

**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ
МИНИСТРЛІГІ**



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университеті**

Шетел тілдері кафедрасы

***Машина жасау факультетінің
қазақ тілді топтарына арналған
ағылшын тілінен
оқу -әдістемелік құралы***

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Оқу-әдістемелік құралы техникалық жоғарғы оқу орнында оқитын студенттерге арналған. Жинақ екі бөлімнен тұрады. Бірінші бөлім – теориялық және тақырыпқа байланысты грамматикалық материалдар. Екінші бөлімде – техникалық бағыттағы арнайы мәтіндер берілген. Мақсаты: оқу дағдысын дамыту, арнайы мәтіндерді оқып білу, өз ойын еркін баяндауға үйрету. Авторлар осы оқу-әдістемелік құралында ағылшын тіліндегі көптеген грамматикалық кестелерді қазақ тіліне қалай аударуға болатындығын терең ашып көрсетеді және жаттығулармен пысықтайды.

Алғы сөз

Оқу-әдістемелік құралында мәтіндер жинағы, жаттығулар және ағылшын тілінің грамматикалық ережелері, кестелері мен материалдары берілген. Оқу-әдістемелік құралы машина жасау факультетінің қазақ тілді топтарына арналған.

Жинақ екі бөлімнен тұрады. Бірінші бөлім – теориялық және тақырыпқа байланысты грамматикалық материалдар. Грамматикалық жаттығуларда әр түрлі деңгейлерді қамтып, студенттің өз бетімен орындайтын жұмысын пысықтау мақсатында берілген. Екінші бөлімде – техникалық бағыттағы арнайы мәтіндер берілген. Мақсаты: оқу дағдысын дамыту, арнайы мәтіндерді оқып білу, өз ойын еркін баяндауға үйрету, студенттердің грамматика саласын терең меңгерту және сауатты жаза білуді жетілдіру.

Оқу-әдістемелік құралы негізі барлық бағыттарды қамтиды.

1.Тілдің деңгейлік бағытын дамыту, үйрену дағдысын қалыптастыру, жалпы тақырып аясында, кәсіптік салаға байланысты тақырыпты меңгеруге бағыттау, сөйлеу мақсатына жетуге бейімдеу, қолдана білу.

2. Тілдік құрылымын қалыптастыра отырып: оқу, тыңдау, сөйлеу және жаза білуге үйрету және тіл дамыту барысында коммуникативті шешімдерді қалыптастырады.

Бұл мақсаттардан негізгі оқу шешімдері шығады:

- арнайы бөлімге байланысты грамматикалық материалдарды меңгерту және пысықтау;
- берілген тақырыпқа байланысты сөздік қорларын байыта түсу.

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1. Зат есім. The Noun.

а) Құрылымы жағынан зат есім келесі категорияларға бөлінеді:

Негізгі -жалғаулықтары мен префикстері ерекшеленбейді,сөздің негізі зат есім болады	A boy, a school, an idea, a child, a lady
Туынды -жалғаулықтары мен префикстері ерекшеленеді,басқа сөз таптарынан,соның ішінде негізі зат есімнен жасалады	-ment(payment, improvement) -tion (delegation, improvisation) -ness(darkness, kindness) -ian(musician, physician)
Күрделі -яғни екі немесе одан да көп түбір сөздерден құралған,дефис немесе бірігу арқылы жасалады	Greenhouse(сын е.+зат е.),classroom (зат е.+зат е.) Sister-in-law(зат е.+өзгермейтін синтаксистік сөз тіркесі)

б)Лексикалық мағынасы жағынан зат есімдердің бөлінуі:

-Жалқы есім(Proper Nouns);

-Жалпы есім(Common Nouns);

Сонымен қатар зат есімнің барлық категориялары **жанды** (Animate Nouns-boy,bird)және **жансыз**(Inanimate Nouns-river,table),бөлінеді.

Жалқы есім(Proper Nouns),белгілі бір затқа ғана берілетін атаулар.Оларға жататындар: -адамның аты мен тегі(Peter,Mary,Mr.Brown) -географиялық атаулар(London, Peru) -халықтардың аттары(an Englishman) -астрономиялық денелердің аттары(The Sun, the Moon) Берілген түрдегі жалқы есімдер бас әріптен жазылады.	Жалпы есім (Common Nouns),жалпы мағынаны білдіретін,яғни әр түрлі нақтылы және абстрактылы заттар мен ұғымдарды білдіретін зат есімдер. Өз кезегінде барлық жалпы есімдер былай бөлінеді - саналатын(Countable Nouns): a bear, a woman, - саналмайтын (Uncountable Nouns) air, music, love, beauty.
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с)Үнемі саналмайтын категорияларға жататын сөздер:

Clothing, food, progress, history, grass,hair,flour ,
dust,salt,stuff,sand,mathematics,knowledge, news, luggage,
homework,vocabulary,fruit,change,money,scenery.

д) Зат есімнің тек категориясы(род):

Текті білдіру үшін зат есімде грамматикалық жалғау болмайды.Зат есімді есімдікпен ауыстырғанда,адамға ғана байланысты жағдайда,**she/he** есімдігі қолданады.

е) Зат есімнің көпше түрі

Көпше түрге саналатын зат есім ғана ие болады.Жасалу формасы-сөздің түбіріне **-s** немесе **(-es)** жалғауы жалғанады.Жалғаудың айтылуы зат есімнің аяқталатын дыбысына байланысты болады.

Зат есімнің көпше түрінің жасалуы

а) –s жалғауының көмегімен: Жекеше Көпше	Айтылуы	Шарттары
Boy-boys Dog-dogs	[Z] [oiz] [gz]	Ұяң дауыссыз және дауысты дыбыстардан кейін
Cat-cats Cup-cups	[S] [ts] [ps]	Қатаң дауыссыз дыбыстардан кейін
ә) –es жалғауының көмегімен: page-pages prize-prizes	IZ] [d3iz] [siz]	Шуыл дауыссыз дыбыстардан кейін: [z],[s],[d3],[3]
Bush-bushes Match-matches	[iz] [t iz]	

Жекеше-Көпше Body-bodies Party-parties	Айтылуы[IZ] [diz] [tiz]
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f) Тәуелдік септік

Жанды зат есімдердің тәуелдік септігінің тұлғасы

Жекеше (апостроф+s)	Көпше түрде (тек апостроф)	(апостроф+s)
-‘s A boy’s toy A woman’s hat	-‘ Boys’ toys A ladies’ room	-‘s Men’s hobbies Sheep’s wool

g) Артикльдер

Артикль-субстантивті сөз тіркестерінің алдында қолданылатын анықтауыштық сөз. Артикльдердің өзіндік лексикалық мағынасы болмайды және олар аударылмайды. Қазақ тілінде артикль жоқ.

Белгісіздік артиклі (the Indefinite Article) тек қана саналатын зат есіммен және зат есімнің тек жекеше түрімен ғана қолданылады. Оның екі түрі бар: егер сөз дауыссыз дыбыстан басталса артикльдің **a** түрі (a lamp, a house), ал егер дауысты дыбыстан басталса артикльдің **an** түрі (an apple, an hour), қолданылады.

Белгісіздік артиклі қолданылады	Мысал
There is(there was) құрылымы бар сөйлемдерде	There is a cup on the table. There was a girl in the yard.
Есім құрамды баяндауышта байлам-етістіктен кейін	My father is a doctor.

Белгілілік артиклі (the Definite Article) жалпы есімдердің барлық категорияларымен жекеше немесе көпше түрде қолданылады. Берілген артикльдің бір ғана түрі-the түрі бар, ол келесі жағдайларда қолданылады:

Қолданылуы	Мысал
Белгілі бір тұлға немесе зат туралы сөйлейтін болса	Where is the dog?
Егер сөз бұрын айтылған болса	Once we had a cat. The cat was very funny.
Реттік сан есімдермен	He lives on the second floor.

Артикльдің жоқ болуы(нөлдік артиклі-Zero-article)

Артикльдің жоқ болуы	Мысал
Жалқы есімдермен географиялық атауларды, апта күндерін, айлар, тілдерді, мекемелердің атауларын қоса айтқанда.	Jim comes from New York. Sunday is a wonderful day. Everybody likes spring.
Дерексіз зат есімдерде (абстрактылы)	I like music.
Спорттық ойындардың, гүлдердің атауларында.	The boy plays tennis well. She likes red.
Егер зат есімнен кейін есептік сан есім болса.	Open page 7! Take bus 5!

h) Сөйлемде зат есім келесі қызмет атқарады:

1. Бастауыш(Subject). Көбінесе сөйлемнің басында келіп іс-қимылдың иесі болып табылады.

My friends were very glad to see me. The actors played well.

2. Толықтауыш(Object). Тура және жанама толықтауыш есебінде іс-әрекетті толықтырып бастауыштан кейін келеді.

He took the book from the table.

3. Құрамды баяндауыштың атаулы бөлігі (Predicative). Егер to be байлам-етістігі мен to become, mean, feel, remain, keep, seem, look етістіктерінен кейін тұрса.

It is my friend. She has become a doctor.

4. Анықтауыш (Attribute). Егер бір зат есім келесі зат есімнің алдында немесе зат есім тәуелдік септігінде болса.

The garden wall was very high. The girl's story was very interesting.

5. Пысықтауыш (Adverbial Modifier). Әдетте *мезгіл* (қашан?), *мекен* (қайда?), *іс - қимыл* (қалай?), *пысықтауыштық функциясын* атқарады.

I first met him in summer. He lived in a big house. I have done it with pleasure.

Exercise 1. Fill in the blank space with the correct article: "a" or "the"

- _____ coffee I made isn't very good.
- I need to buy _____ new car. (any car)
- I can't see _____ sun.
- This is _____ first time for me.

5. Do you want to see _____ movie today? (any movie)
6. Mary goes to _____ very good school.
7. I put gas into _____ car. (my car / my family's car)
8. _____ bus that I take every day stops right here.
9. That is _____ very large truck.
10. Some of _____ apples I got at the store are bad. [3. 6er8]

Exercise 2. Fill in the blank with "a" or "an."

1. She saw _____ friend in class.
2. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
3. My teacher has _____ big classroom.
4. Jose drives _____ hour to and from work every day.
5. Is that _____ fresh apple, or is it _____ old apple?
6. That is _____ good way to learn English.
7. Christine is _____ honest person.
8. We once owned _____ house in Minneapolis.
9. Do you want to take _____ English class?
10. There's _____ cracked egg in the egg carton. [3. 6er 8]

Exercise 3. Fill in the blank with "the" or "--" (nothing). Some of these sentences don't require "the."

1. There was a lot of _____ rain last night.
2. _____ rain came down hard last night.
3. _____ history of Mexico is very interesting.
4. I like to study _____ history.
5. _____ medicine I took is making me dizzy.
6. I got some _____ medicine at the store.
7. They used to live in _____ United States.
8. _____ city of Chicago is very big.
9. I like to study _____ English.
10. _____ English language is very difficult. [3. 6er 9]

Exercise 4. Put these words in the plural forms:

School, window, door, shop, week, friend, girl, clock, pen, street, river, plate, fork, spoon, lamp, rat, coat, town, pencil, map, wall;

Dress, bus, match, mass, bench, fox, bush, branch, speech, dick, language, place, watch bridge, glass rose, case;

City, army, country, colony, play, key, toy, day, way, family, dictionary, story, copy, laboratory, journey, library, university, faculty, ministry;

Leaf, life, thief, shelf, wife, half, loaf;

Ox, woman, child, tooth, foot, goose, mouse. [3. 6er10]

Exercise 5.

Put these words in the Singular :

Cherries, cities, copies, shelves, ladies, ways, lives, washes, days, babies, universities, matches, files, ministries, halves, colonies, keys, knives, brushes, men, bodies, lorries, women, children, wolves, libraries. [3. 6er 11]

Exercise 6. Put into the Singular:

1. We are friends. 2. We have English and French books. 3. Roses are beautiful flowers. 4. Houses have roofs. 5. Those are little children. 6. Foxes are animals. 7. Watches

are small clocks. 8. Classroom have blackboards. 9. These are old oaks. 10. Dogs have tails. 11. Those boys are good friends. 12. Balls are round.

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with articles if necessary:

Having written Letter to Mario John Grant probably went to post it. He could either drop it into..... pillar – box or go to post- office and have it registered. If he wanted it to arrive more quickly than byordinary post he sent it by ... air – mail. In England, as in any other country..... big post- office offers Lot of services: you can buy there stamps, envelopes, different forms and the like; send... telegramme, Parcel money- order, call for Letter at Post - restante counter; subscribe to newspaper. You may also find there Telephone boxes, branch of Savings bank, counters where Newspaper and periodicals are sold and Inquiry bureau. On one side of each counter you see customers, on other side clerks. [3. бет 13]

2.Сын есім. The Adjective

Сын есім – заттың түрін, түсін, сапасын, яғни заттың белгісін білдіреді.

1).Құрылымы жағынан сын есімдер келесі категорияларға бөлінеді: - негізгі, жұрнақтар мен префикстермен ерекшеленбейді

(nice, big, cold, etc.);

-**туынды**, басқа сөз таптарынан жасалады, негізінен жұрнақтар мен префикстердің көмегімен (beautiful, unkind, sunny)

-**күрделі**, екі дербес сөзден жасалады, негізгі немесе туынды (dark-blue, blue-eyed, long-tailed).

2) Сын есімнің шырайлары (Degrees of Comparison)

Бір буынды сын есімдер – **er**, **-est** жұрнақтарын қосу арқылы шырайларды жасайды:

Жай шырай	Салыстырмалы шырай	Күшейтпелі шырай
cheap	cheaper	The cheapest
great	greater	The greatest
dry	drier	The driest

-y, -er, -le, -ow аяқталатын екі буынды сын есімдер

	Жай шырай	Салыстырмалы шырай	Күшейтпелі шырай
-y	lucky happy lovely	luckier happier lovelier	the luckiest the happiest the lovelies
-er	clever	cleverer	the cleverest
-le	feeble	feebler	the feeblest
-ow	shallow	shallower	the shallowest

Көп буынды сын есімдер шырайларды **more, most, less, least** жасайды:

арқылы

Жай шырай	Салыстырмалы шырай	Күшейтпелі шырай
interesting	More(less) interesting	The most(least) interesting

Шырайларды жасаудың ерекше жолы:

Жай шырай	Салыстырмалы шырай	Күшейтпелі шырай
Good	better	the best
Bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least

3) Сөйлемдегі сын есімнің функциясы.

Әдетінше сын есім зат есімге анықтауыш ретінде қолданылады және анықталатын сөздің алдында тұрады.

The hot sun was shining in the sky.

Сын есім құрамды есімді баяндауыштың атаулы бөлігі бола алады. Мұндай жағдайда ол to be байлам-етістігінен кейін тұрады.

The weather was cold.

Егер сөйлемде сын есіммен берілген бірнеше анықтауыш бар болса, олардың реті келесі түрде болады: **сапасы-көлемі-жас ерекшелігі-түсі-шығу тегі-материал.**

A lovely old French wooden table
(сапасы+жас ерекшелігі+шығу тегі+материал)

2.1. Үстеу. Adverb

Қимылдың, іс-әрекеттің сипатын білдіретін сөз табы.

Құрылымы жағынан үстеу былай бөлінеді:

-**негізгі үстеу**, олардың арнайы жұрнақтары болмайды;

Often, never, seldom.

-**туынды үстеу** сын есімнің **-ly** жұрнағы арқылы жасалады: *slow-slowly, sudden-suddenly, quick-quickly.*

Негізінен үстеулер **мекен** (*here, there, inside*), **мезгіл** (*now, then, today, ago*), **сын-бейне** (*quickly, suddenly, by chance, қайталау sometimes, usually, often, never, always*), **мөлшер** (*very, quite, rather, a bit*), белгілерін білдіретін болып бөлінді. Осыған сәйкес олар сөйлемде пысықтауышқа лайық синтаксистік функциясын орындайды:

They **often** go **there** (қайталау және мекен үстеуі)

I met her two days **ago** (мезгіл үстеуі)

Suddenly I saw him at the station (сын-бейне үстеуі)

It was **rather** nice for you to come (мөлшер үстеуі)

Үстеудің сөйлемдегі орны.

Белгіленуіне қатысты үстеу сөйлемде кез-келген жерде орналасуы мүмкін.

Сапа дәрежесін білдіретін үстеу анықталатын сөздің алдында тұрады.

The story was **very** interesting.

Істелетін әрекеттің мезгілін білдіретін үстеу сөйлемнің соңында немесе сөйлемнің басында баяндауыштың алдында тұрады.

Now she is busy. = She is busy **now**.

Іс-әрекеттің болу орнын білдіретін мекен үстеуі әдетте сөйлемнің соңында, егер мезгіл үстеуі болса, оның алдында тұрады.

I have met him **there**. I met him **there** yesterday.

Қайталау әрекетін білдіретін үстеулер әдетте негізгі етістікпен белгіленген баяндауыштың алдында тұрады.

She **always** goes for a walk on Sundays.

Сын-бейнені білдіретін үстеулер анықтайтын етістіктен кейін тұрады.

She reads English **slowly**.

Only үстеудің өзі лексикалық күшейтетін сөздің алдында тұрады.

Only you can help me. You can **only** help me. You can help **only** me.

Enough үстеуі әдетте анықталатын сөзден кейін тұрады,

It is not good **enough**.

Үстеудің шырайлары

Сөз формасы өзгермейтін мекен, мезгіл, бағыт-бағдар үстеулеріне қарағанда кейбір сын-бейне, қайталау, мөлшер үстеулері шырай категорияларына ие болады.

Үстеудің үш шырай категориясы бар:

- жай шырай (the Positive Degree).
- салыстырмалы шырай (the Comparative Degree).
- күшейтпелі шырай (the Superlative Degree).

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with an opposite adjective in its comparative or superlative form.

1. Robert is the oldest in the family. - No, he isn't. He's the youngest.
2. Rob is more polite than his brother. - No, he isn't. he's _____.
3. I'm the tallest in this class! - No, you aren't. you're _____.
4. My homework was worse than yours. - No, it wasn't. It was _____.
5. The weather today is colder than yesterday. - No, it isn't. it's _____.
6. She bought the cheapest watch in the shop. - No, she didn't. She bought _____.
7. Jack's meaner than Alan. - No, he isn't. He's _____.
8. Janet arrived later than John. - No, she didn't. She arrived _____.
9. This is the easiest exercise in this book. - No, it isn't. It's _____..[3 бет 101]

Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentences with as ... as or not as ... as.

1. Bob's taller than Jack. - Jack's not as tall as Bob.
 2. Bob got more presents than Jack. - Jack didn't get as many presents as Bob.
 3. Jill's more intelligent than Bill. -
Bill's not _____.
 4. The sun's hotter than the moon. -
The moon isn't _____.
 5. Are you and your husband the same age? - Are you _____ your husband?
 6. You can read more quickly than I can. I can't _____.
 7. Harry won more money than Bill. Bill didn't win _____.
 8. Is Switzerland bigger than Luxembourg? - Yes, it is. Is Luxembourg _____? - No, it isn't.
 9. Eva's work is better than mine. - My work isn't _____.
 10. Dogs are friendlier than cats. - Cats aren't _____.
- [3 бет 102]

Exercise 3 Give the degrees of comparison of the following adverbs.

Slowly, fast, hard, badly, much, well, early, far, near, often, late, quietly, easily, little, warmly, seriously, comfortably, quickly

Exercise 4 Put the adjectives and adverbs in brackets in the required degree of comparison.

Today the frost is (severe) than it was yesterday. 2. It snows (hard) this winter than it did last winter. 3. January is (cold) month of the year. 4. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. 5. This nice-looking girl is (good) student in our group. 6. The students of our group'll have spare.[3. 6er 102]

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences using the adjectives degrees of comparison.

1. A number of international organizations try to harmonize accounting standards as closely as possible.
2. There are half as many accounting rules in this country correspond to international accounting standards.
3. Making calculations takes me twice as much time as posting the entries in the books.
4. This young accountant is less competent than we have expected. In fact he knows half as much as we do.
5. This Investment Fund uses half as many accounts as our company does.
6. If a company buys more than 50 percent of the voting stock of another company it will gain a control over it.
7. Profitability of our firm is twice as much as our competitors.
8. As far as I know Glenn Corporation has paid half as much money in dividends as Block Company.
9. Sales of electronic concerns were half as one tenth much last year.
10. Block company has operated half as effectively as Glenn Corporation.
11. Market prices for these items are half as high as they were last autumn.
12. Losses are usually computed as accurately as possible.
13. Two most important economic indicators influencing the shares' prices are expected changes in earning are and expected returns or investments. [3. 6er 104]

Exercise 6. Complete the conversations with the correct form of the adjectives.

1. A. Life in the country is slower than city life. (slow)
B. Yes, the city's much faster. (fast)
2. A. New York is _____ London . (safe)
B. No, it isn't .New York is much _____ . (dangerous)
3. A. Paris is _____ Madrid . (big)
B. No, it isn't! It's much _____ . (small)
4. A. Madrid is _____ Rome. (expensive)
B. No it isn't. Madrid is much _____ . (cheap)
5. A .The buildings in Rome are _____ the buildings in New York. (modern)
B. No, they aren't. They're much _____ . (old)
6. A. The Underground in London is _____ the Metro in Paris. (good)
B. No! The Underground is much _____ .(bad) .[3. 6er 105]

Exercise 7 . Supply adjectives:

1. It is dangerous to keep the windows During a thunderstorm.
2. She kept her door ... and didn't let anyone in.
3. Put the lemonade in the refrigerator to keep it
4. The epidemic was at its height, and all the doctors of the town were kept
5. I put the tulips in the water to keep them.....
6. Keep your eyes and your mouth
7. This fur coat is sure to keep you In any frost.
8. What is the teacher to do keep his pupils.....?.[3.6er 105]

3.Есімдік.The Pronoun

Есімдік- зат есім мен сын есім сияқты зат пен заттың сапасын тура атамай, тек нұсқап белгілі бір түсінікті көрсететін сөз табы.

	Аталуы	Мысалы
1	Жіктеу есімдіктері Personal Pronouns	I, you, him, them
2	Тәуелдеу есімдіктері Possessive Pronouns	My, mine, his, their
3	Сілтеу есімдіктері Demonstrative Pronouns	This, that, those
4	Сұрау есімдіктері Interrogative Pronouns	Who, what, whose
5	Өздік-күшейтпелі есімдіктері (Reflexive-emphasizing Pronouns)	Themselves, herself, myself
6	Ортақ есімдіктері Reciprocal Pronouns	Each other, one another
7	Қатыстық есімдіктері Relative Pronouns	Who, which, that
8	Болымсыздық есімдіктері Negative Pronouns	No, nothing, none
9	Белгісіздік есімдіктері Indefinite Pronouns	Much, some, few, one

1)Жіктеу есімдігінің(Personal Pronouns) екі септігі бар:

Атау септік(the Nominative Case)- есімдік бастауыш қызметін атқарғанда(They were glad to be here. We are waiting for him.)

Көлемдік септік (the Objective Case) – есімдік толықтауыш қызметін атқарғанда.(I haven't seen **them**).

Жақ	Атау септік	Тәуелдік септік
1-ое	I(мен)	Me(маған,мені)
2-ое	You(сен)	You(саған,сені)
3-е	He(ол)	Him(оған,оны)
	She(ол)	Her(оған,оны)
	It(ол)	It(оған,оны)
1-е	We(біз)	Us(бізге,бізді)
2-е	You(сіз)	You(сізді,сізге)
3-е	They(олар)	Them(оларға,оларды)

2)Тәуелдеу есімдіктері(Possessive Pronouns):

Жақ	Тәуелді	Тәуелсіз
1-oe I	my	mine
2-oe you	your	yours
3-e he	his	his
She	her	hers
It	its	its
1-e we	our	ours
2-e you	your	yours
3-e they	their	theirs

Тәуелді түрі қашанда зат есіммен бірге қолданылады-my house, your pen.

Тәуелсіз түрі үнемі өз бетінше қолданылады-this house is yours, the pen is mine.

3) Сілтеу есімдіктерінің (Demonstrative Pronouns) жекеше және көпше түрі болады.

	Жақын	Алыс
Жекеше	This(осы,міне,бұл)	That(анау,сонау,былайғы)
Көпше	These (бұлар,осылар)	Those(солар,анау)

4)Сұрау есімдіктері (Interrogative Pronouns)

What	He
Which	Қайсысы
Who	Кім,кімді
Whom	Кімді
Whose	Кімдікі

5) Өздік-күшейтпелі есімдіктері (Reflexive-emphasizing Pronouns)

Singular	myself	yourself	himself herself itself
Plural	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

6) Ортақ есімдіктері (Reciprocal Pronouns). Ағылшын тілінде ортақ есімдіктің екі түрі бар. Олардың әрқайсысы бөлінбейтін екі сөзден жасалған.Олар бір-бірінің деген ұғымды білдіреді.

-each other(бірін-бірі)- екі адам туралы айтылғанда қолданылады;

-one another (бір-бірін)- екіден артық адамды болжайды.

7) Қатыстық есімдіктері (Relative Pronouns) бағыныңқы анықтауыштық сөйлемді біріктіру үшін қолданылады. Бұл есімдік анықталатын сөзінен кейін тұрады, қандай? Деген сұраққа жауап береді де сонысы деп аударылады.

Егер анықталатын сөз тіршілік иесін білдіретін болса (көбінесе адамға қатысты), **who(whom, whose)** қатыстық есімдігі қолданылады.

The boy who is in the room is my friend.

Егер осы сөз жануардың немесе жансыз заттың атауы болса **which** қатыстық есімдігі қолданылады.

Where is the pen which I gave you?

That есімдігі жанды, жансыз зат есімдермен қолданыла береді.

The man and the dog that you see in the street every day live nearby.

8) Болымсыздық есімдіктері (Negative Pronouns)

Болымсыздық **no** есімдігі зат есімді анықтау функциясын атқарады: No news is good news.

Neither есімдігі екеуінің біреуі де емес деген мағынаны білдіреді, сонымен қатар **neither...nor** құрылымында жиі қолданылады.

I have two brothers. Neither helped me yesterday.

None есімдігін адамдар мен заттарды білдіретін зат есімі бар тіркестерінің орнына пайдалануға болады:

Have you any money? I have none.

Nobody/ no one есімдігі ешкім деген мағынаны білдіреді:

Nobody could help me.

Nothing есімдігі ештеңе деген мағынаны білдіреді:

Nothing could help him.

9) Белгісіздік есімдіктері

Белгісіз мөлшер мен сапа мағынасын білдіретін бір топ етістіктердің түрлері бар.

Some, any, every есімдіктері және олардың туындылары.

Сөйлемнің түрі	Белгісіздік есімдік	Белгісіздік есімдіктерінің туындылары
Болымды	Some-қандай болса Any-кез келген	Someone/somebody- әлдекім, біреу Anyone/anybody- Біреу, әлдекім, әлдебіреу
Сұраулы	Any-бірнеше	Anyone/anybody- кім де болса, біреу
Болымсыз	No/not any- Кез келген	No one/not anyone/ Nobody/not anybody- біреу, әлде біреу
Сөйлемнің кез келген түрі	Every-әр қайсысы	Every body/everyone- әрқайсысы, әр кім

Much, many, a lot of/lots of

Саналатын зат есіммен	Саналмайтын зат есіммен
Many	Much
A lot of/lots of	A lot of/lots of

A few, a little, few, little

	Саналатын зат есіммен	Саналмайтын зат есіммен	Мысал
Болымды мағынасы (азғана,бірақ жеткілікті)	A few	A little	There are a few oranges and a little sugar on the table
Болымсыздық мағынасы (аз,жеткіліксіз)	Few	Little	Very few students attended the lecture and very little Progress has been made

10) Есімдіктің сөйлемдегі функциясы

Есімдік	Бастауыш	Толықтауыш	Анықтауыш	Предикатив
Жіктеу есімдіктері	She is a girl.	I don't know him.		It is me
Тәуелдеу есімдіктері			This is my book.	This car is mine.
Сілтеу есімдіктері	That is his Pen.		I haven't seen this film.	
Сұрау есімдіктері	What is it?	Whom did you see yesterday?	Whose luggage is this?	
Өздік-күшейтпелі есімдіктері		I enjoyed myself at the concert.		
Ортақ есімдіктері		They loved each other very much.		
Қатыстық есімдіктері	I have a friend who lives nearby.			
Болымсыздық есімдіктері	Nobody can do it so well.	I could do nothing about it.	She has no friends in this city.	
Белгісіздік есімдіктері	Everybody was happy to see us again.	I see something on the table.	We will be here every day	

Exercise 1. Put possessive pronouns:

I see that she has lost ... pencil; perhaps you can give her ...? 2. Tell him not to forget ... ticket; she mustn't forget ... either. 3. Show me ... dictation; I shall show you ... too. 4. We have left ... dictionaries at home; I hope they will lend us 5. I have left ... fountain-pen at home. Can he lend me 6. We see they have no dictionaries; we can lend them 7. Show me ... new watch. 8. They have a garden, but ... garden is very small. [3. 6er 97]

Exercise 2. Replace underlined words by the personal pronouns.

1. The man showed pictures to the boy. This book is for children. 3. My mother saw Mary yesterday. 4. My friend went to the theatre with his wife. 5. My brother bought a hat yesterday. 6. Peter spoke to my father about this book. 7. The children are looking at the picture. 8. The girl is sitting with her mother near the river. [3. 6er 99]

Exercise 3. Fill in suitable reflexive pronouns.

1. Don't shave in the dark, Peter, you will cut 2. He doesn't like to speak about ... 3. She will keep this book for 4. He burned 5. She told us very little about 6. I bought these magazines for 7. Did you buy, my dear friends, this television set for ... ? 8. People protect ... from the rain with an umbrella.

Exercise 4 . Put somebody, anybody, nobody or everybody:

The question was so difficult that ... could answer it. 2. ... forgot to switch off the light in the classroom yesterday. 3. Has ... got a dictionary? 4. I am afraid there is ... in the office now. 5. ... knows that water is necessary for plants. 6. Is there ... here? 7. You must find ... who can help you. 8. ... knew anything about our home task. 9. ... can answer this question. It is very easy. 10. There is ... in the next room. I don't know him. 11. Please tell us the story. ... knows it. 12. Is there ... in my group who lives in the hostel? 13. Has ... here got a red pencil? [3. 6er 80]

Exercise 5. Fill in somebody (someone), anybody (anyone), nobody (no one), everybody (everyone), something, nothing, everything:

1. The door is open. There must be ... at home. 2. There is ... wrong with my fountain-pen. It won't write. 3. A blind man cannot see 4. Is there ... in the room? - Yes, there is ... in it. 5. It is too dark here, I cannot see 6. If there is ... in the room you may turn off the light. 7. Can ... recite the poem? 8. We must do ... to help her. 9. Can I do ... for you? 10. There must be ... interesting in the book you read. 11. It is too dark, I can't see ... on the blackboard. May I turn on the light? 12. We can work in Room No. 20. There is ... there. 13. Let's go there at once. I want to see ... with my own eyes. 14. May I come to see you tonight? I've got ... to tell you. 15. Bob is one of our best students, ... knows him. 16. Must we learn ... by heart? - No, must only prepare the poem for test reading. 17. There is ... interesting in this magazine. 18. Is ... away from the lesson? [3. 6er 79]

Exercise 6 . Put much, many, little, a little, few, a few:

1. I'd like to say ... words about my traveling. 2. There was not ... water in the lake because it was shallow. 3. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library. 4. After the lesson everybody felt ... tired. 5. Let's stay here ... longer. I like it here. 6. There were ... new words in the text and Peter spent ... time learning them. 7. There was ... sugar in the bowl, and we had to put ... sugar there. 8. My mother knows German ... and she can help you with the translation of this text. 9. When we walked ... farther down the street we saw the entrance of the Metro station. 10. Have you got ... time before the lesson? [3. 6er 99]

Exercise 7. Put much or many:

1. Please don't ask me ... questions. 2. How ... money have you got? 3. I never eat ... bread with soup. 4. Why did you eat so ... ice - cream? 5. She wrote us ... letters from the country. 6. ... of these students don't like to look up words in the dictionary. 7. ... in this work was too difficult for me. 8. He spent ... time writing his composition in Literature. 9. There were ... plates on the table. 10. Thank you very ...! 11. ... of many friends are preparing for their entrance examinations now. 12. I don't like ... sugar in my tea. [3. 6er 100]

Exercise 8. Complete each sentence with the correct subject pronoun.

1. _____ is a student. (a man)
2. _____ are students (a boy and a girl)
3. Is _____ a good car? (a thing)
4. _____ are at home. (two people)
5. _____ is from Nicaragua. (a woman)
6. _____ are not very good computers. (a group)
7. _____ am at work. (oneself)
8. Is _____ cold today? (the weather)
9. Are _____ members of the website? (people)
10. _____ and I are in the same class. (a woman)

Exercise 9. Complete each sentence with the correct object pronoun.

1. John teaches _____ English every day. (you and I)
2. There's some mail for _____ in the mailbox. (I)
3. I like _____ very much. (you--singular or plural)
4. She works with _____ at that company. (a man)
5. He likes _____ very much. (a woman)
6. They like to eat _____ with cream cheese. (a thing)
7. Sue usually puts _____ in the refrigerator. (things)
8. Please give it to _____. (I)
9. They want _____ to work this weekend. (you and I)
10. I want _____ to do something for me. (you) .[3. бет 102]

4. Предлогтар. Prepositions.

Ағылшын тілінде предлог сөз табы есебінде қарастырылады. Қазақ тілінде предлог жоқ, оның мағынасы көмекші сөздерге және үстеуге сәйкес келеді. Қолдану функциясына қарай предлогтарды үш топқа бөлуге болады. Ең алдымен, ол сөйлемдегі сөздерді байланыстыратын дәстүрлі ұғымды білдіретін предлогтар (жай). Екінші тобы-септік жалғауларды алмастыратын предлогтар (күрделі). Үшінші тобы-фразалы етістіктің құрамды бөлігі есебіндегі предлогтар (құрамды)

- 1) **Жай предлогтар (дәстүрлі)** негізінен зат есімнің алдында тұрып үш негізгі топқа бөлінеді:

а) **Мекен предлогтары.** Олардың ішіндегі ең негізгісі:

on (үстінде): The spoon is on the table.

in (ішінде): The pen is in the box.

at (ішінде): She works at an office.

under (астында): The dog is sleeping under the table.

In front of (алдында): The blackboard is in front of me.

near (жанында, қасында): Our house is near the river.

across (арқылы): The train went across the fields.

between (арасында): A village is between two hills.

among (арасында, ортасында): I saw a light among the trees.

б) **Бағыт пен қозғалысты көрсететін предлогтар:**

to (қарай): I am going **to** the cinema.

into (ішінде): Put the pencil **into** the box.

towards (бағытпен, қарай): He was moving **towards** the door.

from (бірге): Take it **from** the table.

out of (ішінен): Dad took a sweet **out of** his pocket.

в) **Уақытқа байланысты предлогтар:**

on (күн ұзаққа, апта күні, датаны ескереді): I'll meet you **on** Monday.

in (жыл, ай, тәулік бөліктерін ескереді): She was born **in** March.
at (тура уақытты ескереді) Lessons start **at** 9 o'clock.
before (бұрын, дейін) She returned **before** noon.

Exercise 1. Use the right prepositions.

Where is the horse? It is the table. 2. In summer our cattle are..... the grassland. 3. the country where we live there are different kinds of birds. 4. Let's meet the railway station at the five o'clock. 5. The Browns have got different breeds of animals the farm. 6. My father works a biological factory. He is an expert in veterinary medicine. 7. London stands the river Thames. 8. There are various fish ... the Black Sea. 9. My granny keeps her ducks and other domestic birds the backyard, which is the house. 10. Stop your car! There are frogs the road. You can't kill them. 11. Look! There is a wasp your head. 12. Give me my bag, please, it's the chair. [3. бет 115]

Exercise 2. Fill in prepositions:

Visitors plenty money to spend who come chiefly enjoyment are likely to pass most, their time the West End. Those who come to learn London's history will find much to interest them the City. Here most the streets are narrow, and traffic is often very slow. Many these narrow streets run down the Thames, and the end many them warehouses can be seen. The City is concerned finance, but it is also a market goods almost every kind, all parts the world. [3. бет 116]

Exercise 3. The Port London is the east the City. Here today, are miles and miles docks, and the great industrial areas that depend shipping. This is the East End London, unattractive appearance but very important the country's commerce. Ships 6,000 tons can come as far as London Bridge, below which is the part the river called the Pool. They can pass Tower Bridge. It takes only five minutes to raise the two halves the roadway to allow a ship to pass.[3. бет 117]

Exercise 4. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

Take another helping salad. 2. I think I'll trouble you a second cup of tea. 3. Will you please pass the sugar. 4. She is going to make some fish soup dinner. 5. Marmalade is made orange peel. 6. The egg is eaten a small spoon. 7. Their meal consisted two courses. 8. What can you recommend the first course? 9. The meat is done a turn. 10. No sugar me, thank you. 11. midday people have their meals home or the canteen. [3. бет 118]

5. Шылау. Conjunctions.

Шылау-сөз бен сөзді, сөз бен сөйлемді, сөйлем мен сөйлемді байланыстырып немесе сөзге қосымша мағына үстеп тұратын көмекші сөздер.

Ағылшын тіліндегі негізгі шылаулар мыналар:

and (және, мен) Boys **and** girls are friends.

but (бірақ) I can do it **but** not today.

or (әлде, немесе) Is it a pen **or** a pencil?

If (егер) Help me **if** you can.

Exercise 1. Make alternative questions.

Example: Are you a student or a teacher? – I am a student.

1. Is your family large?
2. Have you got a dog?
3. Are you from Moscow?
4. Are you married?
5. Is your father a worker.....?
6. Is Moscow a city?
7. Is Wales a country?. [3. бет 115]

6. Құрылым мен айналымдар. Constructions.

1) **There is (there are)** лексикалық конструкцияны қолдану. Бұл құрылым тұлғаның немесе заттың өзіне емес, қай жерде орналасқанына назар аударылғанда қолданылады. Берілген құрылым әдетте аударылмайды, сонымен қатар сөйлемнің аудармасы мекен пысықтауыштан басталады (сөйлемнің басында **қайда**, кейін **не** немесе **кім** принципі бойынша). Берілген айналым келесі тұлғаға ие бола алады:

Present Simple- there is/there are

Past Simple- there was/there were

Future Simple- there will be

Сұраулы сөйлем жасау үшін **to be (is, are, was, were)** көмекші етістігі **there** алдында тұрады. Егер берілген айналым сұраулы сөйлемде қолданылса, берілген сұраққа жауап та осы айналыммен қолданылады.

Is there any fruit on the table? Yes, **there** is some.

Үстелде жемістер бар ма? Иә, бар.

Болымсыз сөйлем жасау үшін **not no** демеулігі **to be** етістігінен кейін қойылады:

There **are no** boys in the room. Бөлмеде ұл балалар жоқ

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using constructions *there is, there are*

1. There ... a telegram on the table.
2. ... there any telegrams from Moscow? Yes, there ... some.
3. ... there ... a flight for Moscow tomorrow? Yes, there ...
4. There ... much snow last winter.
5. There ... a lot of stars and planets in space.
6. ... there ... a lift in your future house? Yes, there ...
7. Some years ago there ... many old houses in our street.
8. ... there any lectures yesterday? No, there ...
9. ... there a lamp over the table? Yes, there ...
10. ... there any interesting stories in this book?
11. ... there a test lesson? No, there ...
12. Soon there ... a new film on. [3. бет 15]

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using constructions *there is, there are*.

1. There a small garden in front of our home.
2. There a lot of wild animals in the taiga.
3. There five sheep and a cow on their farm.
4. There a book and a notebook on the desk.
5. There a computer, a TV set and a wi-fi in my room.
6. There twenty four students in our group.
7. There a lot of snow in winter.
8. There some money in my bag.

A national park a large piece of land. In the park animals free to come and go. There trees and plants everywhere. There campgrounds in national parks where people can enjoy nature. [3. бет 14]

7. Сан есім. Numerals.

Сан есім-заттың санын немесе оларды санау кезіндегі ретін білдіретін сөз табы.
Сан есімдер **есептік, реттік, бөлшектік** болып бөлінеді.

Есептік сан есімдер		Реттік сан есімдер	
0	naught, zero		
1	one	1 st	first
2	two	2 nd	second
3	three	3 rd	third
4	four	4 th	fourth
5	five	5 th	fifth
10	ten	10 th	tenth
20	twenty	20 th	twentieth
21	twenty-one	21 st	twenty-first
50	fifty	50 th	fiftieth
1,000	one thousand	1,000 th	one thousandth
100,000	one hundred thousand	100,000 th	one hundred thousandth
1,000,000	one million	1,000,000 th	one millionth

Ағылшын тілінде датаны, үйдің, бөлменің, автобустың, беттер мен бөлімдердің нөмірін белгілеуде негізінен есептік сан есімдер қолданылады. Осындай жағдайда олар анықталатын сөзден кейін тұрады.

Take bus 5 to go there. I live in Road Street 78. Open the book on page 123.

Даталар.

1069	Ten sixty-nine
1997	Nineteen ninety-seven
1705	Seventeen o five
2003	Two thousand three
2003 жылы	In the year two thousand three
3 қыркүйек	The third of September
25 ақпан	The twenty-fifth of February
Біздің заманымызға дейін	B.C.(before Christ)
Біздің заманымыздың	A.D.(anno Domini)

Бөлшектік сан есімдер(Fractions) жай бөлшек және ондық бөлшектер болып бөлінеді.

Екіден бір	1/2	A half
Үштен бір	1/3	A third

Exercise 1 .Write down in written form:

2, 12, 20, 28, 3, 13, 30, 35, 4, 14, 40, 49, 5, 15, 50, 56, 6, 16, 60, 67, 7, 17, 70, 8, 18, 80, 89, 9, 19, 90, 100, 107, 126, 200, 349, 607, 839, 1, 000, 5,007, 6,456, 8,967, 67, 237, 100,000,000.

Exercise 2 .Translate into English:

1) 200 кітап; 2) 5,000 студент; 3) 21 жәшік; 4) 141 кітап; 5) 2,000,000 кітап; 6) 3,000 ақша; 7) 41 күн; 8) 500 бала; 9) 31 ер бала; 10) 600 үй.

Exercise 3 .Write down on English the following dates:

15 ақпан 1959 жылы, 21 сәуір 1959 жылы, 3 мамыр 1960 жылы, 12 маусым 1960 жылы, 15 шілде 1961 жылы, 14 тамыз 1962 жылы, 17 қыркүйек 1962 жылы, 25 қараша 1962 жылы. [3. бет 12]

8.Көмекші етістіктер. Auxiliary Verbs.

Ағылшын тіліндегі оңаша етістіктер өзінің негізгі мағынасынан басқа көмекші етістіктің функциясын орындайды,яғни етістіктің күрделі аналитикалық тұлғасындағы шақтар мен етісті жасау үшін қолданылады.

Қазақ тілінде **to be** (болу) етістігі осы шақта қолданылмайды, ал ағылшын тілінде ол сөйлем құрамында міндетті түрде қолданылуы тиіс:

1) **To be** (болу) етістігін қолдану түрлері:

-**болу** мағынасын білдіретін **негізгі етістік**:She **was** in Paris last year.

Ол өткен жылы Парижде болды.

-негізінен есім құрамды баяндауышпен қолданылатын

байлам- етістік:

This is a book. They **are** girls.

-Continuous, Perfect шақтар тобындағы дара етістікті баяндауышты жасағанда қолданылатын **көмекші етістік**.Көмекші етістіктен кейін I (verb+ing) етістігі болады;ырықсыз рай тұлғасын жасаған кезде одан кейін есімше II (Participle II) қолданамыз.

They **are** plating .It **was** done yesterday.

-міндет ету мағынасындағы **модаль етістік** (**can** модаль етістігіне баламалы), егер одан кейін **to** демеулігі болса:

She **is to** be here at 7 o'clock.Ол осында сағат жетіде болуы керек.

2) **To have** етістігін пайдалану түрлері:

-**бар болу/ иелену** мағынасын білдіретін **негізгі етістік**.

I **have** a lot of books at home.Менің үйімде көптеген кітаптар **бар**.

-Perfect шақтар тобындағы дара етістікті баяндауышты жасау үшін қолданылып,соңынан II (Participle II) негізгі етістік болатын **көмекші етістіктер**.

She **has broken** my pen.Ол менің қаламымды сындырды.

-міндет ету мағынасындағы **модаль етістік** (**must** модаль етістігіне баламалы),егер одан кейін **to** демеулігі болса:

The weather is rainy. You **have to** take an umbrella.

Ауа-райы жауын-шашынды.Сіз қолшатырды алуға тиіссіз.

-берілген етістіктен кейінгі зат есіммен үзілмейтін лексикалық құрылым жасаған кезде, **тұрақты сөз тіркесінің** бөлігі ретінде:

We usually **have breakfast** at 9 o'clock.Біз әдетте **ертеңгі тамақты** сағат 9 да ішеміз.

3) **To do** етістігінің қолданылуы:

-**істеу** мағынасын білдіретін **негізгі етістік** ретінде.

What are you **doing** here?Сіз мында не істеп жүрсіз?

-Present және Past Simple шақтарында сұраулы және болымсыз сөйлемдерін жасауға арналған көмекші **етістіктер** ретінде.Осы етістік бұйрық райының болымсыз түрін жасауға,сонымен қатар негізгі етістігі әсеріндегі күшейту үшін арнайы құрылымдарда қолданылады.

Do you speak English? Сіз ағылшынша сөйлейсізбе?

I **do not** know her.Мен оны білмеймін.

Don't touch me! Маған тиіспеңіз!

I **do** want to see him.Мен оны көргім келеді.

4) **Shall/will** етістіктері келер шақты жасау үшін (Future Simple/Future Continuous) көмекші етістік ретінде, ал осы етістіктердің **should/would** өткен шақ тұлғасы келер шақтың Future-in-the-Past жасау үшін пайдаланылады.

Exercise 1. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb "be."

1. There _____ some time before the game.
2. There _____ two people looking at the house.
3. _____ there a good movie showing at that theater?
4. _____ there any good restaurants near here?
5. Why _____ there police officers outside that house?
6. There _____ a hat on the table.
7. _____ there enough chairs for everyone?
8. _____ there a pillow on the bed?
9. There _____ seven days in a week.
10. There _____ ten students in the classroom. [3. бет 120]

Exercise 2 . Write the sentences using the correct form of *have got*.

- 1 London has a lot of parks.
London's got a lot of parks.
- 2 I don't have much money.
I haven't got much money.
- 3 I have a lot of homework tonight.
- 4 Do you have any homework?
- 5 Our school has a library, but it doesn't have any computers.
- 6 My parents have a new stereo.
- 7 Does your sister have a boyfriend?
- 8 I don't have a problem with this exercise. [3. бет 121]

Exercise 3. Write Yes/No questions for these sentences.

- 1 She's French. *Is she French?*
- 2 It's raining. _____
- 3 They're at school. _____
- 4 They're learning English. _____
- 5 You're tired. _____
- 6 She was at home last night. _____
- 7 I'm right. _____
- 8 He was born in 1960. _____
- 9 You can speak Danish. _____ [3. бет 120]

Exercise 4. Write Yes/No questions for these sentences.

- 1 You like music. *Do you like music?*
 - 2 She comes from France. _____
 - 3 They live in a flat. _____
 - 4 You take sugar in tea. _____
 - 5 I speak English well. _____
 - 6 She watched a film last night. _____
 - 7 It started at 8.00. _____
 - 8 You want to go home. _____
 - 9 He works hard. _____
- [3. бет 122]

9. Модаль етістік. Modal Verbs.

Бұл іс-әрекетке деген қатынасты немесе әрекеттің жасалу мүмкіндігін, қажеттігін білдіретін етістіктердің ерекше тобы.

1) Істелуге міндетті іс-әрекетті білдіретін етістіктер.

а) **Must** модаль етістігі сөйлемнің барлық түрлерінде қолданып, өзгерілмейтін бір тұлғада болады.

Must етістігі, әдетте міндетті (әрекетті жасауға міндетті) деген мағынаны, ал сұраулы сөйлемдерде үлкен қажеттілікті талап ететінін білдіреді.

You **must** always come to school in time.

Сендер үнемі мектепке уақытында келуге міндеттісіңдер.

б) Пайда болған жағдайларға қатысты **have to** модаль етістігі әрекетті жасаудың қажеттілігін білдіреді. Берілген етістік сөйлемнің барлық түрлері мен Simple шағындағы топтарымен қолданылады. Нақ осы белгісіз шақта 1,2,3- жақтарына қатысты **have to** немесе **has to** (he, she, it, жекеше түрдегі зат есім) тұлғасына ие болады.

в) **Should** мен **ought to** модаль етістіктері (тиіс, болуға тиіс) лексикалық мағынаға ие болады. Олар сөйлемнің барлық түрлерінде қолданылады, болымсыз немесе сұраулы сөйлемді құрастыру үшін көмекші етістіктерін қажет етпейді.

Егер берілген етістіктерден кейін перфектті тұйық етістік (have + Participle II) болса, ол *өкініш* немесе *бір нәрсенің жасалғаны, я жасалмағанына сөгіс жасауды* білдіреді.

You **should have done** it better. Саған мұн жақсырақ жасау керек еді.

г) **To be to** модаль етістігі негізгі етістігінің тұйық етістікті тіркесінде қолданылады және алдын-ала келісіп қойған, әлде күн ілгілері уағдаласқан әрекетті білдіреді. Осындай мағынада бұл етістік барлық сөйлемдерде қолданылады.

I am to see the doctor at 12 o'clock. Мен дәрігерге сағат 12 де **баруым** керек. (Сол уақытқа жазылдым).

д) **Need** етістігі көбіне сұраулы және болымсыз сөйлемдерде модаль мағынаға ие болады. Ол *қажеттілік* немесе *оның жоқ болуының* мағынасын білдіреді.

Need I remained you about it? Мен ол туралы сізге ескертуім қажет пе? No, you **needn't**. I remember it well. Мұның қажеттігі жоқ. Ол менің есімде.

2) **Мүмкіндікті, қабілеттілікті, іс-әрекетті жасау** тұлғасын білдіретін етістіктер.

а) **Can** модаль етістігі жекеше және көпше жақтары мен сөйлемдердің барлық түрлері үшін осы шақ пен келер шақ (**could**) тұлғасына ие.

She **can** read. **Can** she read? She **cannot (can't)** read. She **could read** when she was five.

б) **To be able to** модаль тіркесінің лексикалық мағынасы **can** етістігімен бірдей:

Present Simple She **is able to** do it. = **She can** do it. **Is** she able to do it? = **Can** she do it?

She **is not able to** do it. = **She cannot** do it.

3) **Өтініш** немесе **рұқсат** тұлғасын білдіретін етістік.

а) Барлық жекеше және көпше жақтары үшін **may** етістігі осы шақ және өткен шақ (**might**) тұлғасына ие болады. Берілген етістік көбінесе сұраулы сөйлемде негізінен бастауыш (I/we) ретіндегі бірінші жақтың көпше немесе жекеше түрімен қолданылады.

May I take this book? Маған осы кітапты алуға **рұқсат** етесіз бе?

б) Берілген модаль етістігінің баламасы бар - **to be allowed to** тіркесі. Ол барлық сөйлем түрлерінде барлық жақтармен және жалпы өткен шағында қолданылады.

He **is allowed to** enter. Оған кіруге рұқсат етіледі.

He **is not allowed to** enter. **Is he allowed to** enter?

Exercise 1. Write the sentences with **might** instead of **will+perhaps**.

1 Perhaps it will rain tomorrow. It **might** rain tomorrow.

2 Perhaps we'll go Spain for our holidays.

3 Perhaps I won't get my cheque today.

4 Perhaps Joe and Ellie will pop in for a drink this evening.

5 Perhaps I'll get a Playstation for my birthday.

6 I'm a bit worries-perhaps Dave won't phone me tonight.

.[3. 6er 400]

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with “should”, “ must”, “ ought”, “have to”, “should not”, “must not”, “ ought not”, “ do not/does not”+ Infinitive

1. To prepare financial statements easily and quickly accountants... a filing system to sort out and classify all the transactions of a business.
2. In a manual accounting system each account... be kept on a separate page or card.
3. All the companies... design their accounts in a way that reflects the nature of the nature of the business.
4. In order to increase their wealth owners... invest in a business.
5. Before making an investment decision owners... assess their likely revenues from this investment.
6. Employees... be sure that they can rely on a business in the sense that the prospects of employment and financial rewards will be secured.
7. Governments... use information on profits made in order to assess liability for taxation. [3. 6er 405]

EXERCISE 3. Complete the sentences with the modal verbs “ must’,” should”/ should not”

1. I think this accounting information is not timely. It... promptly after the end of accounting period (to produce).
2. You... accounting information produced by different business (compare).
3. You... the degree of objectivity required and that is why working independently you haven't got the same results (misunderstand).
4. To perform successfully this company... its accounts in a way that reflects its nature and the needs of its management (design).
5. This company is growing in size but its accounting system is still companies have today (introduce).
6. You... two equipment and inventory accounts in the company's chart of accounts. It doesn't need them (include).
7. The management of the firm... this sort of information to taxation agencies (to provide). [3. 6er 407]

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences

- 1 Competitors are one of the most important users of accounting information. They are interested in such information for various reasons. For example they ought to have information to predict their future strategies. And they also have to seek information about the financial position of a business.
2. When the desirable qualities of financial information are in conflict with one another some compromise between them has to be made.
- 3 .Accounting information must not be irrelevant otherwise it provides no benefits to users and does not justify the costs of producing it.

4. It is common knowledge that accounting information should be timely or in other words it should be produced at the end of accounting period.
5. The quality of understandability suggests that accounting information should be set out in a clear and logical manner and it should not be unnecessarily complicated.
6. All the groups of the company's accounts must be numbered to be easily found in the ledger.
7. Every company ought to develop a chart of accounts for its own needs.

Exercise 5. Put equivalents instead of modal verbs.

1. He couldn't explain anything.
 2. You must not stay here.
 3. Can you swim?
 4. You may take these books.
 5. They can run quickly.
 6. She might work in our room.
 7. Who can read this text?
 8. They must go there tomorrow.
 9. May I go to cinema?
 10. We must meet at 7 o'clock.
- [3. бет 410]

10. Етістік. Verb

Етістік - заттың қимылын білдіретін сөз табы.

1) Құрылымы жағынан етістіктер былай бөлінеді:

Дара , префикстер мен жұрнақтары ерекшеленбейтін	To go ,to live ,to sing, to sleep
Күрделі , басқа сөз таптарына префикстер мен жұрнақтарды қосу арқылы жасалатын	- en , сын есімге қосылады (black-blacken, white -whiten); - ize (special-to specialize); - un- , болымсыз мағынаны білдіреді (dress-undress) - re- , қайталау мағынасын білдіреді (build-rebuild)
Құрамды , екі Толық мағыналы сөздерден Жасалатын; Ең көп таралған сөз тіркесі: етістік+ үстеу (фразалық етістіктер)	whitewash ,broadcast + up , (give up) + on (go on) + off , (take off)

2) Лексикалық мағынасы жағынан етістіктер мағыналы және көмекші болып екіге бөлінеді.

Негізгі (мағыналы) етістіктер сөйлемде қимылды білдіріп (to play, to sit, to go, to take) дара баяндауыш бола алады:

Негізгі етістіктер екі категорияға бөлінеді:

- дұрыс етістік (**Regular Verbs**), яғни ереже арқылы (**-ed жалғауы**) өткен шақ пен есімшені жасайтындар.

- бұрыс етістік (**Irregular Verbs**), жоғарыда аталған тұлғаларды ерекше түрмен жасайтындар.

Көмекші етістіктердің лексикалық толық мағынасы болмайды, олардың функциясы - сөйлем мүшелерін қалыптастыру (негізінен баяндауышты). Өздігінен, толық мағыналы сөздерді қатыстырмай пайдаланылмайды. Көмекші етістіктердің ішінен екі негізгі топ ерекшеленеді:

Байлам-етістігі мен модаль етістігі. Сонымен қатар етістіктердің тағы бір ерекшеленетін тобы бар, яғни перфекттің, өткен шақтағы созылықты түрін, ырықсыз етістің т.б. түрлерін аналитикалық тәсілмен жасайтын.

My brother **has** already come. The girl **is** playing in the garden.

He **will** come soon. The cup **was** broken by the child.

Байлам-етістігі деп зат есіммен,сын есіммен,жатыс септігінің орамдарымен т.б. тіркесіп барлық сөз тіркесіне(қалыптық)процесстің мағынасын беретін көмекші сөздерді айтамыз.

The tree **became** green.

The flower **is** red. She **is** my friend. It **was** nice yesterday.

Модаль етістік,сөйлеушінің іс-әрекетке қатынасын білдіреді немесе іс-әрекетті болдыруға мүмкіндік туғызады. (**must, can, may, ought to**).

We must do it.Біз осыны істеуіміз керекпіз.

They should study well.Олар жақсы оқуға тиіс.

Етістіктің шақ түрінің тұлғасы.

English Tenses.

1) Indefinite Tenses-белгісіз осы шақтың топталуы.

а)**The Present Indefinite (Simple) Tense** жалпы осы шақ істің мерзімді қайталанып отыратынын,нақты айтқанда үнемі орындалатын істі білдіреді.

Белгісіз осы шақ to демеулігінсіз етістіктің тұлғасы арқылы жасалады.Егер бастауыш III жақ жекеше түрде болса,(**she,he,it** немесе жекеше түрдегі зат есім) етістікке**-s,-es** жалғаулары қосылады.

-s жалғауы көптеген етістіктердің түбіріне жалғанады:

write- writes, speak - speaks, jump - jumps.

-es жалғауы тұйық етістік:**-s, ss, sh, ch, tch**, х аяқталса қолданылады.

Watch-watches, possess-possesses.

-дауыссыз әріптен кейінгі **y** әрпі **i** әрпіне ауыстырылады: fly-flies;

-s /- es жалғаулары зат есімдердің көпше түрдегі – **s** жалғауының жалғану ережесі бойынша айтылады.

Берілген шақтармен қоса,әдетінше келесі үстеулер қолданылады:

always, usually, as a rule, often, seldom, from time to time, every day (week, etc.).

We **usually** have English lessons on Monday.

Баяндауышты негізгі етістікпен білдірген жағдайда ғана сұраулы түрі **do** немесе – **does** көмекші етістіктері арқылы жасалады.

Do your friends like to travel?

Does it often rain in autumn?

Баяндауышты негізгі етістікпен білдірген жағдайда ғана болымсыздық түрі **do** немесе **III жақ** жекеше түрдегі **does** көмекші етістіктері арқылы жасалып,одан кейін **not** демеулігі қолданылады.Бұл ретте етістіктің негізгі тұлғасы өз жалғауларын **-s(-es)** жоғалтады:

My friends **do not (don't)** like to travel.

It **does not (doesn't)** often rain in autumn in this region.

б) The Past Indefinite (Simple)Tense белгісіз өткен шақ бұрын болып өткен іс-әрекетті білдіреді.Әдетте жиі қолданылатын сөздер:**yesterday, a week ago, last night** (last Monday, etc.)

Бұрыс етістіктер(Irregular Verbs) өткен шақты жекелеген жолымен жасайды.

Come-came, fly -flew.

She **saw** him in the park two days ago.

Сұраулы түрі to do көмекші етістігінің **did** тұлғасында жасалып бастауыштың алдында тұрады.

When **did** the boys finish their work?

Did she see him in the park?

Past Indefinite тұлғасында **to be** байлам-етістігін қолдану:

Болымды тұлға	Болымсыз тұлға	Сұраулы Тұлға
I was a student. You were a student. He was a student. She was a student. It was a student. We were students. You were students. They were students.	I was not a student. You were not a student. He was not a student. She was not a student. It was not a student. We were not students. You were not students. They were not students.	Was I a student? Were you a student? Was he a student? Was she a student? Was it a student? Were we students? Were you students? Were they students?

в) **The Future Indefinite (Simple)Tense** белгісіз келер шақ іс-әрекеттің болашақта болатынын білдіреді. Бұл шақ **shall, will** көмекші етістігі мен тұйық етістік арқылы **to** демеулігінсіз жасалады.

I **shall (will)** come to you tomorrow. He **will** come soon.

Анықталмаған келер шақта көбінесе келесі сөздер мен сөз тіркестері қолданылады: **tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week, soon, in a year, etc.**

2) **Continuous (Progressive) Tenses**- шақтың созылыңқы түрі. Берілген топтың барлық шақтары нақ осы, өткен немесе келер шақтың белгілі бір мезгілі не болмаса кезеңінде атқарылып жатқан үздіксіз іс-әрекетті білдіру үшін қолданылады.

а) Созылыңқы осы шақ (**the Present Continuous Tense**) сөйлеп тұрған кезге немесе уақыт аралығына сәйкес, яғни қазіргі уақытта болып жатқан іс-әрекетті білдіреді. Іс-әрекеттің **now** (қазір) дәл мерзімін көрсетуге, **at the moment** (қазіргі уақытта) сөз тіркесін қолданып немесе астарлап айтуға болады.

б) Созылыңқы өткен шақ (**the Past Continuous Tense**) дәл көрсетілген уақыт немесе уақыт аралығында өткен үздіксіз әрекетті білдіреді.

Берілген шақ **to be** көмекші етістігінің өткен шақ тұлғасы (**was, were**) мен **I (Participle I)** негізгі етістіктің есімшесі арқылы жасалады.

в) Созылыңқы келер шақ (**the Future Continuous Tense**) дәл көрсетілген уақыт немесе уақыт аралығында болатын үздіксіз әрекетті білдіреді.

Ол **shall/will** көмекші етістігі, **to** демеулігін қатыстырмай **to be** етістігі мен **I (Participle I)** негізгі етістіктің есімшесі арқылы жасалады.

3) **Perfect Tenses**- аяқталған іс-әрекет шағының тобы. Берілген топтың барлық шақтары белгілі бір уақытқа дейін келер, өткен, осы шақтарында **аяқталған іс-әрекеттің нәтижесін** білдіру үшін қолданылады.

а) Аяқталған осы шақ (**the Present Perfect Tense**) дәл сөйлеп тұрған уақыт алдында немесе мезгіл аралығында **болып өткен** әрекетті білдіреді.

Берілген шақ **to have** көмекші етістігінің сәйкес тұлғасы (**have /has**) мен негізгі етістіктің II (Participle II) есімшесі арқылы жасалады. Participle II дұрыс етістікке – **ed** жалғауының жалғануы арқылы жасалады.

Берілген шақ түрі сөйлемдерде **already** (та, те, енді), **just** (қазір), **never** (ешқашан), **ever** (қашанда), **lately/recently** (соңғы кезде/бертінде) және т.б. сөздері пайдаланылса өте жиі қолданылады. Сұраулы және болымсыз сөйлемдерінде әдеттегідей сөйлемнің соңында тұратын **yet** қыстырма сөзі қолданылады.

I have *already* done it. Мен бұны *icmen bimirdim*.

б) Аяқталған өткен шақ (**the Past Perfect Tense**) қимылдың бір уақытта нәтижелі аяқталғнын немесе басқа бір іс-әрекеттің алдында **болған** әрекетті білдіреді. Берілген

шақ **to have** көмекші етістігінің (**had**) өткен шақ тұлғасы мен негізгі етістіктің II (Participle II) есімшесі арқылы жасалады.

в) Аяқталған келер шақ (**the Future Perfect Tense**) белгілі бір уақыт алдында немесе мезгіл аралығында келешекте орындалатын әрекетті білдіреді.

Берілген шақ **shall/will** көмекші етістігімен, **to have** көмекші етістігіне сәйкес келетін тұлғасы (have) және негізгі етістігінің II (Participle II) есімшесі арқылы жасалады.

Exercise 1. Make negatives

1. The sun rises in the west. - The sun doesn't rise in the west. It rises in the east.
2. The Pope lives in Alaska. - _____
3. Manchester United footballers wear yellow shirts. - _____
4. Kangaroos come from Canada. - _____
5. The sun shines at night. - _____
6. In Britain people drive on the right. - _____

Exercise 2. Choose the form of the verb. Present Simple or Continuous

1. I go/am going to work now. Goodbye!
2. I read/am reading a book about astrology.
3. I read/am reading lots of books every year.
4. We go/are going to a party on Saturday.
5. Nurses look/are looking after people in hospital.
6. Annie comes/is coming from Ireland.
7. She comes/is coming for dinner this evening.
8. I speak/am speaking four languages.
9. Do you want/are you wanting to go out tonight? [3. бет 129, 143]

Exercise 3. Make questions. (Past Simple)

1. I went to the States in 19____. - When did you go to the States?
2. I went to ____ for my last holiday. - Where _____?
3. We stayed in _____. - Where _____?
4. We stayed there for ____ weeks. - How long _____?
5. We had ____ weather. - Did _____ good weather?
6. We travelled round by _____. - How _____?
7. We had ____ food. - Did _____ good food? [3. бет 165]

Exercise 4. Choose the correct form of Will and going to. Underline the correct verb form in the following sentences.

1. 'I'm cold.' - 'I'll put/I'm going to put heating on'.
2. 'Can I speak to Marco?' - 'Hold on, I'll get/I'm going to get him.'
3. 'Coffee or tea?' - 'I'll have/I'm going to have tea, please.'
4. 'Has Hugh got any plans for the weekend?' - 'Yes, he'll visit/he's going to visit his grandparents.'
5. 'Cath's on the phone for you.' - 'can she call back? I'll have/I'm going to have bath.'
6. 'I'll go/I'm going to go to the supermarket.' - 'Oh, will you/are you? I think I'll come/I'm going to come with you.'
7. 'Did you get my fax?' - 'No, I didn't.'
'Ok, I'll send/I'm going to send it again.'
8. 'Sophie? Will you marry me/are you going to marry me?' - 'Oh, James! Yes, of course I will/I'm going to.' [3. бет 163]

Exercise 5. Form sentences in Past Continuous.

1. Jenny/talk/to Mick. - Jenny was talking to Mick.
2. Annie and Pete/dance. - _____
3. Sarah and Bill/sit/on the sofa. - _____
4. Katie/choose/a CD. - _____

5. Max/drink/champagne.- _____
6. Beth and Dave/eat/crisps.- _____
7. Justin/show/Lucinda a photograph. - _____
8. Harry/smoke/a cigar. - _____
9. James/tell/a joke. - _____

Exercise 6. Make sentences in the Past Continuous.

1. Jan/not listen to the radio/watch television - Jan wasn't listening to the radio. He was watching television.
2. Maria/not work/drive home.- _____
3. We/not swim/sit in a traffic jam.- _____
4. Matthew and Peter/not run/play squash.- _____
5. I/not watch a film/have a bath.- _____
6. Justin/not read/cook dinner .- [15. 6er 158]

Exercise 7. Put the sentences in the negative forms. Past Simple

1. Shakespeare wrote stories.- Shakespeare didn't write stories. He wrote plays.
2. Christopher Columbus discovered India.
3. Beethoven came from France.
4. Leonardo da Vinci lived in Mexico.
5. The Americans landed on the moon in the 19th century.
6. The Buddha came from Australia. [15. 6er 156]

Exercise 8. Open the brackets using the verbs in Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Lisa gave (give) me a lift because I had missed (miss) the bus.
2. I _____ (thank) her for everything she _____ (do).
3. When I got to the office, I _____ (realize) that I _____ (forget) to lock the front door.
4. When they _____ (finish) their work, they _____ (go) home.
5. I _____ (call) you at 8.00, but you _____ just _____ (go) out.
6. I took my family to Paris last year. I _____ (be) there as a student, so I _____ (know) my way around.
7. When I _____ (listen) to the news, I _____ (go) to bed. [7. 6er 198]

Exercise 9 . Make the sentences in Past Perfect.

1. We haven't met since...
2. Have you ever...
3. The whole morning we...
4. Will you be allowed to...
5. Our friend has already...
6. I've often...
7. When I come to her place, she had already...
8. She asked me to tell you that...
9. We've never been to Rome, but...
10. We will visit him if...
11. I've no idea what...
12. He's no idea where...
13. I've no idea who...
14. She's no idea how...
15. They had no idea when...
16. On the one hand ... on the other hand...
17. He is very grateful to you for...
18. This place reminds me of...
19. She reminded us that...

20. She won't come if...[14. 6er 206]

Exercise 10. Translate the sentences in Past Perfect.

1. I have just got a letter from him. 2. I have never swum in the ocean. 3. She has translated a few letters lately. 4. She has never eaten such (a) tasty ice cream. 5. My friend says that her parents have bought a very expensive car. She says that they bought it last Saturday. 6. Have you been to the library yet? – Not yet. I will go there after the lessons. 7. There were a lot of people at the library. (There have been a lot of people at the library). 8. Have you read this book? It is very easy and interesting. 9. Please, bring some interesting book to read. – I can give you a very interesting new book. I have already given it to my mother and she says that she liked it very much. 10. Where is your sister? – She has left. 11. How did you like the last film on TV? 12. When I was a kid (in my childhood), I lived in Barcelona; that is why I know it well. 13. Have you seen Ann today? – Yes. She has recently come here and left soon. 14. I am leaving now. You may use my books and magazines. 15. It is a pity that you haven't taken any water. I am thirsty.[14. 6er 207]

Exercise 11. Translate the sentences in Past Perfect.

1. Something has fallen on the floor. Look what it is. 2. My watch has stopped. Something is wrong with it. 3. What are you talking about? Have you forgotten everything yet? 4. This tape recorder is not so old as that one. 5. There is a lot of sugar in the tea. I cannot drink such sweet tea. 6. My son is older than yours. 7. What will you be doing at seven tomorrow? – I will be having dinner at the restaurant. And you? – I will be sitting at home and reading a book. 8. She has changed so much. 9. I am hungry. Let's have lunch (dinner). 10. Has the rain stopped? 11. They rang him up last week, but he wasn't at home. 12. When did your mother come back from Berlin? – She came back a week ago. 13. Why is she crying? She does not know herself what she wants. I have already tried to calm her down. 14. Who were you talking to the whole evening yesterday? 15. When I entered (came into) the kitchen, I saw that my mother was making tea. 16. You mustn't speak to me like this. 17. Why does she want to speak to him? – She wants to say something to him. 18. Where is our father? – He is in the room. He is watching TV. 19. We are leaving tonight. Come to see us off. 20. If my sister does not change her mind, she will marry Misha in two weeks. 21. We are going to drink coffee. 22. She says that we will be working while they are sleeping. [3. 6er 226]

Exercise 12. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Perfect.

1. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 2. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 3. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books. 4. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 5. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 6. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field. 7. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 8. The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework. 9. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come). 10. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 12. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 14. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 15. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 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). [3. 6er 228]

Exercise 13. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

Last night we (to go) to a football match. We (to take) a bus. The bus (to be) full of people as many people (to want) to see the match. We (to get) off the bus and (to go) in the direction of the stadium. While we (to cross) the road, I (to see) Victor. He (to stand) at the corner. He said he (to wait) for his friend who (to come) to St. Petersburg the day before and (to wish) to see the new stadium. A man (to come) up to me and asked if I (to have) a spare

ticket for the match. Victor told us that two boys just (to ask) him whether he (to have) a spare ticket. We (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) Sergei. He (to show) us to our seats and we (to agree) to meet in the refreshment-room during the interval. He (to ask) me if I (to play) football in my childhood. [3. бет 203]

Exercise 14. Fill in adverbs: *just, already, never, yet, recently, lately*.

1. The role of the service sector has increased
2. Most manufacturing industries have used intensive technologies for processing resources.
3. Economists have not given a full definition of economics
4. Economists have developed three main approaches to economics.
5. Have you got enough actual data to make a modal ? Yes, I have finished it.
6. Economists have included services that are provided by doctors and teachers in the primary sector.
7. Economics has used model successfully to analyze some difficult economic problems.
8. Has the economist made a proper decision ? No, he hasn't made it
9. Microeconomics has studied the problems of the whole country's economy. [3. бет 207]

11. Герундий. Gerund.

Әрекетті атап, зат есім және етістікке тән ерекшеліктерін байланыстырып, ағылшын сөйлемін оңайлату үшін қолданылатын етістіктің жақсыз түрі. Герундийдің өзіне тән ерекшелігі - **-ing** жалғауы.

Герундий тұлғасы:

-**белгісіздік герундий** (Indefinite Gerund). Етістіктің түбіріне - **ing** жұрнағы жалғанады: to walk-walking, to ask-asking.

Герундийдің берілген түрі әдетте етістікті-баяндауыш әрекетімен бірге жасалған әрекетті білдіреді.

I like watching TV in the evening.

-**перфектті герундий** (Perfect Gerund) **have** етістігіне **-ing** жалғауын қосу арқылы және негізгі етістіктің үшінші түрі арқылы жасалады: having invited, having asked.

-**пассивті герундий** (Passive Gerund) **being** көмекші етістігі мен негізгі етістіктің үшінші түрі арқылы жасалады:

She was glad at being invited to the party.

Пассивті герундий баяндауышпен белгіленген объектінің жасаған іс-әрекетін білдіреді:

I insist on **being invited** to the meeting.

Герундийдің сөйлемдегі функциясы.

Герундий тұйық етістікке қарағанда зат есімге тән белгілерді әлде қайда артық білдіреді. Ол предлогпен қоса қолданылып тәуелдеу есімдігімен немесе тәуелдеу тұлғасындағы зат есіммен анықталуы мүмкін.

-**Баяндауыш** функциясында, әдетте сөйлемнің басында тәуелді сөздермен тұрады:

Reading a good book is a great pleasure. Жақсы кітап оқу-үлкен ғанибет.

-**Толықтауыш** функциясында, әдетте баяндауыш ретінде қолданылған негізгі етістікті толықтырады:

I like reading interesting books. Мен қызықты кітап оқығанды ұнатамын.

Герундийдің әрекет субъектісі беріледі:

а) *тәуелдік септіктегі зат есіммен*, егер субъект адам болса:

The girl's being alone surprised him.

Қыздың жалғыз болғаны оны таң қалдырды.

б) жалпы септіктегі зат есіммен, егер субъект зат болса:

It is risky to rely on my **watch not being** slow.

Менің сағатым дұрыс жүретініне сену екі талай.

в) жалпы септіктегі белгісіздік есімдіктермен (somebody, anybody)

I can't bear the idea of **anybody marrying** her.

Оған басқа біреу үйленейін деп жатқан ой мен үшін өте қиын.

г) тәуелдеу есімдіктермен: **My coming** home made them happy.

Менің үйге келгенім оларды қуантты.

Герундий етістік пен зат есімнің ерекшеліктерін байланыстыратын етістіктің жіктелмеген формасы. Герундий кез-келген ағылшын етістігінің инфинитив формасына – ing жалғауын жалғау арқылы жасалады.

Мысалы: increasing-көбею, obtaining-ұлғаю, heating-қыздыру.

Герундий нысанының кестесі.

	Active	Passive
Indefinite Perfect	Writing Having written	Being written Having been written

Герундийдің синтаксистік қызметі

Қызметі	Мысалы	Аударма
1. бастауыш	1. Smoking is not allowed here.	Мында темекі тартуға мында рұқсат жоқ.
2. Атаулы курделі бастауыш құрамында	2. His hobby is driving a car.	Оның сүйген кәсібі машина жүргізу.
3. толықтауыш А) тура Б) жанама	A) The car needs repairing B) They spoke about their traveling to the north.	Машинаны жөндеуді қажет етеді. Олар солтүстікке жол сапар туралы айтты.
4. анықтауыш	There are different ways of obtaining this substance.	Бұл затты алудың әртүрлі жолы бар.
5. пысықтауыш	After receiving good results they stopped experiments.	Жақсы қортынды алып олар экспериментті тоқтаты.

Қорытынды:

- 1) Бастауыш, атаулы курделі баяндауыш құрамында тура толықтауыш ретінде герундий зат есім немесе тұйық етістік арқылы аударылады.
- 2) Жанама толықтауыш функциясында герундий зат есіммен немесе бағыныңқы сөйлеммен аударылады.
- 3) Пысықтауыш функциясында герундий зат есіммен, көсемше немесе бағыныңқы сөйлеммен аударылады.
- 4) Құрмалас герундий нысандары жиі бағыныңқы сөйлеммен аударылады.

Мысалы: I know of his having been appointed a new job.

Оның жаңа жұмысқа тағайындалғанын мен білемін.

Exercise 1. Translate sentences with the Gerund.

1. Would you please stop **writing** to us at this address.
2. What are your reasons for **refusing** to pay this amount?
3. We are grateful to you for **sending** us the books we needed.
4. Please excuse us for **causing** all this trouble.
5. The customer thanked the bank for **giving** him a loan (заем.)

6. I like your way of **doing** it.
7. Who is responsible for **keeping** the records?
8. We are interested in **buying** these goods.
9. **We insist on being sent** the documents.[14. бет 325]

Exercise 2. Put the necessary form of the Gerund

1. The regulations on (to mechanise) accounting practices were adopted many years ago.
2. Different ways of (to improve) accounting practices have been used in this company.
3. Our accounting department is responsible for (to exercise) control over inventory and property.
4. The programme of (to set) the foundation for (to understand) all aspects of accounting has been worked out by our teachers.
5. Apart from (to attract) young people to the study of accounting the accounting and Reporting Administration of the Ministry of Finance is taking measures to raise the prestige of accountancy profession.
6. Apart from (to increase) the role of accounting the Methodological Council for accounting and reporting has worked out new regulations to improve accounting practices.
7. I think that the quality of accounting services provided cannot be solved without (to use) advanced information technology.
8. On (to introduce) some international accounting standards the Ministry of finance has decided to reconstruct accounting practices.
9. A form of a trial balance sheet can be drawn up by (to list) all the accounts and (to add) up all the credit entries .
10. The task of (to draw up) a new balance sheet after each transaction becomes impossible when there are many hundreds of transactions each day. [3. бет 328]

Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of the Gerund of the Verbs in brackets:

1. (to speak) without (to think) is (to shoot) without aim.
2. Do you know what is peculiar about the English rule of (to drive)?
3. I'm glad to say that the lady didn't keep us (to wait).
4. I remember (to take) to Paris when I was a very small child.
5. I strongly suspect Gerald of (to know) all about it beforehand, though he swears he didn't.
6. Excuse me for not (to write) more at the moment.
7. She never lost the power of (to form) quick decisions.
8. He had an air of (to be) master of his fate, which was his chief attraction.
9. She denied (to see) me at the concert though I'm sure I saw her in the stalls.
10. I want to thank her for (to look) after the children while I was out.
11. He passed to the front door and out without (to see) us.
12. I enjoy (to read) poetry.
13. I don't mind (to stay) here for a little while.
14. Are you going to keep me (to wait) all day.[3 бет 329]

Exercise 4. Use the appropriate form of the Gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. Now I can boast (to see) Rome and London, Paris and Athens.
2. How did you like the English rule (to drive) on the left side of the road instead of the right?
3. A hate (to be) ill and (to stay) in bed.
4. We all kissed Mother (to go) to bed.
5. I'm not used (to receive) Christmas presents.
6. At every school she went to she learned drawing, besides (to teach) by her father at home.
7. My wife and I look forward (to see) you and Rosa.
8. The children had to help (to sweep) and (to clean) the rooms and (to wash up) after meals.
9. The doctor left three different medicines with instructions (to give) them.
10. You can improve your pronunciation (to read) aloud.
11. I went out for a while (to give) the boy the prescribed capsules. [15. бет 329]

12.Есімше. Participle

Есімше-етістік пен сын есімнің өзіндік ерекшеліктерін үйлестіретін етістіктің жақсыз түрі.Ағылшын тілінде есімшенің екі түрі бар:

есімше I (Participle I) және есімше II (Participle II).

1) **Есімше I немесе жалпы осы шақ есімшесі (Participle I/Present Participle)-ing** жұрнағы арқылы жасалады және оның келесі негізгі түрлері бар:

- **белгісіздік есімше(Indefinite Participle I)**,онымен белгіленген әрекет баяндауышпен берілген әрекетпен бір мезгілде болатынын көрсетеді:smoking, laughing,asking,etc.

She entered the room **smiling**. Ол бөлмеге күлімсіреп кірді.

-**перфектті есімше (Perfect I Participle)** баяндауышпен айтылған әрекетке дейін жасалған әрекетті білдіру үшін қолданылады.Жасалу түрі: **having + негізгі етістіктің үшінші түрі**:having asked, having written.

Having read that book I gave it to my friend.Мен кітапты оқып болғасын оны досыма бердім.

-**ырықсыз есімше (Passive I Participle)** бастауышқа бағытталған әрекетті білдіреді.Жасалу формасы **being+ негізгі етістіктің үшінші түрі** :being written,being asked.

Being told about it he was ready to meet his friends.

Оған бұл туралы айтқанда ол өз досын қарсы алуға дайын тұрды.

-**перфектті ырықсыз есімше (Participle I Perfect Passive) being +негізгі етістіктің үшінші түрі** арқылы жасалады: having been told,having been informed.

Сөйлемдегі осы шақ есімшенің функциясы

Сөйлемде есімше келесі функцияларды атқарады:

-**анықтауыш**, егер ол анықталатын сөздің тікелей алдында немесе одан кейін тұрса.Онда ол белсенді болады да келесі сұрақтарға жауап береді: **Қандай?Не істейтін?**

-кимыл-сын немесе мезгіл пысықтауыш, негізінен сөйлемнің басында немесе ең соңында кездеседі:

Being very tired he fell asleep at once. Шаршап тұрғандықтан ол тез ұйықтап қалды.

Сөйлемдегі өткен шақ есімшенің функциясы

-**анықтауыш**,егер ол анықталатын сөздің тікелей алдында немесе одан кейін тұрса.

Анықтауыш ырықсыз етіске тән ерекшелікке ие болып келесі сұрақтарға жауап береді:

Қандай? Қандай да бір әрекеттің

нәтижесін байқаған?

-**күрделі баяндауыштың атаулы бөлігі**,егер **to be** етістігінен кейін немесе басқа байлам-етістіктен кейін тұрса:

She has already **seen** this film. The house was **built** last year.

-**пысықтауыш**, көбіне сөйлемнің алдында тұрып қолданылады:

If **asked** he will help you.Оған өтінсе ол көмектеседі.

Есімшелі құрылымдар

Есімше келесі құрылымдарда қолданылады:

1)**Күрделі толықтауыш (Complex Object)**, оның атаулы бөлігі зат есімнің жалпы септігінде немесе объектілі септігіндегі жіктеу есімдігімен беріліп,ал есімше етістіктің жақтық тұлғасына сәйкес әрекетті білдірсе.Бұл негізгі әрекет емес,қосалқы әрекет болады. Бұл толықтауыш *see,hear,watch, feel* етістіктерінен кейін қолданылады:

He felt his **face turning** red. She watched **the girl coming** across the street.

2)**Күрделі бастауыш (Complex Subject)**. Берілген құрылымның атаулы бөлігі(жалпы септіктегі зат есім немесе атау септіктегі жіктеу есімдігі) мен тұйық етістікті бөлігінен тұрады. Негізінен бұл құрылым баяндауыш ырықсыз етіспен берілген болса,қолданылады:

He was seen going along the street.

Оның көше бойымен бара жатқанын көрдік.

Ағылшын тілінде есімше етістіктің жіктелмеген формасы. Ағылшын есімшесі сөйлемде анықтауыштың немесе пысықтауыштың қызметін атқарады.

Есімше формалары.

Өзінен кейін тура толықтауышты қабылдайтын етістіктердің негізгі етісте екі есімше формасы және ырықсыз етісте үш есімше формасы бар.

Present	asking	being asked
Past	-	asked
Perfect	having asked	having been asked

Өзінен кейін тура толықтауышты қабылдамайтын етістіктердің тек негізгі етісте үш есімше формасы бар.

Exercise 1. Translate sentences with Participle II.

1. Asked whether the publication of the first book on accounting in Russia had been a step forward he said that it had played a crucial role in the elaboration of accounting principles.
2. The procedure adopted has been used in all countries.
3. A number of aspects of the problems involved have been studied.
4. The Methodological Council for accounting of Russia ministry of Finance regards the solution of the difficult problems involved as a necessary part of raising accounting work.
5. Increasing efficiency of economic analysis makes it possible to solve some accounting problems of all organizations concerned.
6. Compared with what it had been before the Military Statue was an important landmark in developing accounting in Russia.
7. Faced with the necessity of extending accounting to serfs, herds, crops, implements, etc. there emerged household accounting.
8. As viewed from today the reforms of Peter I had a great influence on the development of accounting in Russia.
9. Regards as references to accounting the Military Status contained the best and vast valuable experience in accounting practices of other countries.
10. Based on the theory and practice of accounting in Germany traditional accounting procedures were restarted in tsarist Russia.
11. Faced with the growing size of enterprises many countries had to reorganize exiting systems of accounting. [7. бет 346]

Exercise 2 . Choose the forms of Participle and determine their functions 1. Being the basis of all accounting inventory schedule was used by both state and monastic entities in Russia.

2. Being created under Peter I many industrial enterprises of St. Petersburg still continued to expand at the end of the 18th century.

3. Having published his book S.F. Ivanov became one of Russia's main theorists in accounting .

4. Introducing reforms Peter I created the possibilities of using the best and the most valuable experience in the practice of other countries .

5. Having made entries the accountant began to compile a monthly balance sheet.

6. Being analytical each account began with the name of the seller and the designation of the commodity.

7. Having a great influence on the developed of accounting the reforms of Peter I were of great importance for strengthening Russia s economy. [7. бет 348]

Exercise 3 . Choose the forms of Participle and determine their functions

1. Having been read, the book was taken to the library. 2. Having revised all her notes, Kate went to take an exam.- 3. Feeling unwell, he asked to call the doctor. 4. The story, told by my sister, made a big impression on Tania. 5. Having told my sister about what had happened, I left the room. 6. Entering the room, he understood that something had happened. 7. Kate looked at the closed door. 8. The girl, telling me these stories, lives not far from Edinburgh. 9. My little son always likes to listen to the stories told by my mother. 10. Everyone was looking at the smiling girl. 11. Having finished his work, he went home. 12. Standing in the street, he did not know where to go. 13. Cooking dinner, he remembered that he had not bought bread. 14. Having drunk coffee, he went to the cinema. [14. бет 350]

Exercise 4. Use the appropriate form of the First Participle of the verbs in brackets:

1. (to look) out of the window, she saw there was a man working in the garden. 2. That night, (to go) up to his room Shelton Thought of his unpleasant duty. 3. (to descend) to the hall, he came on Mr. Dennant (to cross) to his study, with a handful of official – LOOKING PAPERS. 4. The carriage was almost full, and (to put) his bag up in the rack, he took his seat. 5. (to know) that she couldn't trust Jim, she sent Peter instead. 6. (to do) all that was required, he was the last to leave the office. 7. (to return) home in the afternoon, she became conscious of her mistake. 8. He couldn't join his friends (to be) still busy in the laboratory. 9. (to finish) his work, he seemed more pleased than usual. 10. (to stop) inside, he found himself in what had once been a sort of office. 11. He left the room again, (to close) the door behind him with a bang. [7. бет 351]

13. Тұйық етістік. (Инфинитив). The Infinitive.

Тұйық етістік – зат есім және етістікке тән ерекшеліктерін байланыстыратын етістіктің жақсыз түрі. Инфинитивтің өзіне тән ерекшелігі- **to** демеулігінің бар болуы.

Тұйық етістіктің түрлері:

- **негізгі тұйық етістік (Indefinite Infinitive)**, етістіктің сөздікте берілетін түрі. Онымен берілген әрекет етістіктің жақтық тұлғасымен берілген әрекетпен *бір мезгілде* болатынын көрсетеді: to go, to see, to want.

I want to speak to him. Менің онымен сөйлескім келіп тұр.

- **пассивті тұйық етістік (Indefinite Infinitive Passive) to be** тұйық етістігі мен негізгі етістіктің үшінші түрі арқылы жасалады. Ол бастауышпен көрсетілген іс-әрекеттің жақ немесе затпен жасалғанын білдіреді: to be asked, to be invited, to be taken.

I want this book to be read immediately. Мен осы кітапты тездетіп оқығанды талап етемін.

- **перфектті тұйық етістік (Perfect Infinitive) to have** тұйық етістігі мен негізгі етістіктің үшінші түрі арқылы жасалады. Ол істелініп өткен әрекетті етістіктің жақтық тұлғасымен берілген әрекетке қатысты білдіреді:

I am glad to have seen this film. Мен осы фильмді көргеніме қуаныштымын.

- **созылыңқы тұйық етістік (Continuous Infinitive) to be** тұйық етістігі мен – **ing** жалғауы бар негізгі етістік арқылы жасалады.

Ол іс-әрекеттің етістіктің жақтық тұлғасымен берілген әрекетпен бір уақытта болатынын білдіреді: to be asking, to be speaking. It is pleasant to be speaking to you. Сізбен қазір сөйлескен ұнайды.

- **перфектті –созылыңқы тұйық етістік (Perfect Continuous Infinitive) to have been** құрылымы және **-ing** жалғауы бар негізгі етістік арқылы жасалады. Онымен берілген әрекет етістіктің жақтық тұлғасымен берілген әрекетінің алдында басталып әлі де жалғасып тұрғанын көрсетеді: to have been asking, to have been speaking.

He must have been writing this composition for two days. Ол екі күн бойы осы шығарманы жазып жатқан шығар.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive

Example: Ann is upset because she hasn't seen Alex. Ann is upset not to have seen Alex.

1. She was happy when she got the letter. 2. I forgot about the meeting. I'm sorry. 3. He'll be upset because he didn't come on time, i 1. They were angry after they didn't catch the train. 5. They do not ; meet him here. They are surprised. 6. He was surprised because he didn't find his book on that table. 7. He isn't a good doctor. He's I ashamed. 8. I don't remember your name. I'm sorry. 9. Next weekend I'll be happy because I will go to the USA. 10. He hopes that he will talk to her today. 11. We decided that we would go to New York this summer. 12. Andrew is sorry. He did not call his mother. 13. An- f drew was sorry. He did not call his mother. 14. Andrew will be sorry. He will not be called to the party. 15. Andrew will be happy because he will have finished his work by two o'clock. 16. Andrew was happy. He was reading an interesting book the whole evening yesterday. 17. Andrew will be happy. He will be much spoken about. 18. Andrew is happy. He is reading an interesting book. [15. бет 294]

14. Шақтардың қиысуы. Sequences of Tenses.

Шақтардың қиысуы басыңқы сөйлемдегі етістік шақтың әрекетінен бағыныңқылы сөйлемдегі етістіктің байланыс әрекетін білдіреді.

а) Егер бағыныңқы сөйлемдегі іс-әрекет пен басыңқы сөйлемдегі іс-әрекет бір мезгілде істелінсе, онда бағыныңқы сөйлемдіндегі етістік Past Simple немесе Past Continuous формасында қолданылады.

He **said** he **liked** sweets.

Ол кәмпіттерді ұнататынын айтты.

б) Егер бағыныңқы сөйлемдегі іс-әрекет басыңқы сөйлемдегі іс-әрекеттен кейін болса, онда бағыныңқы сөйлемдегі етістік арнайы Future –in-the Past (келешек өткенде) уақытша құрылымында қолданылады.

He **said** that he **had seen** that film.

Ол осы киноны көргенін айтты.

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in the necessary forms, using the sequences of tenses. Translate the sentences

1. I did not know that you already (to read) this book. 2. He did it better than we (to expect). 3. He said that the bus (to be) here soon. 4. He told us that he (to do) this work himself. 5. They decided that they (to bring) us all the books we need. 6. He said that he (can) not do it without my help. 7. I decided that next year I (to go) to the Black Sea coast. 8. It was decided that we (to begin) our work at eight o 'clock. 9. I told them that I (to leave) for Minsk next day. 10. The boy did not know that he already (to receive) a good mark. 11. The students wanted to know when they (to pass) their examinations. 12. We saw that our teacher just (to go out) and he (to came back) soon. 13. He said we (may) keep the books as long as we (to like). 14. We knew that he not (to be able) to make his work in time and (to decide) to help him. 15. We understood at once that this control work (to be) a difficult one.[7. бет 257]

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences with the Sequences of tenses

1. My friend said that he liked to play football. 2. Everyone knew that she would go to Rome. 3. I am sorry. We did not think that you were waiting for us. 4. I thought that you would be late for the cinema. 5. He told me yesterday that he had studied in Paris before. 6. I heard that you were leaving Brussels. 7. We decided last week that we all would go to the Canaries Islands in \l summer. 8. I did not know that she could speak Polish. 9. We did not know who had brought the cake. 10. He asked me where I wanted to go in (the) summer. 11. I knew that

she had come. I thought that she would come only in (the) summer. 12. We hoped that we would go to London. 13. Kate said that she wanted to give us a vase. 14. My friend said that they had been waiting for us the whole evening. 15. He said that Ann was at home.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences

1. I was sure that you would not let me down. 2. I was afraid that he would get tired. 3. They were sure, that he would definitely buy that new car. 4. She said that pineapples were his favorite fruits. 5. I am sure that he will leave soon. 6. We thought that you worked at this restaurant. 7. I knew that my sister learnt (was learning) the French language, and I thought that she would go to Paris. 8. My friends told me that you had called me. 9. I thought that you were in Brest. 10. I did not know that you had already come back to Manchester. 11. He thought that he would not go back to the USA. 12. She knew that he would not call her. 13. Kate was sure that they would invite her to the wedding. 14. I did not know that her children had wanted to cat. 15. He asked who wanted to eat. 16. Last year they thought that they would never read Japanese well. 17. My mother said that you had been waiting for me the whole evening. [15. 6er259]

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in the necessary form using Sequences of tenses

1. I did not know that you already (to read) this book. 2. He did it better than we (to expect). 3. He said that the bus (to be) here soon. 4. He told us that he (to do) this work himself. 5. They decided that they (to bring) us all the books we need. 6. He said that he (can) not do it without my help. 7. I decided that next year I (to go) to the Black Sea coast. 8. It was decided that we (to begin) our work at eight o 'clock. 9. I told them that I (to leave) for Minsk next day. 10. The boy did not know that he already (to receive) a good mark. 11. The students wanted to know when they (to pass) their examinations. 12. We saw that our teacher just (to go out) and he (to came back) soon. 13. He said we (may) keep the books as long as we (to like). 14. We knew that he not (to be able) to make his work in time and (to decide) to help him. 15. We understood at once that this control work (to be) a difficult one. [3. 6er259]

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in the necessary form using Sequences of tenses

1. He (go) out when the weather (get) warmer. 2. I (wait) for you until you (come) back from school. 3. I'm afraid the train (start) before we (come) to the station. 4. We (go) to the country tomorrow if the weather (to be) fine. 5. We (not pass) the examination next year if we not (work) much harder . 6. If you (not drive) more carefully you (have) an accident. 7. You (be) late if you (not take) a taxi. 8. I (finish) reading this book before I (go) to bed. 9. You must (send) us a telegram as soon as you (arrive). 10. We (have) a picnic tomorrow if it (be) a fine day. 11. We (go) out when it (stop) raining. 12. We (not to have) dinner until you (come). 13. I'm sure they (write) to us when they (know) our new address. [15. 6er 260]

15 Ырықсыз етіс. The Passive Voice.

Ырықсыз етіс to be көмекші етістігінің сәйкес шақ түрінің тұлғасы мен негізгі етістіктің **II (Participle II)** есімшесі арқылы жасалады. Ырықсыз етісте қолданылатын шаққа қатысты етістіктің негізгі тұлғалары келесі түрде болады:

Шақ атаулары	Етістік формалары
Present Simple Passive	Am/is/are asked -He is asked every day.
Past Simple Passive	Was/were asked -He was asked yesterday.
Future Simple Passive	Will/shall be asked -He will be asked tomorrow.
Present Continuous Passive	Am/is/are being asked -He is being asked now.
Past Continuous Passive	Was/were being asked -He was being asked at 7.
Present Perfect Passive	Have/has been asked -He has been asked.
Future Perfect Passive	Will/shall have been asked -He will have been asked by tomorrow . Had been asked -He had been asked-
Past Perfect Passive	He had been asked before I saw him.
Future-in-the-Past Passive	Should/would be asked –He said he would be asked soon.

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences and underline the Passive Voice.

1. They can be seen in our library every day. 2. The delegation is headed by the Prime Minister. 3. The child was often left home alone. 4. These houses were built last year. 5. All letters had been written when we came. 6. This film is much spoken about. 7. The machine is being tested now. 8. His work has been already finished. 9. I was told wait for him. 10. Your letter will have been answered by Monday. 11. The experiment was being carried out from ten till twelve o'clock. 12. Children under sixteen will not be admitted here. [15. бет 234]

Exercise 2. Open the brackets

1. These books (return) to the library yesterday. 2. The books must (return) to the library till the end of this month. 3. Why your home task (not do)? 4. The patient was taken to the hospital today, and (operate) tomorrow morning. 5. This room (use) only on special occasions. 6. Litter must not (leave) here. 7. The children (take) to the circus this afternoon. 8. Dictionaries may not (use) at the examination. 9. Usually this street (sweep) every day, but it (not sweep) yesterday. 10. This books (leave) in the classroom yesterday; it (find) by me. 11. Thousands of new houses (build) every year. 12. This room (not use) for long time. [15. бет 237]

16. Қалау рай мен шартты рай.

The Subjunctive Mood and the Conditional Mood.

Берілген рай әрекеттің қалайтынын, тілейтінін, белгілі бір күдіктенуді немесе әрекеттің болу, болмау, іске асу, аспау мүмкіндігін білдіреді. Қалау рай мен шартты райдың пайдалануының негізгі жағдайлары:

1) Толықтауыштық бағыныңқылы сөйлемдерде **wish** етістігінен кейін:

-егер тілек келешекте орындалатын болса онда **would+ етістік инфинитиві** құрылымымен қолданылады.

I **wish** you would do it tomorrow.

-егер тілек орындалуы мүмкін емес(мүмкіндігі аз) және қазіргі уақытқа қатысы болса, онда **Past Simple** негізгі етістігінің құрылымы қолданылады.

I **wish** you **were** a queen.

-егер тілек орындалуы мүмкін емес (мүлдем орындалатын емес) және өткен шаққа қатысы болса негізгі етістігінің **Past Perfect** құрылымы қолданылады.

I **wish** you **had done** it last week.

Exercise 1. Choose the right variant.

1. If it, we won't go to the park.
2. You won't pass the exam, you work hard.
3. If he comes back, I let him in.
4. When we ready, I'll call you.
5. You will pay back, as soon as you a new job.
6. They will sell out all the tickets unless we
7. I will see you when you in Moscow next time.
8. If you the documents today, we shall discuss the project.
9. I am going to have a good rest in Miami if I the exams.
10. What will you do, when you the truth? [15. бет 382]

Exercise 2. Choose the right variant.

1. If we don't study hard
2. I'll have to stay in the office, if
3. You will catch cold, unless
4. We'll have a good dinner, as soon as
5. If your mother permits
6. What will you buy when?
7. I won't get home, unless
8. How are they going to live if?
9. Will you join us if?
10. If I tell you the secret,[15. бет 384]

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences.

1.If I came later I would be late for the lesson. 2. If he had known the time – table he wouldn't have missed the train. 3. It would be better if you learned to drive a car. 4. I wish I had known this before. 5. I would have sent a letter to you if I had known your address. 6. If I had met you yesterday I would have told you about it. 7. If I were in your place I wouldn't buy the tickets beforehand. 8. If I had known that you needed help I would have helped you. 9. We wish you would visit us on Saturday. [15. бет 385]

Exercise 4. Comment on the mood of the verb in the following sentences:

1. I'll help you if I can. 2. Shut the door after you! 3. She did not know where she was and what had happened. 4. I remember it so clearly as if it had happened only yesterday. 5. She promised she would be calm. 6. She wouldn't be calm if she knew what has happened. 7. She said she didn't know me. 8. Don't look at me as if you didn't know me. 9. The article was not difficult and I could translate it. 10. If I had a dictionary I could translate the article. 11. If I had not told him, he would never have known. 12. She was sure I had not told him the bad news. [14.бет 388]

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences a) using the Conditional Mood:

1. If it were not so late 2. If it were Sunday today 3. If you invited him 4. If I were you 5. If she lived in Moscow 6. If you had waited a little 7. If I could play the piano 8. If you had as I told you 9. If she were my sister 10. If the weather were fine[14. бет 390]

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences using the Subjunctive Mood:

1. We should go to the country If 2. I should help her if 3. He would have done it for you, no doubt, if 4. They would play tennis now if 5. I should have come yesterday if 6. What would you do if? 7. It would be very nice if 8. I'd have a walking holiday if 9. They'd be only very glad if 10. Everything would have been all right if ..[14.бет 389]

17. Төл сөз бен төлеу сөз. Direct and Indirect Speech.

Әрекеттің мекені мен мезгілін білдіретін бірқатар сөздерді төл сөздерден төлеу сөздерге аударғанда басқа сөздермен алмасады:

Төл сөз	Төлеу сөз
Here	There
This ,these	That, those
Now	Then
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before
Last evening(night)	The evening(night) before
Ago	Before
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Tomorrow	Next day(the following day)

1) Хабарлы сөйлем.

He said: “I was at the cinema **yesterday**”

He said that he had been at the cinema **the day before**.

Берілген түрдегі сөйлемдерді аударғанда келесі ережелер сақталады:

-тырнақшалар алынып төл сөз бағыныңқылы толықтауыштық сөйлемге айналады;

-бағыныңқылы сөйлемді басыңқы сөйлемге қосу үшін **that** жалғаулық сөзі қолданады, кейбір жағдайларда оны түсіріп айтуға болады;

-жіктеу есімдіктері сәйкесінше ретке келтіріледі (берілген мысалда **I** есімшесі **he** есімшесіне ауысады);

-қажет болса төл сөзде қолданылмайтын сөздер ауыстырылады (**yesterday** сөзі **the day before** сөз тіркесіне ауысады);

-егер басыңқы сөйлемдегі іс-әрекет өткен шақта қолданылса, онда шақтардың қиысу принципі қолданылады (**shift** әдісімен).

2) Бұйрықты сөйлем.

He said : “Give me the book, Helen!”

He asked Helen to give him the book.

Берілген түрдегі сөйлемдерді аударғанда келесі ережелер сақталады:

-тырнақшалар алынып төл сөз то демеулігімен тұйық етістікті айналымға ауысады.
Егер сөйлем болымсыз болса not to түрі қолданылады;
-барлық жіктеу есімдіктері сәйкесінше ретке келтіріледі.

3) Сұраулы сөйлем.

Егер сұраулы сөйлем көмекші немесе модаль етістіктен басталса **жалпы сұрақ** және сөйлем арнайы сұраулы сөзден басталса **арнайы сұрақ** болып бөлінеді.

а) Жалпы сұрақ.

He said: «Do you speak English, John?»

He asked John *if* he spoke English.

б) Арнайы сұрақ.

He said: «Where have you been, Nick?»

He asked Nick where he had been.

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences with the Indirect speech

1. "Who came here in the morning?" he asked. 2. "Why do you eat so much ice –cream?" my mother asked. 3. "What is new car like?" I asked him. 4. "Where were you last night?" he asked. 5. "Do you understand what I want to say?" he asked. 6. "Are they getting married this weekend?" asked my sister. 7. "How far is it?" asked my friend. 8. "Do you know what you have done?" my father asked me. 9. "Do you know why he said all this to you?" he said. 10. "Why did it all happen to him?" she wondered. 11. "Call me in the evening", said his father. [3.бет 264]

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences with the Indirect speech

1. "Don't drink too much coffee", I advised her. 2. "Call me as soon as you can" said my mother to me. 3. "Don't forget to call her", said he. 4. "Don't go there so early", she said. 5. "Give me some water, please", he said. 6. "Add some sugar to my coffee", I said to her. 7. "Don't do it now. We are leaving in a minute", she told him. 8. "It is not that easy as you think it is", my mother replied. 9. "If you help her, she will help you too", he said to me. [3.бет 265]

PART 2. TEXTS.

TEXT 1

MATERIALS FOR MANUFACTURING CUTTING TOOLS.

One of the main conditions of highly productive works of the cutting tool is the right choice of a material for its manufacturing. Cutting blade of the tool during work are under action of the big pressure, friction and high temperatures that results in wear process of the cutting tool. Therefore tool materials should possess special physic mechanical conditions and meet the certain requirements, connecting with conditions of course of process of cutting, technological features of each kind of processing, properties and conditions of a process able material.

To the tool materials used for manufacturing cutting parts of the tool, show the following requirements: high mechanical properties (especially durability on a bend and hardness); high wear resistance consisting in ability of the tool materials to resist to wear process at work; high temperature constancy - property of the tool materials to keep the hardness, and cutting properties at high temperature of heating.

Except for the listed basic requirements other requirements are showed to materials also. For example, tool materials should possess the certain adaptability to manufacture: process ability by cutting, weald ability,

Cutting tools should not be produced entirely from expensive and scarce materials, as it is uneconomical.

Developed and used now tool materials subdivide into the following groups: tool; tool steel, hard alloys, ceramic materials; diamonds and synthetic over hard materials.

Notes to text:

Cutting blade- кескіш қалақ

Property-қасиеті

Wear resistance-тозуға төзімділік

Heating- қыздыру

Hardness-қаттылық

Synthetic- синтетикалық

TEXT 2**TOOL ALLOYS.**

Depending on a chemical compound tool alloys subdivided on carbonaceous, alloying and fast-cutting. In a cold condition these alloys differ on hardness insignificantly. Their main distinction is different temperature constancy.

Carbonaceous steel appeared in the middle of XIX century and more than fifty years were a unique material for manufacturing cutting tools. The contents of carbon in them, on which depends the properties of steel, makes 0,6-1,4 %.

For reception of high hardness carbonaceous steel subjected to hardening and heat up to temperature 750-820 and quickly cool in water with subsequent tempering at temperature 120-150 for removal of internal stress and increases of durability and stickiness . As a result of thermal processed carbonaceous began get hardness 61 -63 HRC also can process materials by hardness up to 30 HRC.

For the lack of alloying elements carbonaceous steel possess good adaptability to manufacture and arc cheap tool material. Lack carbonaceous steel is low temperature constancy (200 _ 250 OS). At higher temperatures of heating in the result of structural transformations .hardness of carbonaceous steel is reduced and the tool loses its cutting properties.

Notes to the text:

Tool alloys- кескіш қорытпасы

Steel- болат

Durability- тиімділігі, қаттылығы

To manufacture- өндіру

Thermal- термиялық

Carbon- көміртегі

Internal stress- ішкі кернеу

TEXT 3**FROM THE HISTORY OF OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY IN KAZAKHSTAN.**

The oil and gas industry of Kazakhstan has a long history. It is enough to say that recently we celebrated the 100th anniversary of the first oil production. Since its launching Kazakhstan has discovered over 200 oil and gas fields, which are mostly concentrated in the west of the country. Among them are giants like the Tengiz field with recoverable reserves in excess of one billion tones, and the Karachaganak oil and gas condensate field with 1,3 trillion cubic meters of gas and about 700 million tones of recoverable condensate. These two fields alone could provide 40 million tones of liquid hydrocarbons annually.

On the whole, recoverable oil reserves in Kazakhstan reach 20 billion barrels and gas reserves come to 1,8 million cubic meters. The country has been doing much to attract investment in the development of the oil and gas fields. A great deal has been done to create a favorable investment climate, to develop a required legal framework and an adequate fiscal policy, etc.

The Council of Foreign Investors has been established and is headed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev.

Notes to the text:

Launching - начало, запуск – бастау
Recoverable - исправимый - дұрысталатын
Hydrocarbon- углеводород – көмірсутек
Favorable- благоприятный - жағдайлы
Anniversary – юбилей - мүшелтой
Field - поле – егіс даласы
Cubic meters - кубический метр – текше метр
Require – нуждаться – керек ету
Ramework – каркас - каркас

TEXT 4**CASPIAN SEA REGION TODAY.**

The Caspian Sea region is important to world markets because it has large oil and gas reserves that are only now beginning to be fully developed. Developing these resources has resulted in competition both between companies to get the contracts to develop this potential, and between nations to determine the final export routes.

The Caspian Sea region's oil and gas potential has attracted much attention since the breakup of the Soviet Union. The countries in the Caspian Sea region Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are already major energy producers, and production will increase with additional investment, technology, and the development of new export outlets.

The Caspian Sea is 700 miles long and contains six separate hydrocarbon basins. Most of the oil and gas reserves in the Caspian Sea region have not been developed, and many areas of the Caspian region remain unexplored. About 40% of the total oil resources of Kazakhstan are located offshore.

The prospect of potentially enormous hydrocarbon reserves is part of the allure of the Caspian region. Besides 35 billion barrels currently proven, the region's possible oil reserves could yield another 235 billion barrels of oil if proven. .

Notes to the text:

Reserve - резерв, запас - қор
To determine - определять - анықтау
Breakup – распад – күйреу
Outlet – выпуск - түлек
Basin – бассейн
To explore - исследовать - тексеру
Offshore - недалеко от берега – жағажайдан алыс емес
Fully – полностью- түгілімен
Allure – вовлечь - тарту
Yield – плоды – ұрықтар

Text 5.**PROFESSIONS IN THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY**

The petroleum industry is considered to be one of the giants of today's world. Like all large industrial enterprises, it employs millions of people who do many different kinds of work. There are management people at the top who control the policies of the company and see that they are carried out. There is also a large number of financial and clerical employees in corporate and regional offices. At the marketing level, truck drivers deliver gasoline to filling stations where attendants pump it into consumers' cars. In other words, hundreds of different kinds of jobs are directly or indirectly connected with oil. Many of them utilize the same

skills that would be required for similar work in other industries, including managers, office workers, accountants, and salesman. Some positions, on the other hand, require special skills or training that are distinctive to the oil industry.

Three scientific specialties, geology, geophysics and paleontology are known to play an important part in the search for oil. If anyone who wants to work as a petroleum geologist, he shouldn't expect to get a comfortable desk job. While some of the geologist's job involves paperwork, such as examining survey maps, a great deal of time must be spent in the field. Conditions in areas where the search for oil is being carried on can be extremely rugged. A geologist taking readings from the seismograph, for example, may be away from their home base for, several days in a row in difficult terrain with only what they can carry in their trucks to rely on. The men who work in the exploration and drilling phases of the oil industry can also expect to be moved around frequently from one location to another. When a potential deposit has been analyzed geologically, or when a well has been brought in, then it is time for the crew to move on to some other area.

When the exploration has been completed and a location has been decided on to spud in a new well, it is time for the drilling crew to move in. Roughnecks and roustabouts, unskilled and semiskilled laborers, then move in. They perform a great deal of the hard physical labor in the field and on the drilling rigs. They can earn promotion through experience and seniority, or by attending appearance programs that teach the skills required by welders, electricians, carpenters or other specialized workers.

The boss of the drilling crew is called a tool pusher. Besides, the crew includes the driller, who is in charge of the drilling operation. Another important member of crew is the derrick man, who is stationed in the derrick to control the top of the drill pipe. Other skilled workers may work with the crew, such as welders, who join pipes or other pieces of metal together after applying heat to them.

Notes to the text:

Tool pusher - буровой мастер – бұрғылау шебері

Drilling crew - буровая бригада – бұрғылау бригадасы

Roughneck - рабочий буровой бригады (обслуживает двигатели, насосы, ключи) – жұмыс бұрғылау бригадасы

Roustabout- неквалифицированный разнорабочий на нефтяных промыслах – мұнай өнеркәсібіндегі маманданбаған әр текті жұмысшы

Drilling rig - буровая установка – бұрғылау қондырғысы

Gasoline – газолін -

Frequently – часто – жиі

To spud - приступать к бурению – бұрғылауға кірісу

Derrick - буровая вышка – бұрғылау мұнарасы

Text 6.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF OIL

Some specialized workers in the recovery phase of the oil industry are known as pumpers, switchers, gaggers, well pullers.

A switcher is in charge of directing oil into field storage tanks, switching valves when a tank is full. If a facility only produces oil by pumping wells, the person who does this is called a pumper. A gagger reads gagger, or meters, those both measure the oil flowing from the well and control the pressure of the drive. The well pullers operate pulling rigs in order to remove tubular goods from the well.

The transportation of oil also requires many different kinds of workers. Once the pipeline has been put up in operation, it must be maintained by the men who work on the pumping stations

and by the line workers, who patrol the line on foot by airplane to find any indications of breaks or other damage to the line.

In a refinery there are still men, who are in charge of the distilling process; purification operators, who control the equipment that separates the different vapors that result from distillation; absorption operators, who control the condensation of the vapor into liquids; treaters, who are in charge of removing impurities; and safety inspectors, whose many duties include making tests to assure that dangerous levels of gas are not present at any point in the refining process. In most cases, these workers control a group of meters or valves which they must watch constantly to make sure that all the various processes in the refinery continue in an orderly manner.

These are some of the specialized jobs that are available in the oil industry. They are often dangerous but they also offer adventure and high pay to the young men who go into them.

Notes to the text:

Pumper - машинист насосной установки – насос құрылғысының машинисті

Switcher - оператор (на нефтепромысле или газопромысле) – оператор (мұнай өнеркәсібіндегі немесе газ өнеркәсібіндегі)

Gagger - замерщик (нефти) -

Well puller - мастер по ремонту скважин – құбыр жөндеу шебері

Line worker - обходчик контролер – айналып қарайтын бақылаушы

Purification operator - оператор по очистке – тазарту жөніндегі оператор

Treater - оператор по очистке продукта от примесей – азық-түліктен қоспаны тазарту жөніндегі оператор

Safety inspector - инженер по технике безопасности – техникалық қауіпсіздік жөніндегі инженер

Distillation – дистилляция

Assure – уверять - сендіру

TEXT 7.

SAIPEM'S OFFSHORE CONSTRUCTION.

Saipem is recognized as one of the leading companies for the design, procurement and installation of fixed platforms and also engages in the installation of floating and subsea production systems.

Since its establishment it has laid more than 15000 kilometers of sea lines around the world, particularly in the North Sea, the Mediterranean, West Africa, the Middle East and South East Asia.

Saipem also owns and operates a fleet of 40 robotized vehicles used in underwater work, able to perform advanced subsea operations. The company offers offshore and onshore drilling services to oil companies worldwide; activities are now concentrated in Italy, North Africa, Latin America and Kazakhstan.

Saipem is a world leader in the installation of large onshore pipelines. Since the beginning of its onshore construction activities, it has laid more than 55000 kilometers of onshore pipelines worldwide, and specializes in the laying of large diameter pipelines, especially in challenging terrain and remote locations. Its main areas of activity are Italy, Nigeria, the Arabian Peninsula.

Notes to the text:

Installation – доставка – жеткізу

Procurement - обеспечение, доставка – қамтамасыз ету, жеткізу

Floating - плавающий, текучий - ағымдағы

Establishment – создание – туынды

Drilling – бурение - бұрғылау

Robotized – роботизированный -

Vehicle - транспортное средство – транспорттық тәсіл

Offshore – двигающийся в направлении от берега - жағажайдан қозғалып бара жатқан бағытқа жүру

Onshore - движущийся к берегу – жағажайға қарай қозғалу

Concentrated – концентрированный -

TEXT 8.

KazTransOil: NEW LEVEL, NEW STANDARDS.

Considering the potential possibility of negative influence of its own activities on the environment, a major oil transport enterprise of Kazakhstan, KazTransOil, has introduced an integrated system of management of the quality and environment in accordance with international standards.

27 January 2004 certificates certifying the compliance with international standards were issued to the management of KazTransOil JSC.

As a result of the intensive work of the pipeline company KazTransOil there is seen an annual dynamic increase of the volumes of oil transportation. Today the company gets to the basically new level of cooperation with foreign and Russian oil companies. Company has implemented a number of large investment projects, including the construction of Kenkiyak-Atyrau pipeline, reconstruction of Uzen-Atyrau-Samara pipeline, installation of the system of automated control of the production and the system for the control of the company's activities. The strategic tasks of KazTransOil are, first of all, transportation of hydrocarbons for export and protection of the Republic's interests in all pipeline projects.

At present the issues of discharges into atmosphere, pollution of land, and utilization of wastes are of significance both for ecologists and major production companies. It is noteworthy that during the entire time of the company's existence the issues of ecological safety were among the most priority issues. The measurements and monitoring of services for transportation of oil, water, and operator's activities are carried out. A special methodology for the determination of the basic principles of management of inconsistencies in providing services is developed.

Notes to the text:

Environment - окружающая среда – қоршаған орта

Compliance – соответствие – сәйкестік

To implement - выполнять - орындау

Measurement – система мер – жүйе өлшем

Influence – влияние - әсер

Enterprise – предприятие – кәсіпорын

Priority – первенство - біріншілік

Issue – выпуск - шығару

Methodology – методология – митодология

Determination – вычисление – есептен шығару

TEXT 9

THE CASPIAN SEA IN THE XXIst CENTURE.

In light of the economic situation in countries of the Caspian Sea, the environmental outlook for the Caspian Sea is not favorable. The lack of state revenue in each country means that environmental clean up will start late and likely will not be a government priority.

However, the spotlight on the sea's resources also has brought attention to the plight of its environmental health. As environmental awareness grows in the region, there will be more pressure to develop the oil and gas in an environmentally sensitive way. Lacking adequate

financial resources, governments in the region are already shifting responsibility for clean up efforts to foreign companies or to international banks. .

Several organizations have been established to protect the environment, including Caspian Environment Program (CEP). The goal of the CEP is defined as "environmentally sustainable development and management of the Caspian environment, including living resources and water quality, so as to obtain the utmost long-term benefits for the human populations of the region, while protecting human health, ecological integrity, and the region's sustainability for future generations."

Implementations of these goals will be extremely difficult, especially in light of the region's economic situation. In reality, the challenge will be to find the right balance between developing the Caspian bountiful oil and gas resources and protecting the sea marine life, and the health of the region's inhabitants, in a cost-effective manner.

Notes to the text:

Outlook - вид, перспектива – түр, болашақ

Long -term - долгосрочная выгода – ұзақ мерзімді пайда

Bountiful - обильный, щедрый – мол, мырза

Revenue – доход - кіріс

Spotlight - осветительный прожектор – жарқыратқыш прожектор

Plight – обязательство - міндеттеме

Awareness - не знающий – білмейтін

Environ – окружать - қоршау

Sustainability - устойчивое развитие – тұрақты өркендеу

TEXT 10

GAZPROM – GLOBAL ENERGY COMPANY.

Gazprom is the world's largest gas company basically focused on geological exploration, production, transmission, storage, processing and marketing of gas and other hydrocarbons. Its mission is to provide effective and well-balanced gas supply to Russian customers and to implement long-term gas export contracts.

Gazprom's strategy is to acquire the leading position among the global energy companies by entering new markets, diversifying core business activities and ensuring reliable supplies. The company possesses the world's largest natural gas reserves. It exports gas to 32 countries and continues reinforcing its positions on conventional international markets.

A business priority of Gazprom is the development of the Yamal Peninsula, Arctic continental shelf, Eastern Siberia and the Far East. Oil business development and competitive presence in the power generation industry are the strategic goals of Gazprom on its way to become a global energy company. Environment protection and ensuring ecological safety in the production operation regions, pollution reduction, industrial and ecological safety during new facilities construction are Gazprom's environmental priorities.

Gazprom is confident about its future. According to market capitalization the company entered the list of the five largest energy companies in the world. This is a considerable step to achieving the strategic goal of Gazprom- taking leading positions in the global energy market, increasing the company's world's largest natural gas authority and influence in the world community.

Notes to the text:

Transmission - передача – тапсыру

Storage - хранение - сақтау

Processing – обработка - өңдеу

To diversify - разнообразить - әртүрлі ету

To ensure – обеспечивать – қамтамасыз ету

Peninsula – полуостров – жарты арал
Basically - в основном - негізгісінде
To acquire – приобретать – ие болу
Conventional – обычный - қарапайым
Safety – безопасность – қауіпсіздік

TEXT 11

ON THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

Regular oil prospecting throughout the country began in the thirties. Geologists discovered deposits in the Ural-Volga area in 1932. Discoveries followed one after another in this area. A new oil center "The Second Baku" arose between: the Volga and the Urals in 1939.

The rapid development of the Ural -Volga resources could make it possible to supply the Soviet Army with fuel and lubricants in the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War. The expansion of the Ural-Volga extraction industry was particularly rapid in the post-war years. In the sixties geologists were able to discover rich deposits of oil on the vast area of Western Siberia, in the Tyumen and Tomsk regions. A major oil industry center has been set up now in Western Siberia to raise oil extraction, to construct gas pipelines to deliver gas to the Urals and the European part of the country.

Dozens of research institutes and design offices have appeared for solving important scientific problems, planning and analyzing the development of deposits and improving drilling and pumping technique.

The development of oil deposits in Siberia is important the swift progress of Siberia itself. Siberian oil serves as raw material for large-scale petrochemical combines in Novosibirsk, Tobolsk, Omsk and many other industrial centers of the West Siberian economic area. Several petrochemical enterprises are under construction that will serve the progress of Siberia's industry.

Notes to the text:

Oil prospecting - разведка нефти – мұнайды зерттеу

To deliver - поставлять, доставлять – жеткізу

Design office - проектное бюро – проектикалық бюро

Pumping technique - насосное оборудование – насостық құрал-жабдық

Drilling technique - буровые технологии – бұрғылау технологиясы

Arose – возникать – пайда болу

Lubricant - смазочный материал – майлау материалы

Oil extraction - извлечение масла – май алу

Large-scale – масштабный – көлемді

Petrochemical – нефтехимический – мұнайхимиялық

TEXT 12

LLP “TANGIZCHEVROIL”.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has been successfully developing its natural resources through a combined effort with multiple foreign investors. Tengizchevroil Limited Liability Partnership stands among the largest investment projects in the oil sector, within the relatively young emerging market in Central Asia. The LLP was formed in April 1993 to develop the Tengiz oilfield, one of the world super-giants discovered in the Atyrau region.

The marketing strategy of Tengizchevroil is to diversify the oil markets. The Company has been committed to generating the maximum profit margins through flexibility in the use of diverse ways of transportation and cost saving.

Being a good corporate citizen, the Company commitment to offer support to local communities has eventually become an important part of the joint venture and the Atyrau Oblast. Company has been very active in maximizing the use of local goods and services and, as a strong supporter of the Republic's import substitution program and a leader in the use of Kazakh supplier.

The chief focus of the company's community involvement program has been made on the social infrastructure, support of local culture, public health and education. To build on the positive results of mutually beneficial cooperation in the social area, in February of 2005 Tengizchevroil and the Atyrau oblast Akimat signed an Agreement for long-term partnership. Once called the "Project of the Millenium", Tengizchevroil is firmly treading its path into the future of Kazakhstan's economic prosperity. .

Notes to the text:

Multiple – многочисленный – көп санды

Limited Liability Partnership - товарищество с ограниченной ответственностью – шауапкершілігі шектелген жолдастық

Oilfield - месторождение нефти - мұнайдың туған жері

Substitution – замещение -

Effort – усилие - күш

Multiple – составной - құрама

Relatively – относительно - қатысты

Profit – выгода - табыс

Long-term - длительный срок - ұзақ уақытты мерзім

Partnership – товарищество - жолдастық

TEXT 13

"AKTOBEMUNAIGAS: A SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLE OF BUSINESS CORPORATION BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND CHINA"

OJSC "Aktobemunaigas" is the oil and gas company operating in Kazakhstan. The head office is located in Aktobe. Company develops the Zanazhol and Kenkial fields located in Aktobe oblast.

"Aktobemunaigas" is a company with a 50-year experience in all branches of oil and gas sector. It owns rich energy resources and has sufficient economic power to run large projects within the country and outside it, and invests heavily in the oil and gas projects in Canada, Venezuela, Sudan and other areas.

A great attention is paid by the company to the labor protection. This year the employees of the company are covered with insurance in the amount of KZT 12.3 million. The enterprise successfully solves the problem of job creation. The General Director of the company Mr. Wang Zang Cai stated that while developing new jobs preference would be given to the local staff.

"Aktobemunaigas" is famous not only for its successes in the energy sector. The enterprise is one of the large tax payers in the region. It supports actively the regional programs in education, agriculture and sport. The company established the Education . Foundation in the amount of \$1 million to give young people the opportunity to get education; allocated \$1 million for agricultural development and now renders assistance to the rural enterprises in providing them with fuels. The Company is also engaged in the opening of sport sections and sponsor children's health camps and rest bases. AH this positively affects on the social development of the region. .

Notes to the text:

Labor protection- охрана труд – күзет еңбегі

Insurance - страхование - қамсыздандыру
Preference - предпочтение -
Tax payer - налогоплательщик – салық төлеуші
Rural- сельский- ауылдық
Head office - главное управление – басты басқару
Sufficient – достаточный- жетерлік
Insurance – страхование - қамсыздандыру
Foundation – основание - себеп
Assistance – содействие – көмек

TEXT 14

PETROM`S ACTIVITIES IN CASPIAN REGION.

The Petrom Branch of Kazakhstan is running exploration and production operations in four areas of Kazakhstan. The Company is continuously evaluating opportunities in the Caspian region and will screen new possibilities for further growth in this region. .

For that purpose Petrom is prepared to invest further and upgraded its branch office in Almaty with national and international experts who will provide new management and geosciences services to their distributed operations in Kazakhstan. The company is committed to business, social and environmental sustainability.

Petrom is the largest Romanian oil and gas group, with activities in the business segments of exploration and production, refining and petrochemicals, as well as sales and marketing. The company has estimated oil and gas reserves of 1 billion boe, an annual refining capacity of 8 million metric tons and around 550 filling stations in Romania. The company also has an international network with 82 filling stations located in Moldova and Hungary.

Here in Kazakhstan, Petrom wishes to become the Operator of Choice, aiming to achieve a production level of 30000 boe per day within 5 years the program includes an aggressive drilling campaign and technology driven development.

Notes to the text:

Exploration - исследование, разведка - зерттеу
Filling stations – заправки -
Continuously – непрерывно - үздіксіз
Opportunities - удобный случай – ыңғайлы жағдай
Distributed – распределённый – бөлінген
Sustainability - устойчивое развитие – тұрақты қарқын
Capacity – вместимость - сыйғыштық
Achieve – достигать - жету
Campaign – кампания – компания
Driven – нанесённый – алып келінген

TEXT 15

SAIPEM`S GLOBAL SERVICE TO THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY.

"Saipem" operates as a drilling contractor for several major oil companies carrying out important drilling projects in Africa, Europe, the Middle East, the Far East and America. The annual turnover of the company averages UU\$ 1.4 billion, 75% of which comes from overseas activities.

"Saipem" is a leading international contractor within the oil and gas industry in pipe laying, industrial plants, offshore fields development and drilling sectors. Through the experience gained over its forty years in the industry "Saipem" is in the unique position, because of the capabilities it has developed, of being able to respond to the needs of its clients by offering a global service.

Quality is the natural environment in which projects are implemented. To meet the oil and gas industry's requirements for highly skilled personnel and specialized heavy construction equipment "Saipem" currently employs 9000 people world-wide and owns a lot of land and offshore equipment. Company , together with its subsidiaries and branches, operates world-wide and having completed projects in more than fifty countries is continuously improving its track record.. With its experience "Saipem" is fully capable of undertaking projects of great magnitude through its leadership in international joint-ventures with major contractors. In the field of construction company has the overall management capability necessary for constructing of refineries, petrochemical and power plants, etc.

Research and development activities continue to develop new processes for emerging business opportunities, like subsea production systems and subsea repair systems, increasing company's competitive position in serving its clients.

Notes to the text:

Annual turnover - годовой оборот жылдық айналым

Overseas - заморский, заграничный – көлдің аржығындағы, шекараның аржағындағы

Requirement - требование - талап

Subsidiary – филиал – филиал

Carrying out – выноской – шығарылған

Equipment – оборудование – құрал-жабдықтар

Subsidiaries – второстепенный – онша маңызы жоқ

Undertaking - строительство - құрылыс

Magnitude – амплитуда -

Leadership – руководство – басшылық

TEXT 16.

PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY OF ENI GROUP

ENI holds the leadership in the construction of plants for the production of nitrogen-based fertilizers and oxygenated additives for gasoline, based on proprietary technologies.

The ENI group has access to the most advanced technologies and has the world class know-how to carry out the most complex projects.

It has successfully entered the market for the construction of plants for the production of electricity in combined cycle from refining residues. Particular attention is being paid to the valorization of natural gas produced in remote areas for the production of high value added components to be used in petrochemicals and refining.

ENI operates also in the field of large infrastructure and environmental projects. To date it built over 30 facilities for the incineration of industrial, noxious and solid urban waste.

In addition ENI has advanced technologies for the construction of high pressure pipelines for long distance transmission of natural gas. These technologies allow ENI to meet the new demands from the international oil market, more and more oriented to make expenditures in offshore projects for the exploration of smaller and less concentrated fields.

Notes to the text:

Leadership' – лидерство – көшбасшылық

Nitrogen -based - на основе азота – азот тірегіне қатысты

Oxygenated additives- насыщенные кислородом добавки – ауаға қаныққан қосымша

Residue – осадок- тұнба

Valorization – испарение - булану

Value – цена - баға

Infrastructure – инфраструктура -

Noxious – вредный

Waste – отходы - қалдық

Expenditures – затраты –шығын

TEXT 17

METALLURGY. SOME WORDS ABOUT METALLURGY.

Metallurgy is one of the oldest of arts but one of the youngest of sciences. Many of our metals were known in ancient times, but it is only within the last century or two that the knowledge of the properties of the metals has made it possible to apply them in any extended way for industrial purposes.

With the development of physics of metals, metallography, theory of heat treatment, and other phases of the science of metals, the field of metallurgy has broadened.

Metallurgy in this broader sense falls into three divisions: **chemical** or **extractive**, **physical** and **mechanical**. Chemical metallurgy includes the metallurgical processes involving chemical change and the methods of production and refining.

Physical metallurgy deals with the nature, structure, and physical properties of metals and alloys.

Mechanical metallurgy includes the processes of working and shaping metals — processes which do not involve chemical changes.

To apply – применять- пайдалану

Extended – протянутый - созылған

Purpose – цель - мақсат

Heat treatment - термическая обработка – атаулы өңдеу

Broaden – расширять - ұлғайту

Involve - включать в себя - өзіне қосу

Alloy – проба – байқау

Shaping – фасонирование -

Division – раздел – бөлім

Structure – структура

TEXT 18

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF METALS AND ALLOYS.

The word constitution used with reference to metallic substances does not have the same meaning as composition. Constitution denotes the manner of arrangement of the metal atoms as to geometric form in solid crystals, and the regular or ordered arrangement of different kinds of metal atoms and their relation to each other in such a crystal.

The pattern formed by this orderly arrangement of the atoms is known as the space lattice.

Most metals crystallize with one of the three following lattice structures:

Close-packed cubic: copper, nickel, lead, aluminium, cobalt, silver, gold, platinum.

Body-centered cubic: iron, molybdenum, tungsten, chromium.

Hexagonal close-packed: zinc, cadmium, magnesium, beryllium, titanium.

This union of atoms into a geometric array is the physical difference between liquid and solid metal. The formation of metal crystals within a melt begins at each cooling surface of the liquid mass and extends from the exterior to the interior as heat is lost from the mass. Every change in the conditions of cooling, such as increasing or decreasing the rate at which heat is conducted away from the freezing mass, will have an influence on the size and shape of the crystals and, therefore, on the constitution and properties of the solidified mass.

Melting and Boiling Points. - The temperature at which a metal melts, is called the melting point, the metals of lower melting points are generally the soft metals and those of high melting the hard metals.

The boiling point of a substance depends on the surrounding-pressure. The term "boiling point" refers to the temperature at which the metal boils under normal atmospheric pressure.

Electrical Conductivity. - The electrical conductivity of a substance is the electrical conducting power of a unit length per unit of cross-sectional area. The electrical resistance of metals or alloys is increased by decreasing the size of the crystals and, therefore, increasing the number of crystal boundaries. In general, all metals increase in resistivity with increase in impurities. The resistivity of metals is also increased in most cases by an increase in temperature.

Heat Conductivity. - Heat conductivity is measured as the heat conducting ability of a unit length or thickness of a substance per unit of cross-sectional area.

Magnetism. - Magnetism is measured as the magnetic force exerted by a unit volume of a substance under standard magnetizing force. Iron, cobalt and nickel are the only metals possessing considerable magnetism at room temperature, and they become non-magnetic when heated to a certain temperature. Strong permanent magnets have been made chiefly of one of several compositions of steel, but in recent years a number of magnet alloys of much greater magnetism, able to exert forces many times their own weights, have been developed.

Density and Porosity. - Porosity, the quality of containing pores is lack of denseness. Density, on the other hand, denotes weight per unit of volume. The distinction will be manifest from the fact that some heavy metals, like grey cast ironware porous enough to leak under heavy hydraulic pressures, whereas some lightweight metals, like aluminium, are dense and compact.

Most metals expand on heating and contract on cooling.

Colour. - Most of the metals are silvery white or grey in colour. Copper is the only red metal, and gold the only yellow one, although a number of copper-base alloys are also yellow. All solid metals have metallic lustre, although the true colour and lustre of many metals are often obscured by a coating of oxide — which may be white, grey, red, brown, bluish, or black.

Substance – вещество - зат

Arrangement – размещение - орналастыру

Space lattice - пространственная решетка – кеңістік торы

Lead – свинец - қорғасын

Copper – бойлер -

Hexagonal – шестиугольный – алты бұрышты

Solidified – застывший – суып қалған

Boiling points – точка кипения – қайнау орны

Heat conductivity – теплопроводность – жылуөткізгіштік

Magnetism – магнетизм - магниттік

TEXT 19

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF METALS AND ALLOYS.

Strength. - The **strength** of a material is the property of resistance to external loads or stresses without incurring structural damage.

The strength of metals and alloys depends upon two factors, namely, the strength of the crystals of which the metals are constructed and the tenacity of adherence between these crystals.

Stress and Strain. - A stress is the force within a body which resists deformation due to an externally applied load. If this load acts upon a surface of unit area, it is called a **unit force** and the stress resisting it a **unit stress**.

When an external force acts upon an elastic material, the material is deformed and the deformation is in proportion to the load. This distortion or deformation is **strain**.

Elasticity. - Any material subjected to an external load is distorted or strained. Elastically stressed materials return to their original dimensions when the load is released if the load is not too great. The property of regaining the original dimensions upon removal of the external load is known as **elasticity**.

The Nature of Elasticity. - The elasticity of a metallic substance is a resistance of its atoms to separation or compression or rotation about one another, and thus is a fundamental property of the material. So elasticity is demonstrated as a function of atomic forces.

Yield Point. - This is a point on the stress - strain curve at which the stress levels off or actually decreases while strain continues. The term is strictly applicable only to mild steels.

Ultimate Strength. - The greatest load that the specimen has supported divided by the original cross-sectional area is called the ultimate tensile strength or **the ultimate strength** of the piece.

Ductility. - **Ductility** is the capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking.

Toughness. - **Toughness** has been defined as the property of absorbing considerable energy before fracture. The toughness of a metal is indicated by the amount of slip which may occur within the crystals without resulting in rupture of the metal.

Malleability. - **Malleability** is the property of a metal which permits permanent deformation by compression without rupture.

Brittleness. - **Brittleness** implies sudden failure. It is the property of breaking without warning, i.e., without visible permanent deformation.

Failure of metals and alloys under repeated or alternating stresses, too small to produce even a permanent deformation when applied statically, is called **fatigue failure**.

Corrosion Fatigue. - **Failure by corrosion fatigue** is a fatigue failure in which corrosion has lowered the endurance limit by the formation of pits that act as centers for the development of fatigue cracks.

Hardness. - The quality of hardness is a combination of a number of physical and mechanical properties.

Strength – сила- күш

Stress – давление - қысым

Strain – натяжение - керу

Elasticity – эластичность- иілімділік

Yield point - предел текучести -

Ultimate – предельный -

Ductility – пластичность -

Toughness – прочность - беріктік

Brittleness – ломкость - сынғыштық

Corrosion fatigue - коррозионная усталость - шаршау

TEXT 20

FOUNDARY. METAL CASTING.

One of the basic processes of the metal-working industry is the production of metal castings. Numerous methods have been developed through the ages for producing metal castings, but the oldest method is that of making sand castings in the foundry. Primarily, work consists of melting metal in a furnace and pouring it into suitable sand molds, where it solidifies and assumes the shape of the mold. However, the operation of making sand castings is not as simple as it seems

Metal-castings methods may be classified into three groups depending upon the type of mold used and the manner in which the molten metal is introduced into the mold.

The mold may be made from heat-resisting material, such as sand, some suitable ceramic material, or plaster. The kind of material chosen to make the mold is, of course, determined primarily by the melting temperature of the cast metal. Molten metals may be poured into the mold by gravity or, on the other hand, pressure may be applied to force the liquid metal into the mold. The latter method is known as die casting. Die-casting pressure may be furnished by air, hydraulic means, mechanical means, or centrifugally. Among the mold materials, sand is used more than all others, since it can be packed to any required shape with small effort.

This method of production is relatively simple, inexpensive, and is not limited to any particular type of metal or to certain sizes and shapes of castings. Of course, sand molds are used only once, and each casting requires a new mold.

Wider use of the permanent type of mold made from steel, iron or any other suitable metal, depending upon the melting temperature of the cast metal, is therefore greatly desired.

Bronze molds are employed at times for casting metals and alloys of very low melting temperature such as zinc-base and lead-base alloys.

Modern casting techniques also permit that steel molds, coated inside with refractory material, also be successfully used for production of iron and steel castings.

The metal molds are usually made in two parts which are either clamped together or closed by a screw or other suitable device. The molten metal may be introduced into the mold either by gravity or pressure.

The inner surfaces of the metal mold are in most cases finished smooth. They can be re-used. These qualities make them superior to sand castings.

Numerous – многочисленный – көп санды
Furnace – горн- көрік
Suitable – адекватный - бірдей
Heat-resisting – теплостойкий – жылы ұстағыш
Molten – расплавленный - балқытылған
Furnished – оснащённый - қаныққан
Centrifugally – центробежный -
Mold – форма - түр
Smooth – гладкий - тегіс
Superior - более высокий – көбірек ұзын

TEXT 21

SAND MOLDING EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS.

There are three principal methods of making sand molds. **Green-sand or damp-sand molds** are formed by mixing silica, 8 per cent or 15 per cent clay, and a small amount of water. Green-sand molds are recommended for cast iron.

Dry-sand molds are formed by mixing sand of somewhat coarse grain with a clay-bonding material and water, and then baking the mixture dry. These molds are used where heavy work is to be cast. Dry-sand molds are usually made up one day, baked overnight, and assembled and cast the next day. Dry-sand molds are recommended for steel castings.

A modified sand mold (also called a **skin-dried mold**) has been found suitable for certain types of sand castings. Silica sand (silicon dioxide) is mixed with a dry-sand bond. The mixture is packed around the pattern to a thickness of 1/2 inch thus forming a partial mold, which is permitted to dry out. When the partial mold is dry the remaining portion of the mold is completed with green sand.

There are three classes of materials for molding that are kept in stock in the foundry. Molding sands (light, medium and heavy), facings (graphite for blacking

or finely ground soft coal) and miscellaneous (fire clay, core binders and parting compounds).

Light sand is used for the castings such as stove plate. The sand should be very fine to bring out this detail; it must be strong; i.e., high in clay content, so that the mold will retain every detail as the metal rushes in. Fine sand can be used for such casting because the work will cool so quickly that after the initial escape of the air and steam there will be very little gas to come off through the sand.

Medium sand is used in bench work and light floor work-such as making machinery castings having from 1/1 to 2 sections. These castings are less fine than those molded in light sand. Therefore, the molding sand for this type of casting is coarser than in the case previously described.

Heavy sand is used for very large iron and steel castings. This sand is high in silica, low in lime, and its grain is coarse in order to resist the heat of the molten metal and enable the formed gases to pass through the molding sand for a long time after the molten metal is poured. This type of molding sand must be held firmly together by a large proportion of clay which makes a strong bond.

Foundry Facing Materials are either applied or mixed with the molding sand that comes in contact with the melted metal. The object is to give a smooth surface to the casting. Different forms of carbon are used for facing purposes-because carbon will glow and give off gases, but it will not melt. The principal carbon facing is graphite.

Damp-sand – влажный песок – ылғалды құм

Dry-sand – сухой песок – құрғақ құм

Foundry - литейное производство

Facing – облицовка -

Miscellaneous – смешанный – араласқан

Escape - аварийный выброс – апаттық жағдайдағы лақтырып тасталыну

Previously – заранее – алдын ала

Lime – известь -

Silica – кварц -

Graphite – графит – графит

TEXT 22

TYPES OF MOLDING MACHINES.

Modern molding machines successfully perform a considerable amount of work that was done by hand.

Those molding machines that are used primarily for packing sand in flasks can be classified as squeezer machines, jar (or jolt) machines, jolt squeezers, and sand slingers. Other types of machines employed in molding are pattern-draw machines (stripping-plate machines and stripper machines) rollover machines, combination machines, vibrators, and others.

The squeezer machine rams sand into the flask, which is placed between the machine table and an overhead plate, thus obtaining uniform density of the sand contained in the flask.

The jar or jolt machine consists of a rugged base cylinder and piston which is attached to the machine table. The table is lifted by air pressure directed against the piston from below, and is then permitted to drop. This action produces a jar which rams the molding sand evenly in the flask. The operation is very rapid, and some of the jolt machines used for small flasks give more than a hundred blows per minute.

The jar-squeezer machine, also called the jolt-squeezer machine, combines the operating principles of the jolt machine and the squeezer machine. A complete mold, drag and cope, is produced by means of this machine.

Machines called sand slingers are sand-filling and ramming devices used in the rapid molding of large castings. These machines can be used in combination with other molding devices such as the roll-over machine and the pattern-draw machine.

Machines of various kinds have been developed for the purpose of drawing pattern out of the mold. There are two types of pattern-drawing machines: the stripping-plate machine and the stripper.

In the stripping-plate machine, the pattern is fitted through a plate that fits accurately around the pattern. The patterns are drawn through the plate, either by moving the pattern supports down with a lever or by raising the plate and the mold half up, free from the pattern. The stripping-plate machine is best adapted to that class of work which offers difficulties in drawing the pattern from the sand.

A stripper is a machine that either lifts the mold away from the pattern or lifts the pattern away from the mold.

Flasks – фляжка – дүңгіршек

Pattern-draw - извлечение модели – модель шығару

Squeezer - гибочный станок – иілгіш станок

Jar-squeezer – баночно- фальцовочный станок –

Drag – шлеппер

Mold – форма – пішін

Drag – торможение –

Cope – колпак –

Stripping-plate - отпарная тарелка колонны –

Offer – предложение – ұсыныс

TEXT 23. CASTING METALS.

Cast Iron.— The term cast iron is applied to ferrous alloys. Among the ferrous metals, cast iron occupies first place and is recognized as one of the cheapest materials used in the manufacture of everyday life products. Cast iron is not considered a very strong or tough structural material, but it is the most economical. Its low melting point, low shrinkage, good fluidity, and machinability are properties that recommend its use.

Pig Iron.— The chief raw material for cast iron is pig iron, which is produced in a blast furnace by smelting iron ore with coke and a flux (substances promoting fusion) such as limestone. The final analysis of the pig iron is substantially determined by the kind of iron ore used in the smelting process.

Pig iron got its name from the shape of the molds in which metal from the blast furnace was cast. Originally, the pigs were cast in sand molds.

Modern large-volume production of pig iron is carried out by casting blast-furnace metal by means of a large machine, which is in principle an endless conveyer chain of pig molds.

Some pig irons are used in gray-iron foundries, and are called foundry pig irons. Pig iron used for making steel by the acid Bessemer process or the acid open-hearth process is known as Bessemer pig iron. Basic pig iron is used for the basic open-hearth process.

Non-Ferrous Metals. — The non-ferrous metals used in the foundry are usually alloys of two or more metals. Non-ferrous castings include those composed of copper-base alloys (brass and bronze), aluminium-base alloys, zinc-base alloys, tin-base alloys,

lead-base alloys, bearing metals, and some special alloys composed of magnesium or nickel and other metals.

Cast iron – чугу́н – шойын

Ferrous – желе́зный – темірдей

Manufacture – произво́дство - өндіріс

Shrinkage – сокраще́ние – қысқарту

Pig iron - чугу́н в чушках

Flux – тече́ние – ағыс

Non-ferrous metals – цвето́й металл – түсті метал

Zinc-base – цинко́вая основа – мырышты негіз

Tin-base – жестя́ная основа – қаңылтырлы негіз

Lead-base – свинцо́вая основа

TEXT 24

THE CUPOLA FURNACE.

The **cupola** is the oldest type of furnace and the most economical. It may be obtained in different sizes and can be operated for as long a time as may be required to produce a given amount of melted metal. It is difficult to produce metal of precisely uniform quality in the cupola as compared to furnaces in which uniformity of the molten material can be controlled by frequent and periodic tests and adjustment. Cupola capacities vary from 1 to 15 tons of metal per heat (the amount of metal melted at one time).

The cupola is a cylindrical shell constructed from boiler plate and lined with firebrick. The main furnace structure is usually supported on cast-iron legs, and the opening at the bottom of the furnace may be closed by cast-iron doors, which swing up into position and are held closed by an iron upright at the center. Refractory sand protects these doors during the melting of the charge, which is placed over the layer of sand. At the end of the melting operation, the doors swing out of the way and materials remaining from the charge drop down through the opening.

On one side of the cupola, level with the bottom, is the breast opening for lighting the fire. This opening is also used as the tap hole. Opposite the tap hole, and somewhat higher, is the slag hole. The charging door is located approximately halfway up the vertical shell. The top of the cupola is open except for a metal shield.

A single row of openings or tuyeres is arranged around the circumference of the shell's interior at its base as a means of in producing air to the coke bed. A wind box, externally circling the cupola at the level of the tuyeres, supplies the air.

Cupola Zones. — A foundry cupola is generally divided into a number of zones: the **crucible** zone, **tuyere** zone, **combustion** zone, **melting** zone, **preheating** zone, and the **stack** zone.

The crucible zone is located at the bottom of the cupola; it is situated in the space between the sand bottom of the furnace and the bottom of the tuyere openings. Molten iron and slag accumulate in this space between the burning pieces of coke.

The tuyere openings are above the crucible and take up a space from 3 to 6 inches in depth depending upon the size of furnace.

The combustion zone is that section of the cupola which extends from the bottom of the tuyeres to the top of the coke bed.

The melting and preheating zones extend from the top of the combustion zone to the charging door. The location of the charging door depends upon the size of the cupola. High charging doors, however, are recommended for large cupolas which are run all day, since greater fuel efficiency can be gained from the use of such charging doors.

The purpose of the stack, which is another zone of the cupola, is to carry off the waste gases. It is located above the charging door. A roof hood is usually fastened to the stack to prevent leaks around the cupola.

Cupola – купол – күмбез

Quality – качество – сапа

Adjustment – согласование – келісім

Firebrick – огнеупорный кирпич - отқа табынды кірпіш

Approximately – приблизительно – жақынырақ

Halfway – неполный – толық емес

Combustion – горение – жану

Preheating - предварительный подогрев – алдын ала жылыту

Stack – брусok – кесек

Efficiency – результативность – нәтижелік

TEXT 25

THE BLAST FURNACE.

The modern blast furnace is a tall circular structure about 100 ft. high built of firebrick and reinforced by a steel shell on the outside. The interior form is circular. A heavy concrete and brick foundation is built either on bedrock or upon heavy pilings driven deep into the earth if bedrock is too far below the surface.

Iron is reduced from the ore in the furnace by means of coke charged with ore, and the impurities are fluxed or slugged by means of limestone also charged with the ore. The air blown through the furnace is heated by means of stoves that constitute an important part of the apparatus of the blast furnace. These stoves heat the brickwork in them to about 1150°C and the air pumped through the stoves is thus heated to about 900°C before it is blown into the furnace.

The ore, coke, and limestone are conveyed from the ground to the top of the furnace by means of two cars running on an inclined hoist. The cars dump the charge into a hopper from which it is then dropped into the furnace by lowering first the upper bell, then lowering the lower bell. The use of these two bells prevents gases and flame from being blown into the air from the top of the furnace every time it is charged. Hot air is blown into the furnace through the tuyeres in the hearth of the furnace.

As the iron and slag are formed, they drop to the hearth at the bottom of the furnace. Since the iron is heavier than the slag, it settles to the bottom while the slag floats on the top of the molten iron. There are two holes in the hearth of the blast furnace. The iron is tapped from the lower hole; the slag is tapped from the upper hole. Many of the impurities in the ore are collected and removed with the limestone in the form of molten slag.

The iron runs from the furnace into troughs which convey it to a ladle. The iron in the ladle is then cast into pigs or else taken while molten to the steel making furnaces.

Reinforced – укрепленный – нығайтылған

Foundation – основание – ірге тас

Fluxed – флюсированный -

Brickwork - кирпичный завод – кірпіш заводы

Hopper – бункер –

Bottom - нижняя часть – төменгі бөлім

Furnace – печь – пеш

Slag – выгарки –

Floats - система аварийной посадки на воду – апатты жағдайда суға қону жүйесі

Impurity – загрязнение – ластану

TEXT 26

THE BESSEMER CONVERTER.

In the Bessemer process of making steel air is blown through the molten pig iron, and the oxygen of the air combines with the carbon, manganese, and silicon of the pig iron. This action generates heat and frees the iron from the major part of its impurities thus converting the iron into steel.

The Bessemer converter, in which the process takes place, is a pear-shaped tilting vessel made of steel plates and lined with heat-resisting bricks and clay. The top of the converter is cut off to form a mouth through which molten metal is charged and discharged. In the bottom of the vessel are a number of holes through which air is blown.

When the air blast is turned on, a shower of sparks bursts from the mouth of the converter. Immediately thereafter appear short ruddy flames and a dense cloud of reddish-brown fumes caused by the burning of the silicon and manganese in the iron. In about five minutes this part of the refining action is accomplished, and the next stage, the removal of carbon, begins.

The ruddy flames become more luminous, changing to a yellowish white.

For about ten minutes the glare continues, and during that time the converter emits a deep roar caused by the violent generation of gas within it.

Suddenly the flame drops, and the operator must diminish the blast of air and remove the metal from the converter.

Bessemer steel is used because of the low cost of the process.

Today we have a new, more perfect technology of converting pig iron into steel in which the blast of air is replaced by a jet of nearly pure oxygen.

Silicon – кремний – шақпақ тасты

Converting – превращение – айналдыру

Pear-shaped – грушевидный – алмұрт түрлі

Heat-resisting – теплостойкий – жылы ұстағыш

Converter – турботрансформатор –

Fumes – сварочные газы –

Accomplished – завершённый – аяқталған

Roar – рокот – гуіл

Diminish – уменьшаться – кішірею

TEXT 27

THE OPEN HEARTH FURNACE.

The name *open hearth* is given to it because the hearth of the furnace is exposed to the sweep of the flames which melt the steel.

The open-hearth process is one of the most important methods of making steel. It is much slower than the Bessemer but it is easier to control, and for that reason it is more frequently used.

The furnace is lined with firebrick to withstand the very high temperatures used. The charge consists of molten pig iron, scrap iron and steel and some hematite. Lime is added to the charge to take out the phosphorus and sulphur as slag. Manganese, carbon, nickel, vanadium, or other materials are added to make the kind of steel desired.

The fuel is blown into furnace through one of the two large openings, or ports, located on each end of the furnace. To facilitate combustion, previously heated air is blown through the port along with the fuel. Combustion occurs above the hearth, and the smoke and other products of combustion escape through the ports at the other end of the furnace.

Beneath the furnace are two large chambers through which air or gas flows freely.

There are three stages in the operation of this furnace. The first is known as the process of charging; the second — as the melting down process; the third — the period of refining. The period of refining is especially important and requires the constant supervision of the operator. The refining consists first in removing objectionable impurities and then controlling the elements other than iron which the final product must contain. Alloying elements are added to the steel before it is tapped or when it is in the ladle.

Open hearth - домашний очаг – үй ошағы
Easier – нетрудный – кийин емес

TEXT 28

THE ELECTRIC FURNACE

The finest grades of steel are produced by the electric furnace method. Stainless and heat resistant steels are made almost exclusively by that process.

Electricity is used only for the production of heat and does not of itself impart any superior quality of steel. Nevertheless, the electric furnace method gives certain advantages impossible in other steel melting processes. The electric furnace generates extremely high temperatures. The temperature is at all times under precise control and is easily regulated.

The production of heat by electricity is unique, oxygen is not necessary to support combustion and the atmosphere within an electric furnace may be regulated at will.

The electric furnace is a circular steel shell resembling a huge tea-kettle in general appearance. It is mounted on rockers so that the furnace can be tilted to pour off molten metal and slag. The bottom of the furnace consists of a layer of heat resistant materials below which it is lined with refractory bricks. The side walls which are also lined with refractory bricks contain three or more openings.

The roof of the furnace is lined with 250 mm or more of refractory bricks and is shaped like a flat dome. Through this dome great columns of carbon reach into the furnace. These are the electrodes which carry the current to the steel charge.

Metals and their alloys.

Pure metals are comparatively seldom used; in engineering, application is made chiefly of alloys which consist of two or more metals, or of metals and metalloids.

Alloys are metallic solids, complex in composition, formed as a result of the freezing of the melt — the liquid solution of two or more metals, or metals and metalloids.

Each constituent of an alloy is called a component. Alloys may be binary (two-component), ternary (three-component), etc.

The ability of various metals to form alloys differs greatly and, therefore, the structure of various alloys after solidification may also be very diverse.

In the liquid state, alloys are entirely homogeneous and from the physical point of view constitute a single phase. Nonhomogeneity may appear when an alloy is transformed from the liquid to the solid state, i.e. several solid phases are formed. After solidification, alloys may consist of one, two or more phases depending upon the nature of their components. Certain metals are not mutually soluble in the liquid state; they form two layers with different specific weights (e.g., lead and iron, lead and zinc, etc.). It is difficult to form an alloy in such cases since it is necessary to mix the metals into each other.

Text 29

THE ORIGIN OF THE PETROLEUM.

The word "petroleum" comes from Latin and means "rock oil". It is customarily used to identify two closely related compounds - natural gas, also known as methane, and oil. Both substances sometimes seep to the surface through cracks in the earth. As for oil, it can be liquid or in the form of asphalt, pitch, bitumen, or tar. Petroleum is defined as "a thick, flammable, yellow- to-black mixture of gaseous, liquid, and solid hydrocarbons that occur naturally beneath the earth's surface". It can be separated into fractions including natural gas, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel and lubricating oils, paraffin wax, and asphalt and is used as raw material' for a wide variety of derivative products.

How did petroleum form? The opinion that has prevailed among most scientists since 1870's is called the biogenic theory. Biological debris buried in sediments is supposed to decay into oil and natural gas in the long course of time. This petroleum then becomes concentrated in the pore space of sedimentary rocks in the uppermost layers of the earth's crust, main components, of petroleum being hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbons are hydrogen and carbon. However, since the 1970's this theory has at times been challenged by some scientists.

In the *August 20, 2002*, issue of Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, the article "The Genesis of Hydrocarbons and the Origin of Petroleum" was published. The authors argue that the origin of natural petroleum must occur at depth that are "well into the mantle of the Earth" and not at the much shallower depths generally accepted.

Physicist Thomas Gold has suggested some controversial theories and explains his reasons in detail in his book "The Deep Hot Biosphere - The Myth of Fossil Fuels". He writes: "The theory of the biological origin, of hydrocarbons was so favored in the United States and in much of Europe that it effectively shutout work on the opposing viewpoint. This was not the case in the countries of the former Soviet Union. That was "probably because the, revered Russian chemist Mendeleyev was one of the first to support the biogenic (not biogenic) view. The arguments he presented are even stronger today, given the greatly expanded information we now have."

What is a biogenic view?

Gold states: "A biogenic theory holds that hydrocarbons were a component of the material that formed the earth, through accretion of solid, some 4,5 milliard years ago". According to this theory, the elements of petroleum have been deep in the earth since the earth's formation.

Notes to the text:

Tar - смола, деготь - шайыр

Naphtha - тяжелый бензин- ауыр жанармай

Debris –останки - қалдықтар

To decay – разлагаться – араздық

Rock oil - минеральное масло – минералды май

Flammable – огнеопасный - өтрқауіпті

Fuel – горючее - жанармай

Sedimentary rocks - осадочная порода – тұнбалы түр

Fossil - ископаемое – кен, қазынды

TEXT 30.

OIL.

Oil is the primary energy carrier on the basis of which we receive gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, black oil, tar and various kinds of lubricants.

Fast growth of oil recovery in the second half of the XXth century in comparison with coal has been caused a number of its physical and technological advantages: high speed of combustion, simplicity of processing and some economic and geographic advantages such as

low capital investments, soft ecological laws or their absence, low level of taxes. Growth of a sea oil recovery influences differently to the shore environment and to the measures to protect it.

Oil and oil products were and remain the major kinds of strategic resources. Military forces of all states have increased their motorization in comparison with the Second World War period. Introduction of new generations of fighting aircraft has strongly increased fuel consumption 10 times higher.

Oil industry is one of the most monopolized mining branches. In many' countries oil is controlled by the largest oil companies such as Texaco, Exxon, British petroleum, Chevron etc.

Notes to the text:

Black oil – мазут - мазут

Lubricants – смазки – майлағыштар

Diesel fuel- дизельное топливо – дизельді жанармай

Soft – гибкий – майысқақ

Shore – берег- жағалау

Major - более важный - өте маңызды

Military – военный- әскери

Environment – окружение - қоршау

Increase – возрастание - арту

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