

**CHET TILINI BILISH DARAJASINI ANIQLASH MILLIY TIZIMI
TIL: INGLIZ
DARAJA: B2**

**NATIONAL SYSTEM
OF ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
LEVEL: B2**

The test booklet consists of 4 papers.

Paper 1: Listening (Questions 1-30)

Paper 2: Reading (Questions 1-30)

Paper 3: Lexical and grammar competence (Questions 1-30)

Paper 4: Writing (Questions 1-2)

Total time allowed: 2 hours 40 minutes (after finishing audio for Listening)
You will **NOT** be allowed **EXTRA TIME** to copy your answers to the answer sheet.

YOU MUST COPY ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

**FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE COLLECTED
BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

**NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!**

Test date: __ , 2019

Please write your full name here:

Please sign here:

(Candidate's full name)

(Signature)

DTM 2019

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**Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish,
tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.**

PAPER 1: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **FOUR** parts:

Part 1: Questions 1-6;

Part 2: Questions 7-14;

Part 3: Questions 15-22;

Part 4: Questions 23-30.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Part 1

You will hear people speaking in six different situations.

For questions 1-6, choose the best answer A, B, or C.

Q1. Sophia's positive qualities are that she's ...

- A) conscientious and assertive.
- B) patient and loyal.
- C) considerate and sociable.

Q2. Which of the following are Tim's symptoms?

- A) a rash and a sore throat
- B) a headache and a bad cough
- C) a high temperature and a stomach ache

Q3. What sort of weather does Helen expect tomorrow?

- A) It's likely to rain.
- B) It'll be quite hot.
- C) It'll be chillier than usual.

Q4. Ben used to ...

- A) dress fashionably.
- B) wear shirts that were too small.
- C) have a patterned jacket.

Q5. How did Chris' children feel at the airport?

- A) terrified
- B) exhausted
- C) fed up

Q6. The woman thinks he might have left his keys ...

- A) in the car.
- B) in the kitchen.
- C) in his coat.

Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish, tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.

Part 2

You will hear a conversation.

For questions 7-14, choose the best answer, A, B, or C.

Q7. Jenny is from ...

- A) Australia . B) Malaysia. C) United States.

Q8. Jenny's phone number is ...

- A) 0404229160. B) 0404429160. C) 04440229160.

Q9. Jenny is ...

- A) living with a troublesome boy.
B) working in Sydney for a while.
C) going to stay in Australia for a year.

Q10. Which of the following might be a problem for Jenny?

- A) talking to her colleagues
B) her accent
C) understanding local people

Q11. The number of club members is ...

- A) 50. B) 30. C) 80.

Q12. The club meets once ...

- A) a month.
B) every two weeks.
C) a week.

Q13. The most frequent type of activity is ...

- A) a visit B) a meal C) a talk

Q14. The main purpose of the club is to help members to ...

- A) enjoy themselves together.
B) meet Australians.
C) learn about life in Australia.

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Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish, tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.

Part 3

You will hear an interview. For questions 15-22, choose the best answer, A, B, or C.

Q15. Which of the following is TRUE about the US Institute of International Education?

- A) Jane Brown is its president.
- B) It works for the State Department.
- C) It's not a commercial organization.

Q16. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the recent statistics of international education in the USA?

- A) 6% of the students are international students.
- B) The 2011-2012 year had the highest amount of international students.
- C) The number of international students has grown substantially.

Q17. What does Jane Brown say about Americans who study abroad?

- A) Only a few of them do so.
- B) Their percentage went up slightly.
- C) They prefer to study in China.

Q18. According to Jane Brown, ...

- A) There are 200 000 new Chinese students every year.
- B) The number of Chinese students plummeted to 23% this year.
- C) There are more undergraduate students than graduates.

Q19. Why do young Chinese people go to study abroad?

- A) They want to travel around the world.
- B) Chinese education is of low quality.
- C) Their families can afford it.

Q20. From which country do most international students come to America?

- A) China.
- B) India.
- C) Korea.

Q21. Why do many international students choose to come to America?

- A) Universities in America are large.
- B) They have a wide choice of colleges.
- C) American universities prefer them to American students.

Q22. How many international students are there in America in comparison with domestic students?

- A) A small amount.
- B) A big percentage.
- C) An equal proportion.

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Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish, tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.

Part 4

You will hear a part of a lecture.

For questions 23-30, choose the best answer, A, B, or C.

Q23. According to the lecturer, sashiko ...

- A) used to be more practical.
- B) was only used on cushions, curtain and covers.
- C) can be found in any shop in Japan.

Q24. Mountain villages in the north of Japan ...

- A) grew fibre plants in bitter climates.
- B) were desolate and remote places.
- C) made cloth from sheep wool.

Q25. Asa was dyed blue ...

- A) so as to make the fabric stronger.
- B) in order to make it warmer.
- C) in order not to be too bulky.

Q26. The garment was used ...

- A) only by country people to carry heavy baskets.
- B) by some Japanese seamen.
- C) as protection from fire.

Q27. Sashiko clothing ...

- A) is still essential for survival in villages.
- B) was only made by wives of farmers.
- C) took a long time and effort to make.

Q28. Which of the following is wrong about sashiko?

- A) Stitching should be made without a frame.
- B) The cloth is flexible enough.
- C) Genuine examples of the garment can show the shape of the wearer.

Q29. Sashiko lost its importance because ...

- A) the design became a bit different.
- B) better alternatives became available.
- C) it became the style of modern furnishing.

Q30. It is a pity that ...

- A) few people are involved in sashiko on an international level.
- B) genuine artefacts are not as appreciated as they should be.
- C) they should be thrown away before coming to the collectors.

Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish, tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.

Paper 2: READING

The Reading Paper consists of **THREE** parts:

Part 1: Questions 1-10;

Part 2: Questions 11-20;

Part 3: Questions 21-30.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

*You are advised to spend no more than **60 minutes** on this paper.*

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

SAMPLE

Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish, tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.

PART 1

Questions 1-10 are based on the following text.

The small Texas school that I attended carried out a tradition every year during the eighth grade graduation; a beautiful gold and green jacket, the school colors, was awarded to the class valedictorian, the student who had maintained the highest grades for eight years. The scholarship jacket had a big gold S on the left front side and the winner's name was written in gold letters on the pocket.

My oldest sister Rosie had won the jacket a few years back and I fully expected to win also. I was fourteen and in the eighth grade. I had been a straight A student since the first grade, and the last year I had looked forward to owning that jacket. My father was a farm laborer who couldn't earn enough money to feed eight children, so when I was six I was given to my grandparents to raise. We couldn't participate in sports at school because there were registration fees, uniform costs, and trips out of town; so even though we were quite agile and athletic, there would never be a sports school jacket for us. This one, the scholarship jacket, was our only chance.

In May, close to graduation, spring fever struck, and no one paid any attention in class; instead we stared out the windows and at each other, wanting to speed up the last few weeks of school. I despaired every time I looked in the mirror. Pencil thin, not a curve anywhere, I was called "Beanpole" and "String Bean" and I knew that's what I looked like.

A flat chest, no hips, and a brain, that's what I had. That really isn't much for a fourteen-year-old to work with, I thought, as I absentmindedly wandered from my history class to the gym. Another hour of sweating in basketball and displaying my toothpick legs was coming up. Then I remembered my P.E. shorts were still in a bag under my desk where I'd forgotten them. I had to walk all the way back and get them. Coach Thompson was a real bear if anyone wasn't dressed for P.E. She had said I was a good forward and once she even tried to talk Grandma into letting me join the team. Grandma, of course, said no.

I was almost back at my classroom's door when I heard angry voices and arguing. I stopped. I didn't mean to eavesdrop; I just hesitated, not knowing what to do. I needed those shorts and I was going to be late, but I didn't want to interrupt an argument between my teachers. I recognized the voices: Mr. Schmidt, my history teacher, and Mr. Boone, my math teacher. They seemed to be arguing about me. I couldn't believe it. I still remember the shock that rooted me flat against the wall as if I were trying to blend in with the graffiti written there.

"I refuse to do it! I don't care who her father is, her grades don't even begin to compare to Martha's. I won't lie or falsify records. Martha has a straight A plus average and you know it." That was Mr. Schmidt and he sounded very angry. Mr. Boone's voice sounded calm and quiet.

"Look, Joann's father is not only on the Board, he owns the only store in town; we could say it was a close tie and—"

The pounding in my ears drowned out the rest of the words, only a word here and there filtered through. ". . . Martha is Mexican. . . . resign. . . . won't do it. . . ."

Mr. Schmidt came rushing out, and luckily for me went down the opposite way toward the auditorium, so he didn't see me. Shaking, I waited a few minutes and then went in and grabbed my bag and fled from the room.

Mr. Boone looked up when I came in but didn't say anything. To this day I don't remember if I got in trouble in P.E. for being late or how I made it through the rest of the afternoon. I went home very sad

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and cried into my pillow that night so grandmother wouldn't hear me. It seemed a cruel coincidence that I had overheard that conversation.

The next day when the principal called me into his office, I knew what it would be about. He looked uncomfortable and unhappy. I decided I wasn't going to make it any easier for him so I looked him straight in the eye. He looked away and **fidgeted** with the papers on his desk. "Martha," he said, "there's been a change in policy this year regarding the scholarship jacket. As you know, it has always been free." He cleared his throat and continued.

"This year the Board decided to charge fifteen dollars — which still won't cover the complete cost of the jacket." I stared at him in shock and a small sound of dismay escaped my throat. I hadn't expected this. He still avoided looking in my eyes. "So if you are unable to pay the fifteen dollars for the jacket, it will be given to the next one in line."

Questions 1-10. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

SAMPLE

Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish, tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.

Q1. The school had a tradition of ...

- A) recognising the brightest student.
- B) choosing school colors.
- C) appointing a valedictorian.
- D) discussing new school jacket design.

Q2. Martha believed that she would be given the scholarship jacket because ...

- A) her sister was helping her to get it.
- B) she was top of the class.
- C) she was a promising athlete.
- D) the school wanted to support her family.

Q3. Martha got her nickname due to her ...

- A) hobbies.
- B) character.
- C) taste.
- D) build.

Q4. Which of the following best describes Martha's attitude towards herself?

- A) She was critical of herself.
- B) She was pleased with her life.
- C) She thought she was too forgetful.
- D) She was sure of her physical abilities.

Q5. What does Martha mean when she says "Coach Thompson was a real bear"?

- A) Coach Thompson was bulky and strong.
- B) Coach Thompson was bad-tempered.
- C) Coach Thompson wore a fur coat.
- D) Coach Thompson was a clumsy person.

Q6. Why did Martha feel stunned when she overheard the conversation?

- A) It was her teachers who were arguing.
- B) The teachers' voices sounded angry.
- C) She herself was the topic of the argument.
- D) The teachers were discussing her father.

Q7. What did Mr Boone want to do?

- A) To promote another student for scholarship.
- B) To assist Martha in getting straight As.
- C) To become a member of the Board.
- D) To purchase the only store in town.

Q8. What type of man was Mr. Schmidt?

- A) flattering
- B) virtuous
- C) cowardly
- D) unemotional

Q9. What does the word 'fidget' (in bold) mean?

- A) put away
- B) fill in
- C) keep moving
- D) tear up

Q10. Why did Martha NOT stand a chance of getting the jacket?

- A) The principal didn't favour her.
- B) The Board demanded covering the complete cost of the jacket.
- C) The administration changed the policy regarding straight A's.
- D) The administration found her sore spot.

PART 2

Questions 11-20 are based on the following text.

Apple is facing a “Nike moment”, which hit the shoe company in the 1990s when its use of cheap labour in the Far East was revealed, one of the inspectors of Apple’s Chinese suppliers has said.

Speaking to ABC News’ Nightline programme, Ines Kaempfer of the US Fair Labor Association (FLA), which is inspecting the Foxconn assembly plants used by Apple in China, said: “There was a moment for Nike in the ‘90s when they got a lot of publicity, negative publicity. And they weren’t the worst. It’s probably like Apple. They’re not necessarily the worst, it’s just that the publicity is starting to build up. We call it the ‘Nike moment’ in the industry.”

Foxconn, which is one of Apple’s main contractors, said on Monday it had raised wages by up to 25% after a spate of suicides in 2011 and reports of long hours for the hundreds of thousands of staff. It is the second significant salary increase in less than two years at the world’s largest electronics contract manufacturer, where workers’ conditions have **come under** intense **scrutiny**.

The FLA inspection came at the prompting of Apple, the first technology company to join it. The FLA aims to end sweatshop conditions in factories. The continuing reports of deaths and distress at Foxconn have created a PR problem for Apple, which is seen as the principal user of the company’s facilities. So far Hewlett-Packard, Microsoft and Dell, which also use Foxconn for assembly work, have not commented on their use of **its** factories. None is presently a member of the FLA, whose membership is principally made up of clothing companies with suppliers in the Far East.

Tim Cook, Apple’s Chief Executive, says that the company takes working conditions very seriously and that every worker has the right to a fair and safe work environment. Foxconn, which has its headquarters in Taiwan, employs about 1.2 million workers at a handful of plants in China, which are run with almost military discipline. Staff work for six or seven days a week and for up to 14 hours a day. The workers assemble iPhones and iPads for Apple, Xbox 360 video game consoles for Microsoft, and computers for Dell and HewlettPackard. Foxconn is one of China’s largest single private employers. Foxconn’s staff now receive 1,800-2,500 yuan (\$285-395) a month after the pay rises that became effective from 1 February, the company said.

“This is the way capitalism is supposed to work,” David Autor, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told The New York Times. “As nations develop, wages rise and life theoretically gets better for everyone. “But in China, for that change to be permanent, consumers have to be willing to bear the consequences. When people read about bad Chinese factories in the paper, they might have a moment of outrage. But then they go to Amazon and are as ruthless as ever about paying the lowest prices.”

Nike faced an outcry in the 1990s when independent reports revealed sweatshop conditions at a number of its suppliers – and which the company initially tried to disown, saying conditions were the companies’ responsibility. Continued protests changed its mind.

In 2010, a spate of suicides at an enormous Foxconn complex in the southern boomtown of Shenzhen drew attention to the stress many young workers were under. The company denied allegations that it ran excessively fast assembly lines and demanded too much overtime, but it soon announced two pay rises that more than doubled basic salaries to up to 2,000 yuan a month. In February, dozens of workers assembling video game consoles climbed to a Foxconn factory dormitory roof in the central Chinese city of Wuhan and some threatened to jump to their deaths amid a dispute over job transfers.

The New York Times reported that workers welcomed the pay rises and overtime limits, though some were unsure they would cause much real change. “When I was in Foxconn, there were rumours about pay raises every now and then, but I’ve never seen that day happen until I left,” said Gan Lunqun, 23, a former Foxconn worker. “This time it

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sounds more credible." Foxconn has also announced plans to invest millions in robots and to automate aspects of production.

Questions 11-15. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

Q11. The text is about ...

- A) the FLA's campaign against Nike.
- B) problems related to sweated labour.
- C) assembly of iPhones and iPads for Apple.
- D) rivalry between Apple and Microsoft in China.

Q12. "Nike moment" refers to ...

- A) a company's efforts to gain publicity.
- B) a company's earning a bad reputation.
- C) the monitoring of a company by the FLA.
- D) media coverage of a company's success.

Q13. The phrase "come under scrutiny" in Paragraph 3 (in bold) is closest in the meaning to being ...

- A) examined.
- B) improved.
- C) downgraded.
- D) reconsidered.

Q14. The word "its" in Paragraph 4 (in bold) refers to ...factories.

- A) Dell's
- B) Microsoft's
- C) Foxconn's
- D) Hewlett-Packard's

Q15. Apple's management invited the FLA inspection to ...

- A) stop Foxconn's operations in China.
- B) restore the company's positive image.
- C) comment on Foxconn's use of technology.
- D) facilitate Foxconn's membership in the FLA.

For questions 16-20, complete the sentences. Match a sentence ending (A-F) to the beginning of the sentence. Note: There is one extra ending which you do not need to use.

Q16. Tim Cook is concerned about the situation in Foxconn because ...

Q17. David Autor is skeptical about positive changes in people's lives in developing countries because ...

Q18. There were public protests against Nike because ...

Q19. The employees in Wuhan were determined to commit suicide because ...

Q20. Gan Lunqun has doubts about increases in wages because ...

Sentence endings:

- A) they were given a month's notice.
- B) he never witnesses a case like this.
- C) he thinks that customers are unwilling to bear the cost.
- D) they did not want to be moved to another place of work.
- E) its partners made their employees work hard in bad conditions.
- F) his company claims to recognise social responsibility to its employees.

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PART 3

Questions 21-30 are based on the following text.

Robots to the rescue

The world's biggest robotics challenge will see humanoid machines show off their derring-do

In a side-street warehouse near the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the world's most advanced humanoid robots hangs limp from a steel gantry. Feet angled down like a ballet dancer, it is nearly 2 metres tall and as heavy as a sumo wrestler.

This is an Atlas robot, one of seven made by robotics company Boston Dynamics to take part in the DARPA Robotics Challenge, run by the US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. The world's top specialists are competing to design a robot that can carry out emergency-response duties in disaster situations that are often too dangerous for humans, such as last year's nuclear accident at Japan's Fukushima Daiichi power plant. In December, Atlas and a motley crew of other robots will take to an obstacle course designed by DARPA in Pensacola, Florida. The robots will face eight challenges, including traversing uneven ground, getting into and driving a rescue vehicle, breaking down a wall and shutting off valves.

There is more than glory and \$2 million prize money at stake: the competition could change the future of robotics research. "This is the grandest, the most exciting, and possibly the most important robotics project ever," says Dennis Hong, leader of the team from Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, whose robot is called THOR....

Russ Tedrake, who leads the MIT team with Seth Teller, hands me a pair of lab glasses as we walk up to the Atlas. Its software brain is held in a nearby bank of PCs. "We put the robot out here because it's dangerous," says Tedrake. "We wanted the people working with it to take it seriously. It could shoot hydraulic fluid 30 feet across the room at any time. And it's incredibly strong - it can punch through walls."

Tedrake's remit is the artificial intelligence which controls how the robot moves and grasps objects, while Teller oversees communications between the robot and its operators. Robots are pretty good at specific tasks, such as walking over to something and grabbing it, Tedrake says. "Where they fall down is planning what to do next. That's where the human comes in."

In MIT's approach, a team of people monitors Atlas's decisions and planned movements, approving those deemed correct and adjusting any that are unsuitable. For instance, Atlas will ask its handlers to identify objects it finds, something that is easy for a human but hard for machine- vision systems. If its leg gets stuck during a manoeuvre, the human observer in charge of locomotion can instruct Atlas to move the leg a little to clear an obstacle.

Such action will probably be required on one simple-sounding task that many of the teams think will in reality be the hardest - getting into a car. "We actually Fosbury-flopped into the car to get some kind of points," says Tedrake, referring to his team's performance in the first round of the challenge. That was the simulated Virtual Robotic Challenge in July, which earned the team one of the US government-funded Atlas robots to work with. "It's an incredibly complicated set of movements."

A team at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, is feeling pretty confident that its robot can get into a car. Group leader Brett Kennedy describes RoboSimian as a cross between an orang-utan and a wolf spider-far less humanoid than Atlas. All its sensing equipment is inside the body and it is equally adept at grasping and moving with any of its four identical arms - each with seven joints. This gives it more options for navigating an obstacle course. Kennedy says they have talked about shimmying up a ladder section like a monkey, without using the steps. "It's possible because we have this symmetry," says Kennedy.

A team led by Tony Stentz at Carnegie Mellon University is also taking an odd spin on a humanoid robot. Their robot, called CHIMP, has legs that can fold up and double as treads when the robot needs to traverse rough terrain.

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Like RoboSimian, CHIMP is designed to be statically stable, so isn't good on the move, but doesn't need to use complicated algorithms to balance a bipedal gait. "This means we can position ourselves in one place and manipulate things easily," says Stenz. "We feel good about the tasks that require us to operate tools and manipulate objects with our arms."

The pressure is on. "This is a ridiculously difficult challenge," says Hong. "There are going to be robots falling down, grey smoke, 30 minutes just standing there doing nothing." Next year, in the second year of the challenge, there will be a marked improvement, he says.

"You're going to see a lot of very impressive things from the teams - just like the autonomous car challenges."

Hong is referring to the DARPA Urban Challenge, which sparked research that has since delivered Google's self-driving car. Roboticians expect the challenge to improve humanoid robotics, too. "If a robot can do all of these eight tasks, it means that robots can be used for everything."

Questions 21-25. Do the following statements agree with the information in the text? Choose:

- A) T (True)** if the statement agrees with the information in the text.
- B) F (False)** if the statement contradicts the information in the text.
- C) NI (No Information)** if there is no information on this.

Q21. The aim of the DARPA Competition is to devise machines to be used at Fukushima.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No Information

Q22. One of the tasks that robots had to complete was getting out of a car.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No Information

Q23. Tedrake wants his colleagues to take precautions when working with their product.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No Information

Q24. Modern vision systems allow robots to easily overcome barriers.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No Information

Q25. Google has presented a robot which can meet all the requirements of the competition.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No Information

Questions 26-30. Match the following statements (26-30) with the experts (A-E).

Note: you can use any expert more than once.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A) Dennis Hong | B) Russ Tedrake | C) Seth Teller |
| D) Brett Kennedy | E) Tony Stenz | |

Q26. ... says that resemblance to certain creatures makes their robot more functional.

Q27. ... thinks that robots are unable to organize themselves.

Q28. ... believes that robotics will advance significantly.

Q29. ... states that the their robot is better at handling things than walking on two legs.

Q30. ... claims that a routine job for humans is challenging for robots.

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PAPER 3: LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR COMPETENCE

The Lexical and Grammar Competence Paper consists of **THREE** parts:

Part 1: Questions 1-10;

Part 2: Questions 11-20;

Part 3: Questions 21-30.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

*You are advised to spend no more than **30 minutes** on this paper.*

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit.

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tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.**

Part 1

For Questions 1-10, read the text below and choose which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH

Police are hunting for a hit-and-run driver who knocked a teenage cyclist off her bike in East Street. Margaret Mitchell, 17, had a lucky escape on Friday, 13, when she was sent reeling by a black Volvo on her way home from work.

She bruised her thigh and shoulder and her bicycle was (Q1)... .The driver stopped for a moment but then drove off without (Q2) ... a name or address and before Margaret could get his number. "I tried to (Q3)... out of his way, but I couldn't," she said. "Everyone at work kept (Q4)... on about it being Friday 13th. I am not a bit (Q5)... and wouldn't change any of my plans just because Friday 13th is supposed to be unlucky, I don't usually take any (Q6)... of that sort of thing but I will now. I think I'll stay in bed."

The accident (Q7)...at the (Q8)... with Westwood Road at about 6-30 pm as Margaret was making her (Q9)... home to the Harley Estate. The Volvo(Q10) ... out of Westwood Road onto Henley in front of the teenager's bicycle.

- | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Q1. | A) deteriorated | B) harmed | C) devastated | D) damaged |
| Q2. | A) leaving | B) presenting | C) noting | D) suggesting |
| Q3. | A) march | B) get | C) be | D) stay |
| Q4. | A) chatting | B) running | C) going | D) rambling |
| Q5. | A) irrational | B) prejudiced | C) unreasonable | D) superstitious |
| Q6. | A) notice | B) consideration | C) note | D) care |
| Q7. | A) took place | B) came about | C) finished up | D) turned up |
| Q8. | A) junction | B) joining | C) roundabout | D) merry-go-round |
| Q9. | A) route | B) course | C) way | D) path |
| Q10. | A) pulled | B) thrust | C) ran | D) bumped |

Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish, tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.

Part 2

In the following text, each line (11-20) has three underlined words or phrases marked A, B, or C. Find the word or the phrase which has a mistake and must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. If there is no mistake in the line, choose D (no mistake).

- Q11. **A) The** Olympic Games are an international event **B) featuring** D –
summer and winter sports, **C) in** which thousands of athletes no mistake
participate in a variety of competitions.
- Q12. **A) The** Games are held **B) for** two years, **C) with** Summer and Winter D – no
Olympic Games alternating. mistake
- Q13. **A) Originally**, the ancient Olympic Games were held in Olympia, D –
Greece, **B) in** the 8th century BC to the 5th century AD. Baron Pierre no mistake
de Coubertin **C) founded** the International Olympic Committee in 1894.
- Q14. It has **A) since** become the **B) governed** body of **C) the** Olympic D –
Movement. no mistake
- Q15. The **A) evolution** of the Olympic Movement during the 20th and 21st D –
centuries **B) have** resulted **C) in** several changes to the no mistake
Olympic Games.
- Q16. Some of these **A) adjustments** include the creation of **B) the** Winter D –
Games for ice and snow sports, the Paralympic Games for **C) athletes** no mistake
with physical disabilities, and the Youth Olympic Games for teenage
athletes.
- Q17. The Olympic Movement **A) uses** symbols to represent the **B) ideals** D –
embodied **C) in** the Olympic Charter. no mistake
- Q18. The Olympic symbol, better known as the Olympic rings, **A)** D –
consists of five connected rings and represents the unity of **B) the** no mistake
five **C) inhabiting** continents (America, Africa, Asia, Australasia,
Europe).
- Q19. The **A) colored** version of the rings—blue, yellow, black, green, and D –
red **B) over** a white field **C) forms** the Olympic flag. no mistake
- Q20. These colors were chosen **A) so** every nation had one of them on **B)** D –
its national flag and the flag was adopted in 1914 but flown for the first no mistake
time only at **C) the** 1920 Summer Olympics in Antwerp, Belgium.

**Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish,
tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.**

Part 3

In the following text, fill in the gaps (21-30) with an appropriate word from the list (A-L).

Note: there are two extra words that you do not need to use.

LIST OF WORDS

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| A) in | D) include | G) petrified | J) to |
| B) laboratory | E) into | H) urging | K) offering |
| C) adjacent | F) volcanoes | I) life | L) remains |

Science

Organic products from ancient life are an integral part of the Earth's resources, (Q21) ... scientists a more accurate picture of ancient life-forms. One key (Q22)... ancient life comes (Q23)... the form of (Q24)... matter. Petrification is a process that slowly turns the (Q25)... of a living object (Q26)... stone. In this process, minerals seep into a mass of organic matter. After the organic matter has been replaced, a mineral version of the living object is left. Petrification often occurs in trees that are found (Q27)... to rivers, floodable areas, and (Q28) ... which provide the mud or ash that initially covers the organic matter. Some pieces of petrified wood retain the original cellular structure of the wood and the grain can be easily seen. Today, it is feasible to petrify wood in a simple (Q29)... process. Fossils are another way that ancient life is preserved. Most fossils include an animal's hard parts, such as teeth and bones. One type of fossil, called a trace fossil, may also (Q30) ... eggs, tooth marks, contents of the guts, and fossil excrement.

Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish, tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.

PAPER 4: WRITING

The Writing Paper consists of **TWO** tasks:

Task 1 carries **TEN** marks. Task 2 carries **TWENTY** marks.

*You are advised to spend no more than **one hour** on this paper.*

Task 1

You have seen an advertisement for a weekend job as a local tour guide showing visitors around your city.

Write a letter of application to the tourism office. In your letter:

- give your reasons for wanting the job
- explain why you think you can do the job
- describe any relevant experience you have

Do not include any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear ... ,

Write your letter in an appropriate style in **150** words on your answer sheet.

Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish, tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.

Task 2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Some people believe that children should do organized activities in their free time while others believe that children should be free to do what they want to do in their free time.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

State:

- whether you agree or disagree with the statement;
- bring examples to justify your opinion;
- include personal examples where appropriate.

Write your essay in appropriate style and format in **250 words** on your answer sheet.

SAMPLE

Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish, tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.

English

Date: B2

Listening

- 1 C
- 2 A
- 3 B
- 4 B
- 5 C
- 6 C
- 7 B
- 8 A
- 9 B
- 10 C
- 11 A
- 12 B
- 13 C
- 14 B
- 15 C
- 16 A
- 17 B
- 18 C
- 19 C
- 20 A
- 21 B
- 22 A
- 23 A
- 24 B
- 25 A
- 26 C
- 27 C
- 28 C
- 29 B
- 30 B

Reading

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 D
- 4 A
- 5 B
- 6 C
- 7 A
- 8 B
- 9 C
- 10 D
- 11 B
- 12 B
- 13 A
- 14 C
- 15 B
- 16 F
- 17 C
- 18 E
- 19 D
- 20 B
- 21 B
- 22 C
- 23 A
- 24 B
- 25 C
- 26 D
- 27 B
- 28 A
- 29 E
- 30 B

LGr Comp

- 1 D
- 2 A
- 3 B
- 4 C
- 5 D
- 6 A
- 7 A
- 8 A
- 9 C
- 10 A
- 11 D
- 12 B
- 13 B
- 14 B
- 15 B
- 16 D
- 17 D
- 18 C
- 19 D
- 20 A
- 21 K
- 22 J
- 23 A
- 24 G
- 25 L
- 26 E
- 27 C
- 28 F
- 29 B
- 30 D

Tijoriy maqsadlarda foydalanish (sotish , ko'paytirish, tarqatish) qonunan ta'qiqlanadi.