

9-SINF INGLIZ TILI IMTIHON JAVOBLARI

1-BILET

1. In Wales lessons **are taught** in Welsh.
2. There are 18 private schools in Huntsville
3. 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 e-mail, 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. No doubt, everybody has his/her own habits. Some habits we have are good and some are bad. We are proud of good points but ashamed of the opposite. Honestly, it's easy to keep good habits but hard to get rid of bad ones. Sadly, some people even don't recognize their bad habits. In this world, nobody is perfect, but at least we should see what good habits we have as well as the bad. In my case, I'm pleased with my good habits like going to bed and getting up regularly, keeping every clean, washing hands after getting back from the outside, and so on. And to those bad habits, I know clearly and am trying to get rid of them like being lazy to do exercise, eating food at midnight, etc. However, among those habits, the best one is keeping reading every day and the worst one is lack of exercise.

3-BILET

1. A cook is a person, a cooker is a machine for cooking!
2. Robert Louis Stevenson
3. 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**
2. Darts is the sport in which small missiles/torpedoes/arrows/darts are thrown at a circular dartboard fixed to a wall.
3. 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
2. around 1997
3. 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

1. to call/early/we/him/us/didn't/for/so/expect. We didn't expect him to call for us so early
2. 'Make Money' was a very successful promotion and paid for itself many times over.
3. 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.

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. 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. Political structure

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. National flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The law "About National Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is adopted on November 18, 1991 at the eighth session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The law "About the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is adopted on July 2, 1992 at the tenth session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

National anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The law "About the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is adopted on December 10, 1992 at the eleventh session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

11-BILET

1. Metro Goldwyn Mayer films begin with a roaring lion.
2. The Prime Minister
3. 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. 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 which 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 "GCSE" (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. The Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) regulates UK advertising across all media. The system is a mixture of self-regulation for non-broadcast advertising and co-regulation for broadcast advertising

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. 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.

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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. The parties

Parliamentary parties

Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party (Tadbirkorlar va ishbiarmonlar harakati — O'zbekiston Liberal demokratik 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 two 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. 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. 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. UNESCO's intervention in Uzbekistan is planned and managed by the UNESCO Office in Tashkent in close cooperation with the UNESCO Headquarters, regional offices in Bangkok, Jakarta and Almaty, and the National Commission for UNESCO in Uzbekistan.

18-BILET

1. A lovely 18th century oil painting

2. GM Uzbekistan produces cars

3. On week days I get my alarm-clock for a quarter past seven but I get up at half-past seven. It takes me about ten minutes to wash and get dressed and then I go downstairs and have breakfast. Usually for breakfast I drink a cup of tea and have some marmalade and a toast. Then quickly I sort out my books for the day and meet my friend at the corner of my street at ten past eight.

By twenty past eight we are at school and we are able to talk to our friends for twenty minutes before we have to go to our separate classes for registration at twenty minutes to nine. At nine o'clock our lessons start. They last for forty-five minutes but then at eleven o'clock we have mid-morning breakfast for twenty minutes and then have one more lesson before lunch-time.

At twenty past twelve we have a lunch break and usually we all sit in the dining-hall and eat our sandwiches with our friends, or a few of us have school dinner. If the weather is nice we sit in the playground and eat our lunch there. We have two lessons from half-past one to half-past three and then it is home-time.

After a tiring day at school I relax by sitting down and talking to my mother about my day until dinner is ready at five o'clock. After dinner I start my homework. I always have something to do, either to read a book, or to do some exercises or write an essay or learn for a test. By nine o'clock I always try to finish doing my homework so then I can relax by talking to my family and watching television. Then I go to bed at half-past ten in order to be up bright and early the following day.

19-BILET

1. If the weather is good tomorrow, we can go for a walk

2. It generally refers to a fruit preserve made from the juice and peel of citrus fruits boiled with sugar and water

3. **Multinational corporation (MNC)**, also called **transnational corporation**, any [corporation](#) that is registered and operates in more than one country at a time. Generally the corporation has its headquarters in one country and operates wholly or partially owned subsidiaries in other countries. Its subsidiaries report to the corporation's central headquarters.

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. 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. 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....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. 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 inspite 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. 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.

3. Industry in the UK

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.

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