

2019

**2018-2019-o'quv yilida umumiy o'rta
ta'lim maktablarining 9-sinf
o'quvchilari uchun ingliz tili fanidan
mustaqil shug'ullanishlari uchun**

QO'LLANMA

9-SINF INGLIZ TILI



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Ushbu materiallarni ruxsatsiz tarqatish va sotish qat'iyon taqiqlanadi.

9-SINF INGLIZ TILI 2019

1-BILET

1. In Wales lessons **are taught** in Welsh.
2. There are 18 private schools in Huntsville
3. Speak on the theme —Internet in our life.

Internet has played an important part in our daily life, and in fact, it brings us lots of advantages, and the first I want to mention is communication. The foremost target of Internet has always been the communication. Now thanks to the Internet, we can communicate in a fraction of second with a person who is sitting in the other part of the world. Today for better communication, we can avail the facilities of email, we can chat for hours with our friends. With the help of such services, it has become very easy to establish a kind of global friendship where you can explore other cultures of different countries.

2-BILET

1. My ideal place is place **where** there is good weather all year round.
2. The Oliy Majlis consists of two chambers – the Legislative Chamber (the Lower Chamber) and the Senate (the Upper Chamber).
3. Speak on the theme —Mobile telephones in our life.

We live in the time when we are surrounded by various devices. Many people can't imagine their lives without using a mobile phone. I can say that I'm not an exception too. Maybe 10 years ago they were not so popular. My parents even say that they didn't have phones and their life was very interesting. But I can't understand them. Nowadays mobile phones play a vital role in our life, I think so.

Many children (even 1st form) ask their parents to buy them mobile devices, saying that everybody in their classes has mobile phones.

As for me, I have ... It's not iPhone X, but I'm proud of my mobile device. I listen to music, watch videos, and communicate with my friends with the help of mobile. I'm sure it's difficult to find a pupil who can live without chatting in telegram, facebook, viber or posting photos in instagram. I like to make photos (I photo everything I see: delicious food, beautiful nature, unusual things; I like to make selfie). I like to speak with my boyfriend (girlfriend) for hours (especially at night).

If I forget my phone at home, I feel nervous all day long. I understand that it is not normal, but I can't do anything with this.

3-BILET

1. A cook is a person, a cooker is a machine for cooking!
2. Arthur C. Clarke
3. Speak on the theme —Geographical location of Great Britain.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland covers an area of some 244 thousand square miles. It is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles are separated from Europe by the Strait of Dover and the English Channel. The British Isles are washed by the North Sea in the east and the Atlantic Ocean in the west.

The population of Great Britain is about 60 million. The largest cities of the country are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The territory of Great Britain is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

4-BILET

1. **bullying**

- Advertising is the action of calling public attention to an idea, good, or service through paid announcements by an identified sponsor.
- Speak on the theme —Advertisement and announcementsl.

Advertising is a message that tries to sell something. Companies advertise everything from cars to candy. Advertising is also used to change people's ideas. For example, an ad (advertisement) could try to make voters choose a certain candidate for president. Ads appear almost everywhere you look. You find them on the radio and on TV, in magazines, shop windows and on T shirts. They show up inside elevators, on school buses and even in schools. About 600 billion dollars are spent on advertising around the world every year.

5-BILET

1. **Jump**

- around 1997
- Speak on the theme —Education system of Uzbekistanl.

Uzbekistan 11 years of education are compulsory and free, beginning with 4 years at primary school, and followed by 2 phases of secondary education taking 5 and 2 years respectively. Primary school begins at age 6 and there is no specific leaving examination after the 4 years are complete. Secondary Education

The next 5 years are spent at general secondary school from ages 10 to 15. Following that, there is a choice of between 2 to 3 years of upper education at either general or technical vocational schools. The former provides a certificate of completed secondary education and the opportunity to enter university, the latter a diploma of specialized secondary education, through a network of secondary vocational institutions.

6-BILET

- We didn't expect him to call for us so early.
- '_Make Money' was a very successful promotion and paid for itself many times over.
- Speak on the theme —Travelling to Great Britainl.

Almost all people are fond of travelling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People may travel either for pleasure or on business. There are various means of travelling. For me there is nothing like travel by air; it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other means. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole countryside. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if a journey is a long one you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper. Travelling by ship is also very popular now. It is very

pleasant to feel the deck of the ship under the feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face and hear the cry of the seagulls. Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many sights in a short time, you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your suitcases.

7-BILET

1. She said that she had to send him a telegram that day.
2. Consumers learn to generalize from what they have learned. So advertisers sometimes copy a highly successful idea that has been well learned by consumers
3. Speak on the theme —Cinema and theatre.

The theatre has always been very strong in Britain. Its center is, of course, London, where successful plays can sometimes run without a break for many years. But every large town in the country has its theatres. Even small towns often have "repertory" theatres, where different plays are performed for short periods by the same group of professional actors (a repertory company). British theatre has such a fine acting tradition that Hollywood is forever raiding its talent for people to star in films. In contrast, the cinema in Britain is often regarded as not quite part of "the arts" at all — it is simply entertainment. Partly for this reason, Britain is unique among the large European countries in giving almost no financial help to its film industry.

8-BILET

1. Start
2. The code contains the standards for advertisements. It guides companies about what they can claim in their adverts. It is also the standard for evaluating adverts.
3. Speak on the theme —Internet.
- 4.

We don't imagine our lives without Internet. We can find all necessary information there. We use popular services and sources every day. One of the most popular sources is social nets. A social network is a very useful invention of the 21st century. Nowadays millions of people use social networks. It is an Internet site that gives us a chance to support various contacts, keep friendly relationships with classmates, acquaintances. More functional social nets allow watching photos and video films, to listen to music and so on. There is a possibility to enter different interesting groups. There exist social nets connecting people according to a general interest, for example, computer games players are combined into a social net.

9-BILET

1. Bad weather made us return sooner than we expected
2. In such a case the Advertising Standards Authority requests the company to withdraw the advert. Usually the company agrees. But if they do not, the Authority can 'persuade' them to do so. They can do this by publishing a report.
3. Speak on the theme —Government and political structure in Uzbekistan.

Official name: Republic of Uzbekistan

Legal system: The Soviet republic of Uzbekistan declared its independence on September 1st 1991, after the failure of the Moscow coup. A new constitution was adopted on December 8th 1992, declaring Uzbekistan a multiparty democracy and a presidential republic

National legislature: A bicameral parliament, the Oliy Majlis (Supreme Assembly), was elected in two stages in December 2004 and January 2005, replacing the unicameral 250-member legislature. Following the election in December 2009, the Legislative Chamber, the lower house of the new parliament, comprises 135 members chosen by direct election. The 100-member upper house, the Senate, is made up of 84 senators elected by local governments and 16 senators appointed by the president. Electoral system: Universal suffrage over the age of 18

Head of state: PRESIDENT

National government

Council of Ministers, headed by the prime minister, who is nominated by parliament on the recommendation of the president.

10-BILET

1. Find grammar mistake in this sentence: Nobody told me how to behave **in** the interview.
2. Yes, because People can share their interests through the Internet and it makes it very easy to exchange ideas and information. Also it is a cheap way to communicate with your friends who are far away.
3. Speak on the theme —State symbols of England!

National symbols are defined as the symbols or icons of a national community (such as England), used to represent that community in a way that unites its people. This unity is based on a common pride, which is incited by different representations; i.e. visual (e.g. the national flower), verbal (e.g. the national anthem) and iconic (e.g. the flag). These symbols are then used in national events and celebrations, inspiring patriotism as they include every member of that particular community, regardless of colour or creed.

England enjoys many national symbols, which are used extensively in political, social, cultural and even religious spheres, to represent this diverse land. These include: The Flag

The flag of England is represented by a red cross on a white background. This is known as St George's Cross and has its origins in the Crusades (12th and 13th centuries), when soldiers were identified by this red-coloured cross on their white tunics. St George was claimed to be the Patron Saint of England at the time, so the cross became associated with him.

The National Floral Emblem . The Tudor Rose

The Tudor Rose, also known as The Rose of England, was adopted as a symbol of peace and merges a white rose (representing the Yorkists) and a red rose (representing the Lancastrians). During the War of the Roses, these two sides fought over the control of the royal house.

11-BILET

1. Metro Goldwyn Mayer films begin with a **roaring** lion.
2. The Prime Minister
3. Speak on the theme —Industry of Uzbekistan!.

Uzbekistan's most productive heavy industries have been extraction of natural gas and oil; oil refining; mining and mineral processing; machine building, especially equipment for cotton cultivation and the textile industry; coal mining; and the ferrous metallurgy, chemical, and electrical power industries. The chemical manufacturing industry focuses primarily on the production of fertilizer.

Two oil refineries in Uzbekistan, located at Farghona and Amtiari, have a combined capacity of 173,000 barrels per day. Other centers of the processing industries include Angren (for coal), Bekobod (steel), Olmaliq (copper, zinc, and molybdenum), Zarafshon (gold), and Yangiobod (uranium).

12-BILET

1. Do you know the telephone number of our school?
2. Sharlotte Bronte
3. Speak on the theme —Education system of Great Britainl.

There are 2 kinds of schools in Britain: State and Private schools

All state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies.

Education is compulsory from 5 to 16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a pre-school play group to prepare them for the start of compulsory education. Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. At primary school children become acquainted with Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and develop their creative abilities, they are taught to sing, dance, play, draw. Primary children do all their work with the same class teacher, except for physical education and music, which are often taught by specialists.

Most children are taught together, boys and girls in the same class.

At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensives with accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups. Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational. At 16 pupils take a national exam called —GCSEl (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education.

13-BILET

1. My elder sister is really interested ...in the problems of the environment.
- 2 Lady Diana,Princess of Wales, was a member of the British royal family as the first wife of Charles,Prince of Wales.
3. Speak on the theme —Extracurricular activities l.

Extra-curricular activities are activities after class. There are many type of activities There are field trips which includes geography, biology, modern languages, history

Other trips like trip to museum, exhibition, factory, monument, theatre, cinema, castle

Or school clubs which includes sports, photography

And other activities like video, debating, choir, dance, radio, school, newspaper, drama, orchestra
Advantage of extra-curricular activities are learning new things, consolidation of learnt materials, raise interest on subjects and focus on new things.

14-BILET

1. she asked me if she might keep my diary till Friday
2. Bullying is to hurt or frighten someone who is smaller or less powerful than you, often forcing them to do something they do not want to do
3. Speak on the theme —Industry in thUKl.

Britain is one of the most highly industrialised countries in the world: for every person employed in agriculture 12 are employed in industry. The original base of British industry was coal-mining, iron and steel, and textiles. Today the most productive sectors include high-tech industries, chemicals, finance and the service sectors, especially banking, insurance and tourism.

15-BILET

1. Everybody heard him promise to give up bad habit of smoking
2. Work is anything where you expend effort, whether paid or not.
A job can be either a piece of work or an activity for which you are paid.
Profession is a lifetime progression of paid occupation
3. Speak on the theme —Political parties in Uzbekistan and Great Britainl.

Parliamentary parties

Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party (Tadbirkorlar va ishbitarmonlar harakati — O'zbekiston Liberal d emokratik partiyasi)

People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (O'zbekistan Xalq demokratik partiyasi)

Uzbekistan National Revival Democratic Party (O'zbekistan "Milliy tiklanish" demokratik partiyasi)

Justice Social Democratic Party (Adolat" sotsial demokratik partiyasi)

Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan (O'zbekiston ekologik harakati)

Ten political parties are represented in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, with a further t wo represented in the European Parliament and quite a few more with representation at a local level. Major parties are Conservative Party, Labour Party, Liberal Democrats

16-BILET

1. don't stop working or continue working.
2. Oscar Wilde
3. Speak on the theme —The future language is...l.

Language has spread as widely as English, and it continues to spread. Internationally the desire to learn it is insatiable. In the twenty-first century the world is becoming more urban and more middle class, and the adoption of English is a symptom of this, for increasingly English serves as the lingua franca of

business and popular culture. It is dominant or at least very prominent in other areas such as shipping, diplomacy, computing, medicine and education. A recent study has suggested that among students in the United Arab Emirates "Arabic is associated with tradition, home, religion, culture, school, arts and social sciences," whereas English "is symbolic of modernity, work, higher education, commerce, economics and science and technology

17-BILET

1. Find the mistake: It is a **secretary's** duty to answer the phone.
2. In Buckingham Palace
3. Speak on the theme —The state symbols in Uzbekistanl.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has its own state symbols - the flag, the emblem, and the anthem sanctioned by law. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 5.

The flag of our country is a symbol of the sovereignty of the Republic. The national flag of the Republic represents the country internationally when official delegations from Uzbekistan visit foreign countries, as well as at conferences, world exhibition, and sports competitions.

The national flag of the Republic is a right-angled colored cloth of three horizontal stripes: blue, white and green.

The national emblem of the Republic presents the image of the rising sun over a flourishing valley. Two rivers run through the valley, representing the Syrdarya and Amudarya. The emblem is bordered by wheat on the right side and branches of cotton with opened cotton bolls on the left side.

The law "On national anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on the December 10, 1992 at the 11th session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan. Poem of anthem was written by A. Aripov and music by M. Burkhanov.

18-BILET

1. A lovely 18th century oil painting
2. GM Uzbekistan produces cars
3. Speak on the theme —Famous places in Uzbekistanl

There are many historical and modern cities in Uzbekistan: for example Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva: these names conjure images of bulbous blue domes flashing brilliantly in the white-hot sun, images of minarets and madaras and mosques, of carpets and kaftans. The capital city of Tashkent is lovely. Tree lined avenues, wide roads, fountains and parks, universities, and culturally unchallenging, Tashkent is a good introduction to Uzbekistan. It has the best international connections and can be reached by air, rail and road; it is very well connected to the rest of Uzbekistan; and even otherwise, it has the best tourist infrastructure of any place in the country. The sights and sounds of Tashkent are nowhere near as stupendous as those of Bukhara, Khiva or Samarkand. It has museums in plenty, theatre, the opera and ballet flourish; it's emporiums stock ware from various regions of Uzbekistan.

19-BILET

1. If the weather is good tomorrow, we can go for a walk
2. In Wales
3. Speak on the theme —My future project.

My future project is about business. I have been planning this project since when I was born. I am going to study abroad in order to get and take new information and innovation technology due to my dream. I want to connect several countries with Uzbekistan by business, computer technology and so on. The business is the main popular way to introduce our country and earning much money. In the future I am going to work the special large companies then I will organize my own plant and this will serve the good things and to my country. This is my special dream and project.

20-BILET

1. If he hadn't had problems last week, he might be talking to us now.
2. The republic of Uzbekistan
3. My Dream House

House is a place where we can shelter and it gives us a protection from rain, heat, storm etc. Everyone has their own choice on what type of house they feel comfortable to live, so do I. I enjoy to live in calm and open environment, so house built on small land won't be my choice. I want a large open space surrounded by compound where I can stroll especially when I feel bored on my job. I want the garden in front of my house which will give me natural environment. One more thing to mention here, I want the house which is far from main city and industrial area since I don't like the noisy environment. Oh, yeah, what about the size of the house? I prefer the medium size house having 2 or 3 floors. I don't like very large building because I have small family and I don't like to rent my home. I prefer to stay in second or ground floor during the summer season because the top floor is excessively heated during the very season whereas I like to stay in second or third floor during the winter as ground floor will be excessively cold during that period. Next thing is about gym room, I would like to have a fitness center within my premise as I am a young boy and I want to be a healthy person.

21-BILET

1. I heard the new speaker **who** was boring.
2. The united states of America
3. Speak on the theme —Information technologies in our life.

No one can escape from the absolute need of technology in our daily life. Every one of us is so dependent on technology that we cannot do without them. Starting from computers to keeping fit, we require technology at every step. Technology helps us to keep in touch with people who are away from us. We use the telephones and computers to talk to them and even see them. Our daily office work is also technology based. No longer do people use the pen and paper to complete their work. We maintain our health by going to the gyms. There are machines in the gym which help us reduce our weight and keep fit. The use of technology has made our life comfortable. We cannot think of a life sans technology. We get to keep a lot of information in a small device and use it when we like. Cars have also become better with the use of technology. Thus technology is undeniably an important of our life.

22-BILET

1. I have just had my phone repaired
2. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
3. Speak on the theme —My favorite bookl.

J.K.Rowlings Harry Potter series is one of the most read pieces of literature; Harry Potter is an exciting series of an orphan who lived with his aunt and uncle since his parents died when he was young. Harry was not loved by his aunt and uncle; however, everything changes when Harry joins Hogwarts school of Witchcraft, and he discovers that he is a wizard. One thing I love about the Harry Potter series is that it covers different themes that appeal to all ages.

Harry Potter series appeals to many people; Harry Potter is a series of triumph, the book is atmospheric and covers various themes of friendship, betrayal, and love, making it one of the fascinating stories I have read.

23-BILET

1. It takes my family 15 minutes to go to the market
2. There are four types of schools in the English and Welsh education system – nursery, primary, secondary and private schools
3. Speak on the theme —My future professionl.

I think that my future profession will be closely connected with computers. I am capable to work with them, and I also possess the qualities needed in this work. They are accuracy, energy, carefulness. But I hesitate if I have enough patience. I must develop it if I want to become a computer operator. I know that it would be better to choose a profession of an interpreter or any other occupation connected with Russian and literature because I am good at these subjects but when I began to study the computer skills that was what I have been looking for. In our modern world it's hard to do without computers. They are needed everywhere, and I hope that my interests in this subject will never change in spite of any circumstances.

24-BILET

1. It takes **an hour** (orminutes) to get my hair cut
2. Primary school is divided into infant school (pupils from 5 to 7 years old) and junior school (from 8 to 11 years old).
3. Speak on the theme —Communicationsl.

Over the years, technology has significantly changed the way people communicate. Originally, the telephone replaced the telegraph. Now cellphones, email and the Internet top the list of preferred communication methods. As more businesses and educational institutions use technology to communicate, society seems to have accepted, if not embraced, the increased role technology now plays in everyday life

25-BILET

1. Mary's watch isn't working. She should have repaired it
 2. In England and Wales, private schools are called public schools.
- Speak on the theme —The role of professions in our life.

3.

I think that every profession is very interesting. But different people choose different jobs. For example, men often choose job of a carpenter, a police officer, an electrician, a fireman. Some of these jobs are very dangerous and require courage. An accountant, an airhostess, a librarian, a nurse, a teacher are primarily done by women. These jobs require accuracy.

Many people when they choose profession think about the job's prestige. I think that most prestigious jobs are a dentist, a surgeon, a translator, a lawyer, a police officer, a programmer, an estate agent. These jobs are often well paid. A librarian, a nurse, a cleaner are least prestigious and hardly paid. Now I'd like to tell you about the job I have chosen, I want to be a journalist. I think that this job is very interesting and sometimes dangerous. Once I took part in journalist's content and was prized by diploma. Journalist's job requires courage, a good imagination, meeting people, travelling a lot, working late hours. This profession needs a qualification, which I can get at the university or institute. I think that to be journalist is my life. But I want to take me in other jobs also.

26-BILET

1. He said that his father was ill and they **had to** go to see the doctor yesterday.
2. What is the differences between Great Britain and the UK?

There is a difference between Great Britain and United Kingdom. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. Apart from England, Scotland and Wales, United Kingdom also includes Northern Ireland. So, United Kingdom is Great Britain plus Northern Ireland.

3. Speak on the theme —Multi-nationsl.

Not all multi-nationals are good guys. Some multi-nationals have caused problems in the past. For example, there was the great baby milk scandal. In Europe, companies cannot promote dried milk for babies. In fact, every packet must carry a warning against giving the milk to babies. This is because a mother's own milk protects babies from diseases and has more food value than dried milk. But some companies wanted to sell their dried milk. They could not sell very much in Europe because of the regulations. So they sold it in Africa instead. Because people there did not know that it was not the best thing for babies, they bought it. It was not cheap, but they thought it was modern, good and convenient. But it was not good for babies and some babies died.

27-BILET

1. This is **the funniest** clown I've ever seen.
2. On April 22 3. Speak on the theme —Globalizationl.

Globalization is the process of growing, developing and expanding the business, services or technologies all through the world. It is the expansion of various businesses to the global markets throughout the world. It requires huge international investment to develop large multinational

corporations for the worldwide economic integration. It is to increase the connectivity and interdependence of the businesses in the worldwide markets. In the last few decades, globalization has taken the form of technological advancement which resulted in easier travel, communication, and other businesses on international level for the people. On one hand, where globalization has made easy access of technologies to the people, it has also decreased the opportunity of success by increasing competition.

28-BILET

1. Sorry, I **can't** go with you. I **must** finish my work.
2. John A tanasoff & Clifford Berry 3. Speak on the theme —The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistanl.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992. On April 24, 2003 some amendments and addenda were introduced into it. Constitution of 1992 consists of 6 sections that include 26 chapters, and 128 articles. Its distinctive feature is that, that it has ensured the accountability of state bodies and authorities before public, that is, the priority of interests of each citizen has been legally maintained and further guaranteed. The citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan, no matter how it is obtained, is fully equivalent for all. It allows for each person to fully participate in economic, political, legal, and cultural spheres of life in the country. Moreover, it obliges with some duties.

29-BILET

1. I was still working at nine o'clock yesterday evening. I **had been working** since early morning.
2. In Wales 3. Speak on the theme —The UNl.

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member States. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter. Each of the 193 Member States of the United Nations is a member of the General Assembly. States are admitted to membership in the UN by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The main organs of the UN are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat. All were established in 1945 when the UN was founded.

30-BILET

1. I think the cotton of Uzbekistan is one of **the largest** in the world.
2. Tell the suffixes which make a noun from verbs. -er, -tion, -ment 3. Speak on the theme —The UNESCO in Uzbekistanl.

UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was established on 16 November 1945. UNESCO contributes to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.

Uzbekistan joined the United Nations in 1992 as a new sovereign and independent state. The United Nations Office opened in Tashkent the following year. The United Nations —familyl in Uzbekistan

comprises the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/ AIDS (UNAIDS), UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (UNRCCA), International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UN Volunteers (UNV) administered by UNDP.

31-BILET

1. If you **had taken** these pills yesterday you **would have been** well now.
2. A biologist is a person who studies people's bodies, animals and plants.
3. Speak on the theme —Elections!.

An election is a formal group decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office. Elections have been the usual mechanism by which modern representative democracy has operated since the 17th century. Elections may fill offices in the legislature, sometimes in the executive and judiciary, and for regional and local government. This process is also used in many other private and business organizations, from clubs to voluntary associations and corporations. The universal use of elections as a tool for selecting representatives in modern representative democracies is in contrast with the practice in the democratic archetype, ancient Athens, where the Elections were not used were considered an oligarchic institution and most political offices were filled using sortition, also known as allotment, by which officeholders were chosen by lot.

Electoral reform describes the process of introducing fair electoral systems where they are not in place, or improving the fairness or effectiveness of existing systems. Psephology is the study of results and other statistics relating to elections.

32-BILET

1. If I had gone to the party last night, I **would have been** tired now.
2. Tell 5 phrasal verbs with the meaning.
 1. **as far as** - ... gacha, ...ga qadar, ... ga doir
 2. **figure out** - hisoblamoq, hisoblab chiqarmoq
 3. **get on** with smb - birov bilan chiqishib ketmoq
 4. **pass an exam** - imtihon topshirmoq
 5. **put on** - kiymoq, kiyib olmoq;

3. Speak on the theme —School punishments!.

School discipline relates to the actions taken by a teacher or the school organization towards a student (or group of students) when the student's behavior disrupts the ongoing educational activity or breaks a rule created by the teacher or the school system. Discipline can guide the children's behaviour or set limits to help them learn to take care of themselves, other people and the world around them.

School systems set rules, and if students break these rules they are subject to discipline. These rules may, for example, define the expected standards of clothing, timekeeping, social conduct, and work ethic. The term "discipline" is applied to the punishment that is the consequence of breaking the rules.

The aim of discipline is to set limits restricting certain behaviors or attitudes that are seen as harmful or against school policies, educational norms, school traditions, etc. The focus of discipline is shifting and alternative approaches are emerging due to notably high dropout rates and disproportionate punishment upon minority students.

33-BILET

1. Make sentence with should have: Jack should have his TV repaired.
2. In England and Wales, private schools are called public schools.
3. Speak on the theme —School rules in Uzbekistan!

. In Uzbekistan, twelve years of primary and secondary education are obligatory, starting at age six. This requirement includes four years of primary school and two cycles of secondary school, lasting five and three years, respectively. The rate of attendance in those grades is high, although the figure is significantly lower in rural areas than in urban centers. Preschool registration has decreased significantly since 1991.

The main rules are the pupils have to go to school at 8 o'clock, the school uniform is compulsory. Pupils should not fight each other around and in the school and have to respect teachers. Every pupil should respect teachers. Chewing gum, using mobile phones, talking on the lessons are not allowed. Every pupil should obey rules.

34-BILET

1. 15 (fifteen) minutes
2. at Buckingham Palace, London 3. Speak on the theme —National flags and emblems!

Flags are an essential aspect of a nation's identity. By combining colors, emblems and crests, nations can create a theme that represents the nation over which the flag flies. From the origin of their use, flags have always incorporated an emblem or design of some kind to signify an entity's identity. Today, each nation around the world has a unique flag characterized by internationally recognized and unifying colors that represent the country's character.

A national emblem is an emblem or seal that is reserved for use by a nation state or multi-national state as a symbol of that nation. Many nations have a seal or emblem in addition to a national flag and a national coat of arms. Other national symbols, such as national birds, trees, flowers, etc., are listed at lists of national symbols

35-BILET

1. If the weather is good tomorrow, we can go for a walk 2.
- What types of primary schools are there in England?

Primary school is divided into infant school (pupils from 5 to 7 years old) and junior school (from 8 to 11 years old). in some areas there are middle schools instead of junior schools, which take pupils from 9 to 12 years old. 3. Speak on the theme —Join ventures!

A joint venture (JV) is a business arrangement in which two or more parties agree to pool their resources for the purpose of accomplishing a specific task. This task can be a new project or any other business activity. In a joint venture (JV), each of the participants is responsible for profits, losses and costs associated with it. However, the venture is its own entity, separate from the participants' other business interests.

36-BILET

1. Find the mistake in the sentence: Nobody told me how to behave **in** the interview
2. Cars 3. Speak on the theme —NGOs.

Non-governmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, or nongovernment organizations commonly referred to as NGOs, are usually non-profit and sometimes international organizations independent of governments and international governmental organizations that are active in humanitarian, educational, health care, public policy, social, human rights, environmental, and other areas to effect changes according to their objectives. They are thus a subgroup of all organizations founded by citizens, which include clubs and other associations that provide services, benefits, and premises only to members. Sometimes the term is used as a synonym of "civil society organization" to refer to any association founded by citizens but this is not how the term is normally used in the media or everyday language, as recorded by major dictionaries. The explanation of the term by NGO.org is ambivalent. It first says an NGO is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level, but then goes on to restrict the meaning in the sense used by most English speakers and the media: Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information. NGOs are usually funded by donations, but some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers.

37-BILET

1. Everybody heard him promise to give up bad habit of smoking
2. Prime Minister 3. Speak on the theme —Aral seal.

The Aral Sea is located in Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, in Central Asia. It was once the fourth largest lake in the world but due mostly to irrigation it has shrunk by 70%, from 67,000 square km in 1960 to 30,000 square km by 1996. The major river tributaries to the Aral Sea, the Syr Darya, and the Amu Darya, were used for the creation of irrigation canals in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. This has literally been starving the Aral Sea for water. A dam was built in 2005 in Kazakhstan to help replenish and preserve the Aral Sea. It is contributing to a rise in water level and a drop in salt content, which is helping to increase the number of fish able to live in the Aral Sea again.

38-BILET

1. **bullying**
2. Tell 5 phrasal verbs with the meaning.
1. **as far as** - ... gacha, ... ga qadar, ... ga doir

figure out - hisoblamoq, hisoblab chiqarmoq

2.

3. **get on** with smb - birov bilan chiqishib ketmoq

4. **pass an exam** - imtihon topshirmoq

5. **put on** - kiymoq, kiyib olmoq; 3. Speak on the theme —My favourite poetl.

There are many well-known names in the world of literature. The poems of Williams Words have impressed me the most. His poems soothe the sense. He was a devotee of nature. He was inspired by nature to write poetry. Recording Wordsworth is like sitting amidst nature.

William Wordsworth was the pioneer of the English Romantic Movement. He launched the English Romantic Revolution with the help of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He was the poet laureate of England from 1843 to 1850. His poems depict man's relation with nature. He also placed poetry at the centre of human experience. Wordsworth created some of the greatest English poetry of his century.

Wordsworth was born on April 7, 1770 in the Lake District of northern England. He was the second of five children of a prosperous estate manager. Both his parents died at an early age and so Wordsworth was sent off by his guardian to a grammar school at Hawkshead. There he received education in classics literature and mathematics. There he received education in classics, literature and mathematics. The beautiful landscape at Hawkshead gave him confidence and pleasure and it inspired him. He grew amidst nature playing and indulging in boyhood pleasure outdoors.

Wordsworth was an interpreter of nature in her many moods. The natural scenery of English lakes could terrify as well as please, which Wordsworth has later testified in his line, | I grew up fostered alike by beauty and boy fear. | But its generally benign aspect gave the growing boy the confidence he articulated in one of his important poems Tintern Abbey | that Nature never did betray the heart that loved her.

39-BILET

1. She didn't know if the letter **had been delivered** by the time she came

2. International School for Young Astronauts 3. Speak on the theme —The role of foreign language in our life.

Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. Nowadays it is especially important to know foreign languages. Some people learn languages because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign writers in the original, which makes your outlook wider. It is not surprising that many intellectuals and well-educated people are polyglots. I study English. Nowadays English has become the world's most important language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada, the South Africa Republic. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It is the language of computer technology. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. The English language is a wonderful language. It is the language of the great literature. It is the language of William Shakespeare, Jonathan Swift, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens.

40-BILET

1. It was dark and cold. At one moment he thought that he **had lost** his way.
2. in the late 1960s
3. Speak on the theme —Olympic games!.

The Olympic Games are an important international event featuring summer and winter sports. Summer Olympic Games and Winter Olympic Games are held every four years. Originally, the ancient Olympic Games were held in Ancient Greece at Olympia. The first games were in 776 BC. They were held every four years until the 5th century AD. The first "modern" Olympics happened in 1896 in Athens, Greece. Athletes participate in the Olympics Games to represent their country.

Over time the Olympics have become bigger. In old times, women were not allowed, but now there are women's events. The Winter Games were created for ice and snow sports. The Paralympic Games were created for athletes with physical disabilities. As well, the Olympics became bigger with the addition of the Youth Olympic Games for teenage athletes. World War I and World War II led to the cancellation of the 1916, 1940, and 1944 Games. As the decision-making body, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is responsible for choosing the host city for each Olympic Games. The IOC is also responsible for choosing what sports are in the games.

The celebration of the Games includes many rituals and symbols, such as Olympic flag and torch, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies. The first, second, and third-place finishers in each event receive, respectively, bronze medals.

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