

**AZƏRBAYCAN TƏHSİL NAZİRLİYİ
AZƏRBAYCAN TEXNİKİ UNIVERSİTETİ**

ALMƏMMƏDOVA SƏBİNƏ

**İNGİLİS DİLİNDƏ ZAMANLAR
SİSTEMİ**

(METODİK VƏSAİT)

*Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil
Nazirinin 21.12.2012-ci il tarixli
2290 sayılı əmri ilə (protokol №10) metodik
vəsait kimi təsdiq olunmuşdur.*

Bakı -2013

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Səbinə Məmməd qızı Alməmmədova. filologiya elmləri namizədi, dosent **«İngilis dilində zamanlar sistemi».** Bakı, «Elm» 2013. 113 s.

«İngilis dilində zamanlar sistemi» adlı metodik vəsait ingilis dilini öyrənən şəxslər üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdur. Onun əsas məqsədi zamanlar sistemində qarşıya çıxan çətinlikləri müəyyənləşdirmək, həmçinin onları aradan qaldırmaq üçün müxtəlif üsul, vasitə və çalışmalar təqdim etməkdir. Burada məlum və məchul növə aid ayrı-ayrı qaydalar Azərbaycan dili ilə müqayisəli şəkildə izah edilir və həmin qaydaların möhkəmləndirilməsi üçün çalışmalar verilir.

«İngilis dilində zamanlar sistemi» adlı metodik vəsait pedaqoji institutların aşağı kurs tələbələri və orta məktəbin yuxarı sinif şagirdləri üçün faydalı ola bilər.

MƏLUM NÖVDƏ FELİN XƏBƏR ŞƏKLİNİN ZAMAN FORMALARI

Tense Forms of the Indicative Mood in the Active Voice

İngilis dilində şəxslə formada olan felin zaman (*tense*), növ (*voice*) şəkil (*mood*), kəmiyyət (*number*), şəxs (*person*) və tərz (*aspect*) kateqoriyaları var.

Şəxslə formada olan fel cümlədə xəbər olur və mübtədə ilə şəxsə və kəmiyyətə görə uzlaşır:

I *speak English*.

Mən ingilis dilində danışırım.

She *speaks French*.

O, fransız dilində danışır.

Hərəkətin indi, keçmişdə və ya gələcəkdə baş verməsi vaxtını ifadə etmək üçün - indiki (*Present*), keçmiş (*Past*) və gələcək (*Future*) zamanlar mövcuddur.

İngilis dilində felin xəbər şəklinin dörd zaman qrupu mövcuddur ki, onlar həm əmələ gəlmə, həm də işlənmə baxımından fərqlənir:

1-ci qrup - sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman formaları (*Simple Tenses*);

2-ci qrup - davamedici zaman formaları (*Continuous Tenses*);

3-cü qrup - bitmiş zaman formaları (*Perfect Tenses*);

4-cü qrup - bitmiş davamedici zaman formaları (*Perfect Continuous Tenses*).

Zaman formaları ilə əlaqədar tərcümə və ya çalışma işlədikdə aşağıdakı ardıcılığa nəzarət olunsa faydalı olar.

1. Zaman formasının işlədilməsinə, yəni fellərin tərz kateqoriyasına fikir verilməli, hərəkətin baş verməsinin davam etməsini, davam edib bitməsini müəyyənləşdirmək lazımdır.
2. Zaman formasının düzəldilməsinə, yəni müəyyənləşdirilmiş zaman formasının düzəldilməsində xəbər olacaq əsas fel hansı formada olmalıdır və ya hansı köməkçi fel işlədilməlidir.
3. Zaman formasının tələb etdiyi qeyri-müəyyən zaman zərflərinin olmasına və onların düzgün işlədilməsinə. İngilis dilində elə zaman zərfləri vardır ki, hərəkətin tərzini ifadə edir və hansı zaman formasının işlədiləcəyini müəyyənləşdirir.
4. Həmin zaman formasında olan təsdiq cümlənin sual və inkar formalarının yaradılmasına. Sual və inkar cümlələri xəbər şəkilçisi funksiyasında olan köməkçi fel ilə düzəlir. Əgər cümlədə köməkçi fel olmazsa, həmin cümlənin sual və inkar

formaları yalnız “to do” köməkçi feli ilə düzəlir./ İngilis dilində köməkçi fel olmayan yalnız iki zaman forması vardır: indiki və keçmiş qeyri-müəyyən zaman formaları (əgər cümlənin xəbəri əsas fel ilə ifadə edilmişdirsə)

THE TENSES OF THE VERB

Present Indefinite	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Continuous	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Indefinite	Future Continuous	Future Perfect	Future Perfect Continuous
Future Indefinite in the Past	Future Continuous in the Past	Future Perfect in the Past	Future Perfect Continuous in the Past

QEYRİ-MÜƏYYƏN ZAMAN FORMALARI

The Present Simple (Indefinite) Tense Forms

Simple (*indefinite*) zaman formaları bunlardır:

1. İndiki sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman (*Present Simple*)
2. Keçmiş sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman (*Past Simple*)
3. Gələcək sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman (*Future Simple*)
4. Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman (*Future Simple in the Past*)

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
I write letters every day.	I wrote a letter yesterday.	I shall write a letter to-morrow.

İndiki qeyri-müəyyən zaman forması The Present Indefinite (Simple) Tense Form

Present simple zaman formasını düzəltmək üçün məsdərdən *to* hissəciyi atılır, 3-cü şəxsin təkində isə felin sonuna *-s/es* artırılır; he (she, it) speaks/goes.

-s cingiltili samit və saitlərdən sonra [**z**] kimi, kar samitlərdən sonra [**s**] kimi oxunur:

to work – he works (**s**) to stay –he stays (**z**)

to play –he plays (**z**) to see – he sees (**z**)

-x, -s, -ss, -chy -sh, -tch, hərf və ya hərf birləşmələri ilə bitən fellərin sonuna *-es* artırılır və [**iz**] kimi oxunur:

to teach- he teaches (**iz**), to finish- he finishes (**iz**), to dress-he dresses (**iz**).

Felin sonu *~y* - hərfi ilə bitərsə və *-y* - hərfindən əvvəl samit gələrsə, III şəxsin təkində *-y* - hərfi *-i*-hərflə əvəz edilir, felin sonuna *-es* əlavə olunur:

to fly- it **flies**, to carry- he **carries**.

Əgər **y** hərfindən əvvəl sait gələrsə, həmin felin 3-cü şəxsin təkində *-y*-hərfi dəyişmir və felin sonuna yalnız *-s* şəkilçisi artırılır: to buy- he buys.

to go, to do felləri 3-cü şəxsin təkində *-es* qəbul edir: to go- he goes, to do- he does

2. Sual forması **to do** köməkçi felinin Present Simple formasının (**do** və **does**) mübtədadan əvvəl işlənməsi və əsas felin (to hissəciksiz) məsdər forması ilə düzəlir:

Do I write? Does he write?

3. İnkar forması *to do* köməkçi felinin Present Simple zaman forması (*do* və *does*), not inkar hissəciyi və əsas felin (to hissəciksiz) məsdər forması ilə düzəlir:

I do not write. He does not write.

4. İnkar-sual formasında *not* inkar hissəciyi mübtədadan sonar işlədilir:

Do you not speak German? / Don't you speak German?

Does he not speak German? /Doesn't he speak German?

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkar	Interrogative- negative Sual- inkar
I work	Do I work?	I do not work	Do I not work?
You work	Do you work?	You do not work	Do you not work?
He (she) works	Does he(she) work?	He (she) does not work	Does he (she) not work?
We work	Do we work?	We do not work	Do we not work?
You work	Do you work?	You do not work	Do you not work?
They work	Do they work?	They do not work	Do they not work?

Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Negative form	Interrogative-negative form
I don't work	Don't I work?
He (she, it) doesn't work	Doesn't he (she, it) work?
We don't work	Don't we work?
You don't work	Don't you work?
They don't work	Don't they work?

Present Simple zaman forması işlədilir:

- Adət halını almış, təkrarlanan, ümumi məlumat bildirən və şəxsi və ya əşyanı səciyyələndirən hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün *every day (week, month) once a week (year, century), usually, often, always, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never* və. s kimi söz birləşmələri və zərflərlə işlənə bilər. Məs:

I **study** at school. Mən məktəbdə oxuyuram.

He **always comes** to school **in time**. O, həmişə məktəbə vaxtında gəlir.

I eat an apple **every evening**. Mən hər axşam alma yeyirəm.

- Zaman və ya şərt budaq cümləli tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələrdə *if, till, when, until, before, after, as soon as, as long as, unless, provided that* bağlayıcılarından sonra hərəkət gələcəyə aid olsa da fel sadə indiki zaman formasında işlədilir. Tamamliq budaq cümləli tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələrdə isə *if, when* bağlayıcılarından sonra sadə gələcək zaman forması işlədilə bilər.

I shall go for a walk **if he comes**. Əgər o gəlsə, gəzməyə gedəcəyəm.

We shall tell them everything **when they return**.

Onlar qayıdanda hər şeyi onlara deyəcəyik.

- Məlum faktları, həqiqətləri bildirmək üçün:

Water **boils** at 100 C Centigrate. Su 100 C temperaturda qaynayır.

The Sun **rises** in the East. Günəş şərqdə doğur.

- İcrası cədvəl və ya qrafik üzrə planlaşdırılmış gələcəyə aid olan nəqliyyat vasitəsinin gəlib çatması, yola düşməsi, hər hansı tədbirin başlanması və ya qurtarması kimi hərəkətlər *Simple Present* ilə ifadə edilir.

The train **starts** at 7 a.m, arrives at 11 p.m.

Qatar səhər saat 7-də yola düşür, axşam saat 11-da gəlib çatır.

The concert **begins** at 16.00, ends at 21.00.

Konsert saat 16.00-da başlanır, saat 21.00-da sona çatır.

- Atalar sözü və el məsələlərində hal və hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün;

Honesty **is** the best policy. Düzlük ən yaxşı siyasətdir.

East or west, home **is** best. Gəzməyə qərrib ölkə, ölməyə vətən yaxşı.

I. Use *to be* in the correct form:

1. Where ... you? — I ... in the kitchen. 2. Where ... Fred? — He ... in the garage. 3. Where ... Lisa and John? — They ... at college. 4. ... you busy? — No, I ... not. Mike ... busy. He ... the busiest person I've ever met. 5. It ... ten o'clock. She ... late again. 6. How ... you? — I ... not very well today. — I ... sorry to hear that. 7. We ... interested in classical music. 8. Vera ... afraid of snakes. 9. My grandmother ... not nervous and she ... rarely upset. She ... the kindest person I've ever seen. My grandmother ... really wonderful. 10. I ... sorry. They ... not at the office at the moment. 11. Where ...

the keys? — In your jacket. 12. What ... the time, please? — Two o'clock. 13. It ... the biggest meal I've ever had. 14. Which sport do you think ... the most dangerous? 15. Chess and aerobics ... not as exciting as skydiving and figure skating. 16. Debt ... the worst kind of poverty. 17. The game ... not worth the candle. 18. Do you have any idea where he ... ? 19. Used cars ... cheaper but less reliable than new cars. 20. What ... the weather forecast for tomorrow? Art ... long, life ... short. 22. You ... the best friend I've ever had. 23. I don't remember what his telephone number 24. Two heads ... better than one. 25. You ... right. That ... a lot of money! Coffee ... very expensive this week.

II. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

(USUALLY) 1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor. She (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).

2. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 3. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 8. She (to speak) French well.

III. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

(USUALLY) 1. Andrea Schatzmann, an exchange student from Switzerland, (to live) with the Connor family in San Francisco. She (to get) up at 7 am and (to take) a shower. She normally (not to have) breakfast. At half past seven she (to catch) the bus. Her first class (to start) at a quarter past eight. She always (to have) lunch at 12 o'clock in the cafeteria. The cafeteria food (to be) OK and it (to

be) cheap too. Her afternoon classes (to be) from 1.15 till 3.00 pm, so she (to be) at school all day. She usually (to have) dinner with the Connors at about 8.00. On Saturdays she (to have) lunch at the restaurant. Once a week, usually on Sunday mornings, she (to go) swimming. A few friends usually (to go) along, too. One of her friends has got a car, so he (to pick) them up and then he (to drive) them home. After swimming they often (to go) out for a pizza. On Saturday evenings she sometimes (to go) out with friends to a party or maybe to a concert. Sometimes she (to invite) friends to her house and they (to listen) to music and (to talk). Mr. and Mrs. Connor often (to take) them for a camping weekend to the seaside or to the mountains. From time to time she (to call) her family in Switzerland. They never (to talk) for very long because it (to be) expensive. She usually (to call) on Sundays because it (to be) cheaper then.

2. What time Andrea usually (to get) up? 3. When she (to catch) the bus? 4. She (to take) a shower in the morning? 5. She (to go) home for lunch? 6. When she (to go) swimming? 7. How she (to get) to the pool? 8. What she (to do) on Saturday evenings?

IV. Put the verb in the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. In the evening I often (to go) to see my friends. 2. On Sunday we sometimes (to go) to the cinema or to a disco club. 3. Andrew (to get) up very early as he (to live) far from school. He (to be) never late. 4. It (to be) six o'clock in the evening now. Victor (to do) his homework. His sister (to read) a book. His mother and grandmother (to talk). 5. I (to write) a letter to my grandmother who (to live) in Shaki. I (to write) to her very often. 6. It (to take) me forty minutes to get to school. 7. Hello, Pete, where you (to go)? — I (to hurry) to school. 8. When your lessons (to begin) on Monday? — They (to begin) at nine o'clock. 9. Where your sister (to be)? — She (to do) her homework in the next room. 10. It usually (to take) me an hour to do my written exercises. 11. Where Nick (to be)? I (to look) for him. — He (to have) dinner. 12. I (to look) for a cassette recorder. You (to have) anything on sale? — Take a look at this little Sonic

Walkman. — No, I (not to want) that kind. — Well, this Supersound might interest you. It (to be) a good size, it (to be) stereo and it (to have) a radio to listen to the news.

V. Put the verb in the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. You (to keep) to any special diet? — Well, I (not to think) it (to be) good to eat a lot of meat. I usually (to have) meat only once a week. I (to eat) lots of fruit and vegetables. 2. He (to learn) English now because he (to want) to get a better job. 3. The teacher (to know) the girl often (not to argue) with pupils. 4. I (to think) she often (to worry). 5. Barbara's boss (to see) she (to be) always late for work. 6. I (to call) my son in Cedar Falls now. I (to want) to call him every month but it (to be) very expensive. 7. You (to hear) me now? How your job (to go)? — Great! I (to enjoy) it a lot. The only problem I (to have) here (to be) that the food (to be) so good. I (to eat) too much! I (to get) really fat. 8. Ruth (to learn) English now because she (to like) learning languages and she (to want) to impress everybody. 9. Listen to that man! You (to understand) what language he (to speak)? 10. Your English (to get) better? — Yes, I (to think) so. 11. We (to know) he never (to take) risks. 12. They (to think) he (to learn) fast, he (to know) English well and he (to speak) English fluently. 13. Don't disturb him. He just (to work) at his English. 14. I (not to like) to watch TV very often. But at the moment I (to enjoy) my favourite film "Gone with the Wind". And I (to be) very happy. 15. You (to have) any idea where Rick (to be)? I (not to see) him at work now. -He (to visit) his friends in Spain. 16. Hurry up! We (not to have) much time left. — I (to come)! 17. She (to try) to lose weight, I (to think). She always (to have) light lunches. 18. She (to try) to do her best. 19. My little brother (not to play) the piano very well. That (to be) why he (to practise) the piano again. 20. My grandmother (to be) busy. She (to bake) an apricote pie. She (to bake) pies every Sunday. 21. Tom (to be) tired. He (to be) embarrassed because he (to yawn) his head off. 22. I (to be) sad. That (to be) why I (to cry).

VI. Read and translate into Azerbaijan:

1. Honesty is the best policy. 2. Life is short, art is long. 3. No news is good news.

4. Though money is not essential to happiness, happy people usually have enough. 5. Charity begins at home. 6. Silence gives consent. 7. It's a sin to stay indoors in such fine weather. 8. If we took around us at things which we use every day, we shall see that they are made of various materials. Our clothes are made of cotton or wool, the pencil with which we write is made of wood; the lamp by which we read is made of metal and glass; the shoes which we wear are made of leather. Of all materials, wood is probably the most useful. We build our homes and most of our furniture of wood. We use wood in many ways. We also use metal today in a great number of way. Cars, trains, planes, as well as many things which we use in our home, are now largely made of metal. Finally, plastics are also important. Today many of things which were previously made of wood, metal or glass are made of plastics.

VII. Complete the sentences:

I hate it	when people are so unfair
I don't like it	when he's so impatient
I like it	when you smoke in the room
	when people behave like that
	when it's warm and sunny
	when he starts suspecting everyone
	when people ask questions out of curiosity
	when people have good (bad) manners

Keçmiş sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman forması The Past Simple (Indefinite) Tense Form

1. Qaydalı fellərin keçmiş zamanın sadə formasının düzəltmək üçün məsdərdən **to** hissəciyi atılır, felin sonuna **-ed** şəkilçisi əlavə

olunur. **-ed** şəkilçisi samitlərdən sonra (**t**), saitlərdən və cingiltili samitlərdən sonra (**d**), **d** və **t** hərfərdən sonra (**id**) oxunur:

to work – worked (**t**) to ask- asked (**t**)
 to play-played (**d**) to live –lived (**d**)
 to add – added (**id**) to want – wanted (**id**)

-ed şəkilçisi artırılarkən birhecalı fellərdə saitdən sonra gələn tək samit qoşalaşır, samitdən sonra gələn **y** hərfi ilə bitən fellərdə **y** hərfi **i** hərfinə çevrilir:

to stop – stopped (**t**) to plan – planned (**d**)
 to study – studied (**d**) to try – tried (**d**)

Qaydasız fellərin keçmiş qeyri-müəyyən zaman forması xüsusi yolla düzəlidir

to write – wrote to find - found

2. Sual forması **to do** köməkçi felinin *Past Simple* zaman formasının (*did* bütün şəxslərdə) mübtədanın önündə işlənməsi və əsas felin (to hissəciksiz) məsdər forması ilə düzəlidir:

Did I go?

Did they go?

3. İnkâr forması *to do* köməkçi felinin *Past Simple* zaman forması (*did* bütün şəxslərdə), *not* inkâr hissəciyi və əsas felin (**to** hissəciksiz) məsdər forması ilə düzəlidir:

I did not (didn't) write.

You did not (didn't) work.

4. İnkâr-sual formasında *not* inkâr hissəciyi birbaşa mübtədadan sonra işlədilir:

Did you not play? Didn't you play?

Did he not speak? Didn't he speak?

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkâr	Interrogative- negative Sual- inkâr
I worked.	Did I work?	I did not work.	Did I not work?
You worked.	Did you work?	You did not work.	Did you not work?
He (she)	Did he (she)	He (she) did	Did he (she) not

worked.	work?	not work.	work?
We worked.	Did we work?	We did not work.	Did we not work?
You worked.	Did you work?	You did not work.	Did you not work?
They worked.	Did they work?	They did not work.	Did they not work?

Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Negative form	Interrogative-negative form
I didn't work.	Didn't I work?
He (she, it) didn't work.	Didn't he (she, it) work?
We didn't work.	Didn't we work?
You didn't work.	Didn't you work?
They didn't work.	Didn't they work?

Past Simple zaman forması işlədilir:

- *yesterday* (dünən), *the day before yesterday* (sırağa gün), *last week/month* (keçən həftə/ay), *last* (axırıncı dəfə), *two weeks (days, months) ago* (iki həftə /gün, ay/əvvəl), *in 2010* (2010-cı ildə), *in one's childhood* (uşaqlıqda) və s kimi zaman zərflikləri ilə keçmiş zamanda baş verən hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün;

She finished school **last year**. O, məktəbi keçən il qurtarmışdı.

I saw your brother **two days ago**. Mən sənin qardaşını 2 gün əvvəl görmüşəm.

- Hərəkətin baş verdiyi vaxt, həmçinin keçmiş zamanda olan budaq cümlə ilə də göstərilə bilər.

I lived in Turkey when I studied at the University.

Mən universitetdə oxuyanda Türkiyədə yaşayırdım.

- Keçmişdə ardıcıl icra edilən hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün;

He **entered** the room, **sat** at the table, **began** to look through the papers.

O, içəri girdi, masanın arxasında əyləşdi, qəzetləri gözdən

keçirməyə başladı.

- Keçmişdə adi hal almış hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün;

He always **came** to school in time. O, həmişə məktəbə vaxtında gəlirdi.

She **visited** her grandmother every week last year.

O, keşən il hər həftə nənəsinə baş çəkirdi.

I. Use *to be* in the correct form:

1. The students ... in the Museum. 2. Last month they ... in the Hermitage. There ... an interesting exhibition there. 3. In two weeks they ... in the Tretyakoy Gallery. They ... lucky. 4. My father ... a teacher. 6. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 6.1 ... a doctor when I grow up. 7. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 8. She ... at school tomorrow. 9. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 10. ... your father at work yesterday? 11. My sister ... ill last week. 12. She ... not ill now. 13. Yesterday we ... at the theatre. 14. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen. 15. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema. 16. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 17. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she 18. ... you ... at school tomorrow?— Yes, I 19. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress. 20. My friend ... in Turkey now. 21. He ... in Italy tomorrow. 22. Where ... your books now? — They ... in my bag.

II. Put the verb in the Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Simple.

Ronald Frank ... a managing director of the First Bank of Kingsville on Main Street. He ... always on a business trip. Yesterday he ... in Geneva. Tomorrow he ... in London. Last week he ... in Ghicago. Next week he ... in New Orleans. At the moment he ... in Amsterdam. In two hours he ... in the Hague. Three days ago he ... in Paris. At the end of his trip he ... usually very tired but happy. He ... with his family now. His sons ... so much excited. They have got new toys from their father. Everybody in the family ... very glad to see him at home again.

III. Put the verb in the Present Simple or Past Simple.

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two hours ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? — No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 6. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 7. Last night he (to wash) his face with soap and water. 8. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 9. We (not to rest) yesterday. 10. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 11. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 12. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? — Yes, I But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 13. Your sister (to go) to school every day? — Yes, she 14. Mary (to like) writing stories. 15. Last week she (to write) a funny story about her pet. 16. You (to tell) your mother the truth about the money?

IV. Complete the sentences and translate into Azerbaijan:

		take me	
		take her	by the hand
	somebody	take the dog	by the arm
I saw	the boy	pull me	by the tail
I felt	the girl	pull the cat	by the collar
		pull the dog	

V. Put the verb in the Present Simple or Past Simple.

1. Tom always (to eat) breakfast. 2. Yesterday he (not to eat) breakfast because he (to get) up late. 3. We (to like) to cook but we (not to like) to wash the dishes. 4. He never (to shout) at his students. He (to be) a wonderful teacher I remember. 5. My friend (to know) Spanish very well. 6. Who (to ring) you up an hour ago? 7. He (to live) on the third floor. It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday? When your lessons (to be) over on Monday? I (to have) dinner with my family yesterday. Her friends (to be) ready at five o'clock. 12. One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer. 13. Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952. 14. You always (to get) up at seven o'clock? — No, sometimes I (to get) up at half past seven. 15. Antonio Stradivari (to make) wonderful violins. 16. Who (to paint) the world-known picture "Mona Lisa"? 17. She (to know) all the works of Chopin. She (to enjoy) listening to his waltz last night. 18. Steven's friends (to come) to his birthday party last night and (to give) him wonderful presents. His parents (to cook) a special dinner for him. His girlfriend (to promise) to come, but she (not to be) there. He (to try) to phone, but he couldn't get through. He (to be) really upset. Only she (not to wish) him a Happy Birthday.

VI Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. Last year many applicants (to be admitted) to our University. 2. Two month ago I (to take) my entrance exams and now I (to be) a student. 3. It usually (not to take) me long to get to the University. 4. When I (to graduate) from the University I (to be able) not only (to read and translate) scientific articles, but (to speak) English fluently as well. 5. If you (to attend) all English lessons you (to improve) your pronunciation and information. 6. We (to write) a quiz once a week. 7. If you (to enter) the University, you (to be obliged) to attend all English lessons. 8. In five years I (to be) a mathematician.

VII. Put the verb in the Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1.1 (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2.1 (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3.1 (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there.

He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? — I (to buy) a book. 15. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

VIII. Complete the sentences and translate into Azerbaijan:

Charles's cousin		angry
Dorothy's elder brother		embarrassed
Ralph's younger sister		offended
George's father	got	frightened

Gələcək sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman forması The Future Simple (Indefinite) Tense Form

1. Gələcək sadə zaman forması gələcəkdə baş verəcək hərəkətləri bildirir. Felin bu forması **shall**, **will** köməkçi feli və əsas felin (**to** hissəciksiz) məsdər forması ilə düzəlir. **Shall** I şəxsin təkli və cəmində, **will** isə qalan şəxslərdə əsas felin qarşısında işlənir.

I (we) shall speak, he (you, they) will speak. Lakin müasir ingilis dilində bütün şəxslərdə **will** işlədilməsi mümkün sayılır.

I (we, you, they, he, she) will go.

2. Sual formasında köməkçi fel (**shall, wilt**) cümlənin mübtədasının qarşısına keçir: **Shall I (we) speak? Will he (you, they) speak?**

3. İnkâr formasında **not** inkâr hissəciyi köməkçi feldən (shall, will) sonra işlənir:

I (we) shall not work; He (you, they) will not work.

4. İnkâr-sual formasında **not** inkâr hissəciyi birbaşa mübtədadan sonra işlənir:

Shall I (we) not speak? Shan't I (we) speak?

Will he (you, they) not speak? Won't he (you, they) speak?

Müasir İngilis dilində “**shall**” köməkçi feli artıq dildən çıxarılmışdır. Yəni bütün şəxslərin istər təkində və ya cəmində “**will**” köməkçi feli işlədilir. Lakin test etdikdə həm **shall**, həm də **will** ilə verilmiş iki düz cavab olarsa, I şəxsin təkisi və cəmində köməkçi felinin üstünlüyü vardır.

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkâr	Interrogative- negative
I shall work.	Shall I work?	I shall not work.	Shall I not work?
You will work.	Will you work?	You will not work.	Will you not work?
He will (she) work	Will he(she) work?	He (she) will not work.	Will he (she) not work?
We shall work.	Shall we work?	We shall not work	Shall we not work?
You will work.	Will you work?	You will not work.	Will you not work?
They will work.	Shall they work?	They will not work.	Will they not work?

Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Negative form	Interrogative-negative form
I shan't work. I'll not work. He (she, it) won't work. He'll not work. We shan't work. We'll not work. You won't work. You'll not work. They won't work. They'll not work.	Shan't I work? Won't he (she, it) work? Shan't we work? Won't you work? Won't they work?

Future Simple zaman forması işlədilir:

- Gələcəkdə baş verəcək yaxud icra ediləcək hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün *tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week (month, year), in two (three) days* və s. zaman zərflikləri ilə işlədilir. Dilimizdə mənadan asılı olaraq gələcək zaman qəti və geyri-qəti formaları ilə tərcümə olunur.

She will be a student **next year**. O, gələn il tələbə olacaq.

I shall take the book from the library **tomorrow**.

Mən sabah kitabı kitabxanadan götürəcəm.

- Zaman və şərt budaq cümlələrində gələcəkdə baş verəcək hərəkəti bildirmək üçün *Future Simple* əvəzinə *Present Simple* işlənir.

I shall go to school **when the rain stops**. Yağış kəsəndə mən məktəbə gedəcəyəm.

When the wind stops, we shall play football. Külək kəsəndə biz futbol oynayacağıq.

If you help me, I shall finish my work in time.

Əgər siz mənə kömək etsəniz mən işimi vaxtında qurtararam.

I. Put the verb in the Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning. 2. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 3. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 4. I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 5. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 6. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can't afford it. 7. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 8. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9. How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 10. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time during our short stay in London. 11. She (to do) all the washing in their house. 12. He even (not to know) how to use the washing machine. 13. Two years ago they (to be) rich and money (to be) never a problem. 14. You (to think) you (to be) happy in your new neighbourhood? 15. When the cabbage soup (to be) ready? 16. I (to like) to get on with my friends, so I often (to do) what they (to want). 17. When (to be) your birthday? 18. When you (to get) your watch? 19. Who (to create) Mickey Mouse?

II. Put the verb in the Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 2. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow. 3. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 4. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 5. I (not to eat) ice cream every day. 6. I (not to eat) ice cream now. 7. I (not to eat) ice cream tomorrow. 8. I (not to eat) ice cream yesterday. 9. He (to spend) last summer in the country. 10. He (not to spend) last summer in the country. 11. He (to spend) last summer in the country? 12. Where he (to spend) last summer? 13. She (to help) mother yesterday. 14. She (not to help) mother yesterday. 15. She (to help) mother yesterday? 16. How she (to help) mother yesterday? 17. You (to go) to school every day? 18. You (to go) to school now? 19. You (to go) to the south next summer? 20. You (to go) abroad last summer? 21. What your brother (to do) every day? 22. What your brother (to do) now? 23.

What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 24. What your brother (to do) yesterday?

III. Put the verb in the Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1.1 (to think) Nellie (to leave) for Moscow tomorrow. 2. I (to be) in a hurry. My friends (to wait) for me. 3. You (to be) at the theatre yesterday. You (to like) the opera? — Oh yes, I (to enjoy) it greatly. 4. We (to expect) you (to go) to London next summer. 5. Her English (not to be) excellent, but she (to work) at it. 6. A week ago they (not to know) what to think. 7. She (to worry) a lot at the moment, but the problems (not to be) very great. 8. Last Tuesday he (to be) upset and (to have) no idea where to go. 9. Could you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square? I (to go) the right way? 10. Both children and grown-ups (to be) fond of sports. 11. What (to be) the matter with her? She (to be) so excited. — I (not to know). 12. Where you (to go)? — I (to go) to the stadium to see the match which (to take) place there today. 13. You (to know) that a very interesting match (to take) place last Sunday? 14. He (to go) to the south a week ago. 15. When I (to be) about fifteen years old, I (to enjoy) playing football. 16. Our football team (to win) many games last year. 17. Where (to be) Natiq? — He (to play) chess with his friend.

IV. Put the verb in the Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. My friend (to go) to the library every Wednesday. 2. He (not to go) to the country yesterday. 3. Why you (to go) to the shop yesterday? 4. We (to grow) tomatoes next summer. 5. What you (to do) now? 6. He (to sleep) now. 7. Where your father (to work) last year? 8. She (to go) to the south next summer? 9. He (not to watch) TV yesterday. 10. Yesterday we (to write) a paper. 11. I (to buy) a very good book last Tuesday. 12. My granny (not to buy) bread yesterday. 13. What you (to buy) at the shop tomorrow? 14. Don't make noise! Father (to work), 15. We (to go) on a tramp last Sunday. 16. Your brother (to go) to the country with us next Sunday? 17. Granny (not to cook) dinner now. 18. We (to cook) our

meals on a fire last summer. 19. My sister (to wash) the dishes every morning. 20. When you (to go) to school? 21. What you (to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow? 22. You (to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer? 23. How you (to help) your sister last summer? 24. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow. 25. Every morning on the way to school I (to meet) my friends. 26. His grandfather (to listen) to rock'n'roll music. That (to be) strange! He always (to listen) to classical music.

V. Put the verbs in the Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. Max (not to be) here. He (to wash) his car. He (to wash) it every weekend. 2. He (not to play) the piano tomorrow. 3. We (to see) a very good film last Sunday. 4. Your mother (to cook) every day? 5. We (to make) a fire last summer. 6. I (to spend) last summer at the seaside. 7. Where you (to spend) last summer? 8. Where he (to spend) next summer? 9. What mother (to do) now? — She (to cook) dinner. 10. I (not to play) computer games yesterday. 11. Last Sunday we (to go) to the theatre. 12. I (to meet) my friend yesterday. 13. I (to write) a letter to my cousin yesterday. 14. You (to write) a dictation tomorrow? 15. I (not to write) a report now. 16. Mother (to cook) a marvelous dinner yesterday. 17. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school — I (not to think) so.

VI. Complete the sentences:

The doctor	insist(s) that I	should hang the picture in the living room
The manager	(he, she, they)	should be punished
My sister	insisted that I	should buy a car
Everybody	(he, she, they)	should sell the car
	insisted that	should draw their attention to the fact
		should apologise to him the job should be done at once

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman forması The Future Simple (Indefinite) in the Past

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək sadə zaman forması keçmişə nəzərən gələcəkdə baş verəcək hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir.

I said that I **should write** a letter to him. Mən dedim ki, ona məktub yazacağam.

Felin bu forması **should, would** köməkçi felləri və əsas felin məsdəri (*to* hissəciksiz) ilə düzəlir.

I **should write**. Mən yazacaqdım.

He **would work**. O işləyəcəkdi.

Bu zamanın qısa təsdiq forması bütün şəxslərdə ‘**d** formantı ilə düzəlir.

I’d work

We’d work

You’d work

You’d work

He’d (she’d) work

They’d work

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək zamanın qeyri-müəyyən formasının sualı **should** və **would** köməkçi fellərini mübtədadan əvvələ keçirməklə düzəlir:

Should I write? Mən yazacaqdımmı?

Would he work? O işləyəcəkdimi?

İnkarda **should** və **would** köməkçi fellərindən sonra inkar hissəciyi əlavə edilir (qısa şəkildə **shouldn’t, wouldn’t**):

I **should not (shouldn’t) write**. Mən yazmayacaqdım.

He **would not (wouldn’t) work**. O işləyəməyəcəkdi.

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkar	Interrogative- negative Sual- inkar
I should work.	Should I work?	I should not work.	Should I not work?
You would work.	Would you work?	You would not work.	Would you not work?
He (she) would	Would he (she) work?	He (she) would not	Would he (she) not

work.		work.	work?
We should work.	Should we work?	We should not work.	Should we not work?
You would work.	Would you work?	You would not work.	Would you not work?
They would work.	Should they work?	They would not work.	Would they not work?

Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

I shouldn't work.	We shouldn't work.
I'd not work.	We'd not work.
He (she. It) wouldn't work.	You wouldn't work.
He'd not work.	You'd not work.
	They wouldn't work.
	They'd not work.

The Future Simple in the Past zaman forması işlədilir:

- Bu zaman forması keçmiş nəzərə alın gələcəkdə icra ediləcək hərəkətləri bildirir.

Vəfa **said** that she **would go** there alone. Vəfa dedi ki, o, ora tək gedəcək.

I was afraid I **should** lose my way in the dark.

Mən qaranlıqda yolumu itərəcəyimdən qorxurdum.

I **knew they would** go on an excursion in two days.

Mən bilirdim ki, onlar iki gündən sonra ekskursiyaya gedəcəklər.

She **said she would** not go home at once after school.

O dedi ki, dərstdən sonra o saat evə getməyəcək.

- **The Future Simple in the Past** forması Azərbaycan dilinə ya gələcək zamanın qəti, ya da qeyri-qəti forması ilə tərcümə edilir.

The doctor **said** that he **would** come. Həkim dedi ki, o gələr (gələcək).

- Bu zaman formasında işlədilərkən bəzi zərfləri aşağıdakı kimi dəyişir:

Tomorrow / next day; the day after tomorrow/ two days; in two next week / the following week.

I. Put the verb in the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. I (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday. 2. They (to want) to publish this book in July? 3. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously. 4. He (to understand) that he (to eat) noisily, but he always (to forget) about it. 5. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? — You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin. 6. I (to have) no time now, I (to have) dinner. 7. Your family (to leave) St. Petersburg in summer? — Yes, we always (to go) to the seaside. We all (to like) the sea. mother (to stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier. 8. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? — They (to have) a smoke in the garden. 9. What you (to do) here now? — We (to listen) to tape recordings. 10. You (to want) to see my father? — Yes, I ... 11. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to know English, too, but he (to have) little time for it now. 12. What magazine you (to read)? — It (to be) a French magazine. There (to be) good articles on sports here. You (to be) interested in sports? — Yes, I... But I (not to know) French. 13. We (to have) an English lesson now. 14. He (to feel) in a position to lend her money. 15. I (to think) she (not to feel) safe there. 16. You (to see) what I (to mean)? 17. You (to hear) what she (to say)? 18. He (not to feel) at liberty to tell you the truth. 19. Ron has got a new job. He (to earn) a fortune as a managing director. They (to think) he (to be) a bag of money.

II. Use *to be* in the *Past Simple*

1. My aunt ... very depressed last Sunday. The weather ... terrible. It ... cold and rainy. Her husband ... not at home. He ... at hospital because he ... sick. Her children ... not at school. They ... not in the yard, they ... in the living room. The TV ... broken. The children ... not only upset, they ... very angry. The neighbours ... not happy because her children ... too noisy. The house ... not clean. The sink ... broken. There ... dirty dishes on the kitchen table and in the sink. There ... nothing in the fridge. There .., no vegetables for dinner, there ... no juice for her children. There ... not even bread in the house! She ... tired and hungry. She ... just exhausted.

III. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. Sabina (to sweep) the floor on Sunday. 2. Sabina (to sweep) the floor from eleven till twelve on Sunday. 3. They (to go) to the wood last Sunday? 4. When they (to sail) down the river they (to see) a little island. 5. We (to work) the whole morning yesterday. 6. Mother (to cook) dinner at three o'clock yesterday. 7. She (to finish) cooking at four o'clock yesterday. 8. At half past four yesterday we (to have) dinner. 9. They (to translate) a difficult text yesterday. I (to open) the window at six o'clock yesterday You (to go) to the cinema yesterday? 12. I (not to see) Mike last week. 13. When I (to open) the door my friends (to sit) around the table. 14. When you (to begin) doing your homework yesterday. 15. We (to discuss) the latest news from three till four yesterday. 16. You (to watch) TV yesterday? — Yes, we (to watch) TV the whole evening yesterday. 17. When you (to go) to bed yesterday? 18. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 19. At half past ten yesterday I (to sleep). 20. When I (to come) boroe from school yesterday, my little brother (to sit) on the floor with all his toys around him. He (to play) with them. I (to tell) him to put his toys into the box as he (to make) too much noise.

IV. Put the verb in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1.1 (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday. 2. What you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? — I (to feed) my cat. 3. What your brother (to do) yesterday? — He (to play) computer games. 4. I (to begin) repairing my camera at six o'clock yesterday. 5. At five o'clock yesterday Helen (to cook) soup. 6. What you (to do) when your sister (to come) home yesterday? You (to have) supper at nine o'clock yesterday? He (not to go) to the shop yesterday. 9. Nick (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 10. Rick (to sleep) at eleven o'clock yesterday. 11. When we (to play) in the yard yesterday, it suddenly (to start) raining heavily. 12. I (to see) Mike when he (to cross) the street. 13. He (to begin) repairing his bicycle in the morning yesterday. 14. Kate (not to go) for a walk yesterday. She

(to write) a composition the whole day yesterday. 15. When your father (to come) home yesterday? — He (to come) home at seven o'clock. 16. When my father (to come) home yesterday, my mother (to make) supper. 17. We (not to go) on a tramp last summer.

V. Complete the questions and answer them:

How did	he she they	take	the news the information the fact that... his words your suggestion
He (she, they, etc)			took it easy took it well took it badly took it calmly took it seriously was (were) embarrassed was (were) disappointed was (were) pleased was (were) ashamed got frightened got offended
It			made him angry made him laugh

VI. Use “carry”, “carry on” or “carry out”:

1. I informed him that his instructions could not 2. The rocket ... instruments to measure the Moon's magnetic field. 3. Who's going ... the work while I'm gone? 4. Why did they fail ... the plan? 5. This car can ... only five people. 6. He flatly refused ... the order. 7. He will never ... his threat. 8. I was not allowed ... a knife when I was a little boy.

VII. a) Ask questions using the verb “*contain*”:

1. Volume Five has 311 pages. 2. There was no weather report in yesterday’s paper. 3. The monographs had no summaries in English, French or German. 4. There are many references to foreign authors in his paper. 5. His private library consists of books on natural sciences.

b) Ask questions using the verb “*deal (with)*”:

1. The monograph treats the problem of natural resources and their uses. 2. Volume Two is concerned with problems of legal medicine. 3. His speech was concerned with the results of the investigation. 4. The book treats current social problems. 5. The monograph gives an analysis of the research work carried on in this field.

DAVAMEDİCİ ZAMAN FORMALARI The Continuous Tense Forms

Continuous zaman formaları bunlardır:

1. İndiki davamedici zaman
2. Keçmiş davamedici zaman
3. Gələcək davamedici zaman
4. Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək davamedici zaman

Bu qrupa daxil olan zaman formaları hal-hazırda, keçmişdə yaxud gələcəkdə dəqiq bir vaxtda davam edən, inkişafda olan hərəkətləri ifadə etmək üçün işlənir. Bu halda həmin hərəkətin bir proses kimi davam etməsi əsas götürülür.

Don’t make any noise, he **is sleeping**.

That firm **is carrying** on negotiations for the purchase of ore.

I shall be reading the newspaper **while** you **are writing** your grammar exercises.

The sky is clearing up; the rain **is going to stop** in a minute.

Aşağıdakı fellər *Continuous* zaman formalarında işlənmişdir: *to love* (sevmək), *to like* (xoşlamaq), *to dislike* (xoşu gəlməmək), *to hate* (nifrət etmək), *to know* (bilmək), *to understand* (başa düşmək), *to*

recognize (tanımaq), to *remember* (yadına düşmək), to *want* (istəmək), to *forget* (unutmaq), to *wish* (arzulamaq), to *desire* (arzulamaq), to *prefer* (üstünlük vermək), to *notice* (görmək), to *see* (görmək), to *hear* (eşitmək), to *belong* (məxsus olmaq), to *contain* (ibarət olmaq), to *consist* (ibarət olmaq), to *have* (malik olmaq), to *possess* (malik olmaq) və s.

Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
I am writing a letter (at the present moment)	I was writing a letter at five o'clock.	I shall be writing a letter at five o'clock.

İndiki davamedici zaman forması The Present Continuous Tense Form

Present Continuous köməkçi **to be** felinin indiki zamana uyğun şəxs formaları (*am, is, are*) və əsas məna daşıyan felin indiki zaman feli sifət forması (**Participle I**) vasitəsi ilə düzəlidir. Sual formasında köməkçi fel mübtədadan əvvələ keçir, inkar formasında isə köməkçi feldən sonra **not** inkar hissəciyi işlədilir:

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkar	Interrogative- negative Sual- inkar
I am working.	Am I working?	I am not working.	Am I not working?
You are working.	Are you working?	You are not working.	Are you not working?
He is (she) working.	Is he (she) working?	He (she) is not working.	Is he (she) not working?
We are working.	Are we working?	We are not working.	Are we not working?
You are working.	Are you working?	You are not working.	Are you not working?

They are working.	Are they working?	They are not working.	Are they not working?
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Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative-negative form
I'm working. He's (she's. it's) working. We're working. You're working. They're working.	I'm not working. He (she, it) isn't working. He's not working. We aren't working. We're not working. You aren't working. You're not working. They aren't working. They're not working.	Isn't he working? Aren't we working? Aren't you working? Aren't they working?

Present Continuous zaman forması işlədilir:

- *Present Continuous* zaman forması danışıq zamanı baş verən hərəkətləri, gələcəkdə icra edilməsi nəzərdə tutulan hərəkətləri, arasıkəsilmədən baş verən proses və hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir. ***Now, at present, at the moment, still*** və s. zərfləklərlə işlədilir. Azərbaycan dilində indiki zaman forması ilə tərcümə olunur. Lakin gələcəkdə icra edilməsi nəzərdə tutulan hərəkətlər gələcək zaman forması ilə də tərcümə oluna bilər:

I **am working** in the garden now. Mən indi bağda işləyirəm.

We **are going to** visit my grandfather. Biz babama baş çəkməyə hazırlaşırıq.

I **am** always **thinking** about our future. Mən sənin gələcəyin barədə düşünürəm.

Baki **is growing** day by day.

Bakı günbəgün böyüyür.

We **are fighting** for Qarabag.
apanrıq.

Biz Qarabaq uğrunda mübarizə

- Yaxın gələcəyə aid planlaşdırılmış iş və yaxud hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün (xüsusilə **come, go, stay, leave** və s. fellərlə)

They **are going to** London tomorrow. Onlar sabah Londona gedirlər.

We **are leaving** tonight.

Biz bu axşam yola düşürük.

Are you staying here till

Siz martadək burada

September?

qalacaqsınız?

My sister **is coming** tomorrow.

Bacım sabah gəlir (gələcək).

I. Put the verb in the Present Continuous. Translate into Azerbaijan:

(NOW) 1. Timothy (to feed) his dog. 2. Mr. Jones (to clean) his yard. 3. Nancy (to paint) her kitchen. 4. Our neighbours (to wash) their car. 5. I (to wash) my hair. 6. Who (to fix) your sink? 7. What she (to do) now? — She (to dance). 8. The children (to brush) their teeth. 9. What he (to do) at the moment? — He (to fix) his bicycle. 10. They (to have) a big dinner together. 11. The boys (to run) about in the garden. 12. I (to do) my homework. 13. John and his friends (to go) to the library. 14. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography. 15. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette. The old man (to walk) about the room. 17. The dog (to lie) on the floor. 18. You (to have) a break? 19. What language you (to study)? 20. Who (to lie) on the sofa? 21. What they (to talk) about? 22. It still (to rain). 23. I (to open) an umbrella. 24. John (to play) computer games.

II. Put the verb in the Present Continuous. Translate into Azerbaijan:

(NOW) It (not to rain) any more, it (to clear) up and the sun (to

shine). The jazz band (to play) in the park. A lot of people (to listen) to the music and they really (to have) a good time. But they (not to dance) yet. There is a coffee shop there. Only seven people (to sit) there, and only five people (to wait) in the queue. Some people (to have) sandwiches and (to drink) coffee, tea, or fruit juices. Boys and girls over there (to laugh) and (to make) a lot of noise. They (to play) games and Tom (to take) pictures. So what (to go) on?

III. Put the verb in the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago. 2. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago? 3. He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago. 4. They (to read) many books. 5. They (to read) many books? 6. They (not to read) many books. 7. The children (to eat) soup now. 8. The children (to eat) soup now? 9. The children (not to eat) soup now. 10. You (to play) volleyball well? 11. When you (to play) volleyball? 12. What Nick (to do) in the evening? 13. He (to go) to the cinema in the evening? 14. We (not to dance) every day. 15. Look! Kate (to dance), 16. Kate (to sing) well? 17. Where he (to go) in the morning? 18. He (not to sleep) after dinner. 19. My granny (to sleep) after dinner. 20. When you (to sleep)? 21. Nina (not to sleep) now. 22. Where John (to live)? — He (to live) in England. 23. My friends from Switzerland (to speak) four languages. 24. Elvira (to speak) English, German and French? — Yes, she 25. She only (not to speak) Italian.

IV. Put the verb in the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. Tom (to play) football on Saturday. 2. He (not to play) football every day. 3. I (to wear) a suit now. 4. I (not to wear) jeans now. 5. My friend (not to like) to play football. 6. I (not to read) now. 7. He (to sleep) now? 8. We (not to go) to the country in winter. 9. My sister (to eat) sweets every day. 10. She (not to eat) sweets now. 11. They (to do) their homework in the afternoon. 12. They (not to go) for a walk in the evening. 13. My father (not to work) on Sunday. 14. He (to work) every day. 15. I (to read) books in the evening. 16.

I (not to read) books in the morning. 17. I (to write) an exercise now. 18. I (not to write) a letter now. 19. They (to play) in the yard now. 20. They (not to play) in the street now. 21. They (to play) in the room now? 22. He (to help) his mother every day. 23. He (to help) his mother every day? 24. He (not to help) his mother every day. 25. You (to go) to school on Sunday? 26. She (to work) in a shop now? 27. He (to deliver) letters now? 28. You (to go) to the opera with your friends?

V. Put the verb in the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. His father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be) tired. 2. Pat (not to cook) dinner at the moment. She (to talk) on the phone. She (to cook) dinner every Monday. 3. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise. 4. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning. 5. Your friend (to do) his homework now? 6. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning? 7. Look! The baby (to sleep). 8. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner. 9. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension. 10. My father (not to sleep) now. He (to work) in the garden. 11. I usually (to get) up at seven o'clock in the morning. 12. What your sister (to do) now? — She (to wash) her face and hands. 13. When you usually (to come) home from school? — I (to come) at three o'clock. 14. Where your cousin (to work)? — He (to work) at a hospital. 15. Your sister (to study) at college? — No, she (to go) to school. 16. My cousin, (to go) to school every day. 17. My mother (not to play) the piano now. She (to play) the piano in the morning. 18. When you (to listen) to the news on the radio? 19. Who (to make) breakfast for you now? 20. You (to read) a magazine and (to think) about your holiday at the moment? 21. They (to be) good dancers but they (not to go) to discos very often. 22. What she (to talk) about right now?

VI. Put the verb in the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now. 2. I (not to work)

in my office now. 3. Eric (to talk) about his holiday plans, but Kenny (not to listen) to him. He (to think) about his new car at the moment. 4. My friend (to live) in Italy. 5. My cousin (not to live) in England. 6. The children (not to sleep) now. 7. The children (to play) in the yard every day. 8. They (not to go) to the stadium on Monday. 9. She (to read) in the evening. 10. She (not to read) in the morning. 11. She (not to read) now. 12.1 (to write) a composition now. 13.1 (not to drink) milk now. 14. I (to go) for a walk after dinner. 15. I (not to go) to the theatre every Sunday. 16. He (not to read) now. 17. He (to play) now. 18. He (to play) now? 19. My mother (to work) at a factory. 20. My aunt (not to work) at a shop. 21. You (to work) at an office? 22. Your father (to work) at this factory? 23. You (to play) chess now? 24. Look at the sky: the clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer. 25. How is your brother? — He is not well yet, but his health (to improve) day after day. 26. Listen! Who (to play) the piano in the next room? 27. Henry usually (to wear) glasses and now he (to wear) sunglasses. 28. Who (to listen) to music on his personal stereo over there right now?

VII. Put the verb in the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

One Sunday Agnes and her mother went to the zoo. Agnes was very excited. She was interested in everything she saw.

"Mother, look," she said. "There (to be) a monkey in this cage. It (to eat) an apple. Now it (to give) a bite to another monkey. I (to think) monkeys (to like) apples very much."

"Yes, dear," said her mother.

"Now I (to want) to go and see the lions and tigers. Where they (to live), mother?"

"In that big house over there. Come along."

Agnes enjoyed herself very much in the lion house. "Mother," she said, "the tiger (to want) a drink: it (to go) to the dish of water there in the corner. And the lion (to look) right at me. You (to think) it (to want) to eat me up? When the lions and tigers (to have) their dinner, mother?"

"The keepers (to bring) them great pieces of meat every day at four o'clock. And they (to make) a big noise before their dinner time, so everybody (to know) they (to be) hungry."

Keçmiş davamedici zaman forması The Past Continuous Tense Form

The Past Continuous to be köməkçi felinin keçmiş zaman şəxsi formaları (**was, were**) və əsas məna daşıyan felin indiki zaman feli sifət forması **Participle I** vasitəsilə düzəlidir. Sualda köməkçi fel mübtədadan əvvəllə keçir, inkar formasında isə köməkçi feldən sonra **not** inkar hissəciyi artırılır.

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkar	Interrogative- negative Sual- inkar
I was working.	Was I working?	I was not working.	Was I not working?
You were working	Were you working?	You were not working.	Were you not working?
He (she) was working.	Was he (she) working?	He (she) was not working.	Was he (she) not working?
We were working.	Were we working?	We were not working.	Were we not working?
You were working	Were you working?	You were not working.	Were you not working?
They were working.	Were they working?	They were not working.	Were they not working?

Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Negative form	Interrogative-negative form
I wasn't working.	Wasn't I working?

He (she, it) wasn't working.	Wasn't he (she, it) working?
We weren't working.	Weren't we working?
You weren't working.	Weren't you working?
They weren't working.	Weren't they working?

The Past Continuous zaman forması işlədilir:

- **The Past Continuous** keçmişdə baş verərək müəyyən bir vaxt ərzində davam edən hərəkətləri, keçmişdə təkrarən baş verən hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir. Bu zaman forması Azərbaycan dilində fel şəkillərinin hekayəsi kimi tərcümə olunur.

My father **was working** in the garden at that moment.

Həmin vaxt atam bağda işləyirdi.

While my brother **was reading** a book I **was playing** the piano.

Qardaşım kitab oxuyan müddətdə mən pianoda çalırdım.

At the end of July we **were preparing** for our examinations.

İyulun axırında biz imtahanlarımıza hazırlaşırıq.

She always **was learning** her lessons. O, həmişə dərslərini öyrənirdi.

I. Put the verb in the Present Continuous, Future Continuous or Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now.
2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
3. My little sister (to sleep) now.
4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday.
5. My friends (not to do) their homework now.
6. My friends (to play) volleyball.
7. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday.
8. They (to play) volleyball.
9. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday.
10. She (not to read) now.
11. Now she (to go) to school.
12. What you (to do) now? – I (to drink) tea.
13. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? – No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday.
14. I (to eat) a banana.
15. My sister is fond of reading.
16. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again.
17. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball.
18. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees.
19. You (to eat) ice cream now?
20. You (to eat) ice cream when I rang you up yesterday?
21. What your father (to do) now?
22. What your

father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 19. Why she (to cry) now? 20. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday?

II. Put the verb in the Past Simple or Past Continuous. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home. 6. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 8. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday. 9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 10. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book. 11. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework. 12. When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh), too. I still (to laugh) when we came to school. After school I (to tell) this story at home. My father and mother (to like) it very much. 13. When we were in the country last summer, I (to go) to the wood one day. In the wood I (to find) a little fox cub. I (to bring) it home. I (to decide) to tame the cub. Every day I (to feed) it and (to take) care of it. I (to tame) it the whole summer. Now the fox cub is quite tame. It lives in my house.

III. Put the verb in the Past Simple or Past Continuous. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday. 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday. 6. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 7. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 8. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 9. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday. 10. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday. 11. You (to do) your homework

yesterday? 12. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday? 13. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday? 14. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday. 15. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 16. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 17. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 18. What he (to do) yesterday? — He (to read) a book. 19. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? — He (to read) a book. 20, She (to sleep) when you came home?

IV. Put the verb in the Past Simple or Past Continuous. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV. 8. When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football. 9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir tree. 11. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall). When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 14. When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard. 15. When Henry (to walk) about in the forest, he (to find) a bear cub. 16. When we (to walk) about in the forest, we (to see) a hare. 17. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa. 18. When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep. 19. When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend. 20. When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).

V. Put the verb in Past Simple or Past Continuous. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. The girl (to cook) dinner when, the lights (to go) out. She (to burn) herself. 2. The boy (to hurt) himself while he (to skate). 3. When the woman (to enter) the room, the children (to feed) the

goldfish. 4. When I (to visit) my friends in Denmark, I (to buy) two presents for my family. 5. When it (to start) to rain, we (to bathe) in the river. 6. Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen. When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises. What you (to do) at eight o'clock yesterday? At this time yesterday I (to go) home. 10. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out. 11. He (to read) on the sofa when I (to come) in and (to sit) down beside him. 12. I (to walk) along the street with my friend when a tram (to pass). 13. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her. 14. We (to answer) the teacher's questions when the headmistress (to enter) the class room. 15. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home. 16. He (to walk) along the river when a boat (to pass). 17. The old man (to think) about his plan when he (to fall) asleep. 18. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday. 19. When I (to enter) the classroom, the teacher (to write) words on the blackboard and the pupils (to copy) them into their exercise books. 20. They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) raining.

VI. Put the verb in Past Simple or Past Continuous. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 2. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 3. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? — I (to play) the piano. 4. When I (to come) to school, the children (to stand) near the classroom. 5. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 6. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger. 7. Last year I (to go) to the United States. 8. You (to go) to Great Britain last year? — No, I (to go) to France. 9. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to translate) a very long article. 10. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep). 11. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep. 12. When my friend (to come) to see me I (to do) my homework. 13. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann. 14. When Nick (to ring) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother. 15. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox. 16. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor. 17. When Mike (to play) in the yard,

he (to find) a ball. 18. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 19. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop. 20. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek.

VII. Put the verb in the Past Simple or Past Continuous. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. Father (to watch) TV at ten o'clock yesterday 2. I (to go) to bed at nine o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to finish) my homework at nine o'clock yesterday. 4. I (to play) the piano at five o'clock yesterday. 5. He (to begin) to do his homework at four o'clock yesterday. 6. She (to wash) the floor at four o'clock yesterday. 7. I (to meet) Nick at three o'clock yesterday. 8. When I (to come) home, Kate (to play) the piano. 9. When I (to meet) John, he (to go) to the railway station. 10. When I (to go) to the museum. I (to see) a big crowd of people in the street. 11. They (to play) in the yard in the evening yesterday. 12. They (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 13. I (to clean) my teeth at eight o'clock in the morning yesterday. 14. We (to go) to the wood in summer. 15. When the teacher (to open) the door of the classroom, the pupils (to sit) at their desks. 16. He (to get) up at seven o'clock yesterday. 17. Father (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday. 18. I (to read) a book at six o'clock yesterday. 19. She (to fall) asleep at eleven o'clock yesterday. 20. Mother (to drink) tea at eleven o'clock yesterday.

**Gələcək davamedici zaman forması
The Future Continuous Tense Form**

The Future Continuous köməkçi **to be** felinin gələcək sadə (qeyri-müəyyən) zaman forması (*shall be, will be*) və əsas felin indiki zaman feli sifətinin (**Participle I**) köməyi ilə düzəlidir. Sual formasında köməkçi fel (**shall, will**) mübtədadan əvvələ keçir, inkarda isə köməkçi feldən sonra **not** inkar hissəciyi artırılır:

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkâr	Interrogative- negative Sual- inkar
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I shall be working.	Shall I be working?	I shall not be working.	Shall I not be working?
You will be working.	Will you be working?	You will not be working.	Will you not be working?
He (she) will be working.	Will he (she) be working?	He (she) will not be working.	Will he (she) not be working?
We shall be working.	Shall we be working?	We shall not be working.	Shall we not be working?
You will be working.	Will you be working?	You will not be working.	Will you not be working?
They will be working.	Shall they be working?	They will not be working.	Will they not be working?

The Future Continuous zaman forması işlədilir:

- *The Future Continuous* gələcəkdə müəyyən bir vaxtda (bu vaxt zaman zərfləri və ya gələcəkdə baş verəcək başqa bir hərəkət vasitəsilə bildirilir) baş verəcək hərəkət və prosesləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir və Azərbaycan dilinə fəlin gələcək zaman forması kimi tərcümə olunur.

I shall be working at ten o'clock tomorrow.

Sabah saat onda mən işləyəcəyəm. (*işləməkdə olacağam*)

He **will be reading** this book when I return home.

Mən evə qayıdanda o, bu kitabı oxumuş olacaq. (*Yəni, mən evə qayıdan vaxtda o, bu kitabı oxumaqla məşğul olacaq*).

When she comes to me tomorrow, I **shall be working**.

Sabah o mənim yanıma gələndə mən bağda işləyəcəyəm (*işləməkdə olacağam*).

I. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. When morning came, the storm already (to stop), but the snow still (to fall). 2. Yesterday by eight o'clock he (to finish) all his homework, and when I (to come) to his place at nine, he (to read). I (to wait) for permission to go abroad for three weeks already, but I

(not to receive) the visa yet. Everybody (to be) at the door of the museum, but my friend not yet to come). 5. We (to drink) tea when the telephone (to ring). 6. Johnny noticed that everybody (to look) at him, and he (to feel) shy. 7. Light (to travel) more quickly than sound. 8. When I (to come) to Pete's house last Sunday, he (to read) a new book. He (to say) he (to give) it to me soon. Today I (to take) it from him. Now I (to read) it. I (to finish) it by Friday. If you like, I (to give) it to you on Saturday when you (to come) to see me. 9. When will him come? We (to wait) for him for half an hour already. 10. On leaving the hall, the students (to thank) the professor who (to deliver) the lecture. 11. We already (to cover) about ten miles when Peter, who (to look) out of the window for the last five or ten minutes, suddenly exclaimed, "Here is the station."

II. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. He (to be) here five minutes ago, but you (to be) out. He (to ask) me to tell you that he (to come) again tonight. 2. You (to read) "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd" by Agatha Christie? — No, I (not yet to read) it. But I (to hear) that it (to be) a very interesting book. I (to read) it as soon as I (to get) it. 3. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to arrive). The passengers (to hurry) to occupy their seats in the carriages. 4. The concert (to be) a greater success than we (to expect). We were very glad. 5. He (to tell) me that if no one (to come) to meet me at the station, I (can) leave the suitcases in the checkroom and go to the hotel where he (to reserve) a room for me. 6. Lanny (to return) home after seven years of absence. During these seven years he (to study) in Cape Town where his people (to send) him. Lanny was glad at the thought that he (to do) what they (to hope) he (to do) and that soon he (to be) among his people again.

III. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books.

2. What you (to do) here since morning? 3. Sabina is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together. 4. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 5. What they (to do) now? — They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for three hours already. 6. Where he (to be) now? — He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) volleyball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time. 7. I (to live) in St. Petersburg. I (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1990. 8. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work) here for fifteen years. 9. You (to find) your notebook? — No! I still, (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it. 10. You (to play) with a ball for three hours already. Go home and do your homework. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already. I (to wait) for a letter from my cousin for a month already, but (not yet to receive) it. 13. She already (to do) her homework for two hours; but she (not yet to do) half of it. 14. I (to wait) for you since two o'clock. 15. What you (to do)? — I (to read). I (to read) for two hours already. I already (to read) sixty pages. 16. It is difficult for me to speak about this opera as I (not to hear) it. 17. I just (to receive) a letter from my granny, but I (not yet to receive) any letters from my parents. 18. The weather (to be) fine today. The sun (to shine) ever since we got up. 19. Every day I (to wind) up my watch at 10 o'clock in the evening. 20. Come along, Henry, what you (to do) now? I (to wait) for you a long time. 21. Where your gloves (to be)? — I (to put) them into my pocket. 22. I (to stay) with some American friends in Chicago. I (to stay) with them for two weeks now. I (to have) a great time here. I (to take) the opportunity to improve my English. I already (to see) the towering skyscrapers of Chicago which are reflected in the rippling water of Lake Michigan. I just (to take) a picture of Chicago's Sears Tower which (to rise) 1,707 feet and (to provide) a panoramic view from the sky deck. 23. I (to go) to *give* that cat some food. I (to be) sure it (to starve). — But Jane already (to feed) the cat. You needn't do it.

IV. Put the verb in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half. 2. They (to meet) at the station two hours_ago. 3. Where you (to spend) last Sunday? 4. We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left before the beginning of the performance. 5. I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure. 6. He (to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework. 7. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me. 8. When I (to go) to the dentist's, I (to break) my arm. 9. When the teacher (to walk) into the class room, the boys (to listen) to pop music and the girls (to eat) chips and (to drink) lemonade. 10. She (to go) to the bank when I (to meet) her. She (not to go) to the doctor's, 11. What you (to do) when the accident (to happen)? — I (to walk) out of the hospital. 12. He (to leave) the bank, when the thieves (to take) his money.

V. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away. 2. He (to read) a newspaper when I (to come) in. 3. Yesterday I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 4. The train (to start) at fifteen minutes to ten. 5. He (to put) on his coat and cap, (to open) the door and (to go) put. 6. At this time yesterday I (to sit) in the theatre. 7. He (to come) back to Turkey on the 15th of January. 8. I (to go) to the institute when I (to see) him. 9. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner. 10. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in. 11. He (to make) a report when (to leave) the meeting. 12. Yesterday he (to write) letter to his friend. 13. When I (to look) at the they (to smile) at me. 14. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday? 15. I (to go) to bed at half pas eleven. 16. Yesterday the lesson (to begin) at nine o'clock. 17. When somebody (to knock) at the door, she (to argue) with her husband. 18. When Pete (to jog) in the park in the morning, he (to lose) his Walkman. 19. When the police (to take) the thief to the

car, I (to go) to the cinema to see the new Tom Cruise film. 20. He (to shave) when he (to hear) her scream.

VI. Complete the sentences and translate into Azerbaijan:

<p>One of my friends A friend of hers Uncle John Mr. Fox</p>	<p>suggests that suggested that</p>	<p>we should hang the painting in the drawing-room we should gather some time next week we should not tear up the letters we should take the five o'clock train something should be done about it they should let us know the man should be punished</p>
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Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək davamedici zaman forması The Future Continuous in the Past

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək zamanın davamedici forması keçmiş nöqtəyi-nəzərdən gələcəkdə dəqiq bir vaxtda davam edəcək hərəkəti bildirir. Bu zaman forması eyni ilə Future Continuous kimi düzəlir, lakin *shall* və *will* köməkçi fellərinin əvəzinə müvafiq olaraq *should* və *would* işlənir. Sualda *should*, *would* köməkçi felləri mübtədadan əvvəl gəlir. İnkarda *should*, *would* köməkçi fellərindən sonra *not* inkar hissəciyi artırılır:

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkâr	Interrogative-negative Sual-inkar
I should be working.	Should I be working?	I should not be working.	Should I not be working?
You would be working.	Would you be working?	You would not be working.	Would you not be

			working?
He (she) would be working.	Would he (she) be working?	He (she) would not be working.	Would he (she) not be working?
We should be working.	Should we be working?	We should not be working.	Should we not be working?
You would be working.	Would you be working?	You would not be working.	Would you not be working?
They would be working.	Would they be working?	They would not be working.	Would they not be working?

The Future Continuous in the Past zaman forması işlədilir:

- Keçmiş nəzərən gələcək zamanın davamedici forması keçmiş nəzərən gələcəkdə dəqiq bir vaxtda baş verib davam edəcək hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir.

I said that I **should be writing** a letter at 10 o'clock.

Mən dedim ki, məktubu saat 10-da yazacam.

I thought that we **should be working** all day.

Mən fikirləşirəm ki, bütün günü işləyəcəyik.

- *Future Continuous in the Past* tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələrdə baş cümlənin xəbəri keçmiş zamanda olduqda, *Future Continuous* zaman formasını əvəz edir.

I **thought** that she **would be working** when I returned.

Düşünürdüm ki, mən qayıdanda o işləməkdə olacaq.

I. Put the verb in the right tense. Translate into Azerbaijani:

1. We could not go out because it (to rain) hard since early morning,
2. She (to teach) at our school for twenty years now.
3. Ring me up as soon as you (to come) home.
4. He (to begin) to write his composition at three o'clock. It is already eleven, and he still (to write) it. He says he (to finish) it by twelve.
5. We (to help) our librarian to put the books in the right order for three days already, but we (to arrange) only half the books.
6. What you (to do) when I (to come) in?
7. When I (to come) to his house, they (to tell) me that he (to

leave) an hour before. 8. On checking up his answers he (to find) out that he (to make) several mistakes. 9. When I (to leave) home, the snow already (to stop), but a strong wind (to blow). 10. You (to read) this book? – Yes, I (to read) it. I (to think) it (to be) very interesting. 11. What the children (to do) now? – Oh, they (to play) the new board game which I just (to buy) for them. 12. They (to reach) the corner of the street by now and (to stand) at the bus stop. 13. After we (to walk) about two hours, we arrived at a picturesque glade covered with fresh grass. 14. That (to be) what I (to complain) about.

II. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. At last the librarian (to give) me the book which I (to wait) for during two months. I was very glad I (to go) home and (to begin) reading it at once. 2. Don't speak to him: he (to be) very busy, he (to do) some very urgent work. 3. I did not want him to go there: I (to be) afraid that something (to happen). 4. I did not notice that my watch (to stop), and when I (to arrive) at the station, my train (to leave) and I (to have) to ask when the next train (to come). 5. He (to wait) for fifteen minutes when at last he (to see) her at the end of the platform. 6. By the end of the year he (to read) about two hundred pages. 7. We were happy when the sun (to rise), for the night (to be) very cold. 8. Where you (to put) my dictionary? I cannot find it anywhere. 9. I (not yet to fall) asleep when the telephone (to ring). 10. What you (to do) from six till nine yesterday? 11. The children (to play) here at eleven o'clock, but now they (to go) home. 12. Go to see your old grandfather as soon as you (to arrive) in Nakhchivan. 13. You always (to spend) summer at the seaside? – Yes, as a rule. Last summer I (to go) to the mountains, but I (not to find) the rest there as pleasant as near the sea. 14. When they returned, they (to tell) us many interesting things which they (to see) during their journey. 15. When I (to leave) home, it (to rain).

III. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. Our train starts late in the evening, so if you (to come) at seven o'clock, we still (to pack) our luggage. 2. When you (to see) him last? 3. I (to meet) him when he (to walk) across the park. 4. You ever (to act) on the stage? – Why, yes, that's what I (to do) for the last six years. 5. Don't enter the bedroom. The child (to sleep) there, and he always (to wake) up when somebody (to open) the door. 6. Where is your luggage? – I (to leave) it at the station. I (to take) it tomorrow when Nick (to come) to help me. I (to read) about an hour when he (to come). The play (not yet to begin) and the people (to talk) in the hall. 9. One night a little swallow (to fly) over the city. His friends (to fly) away to Egypt six weeks before, but he (to stay) behind. 10. What you (to do) these three months? 11. Yesterday I (to buy) a new pair of gloves, as I (to lose) the old ones. 12. We (to walk) in silence. He already (to tell) me all that (to be) interesting about himself, and I (to have) nothing to tell him. 13. The moon (not to rise) yet, and only two stars, like two distant lighthouses, (to shine) in the dark blue sky.

IV. Put the verb in the Present Perfect, Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. With whom you (to discuss) this question yesterday? 2. I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much. 3. When I (to enter) the kitchen, I (to see) that my mother (to stand) at the table and (to cut) some cabbage. She (to cook) dinner. 4. As soon as (to hear) a cry, I (to run) out of the room and (to see) that a child (to lie) on the ground and (to cry). What (to happen)? Why you (to cry)? You (to hurt) yourself?" I asked. 5. They (to go) to the Hermitage last week. 6. They (to be) to the Hermitage twice this week. 7. After school yesterday he (to come) home, (to have) dinner, (to read) an article from the latest magazine and (to begin) doing his homework. 8. When your friend (to return) from the south? She (to return) yesterday. – You (to go) to the station to meet her? – No, I ..., I (to be) too busy. 9. Your brother (to return) from the north? – Yes, he (to come) a few days ago. 10. You (to be) to the Crimea? When you (to be) there? – I (to be) there in 2005. 11. Where (to be) your

brother? – He just (to come) home. He (to take) a shower in the bathroom now. 12. As soon as I (to see) him, I (to understand) that he (to work) hard. He (to write) something and (not to notice) anything. 13. When I (to come) home yesterday, the children (to run) and (to sing) merrily. "We (to learn) a new song!" they cried. 14. When the young man (to enter) the room, she (to look) at him in surprise. "What you (to want) to tell me?" she (to say). "Why you (to come)?" 15. It (to rain) hard when I (to leave) home yesterday, so I (to return), (to put) on my raincoat and (to start) again. 16. You (to work) right now? – Yes, I (to prepare) for the English exams.

V. Change the following sentences using the verb “cover”

1. The book does not treat the subject fully. 2. His lectures on “History as Science” dealt with the problem in great detail. 3. His researches extended over a wide field. 4. The monograph is concerned with research work of which I had no previous knowledge. 5. The story of Egyptian art deals with three thousand years. 6. I don’t think his essay exhausts the subject.

VI. Use the verb “appoint” to paraphrase the following sentences and to make up sentences of your own.

1. The time fixed for the meeting was 9.30. p.m. 2. Our departure was fixed 10 o’clock. 3. They didn’t fix a definite time. 4. Don’t set the meeting too early. 5. Has the date for the start of the expedition been set yet? 6. They asked me to set the date for the examination.

VII. Translate the following sentences into Azerbaijan: explain why “should + Infinitive” is used in the subordinate clauses.

1. The committee recommended that the plan should be reconsidered. 2. The professor gave orders that all the students should submit their plans within a fortnight. 3. The chairman proposed that the meeting should be postponed. 4. A group of delegates moved that the committee should provide everybody with the summaries of the significant papers. 5. It was suggested that the

contents of the monograph should be reviewed in the next issue of the journal. 6. It was proposed that the introduction should be translated into English. 7. It was recommended that the monograph should be supplied with a summary in English. 8. I insisted that the introduction should be altered.

VIII. Use the proper form of either “rise” or “arise”:

1. A conflict ... between the workers and employers. 2. They watched the sun ... 3. The question naturally ... who is to blame? 4. I want you to come and see me at once; something of great importance ... 5. Problems like these will continue ... as they ... in the past. 6. As new difficulties ... he began to lose hope. 7. We discussed some of the questions ... on economic relations. 8. For a moment he decided ... and go away.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Azerbaijan; analyze “being” morphologically and syntactically:

1. You'll enjoy being with the Browns. 2. Mary and I, being members of the family, were the first to get an invitation. 3. Can't you stay? I don't like being alone in the house. 4. There are a number of popular series in being on “Broadcasting and Education.” 5. She does not like being taken notice of. 6. She enjoys being flattered. 7. Being in London with Oskar was a great pleasure. 8. Most great novels succeed by being absolutely individual. 9. No one knows when the custom first came into being. 10. There is a new collection of stories by Hemingway being translated.

BİTMİŞ ZAMAN FORMALARI **The Perfect Tense Forms**

Bitmiş zaman formaları hazırda, keçmişdə və ya gələcəkdə müəyyən bir vaxtadək baş verib bitmiş hərəkəti bildirir. Müasir ingilis dilində dörd bitmiş zaman forması var:

1) *The Present Perfect*

2) *The Past Perfect*

3) The Future Perfect

4) The Future Perfect in the Past

Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
I have written the letter.	I had written the letter by five o'clock.	I shall have written the letter by five o'clock.

İndiki zamanın bitmiş forması The Present Perfect Tense Form

Present Perfect to have köməkçi felinin indiki zaman formaları (*have/has*) əsas felin keçmiş zaman feli sifət formasının (**Participle II**) köməyi ilə düzəlir: Sualda köməkçi fel mübtədadan əvvələ keçir, inkarda isə köməkçi feldən sonra **not** inkar hissəciyi artırılır:

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkâr	Interrogative- negative Sual-inkar
I have worked.	Have I worked?	I have not worked.	Have I not worked?
You have worked.	Have you worked?	You have not worked.	Have you not worked?
He (she) has worked.	Has he (she) worked?	He (she) has not worked.	Has he (she) not worked?
We have worked.	Have we worked?	We have not worked.	Have we not worked?
You have worked.	Have you worked?	You have not worked.	Have you not worked?
They have worked.	Have they worked?	They have not worked.	Have they not worked?

Danışqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Affirmative form	Negativ form	Negative interrogative form
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I've worked. He's (she's. it's) worked. We've worked. You've worked. They've worked.	I've not worked. He (she, it) haven't worked. He've not worked. We haven't worked. We've not worked. You haven't worked. You've not worked. They haven't worked. They've not worked.	Haven't I worked? Hasn't he (she, it) worked? Haven't we worked? Haven't you worked? Haven't they worked?
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Present Perfect zaman forması işlədilir:

- İndiki zamanın bitmiş forması keçmişdə icra edilmiş, lakin nəticəsi indi ilə bağlı olan (göz qabağında olan) hərəkətləri, keçmişdə icrasına başlanmış və hələ davam etməkdə olan hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir. Bu forma Azərbaycan dilinə felin nəqli keçmiş forması (danışığ anına qədər bitmiş hərəkətlər) və indiki zaman forması

(keçmişdə başlayıb hələ davam edən hərəkətlər) ilə tərcümə olunur.

Present Perfect daha çox ***nowadays, lately, recently, since, since then, never, ever, just, already, yet, before, once, twice, many times, up to now, till now*** kimi zaman zərfləri işlənir:

- Çox vaxt *Present Perfect* Azərbaycan dilinə nəqli keçmiş zaman formasında tərcümə olunur:

I have written my exercises.

Mən tapşırıqlarımı yerinə yetirmişəm.

I have met my friend in the street today.

Bu gün mən dostumla küçədə rastlaşmışam.

My friend **has received** a very interesting letter today.

Dostum bu gün çox maraqlı məktub alıb.

- *Present Perfect* bitməmiş zaman daxilində icra olunub bitmiş hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir. Bu zaman *today, this week, this month* və s. kimi zaman zərfləri ilə işlədilir.

We **have translated** two articles this week.

Biz bu həftə iki məqalə tərcümə etmişik.

I have seen her recently.

Mən onu bu yaxınlarda görmüşəm.

We **have known** each other since were children.

Biz bir-birimizi uşaqlıqdan tanıyırdıq.

You **have never told** me about this matter.

Siz bu məsələ haqda mənə heç vaxt deməmisiniz.

I. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. The pupils are writing a dictation. 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3. I am learning a poem. 4. She is telling them an interesting story. 5. Kate is sweeping the floor. 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7. I am eating my breakfast. 8. We are drinking water. 9. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 10. You are putting the dishes on the table. 11. They are having tea. 12. She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 13. The children are putting on their coats. 14. Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party. 15. She is opening a box of chocolates. 16. I am buying milk for milk shakes. 17. James is ordering a bottle of apple juice. 18. We are looking for more CDs with good music. 19. Are you recording your favourite film on his video recorder? 20. I am translating a difficult article from German into Azerbaijan.

II. Put the verb in the Present Continuous or Present Perfect.

1. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends. 2. Who has (to write) this article? 3. What language are you (to study)? 4. We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 5. What is she (to teach) them? 6. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 7. He has just (to do) something for us. 8. Have you (to find) the book? 9. What are you (to look) for? 10. What are you (to talk) about? 11. We have just (to talk) about it. 12. He has just (to say) something about it. 13. She is (to tell) them some interesting story. 14. He has (to tell) us nothing about it. 15. She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 16. We have (to have) two lessons today. 17. They are (to have) a meeting. 18. She has not (to speak) yet. 19. They have (to ask) me several questions. 20. He has already (to learn) the rule. 21. I am (to write) an exercise. 22. What is he (to

do)? — He is (to read) a newspaper. 23. Have you (to read) any stories by Jack London? 24. I am (to answer) the telephone right now. 25. He has (to fix) his car and now he is (not to have) any trouble with the brakes anymore. 26. You have just (to hear) tomorrow's weather forecast.

III. Put the verb in the Present Continuous or Present Perfect.

1. What's the matter? Why he (to stop)? 2. My cousin (to look) for a job, but he (not to find) a job yet. 3. It (to be) impossible for her to feel at home here. 4. What you (to study) now? 5. They just (to give) you a pay rise. 6. Sophie is busy. She (to knit) a sweater for her grandson. 7. You only (to have) a piece of cake? You (not to eat) much. 8. People (to plant) carrots and tomatoes now. 9. You (to go) to plant tomatoes this year? 10. Johnny, who finally (to find) a new job, (to give) a big party. 11. How long you (to be) sick? 12. You (to see) any good movies recently? 13. What you (to look) forward to? 14. Nancy (to look) forward to this weekend. 15. She (to go) to read Shakespeare and she (not to go) to think about work. 16. Mike (to leave) for work yet? 17. They (to pay) their electric bill this month? 18. How long you (to know) each other? 19. Your car (to make) strange noises. Is anything wrong? 20. The boy (to do) his homework and (to take) a karate lesson now. 21. I (to have) dinner with my friends at the moment and I am very happy (to see) them again. 22. Jay never (to travel) overseas. 23. We always (to have) a dog and a cat. We love pets. 24. Larry never (to own) a sports car.

IV. Put the verb in the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2. She (to live) there last year. 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 5. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 6. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 7. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 8. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 9. The wind (to change) in the morning. 10. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 11. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 12. I (to see) Pete today. 13. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 14. Alex (to

meet) his friend two hours ago. 15. I just (to meet) our teacher. 16. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 17. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 18. I (not to see) you for a long time. I (to see) you in town two or three days ago, but you (not to see) me. I (to be) on a bus.

V. Put the verb in the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early. 2. Where you (to spend) your holidays? You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Turkey? While travelling in the Turkey I (to meet) your friend. 5. I never (to visit) that place. 6. He (to visit) that place last year. 7. I just (to get) a letter from Tom. 8. You (to take) any photographs while travelling in the south? 9. He (to be) abroad five years ago. 10. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year? 11. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child. 12. He (not yet to come) back. 13. He (to go) already? 14. When you (to see) him last? 15. I (not to see) him for ages. 16. His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last. 17. You (to pass) your driving test yet? — Yes, I (to pass) it in May, but I (not to buy) a car yet.

VI. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. I (not yet to eat) today. 2. He (not to eat) yesterday. 3. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 4. You (to play) the piano today? 5. What you (to prepare) for today? 6. Look at this birdhouse. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 7. Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it. 8. You (to see) Mary today? 9. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week. 10. Your mother (to promise) to take; you to the theatre? 11. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself. 12. He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. — When he (to fall) ill? — He (to fall)] ill yesterday. 13. I already (to do) my homework.. Now I can go for a walk. 14. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 15. He just (to come) home. 16. He (to come) home a minute ago. 17. Nick (to play) football yesterday. 18. She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 19. I (to read) this book last year. 20. I (to read) this book this year. 21. I never (to be) to Washington. 22. You ever (to be) to New York?

23. You ever (to see) the eruption of a volcano? 24. I (to invite) Linda to the party.

When you (to see) her? — I (not to see) her for ages. I (to call) her an hour ago.

VII. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. She just (to go) out. 2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago. 3. We (not yet to solve) the problem. 4. When it all (to happen)? 5. The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (to change) and now the sun is shining brightly. 6. Show me the dress which you (to make). 7. Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud (to cover) the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes. 8. Oh, close the window! Look, all my papers (to fall) on the floor because of the wind. 9. When you (to open) the window? — I (to open) it ten minutes ago. 10. It is very late, and trams (to stop) running: we must find a taxi to get home. 11. How many times, you (to be) to France? 12. At last I (to translate) this article: now I shall have a little rest. 13. We (to go) to the country yesterday, but the rain (to spoil) all the pleasure. 14. My watch was going in the morning, but now it (to stop). 15. The lecture (not yet to begin) and the students are talking in the classroom.

VIII. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. It (to be) very cold yesterday. 2. When you (to meet) him? 3. I (not to see) him since 2009. 4. How many mushrooms you (to gather)? 5. Where you (to put) the newspaper? I want to read it, but cannot find it anywhere. 6. The new school (to begin) working last year. 7. At last I (to do) all my homework: now I shall go out. 8. The building of the house (to begin) early in April. 9. The rain (to stop) but a cold wind is still blowing. 10. We already (to solve) the problem. 11. He (to come) a moment ago. 12. I never (to speak) to him. 13. He just (to finish) his work. 14. You (to make) any spelling mistakes in your dictation? 15. What books you (to read) when you (to live) in the country? 16. He (to be) ill last week, but now he, (to recover). 17. If everybody (to read) this new novel, let's discuss it.

17. You (to book) tickets? — Yes, I I (to book) them several days ago. 18. I can hardly recognize you. I (not to see) you since you (to leave) for Turkey. And you (to change) so much. 19. You (to read) all the books on this shelf? 20. I (not to see) my cousin since last year. 21. Why you (to put) these things in the wrong place? 22. Why you (to leave) the door open? You will catch cold sitting in the draught. 23. "We (not to meet) for such a long time!" said my friend. "Yes, indeed", I answered, "and we both (to grow)."

Keçmiş zamanın bitmiş forması The Past Perfect Tense Form

Past Perfect to have köməkçi felinin keçmiş qeyri-müəyyən zaman forması (**had**) və əsas felin keçmiş zaman feli sifət forması (**Participle I**) ilə düzəlir. Sualda köməkçi fel (**had**) mübtədadan əvvələ keçir, inkarda isə köməkçi feldən sonra **not** inkar hissəciyi artırılır:

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkar	Interrogative- negative Sual-inkar
I had worked.	Had I worked?	I had not worked.	Had I not worked?
You had worked.	Had you worked?	You had not worked.	Had you not worked?
He (she) had worked.	Had he (she) worked?	He (she) had not worked.	Had he (she) not worked?
We had worked.	Had we worked?	We had not worked.	Had we not worked?
You had worked.	Had you worked?	You had not worked.	Had you not worked?
They had worked.	Had they worked?	They had not worked.	Had they not worked?

Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Affirmative form	Negativ form	Negative interrogative form
<p>I'd worked. He'd (she'd, it'd) worked We'd worked. You'd worked. They'd worked.</p>	<p>I'd not worked. I hadn't worked. He (she, it) hadn't worked. He'd (she'd) not worked. He'd not worked. We hadn't worked. We'd not worked. You hadn't worked. You'd not worked. They hadn't worked. They'd not worked.</p>	<p>Hadn't I worked? Hadn't he (she, it) worked? Hadn't we worked? Hadn't you worked? Hadn't they worked?</p>

Past Perfect zaman forması işlədilir:

- *Past Perfect* keçmişdə hər hansı bir anadək baş verib bitmiş hərəkəti bildirmək üçün işlənir və Azərbaycan dilinə adətən fel şəkillərinin hekayəsi kimi tərcümə edilir. Zaman zərflikləri **by Friday, by 5 o'clock yesterday, by that time, by the end of the month, by the end of the term** və s. yaxud da zaman budaq cümləsi ilə ifadə oluna bilər. *Past Perfect* **just, already, yet, never** kimi zaman zərfləri ilə də işlədilir.

The train **had already started** when I arrived at the station.

Mən vağzalda çatanda qatar artıq yola düşmüşdü.

I had received a letter by seven o'clock.

Mən məktubu dünən saat yeddi radələrində almışdım.

I suddenly understood that **I had loved** her all my life.

Mən birdən başa düşdüm ki, onu bütün həyatım boyu sevmişəm.

He **had** already **finished** his work when I returned.

Mən qayıdanda o artıq işini qurtarmışdı.

When I came my grandfather **had** already **gone**.

Mən gələndə babam artıq getmişdi.

We **had seen** the play before we discussed it.

Biz müzakirə etməmişdən əvvəl tamaşaya baxmışdıq.

I. Put the verb in the Past Simple or Past Perfect.

1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. 2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film, 7. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner 8. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 9. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books. 10. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 11. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 12. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from to field. 13. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) hands. 14. The teacher (to understand) that Leila (not to do) her homework. 15. I (to know) that friend (not yet to come). 16. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work. 17. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home. 18. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner. 19. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer. 20. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

II. Put the verb in the Past Simple or Past Perfect,

1. By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students. 2. On my way to school I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home. 3. All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the

examinations successfully. 4. Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him. 5. He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him. 6. All the passengers (to see) at once that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life. 7. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home. 8. During the hoi days my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood. 9. When they (to enter) the hall the performance already (to begin). 10. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather. 11. Where you (to work) before you (to enter) the institute? 12. He (to study) French before he (to enter) the university. 13. Lanny (to say) that he (to get) his education in Cape Town. 14. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre. 15. Lanny (not to know) who (to attack) him in the darkness. 16. The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window. 17. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning. 18. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers. 19. When my uncle (to leave), he (to hurry) to the station to book a ticket. 20. She (to think) that Gert and Lanny (to quarrel).

III. Put the verb in the Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street. 5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood. 6. When I (to see) Ann, she (to sort) the flowers which she (to pick) in the field. 7. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that my little brother (to break) my pen and (to play) with its pieces. 8. When I (to open) the door of the classroom, I (to see) that the teacher already (to come) and the pupils (to write) a dictation. 9. When I (to come) home, my sister (to read) a book which she (to bring) from the

library. 10. When mother (to come) home, the children (to eat) the soup which she (to cook) in the morning. 11. When I (to ring) up Mike, he still (to learn) the poem which he (to begin) learning at school. 12. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) with a ball which Pete (to bring) from home. 13. By ten o'clock the children (to settle) comfortably on the sofa and at ten they (to watch) a film on TV.

IV. Put the verb in the Past Simple , Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

Last night we (to go) to a football match. We (1 take) a bus. The bus (to be) overcrowded as many people (to want) to see the match. We (to get) the bus and (to go) in the direction of the stadium. While we (to cross) the road, I (to see) Ali, (to stand) at the corner. He said he (to wait) for friend who (to come) to Spain the day fore and (to wish) to see the new stadium. A man come up to me and asked if I (to have) a spare ticket for the match. Natic told us that two boys just (to ask) him whether he (to have) a spare ticket, (to enter) the stadium just as the football players (to come) out on to the field. At the entrance to the stadium we (to meet) Suat. He (to show) us to out seats and (to ask) me if I (to play) football in childhood. We (to agree) to meet in the snack during the interval.

V. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. There (to be) two men in the room. One of them (to write) something while the other (to read) a newspaper. 2. He (not to tell) me that he (to receive) a telegram from her. 3. I (to ask) him if he (to know) where she (to live). I (to say) I (not to know) her address. 4. He (to ask) me if I (can) give him your address. 5. She (to say) that he (to give) her the wrong address. 6. I (to ask) him where he (to put) my letter. 7. He (to tell) us that they (to spend) all the money. 8. I (to sit) in an armchair and (to think) of my coming trip across the North Sea when the door suddenly (to open) and an old friend of mine whom I (not to see) for a very long time (to enter) the room. 9. She (to come) to see us just at the time when we (to have) dinner. It (to be) the first time I (to see) her. 10. I (to see) him just as he (to

leave) the hotel. 11.1 (not to see) him before we (to meet) at the concert. 12. He (to leave) the house before I (to have) time to ask him anything. 13. After spending several days in Paris he (to feel) lonely and (to want) to return home. 14.1 (to think) he already (to go) home. 15.1 (to find) the old man in the garden. He (to talk) to some children who (to stand) around listening to him. 16. He (to speak) a language we never (to hear) before. 17. He (to tell) me he (to learn) it from the newspaper. 18. He (to enter) the room, (to take) something from the desk and (to go) out.

VI. Put the verb in the Preset Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

1. He (to come) home late yesterday. 2. She is very glad she (to finish) her composition at last. 3.He (to translate) the whole text by eleven o'clock) 4. I never (to be) to Rome. 5. Last year we (to work) very much. 6. When I (to have) breakfast, I went school. 7. I (not to see) you for ages! I am very glad to see you. 8. You ever (to be) to Trafalgar Square? 9. They (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 10.1 just (to see) Jack. 11. She (to wash) the dishes from five till six. 12. Look! She (to draw) a very nice picture. 13. At this time yesterday I (to talk) to my friend. 14. The TV programme (to begin) before I (to come) home. 15. I (not to eat) ice cream since summer. 16. I understood that she (not to read) my letter. 17. She (to do) the rooms when I (to come) home. 18. It's all right: she (to find) the way out of the situation.

VII. Put the verb in the Present perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

1. Last summer we (to live) in the country and (to go) to the river every day. 2. My sister (to spend) a lot of money yesterday. 3. She is so upset: she (to lose) the key to the front door. 4. By the 1st of September all the children (to return) from the country. 5. Columbus (to discover) America 500 years ago. 6. Columbus (not to know) that he (to discover) America. 7. I already (to read) five English books. 8. He (to discuss) the problem with a lot of people before he (to take) a decision. 9. Mother (to bake) a delicious cake!

Sit down at the table and let's eat it! 10. She (to read) an English book the whole evening yesterday. 11. I never (to be) to Greece. 12. They (to tell) me yesterday that you (to get) an excellent mark. 13. When you (to receive) a letter from your friend? 14. Our grandmother (to cook) dinner from twelve till three yesterday.

Gələcək zamanın bitmiş forması The Future Perfect Tense Form

Future Perfect to have köməkçi felinin gələcək qeyri-müəyyən zaman formaları (**shall have, will have**) və əsas felin keçmiş zaman feli sifət forması (**Participle II**) ilə düzəlidir. Sual formasında birinci köməkçi fel (**shall, will**) mübtədadan əvvələ keçir, inkarda isə birinci köməkçi feldən sonra **not** inkar hissəciyi artırılır:

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkər	Interrogative- negative Sual-inkər
I shall have worked.	Shall I have worked?	I shall not have worked.	Shall I not have worked?
You will have worked.	Will you have worked?	You will not have worked.	Will you not have worked?
He (she) will have worked.	Will he (she) have worked?	He (she) will not have worked.	Will he (she) not have worked?
We shall have worked.	Shall we have worked?	We shall not have worked.	Shall we not have worked?
You will have worked.	Will you have worked?	You will not have worked.	Will you not have worked?
They will have worked.	Will they have worked?	They will not have worked.	Will they not have worked?

Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Affirmative form	Negativ form	Negative interrogative form
I'll have worked. He'll (she'll, it'll) have worked. We'll have worked. You'll have worked. They'll have worked.	I shan't have worked. He (she, it) won't have worked. We shan't have worked. You won't have worked. They won't have worked.	Shan't I have worked? Won't he (she, it) have worked? Shan't we have worked? Won't you have worked? Won't they have worked?

Future Perfect zaman forması işlədilir:

- *The Future Perfect* gələcəkdə müəyyən bir vaxta qədər və ya müəyyən bir hadisədən əvvəl baş verib qurtaracaq hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir, Azərbaycan dilinə *-miş, -miş, -muş, -miş + olacaq* şəklində tərcümə olunur;

I shall have translated this article by ten o'clock.

Saat 10 radələrində mən bu məqaləni tərcümə etmiş olacağam.

I shall have translated this article before you come.

Sən gələnə kimi mən bu məqaləni tərcümə etmiş olacağam.

- *The Future Perfect* aşağıdakı zaman zərflikləri ilə işlədilir: **- by ... o'clock, by the end of the month, by that time tomorrow, by the end of the term** və s.

Before you come he **will have done** all the work.

Sən gələnə kimi o bütün işi görüb qurtarmış olacaq.

By the end of the week I **shall have finished** the translation.

Həftənin axırına kimi mən tərcüməni qurtarmış olacağam.

I. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. How long you (to wait) for me? I am really very sorry.
2. Yesterday I (to meet) a friend of mine whom I (not to see) for a long time.
3. Ring me up at eleven o'clock, I (not yet to sleep).
4. You (to be) late for I the concert if you (not to take) a taxi.
5. The sun (to set) a long time ago, and it (to begin) to get really I cold.
6. When I (to come) home yesterday, my sister already (to return) and (to sit) at the fireplace looking through some old photographs.
7. He (to smoke) three cigarettes and (to look) through all the books pn the shelf, when at last he (to hear) his friend's steps approaching the door.
8. The first person whom Andrew (to see) as he (to enter) was his old nurse. She (to sit) on the sofa. During the last five years she greatly (to change) and now (to look) a very old woman.
9. She is going to read the letter she just (to receive).
10. He just (to approach) the door when she (to enter).
11. He (to write) the composition for three hours and he (to say) he soon (to finish) it as he (to think) over the conclusion now.
12. Where is the baby? – The nurse (to put) it to bed.
13. He said he (to work) for a long time without achieving good results.
14. Hardly I (to go) out when I (to remember) that (to forget) to take my umbrella.
15. It (to be) late. You (not to finish) yet?

II. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. The students (to write) the paper by dinnertime.
2. They (to sail) down the river for many hours before they (to come) to the village.
3. I (not to be) to my home town for five years.
4. The rain (to stop) by the time we (to reach) home.
5. The message (to arrive) five minutes after he (to leave) the house.
6. It (to be) nearly eleven o'clock when we (to begin) doing this work.
7. At last the reply from my grandmother (to come), and my mother (to tell) me that she (to come) soon.
8. Here you (to be) at last! I (to wait) for you for twenty minutes. You (not to be) ashamed?
9. Peter (to read) by the fireplace when the door (to open) and the maid (to enter). The cook (to follow) her.
10. When the mother (to satisfy) herself that

the children (to sleep) peacefully in their beds, she (to take) out the Christmas presents and carefully (to put) them into the stockings which (to hang) at the beds. 11. If you (to ring) me up tomorrow, I (to tell) you all about it. 12. The lesson (not yet to begin), and the children (to talk) loudly in the corridor. 13.1 (to live) in Shaki since 1991. 14. By the fifteenth of January the students (to pass) all the exams. 15.1 (to wait) for the postman now. He (not to be) here yet. 16. You (to hear) the news?

III. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. Where is Nick? — He (not to be) at home, he (to go) to the cinema. Wait for him, he (to come) in half an hour. 2. It was very late. I (to go) to bed and (to fall) asleep when my father (to return) home. 3. I'll join you when I (to drink) my tea. 4. When I (to come), he (to live) in the same old house where I first (to meet) him. He (to tell) me he (to wait) for me for some time already. 5. The pupils (to do) a lot of exercises before they (to learn) to write dictations well. 6.1 could not hear a sound: they (to stop) talking. 7. On entering the drawing room, he (to find) that his two friends (to get) up and (to wait) for him. 8. Five minutes (not to pass) when the train for which we (to wait) (to appear) in the distance. 9. Tomorrow father (to come) late. We (to do) all our homework and (to drink) tea when he (to come). 10. When Mrs. Smith (to come) home yesterday, she (to see) that her daughter (to cook) supper and (to wait) for her with the table laid. 11. Anyone (to see) my dog? 12. You (to go) to the pictures tonight?

IV. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. What you (to do) here at such a late hour? You (to write) your composition? — No, I (to write) already. I (to work) at my report. — And when you (to write) your composition? — I (to finish) it two days ago. 2. I say, Tom, let's have dinner. — No, thank you, I already (to have) dinner. 3. What the weather (to be) like? It still (to rain)? — No, it (to stop) raining. 4. Please give me a pencil, I (to lose) mine. 5.1 (not to meet) Peter since Monday. 6, Nina just (to finish) work.

7. Where Anar (to be)? – He (to go) home. He (to leave) the room a minute ago. 8. What you (to read) now? – I (to read) "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Bronte. 9. They (to read) "Ivanhoe" by Walter Scott a month ago. What about you? You (to read) "Ivanhoe"? 10. My watch (to stop). There (to be) something wrong with it. 11. You (to see) Jack today? – Yes, I (to see) him at the institute. 12. You (to hear) the new symphony by M.? – Yes, I ..., – When you (to hear) it? – I (to hear) it last Sunday. 13. You (to change) so much. Anything (to happen)?

V. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

It was eight o'clock in the morning and time for me to go to work. I (to look) out of the window. It (to rain) hard. "You (to get) wet through if you (to go) out now," said my mother. "No, I ...," I answered, "I (to take) an umbrella. We (to have) five umbrellas in the house, but when I (to want) to take one, I (to find) that there (to be) not one that I could use: they all (to be) torn or broken. So I (to take) them all and (to carry) them to the umbrella maker, saying that I would call for the umbrellas on my way home in the evening. When I (to go) to have lunch in the afternoon, it still (to rain) very hard. I (to go) to the nearest cafe, and (to sit) down at a table!

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək zamanın bitmiş forması The Future Perfect in the Past

Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək zamanın bitmiş forması **should have, would have** köməkçi felləri və əsas felin keçmiş zaman feli sifət forması (**Participle II**) ilə düzəlidir. Sual formasında birinci köməkçi fel **should, would** mübtədadan əvvələ keçir, inkarda isə köməkçi feldən sonra **not** inkar hissəciyi artırılır:

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkâr	Interrogative- negative Sual- inkâr
I should have	Should I have worked?	I should not have	Should I not have worked?

worked.		worked.	
You would have worked.	Would you have worked?	You would not have worked.	Would you not have worked?
He (she) would have worked.	Would he (she) have worked?	He (she) would not have worked.	Would he (she) not have worked?
We should have worked.	Should we have worked?	We should not have worked.	Should we not have worked?
You would have worked.	Would you have worked?	You would not have worked.	Would you not have worked?
They would have worked.	Would they have worked?	They would not have worked.	Would they not have worked?

Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Affirmative form	Negative form
I'd have worked.	I shouldn't have worked.
He'd (she'd, it'd) have worked.	He (she, it) wouldn't have worked.
We'd have worked.	We wouldn't have worked.
You'd have worked.	You wouldn't have worked.
They'd have worked.	They wouldn't have worked.

Future Perfect in the Past zaman forması işlədilir:

- Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək zamanın bitmiş forması keçmişə nəzərən gələcəkdə müəyyən bir vaxta kimi icra edilib bitəcək hərəkətləri bildirir. Tabeli mürəkkəb cümlədə baş cümlənin xəbəri keçmiş zamanda olduqda, budaq cümlədə *The Future Perfect in the Past* zaman forması *The Future Perfect* əvəzinə işlədilir.

I said that I **should have written** the letter by 6 o'clock.

Mən dedim ki, saat 6-ya yazıb qurtarmış olacam.

He **said he would have learnt** all the new words by 7 o'clock.

O dedi ki, bütün yeni sözləri saat 7-yə kimi öyrənəcək.

I. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1, Where your brother (to work)? – He (to work) at an institute. 2. Your grandmother (to sleep) when you (to come) home yesterday? 3. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 4. I (not to go) to the shop yesterday. I (to go) to the shop tomorrow. 5. Where Kate (to go) when you (to meet) her yesterday? 6. Look at these children: they (to skate) very well. You (to skate) last Sunday? – Yes, we (to skate) the whole day last Sunday. We (to skate) again next Sunday. 8. My brother can skate very well. He (to skate) every Sunday. 9. What you (to do) now? – I (to wash) the dishes. 10. What you (to do) at three o'clock yesterday? – I (to have) dinner. 11. You (to have) dinner now? 12. Every day the boss (to enter) the office at nine o'clock. 13. Yesterday the boss (to enter) the office at half past nine. 14. When the boss (to come) tomorrow? 15. At six o'clock yesterday we (to listen) to a very interesting lecture. 16. When I (to enter) the office, the secretary (to type) some letters. 17. My friend (to ring) me up at eight o'clock yesterday. 18. Look! My friends (to play) football. 19. Kate (not to write) letters every day. 20. You (to see) your friend yesterday? 21. Your father (to go) on a business trip last month? 22. What Nick (to do) yesterday? 23. When Nick (to get) up every morning? 24. Where your mother (to go) tomorrow? 25. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow.

II. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. I (to apply) for a visit visa and (to want) to make two journeys to your country while the visa (to be) valid. 2. They (to listen) to the news on the radio when the telephone (to ring). 3. I (to look) for a nice pair of gloves. 4. My train (to leave) in half an hour. – OK, I (to drive) you to the station in my car. 5. I (to check) the battery? – Yes, please. 6. Nowadays cars (to get) more and more expensive. 7.

He (to get) a higher salary. 8. A father and his son (to travel) home in a car. It (to snow) and a strong wind (to blow). As they (to go) over a bridge, they (to hear) a loud bang and the father (to lose) control of the car. They (to be) injured and their lives (to be) in great danger. A helicopter (to take) the father and the boy to hospital and they (to be) saved. Now, the happy father (to look) at his son and (to say) to him, "I never (to drive) my car when it (to snow). I (to promise) you. It (to be) very dangerous to drive when it (to be) so slippery.

III. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

We (to walk) down the street in the direction of Mike's house, when, we (to see) him in the window of a bus that (to pass) by. He (to recognize) us, too, but he could not get off as the bus (to be) overcrowded. We (to be) very sorry that we (to have) no chance to speak to him. But we could do nothing and (to decide) to go back. At that very moment we (to hear) Mike's voice behind us. "How funny," he (to say), "I (to go) to your place when I suddenly (to see) you, here I am so glad to see you."

IV. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

The sun (to go) down behind the hills when I (to reach) a village which (to be) only a few miles from the sea. The working day (to be) over, and the villagers (to come) home from the fields. Along the road two boys (to drive) cows and sheep in the direction of the village. I (to approach) a group of people standing near the road and (to ask) them if I could find a place in the village to spend the night. An old man (to say) he would help me. He (to take) me to his small cottage at the far end of the street. A fire (to burn) in the stove when we (to enter) the house. One girl of about eighteen (to prepare) supper in the kitchen while two other girls still (to do) something in the kitchen garden near the house. The old man (to invite) me to have supper with them. They all (to seem) to be nice people and we (to have) a friendly talk. After supper my new friends and I (to go) out into the garden. The moon (to shine) high in the sky, and the

night (to be) warm and beautiful. That evening (to be) very pleasant, and I'll remember it a long time.

DAVAM EDİB BİTMİŞ ZAMAN FORMALARI

The Perfect Continuous Tense Forms

The Perfect Continuous zaman formaları bunlardır:

1. İndiki zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması
2. Keçmiş zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması
3. Gələcək zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması
4. Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması

Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous
I have been writing the letter for an hour.	I had been writing the letter for an hour when he came.	I shall have been writing the letter for an hour when he comes.

İndiki zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması **The Present Perfect Continuous Tense Form**

İndiki zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması *to be* köməkçi felinin Present Perfect zaman forması (have been, has been) və əsas felin indiki zaman feli sifət forması vasitəsi ilə düzəlir: **have (has) been + Participle I**. Sual formasında birinci köməkçi fel (**have, has**) mübtədan əvvəl keçir, inkarda isə köməkçi feldən sonra **not** inkar hissəciyi artırılır:

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkâr	Interrogative-negative Sual-inkâr
I have been working.	Have I been working?	I have not been working.	Have I not working?

You have been working.	Have you been working?	You have not been working.	Have you not been working?
He (she) has been working.	Has he (she) been working?	He (she) has not been working.	Has he (she) not been working?
We have been working.	Have we been working?	We have not been working.	Have we not been working?
You have been working.	Have you been working?	You have not been working.	Have you not been working?
They have been working.	Have they been working?	They have not been working.	Have they not been working?

Danışıda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Affirmative form	Negativ form	Negative interrogative form
I've been working. He's (she's, it's) been working. We've been working. You've been working. They've been working.	I haven't been working. He (she, it) hasn't been working. We haven't been working. You haven't been working. They haven't been working.	Haven't I been working? Hasn't he (she, it) been working? Haven't we been working? Haven't you been working? Haven't they been working?

The Present Perfect Continuous zaman forması işlədilir:

- The Present Perfect Continuous forması keçmişdə başlanan və danışiq zamanı hələ davam edən hərəkətləri, keçmişdə başlayıb

müəyyən bir müddət davam edən, hal-hazırda isə artıq davam etməyən hərəkətləri, keçmişdə dəfələrlə təkrarən baş verən hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir. Azərbaycan dilinə felin indiki zaman forması (bitməmiş hərəkətlər) və ya nəqli keçmiş zaman forması (bitmiş hərəkətlər) ilə tərcümə olunur. Bu zaman forması aşağıdakı zaman zərfləri ilə işlədilir: *for twenty minutes, for a long time, since 7 o'clock* və s. *For* hərəkətin davam etmə müddətini, *since* isə hərəkətin başlanğıc vaxtını bildirir. Bu zaman forması *how long* və *since when* sual sözləri ilə başlayan sual cümlələrində işlədilir.

I have been reading the book since yesterday.

Mən dünəndən bəri bu kitabı oxuyuram.

They **have been living** in London since 1990.

Onlar 1990-cı ildən Londonda yaşayırlar.

Show me the book you **have been reading**.

Oxuyub qurtardığın kitabı mənə göstər.

You look very sad. What **has been happening**?

Sən çox qəmgin görünürsən. Nə baş vermişdir?

I have been reading this book for two days.

Mən bu kitabı iki gündür ki, oxuyuram.

I. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. Where you (to be) yesterday? – I (to be) at home the whole day. How strange. I (to ring) you up at two o'clock, but nobody (to answer). – Oh, I (to be) in the garden. I (to read) your book and (not to hear) the telephone. 2. What you (to do) at five o'clock yesterday? – I (to work) in the library.– I (to be) there, too, but I (not to see) you. 3. Nina (to celebrate) her birthday yesterday. Her room looked beautiful there (to be) many flowers in it. When I (to come) in, somebody (to play) the piano, two or three pairs (to dance). 4. Listen! Somebody (to play) the piano. 6. I (to like) music very much. 6. When I (to look) out of the window, it (to rain) heavily and people (to hurry) along the streets. 7. What you (to do) at seven o'clock yesterday? – I (to have) supper. 8. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that all my family (to sit) round

the table. Father (to read) a letter from my uncle, who (to live) in Shaki. 9. Yesterday I (to work) at my English from five till seven. 10. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday. 11. Where your sister (to be) now? – She (to be) in her room. She (to do) her homework.

II. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. We (to have) a postcard from them two days ago. They (to say) they (to have) a marvelous time. 2. While she (to shop) this morning, she (to lose) her money. She (not to know) how. 3. They (to announce) our flight. We (to have) a problem. One of our suitcases (to miss). 4. Who (to speak) there? – I (not to know). 5. He (not to smoke). He (not to smoke) now. When he (to be) at the office yesterday, he (not to smoke), he (to work) hard. 6. When my sister (to wash) her skirt, she (to find) a pound note in the pocket. 7. When you (to learn) German? 8. We (to go) home now because it (to be) late. 9. Who you (to wait) for? 10. Her car (to break) down yesterday while she (to drive) to work. 11. When and where it (to happen)? 12. She always (to wear) nice clothes for work. Today she (to wear) a nice blouse and a dark skirt. 13. What she (to watch) at the moment? 14. I (to see) my friend in the street yesterday but he (to run) for a bus and he (not to have) time to speak to me.

III. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. She is very happy: her son (to finish) school. 2. My brother (to train) at the stadium from six till eight yesterday. 3. My sister (to buy) a pair of nice model shoes this month. 4. I (not to dance) for ages. 5. When Nick (to come) from school, his friends (to play) in the yard. 6. When your sister (to go) to London? 7. My friend just (to recover) after a serious illness. 8. I never (to be) to the Bahamas. 9. At this time yesterday we (to talk) about you. 10. Look! Kate (to wash) the dishes. 11. Your mother (to return) from work. Can I speak to her? 12. She (to do) her flat the whole day on Saturday. 13. The cat (to drink) all the milk which I (to give) it. 14. You ever (to be) to Piccadilly Circus?

IV. Put the verb in the Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

1, My friend (to like) pies. He (to eat) pies every day. When I (to meet) him in the street yesterday, he (to eat) a pie. He (to tell) me that he (to buy) that pie at the corner of the street. Look at my friend now. He (to eat) a pie again. 2. I always (to come) to school at a quarter to nine. 3. Yesterday I (to come) to school at ten minutes to nine. 4. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to the cinema because he (to go) to the cinema yesterday. He already (to be) to the cinema this week. He (to stay) at home and (to play) a computer game. 6. What your brother (to do) now? 6. My father (to work) in an office. It (to be) Sunday now. He (not to work), he (to read) at home. 7. I (not to see) you for a while! You (to be) busy at work? – I (to have) an awful week, you (to know). 8. What he (to do) at ten o'clock last night? – He (not to do) anything really. He just (to look) at some magazines. 9. We (to have) rather a difficult time at the moment. – I (to be) sorry to hear that, 10. Something awful (to happen). Her little daughter (to swallow) a coin. 11. She (to ask) me if I (to see) her backpack. 12. After the boys (to do) all the work, they (to go) to the pictures.

V. Put the verb in the Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

1. Mike (to eat) ice cream every day. Look, he (to eat) ice cream now. When I (to see) him in the morning, he (to eat) ice cream, too. He (to say) he (to eat) one ice cream already by that time. I think he (to fall) ill if he (to eat) so much ice cream. 2. They (to walk) along the street and (to talk). Suddenly Nick (to stop) and (to say), "Oh, what shall we do? I (to lose) the key to the door." "If you (not to find) it," said Pete, we (to have) to wait for mother in the street." 3. When I (to come) to the station yesterday, I (to learn) that my train already (to leave). What he (to do) when you (to see) him yesterday? I (to give) you this book as soon as I (to finish) reading it. 6. When the ship (to cross) the ocean, a great storm (to break) out. 7. I ever (to

hear) of her. 8. To whom you just (to write)?

VI. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1, Autumn (to come). It (to be) November now. It (to get) colder, the days (to get) shorter. It often (to rain). Soon it (to be) very cold. 2. When I (to do) my homework yesterday, I quickly (to run) to the yard, because my friends (to wait) for me there. 3. We (to have) a good time last summer. 4. What you (to learn) for today? – I (to be) sorry, I (not to prepare) my lesson. I (to be) ill yesterday and (not to know) what to do. I (to prepare) my lesson tomorrow. – If you (not to prepare) your lesson tomorrow, you (to get) a bad mark. 5. What you (to do) at five o'clock yesterday? 6. Mike always (to do) his homework in the evening, but today he (to begin) doing it as soon as he comes from school, because his father (to promise) to take him to the theatre. 7. When Mary (to come) home, her brother (to read) the book which she (to bring) him two days before.

Keçmiş zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması The Past Perfect Continuous Tense Form

Keçmiş zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması **to be** köməkçi felinin *Past Perfect* zaman forması (**had been**) və əsas felin indiki zaman feli sifət (**Participle I**) forması ilə düzəlidir. Sual formasında birinci köməkçi fel (**had**) mübtədadan əvvələ keçir, inkarda isə köməkçi feldən sonra **not** inkar hissəciyi artırılır:

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkâr	Interrogative- negative Sual-inkar
I had been working.	Had I been working?	I had not been working.	Had I not working?
You had been working.	Had you been working?	You had not been working.	Had you not been working?

He (she) had been working.	Had he (she) been working?	He (she) had not been working.	Had he (she) not been working?
We had been working.	Had we been working?	We had not been working.	Had we not been working?
You had been working.	Had you been working?	You had not been working.	Had you not been working?
They had been working.	Had they been working?	They had not been working.	Had they not been working?

Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Affirmative form	Negativ form	Negative interrogative form
I'd been working. He'd (she'd, it'd) been working. We'd been working. You'd been working. They'd been working.	I hadn't been working. He (she, it) hadn't been working. We hadn't been working. You hadn't been working. They hadn't been working.	Hadn't I been working? Hadn't he (she, it) been working? Hadn't we been working? Hadn't you been working? Hadn't they been working?

The Past Perfect Continuous zaman forması işlədilir:

- Keçmiş zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması keçmişdə müəyyən vaxtdan (və ya hadisədən) əvvəl başlamış və həmin vaxtda da (və ya hadisə baş verəndə də) davam edən hərəkətləri, keçmişdə başlamış müəyyən vaxta qədər davam edib bitmiş hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir. Azərbaycan dilinə əsasən fel şəkillərinin hekəyəsi kimi

tərcümə olunur. Keçmiş zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması aşağıdakı zaman zərfləri ilə işlədilir: **for two hours, for a year, for a long time, since** və s.

By 10 o'clock I **had been working** for 6 hours.

Saat 10-a kimi mən 6 saat idi ki işləyirdim.

When he came, I **had been living** in London for two weeks.

O gələndə mən iki həftə idi ki, Londonda yaşayırdım.

They **had been working** in the field for three hours when the rain began.

Yağış başlayanda onlar üç saat idi ki, tarlada işləyirdilər.

He took the book which I **had been reading**.

O, mən oxuduğum kitabı götürdü.

When my brother came, I **had been writing** an exercise for two hours.

Qardaşım gələndə mən iki saat idi ki, işləyirdim.

My brother **had been waiting** for me for an hour before I came.

Mən gələndə dostum bir saat idi ki, məni gözləyirdi.

I. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. If the weather (to be) nice, we probably (to go) to the beach. 2. If he still (to have) a cold and (not to feel) better, he (not to go) to a disco. 3. If you (to decide) to forget about your diet, you (to eat) wedding cake tomorrow. 4. If I (to drink) too much champagne at my friend's wedding, I (to get) a bad headache. 5. If they (to go) to California next year, they (to visit) his friend in San Francisco. 6. If she (not to work) properly, her boss (to fire) her and (to hire) my sister. 7.1 (to see) you before you (to start)? 8. What he (to do) when he (to come) home? 9. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine? 10. He (to ring) me up when he (to return) home. 11. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home. 12. She (to walk) home if it (not to be) too cold. 13. I am sure he (to come) to say goodbye to us before he (to leave) St. Petersburg. 14. Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room. 15. If we (to be) tired, we (to stop) at a small village halfway to Baku and (to have) a short rest and a meal there. 16. If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35. 17. She

(to make) all the arrangements about it before she (to fly) there. 18. Before he (to start) for London, he (to spend) a week or two at a health resort not far from here.

II. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow). 2. The weather (to be) fine today. It (to be) warm, the sun (to shine) brightly. A soft wind (to blow). Small white clouds (to sail) in the sky. 3. Don't go out: it (to rain) heavily. 4. Take your raincoat with you. I am afraid it (to rain) in the evening and you (to get) wet through if you (not to put) on your raincoat. 5. Every spring birds (to come) to our garden and (to sing) in the trees. 6. Listen! Somebody (to sing) in the next room. 7. It usually (not to snow) at this time of the year. 8. What is the weather (to be) like now? It (to snow)? – No, it ... 9. We (to go) out of town to ski on Sunday? – Yes, we ... if it (to snow) this week and if there (to be) a lot of snow everywhere. 10. What you (to do) tomorrow? – We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? – With pleasure, if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home. 11. If we (to have) televisions at our supermarket, they (to inform) customers about things in the store. 12. If we (to play) music, it (to produce) the right atmosphere. 13. If we (to put) in cameras, they (to stop) people stealing things. 14. If we (to employ) more assistants they (to help) our customers.

III. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. I (to wait) for you at five o'clock to-morrow. 2. I am sure that they (to complete) their work by May. 3. At 2 o'clock to-morrow I (to have) an English lesson. 4. To-morrow at this time you (to sail) down the Kur River. 5. I hope it (to stop) raining by five o'clock. 6. I hope the next mail (to bring) news from home. 7. She (to return) from the library at six o'clock. 8. I not (to work) at eight o'clock. I (to finish) my home work by that time. 9. At what time you (to be) here? 10. What you (to do) at eight o'clock? I (to work) on my report.

IV. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. The ship (to go) to the north when a storm (to break) out. 2. By this time next year you (to graduate) from the Institute. 3. He (to become) a pilot now. 4. They (to drive) at about forty miles an hour when the accident (to happen). 5. Although the weather (to be) fine during the last few days, this summer is not a good one on the whole. 6. When I (to get) to the station, I (to learn) that the train (to leave) a few minutes before. 7. He generally (to play) tennis very well, but to-day he (to play) very badly. 8. All last week he (to prepare) for the examinations. 9. That man (to teach) in this school since 1932. 10. Water (to change) into ice when the temperature (to drop) below zero. 11. We (to see) your brother a week ago, but we not (to see) him since then. 12. It (to rain) every day since we (to come) here. 13. When we (to reach) the wood, we (to find) that a party of strangers (to occupy) the spot which we (to choose) for our picnic. 14. Kindly repeat what you just (to say). 15. I only (to succeed) in solving the problem after I (to work) on it for several hours. 16. He reminded me that we (to be) classmates at school. 17. I (to hear) that you (to give) up the idea of studying French. 18. Up to now I not (to hear) anything from him. 19. Come to my room as soon as you (to return). 20. I (to know) him ever since we (to be) children. 21. I shall cash the cheque as soon as the bank (to be) open. 22. He said he (to reach) home by midnight. 23. By the time he is thirty he (to become) a great musician. 24. He (to shrug) his shoulders, (to shake) his head, but (to say) nothing. 25. When I get back, they probably (to have supper). 26. He very much wanted to go to the Far East as he never (to be) there.

V. Put the verb in the Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

1. Hello! Where you (to go)? – Nowhere in particular. I just (to take) a walk. 2. Our students (to do) all kinds of exercises and now they (to be) sure that they (to know) this rule well. They (to hope)

they (to make) no mistakes in the paper. 3. The expedition (to cover) hundreds of kilometres, but they still (to be) far from their destination. 4. You (to go) to Great Britain next year? 5. Yesterday Nick (to say) that he (to read) much during his summer vacation. 6. At the age of twenty my father (to combine) work and study. 7. A great number of students (to study) in the reading room when I (to enter) it last night. 8. The storm (to rage) the whole night, and the sailors (to try) to do their best to save the ship. 9. Mike's friends could hardly recognize him as he (to change) greatly after his expedition to the Antarctic. 10. When I (to enter) the hall, the students (to listen) to a very interesting lecture in history.

Gələcək zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması The Future Perfect Continuous Tense Form

Gələcək zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması **to be** köməkçi felinin *Future Perfect* zaman forması (*shall/will have been*) və əsas felin indiki zaman feli sifət forması ilə düzəlir: **shall (will) have been + Participle I**. Sual formasında (**shall will**) köməkçi feli mübtədadan əvvəl işlənir, inkar formada **shall, will** köməkçi felindən sonra **not** inkar hissəciyi gəlir.

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkâr	Interrogative- negative Sual- inkar
I shall have been working.	Shall I have been working?	I shall not have been working.	Shall I not have been working?
You will have been working.	Will you have been working?	You will not have been working.	Will you not have been working?
He (she) will have been working.	Will he (she) have been working?	He (she) will not have been working.	Will he (she) not have been working?

We shall have been working.	Shall we have been working?	We shall not have been working.	Shall we not have been working?
You will have been working.	Will you have been working?	You will not have been working.	Will you not have been working?
They will have been working.	Will they have been working?	They will not have been working.	Will they not have been working?

Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Negative form	Negative-Interrogative form
I shan't have been working. He (she, it) won't have been working. We shan't have been working. You won't have been working. They won't have been working.	Shan't I have been working? Won't he (she, it) have been working? Shan't we have been working? Won't you have been working? Won't they have been working?

The Future Perfect Continuous zaman forması işlədilir:

- Gələcək zamanın davam edib bitmiş zaman forması bir vaxtdan (və ya hadisədən) əvvəl başlanaraq həmin vaxta qədər davam edərək bitəcək hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir, Azərbaycan dilinə **-miş, -miş, -muş, -müş +olacaq** şəkildə tərcümə olunur.

I shall have been reading a book for an hour when you come.

Sən gələndə mən artıq bir saat kitab oxumuş olacağam.

When you return home, we **shall have been working** for three hours.

Siz evə gələndə biz artıq üç saat işləmiş olacağıq.

By this time next year I **shall have been working** with my friend at

this problem for five years.

Gələn il bu vaxtı beş il olacaq ki, mən dostumla bu problem üzərində işləmiş olacağam.

I. Put the verb in the Future Simple or Future-in-the-Past Simple.

1. I know we (not to be) late. 2. I know we (not to be) late. 3. I want to know whether he (to be) at home. 4. I wanted to know whether he (to be) at home. 5. "When you (to be) ready?" he asked. 6. He asked when I (to be) ready. 7. I can't say whether Bob (to do) the work perfectly, but he (to do) his best. He asked me whether he (to see) Jane there. Are you sure that we (to have) time to do that? 10. I was afraid he (to say), "I don't think I (to be) able to come." 11. I did not know what he (to speak) about.

II. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

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

III. Translate into Azerbaijan:

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is English. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the

blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five", Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and change the book. Then I go home.

IV. Translate into Azerbaijan:

On Tuesday I get up at half past six. I go to the bathroom and wash my hands and face and clean my teeth. Then I dress, go to the kitchen and cook breakfast for my family. At half past seven my son gets up and has breakfast. I have breakfast with my son. My son eats a sandwich and drinks a cup of tea. I don't drink tea. I drink coffee. After breakfast my son leaves home for school. I don't leave home with my son. On Tuesday I don't work in the morning. I work in the afternoon. In the evening I am at home. My husband and my son are at home, too. We rest in the evening. My son watches TV, my husband reads newspapers and I do some work about the house. At about eleven o'clock we go to bed.

V. Translate into Azerbaijan:

Natiq wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Natiq jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom. He has just time to take a cold shower and drink a glass of tea with bread and butter. He is in a hurry to catch the eight o'clock train. At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpacks and fishing rods. In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming. They return home late at night, tired but happy.

Keçmiş nəzərə gələcək zamanın bitmiş formaları
Future in the Past Tense Forms

Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
I said that I should write a letter to him.	I said that I should be writing a letter at 5 o'clock.	I said that I should have written the letter by 5 o'clock.	I said that I should have been writing the letter for an hour when he came.

Keçmiş nəzərə gələcək zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması
The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past

The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past eyni ilə Future Perfect Continuous kimi düzəlir, yalnız shall və will köməkçi felləri əvəzinə müvafiq olaraq should və would işlənir. **should (would) have been + Participle I**. Sual formasında (**should, would**) köməkçi feli mübtədadan əvvəl işlənir, inkar formada **should, would** köməkçi felindən sonra **not** inkar hissəciyi gəlir.

Affirmative Təsdiq	Interrogative Sual	Negative İnkâr	Interrogative- negative Sual- inkar
I should have been working.	Should I have been working?	I should not have been working.	Should I not have been working?
You would have been working.	Would you have been working?	You would not have been working.	Would you not have been working?
He (she) would have been	Would he (she) have been	He (she) would not have been	Would he (she) not have been working?

working.	working?	working.	
We should have been working.	Should we have been working?	We should not have been orking.	Should we not have been working?
You would have been working.	Would you have been working?	You would not have been working.	Would you not have been working?
They would have been working.	Would they have been working?	They would not have been working.	Would they not have been working?

Danışıqda bu zaman forması qısa formada aşağıdakı kimi işlənir:

Negative form
I should'n have been working. He (she, it) wouldn't have been working. We shouldn't have been working. You wouldn't have been working. They wouldn't have been working.

The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past zaman forması işlədilir:

- Keçmişə nəzərən gələcək zamanın davam edib bitmiş forması keçmiş baxımından gələcək zamanda müəyyən bir vaxtadək davam edəcək hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir.

My friend said that by the end of this week he **would have been working** in that problem for a month.

Dostum dedi ki, bu həftənin axırında bu problem üzərində bir ay işləmiş olacaq.

I. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijan:

1. What you (to do) here? – I (to wait) for a friend. 2. He (to speak) French? – Yes, he (to speak) French quite fluently. 3. Listen!

Someone (to knock) at the door. 4. Don't go into the classroom! The students (to write) a dictation there. 5. She (to-write) letters to her mother every week. 6. The man who (to smoke) a cigarette is our English teacher. 7. Let's go for a walk, it not (to rain). 8. You (to hear) anything? – I (to listen) hard, but I not (to hear) anything. 9. My brother (to smoke) a great deal. 10. Listen! The telephone (to ring). 11. Where is Peter? He (to have) his English lesson. I think that he always (to have) it at this hour.

II. Put the verb in the Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous:

1. Helen (to learn) English at the Institute. She (to learn) English since last autumn. 2. They are busy now. They (to discuss) an important question. They (to discuss) it since five o'clock. 3. Where is Petrov? – He (to work) in the library. – He (to work) long? – Yes, he (to work) since morning. 4. My brother (to be) in hospital. He (to be) there for ten days. 5. Aliyev (to teach) French. He is a very experienced teacher. He (to teach) French for fifteen years. 6. I (to know) Nick well. – Since when you (to know) him? – I (to know) him since 1940.

III. Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijani:

1. You (to read) that book yet? –No, I only just (to begin) it. 2. When the delegation (to arrive) in Moscow? It (arrive) yesterday. 3. I not (to see) Nick at the lecture. 4. I not (to see) this film yet, but I (to hear) a lot about it. 5. He isn't here, he just (to go) out 6. I (to have) no news from him since he (to leave) home. 7. We (to discuss) the matter during supper. 8. I cannot give you a definite answer as I not (to discuss) the matter with the manager.

IV. Put the verb in the Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous:

1. He not (to see) me as he (to read) when I (to come) into the

room. 2. When he was in Nakhchivan he (to visit) the places where he (to play) as a boy. 3. The telegram (to arrive) five minutes after you (to leave) the house. 4. It (to rain) hard last night when I (to leave) the office. 5. The train could not stop because it (to travel) too fast at the time. 6. When I (to call) for my friend, his sister (to tell) me that he (to leave) half an hour before. 7. I (to shout) to him to stop, but he (to run) too fast and not (to hear). 8. When I (to hear) the news, I (to hurry) to see him. 9. We (to walk) to the station .when it (to begin) to rain. 10. He (to sit) in the garden when the storm (to break) out. 11. He (to thank) me for what I (to do) for him. 12. When I (to wake up) this morning, the sun (to shine) high in the sky. 13. Before he (to enter) the Institute, he (to work) at a plant. 14. The manager (to leave) the office before I (to arrive). 15. When I (to go) to the room the next day, I (to find) the books exactly where I (to leave) them. 16. We (to walk) for about two hours when at last we (to see) the lake.

Məlum növdə felin zaman formaları

	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Continuous</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Perfect Continuous</i>
<i>Present</i>	I go	I am going	I have gone	I have been going
<i>Past</i>	I went	I was going	I had gone	I had been going
<i>Future</i>	I shall go	I shall be going	I shall have gone	I shall have been going
<i>Future in the Past</i>	I should go	I should be going	I should have gone	I should have been going

ZAMANLARIN UZLAŞMASI

Sequence of Tenses

Azərbaycan dilindən fərqli olaraq ingilis dilində zamanların uzlaşması qaydası mövcuddur. İngilis dilində tamamlıq budaq cümləsi olan tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələrin budaq cümləsindəki xəbərin ifadə olunduğu felin zaman forması baş cümlədəki xəbərin ifadə olunduğu felin zaman formalarından asılıdır. Bu hadisə zamanların uzlaşması adlanır. Əgər tabeli mürəkkəb cümlənin baş cümləsindəki fel keçmiş zamanda olarsa, tamamlıq budaq cümləsindəki fel də keçmiş zaman formalarından (*Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Future in the Past, Future Perfect in the Past* və s.) birində işlədilməlidir.

Zaman uzlaşmasında aşağıdakı qaydalar mövcuddur:

a) *Əgər baş və budaq cümlələrdə hərəkətlər keçmişdə eyni vaxtda baş vermişsə, baş cümlənin feli **Past Simple**, budaq cümləsinin feli isə və ya **Past Simple**, ya da **Past Continuous** zaman formalarından birində olur.*

I said that we were watching TV.

Mən dedim ki, biz televizora baxırıq.

I felt he was tired.

O hiss etdi ki, yorulmuşdur.

I thought that they went to the swimming-pool very often.

Mən düşünürdüm ki, onlar üzgüçülük hovuzuna tez-tez gedirlər.

I saw it was raining.

Mən gördüm ki, yağış yağır.

Nick **said** that the children **were playing** tennis in the yard.

Tom dedi ki, uşaqlar həyətdə tennis oynayırlar.

b) *Əgər budaq cümlədəki hərəkət baş cümlədəki hərəkətdən əvvəl baş veribsə, budaq cümlənin feli **Past Perfect**, ya da **Past Continuous** formasında işlədilir.*

I was told that they **had left**.

Mənə dedilər ki, onlar artıq getmişlər.

She **saw** she **had make** a mistake.

O gördü ki, səhv etmişdir.

We **knew** that they **had been working** in the garden since early morning.

Biz bildik ki, onlar bağda səhər tezdən işləmişlər.

He **said** he **had been waiting** for two hours when he saw me.

O dedi ki, məni görəndə artıq iki saat imiş ki, gözləyirmiş.

I felt that something **had happened**.

Mən hiss edirdim ki, nə isə baş verib.

v) *əgər budaq cümlədəki hərəkət baş cümlədəki hərəkətdən sonra baş veribsə (yəni baş cümlədəki hərəkətə nisbətən hələ gələcəkdə baş verəcəksə), budaq cümlənin feli **Future in the Past** zaman formasında işlədilir. **Future in the Past** zaman forması **Future Indefinite** formasından yalnız onunla fərqlənir ki, **will** və **shall** köməkçi felləri **should** və **would** formasında olur.*

She **said** she **would past** the letter herself.

O dedi ki, məktubu özü göndərəcək.

I thought that it **would rain**.

Mən fikirləşirdim ki, yağış yağar.

He **made** me promise I **would not tell** you.

O, məni söz verməyi məcbur etdi ki, sənə bu barədə deməyim.

We **said** we **should** come in time.

Biz dedik ki, vaxtında gələrik.

FELİN MƏCHUL NÖVÜ

The Passive Voice

İngilis dilində hər bir təsirli felin məlum (*the Active Voice*) və məchul növü (*the Passive Voice*) ola bilər. Felin məchul növü hərəkətin mübtəda üzərində icra olduğunu bildirir. Məchul növ **to be** köməkçi felinin müvafiq zaman formaları və əsas felin **Participle II** forması ilə düzəlir.

to be + Participle II

Felin məchul növü hərəkətin icrası məlum olmadıqda və yaxud hərəkətin icrasını xatırlamağa ehtiyac olmadıqda işlənir. Azərbaycan dilinə felin məchul növü kimi, eləcə də qeyri-müəyyən şəxslə cümlələrlə tərcümə edilir. İngilis dilində felin bir sıra zaman formaları məchul növdə işlədilir və hər biri müəyyən quruluşa malikdir.

ZAMAN FORMALARININ MƏCHUL NÖVDƏ İŞLƏNMƏSİ

The Use of Tense Forms in the Passive Voice

Present Simple

Təsdiq	Sual	İnkâr
I am seen.	Am I seen ?	I am not seen.
You are seen.	Are you seen ?	You are not seen.
He (she) is seen.	Is he (she) seen ?	He (she) is not seen.
We are seen.	Are we seen?	We are not seen.
You are seen.	Are you seen?	You are not seen.
They are seen.	Are they seen?	They are not seen.

am/is/are + P II

The picture **is shown** to the pupils.

Şəkil şagirdlərə göstərilir. (*Şəkil şagirdlərə göstərilir.*)

I. Use the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. She took a long time to write the composition, but at last she wrote it. 2. Don't put the cup there: somebody will break it. 3. Why weren't you at the birthday party? – They didn't invite me. 4. We

met many difficulties, but all the same we finished the work in time. 5. We shall leave you behind if you are not quick. 6. I spent all my money on books last month. 7. I don't think we shall do all this work today: there is too much of it. 8. It's a very funny thing that when I start doing this, somebody always stops me. 9. Don't leave these sweets on the table: somebody will eat them. 10. She really broke her mother's heart When she left home. 11. The bees attacked the bear when it tried to take their honey.

II. Put the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. The rule explained by the teacher at the last lesson (to understand) by all of us. 2. The poem was so beautiful that it (to learn) by everybody. 3. I hope the invitation (to accept) by everybody. 4. The letter (to post) in half an hour. 5. It seems to me that music (to hear) from the next room. 6. At the last competition the first prize (to win) by our team. 7. The question (to settle) as soon as they arrived. 8. Your report must (to divide) into two chapters. 9. Soon he (to send) to a sanatorium. 10. The book (to discuss) at the next conference! 11. The composition must (to hand) in on Wednesday. 12. Yesterday he (to tell) to prepare a speech. 13. The article (to publish) last week, if I am not mistaken. 14. The lecture (to attend) by all of us yesterday. 15. A taxi (to call) fifteen minutes ago, so we are expecting it any moment.

III. Complete the sentences:

<p>We You He Everything Something</p>		<p>followed watched waited for looked for laughed at looked at listened to taken care of done</p>
---	--	---

Nothing	are being Is being	arranged settled added changed
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IV. Answer the question:

A. Model: Have they discussed the question yet?

No, the question is still being discussed.

1. Have they packed the things.
2. Have they translated the text?
3. Has she looked through the mail?
4. Has he painted the car?

B. Model: Had they discussed the question when you came?

No, the question was still being discussed.

1. Had they built the house when you came back from Sweden?
2. Had they translated the article when you asked for it?
3. Had they looked through the papers by six o'clock?
4. Had she written the letter by the time you came?
5. Had they done the work by five?

**Past Simple
was / were + P II**

Təsdiq	Sual	İnkâr
I was seen.	Was I seen?	I was not seen.
You were seen.	Were you seen?	You were not seen.
He (she) was seen.	Was he (she) seen?	He (she) was not seen.
We were seen.	Were we seen?	We were not seen.
You were seen.	Were you seen?	You were not seen.
They were seen.	Were they seen?	They were not seen.

The picture **was shown** to the pupils.

Şəkil şagirdlərə göstərildi.

(*Şəkli şagirdlərə göstərdilər*).

I. Put the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau. 2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs. 3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. 4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift. 5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs. 6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs. 7. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel.

II. Use the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

E.g. We often **speak of** her. – She is often **spoken of**.

1. The senior students laughed at the freshman. 2. The group spoke to the headmistress yesterday. 3. Young mothers looked after their babies with great care. 4. Nobody lived in that old house. 5. They sent for Jim and told him to prepare a report on that subject. 6. We thought about our friend all the time. 7. The doctor will operate on him in a week. 8. The teacher sent for the pupil's parents, 9. They looked for the newspaper everywhere. 10. Nobody slept in the bed. 11. The neighbour asked for the telegram. 12. Everybody listened to the lecturer with great attention. 13. They often speak about the weather.

III. Complete the sentences:

The novel	has been	written
The articles	have been	translated
	hasn't been	looked through
	haven't been	send off
		sold out

		much spoken about
Albert They We	has been have been hasn't been haven't been	told about it asked to do it shown everything waited for sent for listened to
Everything Something Nothing	has been	changed done settled said

IV. Answer the questions:

- A. 1.** The article hasn't yet been translated, has it?
 2. It is still being translated, isn't it?
 3. How long has it been translated?
 4. Was it being translated when you asked for it?
 5. How long had it been translated when you asked for it?
 6. It hadn't been translated when you asked for it, had it?
- B. 1.** What film was being shown when you came?
 2. How long had it been shown before you came?
 3. Was it still being shown when you left?
- C. 1.** The picture is still being painted, isn't it?
 1. How long has it been painted?
 2. Do you think it will have been finished by the end of the week?

Future Simple shall be/ will be + P II

Təsdıq	Sual	İnkār
I shall be seen.	Shall I be seen?	I shall not be seen.
You will be seen.	Will you be seen?	You will not be

		seen.
He (she) will be seen.	Will he (she) be seen?	He (she) will not be seen.
We shall be seen.	Shall we be seen?	We shall not be seen.
You will be seen.	Will you be seen?	You will not be seen.
They will be seen.	Will they be seen?	They will not be seen.

The picture **will be shown** to the pupils.

Şəkil şagirdlərə göstəriləcək.

(Şəkil şagirdlərə göstərəcəklər).

I. Use the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop. 2. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks. 4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks. 5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year. 6. They will show this film on TV. 7. They are building a new concert hall in our street. 8. I bought potatoes yesterday. 9. We shall bring the books tomorrow. 10. They are repairing the clock now. 11. They sell milk in this shop. 12. I have translated the whole text. 13. They broke the window last week. 14. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. 15. We shall do the work in the evening. 16. He wrote this book in the 20th century. 17. They were playing tennis from four till five. 18. They have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory. 10. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century.

II. Use the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. He will introduce me to his friends. 2. They are building a bridge over the river. 3. I haven't yet translated the article. 4. We were looking at the man with great surprise. 5. You will speak about the film at the lesson. 6. The headmistress sent for the pupil's parents. 7. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees. 8. They

will stage this play, at the beginning of next season. 9. They have forgotten the story. 10. Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you? 11. They haven't brought back my skates.

III. Complete the sentences:

The novel		written	for an hour
The letters	has been	translated	(week, month,
The things	have been	looked	year) now since
The mail		through	morning (five
		packed	o'clock, March)
			since he left

IV. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. Everything has been settled. 2. He's been offered a good job. 3. Has the question been settled yet? 4. The papers have been torn up and thrown away. 5. A lot of interesting English books had been translated by December. Some of them have already been published. 6. The material had been chosen by the time we came. 7. I was told that the doctor had been sent for. 8. We are sure that the club will have been built by the autumn. 9. Rugby has always been played with an oval ball. Didn't you know it? Translate into Azerbaijan.

Present Continuous
am/is/are + being +P II

Təsdiq	Sual	İnkâr
I am being seen.	Am I being seen?	I am not being seen?
You are being seen.	Are you being seen?	You are not being seen?
He (she) is being seen.	Is he (she) being seen?	He (she) is not being seen?
We are being seen.	Are we being seen?	We are not being seen.
You are being seen.	Are you being seen?	You are not being seen.
They are being seen.	Are they being seen?	They are not being seen.

The picture **is being shown** to the pupils now.

Şəkil indi şagirdlərə göstərilir.

(Şəkli indi şagirdlərə göstəriirlər).

I. Use the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. They did not listen to the boy. 3. She looks after the patients well. 4. They asked for our address. 5. My father looked through these papers this morning. 6. He will give my brother English lessons. 7. A friend of his has shown me an interesting magazine. 8. His friend told him everything. 9. The students greeted the famous lecturer warmly. 10. We must finish the work by tomorrow. 11. When I fell ill, my mother sent for the doctor. 12. They showed Helen the nearest way to the theatre. 13. He gave his patient some good advice. 14. Mary has told me the news. 15. The people looked at the little boy with interest. 16. They examined the paper attentively.

II. Put the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan

1.The room was cleaned and aired. 2. Have all these books been

read? 3. Whom were these letter written by? 4. The letter has just been typed. 5. She showed me the picture which had been painted by her husband. 7. He has been told everything, so he knows what to do now. 8. All the questions must be answered. 9. The door has been left-open. 10. Betty was met at the station. 11. The girl was not allowed to go to the concert. 12. She said that the new timetable had not yet been hung up on the notice board. 13. The roast chicken was eaten with appetite. 14. It was so dark, that the houses could not be seen. 15. The light has not yet been turned off. 16. The boy was punished for misbehaving. 17. By three o'clock everything had been prepared. 18. The dictation was written without mistakes. 19. Whom was the poem written by? 20. Her dress was washed and ironed. 21. I was not blamed for the mistakes. 22. The papers had been looked through and corrected by the next lesson. 23. This house was built last year. 24. The letter has just been sent. 25. This article will be translated at the lesson on Tuesday. 26. When will this book be returned to the library?

III. Complete the sentences:

<p>The letters The telegram The mail The journals The articles</p>	<p>had been hadn't been</p>	<p>delivered posted looked through translated bought brought</p>	<p>by seven by that time by Friday night by the time they came by the end of the month before he returned</p>
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Past Continuous
was/were + being +P II

Təsdiq	Sual	İnkar
I was being seen.	Was I being seen?	I was not being seen.
You were being seen.	Were you being seen?	You were not being seen.
He (she) was being seen.	Was he (she) being seen?	He (she) was not being seen.
We were being seen.	Were we being seen?	We were not being seen.
You were being seen.	Were you being seen?	You were not being seen.
They were being seen.	Were they being seen?	They were not being seen.

The picture **was being seen** to the pupils.

Şəkil şagirdlərə göstərildi.

(*Şəkli şagirdləri göstərdilər*).

I. Use the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. Invitations have been sent to all the old pupils to be present at the school's thirtieth anniversary. 2. All the passengers in the bus were listening to the story of the boy who had been saved from drowning by the quickness of the driver. 3. The work was finished in time. 4. The child is taken care of. 5. This book must be read by every student. 6. This film can be seen at our cinema. 7. Spartan children were taught by their parents to endure all hardships. Which article was translated by your brother? They were being taught drawing at that lesson. This name was seldom mentioned in his novels. I am often told about it. 12. This man has never been spoken of. 13. When was it done? 14. What museums were visited last year? 15. Have your compositions been handed in? 16. What has been said is true. 17. After the facts had thoroughly been explained to her, she no longer felt worried. 18. He was fined for crossing the street in

the wrong place. 19. The Greeks were attacked by the Persians from the sea. 20. This mountain has never been climbed before. 21. She told me that those newspapers had carefully been put away where they would not be lost. 22. Why have these cups been put here in this cupboard? 23. Nick was told to go home at once.

II. Put the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. Two reports on Hemingway's stories (to make) in. our group last month. Both of them were very interesting. 2. He said that grandmother's letter (to receive) the day before. 3. Two new engineers just (to introduce) to the head of the department. 4. Don't, worry, everything will be all right: the children (to take) to the theatre by the teacher and they (to bring) back to school in the evening. 5. I am sure I (to ask) at the lesson tomorrow. 6. They told me that the new student always (to speak) of. 7. The hostess said that one more guest (to expect). 8. The newspaper said that an interesting exhibition (to open) in the Hermitage the next week. 9. This new dictionary (to sell) everywhere now. 10. All the texts (to look) through yesterday and not a single mistake (to find).

III. A) Read the following sentences and translate them into Azerbaijan; change the sentences into active.

1. His new book is much talked about. 2. The first speaker was listened to in full silence. 3. Why wasn't I sent for at once? 4. This problem will be dealt with in the next volume. 5. The annual report of the committee was often referred to in the course of the discussion. 6. We felt that the man must be got rid of at once. 7. All the dry leaves are to be gathered and set fire to. 8. Her husband hasn't been heard of since last June. 9. The key to the whole matter must be looked for in this very remarkable paper. 10. The head doctor can be communicated with by telephone. 11. Mrs. John was at that moment being talked to by her cousin. 12. The ship was last heard of on Monday. 13. I saw at once that the bed had not been slept in. 14. Of course, such a matter could not be referred to openly.

B) Change the following sentences into passive and translate them into Azerbaijan.

1.They have looked for the telegram everywhere. 2.You must send for the doctor without delay. 3. Lecturers often refer (make reference) to this book. 4. Why are you making fun of him? 5. Nobody has taken notice of his remark. 6. They must have spoken to the manager several times. 7. They have never asked for money. 8. You should have listened to her explanation more carefully. 9. How can you account for his absence? 10. Don't worry. I'll take care of your dog.

**Present Perfect
have (has) been +P II**

Təsdiq	Sual	İnkər
I have been seen.	Have I been seen?	I have not been seen?
You have been seen.	Have you been seen?	You have not been seen?
He (she) have been seen.	Have he (she) been seen?	He (she) have not been seen.
We have been seen.	Have we been seen?	We have not been seen.
You have been seen.	Have you been seen?	You have not been seen.
They have been seen.	Have they been seen?	They have not been seen.

The picture **had been shown** to the pupils.

Şəkil şagirdlərə göstərib.

(Şəkli şagirdlərə göstəriblər).

I. Put the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

(USUALLY) 1. The postbox (to empty) every day. 2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office. 3. The letters (to sort) into the

different towns. 4. The mail (to load) into the train. 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey. 6. The bags (to take) to the post office. 7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets. 8. The letters (to deliver).

II. Put the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

(YESTERDAY) 1. The postbox (to empty) yesterday. 2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office. 3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns. 4. The mail (to load) into the train. 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey. 6. The bags (to take) to the post office. 7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets. 8. The letters (to deliver).

III. Answer the question:

A. Model: Has everything been arranged?

Yes, everything has been arranged.

What did you say?

I said that everything had been arranged.

1. Has the journal been found?
2. Has the question been settled?
3. Has the letter been posted?
4. Have the stories been translated?
5. Have all the mistakes been corrected?
6. Has the old man been taken care of?
7. Has the article been looked through?
8. Has the doctor been sent for?

B. Model: Are they still building the house?

No, the house has been built.

What did you tell me?

I told you that the house had been built.

1. Are they still packing the things?
2. Are they still translating the book?
3. Is she still writing the letter?
4. Are they still looking through the mail?
5. Is she still laying the table?

C. Model: How long (since when) have they been building the house?

The house has been built for a month (since July).

1. How long have they been discussing the question?
2. How long have they been looking through the mail?
3. How long has she been writing the letter?
4. Since when have they been selling the journals?
5. Since when have they been translating the novel?
6. Since when have they been dictating the article to the secretary?

**Past Perfect
had been + P II**

Təsdiq	Sual	İnkar
I had been seen.	Had I been seen?	I had not been seen?
You had been seen.	Had you been seen?	You had not been seen?
He (she) had been seen.	Had he (she) been seen?	He (she) had not been seen.
We had been seen.	Had we been seen?	We had not been seen.
You had been seen.	Had you been seen?	You had not been seen.
They had been seen.	Had they been seen?	They had not been seen.

The picture **had been shown** to the pupils.

Şəkil şagirdlərə göstərilmişdi.

(Şəkli şagirdlərə göstərmişdilər).

I. Use the sentences in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. This mine will produce large quantities of coal this year.
2. A railway line connects the village with the town.
3. Who has written

this article? 4. A famous architect designed this theatre. 5. The students read the text aloud. 9. The teacher will correct the student's composition. 6. The workers are discharging the steamer. 7. The director has just signed the letter. 8. The committee must discuss this question immediately. 9. The customs officer is counting the cases. 10. The accountant must check the invoice. 11. When he entered the room, the legal adviser was checking the contract. 12. The manufacturers can deliver the machine at the end of the month. 13. The agent must inform the buyers of the arrival of the steamer. 14. As the buyers had not opened a letter of credit, we could not ship the goods.

II. Put the verb in the *Passive Voice*. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. Don't enter the room! A student (to examine) there. 2. The event (to report) by the newspapers before they arrived home. 3. After the accident he (to take) immediately home. 4. The letter (to type) by the typist when I came in. 5. I am sure that his work (to complete) by the end of the month. 6. Some new magazines just (to bring). Would you like to look them through? 7. The exercises usually (to correct) by the teacher at home. 8. I can't show you my written work as it not (to return) by my teacher. 9. Many new houses (to build) in our town lately. 10. We think that the ship (to charter) next week. 11. They will pay the money as soon as the goods (to deliver). 12. The goods not (to examine) yet at the customhouse. When they (to examine)? 13. The question which (to discuss) now at the conference is very important. 14. This bridge (to build) in 1945. 15. The contract (to type) before the director comes to the office. 16. Important scientific work (to (carry on) by that, institute. 17. All the students (to examine) by five o'clock. 18. The documents not (to sign) yet by the manager. They (to check) now. 19. She (to frighten) by a loud noise in the street.

Future Perfect
shall/will have been +P II

Təsdiq	Sual	İnkər
I shall have been seen.	Shall I have been seen?	I shall have not been seen?
You will have been seen.	Will you have been seen?	You will have not been seen?
He (she) will have been seen.	Will he (she) have been seen?	He (she) will have not been seen.
We shall have been seen.	Shall we have been seen?	We shall have not been seen.
You will have been seen.	Will you have been seen?	You will have not been seen.
They will have been seen.	Will they have been seen?	They will have not been seen.

The picture **will have been shown** to the pupils.

Şəkil şagirdlərə göstəriləcəkdi.

(*Şəkli şagirdlərə göstərəcəklər*).

I. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. My watch is made of steel. 2. Knives are generally made of steel. 3. These books are sold everywhere. 4. These books are sold out. 5. As my watch was broken, I had to buy a new one. 6. The bread was cut with a sharp knife. 7. When I came home, I saw that my son's finger was cut to the bone. 8. The roof of my house is painted every year. 9. The roof of my house is painted green. 10. When I arrived at the port all the cases were packed. 11. The cases were packed by skilled workers. 12. The letter is written in ink. 13. The library is usually closed at 6 o'clock. 14. The library is closed as to-day is Sunday.

II. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. The new film is being demonstrated in all the big cinemas of Baku. 2. This book has been recommended to us by our teacher. 3. The contract is being typed. 8. Have you been asked about it? 4. The contract is typed. You can read it. 5. The article is written in English. 6. The letter has not been posted yet. 7. A new school has been built in that village lately. It is built of brick. 8. A great number of new houses are built in Baku every year. 9. When will the machines be delivered to us? 10. That bridge was designed by a well-known engineer. 11. The steamer will be discharged tomorrow. 12. While the goods were being prepared for shipment, we were looking for a suitable steamer. 13. A new railway is being built in that region. 14. He was warmly thanked for his help. 15. The ship-owners telegraphed to the charterers that the ship was being repaired at Genoa. 16. Has the contract been checked by the legal adviser?

Future Simple in the Past should/would be + P II

Təsdiq	Sual	İnkar
I should be seen.	Should I be seen?	I should not be seen.
You would be seen.	Would you be seen?	You would not be seen.
He (she) would be seen.	Would he (she) be seen?	He (she) would not be seen.
We should be seen.	Should we be seen?	We should not be seen.
You would be seen.	Would you be seen?	You would not be seen.
They would be seen.	Would they be seen?	They would not be seen.

I.Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. He was shown the way to the station. 2. She was told the news when she returned home. 3. They were offered the goods at a low price. 4. The buyers were granted a credit of six months. 5. They have been given detailed instructions and have been told to fulfill them at once. 6. Children are taught foreign languages at school. 7. They are paid twice a month. 8. He was offered some interesting work. 9. He was promised immediate help.

II. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. Why was he laughed at? 2. He is always listened to with great interest. 3. I have never been spoken to like that before. 4. She is very well spoken of. 5. The doctor who was immediately sent for said that the sick man must be taken to the hospital. 6. Yesterday I saw the film which is so much spoken about. 7. His warning was not taken notice of. 8. I should like to read the article referred to by the professor. 9. When was he sent for? 10. This subject will be dealt with in the next chapter. 11. He promised that the matter would be looked into. 12. The time of shipment has been agreed upon. 13. As an agreement had not been arrived at, the dispute was decided by arbitration. 14. The goods were disposed of by auction. 15. The clause proposed by the buyers was objected to by the sellers. 16. We cannot change the terms of payment which were agreed upon during the negotiations.

Future Perfect in the Past should/would have been + P II

Təsdiq	Sual	İnkâr
I should have been seen.	Should I have been seen?	I should have not been seen?
You would have been seen.	Would you have been seen?	You would have not been seen?
He (she) would have been seen.	Would he (she) have been seen?	He (she) would have not been seen.

We should have been seen.	Should we have been seen?	We should have not been seen.
You would have been seen.	Would you have been seen?	You would have not been seen.
They would have been seen.	Would they have been seen?	They would have not been seen.

I. Translate into Azerbaijan.

1. Dinner is being cooked. Wait a little. 2. I'm afraid we're being waited for. 3. He knew he was being followed. 4. The film will be shown from five till seven. 5. From nine till ten the mail was being looked through by the manager. 6. Don't you see that you're being laughed at? 7. The film is still being shown. 8. "Did you say the article was being dictated to the secretary?" "I did." 9. Don't talk so loudly. We're being listened to. 10. "What about his new novel?" "It's being translated into French."

II. Answer the question.

A. Model: Are they still showing the film?

Yes, the film is still being shown.

What did you say?

I said the film was still being shown.

1. Is the question still being settled?
2. Is the house still being built?
3. Are these things still being packed?
4. Are these things still being used?
5. Are the articles still being dictated?

B. Model: Have they shown the film?

Yes, the film has been shown.

What did you say?

I said that the film had been shown.

1. Have they settled the question?
2. Have they translated the stories?
3. Has she packed the things?

4. Has everybody looked through the mail?
 5. Has she drawn up the plan?

	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Continuous</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
<i>Present</i>	I am called	I am being called	I have been called
<i>Past</i>	I was called	I was being called	I had been called
<i>Future</i>	I shall be called	-----	I shall have been called
<i>Future in the Past</i>	I should be called	-----	I should have been called

Put the verb in the right form. Translate into Azerbaijani:

THE DOG AND HIS SHADOW

A dog, who (to run) away with a large piece of meat which he (to steal), (to come) to a stream over which (to be) a little bridge. As he (to cross) the bridge, he (to look) down and (to see) another dog with another large piece of meat in his mouth. Not knowing that what he (to see) was only the reflection of himself in the clear water, he greedily. (to drop) his own meat. and (to make) a snatch at the other. But, instead of getting anything, he only (to lose) the meat he (to steal).

THE ASS WITH A SACK OF SALT (A Fable)

An ass, who (to carry) a large sack of salt which his master (to place) on his back, (to come) to a stream over which there (to be) a bridge. As he (to cross) the bridge he (to slip) and (to fall) into the stream. The salt (to melt) in the water and the ass (to be) glad that his sack (to become) so light. The next day the ass (to cross) the bridge with another bag of salt. He (to remember) what (to happen) the day before, (to fall) into the stream on purpose and (to stay) there until the salt (to melt). After he (to do) the same thing a third time, his master (to decide) to cure the lazy animal of his tricks. He

(to fill) the bag with sponges and (to tie) it on the ass's back. When the ass (to come) to the stream, he (to plunge) into the water at once, expecting that the bag (to become) still lighter. He (to be), however, greatly disappointed when a few minutes later he (to find) that the bag (to be) ten times heavier than it (to be) before.

WHANG THE MILLER **(After Goldsmith)**

Whang the Miller was very avaricious. Nobody (to love) money more than he, and he (to respect) only those who (to be) rich. When people (to talk) of a rich man, Whang always (to say), "I (to know) him very well; he and I (to be) friends since childhood," but when people (to mention) a poor man, he always (to say) that he not (to know) him and never (to hear) his name before, as he not (to be) fond of many acquaintances. One day as he (to think) how to increase his wealth, he (to learn) that one of his neighbours, Hunks by name, (to find) a large pot of gold underground after he (to dream) of it three nights running. The greedy miller greatly (to envy) his neighbour's luck and (to complain) every day to his customers that he (to be) unlucky, saying, I (to work) from morning till night for so many years, but I never (to find) any gold. I wish I could dream like my neighbour!" At last he (to dream) one night that under a certain part of the wall of the mill there (to be) a huge pot of gold.

He (to dream) of the same pot of money the two succeeding nights and (to be) therefore sure that he (to find) the treasure in the place where he (to see) it in his dreams. So he (to get up) early the third morning, (to go) to the mill alone with a spade in his hand, and (to begin) to dig under the corner of the wall. He (to dig) for three hours when at last his spade (to strike) a broad, flat stone, so large that he (can) not remove it. He (to decide) that he (to go) home, (to tell) his wife everything and (to ask) her to help him. So he (to run) home and (to tell) his wife of his dream and of the treasure that (to wait) for them under the stone. They both (to run) back to the place where Whang (to dig) and found that their mill, which Whang (to undermine) by digging, (to fall) and (to lie) in ruins.

**Active and Passive
Present and past:**

Active

Passive

Present simple	<p>We make butter from milk.</p> <p>Somebody cleans these rooms every day.</p> <p>People never invite me to parties.</p> <p>How do they make butter?</p>	<p>Butter is made from milk.</p> <p>These rooms are cleaned every day.</p> <p>I am never invited to parties.</p> <p>How is butter made?</p>
Past simple	<p>Somebody stole my car last week.</p> <p>Somebody stole my keys yesterday.</p> <p>They didn't invite me to the party.</p> <p>When did they build these houses?</p>	<p>My car was stolen last week.</p> <p>My keys were stolen yesterday.</p> <p>I wasn't invited to the party.</p> <p>When were these houses built?</p>
Present continuous	<p>They are building a new airport at the moment. (-it isn't finished)</p> <p>They are building some new houses near the river.</p>	<p>A new airport is being built at the moment.</p> <p>Some new houses are being built near the river.</p>
Past continuous	<p>When I was here a few years ago, they were building a new airport. (=it wasn't finished at that time)</p>	<p>When I was here a few years ago, a new airport was being built.</p>
Present perfect	<p>Look! They have painted the door.</p> <p>These shirts are clean. Somebody has washed them.</p> <p>Somebody has stolen my car.</p>	<p>Look! The door has been painted.</p> <p>These shirts are clean. They have been washed.</p> <p>My car has been stolen.</p>
Past perfect	<p>Ann said that somebody had stolen her car.</p>	<p>Ann said that her car had been stolen</p>

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