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“O`zbek va chet tillar” kafedrası

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“INGLIZ TILI” fanidan nofilologik yo`nalishlar uchun

Ingliz tilidagi zamonlarni o`rganish

Uchun uslubiy qo`llanma



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So'zboshi

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Verb tenses are tools that English speakers use to express time in their language. You may find that many English tenses do not have direct translations in your language. That is not a problem. By studying this verb tense tutorial, you will learn to think like a native English speaker.

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Chapter I

Most verbs describe actions, so they are called action verbs. Action verbs tell what people or things are doing. Here are some common action verbs.

drink	eat	laugh
look	shout	run
jump	walk	sit
swim	throw	catch
fall	climb	dance

Subject and Verb Agreement

When you use a verb, you have to say who or what is doing the action. This ‘who or what’ is the subject of the verb. The subject and the verb match each other. You say that the subject and the verb *agree* when they match each other.

Use a singular verb if the subject is a singular noun. For example, the subjects ‘my dad’ or ‘our school’, or any of the pronouns he, she or it, require a singular verb. Most singular verbs end in s. Look at the subjects and their verbs in these examples. The subjects are in bold and the verbs are in color.

He always **drinks** milk when he’s hot.

She **eats** bananas for breakfast.

Mom **walks** to work every day.

My sister **dances** like a professional dancer.

The baby **falls** when she **tries** to walk.

Our cat **climbs** the trees in our garden.

This form of the verb is called the third person singular. You use it when the subject of the verb is not you or the person you are speaking to, but someone else—a third person—or a thing.

Here are some more third person singular verbs that end in s.

plays	draws	reads
sings	paints	rains
shines	blows	travels
rides	thinks	talks
smiles	stops	starts

The third person singular form of some verbs is made by adding **es** at the end. Some examples are verbs that end in sh, ch, ss, x, zz and o.

brushes	mixes	presses
watches	polishes	does
kisses	teaches	washes
fixes	passes	touches
rushes	buzzes	dresses
reaches	crashes	goes
misses	catches	

Here are some sentences with verbs in their third person singular form.

The subjects are in bold and the verbs are in color.

She always **brushes** her teeth at bedtime.

Dad **polishes** his shoes until they shine.

My brother **watches** television after school.

Kim **catches** the ball with one hand.

Dad **mixes** flour and water when he makes bread.

The bee **buzzes** around the flowers.

How do you make the third person singular form of most verbs that end in y?

Usually, you just change the y to an i and then add es.

carry – carries

cry – cries

study – studies

hurry – hurries

fly – flies

worry – worries

copy – copies

marry – marries

bully – bullies

A cat **carries** its kitten with its mouth.

Mr. Chen **hurries** to work every morning.

The baby **cries** a lot at night.

This plane **flies** to the island every day.

Alice **tries** hard at school.

She **copies** all the questions in her notebook.

Some verbs that end in y have a vowel before the y. Just add an s at the end of these words to make the third person singular form.

buy – buys

pray – prays

annoy – annoys

say – says

pay – pays

stay – stays

Mom **buys** bread at the supermarket.

Mr. Carter **pays** all his bills with a credit card.

My friend **says** he has a salt-water aquarium.

She **annoys** me with her silly jokes.

Anna **stays** with her aunt on weekends.

If the subject of a verb is a plural noun, such as “Mom and Dad” or “our teachers”, use a plural verb. Do not add s, es or ies to plural verbs. Plural verbs are also used with the pronouns I, we, you and they.

Mom and Dad **love** us.

My sisters **listen** to music a lot.

The stars **shine** brightly on a clear night.

Some people **drink** tea.

I **like** juicy hamburgers.

We **learn** interesting things at school.

You all **know** the words to this song, children.

They always **walk** home from school together.

Suppose the subject of a noun refers to a group of people. Depending on the meaning of the sentence, you may use either a singular or a plural verb.

The audience was enjoying the play.

The audience have all gone home.

The class has thirty students.

The class are handing in their papers.

The band is performing until midnight.

The band were arguing among themselves.

Words that refer to groups of people or animals are called collective nouns. Here are some more examples:

crowd, herd, litter, committee, crew, flock

Chapter II

Types of Verbs

Before you begin the verb tense lessons, it is extremely important to understand that NOT all English verbs are the same. English verbs are divided into three groups: Normal Verbs, Non-Continuous Verbs, and Mixed Verbs.

Group I Normal Verbs

Most verbs are “Normal Verbs.” These verbs are usually physical actions which you can see somebody doing. These verbs can be used in all tenses.

Normal Verbs

to run, to walk, to eat, to fly, to go, to say, to touch, etc.

Examples:

- I eat dinner every day.
- I am eating dinner every day.

Group II Non-Continuous Verbs

The second group, called “Non-Continuous Verbs,” is smaller. These verbs are usually things you cannot see somebody doing. These verbs are rarely used in continuous tenses. They include:

Abstract Verbs

to be, to want, to cost, to seem, to need, to care, to contain, to owe,, to exist...

Possession Verbs

to possess, to own, to belong...

Emotion Verbs

to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to fear, to envy, to mind...

Examples:

- He is needing help now. *Not Correct*
- He needs help now. *Correct*
- He is wanting a drink now. *NotCorrect*
- He wants a drink now. *Correct*

Group III Mixed Verbs

The third group, called “Mixed Verbs,” is the smallest group. These verbs have more than one meaning. In a way, each meaning is unique verb. Some meanings behave like “Non-Continuous Verbs,” while other meanings behave like “Normal Verbs”

Mixed Verbs

To appear, to feel, to have, to hear, to look, to see, to weigh...

List of Mixed Verbs with Example and Definitions

to appear:

- Donna appears confused. *Non-Continuous Verb*
Donna seems confused.
- My favorite singer is appearing at the jazz club tonight. *Normal Verb*
My favorite singer is giving performance at the jazz club.

to have:

- I have a dollar now. *Non-Continuous Verb*
I posses a dollar.
- I am having fun now. *Normal Verb*
I am experiencing fun now.

to hear:

- She hears the music. *Non-Continuous Verb*
She hears the music with ears.
- She is hearing the voices. *Normal Verb*
She hears something others cannot hear. She is hearing voices in her mind.

to look:

- Nancy looks tired. *Non-Continuous Verb*
She seems tired.
- Farah is looking at the picture. *Normal Verb.*
She is looking with her eyes.

to miss:

- John misses Sally. *Non-Continuous Verb*
He is sad because she is not there.
- Debbie is missing her favorite TV program. *Normal verb.*
She is not there to see her favorite program.

to see:

- I see her. *Non-Continuous Verb*
I see her with my eyes.
- I am seeing the doctor. *Normal Verbs*
I am visiting or consulting the doctor. (Also used with dentist and lawyer)
- I am seeing her. *Normal Verb*
I am having a relationship with her.
- He is seeing ghosts at night. *Normal Verb*
He sees something others cannot see. For example ghosts, aura, a vision of the future, etc.

to smell:

- Coffee smells good. *Non-Continuous Verb*
The coffee has a good smell.
- I am smelling the flowers. *Normal Verbs*
I am trying the cake to see what it tastes like.

to think:

- He thinks the test is easy. *Non-Continuous Verb*
He considers the test to be easy.
- She is thinking about the question. *Normal Verb*
She is pondering the question, going over in her mind.

to weigh:

- The table weighs a lot. *Non-Continuous Verb*
The table is heavy.
- She is weighing herself. *Normal Verb*
She is determining her weigh.

Some Verbs Can Be Especially Confusing:

- Joe is American. *Non-Continuous Verb*
Joe is an American citizen.
- Joe is being very American. *Normal Verb*
Joe is behaving stereotypical American.
- Joe is being very rude. *Normal Verb*
Joe is behaving very rudely. Usually he is not rude.
- Joe is being very formal. *Normal Verb*
John is behaving very formally. Usually is not formal.

NOTICE: Only rarely is “to be” used in a continuous form. This is most commonly done when a person is temporarily behaving badly or stereotypically. It can also be used when someone’s behavior is noticeably different.

to feel

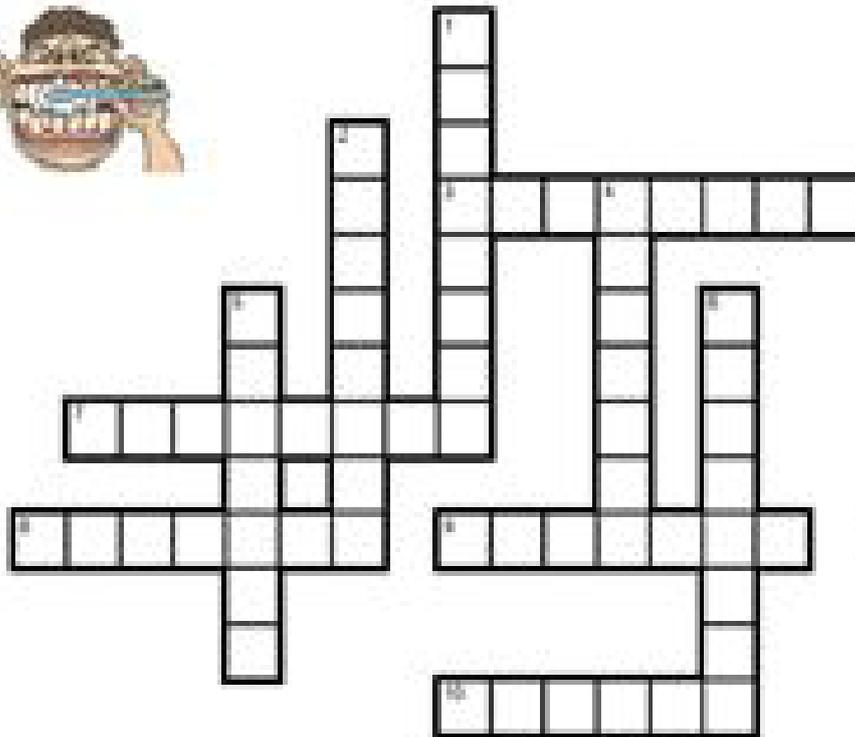
- The massage feels great. *Non-Continuous Verb*
The message has a pleasing feeling.
- I don’t feel well today. *Sometimes used as Non-Continuous Verb*
I am a little sick
- I am not feeling well today. *Sometimes used as Normal Verbs*
I am a little sick.

NOTICE: The second meaning of “feel” is very flexible and there is no real difference in meaning between “I don’t feel well today” and “I am not feeling well today.”

Exercise 1 Full the crossword and make finish the sentences below

Action Noun Collocation Crossword

Fill in the puzzle with the actions that go with the nouns.



Word Bank

Cooking, Brushing, Cleaning, Singing, Reading, Washing, Flying,
Watching, Catching, Watering

Down

- 1 _____ the TV (8)
 2 _____ the plants (8)
 4 _____ dinner (7)
 5 _____ the dishes (7)
 6 _____ the house (8)

Across

- 3 _____ a ball (8)
 7 _____ my teeth (8)
 8 _____ a newspaper (7)
 9 _____ a song (7)
 10 _____ a kite (6)

Glossary and key words on this chapter

type <i>n.</i>	тип (модель)	тур
important <i>adj.</i>	важный	муҳим
same <i>adj.</i> thesame	однообразный тот же самый	бир турдаги
divide <i>v.t.</i>	делить, разделять	бўлмоқ
actions <i>n.</i>	действие	ишхаракат, жараён
rare <i>adj.</i>	редкий	сийрак, камданкам
include <i>v.t.</i>	включать	уз ичига олмоқ
abstract <i>adj.</i>	абстрактный	мавхум
unique <i>adj.</i>	уникальный в своём роде	ноёб
behave <i>v.i.</i> definition <i>n.</i>	вести определение	узинитутмоқ аниклаш; аниклик
appear <i>v.i.</i>	появляться	куринмоқ, пайдобўлмоқ
miss <i>v.</i>	скучать, пропустить	кулданчикармоқ; зерикмоқ
confuse <i>v.</i> smell <i>v.t.</i>	приводить в замешательство нюхать	иккилантирибқуймоқ ҳидламоқ
weigh <i>v.t.</i>	взвешивать; весить	тортмоқ (тарозида)
pondering <i>v.t.</i> especially <i>adv.</i>	обдумывать особенно; в частности	кунгилдан кечирмоқ айникса,,асосан
notice <i>n.</i>	внимание, заметка	огоҳлантириш
common <i>adj.</i>	общий, обычно	умумий
temporary <i>adj.</i>	временный	вактинча
stereotype <i>n.</i>	стереотип	стереотип
noticeably <i>adj.</i>	заметный	кўринарли
flexible <i>adj.</i>	гибкий	эгилувчан
rude <i>adj.</i>	грубый	қўпол
relationship <i>n.</i>	родство	муносабат

Chapter III

The Present Simple Tense

FORM

[VERB]+s/es in third person

Examples:

- You speak English.
- Do you speak English?
- You do not speak English.

USE 1 Repeated Actions

Use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

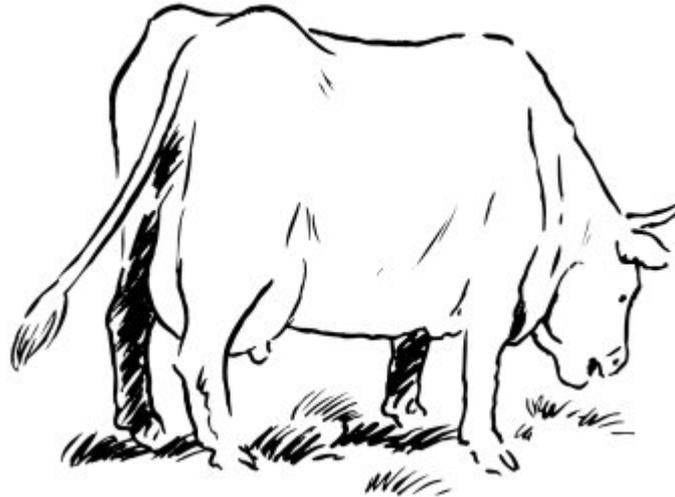
Examples:

- I play tennis.
- She does not play tennis.
- Does he play tennis?
- The train leaves every morning at 8 a.m.
- The train does not leave at 9 a.m.
- When does the train usually leave?
- She always forgets her purse.
- He never forgets his wallet.

He is a policeman



This is a cow



USE 2 Fact or Generalizations

The Simple Present can also indicate the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is not important if the speaker is correct about the fact. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things.

Examples:

- Cats like milk.
- Birds do not like milk.
- Do pigs like milk?
- California is in America.
- California is not in United Kingdom.
- Windows are made of glass.
- Windows are not made of wood.

USE 3 Scheduled Events in the Near Future

Speakers occasionally use Simple Present to talk about scheduled events in the nearfuture. This is most commonly done when talking about public transportation, but it can be used with other scheduled events as well.

Examples:

- The train leaves tonight at 6 p.m.
- The bus does not arrive at 11 a.m., it arrives at 11 p.m.
- When do we board the plane?
- The party starts at 8 o'clock.

USE 4 Now (Non-continuous Verbs)

Speakers sometimes use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is happening or is not happening now. This can only be done with Non-Continuous Verbs and certain Mixed Verbs.

Examples:

- I am here now.
- She is not here now.
- He needs help right now.
- He has his passport in his hand.
- Do you have your passport with you?

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just etc.

Examples:

- You only speak English.
- Do you only speak English?

Exercise 1

Complete the text below using the following verbs in correct tense.

words: drive, help, take care, dance, bake, teach, play, visit, to rain, work

1. Every Monday, Sally ... her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I ... as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
3. I hate living in Seattle because it always... .
4. They often ... us.
5. You ... basketball once a week.
6. Linda ... of her sister.
7. In this club people usually ... a lot.
8. I ... cookies twice a month.
9. You always ... me new things.
10. She ... the kids of the neighborhood.

Exercise 2 Form of Affirmative Sentences.

1. We sometime ... books. (read/reads)
2. It often ... on Sundays. (rain/rains)
3. Pete and his sister ... the family car. (crash/crashes)
4. I always ... to the bus stop (hurry/hurries)
5. Emily ... to the disco. (go/goes)

Exercise 3

Present simple

eselflow.com

Write sentences in the present simple tense for each picture.



1 (study) *He studies at 3pm. OR
He studies in the afternoon. OR
He studies at school from
Monday to Friday.*



2 (sleep)



3 (wash)



4 (like)



5 (want)



6 (sell)



7 (go home)



8 (finish)



9 (do homework)



10 (work)



11 (drive)



12 (play)

Exercise 4 Fill in the correct form of the verbs.

1. We (to have) _____ a nice garden.
2. She (to be) _____ six years old.
3. Simon (to have) _____ two rabbits and five goldfish.
4. I (to be) _____ from Austria.
5. They (to be) _____ Snady's parents.

Exercise 5 Make negative sentences.

1. My father makes breakfast. → _____
2. They are eleven. → _____
3. She writes a letter. → _____
4. I speak Italian. → _____
5. Danny phones his father on Sundays. → _____

Exercise 6 Make questions.

1. you/ to speak / English → _____
2. when/ he/ to go / home → _____
3. they/ to clean / the bathroom → _____
4. where/ she/ to ride / her bike → _____
5. Billy/ to work / in the supermarket → _____

TEST

Find the signal words for simple present.

1. Which is a signal word for simple present?
a) now b) last Monday c) often
2. Which is a signal word for simple present?
a) sometimes b) at the moment c) yesterday
3. Which is a signal word for simple present?
a) last Friday b) every Friday c) next Friday
4. Which is a signal word for simple present?
a) never b) already c) usually
5. Which is a signal word for simple present?
1. Listen! b) first....then.... c) seldom

Choose the correct form

1. We sometimes ... books
a) read b) reads c) reads

Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. I ... lemonade very much.
a) like b) likes c) liked

The girls always ... to pop music.

- a) listen b) listens c) listened

Janet never ... jeans.

1. wear b) wears c) weares

Exercise 7 Write sentences in the present simple tense for each picture



1.





2.



3.



4.

Glossary and key words on this chapter

repeat	повторять	такрорламок
use	использование	қўллаш, ишлатиш;
express	выразить	билдирмоқ
habit	привычка	одат
daily	ежедневный	кунда
event	событие	ходиса
scheduled	назначенный	белгиланган
forget	забывать	унутмоқ
wallet	бумажник	камрон
purse	кошелёк	хамён
affirmative	утвердительный	тасдиқ
hurry	торопливость	шошилиш
crash	крах	қарс-курс
action	действие	иш харакат
usual	обычный	одатдаги
generalization	обобщение	умумий хулоса
indicate	показывать	кўрсатмоқ
believe	верить	ишонмоқ
important	важный	мухим
occasionally	случайно	хар замонда
certain	определённый	аниқ
placement	перемещение	жойини ўзгартириш
below	ниже	остида
affirmative	утвердительный	тасдиқ, бўлишли (грам.)
bike	велосипед	велосипед
rabbit	кролик	қуён

Chapter IV

The Present Continuous Tense

FORM

[am/ is / are +present participle]

Examples:

- You are watching TV.
- Are you watching TV?
- You are not watching TV.

USE 1 Now

Use The present Continuous with Normal Verbs to express the idea that something is happening now, at this very moment. It can be used to show that something is not happening now.

Examples:

- You are learning English now.
- You are not swimming now.
- Are you sleeping now?
- I am sitting now.
- I am not standing now.
- Is he sitting or standing?
- They are reading their books.
- They are not watching television.
- What are you doing?
- Why aren't you doing your homework.

They are reading



He is sleeping



USE 2 Longer Actions in Progress Now

In English, “now” can mean: this second, today, this month, this year, this century, and so on. Sometimes, we use the present Continuous to say that we are in the process of doing a longer action which is in progress; however, we might not be doing it at this exact second.

- I am studying to become a doctor.
- I am not studying to become a doctor.
- I am reading the book Tom Sawyer.
- I am not reading any books right now.
- Are you working on any special projects at work?
- Aren't you teaching at the university now?

USE 3 Near Future

Sometimes, speakers use the Present Continuous to indicate that something will or will not happen in the near future.

Examples:

- I am meeting some friends after work.
- I am not going to the party tonight.
- Is he visiting his parents next week?
- Isn't he coming with us tonight?

USE 4 Repetition and Irritation with “Always”

The Present Continuous with words such as “always” or “constantly” expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happens. Notice that the meaning is like Simple Present, but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words “always” or “constantly” between “be” and “verb+ing”.

Examples:

- She is always coming to class late.
- He is constantly talking. I wish he would shut up.
- I don't like them because they are always complaining.

REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meaning for Mixed Verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Present Continuous with these verbs, you must use Simple Present.

- She is loving this chocolate ice cream. Not Correct
- She loves this chocolate ice cream. Correct

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You are still watching TV.
- Are you still watching TV.

Exercise 1

Choose the correct present continuous form.

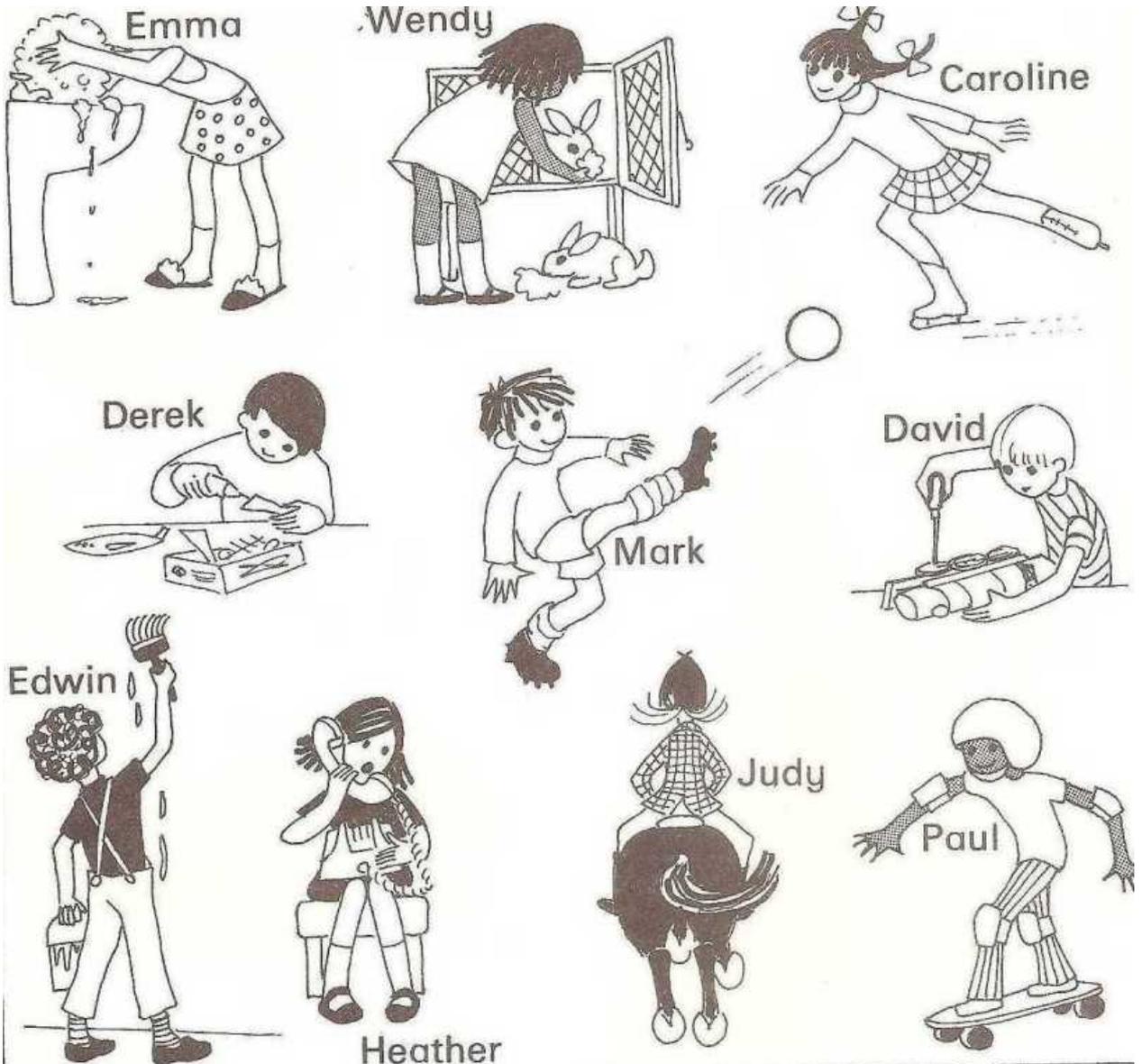
1. Look! Andy ... in the garden. (am working / is working / are working)
2. I ... TV at the moment. (am watching / is watching / are watching)
3. We ... a book. (am reading / is reading / are reading)
4. She ... a piano (am playing / is playing / are playing)
5. Listen! Sue and John (am singing / is singing/ are singing)

Exercise 2

Put the verbs into present continuous.

1. My sister (to clean) _____ the bathroom.
2. Look! They (to go) _____ inside.
3. I (to wait) _____ in the car now.
4. Mrs Miller (to listen) _____ to CD s.
5. We (to speak) _____ English at the moment.
6. Jane (to swim) _____ in the pool.
7. Father (to sing) _____ in the hall now.
8. Margaret (to dig) _____ a hole.
9. Mother (to cook) _____ a tasty pie.
10. Student (to translate) _____ text now.

Exercise 3 Write the correct name at the beginning of each of ten sentences to match the picture



1. _____ is feeding her rabbits.

2. _____ is mending an engine.
3. _____ is kicking a football.
4. _____ is washing her hair.
5. _____ is speaking on the phone.
6. _____ is skateboarding.
7. _____ is painting the wall.
8. _____ is skating.
9. _____ is making a model.
10. _____ is riding a horse.

Exercise 4 Write the correct form. Note that there are exceptions in spelling when adding “ing”

1. His brother ... a test at the moment. (is writing / is writing / are writing)
2. They (to swim) _____ in the pool.
3. Look! David and Max (to come) _____ home.
4. My dog Charlie ... to park.(is running / is running / are running)
5. I (to make)_____breakfast now.

Exercise 5 Write question in present continuous.

1. Robin / to ride / his bike / → _____
2. where / she / to go / → _____
3. what / your mother / to do / now → _____
4. an essay / to write / he / → _____
5. to rain/ look / now → _____

Exercise 6 Rewrite the sentences using the negative forms.

1. We are playing game. → _____
2. I'm drawing a picture. → _____
3. He is making pizza right now. → _____
4. Susan and her brother are taking photos. → _____
5. Dad is working in the kitchen. → _____

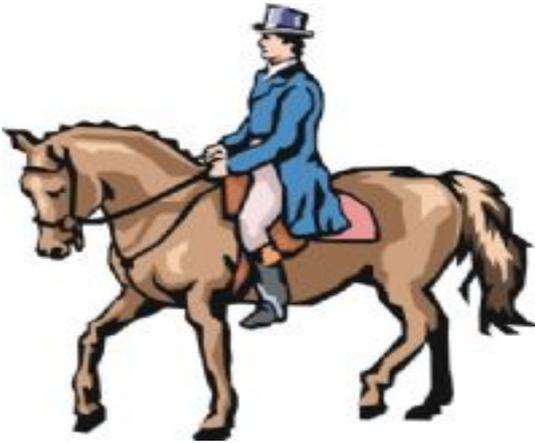
Exercise 7 Rewrite the sentences using the short forms (where long forms are given) or the long forms (where short forms are given).

1. We are reading a letter. → _____
2. He is opening the window. → _____
3. I am playing computer games. → _____
4. She's dancing at the party. → _____
5. They're drinking a cup of tea. → _____

Exercise 8 Complete the sentences with correct form of Present Progressive.



Dana _____ her lunch.



Mr.Smith _____ his horse.



John _____ a picture of his brother.



Paul _____ the ball.



My mother _____ my clothes.



Dana and Diana _____ on the phone.



Edwin _____ on the ice.

Glossary and key words on this chapter

progress	развитие, прогресс	ривожланиш, тараққиёт
process	процесс	жараён
century	столетие	юз йиллик
however	однако	шунга қарамай
exact	точный	аниқ
repetition	повторение	қайтариш
irritation	раздражение	ғаш
notice	извещение	огохлантириш
constantly	постоянно	доимо
negative	отрицательный	инкор
emotion	волнение	ҳис-хаяжон
instead	вместо	ўрнига
also	также	ҳам, шунингдек
correct	поправлять, исправлять	туғриламок
exception	исключение	истисно
spell	читать по буквам	харфлабайтмок
question	вопрос	савол
rewrite v.t	переделывать	қайта қилмок

complete	полный	тўлик
right now	сейчас	ҳозирок
draw	тащить	ташимоқ
add	прибавлять	қўшмоқ
feed	питаться	овқатланмоқ
mend	улучшение	тузатмоқ
rabbit	кролик	қуён
engine	машина, двигатель	машина, двигатель
kick	ударять ногой, пинать	тепмоқ

Chapter V

The Past Simple Tense

FORM

[VERB+ed] or irregular verbs

Examples:

- You called Debbie.
- Did you call Debbie?
- You did not call Debbie.

USE 1 Completed Action in the Past

Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples:

- I saw a movie yesterday.
- I didn't see a play yesterday.
- Last year, I travelled to Japan.
- Last year, I didn't travel to Japan.
- Did you have dinner last night?
- She washed her car.
- He didn't wash his car.

USE 2 Series of Completed Actions.

We use the Simple Past to list a series of completed actions in the past. These actions happen 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on.

Examples:

- I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.
- He arrived from the airport at 8:00, checked into the hotel at 9:00, and met the others at 10:00.
- Did you add flour, pour in the milk, and then add the eggs.

USE 3 Duration in the Past

The Simple Past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. A duration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as: for two years, for five minutes, all day, all year, etc.

Examples:

- I live in Brazil for two years.
- Shauna studied Japanese for five years.
- They sat at the beach all day.
- They did not stay at the party the entire time.
- We talked on the phone for thirty minutes.
- A: How long did you wait for them?
B: We waited for one hour.

USE 4 Habits in the Past

The simple Past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. It can have the same meaning as “used to.” To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as : always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.

Examples:

- I studied French when I was a child.
- He played the violin.
- He didn’t play the piano.
- Did you play a musical instrument when you were a kid.
- She worked at the movie theatre after school.

USE 5 Past Facts or Generalization

The Simple Past can also be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true. As in USE 4 above, this use of the Simple Past is quite similar to the expression “used to” .

Examples:

- She was shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- He didn’t like tomatoes before.
- Did you live in Texas when you were a kid?

- People paid much more to make cell phone calls in the past.

IMPORTANT When-Clauses Happen First

Clauses are groups of words which have meaning but are often not complete sentences. Some clauses begin with the word “when” such as “when I dropped my pen...” or “when class began...” These clauses are called when-clauses, and they are very important. The examples below contain when-clauses.

Examples:

- When I paid her one dollar, she answered my question.
- She answered my question when I paid her one dollar.

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

- You just called Debbie.
- Did you just call Debbie?

Exercise 1

Write the past forms of the irregular verbs.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. go → _____ | 6. leave → _____ |
| 2. come → _____ | 7. arise → _____ |
| 3. buy → _____ | 8. be → _____ |
| 4. have → _____ | 9. forget → _____ |
| 5. do → _____ | 10. dig → _____ |

Exercise 2

Complete the table in simple past

<u>positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>question</u>
Jane was tired.	_____	_____
_____	Sean did not work.	_____
_____	_____	Did I have a cat?
_____	Mary did not sing	_____
_____	_____	Did she see us?

Exercise 3

Put the sentences into simple past.

1. We open the door. → _____

2. You write poem. → _____
3. Richard plays in the garden. → _____
4. Kerry does not speak English. → _____
5. Do you see the bird? → _____

Exercise 4 Write sentences in simple past.

1. you / cards / play → _____
2. I / a car / want → _____
3. we / the game / lose → _____
4. not / I / early / get up → _____
5. not / Jeff and Linda / home / cycle → _____
6. buy / Mary / apples → _____
7. not / come / to the part → _____
8. do / not / do Kate / homework → _____
9. film / they / watch / yesterday → _____
10. students / write / an essay → _____

Exercise 5 “Was” or “Were” ?

1. I ... hungry.
2. You ... in Australia last year.
3. She ... not there.
4. Charly Chaplin ... a famous actor.
5. Lisa and James ... at home.
6. She ... at the theatre.
7. Their home ... beautiful.
8. It ... late.
9. She ... not in conference yesterday.
10. We ... confused.

Exercise 6 Look at the picture and write number according to the sentence















1. He smoked a pipe.
2. He took some photographs.
3. He dreamt about fish.
4. He visited his girlfriend.
5. He made a baseball bat.
6. He cut the grass.
7. He painted a beautiful picture.
8. He sang a song.
9. He drove a car.
10. He ate an icecream.
11. He rode a bicycle.
12. He had a bubble bath

Exercise 6.2 Now find infinitive forms of the previous verbs in the wordsearch.

(12 words)

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

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

Hope you like it !

Glossary and key words on this chapter

irregular	неправильный	нотўғри
complete	полный, заканчивать	тўлик, тугатмоқ
specific	особый, особенный	махсус, ўзига хос
actually	фактически, действительно	мухим, хакикатда
mention	упоминать	эсгасолмоқ
movie	кинофильм; кино	кино, фильм
beach	пляж	кирғок
flour	мука	ун
pour	литься	куймоқ (сувни)
duration	продолжительность, срок	давом
indicate	показывать	кўрсатмоқ

expression	выражение	ифода
such	такой	шундай
habit	привычка	одат
describe	описывать	тасвирламоқ
violin	скрипка	скрипка
clause	статья	боб, модда
drop	капля	томчи
table	стол, таблица	стол, жадвал
negative	отрицательный	инкор
question	вопрос	савол
wordsearch	кроссворд	кроссворд
infinitive	грам. инфинитив	инфинитив (грам.)
bicycle	велосипед	велосипед
pipe	труба	кувур
according	соответственно	биноан

Chapter VI

The Past Continuous Tense

FORM

[was / were + present participle]

Examples:

- You were studying when she called.
- Were you studying when she called.
- You were not studying when she called.

USE 1 Interrupted Action in the Past

Use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually a shorter action in the Simple Past. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.

Examples:

- I was watching TV when she called.

- When the phone rang, she was writing a letter.
- While we were having the picnic, it started to rain.
- What were you doing when the earthquake started.
- I was listening to my iPod, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.
- You were not listening to me when I told you to turn the oven off.
- While John was sleeping last night, someone stole his car.
- Sammy was waiting for us when we got off the plane.

USE 2 Specific Time as an Interruption

In USE 1, described above, the Past Continuous is interrupted by a shorter action in the Simple Past. However you can also use a specific time as interruption.

Examples:

- Last night at 6 p.m., I was eating dinner.
- At midnight, we were still driving through the desert.
- Yesterday at this time, I was sitting at my desk at work.

IMPORTANT

In the Simple Past, a specific time is used to show when an action began or finished. In the Past Continuous, a specific time only interrupts the action.

Examples:

- Last night at 6 p.m., I ate dinner. → I started eating at 6 p.m.
- Last night at 6 p.m., I was eating dinner. → I started earlier ; and at 6 p.m., I was eating dinner.

USE 3 Parallel Action

When you use the Past Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.

Examples:

- I was studying while he was making dinner.
- While Ellen was reading, Tim was watching Television.
- Were you listening while he was talking?
- I wasn't paying attention while I was writing the letter, so I made several mistakes.
- What were you doing while you were waiting?
- Thomas wasn't working, and I wasn't working either.
- They were eating dinner, discussing their plans, and having a good time.

USE 4 Atmosphere

In English, we often use a series of parallel actions to describe the atmosphere at a particular time in the past.

Examples:

- She was always coming to class late.
- She was constantly talking. He annoyed everyone.
- I didn't like them because they were always complaining.

While vs. When

Clauses are groups of words which have meaning, but often not complete sentences. Some clauses begin with the word “when” such as “when she called” or “when it bit me.” Other clauses begin with “while” such as “while she was sleeping” and “while he was surfing”. When you talk about things in the past, “when” is most often followed by the verb tense Simple Past, whereas “while” is usually followed by past Continuous. “While” expresses the idea of “during that time”. Study the examples below. They have similar meaning, but they emphasize different parts of the sentence.

Examples:

- I was studying when she called.
- While I was studying, she called.

REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs / Mixed Verbs cannot be used in any continuous tense. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for Mixed Verbs cannot be used in continuous tense. Instead of using Past continuous with these verbs, you must use Simple Past.

Examples:

- Jane was being at my house when you arrived. *Not correct*
- Jane was at my home when you arrived. *Correct*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You were just studying when she called.
- Were you just studying when she called?

Exercise 1

Write the ing form of the verbs.

1. live → _____
2. stay → _____
3. run → _____
4. win → _____
5. cycle → _____

Exercise 2

Complete the table in past continuous

<u>positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>question</u>
It was rainig.	_____	_____
_____	They were not playing.	_____
_____	_____	Was I listening?
_____	Caron was not eating.	_____
You were singing.	_____	_____

Exercise 3

Write sentences in past continuous

1. he / the car / wash → _____
2. she / home / go → _____
3. they / not / the match / watch → _____
4. you / in the shop / work → _____
5. I / not / a magazine / read → _____

Exercise 4 Past Simple or Past Continuous?



1. David__(shave) when his wife _____(come) home yesterday.



2. The Claytons__(celebrate) a birthday party when I __ (phone) last Friday. Susan__(record) everything with her camcorder and everybody__(have)fun



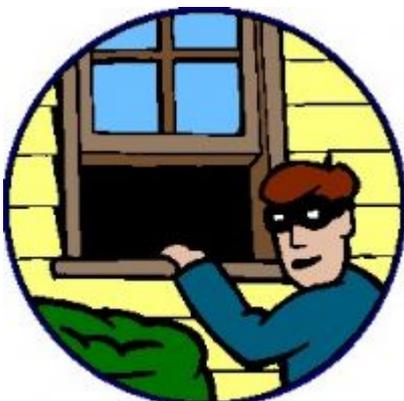
3. When the earthquake _____ (destroy) their house, the Claytons _____ (shop) in town.



4. While Tom and Sally _____ (go) to school, their little sister _____ (sleep) peacefully in her bed.



5. When the party _____ (start), people _____ (dance) and _____ (lough). Everyone _____ (drink) and having a good time.



6. As soon as I _____ (see) the burglar breaking into my neighbor's house, I _____ (call) the police.



7. The chef _____ (cook) a delicious meal when the guests _____ (start) to arrive.



8. The man _____ (talk) on the phone when he _____ (crash) against the other car. On the other hand, the woman _____ (put on) some make-up when the accident _____ (happen).



9. Mike _____ (hear) an unexpected sound downstairs and he immediately _____ (get up) and _____ (go) to check that everything was alright.

Exercise 5 Write question in past continuous

1. she / on a chair / sit → _____
2. you / your bag / pack → _____
3. his head / ache → _____
4. we / tea / drink → _____
5. you / the bike / repair → _____

Exercise 6 Ask for the information in the bold part of the sentence.

1. Jamie was doing a language course **in London**. → _____
2. Andrew was carrying a **heavy box**. → _____
3. **The teacher** was testing our English. → _____
4. **At six o'clock**, we were having dinner. → _____
5. Sally was hurrying to school. → _____

Exercise 7 Make the positive or negative past continuous.

1. Julie _____ (sleep) at three o'clock.

2. You _____ (study) at three o'clock.
3. Luke _____ (read) at three o'clock.
4. I _____ (work) at three o'clock.
5. They _____ (eat) chocolate at three o'clock.
6. John _____ (play) tennis at three o'clock.
7. We _____ (watch) TV at three o'clock.
8. He _____ (use) the internet at three o'clock.
9. You _____ (cook) lunch at three o'clock.
10. We _____ (travel) to London at three o'clock.
11. Mrs Brown _____ (not walk) in the garden.
12. Mr Black _____ (not / work) in his study when the murder happened.
13. Miss Jones _____ (not / talk) to Mr. White when the murder happened.
14. You _____ (not / play) cards when the murder happened.
15. Dr. Ford (not / read) in his room when the murder happened.
16. Mr. and Mrs. Green _____ (not / eat) in the dining room when the murder happened.
17. Mr. Blue (not / drink) coffee in the library when the murder happened.

Glossary and key words on this chapter

hurry	торопливость	шошилиш
immediately	немедленно	дарров
unexpected	неожиданный	кутилмаган
check	проверять	текширмоқ
against	против	қарши
accident	несчастный случай	кунгилсиз ходиса
delicious	восхитительный	жуда ажойиб
guest	гость	мехмон
neighbor	сосед	қўшни
burglar	вор-взломщик	(кулф бузар) угри
peacefully	мирно, мирным путем	тинч, тинч йул билан
camcorder	видео камера	видео камера
complain	жаловаться	шикоят қилмоқ
annoy	досаждать, раздражать	хафакилибқуймоқ

constantly adv.	ПОСТОЯННО	ДОИМО
atmosphere	атмосфера; обстановка	атмосфера, мухит
particular	особый	махсус
discuss	обсуждать, рассматривать	мухокама қилмоқ, кўрибчиқмоқ
attention	внимание	диққат
idea	идея; мысль	хаёл, фикр, тушунча
express	выразить	билдирмоқ
below	ниже, внизу	остида, паст
show	показывать	кўрсатмоқ
instead	вместо	ўрнига
similar	сходный	ўхшаш
emphasize v.t.	подчёркивать, выделять	қайд қилмоқ

Chapter VII

The Present Perfect Tense

FORM

[has / have + past participle]

Examples:

- You have seen that movie many times.
- Have you seen that movie many times?
- You have not seen that movie many times.

We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important. You CANNOT use the Present Perfect with specific time expressions such as: yesterday, one year ago, last week, when I was a child, when I lived in Japan, at that moment, that day, one day, etc. We can use the Present Perfect with unspecific expressions such as: ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet, etc.

Examples :

- I **have seen** that movie twenty times.
- I think I **have met** him once before.
- There **have been** many earthquakes in California.
- People **have traveled** to the Moon.
- People **have not traveled** to the Mars.

- **Have** you **read** the book yet?
- Nobody **has** ever **climbed** that mountain.
- A: **Has** there ever **been** a war in the United States?
B: Yes, there **has been** a war in the United States.

How Do You Actually Use the Present Perfect?

The concept of “unspecified time” can be very confusing to English learners. It is best to associate Present Perfect with the following topics:

TOPIC 1 Experience

You can use the Present Perfect to describe your experience . it is like saying, “I have the experience of...” You can also use this tense to say that you have never had a certain experience. The Present Perfect is NOT used to describe a specific event.

Examples:

- **I have** been to France.
This sentence means that you have had the experience of being in France. May be you have been there once, or several times.
- I have been to France three times.
You can add the number of times at the end of the sentence.
- I have never been to France.
This sentence means you have not had the experience of going to France.
- I think I have seen that movie before.
- He has never traveled by train.
- Joan has studied two languages.
- A: Have you ever met him?
B: No, I have not met him.

TOPIC 2 Change Over Time

We often use the Present Perfect to talk about change that has happened over a period of time.

Examples:

- You have grown since the last time I saw you.
- The government has become more interested in arts education.
- Japanese has become one of the most popular course in the university since the Asian studies program was established.
- My English has really improved since I moved to Australia.

TOPIC 3 Accomplishment

We often use the Present Perfect to list the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. You cannot mention a specific time.

Examples:

- Man has walked on the Moon.

- Our son has learned how to read.
- Doctors have cured many deadly diseases.

TOPIC 4 An Uncompleted Action You Are Expecting

We often use the Present Perfect to say that an action which we expected has not happened. Using the Present Perfect suggests that we are still waiting for the action to happen.

Examples:

- James has not finished his homework yet.
- Susan hasn't mastered Japanese, but she can communicate.
- Bill has still not arrived.
- The rain hasn't stopped.

TOPIC 5 Multiple Actions at Different Times

We also use the Present Perfect to talk about several different actions which have occurred in the past at different times. Present Perfect suggests the process is not complete and more actions are possible.

Examples:

- The army **has attacked** that city five times.
- I have had four quizzes and five tests so far this semester.
- We have had many major problems while working on this project.
- She has talked to several specialists about her problem, but nobody knows why she is sick.

Time Expressions with Present Perfect

When we use the Present Perfect it means that something has happened at some point in our lives before now. Remember, the exact time the action happened is not important.

Sometimes, we want to limit the time we are looking in for an experience. We can do this with expressions such as: in the last week, in the last year, this week, this month, so far, up to now, etc.

Examples:

- Have you been to Mexico in the last year?
- I have seen that movie six times in the last month.
- They have had three tests in the last week.
- She graduated from the university less than three years ago. She has worked for three different companies so far.
- My car has broken down three times this week.

NOTICE

“Last year” and “in the last year” are very different in meaning. “Last year” means the year before now, and it is considered a specific time which requires Simple Past. “In the last year” means from 365 days ago until now. It is not considered a specific time, so it requires Present Perfect.

- I went to Mexico last year.

I went to Mexico in the calendar year before this one.

- I have been to Mexico in the last year.

USE 2 Duration From The Past Until Now (non-continuous verbs)

With Non-Continuous Verbs and non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, we use the Present Perfect to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. “For five minutes,” “for two weeks” and “since Tuesday” are all durations which can be used with which can be used with the Present Perfect.

Examples:

- I **have had** a cold for two weeks.
- She **has been** in England for six months.
- Mary **has loved** chocolate since she was a little girl.

Although the above use of Present Perfect is normally limited to Non-Continuous Verbs and non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, the words “live”, “work”, “teach”, “study” are sometimes used in this way even though they are NOT Non-Continuous Verbs.

ADVERBS PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You have **only** seen that movie one time.
- Have you **only** see that movie one time?

Exercise 1 Write the participle form of the following verbs.

1. go → _____
2. sing → _____
3. be → _____
4. buy → _____
5. do → _____
6. catch → _____
7. get → _____
8. send → _____
9. read → _____
10. swim → _____

Exercise 2 Complete the table in present perfect simple.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>question</i>
He has written a letter.	_____	_____
_____	They have not stopped.	_____
_____	_____	Have we danced?
_____	Andy has not slept.	_____

She has worked.		
-----------------	--	--

Exercise 3 Write sentences in present perfect simple.

1. they / ask / a question → _____
2. he / speak / English → _____
3. I / be / in my room → _____
4. we / not / wash / the car → _____
5. Annie / not / forget / her homework → _____

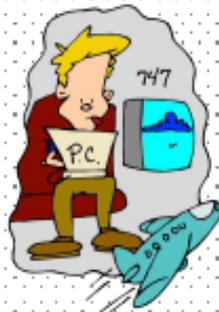
Exercise 4 Ask for information in the bold part of the sentence.

1. They have talked about art **at school**. → _____
2. **Jane** has got a letter. → _____
3. Oliver has cooked diner. → _____
4. Caron has read **seven pages**. → _____
5. You have heard the song **100 times**. → _____

Exercise 5 Use the correct forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the questions and then answer them. (Have you ever?)

HAVE YOU EVER ... ?

USE THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN CORRECT FORMS, MAKE QUESTIONS AND ANSWER THEM



Have you ever

 (fly) a kite?

Have you ever

 (travel) by plane?

Have you ever
 (do)
 bungee jumping?

Have you ever
 (visit)
 Eiffel Tower?

Have you ever
 (see)
 a monster?



Have you ever

 (play) hopscotch?

Have you ever
 (attend)
 a costume party?

Have you ever
 (climb)
 a high mountain?

Have you ever
 (cook)
 tomato soup?

Have you ever

 (ride) a camel?



Have you ever

 (catch) a big fish?

Have you ever
 (make)
 a snowman?

Have you ever
 (find)
 a four leaf clover?

Have you ever
 (visit)
 a museum?

Have you ever

 (drive) a car?

Exercise 6 Write question in present perfect.

1. they / finish / their homework → _____
2. we / buy / a lot of books → _____
3. the waiter / bring / the tea → _____
4. Marilyn / pay / the bill → _____
5. you / ever / write / a poem → _____
6. we / just / have / a dinner → _____
7. Kate / never / be / in Uzbekistan → _____
8. You / already / finish / your / essay → _____

Exercise 7 Choose the correct option.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. He ... | 5. He ... |
| A. have made a cake. | A. Have studied for the test |
| B. Has made a cake. | B. Has studied for the test |
| C. Haven't made a cake. | C. Haven't studied for the test |
| D. Hasn't made a cake. | D. Hasn't studied for the test |
| 2. He ... | 6. She ... |
| A. Have seen the car. | A. Have washed the dishes |
| B. Has seen the car | B. Has washed the dishes |
| C. Haven't seen the car | C. Haven't washed the dishes |
| D. Hasn't seen the car | D. Hasn't washed the dishes |
| 3. He ... | 7. I ... |
| A. Have died | A. Have made my bed |
| B. Has died | B. Has made my bed |
| C. Haven't died | C. Haven't made my bed |
| D. Hasn't died | D. Hasn't made my bed |
| 4. He ... | 8. They ... |
| A. Have passed his exam | A. Have won |
| B. Has passed the exam | B. Has won |
| C. Haven't passed his exam | C. Haven't won |
| D. Hasn't passed the exam | D. Hasn't won |

Exercise 8 Complete the sentence with the present perfect tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. The children _____ (make) the house very messy.
2. I _____ (see) that actor in several movies.
3. The boys _____ (drink) all the soda in the refrigerator.
4. Our dog _____ (hurt) its leg.
5. One of the workmen _____ (fall) off his ladder.
6. She's sad because her friends _____ (go) to the park without her.
7. Dad _____ (have) a shower already.
8. I've been shouting so much that I _____ (lose) my voice.

Glossary and key words on this chapter

exact	точный	аниқ
expression	выражение	ифода
unspecified adj.	точно не установленный	аниқ белгиланмаган
climb v. t. i	лезать, лезть	тирмашибчикмок
earthquake	землетрясение	зилзила
war	война	уруш
actually	фактически, действительно	мухим, хакикатда
concept	понятие, идея	тушунча, тасаввур
confuse	спутывать	иккилантириб куймок
associate v. i.	присоединяться	қўшилмоқ
describe	описывать	тасвираммок
experience	опыт	тажриба
certain	определённый	аниқ
grown-up	взрослый	ўсмир
art	искусство	санъат
establish	основывать	барпо қилмоқ
improve	улучшать(ся)	яхшиламоқ
move	двигать(ся)	харакатга келтирмок
accomplishment	завершение	тугаллаш
humanity	человечество	инсоният
cure v. t.	вылечивать	даволамоқ
suggest	предлагать	таклиф килмок
master impf.	подчинять	буйсиндирмок
communicate	передавать	узатмок
quiz	викторина	викторина
attack	нападение	хужум
limit	предел	чегара

Chapter VIII

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

FORM

[has/have + been + present participle]

Examples:

- You **have been waiting** here for two hours.
- Have you been waiting here for two hours?
- You have not been here for two hours.

USE 1 Duration from the Past until now

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. “For five minutes”, “for two weeks,” and “since Tuesday” are all durations which can be used with the Present Perfect Continuous.

Examples:

- They **have been talking** for the last hour.
- She has been working at that company for tree years.
- What have you been doing for the last 30 minutes?
- James has been teaching at the university since June.
- We have been waiting here for over 2 hours.
- Why has Nancy not been taking her medicine for the last three days.

USE 2 Recently, Lately

You can also use the Present Perfect Continuous WITHOUT duration such as “for two weeks.” Without the duration, tense has a more general meaning of “lately”. We often use the words “lately” or “recently” to emphasize this meaning.

Examples:

- Recently I **have been feeling** really tired.
- She **has been watching** too much television lately.
- **Have** you **been** exercising lately?
- Marry **has been feeling** a little depressed.
- Linda **has not been practicing** her English.
- What **have** you **been** doing.

IMPORTANT

Remember that the Present Perfect Continuous has the meaning of “lately” or “recently”. If you use the Present Perfect Continuous in a question such as “Have you been feeling alright?”, it can suggest that the person looks sick or unhealthy. A question such as “Have you been smoking?” can suggest that you smell the smoke on the person. Using this tense in a question suggest that

you can see, smell, hear, or feel the results of the action. It is possible to insult someone by using this tense incorrectly.

REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs / Mixed verbs

It is important to remember that Non-Continuous Verbs cannot be used in any continuous tense. Also certain non-continuous meaning for mixed verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Present Perfect Continuous with these verbs, you must use Present perfect.

Examples:

- Sam has been having his car for two years. *Not Correct.*
- Sam has had his car for two years. *Correct*

Exercise 1 Write the ing-form of the following verbs.

1. cry → _____
2. prepare → _____
3. lie → _____
4. win → _____
5. dial → _____

Exercise 2 Choose the correct form: *have* or *has* and *since* or *for*.

1. Emma ... (have / has) been learning English ... (since / for) five years.
2. My friends ... (have / has) been living here ... (since / for) 2003.
3. I... (have / has) been waiting for Danny ... (since / for) 20 minutes.
4. Ross and Gavin ... (have / has) been travelling around Australia ... (since / for) six weeks.
5. Carol ... (have / has) been exercising in the gym ... (since / for) 2 o'clock.

Exercise 3 Write sentences in present perfect continuous.

- Kevin / read → _____
- you / TV / watch / all day → _____
- Paul / to the radio / listen / not → _____
- the men / cards / play → _____
- the girls / cycle / not → _____

Exercise 4 Write questions in present perfect continuous.

1. Carol / shout → _____
2. you / dance → _____
3. Kevin / run → _____
4. they / on the phone / talk / how long → _____
5. these books / lie / on the floor / how long → _____

Exercise 5 Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. Mary _____ (play) trumpet since half past three.
2. How long _____ (John / study) for the exam?
3. Where _____ (she / live) since then?
4. Michael _____ (sleep) for two hours.
5. Jane _____ (work) in the supermarket since half past ten and she is still there.
6. Those chemicals _____ (pollute) our rivers and rivulets.
7. _____ (they / not / live) in London lately?
8. What _____ (you / do) for the last two hours?
9. The children _____ (play) outside.
10. She _____ (do) the homework since she arrived home.

Exercise 6 Answer the question as in the example.

Example: How long has she been working? (paint the wall/ for three hours)
She has been painting the wall for three hours.

1. How long have these youngsters been preparing that play? (rehearse / for three hours)

2. How long has Michael and Sarah been going out together? (date / for two months)

3. How long has Steve been writing his essay? (work hard / since last Sunday)

4. How long has Darcey has painting the bedroom walls? (work on it / for three hours)

Exercise 7 Put the verb into the correct form (present perfect progressive).

1. He (work) _____ in this company since 1985.
2. I (wait) _____ for you since two o'clock.
3. Mary (live) _____ in Germany since 19982.
4. Why is he so tired? He (play) _____ tennis for five hours.
5. How long (learn / you) _____ English?
6. We (look for) _____ the motorway for more than an hour.
7. I (live) _____ without electricity for two weeks.
8. The film (run / not) _____ for ten minutes yet, but there's a commercial break already.
9. How long (work / she) _____ in the garden.
10. She (not / be) _____ in the garden for more than an hour.

Exercise 8 Look at the picture and write sentences using the Present Perfect Continuous.



1. (do / aerobics / three hours)



2. (bake / bread / three o'clock)



3. (chat / noon)



4. (play / marbles/ went outside)



5. (garden / the whole afternoon)

Glossary and key words on this chapter

duration	продолжительность	давом
show	показывать	кўрсатмоқ
hour	час	соат
medicine	медицина, лекарство	тиббиёт; дори-дармон
without	без	...сиз
general	общий	умумий
lately	недавно	яқинда
recently	недавно	яқинда
really	действительно	хакикатан
depress	подавлять, угнетать	эзмок, зулим қилмоқ
remember	помнить, вспоминать	ёддасакламок, хотирламок
sick	больной	касал
unhealthy	нездоровый	бетоб, хаста
smell	запах	хид
possible	возможный	бўлиши мумкин бўлган
insult	оскорбление	хакорат
incorrect	неправильный	нотўғри
correct	поправлять, исправлять	тузатмоқ
prepare	готовить	тайёрламок,
cry	крик, плакать	бакирмоқ; йигламок
shout	кричать	кичкирмоқ
fill	наполнять(ся)	тулғазмоқ
blank	пустой, неисписанный	когоз, бланка
since	тех пор	дан буён
trumpet	трубы	труба
for	для, в течении	учун; давомида

Chapter IX

The Past Perfect Tense

FORM

[had + past participle]

Examples:

- You had studied English before you moved to New York.
- Had you studied English before you moved to New York.
- You had not studied English before you moved to New York.

USE 1 Completed Action Before Something in the Past

The Past Perfect expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past.

Examples:

- I had never seen such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
- I did not have any money because I had lost my wallet.
- Tony knew Bukhara so well because he had visited the city several times.
- Had Susan studied Uzbek before she moved to Uzbekistan.
- She only understood the movie because she had read the book.
- Kristine had never been in an opera before last night.
- We were not able to get a hotel room because we had not booked in advance.
- A: Had you ever visited the U.S. before you trip in 2012?
B: Yes, I had been to the U.S. once before.

USE 2 Duration Before Something in the Past (Non-Continuous Verbs)

With Non-Continuous Verbs and some non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, we use the Past perfect to show that something started in the past and continued up until another action in the past.

Examples:

- We had had that car for ten years before it broke down.
- By the time Alex finished his studies, he had been in London for over eight years.
- They felt bad about selling the house because they had owned it more than forty years.

Although the above use of Past Perfect is normally limited to Non-Continuous Verbs and non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, the words “live”, “work”, “teach”, and “study” are sometime used in this way even though they are NOT Non-Continuous Verbs.

IMPORTANT Specific Times with the Past Perfect

Unlike with the Present Perfect it is possible to use specific time words or phrases with the Past Perfect. Although this is possible, it is usually not necessary.

Example:

- She had visited her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved with them in 1996.

MOREOVER

If the Past Perfect action did occur at a specific time, the Simple Past can be used instead of the Past Perfect when “before” or “after” is used in the sentence. The words “before” and “after” actually tell you what happens first, so the Past Perfect is optional. For this reason, both sentences below are correct.

Examples:

- She had visited her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved with them in 1996.
- She visited her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved with them in 1996.

HOWEVER

If the Past Perfect is not referring to an action at a specific time, Past Perfect is not optional. Compare the examples below. Here Past Perfect is referring to a lack of experience rather than an action at a specific time. For this reason, Simple Past cannot be used.

Examples:

- She never saw a bear before she moved to Alaska. *Not Correct*
- She had never seen a bear before she moved to Alaska. *Correct*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You had previously studied English before you moved to New York.
- Had you previously studied English before you moved to New York?

Exercise 1 Write the past participle (3rd form) of the following irregular verbs.

1. speak →
2. catch →
3. eat →
4. understand →
5. begin →

Exercise 2 Complete the sentences in the Past Perfect (positive).

1. I lost the key that he (give) _____ to me.
2. She told me that she (see) _____ a ghost.
3. I went downstairs because I (hear) _____ a noise.
4. When they came home, Sue (cook) _____ dinner already.
5. We could not send you a postcards because we (forget) _____ our address book.

Exercise 3 Put the verb in brackets into Past Simple or Past Perfect (did or had done)

Example: I got up late because I (forget) _____ to set my alarm clock. (key = had forgotten)

1. After she (finish) _____ breakfast she left the house.
2. Before he came to Tahskent he (live) _____ in Bukhara.
3. He (spend) _____ three years in London when he was a child.
4. He started to read the newspaper he (buy) _____ an hour earlier.
5. He told me he (never be) _____ to Australia before.
6. He told me he (never see) _____ anything like that.
7. I (write) _____ a long letter to my mother yesterday.
8. I couldn't get in because (lose) _____ my keys.
9. I felt really stupid because I (make) _____ a lot of mistakes.
10. The movie (start already) _____ when we arrived to the cinema.

Exercise 4 Complete the sentences in Past Perfect Simple (negative).

1. The waiter served something that we (not / order) _____.
2. He went to Alaska where he (not / be) _____.
3. She put on the red dress, which she (not / wear) _____.
4. He (not / play) _____ tennis before that day.
5. His mother was angry because he (not / help) _____ her with the shopping.

Exercise 5 Complete the question in Past Perfect Simple.

1. (you / finish) _____ your homework before you went to the cinema.
2. (why / you / clean) _____ the bathroom before you bathed the dog.
3. (you / have) _____ breakfast before you came here.
4. (she / find) _____ a place to stay when she went to Boston.
5. (where / she / live) _____ before she moved to Chicago?

Exercise 6 Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect simple).

1. The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we (build) _____ had built.
2. He (not / be) _____ to Cape Town before 1997.
3. When she went out to play, she (do / already) _____ her homework.
4. My brother ate all of the cake that our mum (make) _____.
5. The doctor took off the plaster that he (put on) _____ six weeks before.
6. The waiter brought a drink that I (not / order) _____.
7. I could not remember the poem we (learn) _____ the week before.
8. The children collected the chestnuts that (fall) _____ from the tree.
9. _____ (he / phone) Angie before he went to see her in London?
10. She _____ (not / ride) a horse before that day.

Glossary and key words on this chapter

express	выразить; срочный	ифодаламоқ,шошилинч
occur	иметьместо	ўрин олмоқ
another	другой	бошқа
never	никогда	ҳеч қачон
beach	пляж	қирғоқ
wallet	бумажник	катмон
money	деньги	пул
booked	заказывать	буюртмақилмоқ
advance	заранее	олдиндан
ever	всегда; когда-либо	хар доим, доимо
normally	обычно	одатда
even	даже, тот же самый	хатто, бир хил
though	хотя, несмотря на	булса хам, гарчи
phrase	фраза	жумла
moreover	сверх того, кроме того	унданташкари, унингустига
optional	необязательный	ихтиёрий
reason	причина, повод	сабаб, бахона
both	оба	хариккаласи
experience	(жизненный) опыт	(хаётий) тажриба
rather	скорее	анча етарли
previously	прежде, ранее	олдинги, аввалги
catch	ловить, поймать	тутмоқ, ушлаболмоқ
downstairs	нижняя часть здания	пастки қават
postcard	почтовая карточка, открытка	открытка
stupid	глупый	эси паст, анқов
angry	сердитый	баджахл

shopping

делать покупки

харид қилмоқ

Chapter X

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

FORM

[had + been + present participle]

Examples:

- You had been waiting here for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
- Had you been waiting here for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
- You had not been waiting here for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

USE 1 Duration Before Something in the Past

We use the Past Perfect Continuous to show that something started in the past and continued up until another time in the past. “For five minutes” and “for two weeks” are both durations which can be used with the Past Perfect Continuous. Notice that this is related to the Present Perfect Continuous; however, the duration does not continue until now, it stops before something else in the past.

Examples:

- They had been talking for more than an hour before Tony arrived.
- She had been working at that company for three years before it went out of business.
- How long had you been waiting before to get on the bus?
- Mike want to sit down because he had been standing all day at work.
- James had been teaching at the university for more than a year before he left for Asia.
- A: How long had you been studying Uzbek before you moved to Tahskent?
B: I had been studying Uzbek very long.

USE 2 Cause of Something in the Past

Using the Past Perfect Continuous before another action in the past is a good way to show cause and effect.

Examples:

- Jason was tired because he had been jogging.
- Sam gained weight because he had been overeating.
- Betty failed the final test because she had not been attending class.

Past Continuous vs. Past Perfect Continuous

If you do not include a duration such as “for five minutes, “for two weeks” or “since Friday,” many English speakers choose to use the Past Continuous rather than the Past Perfect. Be careful because this can change the meaning of the sentence. Past Continuous emphasizes interrupted

actions, whereas Past Perfect Continuous emphasizes a duration of time before something in the past. Study the examples below to understand the difference.

Examples:

- He was tired because he was exercising so hard.
This sentence emphasizes that he has tired because he was exercising at that exact moment.
- He was tired because he had been exercising so hard.
This sentence emphasizes that he was tired because he had been exercising over a period of time. It is possible that he was still exercising at that moment or that he had just finished.

REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs / Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that Non-Continuous Verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for Mixed Verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Past Perfect Continuous with these verbs, you must use Past Perfect.

Examples:

- The motorcycle had been belonging to George for years before Tina bought it. *Not correct*
- The motorcycle had belonged to George for years before Tina bought it. *Correct*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You had only been waiting there for few minutes when she arrived.
- Had you only waiting there for a few minutes when she arrived.

Exercise 1

Past perfect / Past Perfect Continuous

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

I'm sorry I left without you last night, but I told you to meet me early because the show started at 8:00. I (try) _____ to get tickets for that play for months, and I didn't want to miss it. By the time I finally left the coffee shop where we were supposed to meet, I (have) _____ five cups of coffee and I (wait) _____ over an hour. I had to leave because I (arrange) _____ to meet Kathy in front of the theatre.

When I arrived at the theatre, Kathy (pick, already) _____ up the tickets and she was waiting for us near the entrance. She was really angry because she (wait) _____ for more than half an hour. She said she (give, almost) _____ up and (go) _____ into theatre without us.

Kathy told me you (be) _____ late several times in the past and that she would not make plans with you again in the future. She mentioned that she (miss)_____ several movies because of your late arrivals. I think you owe her apology. And in the future, I suggest you be on time.

Glossary and key words on this chapter

finally	в заключение; в конечном счёте	нихоят, якунида
arrive	прибывать	етибкелмок
wait	ждать (for)	кутмок
here	здесь, тут	шу ерда
show	показывать	кўрсатмок
until	до	-гача
teach	учить; обучать	укитмок; ургатмок
cause	причина	сабаб
effect	результат, действие	натижа, таъсир
jog	медленная ходьба	секин югурмок
overeating	переедание	меъёридан ортиқ
gain	прибыль, выгода	фойда; кирим
weight	вес, тяжесть	огирлик
attend	посещать, присутствовать	шугулланмок, катнашмок
include	заключать, содержать в себе; включать	камраболмок, уз ичига олмок
careful	заботливый, осторожный	ғамхўр, хушёр
change	перемена; изменение	ўзгариш, алмаштириш
meaning	значение	маъно, ахамият
interrupt	прерывание	узиш, тухтатиш
whereas	тогда как; несмотря на то, что	модомики, чунки
difference	различия	фарқ
hard	твёрдый, тяжело, усиленно	каттик; огир, кучли

exact	точный	аник
parentheses	интервал	ёй
appropriate	подходящий, соответствующий	мос, муносиб
suppose	предполагать, полагать	фаразкилмок

Chapter XI

The Future Simple Tense

Simple Future Tense has two different forms in English: “will” and “be going to.” Although two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings. These different meanings might seem too abstract at first, but with time and practice, the differences will become clear. Both “will” and “be going to” refer to a specific time in future.

FORM Will

[will + verb]

Examples:

- You will help him later.
- Will you help him later?
- You will not help him later.

FORM Be Going To

[am / is / are + going to + verb]

Examples:

- You are going to meet Jane tonight.
- Are you going to meet Jane tonight?
- You are not going to meet Jane tonight.

USE 1 “Will” to Express a voluntary Action

“Will” often suggests that speaker will do something voluntary. A voluntary action is one the speaker offers to do for someone else. Often, we use “will” to respond to someone else’s complaint or request for help. We also use “will” when we request that someone help us or volunteer to do something for us. Similarly, we use “will not” or “won’t” when we refuse to voluntarily do something.

Examples:

- I will spend you the information when I get it.
- I will translate the e-mail, so Mr.Smith can read it.
- Will you help me move this heavy table?
- Will you make dinner? I will not do your homework for you.

- I won't all the housework myself.
- A: I'm really hungry.
B: I'll make some sandwiches.
- A: I'm so tired. I'm about to fall asleep.
B: I'll get you some coffee.

USE 2 “Will” to Express a Promise

“Will” is usually used in promises.

Examples:

- I will call you when I arrive.
- If I am elected President of the United States, I will make sure everyone has access to inexpensive health insurance.
- I promise I will not tell him about the surprise party.
- Don't worry, I'll be careful.
- I won't tell anyone your secret.

USE 3 “Be going to” to Express a Plan

“Be going to” expresses that something is a plan. It expresses the idea that a person intends to do something in the future. It doesn't matter whether the plan is realistic or not.

Examples:

- He is going to spend his vocation in Hawaii.
- She is not going to spend her vocation in Hawaii.
- I'm going to be an actor when I grow up.
- Michelle is going to begin medical school next year.
- They are going to drive all the way to Alaska.
- Who are you going to invite to the party.

USE 4 “Will” or “Be going to” to Express a prediction

Both “will” and “be going to” can express the idea of a general prediction about the future. Predictions are guesses about what might happen in the future. In “prediction” sentences, the subject usually has little control over the future and therefore USES 1-3 do not apply. In the following examples, there is no difference in meaning.

Examples:

- The year 2222 will be a very interesting year.
- The year 2222 is going to be a very interesting year.
- John Smith will be the next President.
- John Smith is going to be the next President.

IMPORTANT

In the Simple Future, it is not always clear which USE the speaker has in mind. Often, there is more than one way to interpret a sentence's meaning.

No Future in Time Clauses Like all future forms, the Simple Future cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as : when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless, etc. Instead of Simple Future, Simple Present is used.

Examples:

- When you will arrive tonight, we will go out for dinner. *Not Correct*
- When you arrive tonight, we will go out for dinner. *Correct*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You will never help him.
- Will you never help him?
- You are never going to meet Jane.
- Are you never going to meet Jane.

Exercise 1

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. they / call / us | 5. you / see / the house |
| • Positive: _____ | • Positive: _____ |
| • Negative: _____ | • Negative: _____ |
| • Question: _____ | • Question: _____ |
| 2. she/ remember / us | 6. Gereth / empty / the bin |
| • Positive: _____ | • Positive: _____ |
| • Negative: _____ | • Negative: _____ |
| • Question: _____ | • Question: _____ |
| 3. you / be / in Australia | 7. my friends / help / me |
| • Positive: _____ | • Positive: _____ |
| • Negative: _____ | • Negative: _____ |
| • Question: _____ | • Question: _____ |
| 4. I / buy / bread | 8. we / lose / the game |
| • Positive: _____ | • Positive: _____ |
| • Negative: _____ | • Negative: _____ |
| • Question: _____ | • Question: _____ |

Exercise 2 Complete the conversation. Put in a pronoun and the future continuous form of the verb.

Daniel: I am going to go into business when I leave college. Five years from now I'll be running (I/run) a big company. I expect (I/earn) lots of money.

Vicky: I don't know what ... (I/do). What about you, Natasha? What ... (you/do), do you think ?

Natasha: I'm too lazy to do any work. I intend marry someone very rich. ... (I/give) dinner parties all the time. We'll have a cook ... (who/do) all the work, of course. And you'll both get invitations.

Vicky: You're joking, aren't you, Natasha? I expect ... (you/play) in an orchestra. That's what you really want to do, isn't it?

Exercise 3 Write sentences in going to future

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. he / get up / early | 5. we / take / the bus |
| • Positive: _____ | • Positive: _____ |
| • Negative: _____ | • Negative: _____ |
| • Question: _____ | • Question: _____ |
| 2. they / do / their best | 6. she / watch / the match |
| • Positive: _____ | • Positive: _____ |
| • Negative: _____ | • Negative: _____ |
| • Question: _____ | • Question: _____ |
| 3. you / learn / Irish | 7. they / wait / in the park |
| • Positive: _____ | • Positive: _____ |
| • Negative: _____ | • Negative: _____ |
| • Question: _____ | • Question: _____ |
| 4. she / buy / computer | 8. he / buy / bread / this afternoon |
| • Positive: _____ | • Positive: _____ |
| • Negative: _____ | • Negative: _____ |
| • Question: _____ | • Question: _____ |

Exercise 4 You want to ask a friend to do something for you or to let you do something. Find out it is convenient for your friend. Use the verbs in brackets.

→ You want to have a look at your friend's magazine tonight, (read)
Will you be reading your magazine tonight?

1. You want your friend to take your library book back today, (go to)
2. You want your friend to send your best wishes to Vicky soon, (write to)
3. You want to use your friend's calculator this afternoon, (use)
4. You want your friend to give a photo to Daniel tomorrow, (see)
5. You want your friend to give you a lift to the festival, (drive)
6. You want your friend to give a message to her sister soon, (phone)

Glossary and key words on this chapter

be going to		
although	хотя	булсахам, гарчи
interchange	обмен, обмениваться	алмашув; алмашмок
practice	практика	тажриба
become	делаться, становиться	булибколмок, булмок
clear	ясный; очистить	аник; тозалаш
refer	посылать; направлять	юбормок; йўналтирмақ
voluntary	добровольный	ихтиёрий, кунгилли
often	часто	тез-тез, кўпинча
respond	ответ	жавоб бермоқ
complaint	недовольство, жалоба	норозилик, арз, шикоят
request	просьба; требование	илтимос, талаб
similarly	аналогично	ухшаш, монанд
spend	тратить, расходовать	сарфлаш
heavy	тяжёлый	огир
promise	обещание	ваъда
elected	отобранный, подобранный	муайян
access	доступ; проход	рухсат; утишйули
inexpensive	недорогостоящий	арзонлашган
insurance	страхование	сугурта
worry	беспокойство, тревога	хавотирлик, нотинчлик
intend	намереваться, иметь в виду	ниятқилмоқ, назарда тутмоқ

realistic	реалистичный; реалистический	амалий, амалдаги, хакикий
matter	вещество, материя	модда, материя
vocation	призвание, профессия	кизикиш, касб, хунар
prediction	предсказание	фол, олдиндан айтиш

Chapter XII

The Future Continuous Tense

Future Continuous Tense has two different forms: “will be doing” and “be going to be doing.” Unlike Simple Future forms, Future Continuous forms are usually interchangeable.

FORM Future Continuous with “Will”

[will be + present participle]

Examples:

- You will be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight.
- Will you be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight.
- You will not going to be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight.

REMEMBER: It is possible to use either “will” or “be going to” to create the Future Continuous with little difference in meaning.

USE 1 Interrupted Action in the Future

Use the Future Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the future will be interrupted by a shorter action in the future. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.

Examples:

- I will be watching TV when she arrives tonight.
- I will be waiting for you when your bus arrives.
- I am going to be staying at the Madison Hotel, if anything happens and you need to contact me.
- He will be staying at the Madison Hotel, if anything happens and you need to contact me.
- He will be studying at the library tonight, so he will not see Jenifer when she arrives.

USE 2 Specific Time as an Interruption in the Future

In USE 2, described above, The Future Continuous is interrupted by a short action in the future. In addition to using short actions as interruption, you can also use a specific time as an interruption.

Examples:

- Tonight at 6 PM, I am going to be eating dinner.
I will be in the process of eating dinner.
- At midnight tonight, we will still be driving through the desert.
We will be in the process of driving through the desert

REMEMBER

In the Future Simple, specific time is used to show the time an action will begin or end. In the Future Continuous, a specific time interrupts an action.

Examples:

- Tonight at 6 PM, I am going to eat dinner.
I am going to start eating dinner at 6 PM.
- Tonight at 6 PM, I am going to be eating dinner.
I am going to start earlier and I will be in the process of eating dinner at 6 PM.

USE 3 Parallel Actions in the Future

When you use the Future Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions will be happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.

Examples:

- I am going to be studying and he is going to be making dinner.
- Tonight, they will be eating dinner, discussing their plans, and having a good time.
- While Ellen is reading, Tim will be watching television.
NOTICE "is reading" because of the time clause containing "while."

USE 4 Atmosphere in the Future

In English, we often use a series of Parallel Actions to describe atmosphere at a specific point in the future.

Examples:

- When I arrive at the party, everybody is going to be celebrating. Some will be dancing. Others are going to be drinking juice. They always do the same thing.

REMEMBER No Future in Time Clauses

Like all future tenses, the future continuous tense cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as; when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless, etc. Instead of Future Continuous, Present Continuous is used.

Examples:

- While I am going to be finishing my homework, she is going to make dinner. *Not correct*
- While I am finishing my homework, she is going to make dinner. *Correct*

AND REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs / Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that Non-Continuous Verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for Mixed Verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Future Continuous with these verbs, you must use Simple Future.

Examples:

- Jane will be being at my house when you arrive. *Not Correct*
- Jane will be at my house when you arrive. *Correct*

Glossary and key words on this chapter

indicate	показывать	кўрсатмоқ
just	только что	хозиргина
tonight	сегодня вечером	бугункечкурун
stay	оставаться	қолмоқ
library	библиотека	кутубхона
describe	описывать	тасвираммоқ
action	действие	ишхаракат
short	короткий	қисқа
process	процесс	жараён
same	тот (же) самый; одинаковый	уша, бир хил
parallel	параллель	параллель
atmosphere	атмосфера	атмосфера, мухит
specific	особый, особенный	махсус, ўзига хос
point	точка; пункт	нуқта; пункт
everybody	каждый, все	барии
celebrate	праздновать	нишонламмоқ
juice	сок	шарбат
asoonas	как только так сразу	бўлиши биланок
unless	если не	агар
expression	выражение	ифода

while	пока	-гунча
unless	еслине	агар
instead	вместо, взамен	урнига, эвазига
certain	определённый	аник, маълум

Chapter XIII

The Future Perfect Tense

Future Perfect Tense has two different forms: “will have done” and “be going to have done.” Unlike Simple Future forms, Future Perfect forms are usually interchangeable.

FORM Future Perfect with “Will”

[will have + past participle]

Examples:

- You will have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.
- Will you have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.?
- You will not have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.

FORM Future Perfect with “Be Going To”

[am / is / are + going to have + past participle]

Examples:

- You are going to have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.
- Are you going to have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives?
- You are not going to have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.

NOTE: It is possible to use either “will” or “be going to” to create the Future Perfect Continuous with little or no difference in meaning.

USE 1 Duration Before Something in the Future

We use the Future Perfect Continuous to show that something will continue up until a particular event or time in the future. “For five minutes,” “for two weeks,” and “since Friday” are all durations which can be used with the Future Perfect Continuous; however, with Future Perfect Continuous, the duration stops at or before reference point in the future.

Examples:

- They will have been talking for over an hour by the time Tomas arrives.
- She is going to have been working at that company for three years when it finally closes.
- James will have been teaching at the university for more than a year by the time he leaves for Asia.
- How long will you have been studying when you graduate?
- We are going to have been driving for over three dayhours straight when we get to Tahskent.
- A: When you finish your English course, will you have been living in the U.S. for over a year?
B: No, I will not have been living here that long.

USE 2 Cause of Something in the Future

Using the Future Perfect Continuous before another action in the future is a good way to show cause and effect.

Examples:

- Jason will be tired when he gets home because he will have been jogging for over an hour.
- Claudia's English will be perfect when she returns to Germany because she is going to have been studying English in the United States for over two years.

Future Continuous vs. Future Perfect Continuous

If you do not include a duration such as "for five minutes," "for two weeks" or "since Friday," many English speakers choose to use the Future Continuous rather than the Future Perfect Continuous. Be careful because this can change the meaning of the sentence. Future Continuous emphasize interrupted actions, whereas Future Perfect Continuous emphasize a duration of time before something in the future. Study the examples below to understand the difference.

Examples:

- He will be tired because he will be exercising so hard.
This sentence emphasize that he will be tired because he will be exercising at that exact moment.
- He will be tired because he will have been exercising so hard.
This sentence emphasizes that he will be tired because he will have been exercising for a period of time. It is possible that he will still be exercising at that moment OR that he will just have finished.

REMEMBER No Future in Time Clauses

Like all future forms, the Future Perfect Continuous cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as: when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless, etc. instead of Future Perfect Continuous, Present Perfect Continuous is used.

Examples:

- You won't get a promotion until you will have been working here as Tim. *Not Correct*
- You won't get a promotion until you have been working here as long as Tom. *Correct*

AND REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs / Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that Non-Continuous Verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meaning for Mixed Verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Future Perfect Continuous with these verbs, you must use Future Perfect.

Examples:

- Ned will have been having his driver's license for over two years. *Not Correct*
- Ned will have had his driver's license for over two years. *Correct*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, etc.

Examples:

- You will only have been waiting for a few minutes when her plane arrives.
- Will you only have been waiting for a few minutes when her plane arrives?
- You are only going to have been waiting for a few minutes when her plane arrives.
- Are you only going to have been waiting for a few minutes when her plane arrives?

Exercise 1 Fill in each blank with the correct words to change each present continuous tense sentence into a future perfect.

Example: I am reading a book → By this time tomorrow, I will have read the book.

1. **His I am writing a book.** → By this time next month, I _____ the book.
2. **Maria is preparing a report.** → By this time tomorrow, Maria _____ the report.
3. **Martha is learning German.** → By this time next year, Martha _____ German.
4. **They are inviting all their friends.** → By this time tomorrow, they _____ all their friends.
5. **We are bringing our stuff to our new apartment.** → By this time tomorrow, we _____ all our stuff to our new apartment.
6. **I am fixing my computer.** By this time next week, I _____ my computer.
7. **My mother is making dinner.** By the time the guests arrive, my mother _____ dinner.
8. **Peter is reading a magazine.** By the time his flight lands, Peter _____ the magazine.
9. **My sister and I are painting our apartment.** By this time tomorrow, my sister and I _____ our apartment.
10. **John is cleaning the house.** By the time his parents arrive, John _____ the house.

Exercice 2. Make the future perfect:

- 1) I (leave) by six.
- 2) (you/finish) the report by the deadline?
- 3) When (we/do) everything?
- 4) She (finish) her exams by then, so we can go out for dinner
- 5) You (read) the book before the next class.

Glossary and key words on this chapter

comeback	вернуться	қайтиш
perfect	совершенный, законченный	тулик, мукаммал
finally	в заключение; в конечном счёте	нихоят, якунида
possible	возможный, вероятный	бўлиши мумкин бўлган
difference	различия	фарқ
until	до	гача
particular	особый, конкретный	алохида, махсус
duration	продолжительность	давом, срок
reference	отношение, упоминание	муносабат, эслаш
leave	оставлять; покидать	қолдирмоқ; ташлаб кетмоқ
straight	прямой	тўғри
course	курс, направление	курс, йўналиш
overprep.	над	устида
adv.	слишком	дан кўп
choose	выбирать	танламоқ
understand	понимание	тушуниш
promotion	продвижение	силжиш
license	лицензия; разрешать	лицензия;
report	отчет, доклад	ҳисобот, доклад
invite	приглашать	таклифқилмоқ
apartment	комната, квартира	хона, квартира

stuff	душной	дим
fix	фиксировать, устанавливать	ёзмок, кайджилмок
flight	полёт	учиш
land	земля	ер
blank	пустой, пробел	бўш, пробел
few	несколько	бирнеча

Linguistics and Writing Systems

- acronym word formed from successive initials or groups of letters, as NATO
- analogy comparison between like features of two things that are otherwise dissimilar
- antonym word of opposite meaning
- colloquial appropriate to casual rather than formal speech or writing
- dialect pronunciation or words peculiar to an area
- dictionary resource that lists the words of a language with their meanings
- idiom expression peculiar to a language
- jargon vocabulary meaningful only to a particular profession or group
- semantic the study of meaning in language
- synonym word meaning the same as another
- syntax the arrangement of words into sentences and phrases
- theme short essay; subject of discussion or art
- vernacular language used locally or in everyday speech

Literary Characters and Practitioners

- antagonist adversary of the hero or protagonist of a drama or other literary work
- archetype original pattern or model
- character person in a novel, play, etc.
- hero the main typically male character in a story, play, etc.
- heroine main female character in a story, play, etc.
- mus the inspiration motivating a poet, artist, etc.
- protagonist the main character
- pseudonym fictitious name used by an author to conceal his or her identity; pen name

Literature Devices, Techniques, and Elements

- alliteration repetition of the same sound at the beginning of two or more words
- allusion a passing or casual reference to a person, place, or literary work
- anachronism thing that belongs to a time period other than that in which it is placed
- antithesis contrast; direct opposite
- assonance similarity of sound in words or syllables
- cacophony harsh, discordant sound
- catharsis the release of the emotions, as through art

clichetrite expression
climaxdecisive moment in a plot
contentthe subjects in a book, document, etc.
contextwhat comes before or follows a word or statement and influences its meaning
dialogueconversation between two or more people
epithetdescriptive term
genreclass or category of artistic work
hubrisexcessive pride
hyperboleobvious exaggeration
imagerymental images collectively
ironythe use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of the literal meaning
juxtapositionplacing expressions or ideas close together, for comparison or contrast
metaphorword or phrase applied to an object or concept in order to suggest comparison
meterthe rhythmic element in music and poetry
monologuetalk by a single speaker
motifrecurring subject or theme
narrativestory or account of events
onomatopoeiathe formation of a word by the imitation of a sound
pathosthe quality or power of arousing pity
personificationattributing a human character or quality to an animal, idea, or thing
plotthe main story of a novel, play, etc.
refrainrecurring passage in a song or poem
settingthe locale and period of a story, play, etc.
soliloquyspeech in a play in which a character speaks as if alone
stanzadivision of a poem
symbolthing that represents something else
synopsisbrief summary

Literature Schools, Styles, and Forms

elegymournful or melancholy poem
epiclong poem or story describing heroic deeds
farcelight comedy
mythlegendary story, person, etc.
novellong fictional narrative
parodycomic imitation of a literary or musical work
proseordinary language as distinguished from verse
rhymeagreement in the end sounds of lines or words
satirethe use of irony or ridicule in exposing vice, folly, etc.
sonnetpoem of 14 lines
tragedyserious drama with an unhappy ending

Rhetoric and Figures of Speech

allegorystory in which characters and actions are symbols for ideas
ambiguitydoubtfulness or uncertainty of meaning or intention
anecdotesshort true story

aphorismbrief maxim

connotationassociated meanings of a word in addition to its explicit or dictionary definition

denotationexplicit or direct meaning or set of meanings of a word or expression

diatribebitter, abusive denunciation

dictionstyle of speaking or writing

discourseformal discussion of a subject

euphemismmild expression substituted for one thought to be offensive

expositionwriting or speech primarily intended to convey information or to explain

hypothesisproposition set forth as an explanation of something

innuendoindirect, usually disparaging, remark

oxymoronfigure of speech that uses seeming contradictions

paradoxstatement that seems self-contradictory

punhumorous use of words alike in sound but different in meaning

rhetoricthe skillful use of language

LITERARY & GRAMMAR TERMS

<http://dictionary.reference.com/>

<http://www.edufind.com/english/grammar/index.php>

YOUTUBE КАНАЛЫ В ПОМОЩЬ ИЗУЧАЮЩИМ:

1) <http://www.youtube.com/user/MinooAngloLink>

- Полезные грамматические уроки и не только. Уровень: intermediatetoadvanced.

2) <http://www.youtube.com/user/dailydictation>

Американский английский с короткими диктантами и разбором произношения. Уровень: experiencedbeginner.

3) <http://www.youtube.com/user/duncaninchina>

Видео на английском языке обо всем на свете. Уровень: intermediate.

4) <http://www.youtube.com/user/PrivateEnglishPortal>

Заметки по английской грамматике и произношению. Уровень: beginner.

БЛОГИ НА ТЕМУ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА:

5) <http://engblog.ru> - сайт на русском языке со статьями, грамматикой и прочим.

6) http://www.bbc.co.uk/russian/learning_english/ - уроки английского языка от BBC для русскоязычных. Куча полезностей для начинающих и для профи.

7) <http://www.amalgama-lab.com> - изучение английского языка при помощи текстов песен. Авторы сайта - преподаватели и лингвисты.

8) <http://situationalenglish.blogspot.com> - изучаем английский не словами, а ситуациями и различными выражениями. Более 500 различных статей!

ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ СЕТИ:

9) <http://lang-8.com> - изучение языка методом краудсорсинга: вы пишете на иностранном

для вас языке, а носитель языка исправляет ваши ошибки.

- 10) <http://omegle.com> - сайт с носителями языка. Общение с случайным собеседником. По идее, у всех должна быть одна цель - общение на данном языке.
- 11) <http://langued.com> - большое количество различных уроков (текст, аудио, видео).
- 12) <http://www.interpals.net> - поиск собеседника для языкового обмена.
- 13) <http://sharedtalk.com> - удобный ресурс для практики английского языка и общения с носителями.

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