. It (clean) by somebody yesterday.

16. SHOULD, HAVE TO, OUGHT TO

Exercise 16.1. Complete the sentences. Use **should+ one of these verbs (clean, go, read, visit, watch, wear)**.

1. You look tired. You should go to bed.
2. When you play tennis, you the ball.
3. You your teeth after every meal.
4. The city museum is very interesting. You it.
5. When you are driving, you a seat-belt.
6. It's a good book. You it.

Exercise 16.2. Make sentences with shouldn't so

1. (you smoke too much) You shouldn't smoke so much.
2. (you work too hard)
3. (he watches TV too often)
4. (she eats too much)
5. (you talk too much)

Exercise 16.3. Ask your friend for advice. Make questions with:

Do you think I should

1. (buy a new camera?) Do you think I should buy a new camera?
2. (get a new job?)
3. (buy this jacket?)
4. (learn to drive?)
5. (do an English course?)
6. (go to the crime-scene)
7. (to solve the crime?)
8. (punish the criminal?)

Exercise 16. 4. Read, find the modal verbs and translate the sentences:

The new building of our educational establishment is to be completed next year. 2. As our meeting was held at 5 p.m. yesterday we had to finish

our work in the lab earlier than usual. 3. I am very busy tonight as I have to complete the article for our students' newspaper. 4. We shall have to do this research in your lab as there is no equipment for it in ours. 5. This outstanding scientist ought to head our new laboratory as he has worked in this field of science for a long time. 6. If you have no time you should ask your colleagues for help in finding material for the report. 7. You needn't ask anybody for this article, I'll give it to you tomorrow. 8. We must decide this question as soon as possible.

Exercise 16.5. Translate the sentences into Uzbek:

1. All children must go to school.
2. They must go and see his pictures too.
3. You must come and see our new flat.
4. Go there if you must.
5. Must I go there at once?
6. Shall I bring the book tomorrow?
7. You mustn't go out.

Exercise 16.6. Finish the sentences using the given phrases:

<p>I. I (you, we, they) must</p>	<p>be in time for work speak to him on the telephone listen to the radio today see them tomorrow morning work hard at one's English</p>
<p>II. They (you) must go and see ... he (she) must come and ...</p>	<p>have dinner (lunch, supper) with ... the new English film one's parents the new theatre in our street our new school</p>
<p>III. Must I (me) ...</p>	<p>go to bed early? have a dictation again today? finish the work tonight?</p>

translate all these letters tonight?
Study in town all the summer?

Exercise 16.7. Finish the sentences. Use **mustn't** or **needn't** and one of these verbs: **be, take, lose, buy, clean, tell, hurry.**

1. The windows are dirty. You ... them.
2. I must hurry. I ... late.
3. We have lots of time. We
4. We ... an umbrella. It is not going to rain.
5. This is a secret. You ... anybody.
6. You ... a newspaper. You can have mine.
7. The letter is very important. You ... it.

Exercise 16.8. Make up the dialogues.

Example: – Let's visit Jane.

– I'm afraid I can't. I must help mother about the house.

Mary – to do my homework; Bob – help my sister with maths; George – to translate the article; Jack – finish my work; Helen – do some typing.

Example: – We must start at 6, mustn't we?

– No, we needn't. We may start at 9.

To do this work today – tomorrow; to leave at 8 – at 10; to get up at 6 – at 8; to come at 10 – at 11.

Exercise 16.9. Translate into Uzbek.

1. His wife has to stay at home with their little son. 2. What does he have to do next? 3. They needn't do it. 4. I had to stay at home. 5. Did you have to get up early? 6. I think you should go out for a walk every evening. 7. They shouldn't speak about it now.

Exercise 16.10. Answer the questions, paying attention to modal verbs.

1. When do you have to get up?
2. Do you have to get up early?
3. When did you have to get up today?
4. Did you have breakfast today or did you have to go to the Academy without it?
5. Why do you sometimes have to go to the Academy without breakfast?
6. Did you go to the country last weekend or did you have to stay at home?

Exercise 16.11. Learn the following dialogues:

- I must say good-bye to you now.
- Can't you stay a little longer?
- I'm afraid I can't. I must do some work at home.
- What a pity, good-bye.

- Peggy is coming to see us today.
- When?
- This afternoon.
- Then I must go and meet her at the station.

Exercise 16.12. Paraphrase. Use **be + infinitive** to express planned action.

Example: We are meeting at the Institute at 12.
We are to meet at the Institute at 12.

1. Mary is coming by the 6 o'clock train.
2. The bus leaves at 5 a.m.
3. The conference begins on Friday.
4. The train starts at 6.30.
5. The boss is going to see some visitors from 10 to 12.

Exercise 16.13. Use **have to + infinitive**:

Example: Mary is busy (type several letters).

Mary is busy. She has to type several letters.

1. My classes begin at 8. (get up early). 2. Jack takes his exams now. (work hard). 3. I have no relatives in Moscow. (stay at a hotel). 4. The office is far from my house. (take a bus). 5. My mother is ill at the moment. (look after her).

Exercise 16.14. Translate into English:

1. Kecha mana shu xatlarning barchasiga javob berishingga to‘g‘ri keldi. 2. Ob-havo yomon bo‘lganligi sababli uyda qolishingizga to‘g‘ri keldimi? 3. Siz o‘rtog‘ingizdan xabar olishingiz kerak. U kecha ishga kelmadi. 4. Siz kutubxonaga borishingiz kerak emas, uyimizda kitoblar ko‘p. 5. U bizni vaqtli uyg‘otishi kerak emas.

17. TO HAVE in the SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE **«Ega bo‘lmoq» oddiy hozirgi zamonda (have / has)**

Exercise 17.1. Make up questions:

Example: (you / a camera?) – Have you got a camera?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. (you / any children?) | 4. (your flat / a balcony?) |
| 2. (you / a flat?) | 5. (you / a telephone in your flat?) |
| 3. (your kitchen / a fridge?) | 6. (how much money / you?) |

Exercise 17.2. Put the following sentences in negative and interrogative forms:

a) 1. Mary has got a family. 2. Jane has got a lot of children. 3. I’ve got a wife. 4. My children have got a lot of friends.

b) 1. They have their English in the morning. 2. They had a dictation yesterday. 3. He’s having dinner now.

Exercise 17.3. Read the dialogues. Learn them by heart. Make up such dialogues using the keywords.

– Kate is a lucky woman.

– Is she?

– Oh, yes, very. She’s got a house of her own (Jane – a good husband; Mary – a good son; Mrs. Smith – a nice garden).

– Mike has got a telephone.

– And Lucy?

– Lucy hasn’t got a telephone. (Lucy has no telephone) (Jack – Alec – a car; Roger – Paul – a boat; Dick – Mary – a tent; Jane – Lucy – a watch).

– I’ve got some apples.

– Have you got any pears?

– Yes, I’ve got some (pen – pencil; lemons – oranges; newspaper – magazines; shirts – ties).

Exercise 17.4. Put in **have got, has got, haven’t got, hasn’t got**:

1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown ... two children.

2. I want to go on holiday, but I ... any money.

3. Julia can’t cook breakfast now, she ... any time to do it.

4. I can’t open the door. I ... a key.

5. Everybody likes her. She ... a lot of friends.

6. She doesn’t like to read. She ... many books.

7. I’m going to the doctor. I ... a bad cold.

Exercise 17.5. Translate into English.

1. Mening Rossiyada qarindoshlarim yo‘q. 2. Sening bir oz bo‘sh vaqting bormi? – Ha, men hozir bo‘shman. 3. Siz odatda soat nechada tushlik qilasiz? 4. Siz kecha kechki ovqatni qayerda tanovvul qildingiz? Kecha men kechki ovqatni do‘stimmikida tanovvul qildim. 5. Sizning do‘stingizning nechta farzandi bor? 6. Kimda savollar bor? – Mening bitta savolim bor. 7. Kecha sizning ishingiz ko‘pmidi? 8. Siz kasalmisiz? – Ha, men shamollab qoldim.

18. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE. (I have done ...)

Exercise 18. 1. Complete the sentences with a verb from the list. Use the Present Perfect (**see, buy, be, translate, detect, learn, go, live teach**).

1. He has already detected this crime.
2. We in Samarkand since 1994.
3. I not you since spring.
4. We already this text.
5. you ever to Bukhara? – Yes, I
6. We about books during the year at the same time we to speak and write better than before.
7. I a new dress. Do you want to see it.
8. I'm looking for Alisher. Where he ..?

Exercise 18.2. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form. Use the Present Perfect or Past Indefinite.

1. I never this book. (to read)
2. I this book last summer. (to read)
3. I can't find my passport. I it. (to lose)
4. He his report at last. (to do)
5. I Samarkand many times. (to visit)
6. When the bell rang, Dan from his seat and out of the room. (to jump, to run)
7. Karim and Nasira since 1996. (to be marry)
8. The day before yesterday an inspector out at the crime scene. (to go)
9. I not my parents since autumn. (to see)
10. Ann as she was crossing the street. (to fall down)

Exercise 18. 3. Write **for** or **since**.

1. Anvar has been ill a long time. He has been in hospital March.
2. This house is very old. Nobody lives in it. It has been empty many years.
3. Rashid has studied at the Academy 2002.

4. He has been a policeman 10 years.
5. Uzbekistan has been an Independent Republic 1991.
6. The tram is late. We have been waiting it 20 minutes.
7. My uncle has worked at the Ministry of Internal Affairs 15 years.

Exercise 18.4. Respond to these requests according to the model.

Model: Please help Peter do his homework. (already)

I have already helped him.

1. Please, close the window. (already)
2. Please, interrogate the suspect. (just)
3. Please, give the first aid to a victim. (just)
4. Please, ensure crime scene protection. (already)
5. Please, find, collect and protect evidence. (just)
6. Please, wake up John. (just)

Exercise 18.5. Translate into English.

1. Iltimos, derazani yoping. – Men uni allaqachon yopganman.
2. Jinoyat joyini hozir suratga tushira olasizmi? – Men uni allaqachon rasmga olib bo‘ldim.
3. Siz hali tushlik qilmadingizmi? – Keling, birga qahvaxonada tushlik qilamiz.
4. Men bu haqida hech qachon eshitmaganman.
5. Siz hech ashyoviy dalillar yiqqanmisiz? – Yo‘q, hech qachon.
6. Bu yil men kino va teatrga juda kam bordim.
7. Uning o‘g‘li IIV Akademiyasini tugatdi, hozir tuman ichki ishlar bo‘limida tergovchi bo‘lib ishlaydi.
8. Siz diktantda ko‘p xato qilibsiz.
9. Siz hech Xivada bo‘lganmisiz? – Ha. –Qachon? – Ikki yil oldin.
10. Bu yil yozda siz qayerda bo‘ldingiz? – Samarqandda.

Exercise 18. 6. Open the brackets and use the proper tenses (Simple Present, Simple Past, Present Continuous and Present Perfect Tense.)

1. I (to be) a student of the Academy. I (to have) an English class now. We (to do) just Exercise Five and now we (to answer) the teacher's questions.

2. «You (to buy) already fruit and vegetables?» – «Yes, I have». «When you (to go) shopping?» – «I (to go) shopping after lunch yesterday».

3. «He (to come) just to the office. It's five minutes to nine». «And when he (to come) to the office yesterday?» « He (to come) at ten to nine yesterday».

4. Peter (to leave) for the Institute fifteen minutes ago, but Ann (not to leave) for college yet.

5. Peter (not to go) to see his mother yesterday. His elder brother Nick (to go) just to see her. She (to be) ill lately.

Exercise 18.7. Complete the sentences with the verb in brackets, use Present Perfect or Simple Past.

1. I never this book. (to read)

2. My friend much to see crowds of people in Tashkent's streets because he never there before. (to be surprised, to be)

3. Ann remembered she to see his friend off. (to promise)

4. She wrote she a good rest on the bank a month before. (to have)

5. Yesterday I a letter from my friend, from whom I not for a long time. (to receive, to hear)

6. He writes his younger brother just home from the Army. (to come)

Exercise 18.8. Translate the following sentences:

a) 1. I have been to Tashkent many times, as I like it very much. 2. We have just had an interesting talk with our professor. 3. This old teacher has taught children all her life. 4. His sister has already passed her state exams, she has become a lawyer now.

b) 1. My brother has not attended his classes this week, as he has been in hospital. 2. We are so glad that we have not made any mistakes in our test today. 3. I have not read this case yet as I'm very busy now. 4. I have never met this man at our department.

c) 1. Have you passed all your exams this term? 2. Has your friend come to ask you for help? 3. Have your parents visited you in the hostel? 4. Have your sister and brother studied at the same University?

19. SOME, ANY, NO

Exercise 19.1. Put in something, somebody, anything, anybody, nothing, nobody.

1. Can the policeman do to help you?
2. He is our best jumper, can jump as high as he.
3. I prefer to take out interesting about the life of people in other countries.
4. Is there in the reading room? – No, there isn't there.
5. What are you looking for? Have you lost ?
6. I have found in the library about Law for my report.
7. There is waiting for you in the corridor.
8. Have you invited to the birthday party?

Exercise 19.2. Put the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms.

1. I can tell you something about making electricity
2. They will go somewhere on Saturday.
3. There is somebody in the room.
4. I invited some classmates to my birthday.
5. There are some chairs around the table.

Exercise 19.3. Put in Everybody, some, any, something, somewhere, nowhere, anybody, nobody, nothing, somebody, anywhere.

1. There are children in the garden.
2. Are there lectures in the evening?

3. I saw last week.
4. If the weather is bad, we shall go
5. Is there in the classroom? No, there is there.
6. I can tell you Ask else about it.
7. I could not get this book
8. knows this song well.
9. I can tell you interesting.

Exercise 19.4. Answer the questions.

1. Is there anybody in the house?
2. Can you see anything on the table?
3. Have you any English books?
4. Did you invite anybody to your birthday?
5. Will you go anywhere on Sunday?
6. Can I buy this book anywhere?

Exercise 19.5. Put in some, any, no.

1. I'm thirsty. Can I have cola, please?
2. Have you got brothers or sisters?
3. evidences were found at the crime scene.
4. There are buses after 11.30 in the city streets
5. of us are going to be search commanders.
6. mark found at the crime scene must be recorded.
7. Don't buy coffee? We don't need

20. DEGREES of COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS. **Sifat va ravishlarning qiyosiy darajalari**

Exercise 20.1. Rewrite each sentence beginning with the words given.

Jane is a very quick learner. Jane learns very quickly.

1. Richard can cook really well. Richard is a
2. Your behavior was extremely foolish. You behaved

3. The hotel staff treated us in a very friendly manner. The hotel staff were
4. I don't think that's a practical suggestion. That suggestion doesn't sound
5. Mary is usually a hard worker. Mary usually works
6. Have the children been good today? Have the children behaved
7. I wish you could swim fast. I wish you were

Exercise 20.2. Read, find the comparative constructions and translate the sentences:

My mother is as old as my father. 2. The building of our hostel is as new as the building of the Institute. 3. My friend knows English not so well as German. 4. We have learned not so many new English expressions today as we did yesterday. 5. My younger brother is taller than our father and myself. 6. Tomorrow we must come to the laboratory earlier than usual.

Exercise 20.3. Choose the right form of the adjective in brackets and translate the sentences:

1. Samarkand is (older, the oldest) than Tashkent. 2. Amir Temur Square is one of (more beautiful, the most beautiful) places of the capital. 3. Can you tell me (shorter, the shortest) way to the centre of Tashkent from here? 4. It takes me (more, the most) time to get from my home to the University than to Navoi State Library. 5. My friend, who is not a Tashkenter, knows Tashkent (better, the best) than some Tashkenters. 6. This student's report was among (more interesting, the most interesting) at the conference held last month.

Exercise 20.4. Complete the conversations, using the correct form of the words supplied and adding any other words needed.

Joe: Why have you bought a new car?

Amy: We needed one with a (1) bigger (big) boot, to take our sports gear.

Andy: Are you still trying to get that stain out of the rug?

Jenny: Yes, I don't know what it is. I've tried all sorts of all soaps and things but it's still no than (clean) when I started.

Fred: How was your driving test?

George: Oh, not so bad really. It was(much / easy) I'd expected, in fact.

Fred: So, you've passed?

George: Yes, I have.

Fred: Congratulations! That's (good) news I've heard for ages!

Mary: Which is (high / mountain) in Africa?

Ann: I'm not sure. Kilimanjaro, perhaps?

Mary: Where is that? In Zambia?

Ann: No, it is (far / north) that. Kenya I think.

Exercise 20.5. Give the degrees of comparison of these adjectives and adverbs:

a) calm, fresh, happy, near, short, fast, thick, thin, few, busy, long, small, slow, hot, warm, cold, easy, young, late, nice, early;

b) beautiful, charming, exciting, popular, favorite, wonderful, difficult, slowly, happily;

c) good, well, many, much, old, little, bad.

Exercise 20.6. Read and translate these sentences:

a) 1. That room is larger, isn't it? 2. I think lesson 12 is the easiest. 3. Lola is the youngest girl in her class. 4. He says he is the happiest man now. 5. Have you got fresher bread? 6. The inspector came an hour later. 7. Dick got up earlier that day.

b) 1. Her birthday party was more enjoyable. 2. His last story is more exciting. 3. I think this case is the most difficult. 4. Jack London is one of the most popular American writers in this country. 5. Next time you will be able to find it most easily.

c) 1. A friend of mine is one of the best doctors here. 2. Nazira has more English books. 3. Think more, say less.

Exercise 20.7. Give the Comparative and Superlative degrees of the following adjectives. Quyida berilgan sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarini yozing:

- a) long, short, large, big, fine, straight, new, old;
- b) good, much, bad, little, many.

Exercise 20.8. Translate these adjectives into English. Sifatlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Tor, iflos, keng, muhim, ingichka, och, chiroyli, yomon, baxtli, g'alati, qulay, jahli chiqqan.

Exercise 20.9. Answer the questions. Use the Superlative degree in your answers. Savollarga javob bering. Oddiy darajada turgan sifatlarni orttirma darajaga aylantiring.

Example: Is he a good student? – Yes, he is the best student in our group.

- 1) Is it a big hotel? – Yes, it is ... in our city.
- 2) Is he a rich man? – Yes, he is ... I've ever met.
- 3) Is it a cheap restaurant? – Yes, it is ... you will find.
- 4) It's cold today, isn't it? – Yes, it is ... day of the year.
- 5) She is a clever girl, isn't she? – Yes, she is ... in our group.

Exercise 20.10. Answer the questions, paying attention to the Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives:

- 1. Is Tashkent larger than Fergana?
- 2. Which is the largest city in Uzbekistan?
- 3. Which is the longest river in our country?
- 4. Which is the most beautiful square in Tashkent?
- 5. Which is the highest building in Tashkent?
- 6. Which is the most difficult subject you had at school?
- 7. Are the streets in your town cleaner now than they were a few years ago?

Exercise 20.11. Compare the size and quality of objects:

Example: Your garden and your friend's garden (large).
My garden is larger than yours.

1. Your kitchen and your neighbour's kitchen (small).
2. Gemma and Hellen (pretty).
3. Moscow and St. Petersburg (old).
4. Spring and summer (warm).
5. Your holiday and your friend's holiday (short).

Exercise 20.12. Ikki narsa yoki ikki odamning farqini ayting.

Example: - India is large. And Poland?
- Poland is not so (as) large as India.

1. The Mississippi is long. And the Volga?
2. The Pacific Ocean is deep. And what about the Indian Ocean?
3. The Black Sea is warm. And what about the Baltic Sea?
4. Asia is large. And Australia?
5. Tashkent is old. And what about Bukhara?

Exercise 20.13. Express your disagreement with the following statements:

Example: - Mike's translation is as good as Peter's.
- No, Mike's translation is much better than Peter's.

1. Jack makes as many mistakes as Peter.
2. This coat is as cheap as that one.
3. Mr. Brown is as old as Mr. Robinson.
4. Roger is as tall as his father.
5. The airport is as far as the railway station.

Example: - Mary is as beautiful as her sister.
- No, her sister is much more beautiful.

1. Betty is as sociable as Susan.
2. Text 5 is as difficult as Text 7.
3. Jackson's report is as interesting as Mr. Baxter's.
4. The suit is as expensive as the raincoat.

Exercise 20.14. Translate into English.

1. Kecha men odatdagidan kech turdim. 2. Oilada mening otam eng kattasi, singlim esa eng kenjasi. 3. U do'stларining orasida eng qobiliyatli. 4. Akam mendan besh yosh katta. 5. U onasi kabi chiroyli. 6. Mening kostumim siznikidan ancha qimmat. 7. Mening kitoblarim siznikidan kam. 8. Sizning diktatingiz yomon yozilgan. 9. 22 dekabr yilning eng qisqa kuni.

21. THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

O'tgan davomli zamon

Exercise 21.1. Tell what you and others were doing some times ago. Use keywords.

Example: The whole day yesterday I was busy. I was writing an article.

1. On Sunday I was at the library. (prepare for one's exam)
2. At 11.00 a.m. on Saturday I was at the University. (write a text)
3. We were in the country on the weekend. (fish)
4. Yesterday afternoon we were at the stadium. (play football)
5. On Friday morning I was at work. (make an experiment)

Exercise 21.2. Ask questions:

Ask your partner what he was doing at 8.00 p.m. yesterday; who he was talking to when you saw him; where he (she) was traveling in summer; who he (she) was waiting for when you saw him (her); if he (she) was watching TV last night; where he (she) was hurrying to when you met him (her).

Exercise 21.3. Quyida Merining kecha bajargan ishlarining ro‘yxati berilgan. Ro‘yxatda ko‘rsatilgan vaqtlarda u nima qilayotgani haqida gaplar tuzing.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 8.45 – 9.15 had breakfast. | 4. 12.45 – 1.30 had lunch. |
| 2. 9.15 – 10.00 read the newspaper. | 5. 2.30 – 3.30 washed some clothes. |
| 3. 10.00 – 12.00 cleaned her flat. | 6. 4.00 – 6.00 watched TV. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) At 9.00 she was having breakfast; | 4) At 1.00 ... ; |
| 2) At 9.30 she ... ; | 5) At 3.00 ... ; |
| 3) At 11.00 she ... ; | 6) At 5.00 |

Exercise 21.4. Make up sentences using the Past Continuous tense. Берилган сўз ва сўз бирикмаларидан фойдаланиб, кўшма гаплар тузинг.

Example: play / talk to smb.

While the children were playing Mrs. Smith was talking to her neighbour.

- 1) have a bath / wash the dishes;
- 2) make tea / clean the car;
- 3) listen to the news / read the paper;
- 4) have a holiday / work hard;
- 5) write an article / do one’s homework.

Exercise 21.5. Translate into English.

1. Siz dushanba kuni soat sakkizdan o‘ngacha nima qilayotgan edingiz? – Imtihonlarga tayyorlanayotgan edim. 2. Siz kecha band edingiz, shunday emasmi? 3. Men seni uchratganimda kim bilan gaplashayotgan eding? – Do‘stim bilan. 4. Kecha kechqurun biz hammamiz uyda edik. Men butun oqshom kitob o‘qidim, rafiqam televizor ko‘rdi, bolalarim esa shaxmat o‘ynadilar. 5. Biz kecha soat 5⁰⁰ da seni kutayotgan edik. 6. Sen qo‘ng‘iroq qilganingda, men tushlik qilayotgan edim.

22. PAST PERFECT

Exercise 22. 1. Quyidagi gaplarni tugallangan o'tgan zamonda yozing (Past Perfect Tense):

1. He told her that he ... (to buy a TV-set a year ago).
2. The man at the station said that the train ... (to leave already).
3. I didn't know that she ... (to change her address).
4. She hoped that I ... (to pay for the tickets already).
5. When we came back, the telegram ... (to arrive already).
6. I thought he knew English well because he ... (to live in England for some years).

Exercise 22.2. Make up sentences using the words in brackets. Qavs ichida berilgan so'zlarni qatnashtirib, gaplar tuzing.

Example: I wasn't hungry. (I / just / have / lunch)
I had just had lunch.

1. Tom wasn't at home when I arrived. (he / just / go out)
2. We arrived at the cinema late. (the film / already / begin)
3. They weren't eating when I went to see them. (they / just / finish / their dinner)
4. I was very pleased to see Nora after such a long time. (I / not / see / her / for 5 years)
5. Jane was busy in the kitchen. (she / not / cook / dinner / yet)

Exercise 22. 3. Join the given sentences according to the given example. Namunaga asoslanib gaplarni biriktiring.

Example: We came to the stadium. The football match started.
When we came to the stadium the football match had already begun.

1. She phoned me. I picked my luggage.
2. I returned home. The guests left.
3. We got to the station. Our tram went out.
4. I came home. My son went to the cinema.
5. I phoned Lucy. She left the house.
6. I found her carriage. She got off the train.

Exercise 22. 4. Finish the sentences:

Example: By five o'clock yesterday ...

By five o'clock yesterday I had finished the article.

1. By the end of the month 2. ... by 1992. 3. ... by 6 o'clock. 4. By the beginning of the year 5. By 8 o'clock 6. By January

Exercise 22. 5. Translate into English.

1. Ular bu yerga poyezdda kelganligini aytishdi. 2. Biz bu savolni hali muhokama qilmaganligimizni aytdik. 3. Men ularning uyini topganimda, allaqachon qorong'u tushgan edi. 4. Men teatrdan qaytib kelganimda, mehmonlar ketgan edilar. 5. Xona sovuq edi, chunki deraza tun bo'yi ochiq qolgan. 6. U imtihonda yomon baho oldi, chunki uning xatolari ko'p edi.

23. FUTURE PERFECT

Exercise 23.1. Use Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous.

1. We (finish) this exercise by 8 o'clock. 2. We are all late. The lesson (start) by now. 3. By the end of March he (live) here for three years. 4. They will be tired when they get there. They (travel) all day. 5. She (have) lunch by the time we arrive. 6. They (build) the road by the end of the year. 7. I (spend) all my money by tomorrow.

Exercise 23. 2. Answer the questions using the prompts.

Example: Have you been waiting for two hours? (midday)

By midday I'll have been waiting for three hours.

1. Have you been learning English for three years? (July)
2. Have you been staying here for five weeks? (Monday)
3. Have you been living here for nineteen years? (Christmas)
4. Has she been studying in London for a year? (next June)
5. Has he been sleeping for eight hours? (breakfast time)

Exercise 23. 3. Study these example situations.

1. Lawrence Morrel, the writer, is trying to finish a story. He must get in this evening's post. The post is collected at 5.30. «I'll go on writing until I finish this» – he saying to himself. «I'll write until 5.30, but I must finish it by then. I hope I'll have finished it by then».

2. My father works at one of the city hospitals. By next month he will have been working there for 40 years.

3. I'm writing a thesis. By the end of this year I'll have been writing it for 5 years.

24. EXERCISES ALL AROUND QO'SHIMCHA MASHQLAR

Exercise 24.1. Find the pairs of antonyms.

Lie, active, dishonest, impossible, slow, truth, to answer, small, quick, rich, to finish, forward, poor, backward, possible, to ask, inactive, to start, honest, big.

Exercise 24.2. Find the pairs of synonyms.

Nice, big, to arrive, house, to go on foot, to start, to wish, to study, to come, to want, to fight, good, to walk, building, large, to begin, to learn, struggle.

Exercise 24.3. Find the pairs of antonyms:

Work, to live, slowly, famous, to die, true, quickly, unknown, untrue, outside, to continue, inside, to stop, near, far, rest.

Exercise 24.4. Find the pairs of synonyms:

To study, to start, to go on, nice, progress, to do, sputnik, good, to make, to learn, to begin, to return, real, to continue, conquest, true, victory, could, advance, to come back, satellite, was able.

Exercise 24.5. Copy out the words concerning the theme “Library”.

To hope, driver, author, to take out, splendidly, librarian, novel, to shout, play, to buy, to fight, writer, cheese, title, reading-room, sea-side, poet, exhibition, to gather, poor, poem, grown-up, officer, interest, reader, library, to defend, wish, story, adventures, favorite, science, to translate, fairy-tales.

Exercise 24.6. Copy out the words concerning the theme “Sport”.

Player, fan, to choose, score, lorry, team, prize, jam, race, officer, skate, packet, medal, note, record, ice-cream, ski, Olympic, to find, tennis, American, free, volley-ball, match, to look for, stadium, to win, skating-rink, competition, to go in for, war, hockey, championship, athletics, gymnastics.

Exercise 24.7. Put in the missing words.

(to be going to, Militia Department, Academy, to be, crime scene, cooperation, the crime, accurately.)

Alisher at the of the Ministry of He going to an inspector of the District He's to go out to a scene and conduct crime investigation and detection. He going work there in close with an operative group. Only then can they solve quickly and

Exercise 24.8. Translate into English:

1. Men vokzalga qanday borsam bo‘ladi?
2. Jinoyat joyiga yetib borish uchun unga o‘n minut kerak bo‘ladi.
3. Menga Ichki ishlar vazirligiga olib boradigan yo‘lni ko‘rsatib yuboring, iltimos. – Shu ko‘chaning oxirigacha boring va o‘ngga buriling.
4. U yerga piyoda borish uchun qancha vaqt kerak bo‘ladi? – U yerga piyoda borish uchun 20 daqiqa kerak bo‘ladi.
5. Biz tuman sudiga 72-avtobusda borsak bo‘ladimi?

Exercise 24.9. Translate the following sentences.

1. Mening do‘stlarim o‘quv amaliyotini sudda o‘tkazdilar.
2. Men guvohlarni so‘roq kilishda ishtirok etdim.
3. Bu ish qotillik haqida edi.
4. Jinoyat sodir etilgan qurol topildi.
5. Ekspertlar jinoyat joyida jabrlanuvchining qonini topishdi.
6. Siz qidiruv vaqtida biror dalil topdingizmi?
7. Siz ayblanuvchiga belgilangan chora qarorini ko‘rdingizmi?

Exercise 24.10. Find the words with the similar meaning among the following:

to abolish, in addition, to allow, besides, compulsion, to consider, crime to destroy, enforcement, freedom, great, importance, immense, juvenile, liberty, like, limitation, minor, offence, to permit, penalty, pertinent, punishment, to put an end to, to regard, relevant, restriction, significance, similar, value.

Exercise 24.11. Find the words with the opposite meaning among the following:

To abolish, adult, basic, death, exceptional, quality, innocent, life, minor, ordinary, to promulgate, similar, supplementary, unlike.

Exercise 24.12. Make up correct word combinations out of the following and translate them:

A) socio-political	act
Dangerous	law
Criminal	person
Individual	content

B) to prohibit	a law
to promulgate	an act

to conceal
to punish

a criminal
a crime

Exercise 24.13. Make up correct word combinations out of the following and translate them.

A) to regulate
to reject
to protect
to reveal

B) bourgeois
scientific
implacable
corporeal

the reason
interests
relation
the idea
Contradictions
Relations
Concepts
Society

Exercise 24.14. Put in prepositions.

The first-year students of our Institute will have their winter vacation January. 2. the 1-st of September all children of our Republic at the age 7 go school for the first time. 3. two days, Saturday, our students are going to have their first test in English. 4. If you want to speak ... to me you may come to my place 7 p.m. tomorrow. 5. The part-time students usually have their lectures and tutorials the evening. 6. We read, translate and speak English an hour and a half every lesson.

Exercise 24.15. Read, find the pronouns and translate the sentences.

1. I want to tell you something about my research.
2. Do you know anything about the new exhibition?
3. Will you tell us everything about yourself in English, please?
4. There is nothing interesting in this article for you.
5. I could not tell you anything about it yesterday.
6. Nobody could answer this question last time.
7. Do you know everybody in this group?
8. You may ask somebody to tell you her adress.
9. Is there anybody in the lab at this time of the day?

10. I can see my English book nowhere.
11. Last year the winter was very cold everywhere.

Exercise 24.16. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present and Past continuous Tenses.

1. «What John (to do) now?» «He (to watch) television. There's a hockey match on».
2. «What you (to do) at eight o'clock last night?» «I (to read) a very interesting article about epy Olympic Games».
3. John and Bill (to play) a game of chess when I returned home yesterday.
4. «What they (to talk) about?» «They (to discuss) the football semi-finals».
5. «What your brother (to do) from seven to nine last night?» «He (to play) basketball. He's a very good basketball player».
6. «Who (to swim) now?» «Two swimmers from America and two swimmers from Uzbekistan».

Exercise 24.17. Translate the verbs in brackets and read the sentences:

1. Yesterday I (ko'rishga bordim) a friend of mine who (bo'ldi) at hospital now.
2. I (keldim) there at 5 o'clock.
3. During this visit we (suhbatlashdik) a great deal about our work and studies.
4. At 7 o'clock I (ketdim) home.
5. It (kerak bo'ldi) me half an hour to get home by bus.
6. At home I (o'qidim) some newspapers and (ko'rdim) the TV programme.

Exercise 24.18. Put in the prepositions:

- a) 1. My friend often asks me to come his place. 2. Let's meet our club. 3. Yesterday I met our English teacher the bus. 4. What do you see that table? 5. Don't take any books my table.

b) 1. Every day I work eight hours 9 o'clock 6 o'clock. 2. Last week our English classes we translated some texts and answered the teacher's questions. 3. I usually have all my lectures the morning. 4. We always have our tutorials Tuesday and Thursday. 5. Some of my friends go to their parents summer.

c) 1. Take this book from that table and give it your friend. 2. One our relatives came to Tashkent last month. 3. Tell me the last lecture on law, please. 4. Who do you usually speak English? 5. When I have free time I like to read poems Navoi.

Exercise 24.19. Translate the pronouns in and read the sentences:

1. Ask (uni) to translate this text for (bizga). 2. It took (unga) half an hour to do this test. 3. Yesterday he (u o'zi) came to my place and asked (meni) to speak English with (u bilan). 4. I like the rooms in (ularning) hostel. 5. The teacher told (ularga) about (ularning) mistakes.

Exercise 24.20. Choose the right form of the verb from those in brackets and translate the sentences:

1. Last night we (watch, watched) TV for two hours. Every day I (watch, watched) TV from 7 o'clock till half past ten.

2. My sister usually (comes, came) home at 7 o'clock in the evening. Yesterday she (comes, came) home at half past nine.

3. My mother usually (has, had) a lot of work in the evening. Yesterday she (has, had) no work.

4. Now we (live, lived) in a new house near our Institute. Last year we (live, lived) far from here.

5. This student's mother (teaches, taught) English at our Institute. Some years ago she (teaches, taught) English at an English school.

Exercise 24.21. Put the verb in brackets in the right form and translate the sentences:

1. My friend, who is a full- time student, (to come) to the University every day.

2. The other day I (to meet) a friend of mine who (to tell) me about his plans for the summer vacation.
3. I (to take part) in this work with great pleasure if you (to invite) me.
4. This year our students (to have) their vacation late in summer.
5. Will you help me after you (to pass) your exams?

Exercise 24.22. Analyze the forms of the verbs and translate the sentences:

1. If you tell me about your plans, I shall try to help you.
2. I shall watch a TV program tonight after I do all my work.
3. Speak to him before he leaves Tashkent.
4. I shall have my leave as soon as I pass my exams.
5. I shall not come to your place until I do all my work.

Exercise 24.23. Fill in the blanks with missing remarks. Reproduce the dialogue.

A: Hello.
 B:
 A: It's a nice day today, isn't it?
 B:

A: Hello.
 B:
 A: It's a cold day today, isn't it?
 B:

Exercise 24.24. Ask your friend what time it is and let him (her) answer the question according to the patterns:

What time is it now? It is nine o'clock.
 What is the time now? It is nine a.m.
 10.20; 12.30 p.m.; 2.45 p.m.; 4.00 a.m.; 4.15 p.m.; 1.50 p.m.; 3.25 a.m.;
 11.00; 8.35 p.m.; 6.00.

Exercise 24.25. Give short answers to the following questions:

a) 1. Is there a large library at your Academy? 2. Are there twenty-five students in your group now? 3. Was there any meeting after the lectures yesterday?

b) 1. Who is there in that study-room now? 2. What is there on my table? 3. How many students were there at the lecture last night?

Exercise 24. 26. Translate the sentences with the pronoun It.

1. It is very good of him to help his friends with English.
2. It is necessary to know how many exams we are going to take next term.
3. It is 6 p.m.; it is time to go to the University.
4. It is interesting to hear this good news.
5. Now it is time to make plans for the vacation.

Exercise 24.27. Insert prepositions from... **into, till, in, near, for, at, up, to.**

Mike is a University student. He goes the university every day. the morning his mother wakes him He gets, washes and shaves. Then he has breakfast. He often has bacon and eggs, coffee and toast breakfast. He does not look newspapers the morning, he looks them the evening. Mike usually leaves the university a quarter eight. He lives Hamza metro Station and it takes him twenty minutes to get there. Mike often has lunch the university canteen. He often stays the library 8 p.m. He translates texts German Russian and does exercises.

Exercise 24.28. Ask your friend questions using model:

T: Does A. live in Tashkent?

St: I don't know.

T: Ask him about it.

St. Do you live in Tashkent?

A: No, I don't.

St: Where do you live?

A: I live in Samarkand.

Does B. like Defensive Tactics? (What)

Does D. go to the theatre today? (Where)

Does E. remember methods of crime prevention? (What)

Does K. work in close cooperation with his friends? (How)

Exercise 24.29. Make up sentences using the model and translate them.

He learns to solve crimes.

Teacher: to drive a car.

Student: He learns to drive a car.

to use a revolver.

to observe a crime scene.

to investigate.

to detect a criminal.

to get information.

to reconstruct the happening.

to protect evidence.

to take pictures.

not to disturb evidence.

Exercise 24.30. Read, find the gerund and translate the sentences:

Reading English newspapers is a good way of learning new words and expressions. 2. These old people like walking in the evening. 3. All our students usually take part in discussion at the seminars. 4. Before leaving Tashkent I visited my old teacher.

Exercise 24.31. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. We are going to be **inspectors** of the **Criminal Investigation Department**.
2. **Some of us** are going to be **investigators**.
3. **Crime prevention** is **the main aim** of our **detective activity**.

4. We **master special means, methods and forms of crime prevention.**

5. **Our** future task is **to prevent and solve crimes** quickly and accurately.

6. **We learn to detect a criminal.** (3)

Exercise 24.32. Put the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms.

1. My friend Alisher studies at the Academy of MIA.
2. He is going to be an operative worker.
3. He learns to solve the crime quickly and accurately.
4. I am going to be a search commander.
5. I can get information and to detect a criminal.
6. I learned to take pictures and to reconstruct the happening at the Academy.

Exercise 24.33. Find the words with the similar meaning among the following:

also, entire, to function, to govern, highest, law, to operate, to rule, statue, supreme, too, whole, as well.

Exercise 24.34. Make up correct word combinations out of the following and translate them.

Model: historic event

a) common	event
general	law
good	will
historic	assembly

b) to ratify	justice
to express	procurators
to administer	laws
to appoint	will

to pass

charters

Exercise 24.35. Fill in the blanks with definite or indefinite articles wherever necessary and retell the story.

Two Champions.

Once famous boxer went to restaurant to have dinner. He took off his coat at door, but he was afraid that somebody would take it. So he took piece of paper and wrote on it: «This coat belongs to Tom Brown, famous boxer; he will come back in few minutes». He fastened paper to coat and went to have his dinner. When he returned, however, coat was not there, but he found a piece of paper in its place which said: «Your coat has been taken by famous runner, who will not come back at all».

Exercise 24. 36. Arrange the following words in pairs of antonyms:

to appear, handwritten, small, quickly, the last, slowly, few, the first, great, cheap, better, heavy, expensive, worse, light, to disappear, printed.

Exercise 24 37. Insert many, much, little, a little, few, a few:

1. There is ... light in this room. 2. Are there ... new words in this text?
3. I know English ... and I can help you with the translation of this text.
4. Are there prints at the crime scene? 5. There are ... new houses in our street.
6. Westminster Abbey is a very old building. ... famous men are buried there.
7. I have ... time for reading now. 8. Would you like ... more apples?
9. Four hundred years ago very ... people had books. 10. Did you spend ... money on books?
11. I saw Pete ... days ago.

Exercise 24. 38. Ask all possible questions on the following sentences:

1. My friend works as an inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department.
2. Their operative group often goes out to a crime scene.

3. Teamwork is essential for a primary crime scene investigation and detection.

4. The work of an inspector is a part of the search.

5. The inspector takes immediate measures to detect a criminal.

6. He identifies, locates and apprehends a criminal.

7. He also takes measures for search, discovery and seizure of stolen property and instruments of the crime.

8. Quick and accurate solution of the crime depends on the education, practical skill and detective ability of an inspector.

Exercise 24. 39. Make up the dialogues, working in pairs.

A: What ... you ... to be?

B: I'm going to be a field criminalist.

A: Are you? you use a crime technique?

B: No, I can't yet. I only learn to do that at our practical lessons.

A: I think you work in close cooperation with the investigator at a crime scene, shouldn't you?

B: Of course, I must and I am going to do that. It is very important for quick and accurate solution of a crime.

Exercise 22. 40. Arrange the following words in pairs of synonyms:

seldom, to begin, to cry, to waste, to make, age, to do, to reach, many, to shout, to spend, to get, a lot of, rarely, to start, century.

Exercise 24. 41. Translate the sentences into Uzbek.

1. He says that he lived in Samarkand. 2. He said that he lived in Samarkand. 3. He said that he had lived in Samarkand. 4. He knows that Alisher was in Moscow in 2001. 5. He knew why Alisher had been to Moscow several times. 6. He said he liked the book. 7. We knew why he would go there again.

Exercise 24.42. To‘ldiruvchi ergash gap qatnashgan gap tuzing.

Pattern:	he worked at a factory
I knew that	he had worked at a factory
	he would work at a factory

1. He says that 2. He said that 3. He asked us when 4. He didn't know why 5. You didn't tell us why 6. We were sure that 7. I didn't know that

Exercise 24.43. Change the following sentences into reported speech. Ko‘chirma gaplarni o‘zlashtirma gaplarga aylantiring.

1. She said to him, «Close the window». 2. He asked us, «Do you want to see a new film?». 3. She said, «I’m terribly cold». 4. I said, «I’ll come again tomorrow». 5. She said, «We shall be glad to see you on Sunday». 6. He said, «We haven’t decided anything yet». 7. She asked me, «Why did he get so excited when he saw his name on the envelope?».

Exercise 24.44. Finish the sentences using the keywords:

1. The Petri’s were away. We learned that they (travel in the Caucasus).
2. She stayed in the whole evening. She said she (expect guests).
3. I saw Andrew at the bus-stop some minutes ago. He said h (wait for Jane).
4. When I phoned Peter the other day he was out. His sister told me he (play tennis in the park).
5. When I came home yesterday my brother was busy. I saw that he (pack his things).

Exercise 24.45. Translate into English.

1. U menga uchta xorijiy tilni bilishini aytdi. 2. Tergovchi menga qo‘ng‘iroq qilib, jinoyat sodir etilganligini aytdi. 3. U bizdan qay birimiz barmoq izlarini olishni bilishimizni so‘radi. 4. U bizga hech qachon jinoyat joyida bo‘lmaganligini aytdi. 5. U bizga vaqti bo‘lmaganligi uchun bu ishni bajara olmasligini aytdi. 6. U menga buni darrov qilishim kerakligini aytdi. 7. U sizga ishdan qachon qaytishini aytdimi? 8. U mening akam qayerda

ishlashini so‘radi. 9. U jinoyat qidiruv bo‘limiga borishini aytdi. 10. Men bu kitobni imtihon topshirib bo‘lishim bilanoq o‘qib chiqishimni aytdim.

Exercise 24.46. Give four forms of the following verbs. Quyidagi fe’llarning 4 xil shaklini yozing.

a) to ask, to wash, to play, to study, to answer, to discuss, to dress, to live, to use, to revise;

b) to take, to do, to begin, to meet, to leave, to hear, to find, to know, to tell, to send;

c) to go, to sit, to come, to get, to be, to think.

Exercise 24.47. Make up sentences according to the given model using the in brackets. Quyidagi vaziyatlarni namunaga asoslanib tugallang.

Model: It is cold in the street (the window, to be open, for a long time).
The window **has been** open for a long time.

1. It is getting colder every day (winter, to come).
2. It’s warm (the weather, to be fine, all week).
3. We may go for a walk (the rain, to stop).
4. She knows English well (to live in England, for three years).
5. I know him very well (to be friends since children).

Exercise 24.48. Answer the questions using the Present Perfect Tense.

1. Why can’t you give the book back? (not to finish, yet)
2. Why can’t you repeat the question? (not to hear)
3. How are they? I don’t know. (not to see them lately)
4. Where is yesterday’s newspaper? (just to throw out)
5. How many times have you been to England?
6. Where will you go in summer? (not to decide yet)

Exercise 24.49. Say that you have done what you have been asked to do.

Example: – Don’t forget to answer the letter.

– I've already answer them.

1. Don't forget to buy the tickets.
2. Don't forget to wash the dishes.
3. Remember to phone Dr. Ray.
4. Don't forget to post the letter.
5. Remember to send the parcel.
6. Don't forget to tell Peter about the match.
7. Remember to clean the shoes.

Exercise 24.50. Politely refuse his suggestion.

Example: – Would you like something to eat? (have dinner)

– No, thank you. I've just had dinner.

1. Would you like a cigarette? (smoke one)
2. Would you like a cake? (eat one)
3. Would you like an orange? (have one)
4. Would you like to taste my biscuits? (taste one)
5. Would you like a bottle of white wine? (buy one)

Exercise 24.51. Translate into English.

1. Anyaning ahvoli qalay? Men uni oxirgi vaqtda ko'rmayapman. – Rahmat, yaxshi. Sizning o'g'lingizning ahvoli qalay? U maktabni tugatdimi? – Ha, u allaqachon talaba. 2. Men jinoyat joyini suratga olishim kerak. – Havotir olma, men uni allaqachon suratga olib bo'ldim. 3. Siz hech Angliyada bo'lganmisiz? – Ha, men u yerda ikki yil oldin bo'lganman. 4. Nina juda xafa. U imtihonni topshira olmadi. 5. Siz hujjatlarga imzo qo'ydingizmi? – Ha, siz ularni olib ketishingiz mumkin. 6. Bugun kechqurun televizor ko'ramizmi? – Men hali uni tuzatmadim.

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Exercise 24.52. Translate the sentences.

Don't copy out this text now. Do it at home. Write the questions on the text too. Listen to the text in the sound laboratory. Learn the text.

Exercise 24.53. Translate into English:

1. Unga ana u lug‘atni ko‘rsating. 2. Mana bu hujjatlarni Anvarga jo‘nating. 3. Ularga jinoyatchining rasmini ko‘rsating. 4. Bu soatni Jeynga bering. 5. Ana u mening pasportim. Menga pasportimni bering. 6. Mening isitmam bor. – Unda sen uyda qol. 7. Derazani oching va xonani shamollating. 8. Menga bir nechta kitob bering, iltimos. 9. Shovqin qilma, Rodjer. 10. Katya, mening ruchkamni olma. 11. Derazani ochma. 12. Keling, Ichki ishlar vazirligiga boramiz.

Exercise 24.54. Change the following sentences into the Imperative mood using the pattern. Buyruq va iltimos ma‘nolarini bildirgan gaplarni namunadagidek o‘zlashtirma gaplarga aylantiring.

Example: Tell John to come at 8.
John, come at 8.

1. Tell Mary to wash the dishes. 2. Tell Fred to bring the record player. 3. Tell your sister to phone me tonight. 4. Tell Lucy to type this letter. 5. Tell Kate to sweep the flour. 6. Tell Mike to fix the bicycle.

Example: Tell Alec not to be late.
Don’t be late, Alec.

1. Tell Mary not to close the window. 2. Tell Mike not to go out. 3. Tell Bob not to work so hard. 4. Tell Roger not to make so much noise. 5. Tell Jack not to open the window. 6. Tell Betty not to take the typewriter.

Exercise 24.55. Open the brackets using the pronouns in the proper form. Qavslar ichidagi olmoshlarning kerakli shaklini qo‘llab, gaplarni ko‘chiring.

1. Let (we) discuss these questions after work.
2. Let (he) translate the letter from English into Uzbek.
3. Let (they) give the books to the library in time.
4. Let (she) revise all the words from Lesson One.
5. Let (we) play a game of chess.

6. Let (I) go to see him after classes.

MANY, MUCH, LITTLE, FEW

Exercise 24.56. Finish the sentences using **much, many, a lot of**:

1. He has so ... money, he doesn't know what to do with it.
2. Don't bother me. I have ... work to do.
3. Does your son read ...? – Yes, he reads
4. Do you do ... homework? – Yes, we do ... of homework every day.
5. She always puts ... salt in her food.
6. How ... English words do you know?
7. I drank ... coffee last night. Perhaps too
8. She is a very quiet person. She doesn't say
9. How ... chocolate have you got?

Exercise 24.57. Finish these sentences using **little, a little, few, a few**:

1. They didn't have any money, but I had
2. He doesn't speak much English. Only ... words.
3. Can you give me some envelopes? – Yes, certainly, I have
4. Can you lend me some money? – Certainly, I have
5. Is there much butter in the fridge? – There is only
6. I'm going out for a walk. I need ... money.
7. Her English is very good. She makes very ... mistakes.
8. There was ... food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.

Exercise 24.58. Make up the dialogues using the example:

Example: – Have you got many stamps?
– Yes, I've got a lot of stamps.

Prompts: Dick – books, you – dictionaries, Mary – mistakes, she – relatives, you – friends.

Example: – Is there much sugar in the sugar-bowl?

– Yes, there is a lot of sugar in it.

Prompts: tea – in the tea-pot, water – in the well, wine – in the bottle, ice-cream – in the freezer, butter – on the dish.

Example: – Are there many oranges in the box?

– Yes, there are a lot of oranges there.

Prompts: fruit trees – in the garden, books – in the bookcase, newspaper – on the shelf, students – in the hall.

Exercise 24.59. Translate into English.

1. Mening singlim ko‘p ishlaydi. 2. U har kuni ko‘p xat oladi. 3. Mister Grinning farzandlari ko‘p. 4. Senda bo‘r bormi? – Ha bir oz. 5. Toshkent – yam-yashil shahar. Unda istirohat bog‘lari ko‘p. 6. Uyda non kam. 7. Bizning mamlakatimizda oltin ko‘p. 8. Mening pulim kam. 9. Bizning O‘zbekistonda chiroyli shaharlar ko‘p.

NOTO‘G‘RI FE‘LLAR RO‘YXATI

<i>Infinitiv shakli</i>	<i>O‘tgan zamon shakli</i>	<i>O‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi</i>	<i>Ma‘nosi*</i>
awake	awoke	awaken	uyg‘onmoq
be	was, were	been	bor bo‘lmoq
bear	bore	born	chidamoq
beat	beat	beaten	urmoq
become	became	become	bo‘lmoq
begin	began	begun	boshlamoq
bend	bent	bent	boshlamoq
bind	bound	bound	bog‘lamoq, qo‘shmoq
bite	bit	bitten	tishlamoq
blow	blew	blown	esmoq
break	broke	broken	sinmoq
bring	brought	brought	olib kelmoq
build	built	built	qurmoq
burn	burnt	burnt	yonmoq
buy	bought	bought	sotib olmoq
can	could		qodir bo‘lmoq
catch	caught	caught	tutmoq
choose	chose	chosen	tanlab olmoq
come	came	come	kelmoq
cost	cost	cost	turmoq
cut	cut	cut	kesmoq
deal	dealt	dealt	mashg‘ul bo‘lmoq
dig	dug	dug	qazimoq
do	did	done	qilmoq, bajarmoq
draw	drew	drawn	chizmoq
dream	dreamt	dreamt	orzu qilmoq
drink	drank	drunk	ichmoq
drive	drove	driven	haydamoq
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	yashamoq
eat	ate	eaten	yemoq
fall	fell	fallen	yiqilmoq
feed	fed	fed	boqmoq

*Ro‘yxatda berilgan noto‘g‘ri fe‘llarning ko‘pchiligi ko‘p ma‘noli fe‘llardir. Bu yerda ularning ko‘p qo‘llaniladiganlari va ularning asosiy ma‘nolari berildi.

feel	felt	felt	sezmoq
fight	fought	fought	kurashmoq
find	found	found	topmoq
fly	flew	flown	uchmoq
forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmoq
forgive	forgave	forgiven	kechirmoq
forbid	forbade	forbidden	man qilmoq
freeze	froze	frozen	sovqotmoq
get	get	got	olmoq
give	gave	given	bermoq
go	went	gone	bormoq
grow	grew	grown	o'smoq
hang	hung	hung	osmoq
have	had	had	bo'lmoq
hear	heard	heard	eshitmoq
hide	hid	hidden	yashirmoq
hit	hit	hit	urmoq
hold	held	held	tutmoq, egallamoq
hurt	hurt	hurt	og'ritmoq
keep	kept	kept	saqlamoq
know	knew	known	bilmoq
learn	learnt	learnt	o'rganmoq
leave	left	left	tashlab ketmoq
lend	lent	lent	qarz olmoq
let	let	let	ruxsat bermoq
lie	lay	lain	yotmoq
light	lit	lighted	yoqmoq
lose	lost	lost	yo'qotmoq
make	made	made	bajarmoq
may	might		mumkin
mean	meant	meant	bildirmoq
meet	met	met	uchratmoq
pay	paid	paid	to'lamoq
put	put	put	qo'ymoq
read	read	read	o'qimoq
ride	rode	ridden	otda yurmoq
ring	rang	rung	jiringlamoq
rise	rose	risen	turmoq
run	ran	run	chopmoq

say	said	said	aytmoq
see	saw	seen	ko‘rmoq
sell	sold	sold	sotmoq
send	sent	sent	jo‘natmoq
shine	shone	shone	yaltiramoq
shoot	shot	shot	otmoq
show	showed	shown	ko‘rsatmoq
shut	shut	shut	yopmoq
sing	sang	sung	kuylamoq
sink	sunk	sunk	cho‘kmoq
sit	sat	sat	o‘tirmoq
sleep	slept	slept	uxlamoq
smell	smelt	smelt	is taratmoq
speak	spoke	spoken	gaplashmoq
spend	spent	spent	sarflamoq
spring	sprang	sprung	sakramoq
stand	stood	stood	turmoq
steal	stole	stolen	o‘g‘irlamoq
strike	struck	struck	urmoq
swear	swore	sworn	qasam ichmoq
swim	swam	swum	suzmoq
take	took	taken	olmoq
teach	taught	taught	o‘qitmoq
tell	told	told	gapirmoq
tear	tore	torn	qolmoq
think	thought	thought	o‘ylamoq
throw	threw	thrown	otmoq
understand	understood	understood	tushunmoq
wake	woke	woken	uyg‘onmoq
wear	wore	worn	kiyinmoq
weep	wept	wept	yig‘lamoq
win	won	won	yutmoq
wind	wound	wound	yurgizmoq
write	wrote	written	yozmog

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EXERCISES IN ENGLISH
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