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Рецензенттер: ф.ғ.д. профессор Ж.Ж. Толысбаева ф.ғ.к. А.А. Алдамжарова

Құрастырушы: ф.ғ.д. доцент С.И. Қонысбаева

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Жаттығулар жинағы ағылшын тілінен қазақ тіліне және орыс тілдерінде жасақталған. Бұл жинақта әртүрлі грамматикалық ережелерге сәйкес жаттығулар еңгізілген. Жаттығулар жинағы шет тілі жоғары оқу орындарының 2,3,4 курс студенттеріне арналған.

Баспаға Ш.Есенов атындағы КМТЖИУ оқу әдістемелік кеңесі шешімі ұсынылған.

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АЛҒЫ СӨЗ

Ұсынылып отырған оқу құралы грамматикалық жаттығулар жинағы болып есептеледі. Бұл жинаққа негізгі ағылшын тілінің грамматикалық тақырыптары бойынша артикль, зат есім, сын-есімнің салыстырмалы шырайлары, шылаулар, етістіктің түрлері, күрделі толықтауыш модальді етістіктерге арналған жаттығулар енгізілген.

Етістік шақтарына арналған жаттығулар, жеңіл түсінікті әдістермен беріліп отыр.

Бұл әдістемелік құрал орта мектеп оқушыларына және техникалық гуманитарлық мамандықтар бойынша пайдалануға болады. Жаттығулардың мөлшері пайдалануға тиімді берілген.

Грамматикалық жаттығулар ережелерге сәйкес қарастырылған. Жаттығуларда берілген сөйлемдер құрамы жеңіл лексикамен мағыналары түсінікті тілмен құрастырылған.

Грамматикалық жаттығуларды мамандықта созылмайтын студенттердің өздік жұмысы ретінде қолдануға. Әрбір жаттығуды орындағанда грамматикалық ерекшеліктеріндегі ережелерді ескере отырып жасаған ыңғайлы. Сонымен қатар грамматикалық жаттығулар жинаған мен қазақ тілінде оқитын мектептерге, оқу орындарында пайдалануға тиімді.

Автор

Ex.1. Point out the words of the same root and meaning in Kazakh.

Kilometre, Europe, Soviet, Russian, federation, climate, season, temperature, percent, population, ethnic, resource, economic, structure, clement, reserve, metal, sector, metallurgy, textile, producer, exporter, social, territory, flag, constitution, symbol, referendum, section, deputy, mandate, proportional, criminal, jurisdiction, reconstruction, period, diplomatic, mission, intergration, global.

Ex.2. Choose the proper word,

a) to make – to do

1. He... well at present.
2. It doesn't ... any sense.
3. I like the way she ... her hair.
4. Nothing could ... her ... what she didn't want.
5. Two and two ... four.
6. He knew it was not the right way to His living.
7. His marriage ... things worse.
8. His wife tried to ... her best by ... her share of work about the house, but her efforts didn't seem to ... their marriage any good.

b)

c) to value – to appraise – to estimate – to appreciate

1. It overwhelmed him that the people of his district had at last begun ... him.
2. The more she suffered, the more highly he ... her.
3. He is a character, that's why she ... his friendship.
4. I ... the information and realized that it was beyond our capability.
5. I like people who can ... good music.
6. They ... the cost of renting an apartment for a year.

Ex.3. Translate the sentences into English, using Infinitives.

1. Онымен әңгімелесу өте жағымды.
2. Бұл мәселее соншалықты күрделі, оны бір сағаттың ішінде шешу мүмкін емес.
3. Ол қойылымды көргенімізге біз өте қуаныштымыз.
4. Балалар бұл қайғылылы уақиғаны ұмытқан сияқты.
5. Сіз айыпты емес екеніңізге мен өте қуаныштымын.
6. Сіздің бізді күні бұрын ескертуіңіз керек еді.
7. Сіздің телефон номеріңізді есте сақтау оңай.
8. Ол сіздің мәселелеріңізді шешетін адам емес.

9. Олар бізге уақытында келуге уәде берді.
10. Ол адамның бұл жерде отырғанына сірә бір сағаттай болып қалды.

Ex.4. Translate into English.

1. Кітапханашы маған керекті кітапты тауып беруге көмектесті.
2. Кітап жылдам табылды.
3. Біз баламызға хат жазғымыз келіп еді.
4. Хат жылдам жіберілді.
5. Өкінішке орай, ол бізді түсінгісі келмейді.
6. Мен олардың мені түсінгеніне қуанамын.
7. Біздің мазалағымыз келмейді.
8. Бұл мәселенің жылдам шешілетінін біз күтпеп едік.
9. Ол осы сұрақты қоюға қорықты.
10. Ана сұраққа дұрыс жауап берілді.

Ex. 5. Translate the following sentences into Kazakh paying attention to the usage of the Complex Object.

1. They expected the plane to take off tonight.
2. We expected the tickets to be booked immediately.
3. Would you like him to hire as a porter?
4. I hate him to say bad words.
5. They don't like to be asked about it.
6. I saw the luggage being put into the car.
7. We heard his name mentioned (Part II) during the discussion.
8. I see that you have made some progress in your English.

9. I suppose him to be in the USA.
10. They considered themselves to be right.
11. The captain ordered the soldiers to take part in the competition.
12. I count upon him to help me.

Ex. 6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Сәкеннің әке-шешісі оның дипломат болғанын қалайды.
2. Мен оның мақаласының басылып шыққанын қалаймын.
3. Ол өзін Лондонға конференцияға жіберілгенін қалап па еді?
4. Мен үйдің жылы болғанын жақсы көремін.

5. Біз оның жапонша сөйлегенін ешқашан естігеніміз жоқ.
6. Мен оның қобалжып тұрғанын байқадым.
7. Біз оның билегенін көргіміз келіп еді.
8. Мен Марзиянің тәжірибелі оқытушы екенін білемін.
9. Мен бұл мәселенің үлкен маңызы бар деп ойлаймын.
10. Ол кітаптарда кафедраға әкел деп бұйырды.
11. Фирманың менеджері құжаттардың жылдам жіберілуін талап етті.
12. Біздің оқытушымыз кабинетте жұмыс істеуімізге рұқсат берді.

Ex. 7. Translate into English.

1. Ауа арйы бұзылатын сияқты.
2. Осы шарттар қабылданатын болар.
3. Оның жұмысты жетінің аяғына дейін бітіруі күмәнді.
4. Олардың бұл тәжірибеге қатысуы мүмкін.
5. Бәлкім ол біздің шартымызбен келісер.
6. Оның мақалаларының газетке басылуы сөзсіз.
7. Ертең біздің факультетте жиналыс болады деп жорамалдайды.
8. Сірә, бұл мәселе ертеңгі жиналыста талқыланбауы мүмкін.
9. Біздің ұсынымыздың қабылданатынына менің күмәнім бар.
10. Елшіліктің өкілдері ертең факультетке келеді деп күтуде.
11. М.Есеналиев мырзаның көп жылдар бойы Сыртқы Істер министрлігінде істегені белгілі.

Ex. 8. Study the following Chart.

Uncompleted Infinitives

1. I've never met Bakhyt, but I'd like to	I'd like to – an uncompleted infinitive Мағынасы: Мен Бахытты ешқашан кезіктіргем жоқ, бірақ кезіктіргім келеді.
2. I don't want to leave , but I have to	Менің кеткім келмейді,, бірақ мәжбүрмі.
3. Iias doesn't go to Kazakh school here, but he used to.	Ильяс бұл жерде қазақ мектебіне бармайды, бірақ ол бұрын барған.
Uncompleted infinitives are also common with these auxiliaries: have to, be going to, used to, ought to.	

Ex. 9. Translate the following sentences into English, using Participle I in the correct form.

1. Америкадан жіберіліп жатқан журналдар студенттерді қатты қызықтырды.
2. Студенттердің жазып жатқан шығармалары өте маңызды.
3. Баласына телеграма жіберіп жатқан шешесі одан жақсы хабар алуды күтеді.
4. Машинасын гаражға қойып жатып, ол өзінің тамақ ішпегенін есіне түсірді.
5. Аудиториядан шығып бара жатқанда, терезе жабуды ұмытпаңыздар.
6. Классқа кіріп келе жатқан оқытушы кейбір студенттердің жоғын байқады.
7. Тақта алдында тұрған адам біздің оқытушы.
8. Оқулық жазып жатқан ғалым біздің факультетте лекция оқиды.
9. Уақыты жоқ досым бұл ұсыныстан бас тартты.
10. Жылдам жіберілетін хат стол үстінде жатыр.
11. Өткен ғасырда азылған кітаптар әлі де үлкен сұраныста.
12. Газеттерді оқып шыққан ол бірнеше іскерлік хаттар жазып тастады.
13. Балаларға әңгіме айтып отырған адам американдық.

Ex. 10. Translate the following sentences, using a Complex Object with Participle II.

1. Ол өзіне жаңа көйлек тіккізгісі келеді.
2. Біз бұл мәселені жұма күні талқылауымыз керек
3. Сіз шашыңызды қиғызуыңыз керек.
4. Сіз сағатыңызды жөндетуіңіз керек.
5. Ол көйлегін қай жерде тіктіреді?
6. Ол киімдерін қай жерде тазалатты?
7. Мен көйлегімді қай жерде қысқарта аламын?
8. Ол өз машинасын өзі жуа ма?
9. Ол қыз енді өзі сыпыра ма?
10. Олар ағаштарды бақта өздері отырғызды ма?

Ex.11. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of have and Participle II of the verb in brackets.

1. We must ... the grass ... It is far too long, (cut)
2. Your roof is leaking, you should ... it (repair)
3. My skirt is too long, I must ... it ... (shorten)
4. No one will be able to read your notes. I know, I them...(type)

5. That's a good piano but you should ... it ... (tune)
6. That tooth is giving you a lot of trouble; you should... it ... (take out)
7. The room is very shabby; but I next month, (redecorate)
8. They couldn't find a house to suit them, so they ... one ... (build)

Ex.12. Translate and keep in mind the following generally accepted rules.

1. Бірінші және негізгі қағида: шақырусыз ешқашан қонаққа бармаңыз.
2. Белгілі бір уақытта келіссеңіз, кешікпеңіз.
3. Егер сіз кешіксеңіз немесе уақытында келе алмасаңыз, үй иелеріне күні бұрын хабарлаңыз.
4. Сіздің бірінші амандасатын кісіңіз – үй бикесі.
5. Шақырылмай тұрып дастарханға бірінші отырмаңыз.
6. Егер сіздіі бірнәрсе абыржытсаб онда оны білдірмеуге тырысыңыз: басқалардың берекесін қашырмаңыз.
7. Егер сіздің талғамаңыз үй иелері талғамымен сәйкес келмесе, дауласпаңыз.
8. Өз піріңізді мәселеге тікелей байланысты тақырыпта айтыңыз.

Ex. 13. Fill in the blanks with the verbs “rise” or “raise” according to the sense.

1. The sun ... in the east and sets in the West.
2. Students usually ... their hands when they want to ask a question.
3. He is still very weak. He can hardly ... from his armchair.
4. It's proper for a gentleman to ... his hat when he meets a lady in the street.
5. Early to bed and early to ... makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
6. The lights went down and the curtain
7. Only a few people ... their voices against the plan.
8. She ... her eyes to see a stranger in the room.

Ex. 14. Translate into English.

1. Кейбір студенттер шахмат ойнағанды жек көреді.
2. Балалар көлде суға түсуін тоқтатуы керек, себебі ауа райы суып кетті.
3. Олар тауға саяхат жасауды кейінге қалдырды.

4. Мен студенттердің тыңғылықты жұмыс істегенін жоғары бағалаймын.
5. Оның жазда оңтүстікке баратын ниеті жоқ.
6. Ол біздің келесі жетіде Әуезов атындағы драма театрына баратынымызды есімізге салды.
7. Осы театрдың қойлымы көруге тұрарлық.
8. Біз осы тетарға баруға қарсы емеспіз.
9. Сізді бұрын бір жерде кезіктіргенім менің есімде.
10. Ол осы жаңалықты бәріне айтуымызға қарсы.
11. Олар үйге қайтпастан бұрын барлық жұмысты аяқтауы керек.

Ex. 15. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Gerund.

1. He always treats everybody politely and he insists on (treat) politely.
2. His friend doesn't like boxing. I don't know if he is a afraid of (hurt) his opponent or of (hurt) himself.
3. The little girl isn't afraid of dogs in spite of (bite) twice.
4. The little girl didn't go near the dog; she was afraid of (bite).
5. I am still thirsty in spite of (drink) four cups of tea.
6. He remembered (cross) the road, but he didn't remember (knock down)

Ex. 16. Translate into English.

1. Оның тамақ ішер алдында темекі тартатын жаман әдеті бар.
2. Сіздің бұлай айтуға ешқандай негіз жоқ.
3. Өзіңіздің әңгімеңізді жалғастыра беріңіз.
4. Сөйлесуді тоқтаңыздар.
5. Трамваймен жүрудің орнына олар жаяу жүрді, сондықтан олар концертке кешігіп қалды.
6. Осы мақала оқуға тұрарлық па?
7. Ол жағымсыз хатты оқуды кейінге қалдырды.
8. Олардың шет елге баратын ниеті жоқ.
9. Екі жылын шет елде өткізген ол еліне қайтып оралды.
10. Саяхатқа баруға менің еш қарсылығым жоқ.
11. Оны бір жерде кезіктіргенім менің есімде.
12. Ол бізге ешнәрсе айтпастан шығып кетті.

Ex. 17. State a part of speech, say how the words are found and translate them into Kazakh.

Something, practical, successful, whenever, important, fashionable, housework, arithmetic, shameful, uneducated, farmer, firstly, whatever.

Ex.18. Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary.

Once there lived ... man who was very fond of ... gold. He used to say: “While I have my gold, I am ... happiest man in ... world”. And so all his life he saved ... money. One day he was traveling in ... desert of ... North Africa. He lost his way. He had no ... food or ... water. He was almost dying of ... hunger. He was so weak that he could not walk, he could only crawl ... heat was terrible. There were only ... stones and ... sand around. Just then he saw ... bag and opened it. He saw that ... dog was full of ... gold. What is ... use of ... gold to ... hungry man in ... desert? He left ... bag on ... hot sand, crying bitterly: “I am ... most unhappy man in ... world”

Ex.19. Translate the following sentences into Kazakh.

1. I can't translate the next myself. I need your help.
2. May I ask you to wait a little? I am not ready yet.
3. We can't investigate criminal cases now. We will be able to do it by the end of the final.
4. Sherlock Holmes was able to tell you about every murder of the last hundreds years.
5. He can't translate this article without a dictionary. Can you help him?-
Excuse me, but I am busy now. I must see Professor N. and speak to him.
We can stay after classes and work in the lab together.
6. I ought to do some work in the library for an hour or two this afternoon.
7. You have to come to the University in the morning.
8. The rain is to arrive at 5.

Ex.20. Translate into English.

1. Кешіріңіз, кіруге бола ма?
2. Сіз сабақта ұқыптырақ болуыңыз керек.
3. Келесі сабаққа сөздіктеріңізді алып келуіңіз керек.
4. Оқулықты әкелмей – ақ қойсаңыз да болады.

5. Ағылшын сабағы сағат 10-да басталуы керек.
6. Ол оған барлық шындықты айта алмады.
7. Олар білім жүйесінің ең маңызды түрін таңдай алды.
8. Біздің барлық мәселелерді шешуге мүмкіндігіңіз болды.

Ex. 21. Translate the following sentences, using “must”, “may” (might), “can” (could).

1. Бұл жер құнарлы болмауы мүмкін.
2. Оңтүстіктің ауа райы жұмсақ болуы мүмкін.
3. Біз сізбен бір жерде кезіккен сияқтымыз. Сіздің түріңіз маған таныс.
4. Ол мені неге күте алмайды? Оның уақыты бар емес пе?
5. Оның ақшасы болуы мүмкін. Ол маған қарызға ақша берді.
6. Көптеген үндістер Солтүстік Американың алғашқы тұрғындары болуы мүмкін еді.
7. Оның саған шынымен жаны аши ма?
8. Менің сізді кеңседе күте тұруыма бола ма?
9. Егер қаласаңыз, мен сізді күте аламын.
10. Оның діншіл адам болуы мүмкін.

Ex. 22. Translate the following sentences, using “must”.

1. Ол белгіленген уақытта келуге тиіс еді.
2. Осы мәселенің талқылануы келесі күнге ауыстырылуы керек еді.
3. Оқытушының ақылы бізге қатты әсер етуі тиіс еді.
4. Менің сөздерім оны иландыруы тиіс еді, бірақ ол дауласуды тоқтатпады.
5. Ол өзінің көз-қарасын дәлелдеуі керек еді, бірақ ол ешкімді көндіре алмады.
6. Ол шындықты дәлелдеуі тиіс еді, бірақ ол бірде бір сөз айтпады.
7. Олар өздерінің сөзінде тұруы керек еді, бірақ олар үндемей тұра берді.
8. Оның досы көптеген бері ауырып қалған сияқты, ол дәрігерге көрінуі тиіс еді.
9. Ол өзінің әке-шешесімен дәрекі сөйлеспеуі керек еді.

Ex. 23. Translate the Kazakh newspaper heading into English.

Ақпараттар ағымы. Әлемде. Баспасөз – баршаға. Бизнес әлеміне саяхат. Жаңалық хабар. Жарнама. Көзқарас. Дөңгелек үстел. Қылмыс пен тұрмыс. Шағын сұхбат. Нарық және халық. Ойтүркі. Сот залында. Суыт хабар. Уақыт, Қоғам. Адам.

Ex.24. Give some information on some local events.

1. The article published in .. (Egemen Kazakhstan)is devoted to ... (әр түрлі жарнамаларға; қазіргі уақыттағы экологиялық мәселелерге; Арал теңізінің тартылу қауыпіне; жергілікті өкімет билігінің әрекетсіздігіне; күрделі мәселелерді шешуге)
2. The aim of the article published in ... (Egemen Kazakhstan) is to provide the reader with some information on ... (шетел инвесторлары мен халықаралық ұйымдарды тарту; маңызды саяси және әлеуметтік мәселелерге ресми шолу жасау; жергілікті және әлемдік дамуға толықтай назар аудару; кейбір мәселелерге сын шолу жасау).

Ex. 25. Translate the following sentences using the Active Vocabulary of the Lesson.

1. Қазіргі таңда Қазақстанда 1000-нан астам газеттер, 60-таң телеарналар мен 120 радио станциясы бар. Олардың 80 пайызы жекеменшік болып табылады.
2. Бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары халыққа қазіргі уақыттағы оқиғаларды дұрыс түсіндіріп беруге көмектеседі.
3. Газеттер жұртшылық пікіріне үлкен әсер етеді.
4. Газеттердің редакциялық алқасы көп қызметтер атқарады.
5. Журналистер, редакторлар, әдеби редакторлар, өңдеуші редакторлар газеттің шығуына жауапты.
6. Очерк түріндегі мақалалар «баршаға арналған мақалалар» деп аталуы мүмкін.
7. Газеттер сонымен қатар спорт, ғылым, өнер және технология туралы мақалалар береді.
8. «Баршаға арналған мақалалар» көбінесе интервью түрінде болады.
9. Газет жарнамалары оқырмандарға басқаша әсер етеді.
10. Күнделікті газеттер қылмыс туралы, медицина мен заң туралы тақырыптарды репортаж береді. Жарнамаларға, қылмыс пен өсектерге назар аударатын газеттер «коммерциялық» деп аталады.

Ex. 26. Translate into English using the forms of Conditional Sentences.

1. Егер сен бұл мақаланы оқып шықсаң, сен көп мағлұмат алар едің.
2. Егер ол ағылшын тілін тыңғылықты оқыса, ол көп табысқа жетер еді.
3. Егер біз ол журналиспен жақсы таныс болсақ, ол бізден әлдеқашан интервью алған болар еді.
4. Егер ол бала алаңғасар (absentminded) болмаса, ол бақылау жұмысынан көп қате жібермеген болар еді.
5. Егер оның сөздігі болса, ол мақаланы аударып қойған болар еді.
6. Егер біз өзімізбен фотоаппарат алып барған болсақ, біз тарихи маңызы бар жерлерді суретке түсіріп алған болар едік.
7. Егер ол оның сүйікті пәні болса, ол ағылшын тілінен жоғары баға алған болар еді.

Ex. 27. Translate into English.

1. Сіздің кеш келгеніңіз өкінішті.
2. Өкінішке орай, олар бұл туралы ешнәрсе білмейді.
3. Оның салмақты болмағаны өкінішті.
4. Оның ақылына ергеніме өкінемін.
5. Сіздің бұл шығарманы оқымағаныңыз өкінішті.
6. Сіздің бұл саяхаттан бас тартқаныңыз өкінішті.
7. Өкінішке орай, ол ағылшын пәніне қызығушылық көрсетпеді.
8. Сіздердің Жапонияда болмағаныңыз өкінішті.
9. Ол бізге бұл мәселені бұрын айтпағанына өкінді.
10. Өкінішке орай, ол емтиханды өзінің сұрақтарына дұрыс жауап бермеді.

Ex. 28. Translate into English using: “It is time; it is high time”.

1. Осы грамматикалық ережеі ешкім түсінбеді, ол баяғыда түсіндірілуі керек еді.
2. Олар әр нәрсеге селқос қарайды. Оның есейетін уақыты баяғыда болып еді.
3. Сіз өзіңіздің денсаулығыңыз туралы ойлайтын уақыт болды.
4. Ол өзінің жман әдеттерінен бас тартатын уақыт болды деп ойлайды.
5. Оның оқыту әдісін ең тиімді деп ойлайтын уақыт болды.
6. Керексіз дауды тоқтататын уақыт болды.
7. Оның өзінің, көзқарасын айтатын уақыты баяғыда болып еді.
8. Осы мәселені талқылайтын уақыт болған жоқ па?
9. Сіздің жауапкершілік сезімге ие болатын уақытыңыз болды.

10. Оларды университет командасына қосатын уақыт болды.

Ex. 29. Give the four forms of the following verbs:

Consider, occur, accelerate, change, use, influence, depend, cope, provide, implement, manage, carry, integrate, include, achieve, suit, join, serve, doubt, survive, complicate, sustain, enhance, preserve, strengthen, renounce, ratify, withdraw, destroy, sign, combat, encounter, bear.

Ex. 30. Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary.

My uncle Nick began teaching me ... mathematics and I spent ... hour every day with him. I liked ... figures. They amused me. They gave me ... certain sense ofpower. I liked to be able to tell ... people how many gallons of ... water were used in our town every day, how many hours everyone sleeps in ... life time, how long it would take to cover ... Mount Everest with ... cigarette stubs thrown away every week in London. Uncle Nick was ... excellent teacher. He took care not to bore me with too many theories; instead, we went through ... books of ... puzzles, and invented ... puzzles to try to baffle one another.

Ex. 31. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Сіз жоқ, қазіргі уақытта Қазақстанда өте маңызды сапалы өзгерістер орын алып отыр.
2. Ғаламдану факторлары, әлеуметтік және саяси дамулар тездетіліп жатыр.
3. Елдегі реформалар халықтың күнелту минимумының есебінен атқарылмайды.
4. Негізгі ұйымдастырылған құрылыс салынып болған.
5. Бейбітшілік жер жүзінде тек біріккен ортақ күшпен сақталынады және күшейтіледі.
6. Жер жүзінде барлық ядролық қарулар тойтарылады.
7. 1993 жылы ядролық қаруларды таратпау жөніндегі шарт қолдау тапты.
8. 1995 жылы мамыр айында соңғы ядролық қондырғы құрытылады.
9. 1999 жылы шілде айында химиялық қаруларға тыйым салу, өңдеу, өндіру, шоғырландыру және пайдалану туралы конвенцияға қол қойылды.

Ex. 32. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Бұл кітапты көптеген кітап дүкендерінен сатып алуға болады.
2. Әлеуметтік және саяси дамулар Қазақстанда жылдамдатылуы керек.
3. Қазір халықаралық экономика мен саяси қатынастар өзгерілуі мүмкін.
4. Күрделі байланыс құралдары әлем кеңістігінде (космоста) қолданылуы керек.
5. Қазақстан Республикасында жалпы даму процесстері пайда болуы мүмкін.
6. Дүниежүзіндегі бейбітшілік сақталынуы және күшейтілінуі керек.
7. Бұл келісімге қол қойылынуы керек еді.
8. Барлық ядролық қарулар бірден жойылуы қажет.

Ex. 33. Translate the following sentences paying attention to different meanings of the word “language”.

1. The language of this story is simple and direct.
2. Her dark eyes spoke the language of love.
3. Her language may be quiet and refined, but her listeners always sit up and take notes.
4. The language of bees is a fascinating study.
5. The eyes have one language everywhere.
6. All languages are good if they are spoken in a human way.

Ex. 34. Answer the questions using “can” and “could”.

1. What abilities and talents do you have?
Tell the class about some of things you can do.
2. Tell the class about some abilities or talents that you don't have-things that you can't do.
3. What could you do when you were living in your own country or hometown that you can't do now.
4. Who has had a cold or the flu recently? What couldn't you do when you were sick?

Ex. 35. Use the modals with each verb in parentheses.

1. (Make, I) ... an appointment to see Ainur?
May I make an appointment to see Ainur?
2. Neither of us knows the way to their house.
We (take) ... a map with us or we will probably get lost.
3. The baby is only a year old, but she (say, already) ... a few words.
4. You (tell, not) ... Jack about the party. It's a surprise birthday party for him.
5. Excuse me. I didn't understand. (repeat, you) ... what you said?
6. In the United States, elementary education is compulsory. All children (attend) ... six years of elementary school.
7. Microwave ovens make cooking fast and easy. If you have a microwave, you (cook) ... this frozen dinner in five minutes.
8. I'm sleepy. I (keep, not) ... my eyes open. I (go) ... to bed before I fall asleep right here.
9. This is none of his business. He (stick, not) ... his nose into other people's business.

Ex. 36. Translate into English.

1. Ол бұрын пайдаланылған машина сатып алды.
2. Полиция ұрланған машинаны іздеп жатыр.
3. Жарнамаланған заттар дүкенде сатылып жатыр.
4. Профессор Хасановтың жазылған мақаласын біздер талқылап жатырмыз.
5. Өзінің шаршағанын сезінген ол бүгін сабаққа бармады.
6. Менің жазғы жоспарларымды сұрап біліп, ол менімен келіспеді.
7. Оның уақыты болмағандықтан, менің ұсынысымнан бас тартты.
8. Бұл жылдам жіберілуді керек ететін хат.
9. Терезе алдында тұрған қыз менің құрбым.
10. Бұл Еуропада тапсырыспен тігілген көйлек.
11. Ол хат жазып отырғанда, оны ешкімнің мазаламағанын жақсы көреді.
12. Үйден шығып бара жатқанда, терезені жабуды ұмытпаңыз.

Ex. 37. Replace the attributive clauses in the following sentences by phrases with Participle II where possible.

1. My friend said that the book which I had bought was written by his father.
2. The teachers were pleased with the result which was achieved by the end of the term.
3. I asked the librarian to show me the materials which were given by the British Council.
4. The slogan which was made by Mike attracted everybody's attention.
5. The teacher told us that the centre of the cotton industry is Manchester, which is connected with Liverpool by a canal.
6. Tennis was very popular in England which was first played by the soldiers.
7. The child that was left alone in the garden began to scream.

Ex. 38. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

The sailors travelled right round Africa ... small boats. They were interested ... finding a sea route ... the Red Sea ... the Mediterranean. They set off ... the beginning of winter. Month ... month went by: they were amazed to see that the sun was now ... the north ... midday. ... six months the coast turned west. While they were sailing ... the west coast of Africa they ran out ... food. It took ... them eighteen month to reach Morocco. They had been away ... over two years. Marco kept a diary ... his experiences. They landed ... the Turkish coast. They rode ... Iran, Afghanistan and Mongolia. Marco's illness delayed them ... a year, ... the way they saw wonderful things which were unknown ... Europe. They saw a liquid that came ... the ground and could be used ... fuel. ... 1275 they arrived ... China. Marco was amazed to find a country that was far more civilized ... Italy. ... his diary he described cities ... Hahgzhou. There were bridges high enough ... ship to go The emperor took a special interest ... Marco. When they arrived back ... Italy, they told their friends ... their experiences. Nobody would believe their stories ... the strange countries ... the east.

Ex. 39. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use Infinitives of result:

Pattern: The text is so difficult that it cannot be translated in an hour.

The text is difficult enough to be translated in an hour.

1. He was so excited, he wouldn't speak to me.

2. She knows English so well that she can read English classical things in the original.
3. My friend is so experienced; he ought to know everything better.
4. His English vocabulary is very poor; he can't make himself understood.
5. It was so dark that he could see nothing before him.
6. He was so excited that he couldn't utter a word.
7. The man was not very strong and so he was unable to swim the distance.

Ex. 40. Translate the following sentences into Kazakh paying attention to Active Infinitive and Passive Infinitive

1. To improve your pronunciation you should work in the phonetic laboratory.
2. This is the home reading book to be read during the first term.
3. To be instructed by such an experienced coach was a great advantage.
4. The child did not like to be washed.
5. Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.
6. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents?
7. I don't like to be reminded of my duties.
8. To play the dombra was his greatest pleasure.
9. He is difficult to deal with.
10. The novel leaves much to be desired.

Ex. 41. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from the box. Use the Infinitive in the correct form.

Feel, carry, open, smoke, apply, say, phone, drive, help, touch, stay.
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1. Can you remind me ... Ainur tomorrow?
2. Who taught you ...?
3. I didn't move the piano by myself. I asked somebody ... me.
4. He said the switch was dangerous and warned me not ... me.
5. I wouldn't recommend anybody ... in that hotel.
6. She doesn't allow us ... in the room.
7. The customs officer made Dauren ... his case.

8. Hot weather makes me ... tired.
9. Let me ... your bag for you.
10. His father allowed him ... his car.
11. My friend persuaded me ... for the job.
12. His lawyer advised him ... nothing to the police.

Ex. 42. Insert *to* where necessary before the Infinitives in brackets.

1. He wants us (see) the house where our president was born.
2. She made me (do) it all over again.
3. He used (smoke) forty cigarettes a day, but now he doesn't.
4. They refused (accept) the bribe.
5. She made her (repeat) the message.
6. The children are expected (arrive) in a few days.
7. Please let us (know) your decision as soon as possible.
8. Where would you like (have) lunch.
9. I'd like him (go) to a university but I can't (make) him (go).
10. You can (take) a horse to water but you can't (make) him (drink) (proverb)
11. It is easy (be) wise after the event.

Ex. 43. Open the brackets using the verbs in the correct form:

1. I was very tired. I tried ... (continue) my physical exercise but I couldn't.
2. He rang the doorbell but there was no answer. Then he tried ... (knock) on the door but there was still no answer.
3. She needed ... (borrow) some money. She tried ... (ask) her friend but he was short of money too.
4. I tried ... (reach) the shelf but I wasn't tall enough.
5. Please, leave me alone. I'm trying ... (concentrate).
6. He needs a change. He needs ... (go) away for a walk.
7. It's a pity we didn't see Janat when we were in Tokyo. We would like ... (see) her then.
8. Everybody helped me ... (clean) up after the party.
9. We'd like ... (go) on holiday but we didn't have enough money.

Ex. 44. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using the Infinitive.

Pattern: He is strong. He can carry it.

1. He is strong to carry it.
2. He was furious. He couldn't speak.
3. The fire isn't very hot. It won't boil a kettle.
4. Askar was very foolish. He told lies to the police.
5. I was terrified. I couldn't move.
6. The coffee isn't strong. It won't keep us awake.
7. He is lazy. He won't get up early.
8. He is very impatient. He never listens to anyone.
9. Would you be very kind and turn down the radio a little?
10. He is very selfish. He wouldn't put himself out for anyone.

Ex. 45. Replace the group of underlined words by an Infinitive or an Infinitive construction.

Pattern: It is important *that he should understand this.*

It is important for him *to understand this.*

He was the first man *who arrived.*

He was the first man *to arrive.*

1. The captain was the last man who left the ship.
2. Would you be very kind and lend me your umbrella?
3. I was astonished when I heard that he had left the country.
4. It is necessary that everyone should know the truth.
5. There was no place where we could sit.
6. It is said that he was a brilliant scientist. (he is said ...)
7. It is advisable that we should leave the house separately.
8. You signed the document without reading it, which was very stupid. (It was stupid).
9. It is said that she has a frightful temper.
10. They believe that he is honest.
11. He was the only one who realized the danger.

Ex. 46. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use an appropriate tense.

Pattern: Why didn't you go to the sport event yesterday?

I (want, not) didn't want to.

1. I haven't written to my children yet this week, but I (intend) ...
2. I'd like to buy fresh flowers for my desk every day, but I can't (afford) ...
3. A: Are you going to the historical exhibition?
B: Yes, I (plan) ...
4. Oh! I'm sorry I closed the door in your face! I (mean, not) ...
5. He doesn't play with toys anymore, but he (use) ...
6. A: Did Dauren enjoy the plan?
B: He (seem) ...
7. We've never eaten at that restaurant, but we (would like) ...

Ex. 47. Circle the correct form (-ing or -ed) of the words in parentheses.

1. The student are (interesting, interested) in learning more about English.
2. The teacher doesn't explain those grammar rules.
3. We heard some (confusing, confused).
4. We are (boring, bored). How about going to the cinema?
5. Rustem fascinates me. I think he is a (fascinating, fascinated) person.
6. I heard a (shocking, shocked) report on TV. I was really (shocking, shocked).
7. The children think that animals are (fascinating, fascinated).

Ex. 48. Point out Participle II and state its function in the sentence:

1. The boy kept silent and looked frightened.
2. We lived in a farm situated at the foot of a hill.
3. The tourists fell asleep exhausted by the journey.
4. My children like boiled eggs, fried potatoes and buttered toast.
5. This is a church built many years ago.
6. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century in England.
7. The word pronounced by the student was not correct.

8. Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.
9. A word spoken in time may have very important results.
10. A letter sent by my daughter today will be in Almaty tomorrow.

Ex. 49. Translate the following sentences, using suitable verbs from the box.

divide into, dwell upon, hand down, struggle for, raise to, come down, award with, be famous for, be based on, struggle against.

1. Қазақтың мәдени тарихын қандай сатыларға бөлуге болады?
2. Біз халық әндерінің тарихына тоқталып өткіміз келеді.
3. Ұрпақтан-ұрпаққа кең тарайтын күйлер мәдениет тарихына үлкен үлес қосады.
4. Құрманғазының атақты күйлері халықтың ауыз әдебиеті негізінде шығарылған.
5. Құрманғазының кейбір күйлері халықты зорлық пен әділетсіздікке қарсы күресуге шақырады.
6. XIX ғасырдағы атақты күйшілер мен композиторлар халық мәдениеті дамуының ең жоғары сатысына жетті.
7. Олар өз шығармаларында адами қасиеттерді мадақтады.
8. Біржан салдың шығармалары қазақ ұлтының мұрасына айналып, мәдениеттің алтын қорына енді.
9. Құрманғазының “Сарыарқа” күйі дүниежүзілік сыйлықпен марапатталғанын біз бәріміз білеміз.

Ex. 50. Fill in the blanks with *such*, *such a (an)*, *so*. Translate the sentences into Kazakh.

Pattern:

1. It was **such** an unfortunate beginning of their visit.
2. The beginning of their visit was **so** unfortunate.
3. I don't like **such** people.
4. At first they knew **so** few (many) people in London.

1. I have never experienced ... cold weather.

2. She speaks ... quickly.
3. He told ... funny stories.
4. Usually I have ... little time.
5. She has ... many friends.
6. The Akhmetovs have ... wonderful garden.
7. You can't ask the girl to do ... hard work.
8. I am ... tired.
9. It is ... long way from here.
10. He is ... actor.

Ex. 51. Open the brackets using the Gerund.

1. He intended to go to the theatre yesterday but we told him the performance wasn't worth (see).
2. When we came into the office he was busy (write) an official letter to the representatives of some foreign countries.
3. I didn't feel like (work) so I suggested spending some time in the country.
4. It's no use (ask) children to calm down.
5. Why didn't you warn the children?
It's no use (warn) them.
6. I am tired of (do) one and the same thing all the time.
7. The stranger is not used to (drive) on the left.
8. We called at his office on the chance of (meet) him.
9. We are delighted to hear that you can come on Friday. We are all looking forward to (see) you.
10. What's your idea of (do) it?

Ex. 52. Supply an appropriate preposition and verb form.

Pattern: Murat isn't used- (wear) – a suit and a tie every day.

Murat isn't used to wearing a suit and a tie every day.

1. He isn't interested _____ (look) _____ new information.
2. I'm excited _____ (leave) _____ Japan.
3. They have no excuse _____ (be) _____ late.

4. Our colleagues are accustomed _____ (have) _____ 5 o'clock tea at the office.
5. She is always complaining _____ (have) a headache.
6. Instead _____ (study) Almas went to a night club.
7. My friends should take advantage _____ (live) _____ a private residence.
8. Kairat had a good reason _____ (go, not) to the students' competition.
9. Who is responsible _____ (clean) the blackboard in the classroom.
10. In addition _____ (go) _____ to the university, Almas has a part-time job in the evening.
11. Where should we go for dinner tonight?
Would you object _____ (go) to a Kazakh traditional restaurant?
12. My children are going to visit the parents' house during the summer vacation. They are looking forward _____ (enjoy) at home.

Ex. 53. Make up sentences using the given words. Use any subject. Use any tense.

Pattern: enjoy +go

I enjoyed going to a rock concert last weekend.

1. postpone +go +camp
2. appreciate +hear
3. mind +play
4. suggest +go +window shop
5. give up +smoke
6. go +bowl
7. avoid +go +sail
8. go +mountain climb
9. keep +work

Ex. 54. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Gerund, using words in parentheses.

1. The students practiced (pronounce) _____ the sound.
2. The children's skin can't tolerate (be) _____ in the sun.

3. He avoided (tell) _____ his boss the truth. He would be angry.
4. The child broke the antique vase. We are sure he didn't mean (do) _____ it.
5. Her classmate is a blabbermouth. She can't resist (tell) _____ her secrets to everyone.
6. He can afford (buy) _____ a big mansion.
7. Everybody finally admitted (be) _____ responsible for the problem.
8. He managed (change) _____ his mind.

Ex. 55. Open the brackets using the Gerund.

1. The famous writer didn't need (introduce) himself.
2. His suit is quite clean; it doesn't want (clean) yet.
3. The classroom is in a terrible mess; it needs (tidy up).
4. She needed (cheer up) when she heard that she'd failed in her exams.
5. The roses in the garden want (water) because of dry weather.
6. The blackboard is very dirty; it needs (clean).
7. My watch is slow; it needs (repair).
8. The floor is covered with dust; it needs (sweep).
9. The fence is old, and it badly wants (paint).
10. The child's shoes have a hole in them, they want (mend).

Ex.56. Give the four forms of the following verbs:

inform, interpret, yield, influence, print, prepare, include, select, perform, rewrite, publish, carry, cover, trust, obtain, divert, own, shrink, sign, flood, quote, subscribe, view.

Ex. 57. Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary.

Once there lived... man who was very fond of... gold. He used to say: "While I have my gold, I am... happiest man in... world". And so all his life he saved ... money. One day he was travelling in... desert of... North Africa. He lost his way. He had no... food or... water. He was almost dying of... hunger. He was so weak

that he could not walk, he could only crawl....heat was terrible. There were only... stones and ... sand around. Just then he saw... bag and opened it. He saw that... bag was full of... gold. What is... use of...gold to... hungry man in- desert? He left ... bag on... hot sand, crying bitterly: "I am ... most unhappy man in ... world".

Ex. 58. Point out if there are some words with the same root in Kazakh.

Mass media, inform, interpret, modern, public, activity, material, function, form, photographer, magazine, type, essay, human, technology, interview, journalist, profile, secret, topic, problem, figure, crime, medicine, focus, commercial, business, correspond, artist, service, fact.

Ex. 59. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Сөз жоқ, қазіргі уақытта Қазақстанда өте маңызды сапалы өзгерістер орын алып жатыр.
2. Ғаламдану факторлары, әлеуметтік және саяси дамулар тездетіліп жатыр.
3. Елдегі реформалар халықтың күнелту минимумының есебінен атқарылмайды.
4. Негізгі ұйымдастырылған құрылыс салынып болған.
5. Бейбітшілік жер жүзінде тек біріккен ортақ күшпен сақталынады және күшейтіледі.
6. Жер жүзінде барлық ядролық қарулар тойтарылады.
7. 1993 жылы ядролық қаруларды таратпау жөніндегі шарт қолдау тапты.
8. 1995 жылы мамыр айында соңғы ядролық қондырғы жойылды.
9. 1999 жылы шілде айында химиялық қаруларға тыйым салу, өңдеу, өндіру, шоғырландыру және пайдалану туралы конвенцияға қол қойылды.

Ex.60. Translate into English.

1. Кешіріңіз, кіруге бола ма?
2. Сіз сабаққа кешікпеуіңіз керек.
3. Сіздер сабақта ұқыптырақ болуыңыз керек.

4. Келесі сабаққа сөздіктеріңізді алып келуіңіз керек.
5. Оқулықты әкелмей-ақ қойсаңыз да болады.
6. Ағылшын сабағы сағат 10-да басталуы керек.
7. Ол оған барлық шындықты айта алмадым.
8. Олар білім жүйесінің ең маңызды түрін таңдай алды.
9. Біздің барлық мәселелерді шешуге мүмкіндігіміз болды.

Ex. 61. Complete the following conditional sentences.

1. They spent a year in the tropics, so they got very sun-tanned. If...
2. This house is very nice and comfortable, but it is not very good for living because it is situated close to a chemical plant and the air around is very bad. If...
3. He is an excellent specialist, but I cannot ask his advice because I am not acquainted with him. If...
4. You know the material well enough, but you are very absent - minded, and that's why you always make many mistakes. If...
5. Naturally she was angry, because you were in her way. If...
6. He always gets top marks in English because it is his favorite subject and he works a lot at it. If...
7. I did not translate the article yesterday because I had no dictionary. If...
8. He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If...

Ex. 62. Translate into English using the forms of conditional sentences.

1. Егер сен бұл мақаланы оқып шықсаң, сен көп табысқа жетер едің.
2. Егер ол ағылшын тілін тыңғылықты оқыса, ол көп табысқа жетер еді.
3. Егер біз ол журналистпен жақсы таныс болсақ, ол бізден әлдеқашан интервью алған болар еді.
4. Егер ол бала алаңғасар (absentminded) болмаса, ол бақылау жұмысынан көп қате жібермеген болар еді.
5. Егер оның сөздігі болса, ол мақаланы аударып қойған болар еді.
6. Егер біз өзімізбен фотоаппарат алып барған болсақ, біз тарихи маңызы бар жерлерді суретке түсіріп алған болар едік.
7. Егер ол оның сүйікті пәні болса, ол ағылшын тілінен жоғары баға алған болар еді.

Ex. 63. Translate into English.

1. Сіздің бұл газетке жазылмағаныңыз өкінішті. Егер сіз бұл газетке бұрын жазылып қойсаңыз, сіз одан көптеген жарнамаларды оқыр едіңіз.
2. Егер сіз ол жазушыдан интервью алсаңыз, ол сізге көптеген қызықты ақпараттарды берер еді.
3. Ол дем алмастан бірнеше сағат бойы жұмыс істеген сияқты көрінеді.
4. Менің әжем мені әлі кішкене бала деп қарайды.
5. Мен барлық газеттерді қарап шыққанды жақсы көремін. Егер менің бос уақытым болса, мен бұдан да көбірек газет-журналдар оқыр едім.
6. Егер редактор болмағанда, бұл мақала жарық көрмес еді.
7. Егер редактор бұл мақаланы бүгінгі газетке баспаса, не істер едік.
8. Ол өте өзгеріп кетіпті. Егер сіз оны кезіктірсеңіз, сіз оны танымас едіңіз.
9. Мен сенің орнында болсам, мен ана журналистке интервью берер едім.
10. Егер ол ағылшын тілін жақсы білсе, ол ағылшын жазушыларын түп нұсқасында оқыр еді.
11. Егер ол біздің ақылымызды алса, ол осындай қиыншылықтарға тап болмас еді.
12. Сіздің орныңызда мен болсам, мен газеттегі саясатқа арналған барлық мақалаларды оқып шығар едім.

Ex. 64. Give the four forms of the following verbs.

Prolong, abase, plunge, liberate, undertake, strengthen, stride, accomplish, cause, secure, dominate, boast, assassinate, imprison, assume, emerge, owe.

Ex. 65. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Бұл кітапты көптеген кітап дүкендерінен сатып алуға болады.
2. Әлеуметтік және саяси дамулар Қазақстанда жылдамдатылуы керек.
3. Қазір халықаралық экономика мен саяси қатынастар өзгерілуі мүмкін.
4. Күрделі байланыс құралдары әлем кеңестігінде(космоста) қолданылуы керек.
5. Қазақстан Республикасында жалпы даму процестері пайда болуы мүмкін.

6. Дүниежүзіндегі бейбітшілік сақталынуы және күшейтілінуі керек.
7. Бұл келісімге қол қойылуы керек еді.
8. Барлық ядролық қарулар бірден жойылуы қажет.

Ex. 66. Translate the following into English.

1. Декан барлық студенттердің жиналысқа қатысуын талап етті.
2. Ол осы мәселенің жиналыста қаралуы үшін дегенінде тұрды.
3. Профессор Ибрашев осы жиналыста деканның студенттердің сабағы жайында сөз қозғауына ақыл берді.
4. Факультеттің Ғылыми кеңесі халықаралық әйелдер күнін тойлауға ұсыныс жасады.
5. Дәрігер оған демалысын оңтүстікте өткізуге ақыл берді.
6. Факультеттің хатшысы студенттердің сынақ кітапшаларының тексеріліп шығуын талап етті.
7. Оқытушы студенттерден мына сөйлемнің қайтадан тексерілуін сұрады.
8. Кафедра меңгерушісі оқытушылардың жиналысқа түгел қатысуын талап етті.
9. Лектор студенттердің таныс емес сөздерді сөздіктен іздеуіне кеңес берді.
10. Алмас сабаққа ендігіде кешікпей келетініне сөз берді.

Ex.67. Translate the following sentences into English, paying attention to the Noun Clauses.

1. Сен Кеңестер Одағының қашан құлағанын білесің бе?
2. XIX ғасырда қазақтың қандай атақты домбырашылары болғанын біз бәріміз білеміз.
3. Ол қазақ халқының мәдениет тарихының қандай сатыларға бөлінетінін білмейді.
4. Олар қазақ мәдениеті дамуының "алтын дәуірі" деген кезеңнің қашан болғанын білмейді.
5. Сіз қазақ мәдениетінің, ғылымның және білімінің дамуына үлкен үлес қосқан кімдерді білесіз?
6. Қазақ домбырасының қалай жасалғанын бәрі біледі.
7. Бұл күйді шығарған адамның атын ешкім білмейді.

Ex. 68. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Жаңа келісімнің қабылдануы талқыланып жатыр.
2. Ол былтыр ағылшын клубының президенттігіне сайланған.
3. Елшіліктің хатшысы барлық құжаттарды тәртіпке келтіре алады.
4. Ол халықаралық қатынастар факультетінде дәріс алып шыққан.
5. АҚШ елшісінің ресми сөзі радиодан берілетін болды.
6. Елшінің бүгінгі барлық газеттерде түсіндіріліп жатыр.
7. Оның сөзіне барлық жерде түсініктеме беріледі.
8. Ядролық қаруларды жою жөніндегі халықаралық шарттарды Азия мемлекеттерінің басшылары қолдады.
9. Осы шарттардың маңыздылығын барлық адамзат түсінеді.
10. Адамдар қатынастарының ғаламдануы жылдан-жылға кең таратылып жатыр.
11. Химиялық қаруларға тыйым салынуы керек.
12. Премьер-министрдің кабинеті сайлаудан кейін құрылды.
13. Қазақстан үкіметінің сыртқы саясаты сәтті орындалып жатыр.
14. Мемлекетаралық келісімге қашан қол қойылды?
15. Азия мемлекеттерінің қайсыларында ядролық қарулар тойтарылыс берілді?
16. Шанхай келісімдері қандай мемлекеттерден қолдау тапты?
17. Студенттердің ғылыми конференциясы келесі айда өткізілетін болады.
18. Ол конференцияға барлық студенттердің қатысуы керек.

Ex. 69. Translate the following sentences into English using if or whether.

Биыл атақты Махамбет ақынның 200 жылдық мерейтойының аталатынын фдфмдар біле ме?

1. Ол менен осы мерейтойға қатыса аламын ба деп сұрады.
2. Менің студенттерім менен XIX ғасырды “алтын дәуір” деп аталғанын білесіз бе деп сұрады.
3. Олар қазақ мәдениетінің өзіндік даму жолдарының бар екенін біле ме екен деп таңқаламын.
4. Біз одан Құрманғазының барлық күйлерін біле ме екен деп сұрайық.
5. Егер олар қазақтың салт-дәстүрлерін білмесе, мен таңқалар едім.

6. Мен студенттерден олардың шығыс тілдерін білетін-білмейтінін сұрадым.

Ex. 70. Translate the following sentences into English paying attention to Adjective Clauses.

1. Шығармашылары әлемге әйгілі жазушы Әл-Фараби атындағы ұлттық университетті бітірген.
2. Біз оқитын факультеттің ғимараты жаңа.
3. Ақындар сайысы өтетін Студенттер сарайы 1997 жылы салынған.
4. Осы сарайға Ел Президенті келген күнді ешқашан ұмытпаймыз.
5. Студенттерді қолдайтын ректорды бәрі сыйлайды.
6. Жас жеткіншектерге терең білім беретін оқытушы – тәжірибелі
7. Конференцияны ашқан адам сыртқы істер министрлігінде бірінші хатшы.
8. Біздің факультеттің түлегі Вашингтондағы Қазақстан Республикасының елшілігінде аудармашы.
9. Студенттер көрген қойыллым Мүсіреповтың 100 жылдық мерейтойына арналған.
10. Ауыздан-ауызға кең таралған халық фольклоры қазақ халқының мәдениетіне үлкен үлес қосты.

Ex. 71. Change the Quoted Speech to the Reported Speech.

Pattern: Timur said, "I am sleepy".

Timur said (that) he was sleepy. He says, "I work hard".

He says (that) he works hard.

1. He says: "I am studying at the faculty of international relations".
2. He says, "I studied there hard".
3. He says, "He will study hard".
4. Asel said, "I have already had lunch".
5. Mr. Tulepov said, "I am going to travel to Sapporo".
6. He said, "I can't afford to buy a round ticket".
7. Mr. Akhmetov said, «I must talk to an Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Kazakhstan".

8. His wife said, "I should take advice from my children".
9. Their children said, "The train will arrive in time".
10. They said, "We called on the inquiry office"

Ex. 72. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. If you (to do) your morning exercises every day, your health would be much better.
2. If I (not to be) present at the lesson, I would not have understood this difficult rule.
3. If he reads fifty pages every day, his vocabulary (to increase) greatly.
4. If you had not wasted so much time, you (not to miss) the train.
5. If you (not to miss) the train, you would have arrived in time.
6. If I (to have) his telephone number, I would easily settle this matter with him.
7. If he (to be) more courageous, he would not be afraid.

Ex. 73. Change the sentence from Active to Passive. Include the "by- phrase" only if necessary. Pattern:

1. Sh. Ualikhanov erected that monument.
That monument was erected by Sh. Ualikhanov.
2. Someone erected that monument in 1994. That monument was erected in 1994.
3. People grow tulips in Holland.
4. People speak English in Australia.
5. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
6. Who invented the wheel?
7. The president has canceled the meeting.
8. Charles Darwin wrote "The Origin of Species".
9. Someone published "The Origin of Species" in 1859.
10. Someone contused me at the office yesterday.
11. Something embarrassed her yesterday.
12. _____ Someone filmed many of the Tarzan movies in the rain forest in Puerto Rico.

Ex. 74. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. If you (smoke) in a non-smoking compartment, the other passengers (object).
2. If you (finish) with your dictionary, I'd like to borrow it.
3. The lift wasn't working when I was here last. If it still (not work) we (have) to use the stairs.
4. That book is overdue. If you (not take) it back to the library tomorrow, you (have) to pay a fine.
5. The police will test the knife for finger prints. If your finger prints are on it, you (be) charged with murder.
6. I'm not expecting any messages, but if someone (ring) while I am out, could you say that I'll be back by 6.00?
7. Bolat can't count. Why you (employ) him as a cashier if he can't count?
8. You can use my phone if yours (not work).
9. If Kairat (refuse) to help, we'll have to manage without him.

Ex. 75. Put the transitive verbs into the Passive form. Do not mention the agent unless it seems necessary.

1. He didn't introduce me to his friends.
2. They threw away the rubbish.
3. A Japanese firm makes these television sets.
4. An earthquake destroyed the town.
5. Visitors must leave shoes and umbrellas in the hall.
6. They can't repair their tape recorder.
7. The police shouldn't allow people to park before the University.
8. The examiner will read the passage three times.
9. Candidates may not use dictionaries.
10. You should take those books to the library.
11. They brought up their children in Japan.
12. We have warned you.

Ex. 76. Change the sentences from Active to Passive. Include the "by -phrase" only if it contains important information.

1. Someone is building a new stadium on Dostyk -Street.
2. The Elite Stroi Company is building that block.
3. Mural is writing this essay.
4. Someone is repairing our TV set.
5. Someone was repairing my shoes.
6. Someone is organizing a student trip to the art museum.
7. Someone is painting the walls.
8. The master is fixing the equipment in the lab.
9. The office-cleaner is cleaning the class room.

Ex. 77. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Gerund.

1. He always treats everybody politely and he insists on (treat) politely.
2. His friend doesn't like boxing. I don't know if he is afraid of (hurt) his opponent or of (hurt) himself.
3. The little girl isn't afraid of dogs in spite of (bite) twice.
4. The little girl didn't go near the dog; she was afraid of (bite).
5. I am still thirsty in spite of (drink) four cups of tea.
2. He remembered (cross) the road, but he didn't remember (knock J I down).
3. The watch was still going in spite of (drop) on a stone floor.
4. He likes (drive) a car, but he dislikes (drive).

Ex.78. Combine the sentences, using all possible patterns with an Affective Clause.

1. The book was good. I read it.
2. I liked the girl. I met her at the party last night.
3. I liked the composition. You wrote it.
4. The people were very nice. We visited them yesterday.
5. The man called the police. His wallet was stolen.
6. The professor is excellent. I am taking her course.
7. Mrs. Tulepova teaches English.

8. Her native language is not English.
9. I've come from a country.
10. Its history goes back thousands of years.
11. I have to call the girl.

Ex. 79. Change the sentences from Active to Passive.

Pattern: Mr. Akhmetov invited me to the concert.

I was invited to the concert by Mr. Akhmetov.

1. Water surrounds an island.
2. The doctor has examined the sick man.
3. My mistake embarrassed me.
4. The jeweler is going to fix my watch.
5. The secretary will arrange the meeting.
6. The Christmas tree fascinates children.
7. M. Auezov wrote the novel "Abai".
8. The news will amaze everybody.
9. The maid has cleaned all the rooms.
10. The police arrested many criminals.

Ex.80. Change the Active Sentences into the passive sentences.

Pattern:

Active	Passive
The news surprised Murat.	Murat was surprised by the news.
The news didn't surprise me.	I wasn't surprised by the news.
Did the news surprise you?	Were you surprised by the news?

1. _____
2. Any news surprised Almat. _____
3. The news doesn't surprise us. _____
4. The news will shock everybody. _____
5. The news won't shock Arman. _____
6. Will the news shock Aigul? _____
7. Bolat wrote that composition. _____
8. Asel didn't write it. _____
9. Almas has written the composition. _____

10. Aidyn hasn't written it. _____
11. Alma is going to write. _____
12. John isn't going to write it. _____
13. Is Tlek going to write it? _____
14. Did Saltanat write it? _____

Ex. 81. Make these sentences: 1) interrogative 2) negative.

1. There are some main commercial banks in London.
2. The central feature of government finance is the Bank of England.
3. The London Stock Exchange offers the largest range securities quoted on any stock Exchange in the world.
4. Paper currency in circulation is issued by the Bank of England.
5. The national currency is the pound sterling equal to 100 pence.

Ex. 82. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

1. London, the Capital of U.K., (to be) a political, cultural, commercial, industrial and financial centre of the country.
2. Here through the Exchange members an investor (can) buy or sell shares.
3. The Bank of England (to be) the country's national Bank.
4. It (to carry out) government monetary policies and (act) as the "Banker's bank" for privately owned banks and other commonwealth nations.

Ex. 83. Translate into Kazakh

- 1. I am satisfied with the results of the exhibition.
 2. It was very interesting experience.
 3. The scope of fairs and exhibitions is becoming larger.
 4. The first world exhibition was held in 1851.
 5. Over 15 foreign trade companies participated in this exhibition.
 6. A number of contracts were signed.

Ex. 84. Translate into English.

1. Қыркүйек айында Үндінің астанасы Делиде халықаралық көрме болады.
2. Онда келушілерге ауылшаруашылығы мен өнеркәсіп табыстары көрсетілді.
3. Ғылым мен өнер саласындағы дүниежүзінің әртүрлі елдерінің қол жеткен табыстары туралы айтылды.
4. Көптеген халықаралық көрмелер ғылыми, мәдени және іскерлік байланыстарды кеңейтуге үлкен мүмкіндіктер туғызады.
5. “Химия-2010” көрмесінде химия өнеркәсібі саласындағы біздің соңғы жетістіктеріміз көрсетілді.
6. Осакада дүние жүзілік көрмесі кең көлемде өткізілді.

Ex. 85. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form.

1. Our company (establish) an effective system for recording financial transactions last year.
2. The financial manager (obtain) the needed funds for the next year yesterday.
3. The financial officer (find) sources of the funds for his company last week.
4. The corporation (determine) its overall needs for the next period of time this morning.
5. Last year most successful firms (use) new promising steps in planning and controlling their finances.

Ex. 86. Fill in preposition.

1. Financial management begins ... the creation ... financial plan.
2. The plan includes timing and amount ... funds.
3. The financial manager's job starts and ends ... the company's objectives.
4. The available cash consists ... beginning cash plus customer payments ... and funds ... financing.

Ex.87. supply the correct preposition.

1. According ... the purpose and contents.
2. The contract contains a number ... clauses.
3. Transportation ... goods.
4. A repeat contract ... machine-tools.
5. There is one thing ... it.
6. That is the ten per cent increase ... the price.
7. We have been ... business ... you.
8. You must try and see it ... our point ... view.
9. ... the past three years metal prices have gone
10. We have taken this ... account.
11. We would reduce the price ... three per cent.
12. Are you happy ... the terms?
13. I suppose we can start draw ... a contract.

Ex. 88. Supply the correct tense forms:

1. Have you (to see) our latest price-list?
2. There (to be) one thing in it we can't agree to.
3. That (to be) the seven per cent increase in the price.
4. Over the past three years metal prices have (to go) up.
5. Therefore we (have) to increase the price of our machine-tools.
6. We have (to take) this into account.
7. That (to be) fine.
8. You (to be) happy with the other terms and conditions?

Ex. 89. Translate into English.

1. Уайт мырза Алматыға Серікбайұлы мырзамен кездесуге келді.
2. Олардың машина жабдықтау жөніндегі келісімін қайта талқылаулары керек.
3. Ал іске көшелік.
4. Мұнда біз келісе алмайтын бір нарсе бар. Ол бағаны 7 % өсіру.
5. Сіз біздің соңғы прейскурантымызды қарап шықтыңыз ба?
6. Соңғы жылдары металлдың бағасы өсті.

Ex. 90. Translate into Kazakh.

1. We have taken this into account and yet your prices seem to be very high.
2. According to the purpose and contents, contracts can cover: goods, licenses, patents, technology and know-how.
3. The contract contains a number of clauses.
4. We'll get the necessary documents ready for signature by tomorrow.
5. A contract forms the basis of a transaction between the Buyers and Sellers.

Ex.91. Translate into English.

1. Бухгалтерлік есеп несиелер мен салымшылар үшін түрлі берілгендерді көрсетеді.
2. Олар қаржылық жылдың аяғында табыстар туралы есеп беруді және баланстық есеп беруді дайындайды.
3. Біз өндірістің тиімділігін коэффициенттердің талдауы арқылы анықтаймыз.
4. Біз актив пен пассивті тексереміз және міндеттемелерді есептеп шығарып тастау арқылы мүліктердің құнын анықтаймыз.
5. Тұрғын үйлер корпорацияның жеке меншігі болып табылады.
6. Біз көп салық төлейміз.

Ex.92. Supply the correct forms of the verbs.

1. Most businesses (to prepare) regularly the two types of records.
2. It (to help) a company to evaluate.
3. The balance sheet and profit and loss statement (to be) ready.
4. There (to be) so many statements on your table yesterday.
5. I (to know) not everything.
6. I already (to turn) in the report on my department.
7. The explanation (to take) only one word-taxes.

Ex.93. Supply the correct preposition where necessary.

1. It reports ... the effects ... the transactions ... the firm's financial condition.
2. One major tool ... the analysis ... accounting records is ratio analysis.
3. ... finance we operate ... three main categories ... ratios.
4. The second set ... ratios deals ... assets and liabilities.
5. The third set ... ratios deals ... the overall financial structure ... the company.
6. So everybody can check ... the assets and liabilities, net worth and profit position ... the company.
7. You work ... the pay checks.
8. I have already turned ... the report ... my department.
9. I am busy ... some statements and records.

Ex.94. Supply the articles where necessary.

1. Accounting shows ... financial picture of ... firm.
2. ... accounting department records and measures ... activity of ... business.
3. Most businesses prepare regularly ... two types of records.
4. ... ratio analysis is ... relationship of two figures.
5. It is used as ... measure of ... firms operating efficiency.
6. This is ... end of ... year.
7. Everybody can check out ... assets and liabilities, net worth and profit position of ... company in ... financial statements.

Ex.95. Complete the sentences with words in parentheses. Use the Passive form (Simple Present or Simple Past). Mind prepositions where necessary.

Pattern: (close) When we got to the library, it **was closed**.
 (make) My ring **is made of** silver.

1. (exhaust) Last night I _____, so I went straight to bed.
2. (involve) Last week he _____ a three car accident.
3. (drink) Bolat _____. He's making a fool of himself.
4. (interest) She _____ learning of one more foreign language.
5. (devote) Ainur loves her job. She _____ her work.
6. (terrify) Once when they were swimming in the ocean, they saw a shark. All of them _____.

7. (acquaint) _____you _____ Murat's fellow student?
8. (qualify) He didn't get the job. The interviewer said that he _____ not _____ it.
9. (crowd) There are too many students in the canteen. The canteen _____.
10. (relate) _____you _____ Mrs. Toulepova?
11. (spoil) These bananas _____. I think I'd better throw it out.
12. (locate) The University of Washington _____ Seattle.

Ex.96. Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions.

1. The students are involved _____ many extracurricular activities.
2. On the eve of a New Year, all department stores are crowded _____ customers.
3. Is he qualified _____ that job?
4. My colleague is married _____ an American boy.
5. Are you prepared _____ the test in English?
6. Some deputies are opposed _____ the new tax plan.
7. In terms of evolution, a hippopotamus is related _____ a horse.
8. Are you acquainted _____ this writer? I think his books are excellent.
9. Our grandson is scared _____ dogs.
10. You've done a good job. You should be very pleased _____ yourself.

Ex.97. Complete the sentences with expressions in the box. Translate them into Kazakh.

1. My sweater _____ of cotton.
2. Vietnam _____ in Southeast Asia.
3. My tape recorder doesn't work. It _____.
4. According to the job description, an applicant must have a Master's degree and at least five years of teaching experience. Unfortunately, I _____ not _____ for that job.
5. Water _____ of hydrogen and oxygen.
6. Almat isn't doing well in English. He _____ about his grades.
7. I'm going to have a rest tonight. It's been a hard day. I _____.
8. Gulja considers her boss should pay her more salary. She _____ not _____ with her present salary.
9. _____you _____ with Mr. Akhmetov? Have you ever met him?

10. This milk doesn't taste right. I think it _____. I'm not going to drink it.

be acquainted
be broken
be composed
be exhausted
be located
be made
be qualified
be satisfied
be spoiled
be worried

Ex.98. Complete the sentences with any appropriate tense, Active or Passive of the verbs in parentheses.

1. In prehistoric times, huge herds of horses (live) _____ throughout the Americas. But then, for some unknown reason, they (disappear) _____ completely from North and South America. Even though the early horses (die) out in the Americas, they (survive) _____ in Asia.
2. Long ago, horses (domesticate) _____ by Central Asian nomads. At first, horses (use) _____ in war and in hunting, and oxen (use) _____ for farming. Later, horses also (become) _____ farm animals.
3. Horses (reintroduce) _____ into the Americas by Spaniards in the early fifteenth century. Spanish explorers (come) _____ in ships to the New World with their horses on board.
4. In the 1800s, there were several million wild horses in North America. By the 1970s, that number had become less than 20,000. The wild horses (hunt) _____ and (kill) _____ principally for use as pet food. Today in the United States, wild horses (protect) _____ by law. They (can kill, not) _____ for short or profit. What is your opinion? (should protect, wild horses) _____ by law?

Ex.99. Change the sentences from Active to Passive. Include the "by-phrase" only if it contains important information.

**Pattern: Someone *might cancel* an agreement.
An agreement *might be cancelled*.**

1. A physician can prescribe medicine.
2. Mr. Tokaev must sign this treaty.
3. People may not sell beer to teenagers.
4. Someone may build a new bridge over the river Almatinka.
5. People cannot control the weather.
6. Someone had to fix our car yesterday.
7. All the students must do that assignment.
8. People can reach me at 4729297
9. Everyone ought to join the library.

Ex.100. Put the transitive verbs into the Passive form. Do not mention the agent unless it seems necessary.

1. He didn't introduce me to his friends.
2. They threw away the rubbish.
3. A Japanese firm makes these television sets.
4. An earthquake destroyed the town.
5. Visitors must leave shoes and umbrellas in the hall.
6. They can't repair their tape recorder.
7. The police shouldn't allow people to park before the University.
8. The examiner will read the passage three times.
9. Candidates may not use dictionaries.
10. You should take those books to the library.
11. They brought up their children in Japan.
12. We have warned you.

Ex.101. Change the sentences to the Passive if possible. Write the symbol “___” if a sentence cannot be changed to the Passive.

1. Gulnar walked to the mountains yesterday. _____.
2. The child broke the vase. _____.
3. The tourists stayed at the hotel. _____.
4. The teacher announced a vocabulary quiz. _____.
5. The plane arrived in time. _____.
6. Does he agree with you? _____.
7. An accident occurred at the corner of Abai and Dostyk streets. _____.
8. Many people saw the accident. _____.

Ex.102. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb (Active or Passive) in parentheses.

1. Yesterday our teacher (arrive) _____ five minutes late.
2. The morning paper (read) _____ by over 200.000 people every day.
3. Last night my favorite TV program (interrupt) _____ by a special news bulletin.
4. That's not my coat. It (belong) _____ to Maria.
5. Our mail (deliver) _____ before noon every day.
6. The "b" in "comb" (pronounce, not) _____. It is silent.
7. A bad accident (happen) _____ on Highway last night.
8. When I (arrive) _____ at the airport yesterday, I (meet) _____ by my cousin and a couple of her friends.
9. Yesterday I (hear) _____ about Sanja's divorce. I (surprise) _____ by the news. Serik (shock) _____.
10. A new house (build) _____ next to ours next year.
11. Radium (discover) _____ by Marie and Pierre Curie in 1898.
12. The Eiffel Tower (be) _____ in Paris, France. It (visit) _____ by millions of people every year. It (design) _____ by Alexandre Eiffel (1832-1923). It (erect) _____ in 1889 for the Paris exposition. Since that time, it (be) _____ the most famous landmark in Paris. Today it (recognize) _____ by people throughout the world.

Ex.103. Complete each sentence with an Infinitive phrase which, combined with the main verb (invited, advised, etc.), reports the idea of the speaker's words.

Pattern: The teacher said, "Keep in mind this rule".

The teacher advised us *to keep in mind this rule*.

1. My friend said, "I think you should take a long vacation".
My friend encouraged me _____.
2. The Akhmetovs said, "Would you like to come to our house for dinner?"
The Akhmetovs invited us _____.
3. The dean's secretary said, "You may use the phone".
The dean's secretary permitted me _____.
4. My mother said, "Have a nap after dinner".

- My mother reminded me _____.
5. My classmate said, "You should see your doctor about the headache".
My classmate advised me _____.
 6. The judge said, "You must pay fifty dollars"
The judge ordered Mr. Khasanov _____.
 7. The maid said, "Don't touch that cake".
The maid warned me _____.
 8. My father said, "Don't buy a used car".
My father advised me _____.
 9. Mr. Berkut said, "Don't play in the street".
Mr. Berkut warned the children _____.

Ex.104. Read and translate the following. Give the meaning of the prefix "semi-", "self-", "un-".

1. In the feudal society which lasted several millennia and the subsequent century of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, Asian women experienced a bitter history of prolonged oppression.
2. They have gained a sense of self-respect, self-confidence, self reliance and self-strengthening and have taken long strides forward in their ability to participate in government and political affairs.
3. From the first half of the XX century, masses of women plunged into an undaunted and heroic struggle for national liberation of their states.
4. Asian women enjoy the equal rights which had remained unattainable over millennia.

Ex.105. Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the correct form. Translate the sentences.

1. Asian women _____ a bitter history of prolonged degradation and abasement.
2. Masses of women plunged into an undaunted and heroic struggle for national _____ of their states.
3. Women enjoy _____ with men in all aspects of political, economic, cultural, social and family life.
4. Women _____ a great force in both economic construction and cultural and ideological advances.

5. They have made extremely important _____ to various undertaking.
6. Great changes have taken place in women's mental _____.
7. They have taken long _____ forward in their ability to participate in government and political affairs.
8. Women have a glorious peace-loving _____.
9. They have never forgotten _____ caused by aggressive wars.
10. Women always stand on the side of _____ and oppose _____ and _____.
11. Women are an important _____ in safeguarding world peace and security.
12. Asian _____ some of the world's most formidable women leaders.

Produce, force, aggression, justice, calamity, violence, stride (n), outlook, tradition, contribution, equal rights, become, liberation, experience.

Ex.106. Fill in the blank with prepositions or adverbs where necessary.

1. I'll visit you tomorrow ... the evening, if it is convenient ... you.
-Yes ... course, drop ... any time you like.
2. Will he be driving ... Astana as usual?
-No, as a matter ... fact, his car is ... repair. So he'll arrive ... International Airport ... plane, and we'll go and pick him a taxi.
3. Pull yourself ... and don't worry ... the children. They are completely ...
... danger.
4. I could do ... a little holiday ... summer but I don't know who will look
... the pets ... my absence.
5. Has he ... last got rid ... this awful umbrella ... his?
6. How is she?
-She has taken a turn ... the better lately. But she is still tired ... so the best
thing ... her will be to go ... the seaside and stay ... some time ... a nice
quiet hotel.

Ex.107. Translate the following sentences.

1. Қазіргі таңда Қазақстанда 1000-нан астам газеттер, 60-тай телеарналар мен 120 радио станциясы бар. Олардың 80 пайызы жекеменшік болып табылады.

2. Бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары халыққа қазіргі уақыттағы оқиғаларды дұрыс түсіндіріп беруге көмектеседі.
3. Газеттер жұртшылық пікіріне үлкен әсер етеді.
4. Газеттердің редакциялық алқасы көп қызметтер атқарады.
5. Журналистер, редакторлар, әдеби редакторлар, өңдеуші редакторлар газеттің шығуына жауапты.
6. Очерк түріндегі мақалалар “баршаға арналған мақалалар” деп аталуы мүмкін.
7. Газеттер сонымен қатар спорт, ғылым, өнер және технология туралы мақалалар береді.
8. “Баршаға арналған мақалалар” көбінесе интервью түрінде болады.
9. Газет жарнамалары оқымандарға басқаша әсер етеді.
10. Күнделікті газеттер қылмыс туралы, медицина мен заң туралы тақырыптардан репортаж береді.
11. Жарнамаларға, қылмыс пен өсектерге назар аударатын газеттер “коммерциялық” деп аталады.

Ex.108. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... book. It is my ... book.
2. Is this your ... pencil? – No, it isn't my ... pencil, it is my sister's ... pencil.
3. I have ... sister. My sister is ... engineer. My sister's husband is ... doctor.
4. I have no ... handbag.
5. She has got ... headache.
6. Have they got ... car? – Yes, they have. Their ... car is very expensive but reliable.
7. Have you got ... calculator? – No, I haven't.
8. Is this ... watch? – No, it isn't ... watch, it's ... pen.
9. This ... pen is good, and that ... pen is bad.
10. I can see ... pencil on your ... table, but I can see no ... paper.
11. Give me ... chair, please.
12. They have ... dog and two ... cats.

13. I have ... spoon in my ... plate, but I have no ... soup in it.
14. My ... friend says he is going to be ... millionaire one ... day.
15. Would you like ... orange?
16. Mr. Smith is ... artist, Mrs. Smith is ... poetess.

Ex.109. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Where is ... bus station? - ... bus station is next to ... gas station.
2. There are two ... pets in ... house: ... cat and ... dog.
3. There is ... TV antenna on ... roof.
4. There is ... mailbox between ... building and ... bus stop.
5. There is ... big ... dog in ... front of ... fireplace.
6. Do you speak English at ... work or ... school?
7. She had ... bad ... day today.
8. I have ... colour TV set. ... set is on ... little table in ... corner of ... room.
9. There is ... book ... pen, and ... paper on my ... writing desk.
10. My ... brother is ... teacher. He works at ... school. He has ... very good books. His ... books are in ... big bookcase.
11. There is ... tea in my ... glass. There is no ... tea in my ... friend's ... glass. His ... glass is empty.
12. Where is ... coffee table in your ... room? - ... coffee table is in ... front of ... sofa. There is ... cup on ... coffee table and ... newspapers. There is ... coffee in ... cup.
13. There are ... photographs on ... sofa.
14. There is ... guitar on ... chair near ... piano.

Ex.110. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a spider.
2. That is a snail.
3. This is a space film.
4. That is a cartoon.
5. This is a star.
6. This is a boy.
7. This is a baby.
8. That is a plate.
9. That is a flower.
10. That is a bookshelf.
11. Is this a sofa?
12. Is this a man?
13. Is this a bookcase?
14. Is that a ball?
15. Is that a train?
16. Is that a plane?
17. Is the window open?
18. Is the door closed?
19. Is the boy near the window?
20. That is not a king.

Ex.111. Вставьте *some, any, no, every* или их производные.

1. To know ... is to know
2. ... is rotten in the state of Denmark (W. Shakespeare).
3. Wealth is ... without health.
4. ... is good in its season.
5. Can I have ... milk? – Yes, you can have
6. Will you have ... tea?
7. Give me ... books, please. I have ... to read at home.
8. Put ... sugar in her tea: she does not like sweet tea.
9. Is ... the matter with you? Has ... offended you? I see by your face that ... has happened.
10. We did not see ... in the hall.
11. ... was present at the lesson yesterday.
12. He is busy. He has ... time to go to the cinema with us.
13. Do you need ... books to prepare for your report?
14. Have you ... questions? Ask me ... you like, I shall try to answer ... question.
15. ... liked that play: it was very dull.
16. If ... is ready, we shall begin our experiment.

Ex.112. Вставьте *something, anything, nothing* или *everything*.

1. My husband taught his son ... he knows.
2. Her patient has a bad memory. She can't remember
3. I think there is ... wrong with my watch.
4. We've got ... to eat. We've got only ... to drink.
5. The student didn't understand ... because she heard

6. Does he know ... about computers? – Yes, he knows ... because he is the best specialist in computer science at Harvard University.
7. He felt terrible. He couldn't do ... else.
8. ... is all right, the patient is much better today.
9. Is there ... interesting in the programme of the concert?
10. I could see ... : it was quite dark.
11. Give me ... to drink.
12. I didn't take any money with me, so I couldn't buy
13. My new eyeglasses are very good, I can see ... now.
14. I saw ... near the wood that looked like a tent.

Ex.113. Заполните пропуски, вставив одно из слов, данных в скобках.

1. We haven't ... black stockings (no, any).
2. They have ... red boots, Kate (any, no).
3. I don't want ... today; thank you (nothing, anything).
4. "I haven't got ... clean exercise book, Mother," said the boy (any, no).
5. "We shall not buy ... in this shop, children" said the mother (nothing, anything).
6. Didn't you buy ... potatoes yesterday (any, no)?
7. I didn't see ... in the street when I went out (anybody, nobody).
8. We didn't play ... games in the yard because it was raining all day long (no, any).
9. There is ... at home (anybody, nobody).
10. How much did you pay for this boots? – I didn't pay ... (nothing, anything). They are a present from my grandmother.

11. Have you lost ... (anything, nothing)? – No, nobody here has lost ... (nothing, anything).

Ex.114. ВСТАВЬТЕ *much, many, little, few, a little* ИЛИ *a few*.

1. When we walked ... farther down the road, we met another group of students.
2. Have you got ... ink in your pen?
3. At the conference we met ... people whom we knew well.
4. There are very ... old houses left in our street. Most of them have already been pulled down.
5. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. You will find ... stories there which are rather interesting.
6. There are ... things here which I cannot understand.
7. Shall I bring ... more chalk? – No, thank you. There is ... chalk on the desk. I hope that will be enough for our lesson.
8. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.
9. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face.
10. I'd like to say ... words about my journey.
11. After the play everybody felt ... tired.
12. Let's stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place.
13. There were ... new words in the text, and Peter spent ... time learning there.
14. There was ... hay in the barn, and the children could not play there.
15. There was ... water in the river, and they decided to cross it.
16. My mother knows German ... and she can help you with the translation of this letter.

Ex.115. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. A. How do you like Smucker's Sweet Orange Marmalade, Mrs. Johnson? B. I think it's (delicious). It's much (delicious) than the marmalade I usually buy. A. We agree with you, Mrs. Johnson. We think Smucker's Sweet Orange Marmalade is (delicious) marmalade in the world.
2. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England.
3. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland.
4. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia?
5. The English Channel is (wide) than the Straits of Gibraltar.
6. Russia is a very (large) country.
7. Which is (large): the United States or Canada?
8. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States?
9. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia.
10. The London underground is the (old) in the world.
11. There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia.
12. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.

Ex.116. Вставьте *as...as* или *so...so*.

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete.
2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann.
3. My room is ... light ... this one.
4. This book is not ... thin ... that one.
5. Sergey is ... old ... Michael.
6. She is ... young ... Tom's brother.
7. This woman is ... good ... that one.

8. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's.
9. I am not ... tall ... Pete.
10. This woman is ... young ... that one.
11. I am ... thin ... you.
12. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother.
13. This child is not ... small ... that one.

Ex.117. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Continuous* или в *Present Simple*.

1. In the evening I often (to go) to see my friends.
2. On Sunday we sometimes (to go) to the cinema or to a disco club.
3. Andrew (to get) up very early as he (to live) far from school. He (to be) never late.
4. It (to be) six o'clock in the evening now. Victor (to do) his homework. His sister (to read) a book. His mother and grandmother (to talk).
5. I (to write) a letter to my grandmother who (to live) in Novgorod. I (to write) to her very often.
6. It (to take) me forty minutes to get to school.
7. Hello, Pete, where you (to go)? – I (to hurry) to school.
8. When your lessons (to begin) on Monday? – They (to begin) at nine o'clock.
9. Where your sister (to be)? – She (to do) her homework in the next room.
10. It usually (to take) me an hour to do my written exercises.
11. Where Boris (to be)? I (to look) for him. – He (to have) dinner.
12. I (to look) for a cassette recorder. You (to have) anything on sale? – Take a look at this little Sonic Walkman. – No, I (not to want) that kind. – Well, this Supersound might interest you. It (to be) a good size, it (to be) stereo and it (to have) a radio to listen to the news.

Ex.118. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple*.

1. What your neighbours (to do) yesterday?
2. Mr. Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning.
3. His wife (to water) plants in the garden.
4. Their children (to clean) the yard and then they (to play) basketball.
5. In the evening their boys (to listen) to loud music and (to watch) TV.
6. Their little girl (to cry) a little and then (to smile).
7. Her brothers (to shout) at her.
8. Mrs. Smith (to work) in the kitchen.
9. She (to bake) a delicious apple pie.
10. She (to cook) a good dinner.
11. She (to wash) the dishes and (to look) very tired.
12. The children (to brush) their teeth, (to yawn) a little and (to go) to bed.
13. Their mother (to change) her clothes and (to brush) her hair. Then she (to talk) on the phone.
14. Her husband (to smoke) a cigarette and (to talk) to his wife.
15. They (to wait) for the bus. The bus (to arrive) at 9 o'clock.
16. They (to visit) their friends.
17. They (to dance) a lot there.
18. Mr. and Mrs. Smith (to rest) very well last night. They really (to have) a wonderful time at their friends.

Ex.119. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Active* или *Passive Voice*.

1. Nobdy (to see) him yesterday.
2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow.
3. He (to give) me this book next week.
4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia.
5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation.
6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book.
7. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest.
8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147.

9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov.
10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.

Ex.120. Передайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice*.

1. The doctor prescribed her new medicine.
2. They often speak about him.
3. Everybody laughed at this funny animal.
4. We have been looking for you the whole morning.
5. We shall insist on strict discipline.
6. They teach three foreign languages at this school.
7. We received this letter after his departure.
8. Have dogs ever attacked you?
9. Bees gather honey from flowers.
10. The storm drove the ship against a rock.
11. Who discovered the circulation of blood?
12. They are selling delicious fruit ice cream there now.
13. The old man showed us the way out of the wood.
14. They offered her some interesting work.

Ex.121. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемое время глагола.

1. My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room.
2. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off.
3. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter.

4. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week. I hope it (will not change, would not change) for the worse.
5. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man.
6. I want to know what he (has bought, had bought) for the birthday.
7. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum.
8. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the Ritz Hotel.
9. They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark.
10. He asked me where I (study, studied).
11. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time.
12. He says he (works, worked) at school two years ago.
13. Victor said he (is, was) very busy.

Ex.122. Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. The teacher said to me: "Hand this note to your parents, please."
2. Oleg said to his sister: "Put the letter into an envelope and give it to Kate."
3. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert.
4. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress.
5. "Don't worry over such a small thing," she said to me.
6. "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend.
7. "Promise to come and see me," said Jane to Alice.
8. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow."
9. I said to Mike: "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive."
10. Father said to me: "Don't stay here long."
11. Peter said to them: "Don't leave the room until I come back."

12. "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter.
13. He said to me: "Ring me up tomorrow."
14. "Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter.
15. "Don't be late for dinner," said mother to us.
16. Jane said to us: "Please tell me all you know about it."
17. She said to Nick: "Please don't say anything about it to your sister."

Ex.123. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.

1. Read the (translating, translated) sentences one more.
2. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
3. I picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor.
4. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
5. Yesterday we were at a conference (organizing, organized) by the pupils of the 10th form.
6. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street.
7. It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) stamp.
8. I shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth.
9. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.
10. Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
11. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
12. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
13. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
14. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
15. (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.
16. Look at the beautiful flowers (gathering, gathered) by the children.

17. His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street.

18. "How do you like the film?" he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.

19. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.

Ex.124. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.

1. The machine needs (to clean).

2. I am quite serious in (to say) that I don't want to go abroad.

3. He seemed sorry for (to be) inattentive to his child.

4. She confessed to (to forget) to send the letter.

5. The old man could not stand (to tell) what he should do.

6. Going to the party was no use: he had no talent for (to dance).

7. The Bronze Horseman is worth (to see).

8. After thoroughly (to examine) the student, the professor gave him satisfactory mark.

9. After thoroughly (to examine) by the examination commission, the student was given a satisfactory mark.

10. She accused him of (to steal) her purse.

11. She reproached me for (not to write) to her.

12. This job is not worth (to take).

13. After (to look) through and (to mark) the students' papers, the teacher handed them back.

14. After (to look) through and (to mark), the papers were handed back to students.

15. These clothes want (to wash).

16. David was very glad of (to find) his aunt.
17. Excuse me for (to break) your beautiful vase.
18. You never mentioned (to be) to Greece.
19. She was proud of (to award) the cup of a champion.
20. I don't remember ever (to meet) your sister.

Ex.125. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.

1. I am sorry that you do not read English novels; if you (to read) them, I (to lend) you some very interesting ones.
2. You say that you did not read yesterday's papers; if you (to read) them, you (to see) the announcement of Professor X's coming to your town.
3. He is not ill: if he (to be) ill, he (not to play) tennis so much.
4. He was not ill last week: if he (to be) ill, he (not to take) part in the football match.
5. How slippery it is! If it (not to rain), it (not to be) so slippery.
6. I am glad I was able to attend the lecture yesterday. You (to be) displeased if I (not to come)?
7. Let's take a taxi to the railway station: we have very much luggage. If we (not to have) so much luggage, we (to walk).
8. Stop working and let's go inside: it is too dark. If the evening (not to be) so dark, we (to continue) the work.
9. I don't believe you: you only say that you want to know languages. If you (to be) really interested in languages, you (to study) them.

Тестовые вопросы для грамматических упражнений.

I -вариант

1. principal

- A) принципиальный
- B) главный
- C) основной
- D) принцип
- E) ведущий

compositor

- A) Композитор
- B) Наборщик
- C) Режиссер
- D) Наладчик
- E) Актер

prospect

- A) Площадь
- B) Перспектива
- C) Проспект
- D) План
- E) Задача

complement

- A) Комплимент
- B) Похвала
- C) Дополнение
- D) Заключение
- E) Соединение

accurate data

- A) Аккуратная дата
- B) Точное число
- C) Аккуратные данные
- D) Точные данные
- E) Ложные данные

carry the can

- A) Взять на себя ответственность
- B) Нести кружку
- C) Быть занятым
- D) Консервировать

Е)Нести банку

come to a sticky end

А)Прийти к липкому концу

В)Удачный конец

С)Плохо закончить

Д)Оставаться верным

Е) Решить проблему

8. take your time

А)Бери свое время

В)Не торопись

С)Возьми часы

Д)Жди своего часа -

Е)Не опаздывай

9.с точки зрения

А)From the sight of

В)To the sight of

С)On the sight of

Д)at the sight of

Е)in the sight of

10. controlling stake

А)контролировать ставку

В)контрольный пакет

С)рисковать

Д)ставить на карту

Е)контролировать

11. вести торговлю

А)to carry on trade

В)carry out trade

С)do the trade

Д)to carry with trade

Е)to carry the trade

12. акционерная компания

А)joint stock company

В)joint efforts

С)action company

Д)stock company

Е)joint responsibility

товарная биржа

- A)exchange of goods
- B)stock exchange
- C)building exchange
- D)commodity exchange
- E)estate exchange

обмен, биржа, валюта

- A)goods
- B)commodity
- C)merchandise
- D)currency
- E)exchange

месторождение

- A)oil refinery
- B)oil producer
- C)oil company
- D)oil field
- E)oil birth

fluctuating prices

- A)устойчивые цены
- B)неустойчивые цены
- C)низкие цены
- D)высокие цены
- E)умеренные цены

to be according... sample

- A)on
- B)with
- C)for
- D)at
- E)to

femittance

- A)перечисление суммы
- B)телеграфный перевод
- C)перевод телексом
- D)денежный перевод
- E)получение денег

to run a car

- A)иметь машину

- В)бегать
- С)купить машину
- Д)управлять машиной
- Е)остановить автомобиль

20. wage restraint

- А)снижение заработной платы
- В)ограничение заработной платы
- С)замораживание заработной платы
- Д)ставки заработной платы
- Е)тарифы заработной платы

II-вариант

to be valid until a certain date

- А)действовать до определенной даты
- В)быть должным
- С)закончить в определенное время
- Д)гарантировать
- Е)своевременно

по поручению кого-либо

- А)at behalf of smb
- В)from behalf of smb
- С)on behalf of smb
- Д)in behalf of smb
- Е)for behalf of smb

23. find the synonym to make up for smth

- А)guarantee
- В)to settle
- С)to be entitled to do smth
- Д)compensate
- Е)to make out

24.приложенная к письму карточка была утеряна

- А)the card taken to the letter...
- В)putting into the letter card...
- С)adding card to the letter...
- Д)the card attached at the letter
- Е)the card attached to the Letter

25. supervision

- A) супервидение
- B) подготовка
- C) мнение
- D) руководство
- E) служащий

26. draw up

- A) make out
- B) make up
- C) make off
- D) make at
- E) make on

27. looking out of the taxi window he was confused to notice that some familiar buildings.. .and new ones .. .their peace

- A) has disappeared/had taken
- B) has disappeared/has taken
- C) had disappeared/had taken
- D) has been disappeared/had been taken
- E) have disappeared/ have Taken

28. the answer was brief. Jack .. .the hotel

- A) had left
- B) had been leaving
- C) has left
- D) left
- E) is leaving

29. several people.. .in an accident last night

- A) has been hurt
- B) were hurt
- C) were hurted
- D) are hurt
- E) hurt

30. экономика идет вперед широкими шагами

- A) is walking forward with wide steps
- B) is going ahead quickly
- C) is moving very high
- D) is moving ahead at high speed
- E) is growing with wide walking

31. growth index

- A)индекс
- B)показатель роста
- C)растущий
- D)рост индекса
- E)рост показателя

- растущее потребление
- A)growing production
 - B)growing consumption
 - C)increasing benefit
 - D)growing interest
 - E)falling consumption

- stock market
- A)фондовый рынок
 - B)рынок спроса
 - C)рынок дохода
 - D)колебание рынка
 - E)рыночное отношение

- maintenance
- A)спрос
 - B)колебание
 - C)доход
 - D)поддержание
 - E)прибыль

- 35.lagged behind
- A)был впереди
 - B)отстал
 - C)начал опережать
 - D)идти позади
 - E)бежать позади

36. цветные металлы
- A)colourful
 - B)colour metals
 - C)nonferrous
 - D)ferrous
 - E)metal colour

37. delicate position
- a)хрупкая позиция
 - b)затруднительное положение

- с)слабое положение
- д)щекотливый вопрос
- е)чувствительная позиция

38. give synonym of the word to view

- a)observe
- b)to look
- c)to glance
- d)to force
- e)to find

39. уровень инфляции

- a)growth index
- b)price rise
- c)stock market
- d)inflation rate
- e)fluctuations

40. demand

- a)колебание
- b)спрос
- c)рост
- d)показатель
- e)потребление

III-вариант

экономический спад

- a)economic maintenance
- b)economic state
- c)economic increase
- d)economic achievement
- e)economic recession

extended loans

- a)указанные долги
- b)выданные кредиты
- c)увеличенные займы
- d)спад
- e)средства

денежно-кредитная

- a) money-credit
- b) loan-money
- c) monetary
- d) reserves
- e) currency

to hit the bird in the eye

- a) попасть птице в глаз
- b) попасть в точку
- c) работать, не покладая рук
- d) застрелить птицу
- e) говорить вокруг до около

45. a skeleton in the cupboard

- a) скелет в шкафу
- b) спрятанный скелет
- c) семейная тайна
- d) скелет дома
- e) домашний шкаф

46. поймать на месте преступления

- a) to work one's fingers finger
- b) the game is not worth the candle
- c) to call a spade a spade
- d) To catch somebody red-handed
- e) To dance to somebody's pipe

47. делать из мухи слона

- a) To give somebody the cold shoulder
- b) To make a mountain out of a molehill
- c) Nothing new under the sun
- d) To work one's finger finger
- e) To hit the bird in the eye

this is to my heart

- a) Это у меня в сердце
- b) похоже на меня
- c) Сердцу мил
- d) Это мне по душе
- e) Мне это понравилось

to lock the stable after the horse was stolen

- a) Лошадь уже украли

- б)Запереть на замок
- с)Кричать после того как украли лошадь
- д)Из огня, да в полымя
- е)После драки кулаками не машут

Из огня, да в полымя

- а)Out of the frying pan into the fire
- б)A bone of contention
- с)To be with one foot in the grave
- д)A bird may be known by its song
- е)The game is not worth the candle

51. to make one's ...

- а)Road
- б)Path
- с)Way
- д)Track
- е)Highway

52. ухватиться за что-либо

- а)To have hold of smth
- б)To lose hold of smth
- с)To catch hold of smth
- д)To make hold of smth
- е)To give hold of smth

53. your attitude ... your studies is not serious enough

- а)With
- б)Towards
- с)On
- д)At
- е)From

54. you will not recognize his mother. she ...so much

- а)Has been old
- б)Has older
- с)Aged
- д)Has aged
- е)Age old

55. тонкие черты лица

- а)Mild face
- б)Thin face
- с)Delicate colours

- d) Delicate features
- e) Delicate position

to feel smb the shortest way

- a) Рассказать кому-то про короткий день
- b) Показать кому-то кратчайший путь
- c) Сказать вкратце
- d) Показать дорогу
- e) Идти по кратчайшему пути

age begins to tell on him

- a) Годы начинают сказываться на нем
- b) Годы начинают говорить свое
- c) Она помолодела
- d) Годы начинают действовать на нем
- e) Годы начинают говорить ему

she has never really...her sister

- a) Got by
 - b) Got on with
 - c) Got over
 - d) Got about
 - e) Got out
- очевидный, явный, ясный
- a) Apparent
 - b) Bright
 - c) Evident
 - d) Vague
 - e) Obvious

60. find synonym of the word sensible

- a) Cruel
- b) Sociable
- c) Human
- d) Friendly
- e) Kind

IV- вариант

61. find synonym of the word rude

- a) Severe
- b) Calm
- c) Kind-hearted
- d) Rough

e)Greedy

62. to spend in vain

- a)To fail
- b)To waste
- c)To hurry
- d)To allow
- e)Busy

additional

- a)Extra
- b)Vacant
- c)Free
- d)Spare
- e)Busy

let me pass, don't stand....my way

- a)At
- b)In
- c)on
- d)About
- e)Out

delicate question

- a)Волнующий вопрос
- b)Легкий вопрос
- c)Странный вопрос
- d)Щекотливый вопрос
- e)Интересный вопрос

troops

- a)Групп
- b)Армия
- c)Войска
- d)Корпус
- e)Команда

полномочий

- a)Executive
- b)Authority
- c)Interest
- d)Investors
- e)Management

to enjoy the rights

- a) Наслаждаться правами
- b) Радоваться
- c) Пользоваться правами
- d) Следовать
- e) Наслаждаться законом

for the implementation

- a) Для развития
- b) Для реализации
- c) Для ускорения
- d) Для осуществления
- e) Для продвижения

выделить кредит

- a) Extend grant
- b) Conduct issue
- c) Give a loan
- d) To socus
- e) To ixtend

71. get ones cards

- a) Лучить карточку
- b) Быть уволенным
- c) Получить деньги
- d) Получить кредитную карточку
- e) Быть принятым на работу

72. district

- a) Country
- b) Neighborhood
- c) Flat
- d) Building
- e) Apartment

73. let up

- a) Enjoy
- b) Go
- c) Relax
- d) Work
- e) Live

dressng-gown

- a) Dress
- b) Shoes
- c) Pants
- d) Bathrobe
- e) Slacks

twin-town

- a) Brother-town
- b) Sister-city
- c) Two-town
- d) Uncle-city
- e) subway

76. Jenny kept on ... although her husband asked her to stop.

- a) to talk
- c) talked
- e) talks
- b) talking
- d) talk

77. They ... for hours when they suddenly realized it was midnight.

- a) are studying
- d) have studied
- b) were studying
- e) had been studying
- c) have been studying

78. My aunt... South America yet.

- a) hadn't been to
- d) doesn't go
- b) wasn't in
- e) hasn't been in
- c) hasn't been to

79. You ... a lovely song when I entered the room. What was it?

- a) sang
- d) were singing
- b) had sung
- e) have sang
- c) was singing

80. I wonder who
her helped to solve the problem
did help her to solve the problem

helped her to solve the problem
to solve the problem did help her
help to solve the problem her

V-вариант

81 At half past four I ... on the lights.

- a) put
- d) was putting
- b) has put
- e) puts
- c) having put

82. While the water ..., Mrs Parker ... sweeping the floor.
was heating/began
has heat/ was beginning
heats/begins
had been heating/ began
heat/ has begun

83. Don't ring her up at 12 o'clock.

She ... her composition then.

- write
- writes
- was writing
- is writing
- will be writing

84. At this time next week they ... in the train on their way to Moscow.

- sit c) was sitting e) are sitting
- sat d) will be sitting

85. Don't forget to post that letter.

- I posted it
- I've already posted it

I post it

I am posted it
e) I were posting it

86. It'll be good to see him again. How long...?
he is away
he was away
he has be away
has been he away
has he been away

87.1 don't know this man. I... before.

have never met him
never have met him
never met him
never meet him
has never met him

88. The actors ... yesterday and ... rehearsals early this morning.
arrive/started
arrives/has started
have arrived/started
are arriving/starting
arrived/have started

89. Unfortunately when I arrived Ann, just, so we only had time for a few words.
a)left
b) leaves
c) has left
d) had left
e) was leaving

90. When I last saw her she ... along the road to the station.
a)\hurries
c) was hurrying
e)will hurry
b)hurried
is hurrying

9'1. When Margaret finished her homework she ... on the radio.
a)turned
b) had turned
c) has turned

- d) turning
- e) was turning

92. By the time you finish cooking they ... their work.

- a) will do
- b) are doing
- c) will have done
- d)do
- e) have done

93. You see, I ... this kind of thing for the last thirty years.

- a)I have do
- b)I am doing
- c) have been doing
- d) I was doing
- e) doing

94. My article ... yesterday.

- a) publish
- b) publishes
- c) is published
- d) was published
- e)is publishing

95. Ann's mother asked her if

- a)she is tired
- b)she had tired
- c) she was tired
- d) she has been tired
- e) she tired

96. Peter asked who ...

- a)did take his book
- b)is taken his book
- c) has taken his book
- d) is taking his book
- e) had taken his book

97. The teacher asked

Bob

when did he learn to swim

when is he learnt to swim

when he learned to swim

d)when learned he to swim

e)when he had learned to swim

98. Ted asked Ron:
"Where do your parents
live?"

Ted asked Ron where his parents live.

Ted asked Ron where is his parents living.

Ted asked Ron where his parents lived.

Ted asked Ron where his parents had lived.

Ted asked Ron where do his parents live.

99. Он сказал, что Джек говорил ей, что он пишет пьесу.

a)has told/writes

b)told/is writing

c) had told/was writing

d) tells/wrote

e) is telling/writing

100. She said she ... at this school for twenty years.

a)teaches

b) taught

c) is teaching

d)was teaching

e)had been teaching

VI-вариант

101.I... cakes for the party all the morning.

a)make

b)am making

c) was making

d) have been making

e) have made

102.1... my homework for two hours and I ... yet.

have been doing/ haven't finished

am doing/ don't finish

do/ doesn't finish

have done/ haven't finished

did/didn't finish

103. I ... this article for about an hour and I have translated the first page.

- a) translate
- b) translating
- c) am translating
- d) have been translating
- e) translated

104. I ... my composition by the time you come back.

- a) will write
- b) write
- c) wrote
- d) have wrote
- e) will have written

105. К семи часам я закончу работу.

- a) I shall finish
- b) I am finishing
- c) I finished
- d) I shall have finished
- e) I finish

106. Within a week she .. the fearful mistake she

- a) know/made
- b) knows/had made
- c) know/is making
- d) knew/makes
- e) knew/had made

107. Tom ... ill this year.

- a) wasn't
- b) isn't
- c) didn't be
- d) haven't been
- e) hasn't been

108. He... a letter to his friend at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

- a) is writing
- b) will be writing
- c) wrote
- d) will write
- e) writes

109. If he ...I...him this message.

- a) come/I will give
- c) has come/I will give
- e) comes/I shall give
- b) came/I gave
- d) will come/I shall give

110. I haven't seen him since he ... for Moscow.

- a) was leaving
- c) was left
- e) has left
- b) left
- d) leaves

111. Mr. Greaves ... from his job two years ago.

- a) has retired
- c) retire
- e) retired
- b) retires
- d) have retired

112. I didn't understand the problem ... he had explained.

- a) after
- b) as soon as
- c) before
- d) until
- e) when

113. He didn't start eating until he ... his hands.

- a) washes
- b) washed
- c) is washing
- d) had washed
- e) have washed

114. She went for a holiday after she

- a) will pass the exams
- c) had passed
- d) have passed
- e) passed

115. His smile was something she ... never ... before.

- a) will see
- c) has seen
- e) had seen

- b) would see
- d) have seen

116. I suppose when I come back in two years' time they ... down all these old houses.

- a) will have pulled
- c) pull
- e) are pulling
- b) will pull
- d) pulled

117. "Do you want to dance?" - No, thank you. I ... so much all evening, that my feet are ready to fall.

- a) danced
- c) will be dancing
- e) have danced
- b) have been dancing
- d) was dancing

118. I ... my homework for two hours and I ... yet.

- am doing/don't finish
- was doing/hasn't finished
- do/ was finished
- have been doing/haven't finished
- have done/haven't finished

119. She ... English for a year and has learned many words.

- studies
- has been studying
- has studied
- was studying
- is studying

120. When I walked into the room it was empty. But there was a Smell of cigarettes

- Somebody smoked in the room.
- Somebody is smoking in the room.
- Somebody had been smoking in the room.
- Somebody was smoking in the room.
- Somebody will smoking the room

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