

MAKTABGACHA VA MAKTAB TA'LIMI VAZIRLIGI

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenting sovrini uchun "Xorijiy tillarni oʻqitish boʻyicha eng yaxshi maktab" tanlovining ikkinchi (viloyat) bosqichi uchun nazorat sinov materiallari

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST

(Ingliz tilini bilish darjasini baholovchi test)

Time: 120 minutes (including transfer time)

(**Vaqt**: 120 daqiqa, javoblarni javoblar varaqasiga koʻchirish uchun alohida vaqt ajratilmaydi.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Nomzodlar uchun koʻrsatmalar)

Do not open the question paper until you are told to do so. (Savollar varaqasini ruxsat berilmagunga qadar ochmang.)

Write all demanded information on the answer sheet. (Javoblar varaqasiga talab qilingan barcha ma'lumotlarni to'liq yozing.)

Read the instructions for each part of the test carefully and answer all the questions.

(Testning har bir qismi uchun koʻrsatmalarni diqqat bilan oʻqing va barcha savollarga javob bering.)

At the end of the test, hand in both the question paper and the answer sheet together.

(Test yakunida savollar varaqasi va javoblar varaqasini birgalikda topshiring.)

INFORMATION FOR THE CANDIDATES

(Nomzodlar uchun ma'lumotlar)

There are 36 (thirty-six) questions in the test and 1 (one) writing assignment. Each question carries 1.5 points (for Part A), 2.1 points (for Part B) and 3.2 points (for Part C) respectively. Writing assignment is evaluated with 25 points maximum.

(Test 36 ta test savoli va 1 ta yozma ish topshirigʻidan iborat boʻlib, har bir toʻgʻri javob mos ravishda 1.5 ball (A qism uchun), 2.1 ball (B qism uchun) va 3.2 ball (C qism uchun) bilan baholanadi. Yozma ish topshirigʻi maksimum 25 ball bilan baholanadi.)



LISTENING COMPREHENSION

The audio will be played twice. At the end of the test, you will have 5 minutes to check and transfer the answers to the answer sheet.

PART A

Section 1

Listen to four people (Mairi, Jaco, Stephen and Dasha) and answer the questions 1-4.

1. Mairi has in her bag.A) a pen and a bookB) a notebook and a sandwichC) a pen and a notebookD) a salad and a pencil
 2. Jaco says a cup of coffee in his local coffee shop A) is £2.00 and it's good B) is £2.00 and it's cheap C) is bad and expensive D) is £3.00 and good
3. Stephen doesn't like A) opera B) country music C) the band Wye Oak D) rock
 4. At the moment Dasha is reading A) a modern novel B) a poem C) a book about Russian Revolution D) a book about French history
PART B Section 2 Listen to a program about children and stereotypes. Choose the best answers for the question 5-8.
 5. After World War II, people started dressing girls in pink A) because people had started to believe in gender equality B) because advertisers encouraged them to do so C) because they thought that pink suited girls better D) because there were only pink dresses in the shops



children?
A) We overestimate the importance of the colour of the toys.
B) We are usually affected by standardized ideas.
C) We underestimate the importance of the colour of the toys.
D) We do not take children's interests into consideration.
- J
7. Alison Carr thinks that the toys children play with influence
A) their future education
B) their future relationships
C) their future personalities
D) their health
8. Natasha Crookes thinks girls are more likely to choose scientific toys if
A) their parents tell them to do so
B) they are allowed to choose for themselves
C) they are packaged in a pink box
D) science is taught better at schools
SECTION 3
Listen to two people talking about a new TV series and mark the statements as True
(T), False (F) or Not Mentioned (NM) for questions 9 and 10.
O For Cue Milean there was much competition for best magnetized of the week
9. For Sue Wilson, there was much competition for best programme of the week.
9. For Sue Wilson, there was much competition for best programme of the week. 10. To make this programme, they invited people without special talents to do tests.
1 2
10. To make this programme, they invited people without special talents to do tests PART C Listen to the interview with Emma and choose the correct answer for questions 11
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READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

Read the text below and answer the questions 1-2.

LUIZA: I'm a doctor from Brazil and I work in a small hospital in Ghana. I love the work here because it's very interesting. I do different things every day. And the people are so friendly. Life isn't always easy here, but it's great to help people.

FRED: I'm a teacher at a school in Samoa, but I'm from Australia. I teach English here and after school I play sports with the children. They love rugby and volleyball. The children are really happy - a lot of fun. This is a really good job.

1	Chanca	tho	hact	answer.
Ι.	unoose	une	Dest	answer.

Luisa likes the people in Ghana. A) Yes B) No

2. Choose the best answer.

Fred goes home after classes. A) Yes B) No

Read the text below and answer the questions 3-4.

'Underwater rugby' is an unusual sport. People usually think that it's similar to rugby. It isn't. You play underwater, so you have to be able to swim well to play. The game has two halves. Each half is 15 minutes. In the middle, the game stops and the players have a break for four minutes. There are two teams. One team usually wears white and the other team wears blue or black. This is to make it easy to see who is on your team and who isn't. Each team has 11 players. But your team can't have 11 players in the water at the same time. Only six people from each team can be in the water. It's very difficult to swim fast under water for a long time. So, the other five players are substitutes: they go in and play when the other players get tired. Men and women can play in the same team.

You can easily see the different teams because ______

- A) one team has men, the other has women.
- B) one team has to swim fast, but the other doesn't.
- C) one team usually has more players than the other.
- D) they are in very different colors.
- 4. Choose the best answer.

In a game of underwater rugby there are usually _____ players in the water in total.

A) six

B) eleven

C) twelve

D) twenty-two

PART B

Read the text below and answer the questions 5-7.

Doing a Ratner

Gerald Ratner will never get over his big mistake. In 1991, the then-head of the hugely successful Ratners Jewellers experienced one of the speediest downfalls in corporate history. While making a speech to the Institute of Directors, he said some of his products were rubbish and made a joke that his customers could buy "a pair of earrings for under a pound, which is cheaper than a prawn sandwich, but probably wouldn't last as long". Share



prices fell dramatically and he was fired from the family business he'd started working for at 16, taken over from his father and built up into a global success.

He went bankrupt and had a nervous breakdown. The experience still hurts. "I did offer to resign within 48 hours of that speech," he says, adding, "And I wish now I had, rather than stay around for another 18 months for everything to fall apart."

Since then, he has struggled to make a comeback. He set up a health club in 1996 and made a good profit when he sold it five years later. He then set up an online jewellery business called Gerald Online (he was not allowed to use the name Ratners). He runs the business with only six people, compared with the 27,000 employed at his old company. "I do a lot more things myself," he says. He also spends two nights a week giving speeches at business events and he has written an autobiography, sales of which have been "not great".

Ratner is philosophical about his past, saying, "I made a huge mistake, which I regret, and I have to live with that fact. The good thing was I got into the habit of cycling 28 miles per day." When asked how he would like to be remembered, he says, "I know I'll be remembered, sadly, as 'doing a Ratner'" - an expression which became widely used for making big mistakes in business. "But what people forget is that before that speech, we had transformed a small family company into a global business. That's how I'd like 'a Ratner' to be remembered."

At 60, though, Ratner is back in business and excited about the future. He says, "People often ask me, 'Why didn't you write a book before?' And I reply, 'Because it wouldn't have had a happy ending."

- 5. Choose the sentence which is true about Gerald Ratner and his company.
- A) No sooner had he gone bankrupt than he set up his new business.
- B) He seriously stated that a pair of earrings could cost his clients cheaper than a prawn sandwich during his speech to the Institute of Directors.
- C) There was a slight fall in the share prices of Ratners Jewellers in 1991.
- D) Before Gerald Ratner was fired from Ratners Jewellers, he had been running it very successfully.
- 6. Choose the sentence which is **not** true about Gerald Ratner.
- A) Since he was fired from Ratners lewellers, he has never done any jewellery business.
- B) The health club that he started in 1996 was quite profitable.
- C) After selling his health club, he set up a new business called "Gerald Online".
- D) By contrast his old business, he runs his current business with fewer people.
- 7. Why is Gerald Ratner sad about the wide use of "doing a Ratner" in business?
- A) Because this expression is now widely used for successful businesses.
- B) Because people don't recall how he changed a small company to a hugely successful business before going bankrupt.
- C) Because this expression is used for only small family companies.
- D) Because he thinks it was a small mistake.

Read the text below and answer the questions 8-10.

Save Our Seeds

Over the past four hundred years, 450 types of plants and trees around the world have become extinct as a result of the combined effects of global warming, population growth, deforestation, flooding and the fact that deserts are advancing in some regions at a rate of



nearly four miles a year. Scientists estimate quarter of the world's remaining 270,000 plant species will be under threat of extinction by 2050.

In 1997, in an attempt to try to prevent the loss of such precious resources, volunteers all over Britain began collecting seeds from Britain's 1,400 species of wild plants, three hundred of which are already facing extinction. The seeds collected are now housed in the Millennium Seed Bank, which opened its doors in 2000. Run by the Royal Botanical Gardens department of the famous Kew Gardens in London, the bank is located in Sussex, about thirty-five miles outside of the capital.

The bank is expected to become the world's biggest seed bank and, apart from preserving almost all the plant life in Britain, it also aims to have saved the seeds of more than 24,000 species of plant life, almost a tenth of the world's flowering plants, in the next twenty years. If they are successful, the Millennium Seed Bank Project will be one of the largest international conservation projects ever undertaken.

In order to achieve this aim, the Millennium Seed Bank has a team of scientists who travel to remote corners of the world to find and collect seeds. They work together with local botanists and also help them to set up their own seed, banks by training local scientists. They also spend a great deal of time negotiating with governments to allow them to collect the seeds and bring them back to Britain for storage in the Millennium Seed Bank.

When these seeds arrive at the seed bank, they are sorted, separated by hand from their pods cleaned and dried and then X-rayed to make sure that they haven't been damaged in any way that might stop them from growing into healthy plants. Finally, they are placed in ordinary glass jars and stored in three underground vaults at temperatures of-20°C. Most plant species have seeds that can be dried, frozen and stored for years and still grow into healthy plants. However, the seeds of some species cannot be dried, so they can't be stored in seed banks in the usual way. These seeds include many rainforest free species and plants that grow underwater.

- 8. What do scientists believe will happen by 2050?
- A) All plant life will be altered.
- B) 450 types of plants will be in danger of becoming extinct.
- C) Part of the world's plant life will face extinction.
- D) Environmental factors will affect only 450 plant species.
- 9. Where can the Millennium Seed Bank be found?
- A) outside Sussex
- B) outside London
- C) in the Royal Botanical Gardens
- D) in the Kew Gardens
- 10. The Millennium Seed Bank carries out its work by
- A) training foreign governments to plant seeds.
- B) travelling around the world with botanists from other countries.
- C) helping other international seed banks.
- D) collecting international seeds and returning them to Britain for storage.



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PART C

Read the text below and answer the questions 11-12.

Generations Apart?

Psychotherapist Gael Lindenfield examines the role of grandparents today.

No one warned me that in my early 40s, I would start cooing longingly into prams. I was totally unprepared to meet this new aspect of myself. My own nest had just emptied and I was eagerly filling the 'vacuum' with innumerable career and globe-trotting adventures. Admittedly the master vision for the rest of my life did include a few happy granny and grandpa scenes, but they were more distant and more a family joke than a serious prediction. So, this strange primitive urge to extend my family into another generation was both perplexing and even a little irritating.

When the right time came, I had, of course, every intention of becoming a conscientious, involved grandparent. But that was more about doing the right thing for the children than fulfilling a deep instinctive need of my own. As a psychotherapist, I am hyper-aware of how life-transforming a good relationship with a grandparent can be. It offers so much more than treats, extra quality time and cheap nannying. Good grandparents help build psychological security by making their grandchildren feel part of a much wider, diverse and stable supportive family network. They also give them a sense of their place in history and evolution and give their life a meaningful sense of perspective.

Even when we reach adulthood, our psychological health can be affected by the relationship that we may or may not have had with our grandparents. I frequently work with people who have (to put it mildly!) a less than perfect relationship with their own parents. Many times, I have been able to help people heal emotionally by simply reawakening a cherished memory of a much happier and more unconditionally loving relationship with a grandparent.

Alan was, in his own words, 'a hopeless case of workaholism'. He still felt driven by trying to please his ambitious, perfectionist father. But fortunately, I discovered that he had also received a much more unconditional kind of love from his calmer, happier and affectionate grandfather. Putting a photo of his grandad on his desk helped Alan keep his promise to himself to maintain better balance in his life

- 11. When she was about forty, the writer
- A) became a grandparent.
- B) was planning to travel.
- C) was annoyed by her family.
- D) regretted not having grandchildren.
- 12. The writer thinks that grandparents are particularly important because
- A) they ensure children get better treatment.
- B) they teach children about the past.
- C) they provide children with financial support.
- D) they give children a sense of belonging.



B) slowly

TEST ON GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY PART A 1. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence. What _____ people in Greenland usually _____? A) does/wear B) do/wears C) did/wear D) do/wear 2. Choose the expression which we use to have a different opinion. A) I think you are right. B) I don't think so. C) What do you think? D) Maybe you are right. 3. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence. Alisher in Namangan last week. B) went A) was C) visited D) has gone 4. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.

PART B

A) loud

5. Choose the	answer which cor	rectly complete	es the sentence.
About a billion	n cans of Coke	every day	7.
A) is drunk	B) are drank	C) drink	D) are drunk

Please don't play your music so ______ because I'm trying to study.

C) loudly

D) quietly

6. Choose the answer which is opposite to the expression in bold. I don't try to **bend the rules** at work as much as I do in sports.

- A) break the rules
- B) make the rules
- C) play by the rules
- D) discuss the rules

7. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.

The film, _____ stars Tom Hanks, is based on a book by Dan Brown. B) which A) that C) where D) who

8. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence. We couldn't find a hotel room so we _____ sleep in the car. It was awful!

- A) must
- B) should
- C) could
- D) had to



9. Choose the a	answer which corr	ectly complete	es the sentence.	
You can watch	the film yo	u promise to g	o straight to bed when it	
finishes.				
A) as long as	B) in case	C) unless	D) until	
10. Choose the	answer which co	rrectly comple	tes the sentence.	
I think you nee	ed toyou	ur ideas more o	clearly so that the reader	
doesn't get con	nfused.			
A) dawn on	B) get on with	C) set out	D) give in	
PART C				
11. Mrs. Davie	s asked me to tell y	you that she w	ould like $___$ by Friday at the la	atest.
A) the orders s	sent			
B) sending the	orders			
C) that you ser	nt			
D) sent the ord	lers			
12. Choose the	answer which co	rectly comple	tes the sentence.	
Discussions on	the issue of expan	nsion of the co	mpany have been in	
since	the outbreak of dis	sease in the are	ea.	
A) hitch	B) limbo	C) feud	D) core	

WRITING TASK

You should spend about 1 hour on this task.

Write about the following topic:

If countries are serious about solving traffic problems, they should tax private cars very heavily and use the money to provide free or very cheap rail travel. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the above?

Provide reasons for your answer and give relevant examples from your own experience and knowledge.

Responses must be given on the Writing Answer Sheet.

Write at least 250 words.

