

## TEZKOR SAVOL -JAVOBLAR

1. **Will** ko'makchi fe'li asosan qaysi so'z va iboralar bilan qo'llaniladi?  
Javob: probably, to be sure, (I) expect, (I) think. (R.Murphy p-14)
2. **Will** ko'makchi fe'li yana qanday holatlarda qo'llaniladi?  
Javob: offering to do something; agreeing or refusing to do something; promising to do something; asking someone to do something. (p-12)
3. Qaysi so'zlardan keyin kelgan fe'l **will** bilan ishlatilmaydi?  
Javob: if, when, while, after, before, until / till, as soon as. (p-18)
4. Qaysi fe'llar ham to'g'ri, ham noto'g'ri fe'l shakliga ega?  
Javob: burn, dream, lean, learn, smell, spell, spill, spoil.
5. **In case** va **in case of** ning farqi nimada?  
Javob: We will buy some more food **if** Tom comes. (kelsa)  
We will buy some more food **in case** Tom comes. (kelmasa ham)  
**In case of** fire please phone number 01. (if there is a fire) (p-80)
6. **On time** va **in time** hamda **at the end** va **in the end** ning farqi nimada?  
Javob: on time - ayni vaqtida; in time – biroz oldin; (p-242)  
at the end – biror narsaning oxirida; in the end – oxir oqibatda;
7. Majhul nisbatda qaysi fe'llar ikkita to'ldiruvchiga ega bo'lishi mumkin?  
Javob: offer, ask, tell, give, send, show, teach, pay; (p-88)  
They didn't offer Ann the job.  
**Ann** wasn't offered **the job** or **The job** wasn't offered to **Ann**.
8. **Used to do** va **be used to doing** fe'llarining qo'llanilishdagi farqi nimada?  
Javob: Tom **used to smoke** when he was young. (He doesn't smoke now)  
Jack is used to smoking, he smokes 5 cigarettes a day. (not new) (p-124)
9. **It's time (for someone) to do something** va **it's time someone did something** iboralarini qo'llanilishida qanday farq bor?  
Javob: It is time **to go** home. It is time **for us to go** home.  
It is time **you went** to school. (tanqid yoki shikoyat; hozirda) (p-130)
10. Oxiri - s bilan tugagan qanday otlar aslida ko'plik emas?  
Javob: mathematics, physics, economics, athletics, gymnastics, news.  
Mathematics is my favourite subject. No news is good news. (p-156)

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1. Oxiri -s bilan tugagan qaysi so'zlar ham birlikda ham ko'plikda ishlatiladi?  
Javob: means, series, species. (R. Murphy p-156)  
**A means** of transport. **Many means** of transport.  
**A television series**. **Two television series**.  
**A species** of bird. **200 species** of bird.
2. **All** va **whole** olmoshlarining qo'llanilishidagi farq nimada?  
Javob: **Whole** asosan birlikdagi otlar bilan qo'llaniladi.  
He didn't say a word the **whole** evening.  
**Whole** odatda sanalmaydigan otlar bilan qo'llanilmaydi.  
**All the money** (not **the whole money**) (p-174)
3. **So** va **such** ning ishlatilishida qanday farq bor?  
Javob: Biz **so** ni sifat bilan (otsiz) ishlatamiz. The story was **so stupid**.  
Biz **such** ni sifat va ot bilan ishlatamiz. It was **such a stupid story**. (p-196)
4. **Although** va **in spite of** or **despite** bir biridan qanday farqlanadi?  
Javob: **Although** dan keyin ega + kesim ishlatiladi.  
**Although he smokes** 10 sigatettes a day, he is quite fit.  
**In spite of** va **despite** dan keyin ot, olmosh yoki V-ing ishlatiladi.  
**In spite of the rain**, we enjoyed our holiday.  
**Despite the rain**, we enjoyed our holiday.
5. **Like**, **as** va **such as** qanday hollarda qo'llaniladi va qanday farqlanadi?  
Javob: like (o'xshash, huddi) degan ma'nolarni beradi. Like predlog sifatida ot, olmosh va V+ing dan oldin qo'llaniladi.  
What a beautiful house! It's **like** a palace. He is a teacher **like** me.  
Shuningdek **like (someone/something)V+ing** shaklida ham qo'llaniladi.  
What's that noise? It sounds **like a baby crying**.  
**As** dan so'ng asosan Subject + Verb qo'llaniladi. **Like** va **as** ni qiyoslash:  
You should have done it **like this**. You should have done it **as I told you**.  
**Such as** esa fe'lsiz qo'llaniladi: Sports, **such as boxing** can be dangerous.  
**Like** odatda biz biror narsani qiyoslaganimizda qo'llaniladi:  
Everyone is ill at home. Our house is **like a hospital**.  
Biz **as + noun** qo'llaganimizda biror narsani aslida qanday ekanligi yoki qanday bo'lganligini nazarda tutamiz.  
We haven't got a car, so we use the garage **as a workshop**.

