MAKTABGACHA VA MAKTAB TA'LIMI VAZIRLIGI

Olimpiada topshiriqlari (III bosqichi)
INGLIZ TILI 9

Grammar 9th grade

1. Choose the correct answer.
Jane never wore tight jeans before, but now she … them.
A) is used to wearing B) is used to wear C) accustomed to wear D) used to wear

2. Choose the correct answer.
If Jamila ……that medicine yesterday, she ……better now.
A) took/feels B)had taken/would have felt C) had taken/would feel D) took/would feel

3. Choose the correct answer.
Some state schools are clearly better than …….
A)the others B) others C) others ones D) other

4. Choose the correct answer.
Tom has to be on time for the conference.
A)So I have B) So do I C) So has Ann D)Neither do I

5. Choose the correct answer.
Find a singular noun.
A) alumna B) bacteria C)criteria D)memoranda

6. Choose the correct answer.
The wine is perfect. It's made…….our own grapes.
A) out B) of C) with D) from

7.Choose the correct answer.
The ingredients for the salad …..up, what shall we do now?
A) is cut B) have all cut C) are all cut D) are cutting

8. Choose the correct answer.
I hope you will come to London sometime. ....you come, you can stay with us.
A)whether B)in case of C) in case D) if

9. Choose the correct answer.
…… Hague is the capital of ……. Netherlands.
A) the/the B)-/the C)-/- D)a/the

10. Choose the correct sentence.
A) I traveled to work by my car.
B) She prefers to go to school in car.
C) We can drive there by car if you want.
D) All sentences are correct.

11. It's about time you …… thinking about setting up your own business.
A) start B) have started C) started D)to start

12. What …..of car does your mum drive?
A) name B) brand C) make D) form

13. Anybody found stealing from this shop will be …..
A) prosecuted B)persuaded C)provoked D)persecuted

14. She ...much better since she left the hospital last week.
A) is felt B) feels C)felt D) has been feeling

15. If someone is 'down to earth', he is _____.
A) practical B)strange C)usual D)shy

16. Find the synonym of the underlined word.
At the end of the race my **stamina** gave out and I lost the race.
A)vision B)determination C)vigor D) imagination

17. Choose the correct answer.
I've heard that Mr. Benner is the toughest teacher for this course. You ____ to get another teacher, or you can't get a good mark.
A) had better try B) must have tried C) have tried D) might have tried

18. Choose the correct answer.
Up to now, the equipment ---- regularly, but from now on, we ---- it before every outing.
A) wasn't checked / are checking B) hasn't checked / will be checking
C) isn't being checked / should be checked D) hasn't been checked / are going to check

19. Choose the correct answer.
She caught her son and his friend ---- computer games when they were supposed ---- an assignment for school. A) to play / to be prepared B) playing / to be preparing
C) play / having prepared D) to be playing / preparing

20. Choose the correct answer.
The coastal village ____ we spent our holiday in was so beautiful that we are planning to go there next year again.
A) which B) how C) when D) where

21. Write the correct form of the verb.
If only I ……. Burton's was having a sale last week. (know)

22. Use the verb in the correct form
It is recommended that he (take) ……. a gallon of water with him if he wants to hike to the bottom of the Grand Canyon.

23. Use the verb in the correct form
I tried everything, but the baby still wouldn't stop crying. I tried (hold) ……him, but that didn't help. I tried (feed)……. him but he refused (eat)…… Nothing worked. The baby wouldn't stop (cry)……..

24. Complete the sentence with a form of **other.**
I'm almost finished. I just need ……..five minutes.

25-28. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

There are many moral issues which remain (25)……..(RESOLVE) to this day. One of these is voluntary euthanasia. Let's say there is a patient who has terminal disease. All possible treatments known to science are (26) …….(EFFECT). There's no cure, and no hope. The patient's death from this disease at some point in the future is (27) …….(AVOID). Most of us would say that, as long as patient is fairly comfortable and pain-free, there's no moral issue. But what if the patient is in extreme agony? They cannot live (28)……..(DEPEND) of machines and 24-hour care.

29. Use the correct preposition.

She didn't understand what I was driving ……..so I had to make it very simple for her. I explained that from now……., all orders must be accompanied by form E-4-17.

30. Continue the sentence with a question tag.

Everyone's going to be there, …….?

Listening.

LISTENING

SECTION 1 ***Questions 1–10***

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

ACCOMMODATION FORM: RENTAL PROPERTIES

Example	*Answer*
Name:	Jane Ryder
Contact phone number:	**1** (0044) .....
Email address:	**2** richard@..... co.uk
Occupation:	a local **3** .....
Type of accommodation:	a 2-bedroom apartment wanted (must have its own **4** .....)
	no **5** ..... required (family bringing theirs)
	a **6** ..... in the kitchen is preferable
Preferred location:	near a **7** .....
Maximum rent:	**8** ..... per month
Other requests:	the accommodation has to be **9** ..... in the daytime
How did you first hear about us?	through a **10** .....

SECTION 2 *Questions 11–20*

Questions 11–15

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

The police officer suggests neighbours give each other their **11** .....

Neighbours should discuss what to do if there's any kind of **12** .....

It's a good idea to leave on the **13** .....

Think carefully about where you put any **14** .....

It's a good idea to buy good-quality **15** .....

Questions 16–20

Which crime prevention measure is proposed for each area affected by crime?

*Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–G**, next to Questions 16–20.*

Proposed crime prevention measures	
A	install more lighting
B	have more police officers on patrol
C	remove surrounding vegetation
D	contact local police
E	fix damage quickly
F	change road design
G	use security cameras

Areas affected by crime

16 skate park .....

17 local primary schools .....

18 Abbotsford Street .....

19 shops on Victoria Street .....

20 supermarket car park .....

SECTION 3 *Questions 21–30*

Questions 21–26

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

Presentation on the problems and potential of biofuels

21 Mike suggests they begin their presentation by

A explaining what kind of harm is caused by fossil fuels.
B pointing out that biofuels were in use before fossil fuels.
C ensuring students know the difference between fossil fuels and biofuels.

22 Karina doesn't want to discuss the production of ethanol because

A other students will already be familiar with the process.
B there will not be time to cover more important information.
C they may not provide an accurate description.

23 Which source of biofuel do the students agree is least environmentally friendly?

A sugar cane
B corn
C canola

24 What is the main problem facing the development of the biofuel industry in the USA?

A inadequate infrastructure for transporting ethanol
B not enough farmers growing biofuel crops
C little government support of biofuel development

25 Karina doubts that sugar cane production in Brazil will

A lead to the loss of wildlife habitats.
B create a large number of jobs in the biofuel sector.
C continue to provide enough energy for the country's needs.

Reading

READING PASSAGE 1

Answer Questions 1-10, which are based on Reading Passage 1.

The history of the picnic

Picnics became popular in France in the 18th century. A favourite pastime of the upper classes, they were initially purely indoor affairs, held at home or in hired rooms. It was assumed that invited guests would contribute – they could either bring a dish or pay a share of the overall cost. These picnics were often marked by conversation and wit and, as such, were associated with intellectual refinement. At larger gatherings, there was also music, with the result that 'picnic' came to mean the same as a ball or party. Picnics were, however, nothing if not adaptable. When the first restaurants appeared, picnickers quickly began going to them and having their picnics there.

The French Revolution in 1789 changed everything, with many wealthy French aristocrats fleeing abroad. Some went to Austria, others to Prussia or even America, but the majority chose to go to England. Settling mainly in London, some were now in need of money, but they did their best to maintain their old way of life – and in doing so, introduced the picnic to England. This led to several important developments. The first, and shortest-lived, was that the picnic became decidedly less refined and noisier. This was thanks to a group of around 200 wealthy young people who loved France and French culture and, in late 1801, founded the 'Pic Nic Society'. Held in hired rooms on Tottenham Street in London, the society's gatherings

were intended to impress. Every member was required to bring a costly dish and something to drink. As The Times newspaper reported, each member tried to outdo the others in luxury and expense. After dinner, the principal entertainment was always a play. The productions were, admittedly, quite basic: the stage was small and crudely built, unlike in a theatre, and the actors were never professionals. But even so, they were wildly popular.

Another development in England in the 1800s was more profound. Picnics were adopted by the emerging middle classes and moved outside. What caused this change is unclear, but the most likely explanation is that the English simply applied a fashionable French word to a pre-existing practice, without being aware of what it meant. One of the results was that music ceased to be provided at picnics, which became just rather plain, open-air meals to which people were invited by a host. Another was that it became both more 'genteel' and – thanks to the idealisation of the countryside – more innocent.

In the decades which followed, this form of picnic found its way to the United States. As was only to be expected, it remained a refined activity most popular with the middle classes in cities; but unlike in England, its setting was associated more with a flight from civilisation than with childlike simplicity. Though still tinged with innocence, paintings of picnics by well-known American artists – such as those by Winslow Homer – tended, therefore, to contain fewer gently rolling fields than shown by English artists and instead had more gnarled trees and rough mountains.

Picnics in the open air were less well received elsewhere, however. Though the restoration of the French monarchy was accompanied by the return of picnicking to France, their indoor version still predominated, especially among the aristocracy. But the legacy of revolutionary equality in France also opened up the picnic there to others lower down the social scale. By the mid-19th century, even members of the working classes in France were starting to adopt the practice. When outdoor picnics eventually did begin to gain ground in France, they were regarded with considered suspicion. Perhaps because of a growing reaction in France against the Romantic idealisation of nature, they were not seen as innocent and wholesome, as they were in England and the United States.

In general, not until the early 20th century did the outdoor picnic prevail over the indoor kind. Particularly in England, the development of different forms of transport and the acceleration of social change made the countryside accessible to a far greater proportion of the population. Before long, the popularity of the picnic had grown so much that specialist picnic baskets were being produced for the mass market and their contents were becoming more standardised.

Over the last 100 years, picnics have undergone still further changes – largely as a result of the international availability of a huge variety of food to be transported over long distances. Picnics will undoubtedly continue to evolve in the future. Shifting patterns of trade will almost certainly continue to change the foods we pack for a picnic. But whatever happens, one thing is certain: as long as there are friends with whom to share a meal, there will be few things so pleasant as a picnic lunch.

Questions 1–5

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE- if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE - if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN - if there is no information on this

1.The first picnics in 18th-century France were held in parks.

2.People who attended early French picnics were expected to bring food or help with the expense.

3.The hosts of early French picnics ofthe asked their guests to play music.

4.The picnic was brought to England by aristocrats escaping the French Revolution.

5.Many complaints were received about the noise at the first English picnics.

Questions 6–10

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 6-10 on your answer sheet.

Changes in picnics In England

● in the 1800s, picnics began to be held **6** ……

● picnics no longer usually included **7**…… for entertainment.

In the USA

● picnics were a favourite activity for people living in **8** ……

● American **9** …… of picnics were different from those by English artists

Return to France

● indoor picnics were still preferred by members of the **10** ……

READING PASSAGE 2

Answer Questions 11–20, which are based on Reading Passage 2.

Unlocking the mystery of dreams

Dreams have captivated thinkers since ancient times, but their mystery is now closer than ever to resolution, thanks to new technology that allows scientists to watch the sleeping brain at work.

A Thousands of years ago, dreams were seen as messages from the gods, and in many cultures, they are still considered prophetic, foretelling things to come. In ancient Greece, sick people slept at the temples of Asclepius, the god of medicine, in order to receive healing dreams. Modern dream science really begins at the end of the 19th century with Sigmund Freud, who theorized that dreams were the expression of unconscious desires often from childhood. He believed that exploring these hidden emotions through analysis could help cure mental illness. After Freud, the most important event in dream science was the discovery in the early 1950s of a phase of sleep characterized by intense brain activity and rapid eye movement (REM).

B Adult humans spend about a quarter of their sleep time in REM, much of it dreaming. People awakened in the midst of REM sleep reported vivid dreams, which led researchers to conclude that most dreaming took place during REM. Using a machine called the electroencephalograph (EEG), researchers were able to see that brain activity during REM resembled that of the brain when the body is awake. The mystery of REM sleep is that even though it may not be essential, it is universal – at least in mammals and even birds. Some researchers think REM may have evolved for physiological reasons. "One thing that's unique about mammals and birds is that they regulate body temperature," says neuroscientist Jerry Siegel, director of UCLA's Center for Sleep Research. "There's no good evidence that any coldblooded animal has REM sleep." REM sleep heats up the brain and non-REM cools it off, Siegel says, and that could mean that the changing sleep cycles allow the brain to repair itself. "It seems likely that REM sleep is filling a basic physiological function and that dreams are a kind of a side effect, or by-product of this.

C There is great disagreement about the psychological function of dreams and researchers have come up with some differing theories. On one side are scientists like Harvard's Allan Hobson, who believes that dreams are essentially random. In the 1970s, Hobson and his colleague Robert McCarley proposed what they called the "activation synthesis hypothesis," which describes how dreams are formed by nerve signals sent out during REM sleep from a small area at the base of the brain called the pons. These signals, the researchers said, activate the images that we call dreams. That raised questions about dream research. If dreams are insignificant night-time images created by the brain, what is the point of studying them?

D But more recently, new theories have made some scientists take dreams more seriously. In 1997, Mark Solms of the University of Cape Town in South Africa found that there was more than one mechanism in the brain for activating dreams. Since then, Solms has argued that medical diagnostic equipment like functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and positron emission tomography (PET) that helps researchers watch dreaming brains might actually lend new support to Freud's ideas because the parts of the brain that are most active during dreaming control emotion. Further research has supported Solm's findings. Scientists using PET and fMRI technology to watch the dreaming brain have found that one of the most active areas during REM is the limbic system, which controls our emotions.

E Much less active during REM sleep is the prefrontal cortex, which is associated with logical thinking. That could explain why dreams in REM sleep often lack a coherent story line. Some researchers have also found that people dream in non-REM sleep as well, although those dreams generally are less vivid. Another active part of the brain in REM sleep is the anterior cingulate cortex, which detects differences or inconsistencies. Eric Nofzinger, director of the Sleep Neuroimaging Program at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, thinks that could be why people often solve tricky problems in their dreams.

F Deirdre Barrett, assistant professor at Harvard Medical School, would agree. In her book "The Committee of Sleep," she describes how painters like Jasper Johns and Salvador Dali found inspiration in their dreams. In her own research on problem solving through dreams, Barrett has found that even ordinary people can solve simple problems in their lives (like how to fit old furniture into a new apartment) if they focus on the dilemma before they fall asleep. There is also evidence that dreaming helps certain kinds of learning. Some researchers have found that dreaming about physical tasks, like a gymnast's floor routine, enhances performance.

G Whatever the function of dreams at night, they clearly can play a role in therapy during the day. The University of Maryland's Clara Hill, who has studied the use of dreams in therapy, says that dreams are a "back door" into a patient's thinking. "Dreams reveal stuff about you that you didn't know was there," she says. The therapists she trains to work with patients' dreams use dream imagery to uncover hidden emotions and feelings. Rosalind Cartwright from the university medical center in Chicago has been studying depression in divorced men and women, and she is finding that "good dreamers," people who have vivid dreams with strong story lines, are less likely to remain depressed. She thinks that dreaming helps diffuse powerful emotions. "Dreaming is a mental-health activity," she says.

Questions 11–14

Reading Passage 3 has seven paragraphs, A–G. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter, A–G, in boxes 11–14 on your answer sheet.

11. a reference to the significance of dreams on artists' work
12. a concern about the usefulness of dream research
13. the types of living creatures that have REM sleep
14 an account of how modern research tools have strengthened Freud's theory

Questions 15-19

Look at the following statements (Questions 15–19) and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person or people, A–G. Write the correct letter, A–G, in boxes 15–19 on your answer sheet.

15. Technology shows there is a link between dreams and the areas of the brain that deal with feelings.
16. Dreams are meaningless pictures created by the brain.
17. Dreaming is a method of calming strong feelings.
18. Our dreams can show us unexpected things about ourselves.
19. Dreams may be a result of maintaining an essential body function.

List of People
A Jerry Siegel
B Allan Hobson and Robert McCarley
C Mark Solms
D Eric Nofzinger
E Deirdre Barrett
F Ciara Hill
G Rosalind Cartwright

For question 20 Choose the correct letter A,B,C or D

20. In ancient times, people thought that dreams

A sent messages to the gods.
B helped resolve conflict.
C were a sign of physical illness.
D predicted future events.

Passage 3

JAPANESE GARDENS

No garden lover can fail to be fascinated by the gardens of Japan, so different from anything in the European tradition. The Japanese gardening ideal is not an arrangement of flowers and plants, formal or informal, but the creation of a miniature landscape in which the designer's view of nature is expressed in a small space and on a small scale. Art is hidden by art. Trees and bushes, rocks and ponds, little singing streams winding round tiny islands: all these refresh the spirit with their gentle naturalness, but they have all been carefully positioned by the landscape garden designer. Often a tea pavilion is a graceful part of the scene, and here the ancient Japanese tea ceremony may still be held. Traditionally, to view the moon from a tea pavilion will bring you a sense of peace and well-being, or even the ability to write poetry.
Japanese gardens are full of ancient tradition and symbolic meaning, and many date back as far as AD 600. Streams run from east to west because east is the source of purity and west of impurity. Turtles symbolize long life, so a turtle-shaped rock is always popular. A pine tree twisted in the shape of a crane, a bird that mates for life, represents good luck and lasting companionship. The golden chrysanthemum, sacred symbol of the Imperial family, is cultivated in many shades and forms. The delicate blossom of the cherry tree symbolizes the speed with which life fades, while the cherry fruit stands for loyalty. And a cherry blossom party in the spring is a very lively occasion!

For Questions 21-23
Choose the correct answer according to the passage.
21. The main characteristic of the Japanese garden is that
A) it is a small version of nature, reflecting the designer's views
B) it is designed beside natural rivers, streams, or ponds
C) it is regarded as a sacred place and treated accordingly
D) it always contains exactly the same elements
E) it is usually smaller than a European garden
22. Most of the things in a Japanese garden
A) are casually positioned, out of the effort to make them seem natural
B) are made up of certain kinds of flowers
C) are natural rather than artificial
D) symbolize something according to Japanese beliefs
E) are arrangements of flowers made in a formal way
23. It's stated in the passage that
A) keeping turtles - symbols of long life - in Japanese garden ponds is very popular
B) in most Japanese gardens, you can see cranes, birds representing good luck
C) there is usually a tea pavilion in the gardens of the Japanese poets
D) the golden chrysanthemum is a flower which can be used only by the Imperial family
E) Japanese gardens even contain artificial streams, ponds, and islands

Questions 24,25.
Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:
24. pleasing and attractive; elegant-
25. different degree of a colour-