

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**



NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

FILOLOGIYA FAKULTETI

**INGLIZ TILI VA LEKSIKA-STILISTIKA
KAFEDRASI**

“IKKINCHI CHET (INGLIZ) TIL”

fani bo'yicha

“THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE”

mavzusida

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Аннотация

Ушбу амалий машғулот ишланмаси иккинчи чет (инглиз) тили фани бўйича “The present perfect tense” мавзуси бўйича тузилган бўлиб мутахассислиги инглиз тили бўлмаган йўналишлар учун мўлжалланган. Унда инглиз тилидаги замонлардан “Тугалланган хозирги замон ҳамда уни нутқда қўлланиши ва ўзига хос хусусиятлари кўрсатиб ўтилган. Шунингдек, инглиз тилида герундий ва уни ишлатилиши жадваллар асосида тушунтирилган ҳамда мустаҳкамлаш учун машқлар берилган.

Project of the practical lesson.

Theme: The present perfect tense.

I. Structures:

1. Forms of the verb
2. The present perfect tense
3. The gerund
4. Practical exercises
5. Homework

Aim: Inform the students about verbs and gerund

Deepening students' knowledge in the verb and gerund.

Adding new vocabulary

Strengthening students' speaking and reading skills.

Practicing through grammar exercise.

- I. After greeting and making notes into the register about students' presence we begin warming – up activities.

Students answer question: "What is the weather like today?"

Answers can be:

The weather is fine today.

The weather is open today.

II. Review.

In order to check the home task I give the students small text "The mobile phone". Students read the text and tell the class the new words that they had met in the texts and find the meanings of those words in Uzbek and try to translate passages from their text. I help them to translate the unknown text. If a word or phrase in bold is in the correct form, put a tick. If it is incorrect, write the correct form.

The mobile phone

People **have been dreaming** (1) of having a personal means of communication for a long time. In the late 1960s, the idea **had seemed** (2) so far in the future that it **was included** (3) in the science fiction series, Star Trek. Since the 1980s, however, mobiles **became** (4) a part of everyday life. Although they **were** initially **seen** (5) as a status symbol for successful business people, mobile use **had spread** (6) to include practically, everyone in the developed world-old and young alike. The impact on social life (7) **had been** enormous. We have got used to the idea of having constantly changing social plans, where a quick phone call is all it takes to rearrange things. Before this was possible, there were many occasions when friends who **had arranged** (8) to meet completely **had missed** (9) each other because of a slight misunderstanding. People would often have to make very careful arrangements to be sure of meeting up. As mobiles **have been becoming** (10) more popular, so they (11) **have become** more powerful. The large unreliable mobile phone of the 1980s **has evolved** (12) into the small, stylish camera phone of today.

III. Then I use different cards with yes/no questions and short answers.

Did it rain last night?

No, it did not. Yes, it rained last night.

No, it did not rain last night.

Are you studying English?

Yes, I am. (I am studying English)

No, I am not. (I am not studying English)

B) Information questions

Where does Ann live?	She lives there
Where is Karim studying?	He studies at Nam. State University.
Who(m) did they see?	They saw their teacher in the street
What is your specialty?	It's an accounting

IV. Tag questions:

You study at Nam. state University, aren't you?	Yes, I am.
Karim is at the lesson, isn't he?	Yes he is.
Rano is not a student, is she?	No, she is not.
You do not live in Namangan, do you?	Yes I do.

V. Listening

Teacher explains the theme using tables, and examples on the blackboard. Then he gives examples in English and Uzbek. The method comparing Uzbek and English grammar is used in explaining this theme. They also do exercises on gerund.

THE GERUND

The Forms of the Gerund

	Active	Passive
Simple	I am very tired of rowing .	No one could pass in or out without being seen .
Perfect	She denies having spoken to him.	She really had been crying ... out of anger at having been driven so hard.

The Functions of the Infinitive

	Function	Example
1.	Subject	My answering in the affirmative gave him great satisfaction. Talking mends no holes.
	after introductory <i>it</i>	It is no use talking like that to me . It is no use crying over spilt milk .
2.	A part of the predicate	
	after linking verbs – as a predicative	The only remedy for such a headache as mine is going to bed . The only thing I hate is being kept waiting .
	after modal verbs and their synonyms – as part of a compound verbal predicate	Joseph could not help admiring the man.
	after verbs denoting the beginning, the duration and the end of the action – as part of a compound verbal predicate	She took my hand and kept on laughing . In the night it started raining .
3.	Object	
	after certain verbs (avoid, burst out,	I simply love riding . She enjoyed singing and playing to him.

	enjoy, deny, fancy, finish, give up, etc.)	
	in constructions (a noun in genitive case or a possessive pronoun + Gerund)	Perhaps you wouldn't mind Richard's coming in ? Aunt Augusta wouldn't quite approve of your being here .
4.	Attribute	She was born with a gift of winning hearts. There was the sound of the car being brought to the door .
5.	Adverbial modifier of	
	Time (after the prepositions <i>after, before, on/upon, in, at</i>)	After leaving her umbrella in the hall , she entered the living room. Upon waking I found myself much recovered.
	manner (after the prepositions <i>by, in</i>)	The day was spent in packing . She startled her father by bursting into tears .
	attendant circumstances (after the preposition <i>without</i>)	She was not brilliant, not active, but rather peaceful and statuesque without knowing it .
	purpose (mostly after the preposition <i>for</i>)	One side of the gallery was used for dancing .
	condition (after the preposition <i>without</i>)	He has no right to come bothering you and papa without being invited .
	cause (after the prepositions <i>for, for fear of, owing to</i>)	I feel the better myself for having spent a good deal of my time abroad .
	concession (after the preposition <i>in spite of</i>)	In spite of being busy , he did all he could to help her.

Exercise 1. Explain the use of the different forms of the gerund in the following sentences:

1. Nobody can go on **living** without some belief.
2. ..she did not like **being plunged** back into a slave state.
3. He greeted me noisily, but I cut him short by **giving** him the telegram.
4. "She cannot sleep without **seeing** and **speaking** to you once more," I said. "
5. I remember **laughing** aloud, and the laugh being carried by the wind away from me.
6. There came the sound of the door **closing** then **being locked**.
7. Upon **awakening** she dressed quickly and left the house.
8. He felt better for **having written** the letter. (Cronin)
9. "It's no good you **hating** it," said Mr. Bunting, becoming didactic.
10. Do you mind **giving** me your name and telephone number, please?

Exercise 2. Find the Gerundial Constructions in the following sentences.

1. You must excuse my being so breathless, I'm not really breathless, it's just the excitement.
2. These happy events occurred without any recommendation having been made by Rainborough, and indeed without his having been officially informed.
3. The maid said something about the American lady's having come back to Rodnik.
4. It was easy to imagine Cave sitting silent.
5. She was interrupted by her father's voice and by her father's hat being heavily flung from his hand and striking her face.
6. He brought in a portmanteau with him, which he doubted its being worth while to unpack.
7. Besides, there's no danger of it happening again.
8. "It's no good you staying," Jack Bur-ton said.

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the gerund.

1. Stark sat down without ... (to speak).
2. He did not go without ... (to congratulate) by Amy.
3. After ... (to shave) more closely than usual and ... (to brush) his hair, he took the bus uptown.
4. At South Square, on ... (to discover) that Michael and Fleur were out, he did not dress for dinner, but went to the nursery.
5. I had to sound as if I didn't mind ... (to insult), as though I had no temper of my own.
6. She kept on ... (to talk), her voice low and controlled.
7. In the morning light, she was ashamed of herself for ... (to elate) so the night before.
8. The house wanted ... (to do up)
9. Even a criminal must be told the nature of his crime before ... (to convict).
10. She showed none of the usual feminine pleasure at ... (to be) hard to understand, inscrutable, mysterious.

VI. Presentation of the new material:

The Present Perfect Tense (Hozirgi Tugallangan Zamon)

Hozirgi tugallangan zamonning yasalishi

1. Present Perfect to have fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi shakllari have va has hamda asosiy fe'lining o'tganzamon sifatdoshi (Past Participle) yordamida yasaladi:

I/ you/ they/ we/ you HAVE worked. He/ she HAS worked.

I have written the exercise. = Men mashqni yozib bo'ldim.

2. Present Perfectning bo'lishsiz shakli have yoki has yordamchi fe'lidan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

I/ you/ they/ we/ you HAVE not worked. He/ she HAS not worked.

Our teacher has not come today. = Bugun o'qituvchimiz kelmadi.

3. Present Perfectning so'roq shakli have va has yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

HAVE I/ you/ they/ we/ you worked? HAS He/ she/ it worked.

Has he already done his homework? = U uy vazifasini allaqachon qilib bo'ldimi?

Present Perfect ning ishlatilishi.

1. Present Perfect hozirdan oldin tugagan, natijasi ko'z oldimizda bo'lgan ish - harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Ish - harakat ancha oldin tugagan bo'lishi mumkin, bunda asosiy e'tibor vaqtga emas, natijaga qaratiladi:

I have broken my pencil = Qalamimni sindirib qo'ydim.

Has the secretary come? = Kotiba keldimi?

My father has gone to London = Mening otam Londonga ketgan.

They have informed me of the time of shipment of the goods = Ular menga tovarlarni yuklash vaqti haqida xabar berishdi.

2. Present Perfect bir necha marta takrorlangan ish - harakatni ifodalaydi:

I have read that book twice. = Men u kitobni ikki marta o'qiganman.

I have seen that film three times. = Men u filmni uch marta ko'rganman.

Present Perfectning payt hollari:

Ever = Biror vaqt.

Never = Hech qachon.

Already = Allaqachon.

Lately = Yaqinda.

Recently = Yaqinda/ Yaqindan beri.

Yet = Hali/ Allaqachon.

Just = Hozirgina.

Once = Bir vaqtlar.

I have done my homework already. = Men allaqachon uy vazifamni bajarib bo'ldim.

He hasn't finished his work yet. = U hali ishini tugatgan emas.

4. Hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari - today bugun, this week shu hafta, this month shu oy, this year bu yil bilan Present Perfect ishlatiladi:

Have you read the newspaper today? = Bugun gazetani o'qidingizmi?

Exercise 4. Present Perfect yoki Present Continuous zamonlarini ishlatib ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling

1. Men endigina nonushta qildim. 2. U nonushta qilib bo'ldi. 3. Biz hali nonushta qilmadik. 4. Ular hali ham oshxonada choy ichyatilar. 5. Men allaqachon darslarimni qilib bo'ldim. 6. U hali ham darslarini tayorlayapti. 7. Bugun bizda uchta dars bo'ldi. 8. Ularda endigina yig'ilish bo'ldi. 9. U hali bu kitobni uqimagan. 10. U hali ham o'qiyapti. 11. Buni kim yozgan? 12. Siz unga nimalarni yozdingiz?

Present Perfect va Past Simple zamonlarining ishlatilishini solishtiring

Exercise 5. Fe'llarni Present Perfect yoki Past Simple da qo'llab qavslarni oching

1. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 3. I (to see) Pete today, 4. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 5. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 6. I just (to meet) our teacher. 7. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 8. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 9. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 10. She (to live) there last year. 11. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 12. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 13. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 14. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 15. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 16. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 17. The wind (to change) in the morning.

Exercise 6. Fe'llarni Present Perfect yoki Past Simple da qo'llab qavslarni oching

1. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk. 2. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 3. He just (to come) home. 4. He (to come) home a minute ago. 5. Nick (to play) football yesterday. 6. She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 7. I (to read) this book last year. 8. I (to read) this book this year. 9. I never (to be) to Washington. 10. You ever (to be) to New York? 11. You ever (to see) the eruption of a volcano? 12. I (not yet to eat) today. 13. He (not to eat) yesterday. 14. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 15. You (to play) the piano today?

VII. Home work:

To learn all the new words of the lesson.

Written translation and retelling of the text.

In addition, to do grammar exercises on Gerund and present perfect tense..

Namangan Davlat Universiteti
Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika kafedrasida katta
o'qituvchisi M.Qoraboyevning
“The Present Perfect Tense” mavzusida
amaliy dars ishlanmasiga

TAQRIZ

Bugungi kunda xorijiy tillarga ayniqsa ingliz tiliga bo'lgan qiziqish yanada ortmoqda. Jumladan, xorijiy tillarni va computer savodxonligini oshirish bugungi kunning eng dolzarb masalalaridan biri bo'lib turibdi. Hozirgi vaqtda oily ta'lim muassasalarida amaliy darslar tashkil etish to'g'risidagi Oliy Ta'lim Vazirligining qarori ta'lim sifatiga e'tiborni yuksakligidan dalolat beradi. Bu jarayon fanlarni usluban va mazmunan boyitish uchun salmoqli hissa qo'shadi. Bu borada Namangan davlat universiteti “Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika” kafedrasida tashkil etilayotgan ochiq darslar va ma'ruzalar muhim ahamiyatga egadir.

Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika kafedrasida katta o'qituvchisi M.Qoraboyev tomonidan o'tkazilgan “Ikkinchi chet (ingliz) tili” fani bo'yicha “The present perfect tense” mavzusidagi amaliy dars o'zining ilmiyligi, qiziqarliligi va mavzuning dolzarbligi bilan ajralib turadi. Mavzuni muammoli masalalar bilan boyitish, dars jarayonida ta'limning ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalardan blits savol, muammoli vaziyat usullaridan keng foydalanishga katta ahamiyat berilgan.

Ushbu dars juda yaxshi tashkillangan va talabalarni darsga ishtiroki qoniqarli darajada. Ko'gazmali qurol sifatida foydalanilgan texnik vositalar, kartochkalar, grammatik jadvallar, tarqatma materiallar darsni qiziqarli o'tishiga yordam berdi. O'qituvchi dars davomida guruhni kichik guruhlarga bo'lib olib dars o'tishi hozirgi kunda barcha o'qituvchilarimiz foydalanishi zarur bo'lgan metodlardandir. Dars rejasi qat'iy bayonda va boshqa fanlar bilan aloqa qilgan holda tuzilgan. O'qituvchining nutq madaniyati, fikrni aniq ifodalay olishi, dars davomida o'zini tutishi talab darajada. Men ushbu darsni uslubiy jihatdan ijobiy baholayman.

Taqrizchi:

f.f.n. B.Holmirzayev

Namangan Davlat Universiteti
Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika kafedrasida katta
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TAQRIZ

Mustaqil Respublikamizning dunyoga yuz tutayotgan hozirgi sharoitida xorijiy tilga e'tibor, talab juda o'rinnidir. Namangan Davlat Universitetida yuqoridagi talablarni qondirish borasida talabalarning yetuk kadrlar bo'lib yetishishida katta ishlar qilinmoqda. Ochiq darslar va ma'ruzalarni tashkillash ham o'qituvchilar foydalanayotgan ilg'or pedagogik usullarni targ'ib etish va ommalashtirish uchun xizmat qilmoqda. Amaliy darslarni tashkillash ham o'qituvchilar foydalanayotgan ilg'or pedagogik usullarni targ'ib etish va ommalashtirish uchun xizmat qilmoqda.

Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika kafedrasida o'qituvchisining mutaxassisligi chet tili bo'lmagan talabalarga ingliz tilida o'tkazilgan ochiq darsi aynan zamon talabiga mos dars bo'ldi desam mubolag'a emas. Dars davomida matn ustida ishlash hamda grammatik mavzularni mustaxkamlash haqida malumot berildi. Mavzu asosan talabalarning mutaxassisliklariga bog'langan holda tushintirildi va talabalar katta qiziqish bilan darsda faol ishtirok etdilar. Dars mobaynida qo'llanilgan yangi so'z va iboralar yordamida mashqlar bajarildi. Dars jarayonida qo'llanilgan turli ko'gazmali qurollar, tarqatma materiallar va texnik vositalar talabalarni darsga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini yanada oshirgan bo'lsa, guruhni kichik guruhchalarga bo'lib dars o'tish hozirgi kundagi eng so'nggi pedagogik uslub sifatida ko'plab o'qituvchilarimiz uchun muhim yangilik bo'ldi.

O'qituvchi-o'quvchi munosabatidagi uyg'unlik dars muvaffaqiyatining asosi bo'ldi. Men darsni maroq bilan kuzatdim va darsga ijobiy baho qo'ydim.

Taqrizchi:

katta o'qituvchi A.Tursunov

«ТАСДИҚЛАЙМАН»
Наманган Давлат университети
ректори _____Й.Рахимов
«___» _____ 2012 й

“ZiyoNET” ахборот-таълим тармоғига жойлаштириш учун
тақдим этилаётган электрон ахборот-таълим ресурслари(ЭАТР)ни
ҳақиқийлиги, маълумотларнинг бенуқсонлиги юзасидан

ЭКСПЕРТ ГУРУҲИ ХУЛОСАСИ

ОЎМТВ Наманган давлат университети _____
(илмий даражаси, унвони)

(вазифаси, исми ва фамилияси)

раислигидаги эксперт гуруҳи _____
(муаллифнинг исми ва фамилияси)

(текширилаётган материалнинг номи ва тури)

кўриб чиқиб, ушбу ЭАТРни “техник талаблар” ҳамда “мазмун(контент)га бўлган талаблар”га, “электрон ахборот-таълим ресурслари йўлланма хужжатларида келтирилаётган маълумотларга бўлган минимал талаблар”га тўла жавоб беришини

(тасдиқлайди ёки тасдиқламайди ва яроқсиз деб ҳисоблайди)

Хулоса: Материални “ZiyoNET” ахборот-таълим тармоғига жойлаштириш учун
ОЎМТВга тақдим этишга _____
(тавсия этади ёки тавсия этмайди)

“ZiyoNET” ахборот-таълим тармоғига жойлаштириш учун тақдим этилаётган ушбу
ЭАТРнинг ҳақиқийлиги, маълумотларнинг бенуқсонлиги учун жавобгарликни эксперт
гуруҳи аъзолари ўз зиммасига _____
(олади ёки олмайди)

Эксперт гуруҳи раиси: _____

Аъзолари: _____

Сана _____