

IELTS Academic metodichkasi

Butun imtihon 18 sahifada: format, har bir bo'lim, topshiriq turlari, Writing va Speaking mezonlari, grammatika tuzoqlari va tayyorgarlik rejasi.

Qanday foydalanish kerak. Avval 2–3-sahifalarni o'qing: imtihon qanday tuzilgan va tayyorgarlikni qanday rejalashtirish kerak. Keyin shu hafta ustida ishlayotgan bo'limingizni oching. Har bir sahifa mustaqil — keraklisini chop etib, mashq qilayotganda yoningizda saqlang.

Mundarija

1 • Imtihon va sizning rejangiz

IELTS Academic: imtihon qanday tuzilgan — bo'limlar, vaqt, band	2
Mustaqil va arzon tayyorlanish	3

2 • Listening

Format, to'rt qism, savol turlari, baholash	4
---	---

3 • Reading

Format, vaqt va topshiriq turlari	5
True / False / Not Given va boshqa turlar: bittadan mashq qilamiz	6

4 • Writing

Format, mezonlar, vaqt	7
Task 1: grafiklar, jadvallar, jarayonlar, xaritalar	8
Task 1: overview — grafikdagi asosiy narsa	9
Task 1: trendlarni tasvirlash	10
Task 1: zamonlar va passiv	11
Task 2: band 7 lik esse	12
Bog'lovchi so'zlar	13
Writing va Speaking uchun AREA usuli	14

5 • Speaking

Uch qism, mezonlar, qanday tayyorlanish	15
---	----

6 • Grammatika va lug'at

Noaniq artikl a / an	16
The artikli va artiklsiz holat	17
Yo'lda, internetsiz so'z yodlash	18

IELTS Academic: imtihon qanday tuzilgan

Bir sahifalik shpargalka - to'rtta bo'lim, vaqt, ball, ball nimada yo'qotiladi, qanday tayyorlanish

To'liq test bilan har bir bo'limda hozir qayerdaligingizni biling, vaqtни esa orqada qolgan joyga sarflang. Bitta zaif bo'lim qimmatga tushadi: uni tortish deyarli har doim eng kuchli bo'limni sayqallashdan foydaliroq.

Imtihon butunligicha (Academic)

Bo'lim	Davomiyligi	Nima qilasz	Savollar
Listening	taxminan 30 daqiqa	to'rtta yozuvni tinglaysiz va shu asnoda javob yozasiz	40
Reading	60 daqiqa	uchta matnni o'qib, ularga savollarga javob berasiz	40
Writing	60 daqiqa	grafikni tasvirlaysiz va esse yozasiz	2 topshiriq
Speaking	11-14 daqiqa	imtihon oluvchi bilan suhbat: siz haqingizda savollar, kartochka bo'yicha monolog, muhokama	3 qism

Tartib va chidam

Listening → Reading → Writing ketma-ket, tanaffussiz: taxminan 2,5 soat uzluksiz ish. Speaking alohida — o'sha kuni yoki bir hafta oldin yoki keyin, hamisha jonli imtihon oluvchi bilan, hatto kompyuterda ham. Readingni charchagan holda boshlaysiz, essenı ikki soatlik ishdan so'ng yozasiz: **to'liq testlarni bir o'tirishda ishleng**, faqat bo'limlarni alohida emas.

Academic va General Training

Listening va Speaking bir xil. General Training faqat Reading va Writingda farq qiladi: maishiy va ishga oid matnlar, Readingda yumshoqroq band shkalasi va Task 1 da grafik tasviri o'rniga **xat**. Bu shpargalka Academic haqida.

Javoblardan ball qanday chiqadi

- Har bir bo'lim: band **0-9, qadami 0.5**.
- Listening, Reading:** 40 tadan to'g'ri javoblar → jadval bo'yicha band. Noto'g'ri javob uchun jarima yo'q — **bo'sh katak qoldirmang**.
- Writing, Speaking:** bandni odam to'rtta mezon bo'yicha qo'yadi, mezonlar og'irligi bir xil.

Overall = to'rttasining o'rtachasi, eng yaqin 0.5 gacha yaxlitlanadi, yarimlari yuqoriga:

O'rtacha	6.25	6.75
Overall	6.5	7.0

Bo'limlar bo'yicha — ball nimada yo'qotiladi

Listening · 4 qism × 10 savol

maishiy suhbat → joy yoki xizmat haqida monolog → 2-3 kishining o'qish haqida suhbatı → akademik ma'ruza

- Borgan sari qiyinlashadi. **Bir marta** eshittiriladi, pauza va orqaga qaytarish yo'q.
- Savollar yozuv tartibida boradi.
- Ball tushunishda emas, mayda narsalarda yo'qotiladi: limitdan ortiq so'z, ko'plik qo'shimchasi, sana, harfma-harf aytilgan ism.

Reading · 3 matn, 40 savol, 60 daqiqa

- Javoblarni ko'chirish uchun alohida vaqt yo'q. Matnlar birinchidan uchinchiga qarab qiyinlashadi.
- Savollar deyarli har doim **parafrazga** qurilgan — o'sha so'zni izlash foyda bermaydi.
- Tezlikdan ko'ra vaqt intizomi: **har matnga ~20 daqiqa**; uchta osonini yutish uchun bitta qiyinini tashlang.
- Har bir savol turini alohida mashq qilish mumkin (T/F/NG va boshqalar).

Writing · bir soatda 2 topshiriq

- Task 1:** grafik, jadval, jarayon yoki xarita, kamida **150** so'z — **20 daqiqa**.
- Task 2:** esse, kamida **250** so'z, ikki barobar og'irroq — **40 daqiqa**. Bu chegarani qat'iy ushleng.
- Mezonlar: topshiriqning bajarilishi, bog'lanish, leksika, grammatika.
- Past ballning eng ko'p sababi — til kambag'alligi emas, bajarilmagan topshiriq: Task 1 da **overview yo'q**, essede **aniq pozitsiya yo'q**.

Speaking · 11-14 daqiqa, qat'iy ssenariy

- Part 1:** siz haqingizda qisqa savollar.
- Part 2:** kartochka bo'yicha ikki daqiqalik monolog, tayyorlanishga bir daqiqa.
- Part 3:** kartochkaga bog'liq kengroq mavzu muhokamasi.
- Imtihon oluvchi protokol bo'yicha ishlaydi va gapingizni yarmida bo'lishi mumkin — bu javobingizga baho emas.
- To'rtta mezon: ravonlik va kengaytirilgan javoblar noyob so'zlardan muhimroq. Kengaytirilgan javob → AREA (esse va Part 3).

Ko'p uchraydigan tuzoqlar

X	✓
Listening/Readingda bo'sh katak	Har doim javob bering — jarima yo'q
Faqat bo'limlarni alohida ishlash	Bir o'tirishdagi to'liq testlar chidamni oshiradi
Eng kuchli bo'limni sayqallash	Zaifini torting — u o'rtachani pastga tortadi
Savoldagi so'zni matndan izlash	O'sha ma'noni izlang (parafraz)
Grafikka 20 daqiqadan ko'p	20 / 40 — esse ikki barobar og'ir

Tayyorgarlikni qanday qurish

- ☐ **To'liq test** bilan darajangizni biling.
- ☐ **Zaif bo'limni** aniqlang.
- ☐ U ustida **maqsadli**, xatolar tahlili bilan ishleng.
- ☐ **Haftada bir marta** — yana imtihon sharoitida to'liq test.

Format haqidagi nazariyani bir kechada o'qish mumkin; ballni esa soatlab mashq oshiradi.

Keyingisi: blogdagi bo'limlar tahlili — Listening, Reading, Writing Task 1 va 2, Speaking, AREA, linking words.

IELTSga mustaqil va kam byudjet bilan tayyorlanish



Bir sahifalik shpargalka · maqsad, sinov testi, manbalar, haftalik reja

Sizga barcha saytlar, videolar va kitoblar kerak emas. Darajangizning halol manzarasi, oddiy reja va muntazam to'liq sinov testlari kerak.

Boshlash uchun to'rt qadam

1. Qaysi ball kerakligini aniqlang

Aniq universitet yoki dastur talablarini tekshiring: umumiy band + har bir bo'lim bo'yicha minimum, masalan **6.5 with no less than 6.0 in each**. Test turini tekshiring: o'qish uchun odatda **Academic** kerak; ish va migratsiya uchun ko'pincha **General Training** qabul qilinadi. Birinchi urinishda topshirishni maqsad qiling — yaxshi tayyorlanish qayta topshirishdan arzon.

2. Avval bitta to'liq sinov testi — darslik emas

Listening, Reading, Writing ketma-ket, taymer bilan, lug'atsiz. U ko'rsatadi:

- har bir bo'limdagi taxminiy band va maqsadingiz;
- eng zaif bo'lim — vaqtning ko'p qismi shunga ketadi;
- vaqt yetadimi va uni qayerda yo'qotasiz.

Taxminan **4.0 yoki pastroq**? Testlarga hali erta: grammatika, asosiy leksika va tinglashni mustahkamlang, bir-ikki oydan keyin qayting.

3. Har bir ko'nikmaga bitta manba

Unga **kamida bir oy** amal qiling. O'nlab saytlar orasida sakramang.

Format	IELTS rasmiy sayti — har bir bo'lim qanday tuzilgan
Listening	podkastlar va chiqishlar (masalan, BBC Learning English) har kuni, avval subtitrl bilan, keyin subtitrsiz
Reading	ilmiy-ommabop maqolalar (Academic uslubi) — kuniga bitta, yangi so'zlarni yozib boring
Writing, Speaking	o'zingiz yozing va gapiring, taymer bilan; eng muhimi — fikr-mulohaza
To'liq testlar	bitta platforma, imtihon formati, avtomatik tekshiruv

4. Oddiy hafta tuzing

Kuniga bir soat yakshanbadagi besh soatdan yaxshiroq.

Har bir-ikki haftada to'liq test — asosiy mo'ljal. Har testdan keyin har bir bo'lim bandini yozib qo'ying — bir oydan keyin nima o'sayotganini va nima o'smayotganini ko'rasiz.

Jumada kuch yo'qmi? Besh daqiqa faqat Task 1 **overview**iga: grafikdagi asosiy narsa ikki gapda, raqamsiz.

Namunaviy hafta (o'qiydigan yoki ishlaydiganlar uchun) — chop eting va belgilang

Kun	Nima qilish	Vaqt	1-hf	2-hf	3-hf	4-hf
Du	Listening: testning bitta qismi + podkast	45–60 daq	☐	☐	☐	☐
Se	Reading: vaqtga bitta test matni + maqola	45–60 daq	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ch	Writing Task 2: 40 daqiqada esse	60 daq	☐	☐	☐	☐
Pa	Speaking: vaqtga ovoz chiqarib javoblar, telefonga yozib	30–45 daq	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ju	Writing Task 1 + hafta xatolari tahlili	60 daq	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sh	Imtihon sharoitida to'liq sinov testi	~2,5 soat	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ya	Dam olish yoki yangi so'zlarni takrorlash	—	☐	☐	☐	☐

Band jurnali — har to'liq testdan keyin

Sana	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Overall	Eng zaifi / nimani o'zgartirish
Maqsad						

Writing va Speakingda tejamang

Listening va Readingni to'liq mustaqil o'rganish mumkin: javoblar aniq, kalit xato qayerdaligini ko'rsatadi. O'z esseingizni o'zingiz baholash deyarli imkonsiz. Variantlar:

- balli yuqori do'st yoki o'qituvchi — hech bo'lmaganda bir nechta esse;
- suhbat klubi yoki Speaking uchun sherik;
- IELTS mezonlari bo'yicha avtomatik tekshiruv — eng arzoni, lekin bu mo'ljal, imtihon oluvchi bahosi emas.

Materiallarga botib qolmaslik

✗	✓
«eng yaxshi sayt»ni izlash	haqiqatan foydalanadigan durust manba
PDF kitoblar yig'ish (20 ta yuklangan)	oxirigacha ishlangan bitta test
rejani kayfiyatga qarab o'zgartirish	oyiga ko'pi bilan bir marta, to'liq test natijalari bo'yicha

IELTS Listening: format, qismlar va topshiriq turlari

Bir sahifalik shpargalka · to'rt qism, vaqt, barcha topshiriq turlari, tekshiruv

Audio bir marta eshittiriladi. Javobni eshitishingiz bilan yozing — kompyuterda oxirida atigi 2 daqiqa qoladi. Har bir pauzada oldindagi savollarni o'qing.

Format qisqacha

Davomiyligi	~30 daqiqa, o'qish pauzalari bilan	Qismlar	4 × 10 = 40 savol
Tekshiruv	kompyuter 2 daqiqa ; qog'oz 10 daqiqa	Eshittiriladi	bir marta, pauza va orqaga qaytarishsiz
Ballar	savolga 1 → band 0–9	Academic / GT	test bir xil

Aksentlar: britan, avstraliya, shimoliy amerika va boshqalar. Part 1 eng oson, Part 4 eng zich.

To'g'ri javoblar → band (taxminan)

To'g'ri	Band	To'g'ri	Band
39–40	9	23–25	6
37–38	8.5	18–22	5.5
35–36	8	16–17	5
32–34	7.5	13–15	4.5
30–31	7	10–12	4
26–29	6.5		

Shkala testga qarab biroz o'zgaradi. 7.0 = 10 ta xato; 6.5 = deyarli 14. Part 1–2 dagi oson ballar Part 4 dagi har bir qiyin savoldan muhimroq.

To'rt qism

Part 1 — ikki kishining kundalik suhbat

bron qilish, kursga yozilish, ijara yoki yetkazib berish shartlari · forma / qaydlar

- **Diktovka:** ismlar harfma-harf, telefonlar raqam guruhlari bilan. Alifboni quloq bilan mashq qiling: A/E/I, G/J, B/V.
- **Tuzatishlar:** sana yoki narx o'zgaradi — suhbat nimada to'xtaganini yozing.
- Eng oson 10 ta: oddiy so'zdagi imlo xatosi Part 4 dagi qiyin savol bilan bir xil turadi.

Part 2 — kundalik mavzuda monolog

shahar bo'ylab gid, sport markazi qoidolari, festival dasturi · xaritalar, rejalar, MC

- Xaritada avval **boshlang'ich nuqtani** toping («biz kirish oldidamiz»). Pauzada: shimol, kirish, yozilgan ko'chalar.
- Yo'nalishtirish so'zlari: *opposite, next to, on the corner, at the end, just before*. «Bu emas, keyingisi»ni ushlang.

Part 3 — 2–4 kishining o'quv suhbat

talabalar va o'qituvchi loyiha haqida · MC, matching, jarayon sxemalari

- Boshlanishidan oldin kim kimligini eslab qoling — savollar bir kishining fikrini so'raydi.
- **Birinchi aytilgani emas:** biri taklif qiladi, boshqasi e'tiroz bildiradi, o'qituvchi hal qiladi. Javob — xulosa.

Part 4 — akademik ma'ruza

ixtiro tarixi, biologik tadqiqot, iqtisodiyot · qaydlar / jadval / sxema, 10 ta bo'sh joy

- Ichida odatda pauza yo'q — barcha savollarni oldindan o'qing.
- Signallar: *first, another reason, however, finally* = keyingi javob yaqin.
- O'tkazib yubordingizmi? Keyingi bo'sh joyga o'ting.

Topshiriq turlari — qanday javob berish

Tur	Taktika
Form / Note / Table Completion	Maydon savol raqami bilan matnda turadi. Avval bo'sh joyda nima bo'lishini taxmin qiling: raqam, ism, ot, sifat. Ko'plik qo'shimchasini tekshiring — so'z gapga mos kelishi kerak.
Sentence Completion	Ifoda deyarli hech qachon audio bilan mos kelmaydi — o'sha ma'noni boshqa so'zlarda tinglang.
Flow-chart Completion	Bloklar audio tartibida boradi; to'ldirilgan bloklar so'zlovchi hozir qayerdaligini ko'rsatadi.
Short-answer	Bir-ikki so'z yoki raqam, gap emas: ko'pincha miqdor, vaqt yoki ism.
Map / Plan Labelling	Nomni xaritagaga sudrab qo'ying yoki jadvalda harfni belgilang. Ro'yxatda ortiqcha variantlar bor.
Diagram Labelling	Akademik sxemalar. Qaysi qismlar yozib qo'yilganini ko'ring — ma'ruzachi ulardan boshlab tasvirlaydi.
Multiple Choice	Bittalik: 3 variant, bittasi to'g'ri. 5–7 tadan «Choose TWO/THREE»: har biri alohida ball, tartib istalgancha, ko'proq belgilab bo'lmaydi. Avval variantlarni va ularning farqini o'qing.
Matching	Bandlar ro'yxat tartibida, belgilar istalgan tartibda eshittiladi; ortiqcha variantlar qoladi. Eng qiyinlaridan — ishonchingiz yo'qmi? ehtimolini qo'ying.

Tekshiruv — ball qayerda yo'qotiladi

X	✓
javob limitdan uzun (ma'nosi to'g'ri)	«ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER» = so'z, raqam yoki ikkalasi; artikl ham sanaladi
imlo xatosi	aniq harflar; britan / amerika varianti odatda ikkalasi OK; raqamlar raqamda
oxirida bo'sh joy	istalgan taxmin — jarima yo'q

Qanday tayyorlanish — chek-list

- Butun bo'limni to'xtamasdan: 30 daqiqa diqqat — bu ko'nikma.
- Xatolarni sababi bo'yicha ajratib: eshitmadim, imlo xatosi, limitdan oshdim, birinchi aytilgan variantni tanladim.
- Qiyin joylarni transkript bilan qayta tinglang — javob qanday parafraz qilingan.
- Turli aksentlar: podkastlar, ma'ruzalar, yangiliklar, faqat britan inglizchasi emas.
- Kompyuterda mashq qiling: tinglab yozish va yorliqlarni sudrash.

IELTS Reading: format, vaqt va topshiriq turlari

Bir sahifalik shpargalka · 60 daqiqa, uchta matn, perfraz, 14 topshiriq turi

Savol matnini deyarli hech qachon takrorlamaydi. Perfraz qilib bo'lmaydigan tayanchni toping (ism, sana, raqam, termin, joy), matndagi o'rnini toping va ma'noni solishtiring.

Format (Academic, kompyuterda)

Davomiyligi	60 daqiqa, javoblarni ko'chirish uchun alohida vaqt yo'q
Matnlar	3 ta, jami ~2 200–2 750 so'z, har biri oldingisidan qiyinroq
Savollar	40 ta (odatda 13 + 13 + 14), har biri 1 ball
Ballar	to'g'ri javoblar → band 0–9; noto'g'ri javob uchun jarima yo'q
Ektranda	Listeningdan keyin darhol, tanaffussiz; chapda matn, o'ngda savollar; Review belgisi; o'ng tugma bilan ajratish va eslatma; imlo tekshiruvi yo'q

Vaqt — uchga teng emas

Matn	Vaqt	Unda nima bor
1	15–17 daq	faktlar, tavsiflar; javoblar oson topiladi — bu yerda hech narsa yo'qotmang
2	20 daq	A–H abzatslari, matn tuzilishi bo'yicha topshiriqlar
3	23–25 daq	eng zich; muallif fikri va mantiq

- Har bir matnga qat'iy muddat: bo'sh maydonlar qolsa ham keyingisiga o'ting.
- Bir savolga ko'pi bilan 1,5 daqiqa: eng ehtimolli javob, Review belgisi, davom eting.

Perfrazni ko'rib tanish

- Sinonimlar:** purchase / buy, sufficient / enough, decline / fall
- So'z turkumi:** the discovery of X / X was discovered; growing rapidly / rapid growth
- Boshqa tuzilma:** A caused B / B was the result of A

Matnda: *the population fell sharply* → savolda: *a dramatic decline in the number of inhabitants*.

Bitta matn bilan ishlash tartibi

- 2–3 daqiqa umumiy ko'rish:** sarlavha, har bir abzatsning birinchi va oxirgi gapi; abzatsga bitta ibora.
- Savollarni **guruh bo'yicha** o'qing.
- Tayanch bo'yicha toping; atrofidagi 2–3 gapni sekin o'qing.
- Javob bering, davom eting; keyingi javob matnda pastroqda.

Javoblar tartibi

Matn tartibida: T/F/NG, Y/N/NG, barcha Completion, Short-answer, bitta javobli MC, Sentence Endings.

Aralash tartibda: Matching Headings, Information, Features, bir nechta javobli MC — shu matndagi tartibli topshiriqlardan keyin bajaring.

Notanish so'zlar — normal holat; agar javob shunday so'z bo'lsa, uni shunchaki ko'chiring.

Topshiriq turlari — taktika

Tur	Asosiy taktika
True / False / Not Given	FALSE uchun ziddlik kerak; matn jim yoki boshqa mavzu haqida = NOT GIVEN. Cheklovchi so'zlarga qarang: <i>all, only, the first, always</i> va <i>many, one of, often</i> . O'z bilimingizdan emas. Bir daqiqada topilmasa → deyarli har doim NG.
Yes / No / Not Given	Muallif fikri (Passage 3). «Some researchers believe X» ≠ muallif rozi. Pozitsiyani baholovchi so'zlar bildiradi: <i>clearly, it is a mistake to, there is little evidence that</i> .
Matching Headings	Tafsilot emas, asosiy fikr — ortiqcha sarlavhalar tafsilotlardan tuzilgan. Asosiy fikr birinchi/oxirgi gapda yoki abzats o'rtasida <i>however</i> dan keyin. Avval oson abzatslar, chizib boring.
Matching Information	Tafsilotlar, ko'pincha abzats o'rtasida; abzats ikki marta yoki umuman ishlatilmasligi mumkin. Oxirida bajaring. «Where is the reason given?» → <i>because, due to, led to</i> .
Matching Features	Avval har bir ismning barcha tilga olinishini belgilang (familiya / «the researcher» / «she»). Bitta variant bir necha marta ishlatilishi mumkin.
Sentence Endings	Avval tugallanmalarni grammatika bo'yicha saralang; butun gap ma'nosini tekshiring.
Completion (sentence, note, table, flow-chart, diagram)	Avval so'z turkumini aniqlang (a + bo'sh joy → birlikdagi ot). Limit qat'iy; chiziqli so'z = bitta. Harfma-harf ko'chiring: <i>river</i> emas, <i>rivers</i> .
Summary Completion	Qaysi 1–2 abzats qisqacha bayon qilinganini toping. Ro'yxat bilan: sinonim, grammatika yarmini chiqarib tashlaydi (<i>profit / profitable / profitably</i>). Ro'yxatsiz: aynan ko'chirish.
Multiple Choice	Har bir noto'g'ri variant ham matnda bor. Avval o'z javobingiz, keyin variantlar. Tuzoqlar: to'g'ri, lekin boshqa savolga javob; bitta so'z buzilgan (<i>often</i> o'rniga <i>always</i>).
Short-answer	<i>who</i> → ism, <i>when</i> → sana, <i>what material</i> → ot. Qo'shilgan artikllar ham so'z hisoblanadi.

Tekshiruv

X	✓
xato yozilgan so'z	harfma-harf ko'chirilgan
so'z limitidan ortiq	limit ichida — artiki ham hisoblanadi
oxirida bo'sh maydon	eng ehtimolli variant — jarima yo'q

Bosh harflar ahamiyatsiz; britancha va amerikanacha imlo ikkalasi ham qabul qilinadi.

Tayyorgarlik

- Vaqt bilan to'liq bo'limlar; har bir xatoni sababi bo'yicha tahlil qiling.
- Perfraz daftari: «savoldagi so'z / matndagi so'z».
- Har kuni 15–20 daqiqa akademik o'qish; zaif turlarni mashq qiling (ko'pincha T/F/NG, Headings); ektrandan mashq qiling.

To'g'ri javoblar → band (taxminiy)

To'g'ri	Band	To'g'ri	Band
39–40	9	23–26	6
37–38	8.5	19–22	5.5
35–36	8	15–18	5
33–34	7.5	13–14	4.5
30–32	7	10–12	4
27–29	6.5		

Chegaralar testdan testga biroz farq qiladi. 7.0 = o'nnta xatoga ruxsat; 6.5 = o'n uchta. Passage 1–2 ni deyarli yo'qotishsiz o'ting — shunda Passage 3 ning yarmi yetarli.

True/False/Not Given va boshqa topshiriq turlari: birma-bir mashq qilish

Bir sahifalik shpargalka · test ballari nega xatolarni tuzatmaydi, har bir turning mantiqi, qachon mashq qilish

To'liq test nechta javob to'g'ri ekanini aytadi, nega ekanini esa aytmaydi. Xato ko'rinadi, uning mexanikasi — yo'q, shuning uchun keyingi testda ham takrorlanadi.

To'liq test uchun olingan ball nega hech narsa o'rgatmaydi

- Reading: 28/40, band 6.5; 4, 9, 17, 23-savollar noto'g'ri. Kalit «to'g'ri javob — NOT GIVEN» deydi, lekin uni FALSE'dan **qaysi belgi bo'yicha** taxmin qilmasdan ajratish mumkinligini aytmaydi.
- Keyingi test: yana Not Given, va siz o'tgan safar xatoga olib kelgan usulda mulohaza yuritasiz.
- Ketma-ket o'nta test **chidamlilik va vaqt taqsimotini** mashq qiladi, format mexanikasini emas. Buning uchun izoh kerak — testda esa unga vaqt yo'q.
- **Kam uchraydigan turlar** (matching sentence endings, flow-chart completion) har testda uchramaydi. Ularni kutib o'tirsangiz, birinchi jiddiy uchrashuv imtihon kunida bo'ladi.

Bitta turni mashq qilish nima beradi

Har bir topshiriq turning o'z ichki mantiqi bor va uni so'z bilan ifodalash mumkin. Izoh **sizning xatoyingiz yonida** tursa — siz hali nega boshqa variantni tanlaganingizni eslab turganingizda — birinchi safardayoq yodda qoladi.

«To'g'ri javob — NOT GIVEN» emas, balki «tadqiqotchilar ko'z yordam beradi deb hisoblaydi va buni bevosita tekshira olmagan — demak, fikr tasdiqlanmagan, lekin rad ham etilmagan».

Har bir turning mantiqi — taxminan bir ball tejaydigan qoidalar

True / False / Not Given

Ehtiyotkor so'zlar — **believe suggest may** — odatda fikr isbotlanmaganini bildiradi. Shunday fikrni **qat'iy** qilib qo'ygan savol ko'pincha FALSE emas, **NOT GIVEN** bo'ladi: matn uni rad etmaydi, shunchaki tasdiqlamaydi.

Matching headings

Xatboshining o'rtasida **yet** yoki **however** → sarlavha deyarli doim **ikkinchi yarmiga** tegishli. Birinchi yarmi — tuzoq.

Sentence completion

Bo'sh joy atrofidagi so'zlarni o'qing. Gapda *minutes* allaqachon bo'lsa, **X thirty minutes** uchta so'z bo'ladi va hisobga olinmaydi — mazmunan to'g'ri bo'lsa ham. **✓ thirty.**

Matching features

«You may use any letter more than once» — shunchaki odob uchun yozilmagan. Ishlatilgan harfni qayta tanlamaslik odati haqiqiy ballga tushadi.

Ko'p uchraydigan xatolar

X	✓
Kalitni ko'rib, keyingi testga o'tish	Xatolar qaysi savol turida ekanini topish; shu turni mashq qilish
Keyin «however» kelsa ham, sarlavhani xatboshining birinchi gapi bo'yicha tanlash	Sarlavhani «however»/«yet»dan keyingi qismga moslash
Gapda bor so'zni takrorlash («thirty minutes ... minutes»)	So'z limitini bo'sh joy atrofidagi so'zlar bilan birga tekshirish
Matching features'da harfni hech qachon qayta ishlatmaslik	Ko'rsatma ruxsat bersa, harflarni qayta ishlatish
Kam uchraydigan formatni birinchi marta imtihonda ko'rish	Uni oldindan beshta savolda sinab ko'rish

Mini-drill

- Qisqa matn + bitta formatdagi **bitta savollar guruhi**.
- Taxminan **besht daqiqa**, taymersiz, istalgan paytda to'xtash mumkin.
- Ekran mexanikasi imtihondagidek: sarlavhalarni sudrash, so'zlarni ramkadan sudrash, topshiriqda boshqacha aytilmagan bo'lsa, harfni bitta savol egallaydi.
- Tekshiruvdan keyin: **har bir javob ostida izoh**.
- Cheklovlar: 900 so'zli matn emas, qisqa matnlar — chidamlilikni mashq qilmaydi. Hozircha faqat Reading turlari.

Qachon mashq qilish — chek-list

- ☐ **Har bir sinov testidan keyin:** xato qilgan turingizga bitta drill — qanday o'ylaganingizni eslab turganingizda.
- ☐ **Kam uchraydigan formatdan oldin:** matching features, so'zlar ro'yxati bilan summary completion — imtihonda emas, beshta savolda.
- ☐ **Yo'lda va bo'sh daqiqalarda,** so'z yodlash bilan birga — bitta drill ≈ metroning bir necha bekati.
- ☐ **To'liq testlar o'rniga emas:** vaqt, charchoq va 60 daqiqani taqsimlashni faqat butun bo'lim mashq qildiradi.

IELTS Writing: format, mezonlar, vaqt taqsimoti

Bir sahifalik shpargalka · ikkala topshiriq, to'rtta mezon, 60 daqiqalik reja

Avval topshiriqni to'liq bajaring, keyin bezang: chiroyli so'zlar ballning choragini beradi, so'z yetishmasligi, pozitsiya yoki umumiy manzara yo'qligi esa butun mezonni kesadi.

60 daqiqada ikkita topshiriq — bitta taymer, qachon o'tishni o'zingiz hal qilasiz

Topshiriq	Nima yoziladi	Min. so'z	Vaqt	Ulushi
Task 1	Grafik, jadval, jarayon sxemasi yoki xarita tasviri — nima ko'rsatilgan, umumiy manzara + asosiy raqamlar, sabablar va fikrlarsiz	150	20 daq	uchdan bir
Task 2	Esse: aniq pozitsiya, misollar bilan rivojlantirilgan 2–3 dalil, xulosa	250	40 daq	uchdan ikki

Task 2 ikki baravar ko'p ball beradi: grafik uchun 6.0 + esse uchun 7.0 natija 6.5 ga yaxlitlanadi (aksincha ham). **Vaqt yetmay qolsa, essenini saqlab qoling.**

To'rtta baholash mezonni — teng ulush, topshiriq balli = ularning o'rtachasi

Mezon	Ball nima uchun qo'yiladi (bizning bayonimiz)
Task Achievement (T1) / Task Response (T2)	So'ralgan narsaga javob berdingizmi. T1: umumiy manzara, asosiy raqamlar, barcha kategoriyalar tilga olingan. T2: aniq pozitsiya, rivojlantirilgan dalillar, misollar, savolning barcha qismlariga javob. So'zlar yetishmasa, jarima shu yerda.
Coherence & Cohesion	Har abzatsda bitta fikr, tushunarli tartib, o'rnida ishlatilgan bog'lovchilar (har ikkinchi gapda emas), takrorsiz oldingi fikrga havolalar.
Lexical Resource	Aniq so'zlar, tabiiy birikmalar, zo'riqishsiz rang-baranglik, imlo va so'z yasalishi.
Grammatical Range & Accuracy	Turli gap turlari, to'g'ri zamonlar, artikllar, moslashuv, tinish belgilari. Rang-baranglik <i>ham</i> , xatosiz gaplar ulushi ham hisobga olinadi.

Band 6

Topshiriq umuman bajarilgan, lekin kamchiliklar bilan: umumiy manzarada raqamlar va noaniqliklar; dalillar aytilgan, lekin rivojlantirilmagan; bog'lovchilar bor, lekin mexanik; xatolar sezilarli, ma'no tushunarli.

Band 7

So'ralgan hamma narsa to'liq bajarilgan; abzatslar mantiqiy; so'zlar aniq, ora-sira xatolar; ko'p gaplar xatosiz. **Farq to'liqlik va puxtalikda, noyob so'zlarda emas.**

Soatni qanday taqsimlash

Daq	Nima qilasiz
0–3	T1: rasmini o'qish, asosiy faktlarni yozib olish, ikki guruhga ajratish.
3–15	T1: ro'yxat bo'yicha to'rt abzats yozish, orqaga qaytmasdan.
15–20	T1: raqamlarni rasm bilan solishtirish, xato terilganini tuzatish. Keyin qaytmaslik.
20–24	T2: reja — pozitsiya, ikki g'oya, har biriga bitta misol.
24–53	T2: reja bo'yicha yozish. Yarmida: 1-tana abzatsi tayyormi, unda misol bormi?
53–60	T2: uch marta ko'z yugurtirish — imlo, artikllar, chala gaplar.

Avval grafikni yoki esse — ikkalasi ham bo'ladi: **grafikka 20 daqiqa, bir daqiqa ham ortiq emas.**

Task 1 qisqacha

7 xil rasm: chiziqli, ustunli, doira, jadval, ikkita rasm, jarayon, xarita.
To'rt abzats: o'z so'zlaringiz bilan kirish · raqamlarsiz umumiy manzara · ma'lumot va taqqoslashlar bilan ikki abzats. Xulosasiz.
X grafik tuzilishini tasvirlash · umumiy manzarada raqamlar · sabablarni tushuntirish · % ni foiz punktlari bilan adashtirish.

Kompyuter formati

- Javob maydoni ostida **so'z hisoblagich**.
- Imlo tekshiruvchi yo'q.** Odatiy xatolaringizni biling va ularni ataylab qidiring.
- Kesish / nusxalash / qo'yish ishlaydi, abzatslarni oson ko'chirasiz. **X** Javobga qo'yilgan topshiriq matni hisobga kirmaydi.
- Taymer doim ko'rinib turadi; vaqt tugaganda bo'lim yopiladi — «erta topshirish» tugmasi yo'q.

Task 2 qisqacha

5 xil savol: agree/disagree · ikki fikrni muhokama · afzallik/kamchilik · muammo/yechim · diskuta to'g'ridan-to'g'ri savol. **To'rt abzats:** pozitsiya bilan kirish · «g'oya, izoh, misol» tarzidagi ikki tana · yangi g'oyalarsiz xulosa. Mo'ljal — **280–320 so'z**.
X boshqa savolga javob · kirishda pozitsiya yo'q · g'oyalar sanab o'tilgan, rivojlantirilmagan · gazeta uslubi · chala gaplar.

So'z boyligi — «100 ta aqli so'z» ro'yxatidan emas, vazifasiga qarab o'rganing

- Birikmasi bilan:** *significant* emas, *a significant increase in*; *demand* emas, *demand for*. So'z xatolarining yarmi — to'g'ri so'z noto'g'ri davrada.
- Oilasi bilan:** *rise* — *a rise*, *grow* — *growth*, *sharply* — *a sharp*.
- Juft qilib:** *doubled* — *halved*, *rose* — *fell*, *advantage* — *drawback*, *support* — *oppose*.
- O'z xatolar ro'yxatingiz:** takrorlanadigan 10–15 xatoingiz (*government*, *belive*).
- Ertasi kuni ishlatish:** bir hafta ichida ishlatilmagan so'z unutiladi. Bir essega 3–5 ta yangi so'z yetarli.
- Sanoqlik:** *spending*, *information*, *advice*, *research*, *equipment* — ko'plik shaklisiz. **X** *spendings*.
- Akademik matnlarni o'qing** (Reading matnlari) va iboralarni yozib oling: *is widely regarded as*, *plays a key role in*, *there is growing evidence that*.
- Batafsil → **Trendlar** va **Bog'lovchilar** shpargalkalari.

Mashq: vaqtga + xatolar tahlili. **Haftasiga 2–3 matn (biri Task 1) va haftada bir marta ikkala topshiriq ketma-ket 60 daqiqada.**

IELTS Writing Task 1: grafiklar, jadvallar, jarayonlar, xaritalar

Bir sahifalik shpargalka · tuzilma, vaqt, zamonlar, xatolar

Faqat chizilgan narsani yozing: umumiy manzara, uni tasdiqlaydigan raqamlar, taqqoslashlar. Sabablar, fikrlar, xulosalar va tavsiyalar yo'q.

Javob tuzilmasi: to'rt abzats

Abzats	Gap	So'z	Qoida
Kirish	1	~25	Topshiriq o'z so'zlaringiz bilan: nima, qayerda, qachon. «This report summarises» siz.
Overview	2-3	~40	Asosiy trend + ma'lumotlar qanday guruhlanadi. Raqamlarsiz.
Tana 1	3-4	~55	Birinchi guruh, har bir fikr raqam bilan.
Tana 2	3-4	~55	Ikkinchi guruh, raqamlar + birinchisi bilan taqqoslash.

Xulosa kerak emas. 150 so'zdan kam = ma'lumotlarni o'tkazib yuborgansiz.

20 daqiqa

Daq	Nima qilasiz
0-3	Eng chekka nuqtalar va umumiy trendni toping; faktlarni yozing, ikki guruhga ajrating («o'sdi/tushdi», «katta/kichik», «oldin/keyin»).
3-15	Ro'yxatni yuqoridan pastga yozing, bir qator = bir gap. Orqaga qaytmang.
15-18	Tekshiruv: overviewda raqam yo'qmi? barcha kategoriyalar? har bir raqam, yil, «doubled»?
18-20	Xato terilgan so'zlar, artikllar, % va punktlar, takror fe'llar.

Yetti xil topshiriq

Tur	Nimaga qarash kerak	Asosiy grammatika
Chiziqli grafik	Umumiy trend, cho'qqi va pasayishlar, kesishishlar, o'sish qayerda tezlashgan yoki sekinlashgan	Past Simple, harakat fe'llari
Ustunli diagramma	Eng katta / eng kichik, keskin farqlar, nima o'rin almashgan	Qiyosiy tuzilmalar
Doiraviy diagramma	Qaysi ulush ustun, ulushlar qanday o'zgargan	a quarter, a third, accounted for
Jadval	5-7 ta asosiy raqam, chekka qiymatlar va jami — hammasini ko'chirmang	Grafikdagidek
Ikkita rasm	Har biriga abzats + bog'lovchi gap	Rasm turlariga qarab
Jarayon	Nechta bosqich, boshi va oxiri, ikki faza bormi?	Present Simple passive, ketma-ketlik
Xarita	Nima paydo bo'ldi, yo'qoldi, ko'chdi, qaysi tomonga	Passive (o'tgan/kelas), joy so'zlari

Overview qoliplari — raqamlarsiz

- Qarama-qarshi guruhlar:** Overall, A and B declined steeply, whereas C, D and E increased.
- Turli tezlik:** Overall, every category rose over the period, though X did so far more steeply than Y.
- Ustunlik:** Overall, X was the most common category throughout the period, followed by Y.
- Yetakchi almashuvi:** Overall, group A lost ground to group B, which overtook it during the period.
- Burilish nuqtasi:** Overall, the figures rose until 2010, after which the trend reversed for most categories.

Tana abzatsi = ro'yxat emas, guruh

- Raqamsiz kirish gapi: *Turning to the mobile devices, all three categories rose.*
- Eng kattasi + raqamlar: *Smartphone ownership rose dramatically, from 5% to 96%.*
- Ikkinchisi, birinchisiga bog'lab: *Laptops followed a similar pattern, though from a considerably lower base.*
- Yakuniy taqqoslash: *Even at its lowest point, laptop ownership remained well above tablet ownership.*

Bog'lovchilar: *by contrast · followed a similar pattern · The same was true of Z · ..., whereas Y fell* (whereas gapni boshlamaydi).

Gap qoliplari, keskinlik darajalari va o'zgarish so'zlari → **Trendlarni tasvirlash** shpargalkasi. Qoida: o'q % da, 45%→65% = **20 foiz punkti**, «20% o'sish» emas.

Odatiy xatolar

- X** «The table has three columns and five rows» → raqamlar haqida yozing.
- X** «The share grew» → **✓** «...from 12% to 31%». Raqamsiz mezon 5 gacha tushadi.
- X** «more than double» o'rniga «almost double»; noto'g'ri yil yoki chiziq.
- X** tushib qolgan kategoriya → **✓** *Transport was the only category to remain broadly stable, edging up from 12% to 14%.*
- X** «As we can see from the graph» · ko'chirilgan kirish (hisobga kirmaydi) · takroriy overview.

Zamon sanalarga qarab tanlanadi

Holat	Zamon · misol
Rasmning o'zi	Present Simple: <i>The chart shows...</i>
O'tgan yillar	Past Simple: <i>Coverage rose from 3% to 61%.</i>
Sanasiz	<i>Housing accounts for 30% of spending.</i>
Kelasi yillar	<i>is projected to reach 90%</i>
«Falon yilga kelib»	Past Perfect: <i>By 2020, the share had risen to 98%.</i>
Jarayon	Present passive: <i>The wood is cut, dried...</i>
Xarita	<i>The factory was demolished. / rejada: A car park will be built.</i>

X has grown («hozir» yo'q, faqat sanalar) · **X was growing** (ma'lumotlar — nuqtalar).

Jarayon · xarita · ulushlar

- Jarayon:** *At the first stage, the clay is dug out... Once the bottles have been collected, they are washed... After being dried for 24 hours... In the final stage... the first stage, consists of ga e'tibor bering.*
- Xarita:** *The woodland to the south of the river was replaced by a car park.*

Task 2 dan oldin tekshiruv

- ☐ To'rt abzats, kirish o'z so'zlaringiz bilan.
- ☐ Overview: alohida abzats, raqamsiz, guruhlash bilan.
- ☐ Har bir tana abzatsida ≥3 raqam va ≥1 taqqoslash.
- ☐ Barcha kategoriyalar, o'zgarmagani ham.
- ☐ O'tgan yillar → Past Simple.
- ☐ «because», «I think» va xulosa yo'q.
- ☐ Hisoblagich ≥150, yaxshisi 170-190.

IELTS Writing Task 1 da overview

Bir sahifalik shpargalka · oltita savol, raqamsiz iboralar, qoliqlar

Ikki gap, 40–50 soʻz, raqamsiz. Alohida overview abzatsi boʻlmasa, Task Achievement raqamlar qanchalik yaxshi tasvirlanmasin, kamdan-kam 5–6 dan yuqoriga chiqadi.

Bu nima — va nima emas

- **Javob beradi:** agar sizda bitta gap boʻlsa, bu rasm haqida nima der edingiz? Ikki metr uzoqlikdan koʻrinadigan 2–3 kuzatuv.
- **Qayerda:** ikkinchi abzats, kirishdan keyin darhol (oxirida ham mumkin, lekin xavfli).
- **Raqamsiz:** % ham, «doubled» ham, «fivefold» ham yoʻq — karralilik ham raqam.
- **Sabablar va fikrlarsiz:** **X because of new technology**
- **Rasm tuzilishi haqida emas:** **X The graph has four lines and the x-axis shows years.**

Tekshiruv: barcha raqamlarni olib tashlang. Maʼlumotlar haqida toʻgʻri gap qoldi → **overview**. Boʻsh → **tana uchun tafsilot**.

Rasmga oltita savol (dastlabki 2–3 daq)

1. **Umumiy yoʻnalish.** Hammasi oʻsyaptimi, tushyaptimi yoki har xilmi? Faqat boshi va oxirini solishtiring.
2. **Eng yuqori va eng past.** Boshida, oxirida, butun davrda. Eng baland nuqta deyarli har doim tilga olishga arziydi.
3. **Eng katta oʻzgarish.** Qiyalikka emas, boshi va oxiri farqiga qarab baholang (qiyalik oʻq masshtabiga bogʻliq).
4. **Choʻqqi va chuqurliklar.** Oʻsib, keyin tushganmi? Buriqlash — alohida kuzatuv.
5. **Yetakchi almashuvi.** Chiziqlar kesishadimi? Yetakchi ortda qolgan = deyarli aniq asosiy yangilik.
6. **Guruhlar.** Qaysilari oʻxshash harakat qiladi? Guruhlar ikki tana abzatsingiz boʻladi.

Misol — toʻrt xil internet ulanishiga ega xonadonlar, 2000–2020

Type	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Dial-up	18%	34%	12%	3%	1%
Fixed broadband	1%	22%	55%	66%	61%
Mobile broadband	0%	4%	26%	52%	74%
Fibre	0%	0%	2%	14%	43%

Qoralamadagi javoblar: 1 uchta oʻsdi, dial-up deyarli nolga tushdi · 2 eng baland nuqta — mobile 2020; boshida dial-up yetakchi · 3 mobile, noldan chorakning uch qismigacha · 4 dial-up choʻqqisi 2005, fixed — 2015 · 5 yetakchi ikki marta almashdi · 6 «choʻqqi va pasayish» (dial-up, fixed) va «faqat oʻsish» (mobile, fibre).

Overview (1, 2+5, 6-savollar)

Overall, dial-up almost disappeared, while the three faster types spread rapidly, and by the end of the period mobile broadband had become the most common connection. It is also clear that dial-up and fixed broadband both peaked and then declined, whereas mobile broadband and fibre never fell.

→ 1-gap: yoʻnalish + oxiridagi yetakchi. 2-gap: guruhlash, u tanani belgilaydi (1-abzats: choʻqqiga chiqqan ikkitasi; 2-abzats: oʻsishda davom etgan ikkitasi). Choʻqqi yillari, aniq %, kesishish sanalari tanada qoladi.

Asosiy xususiyatlar uchun raqamsiz soʻzlar

Nima deyish	Qanday
Eng yuqori	X was the most common / widespread; accounted for the largest share; had the highest figure throughout
Eng past	X was the least common; remained the smallest category; played only a minor role
Yoʻnalish	rose / fell over the period; the overall trend was upward; all categories except X increased
Choʻqqi	X peaked and then declined; rose at first before falling back
Yangi yetakchi	X overtook Y; replaced Y as the most common; the ranking had reversed
Eng katta	the most dramatic change / the steepest rise / by far the largest increase
Barqarorlik	remained relatively stable; changed little over the period
Guruhlar	A and B followed a similar pattern, whereas C and D...

almost, nearly, far, by far, most mumkin (bular baho). Yillar oʻrniga *at the beginning / by the end of the period, throughout* afzal.

Koʻp uchraydigan xatolar

- **X Overall, mobile broadband rose to 74%.** — bu tana gapi.
- **X The graph shows four types of connection over twenty years.** — kirish, overview emas.
- **X Dial-up fell. Fixed broadband rose. Mobile rose...** → **✓ the three faster types spread**
- **X eng koʻzga tashlanadigan joyda fakt xatosi:** «rose equally», 6→11 uchun «more than doubled».
- **X yetakchi almashuvi tushib qolgan · sabablar · overview tanada takrorlangan · nuqtali vergul bilan ulash** → *whereas / while*.

Boshqa rasm turlari

- **Ustunlar, ikki yil:** nima oʻsdi, tushdi, tartib oʻzgardimi? *Overall, walking and cycling lost ground to the car, which became the most common way of getting to school.*
- **Vaqtisiz ustunlar:** yetakchi, ortda qolgan, guruhlar. *Overall, the youngest group was the most active in every category, while participation fell steadily with age.*
- **Doiralalar:** *Overall, housing replaced food as the largest item of spending, while the remaining categories changed only slightly.*
- **Jadval:** har ustundagi eng yuqori va eng past — takrorlanadigan narsa overview boʻladi.
- **Jarayon:** *Overall, the process consists of eight stages, beginning with the collection of used bottles and ending with the production of new ones.*
- **Xarita:** *Overall, the area changed from farmland into a residential district, with most of the new building in the north.*

5 daqiqalik mashq

Grafik oling, taymer qoʻying: oltita savolga **3 daq**, ikki gapga **2 daq**. Keyin tekshiring:

- ☐ Raqam yoʻq («doubled» ham).
- ☐ Har bir fikr rasmga koʻra toʻgʻri.
- ☐ Yetakchi almashuvi yoki choʻqqi tushib qolmagan.
- ☐ Ikki tana abzatsini belgilaydigan guruhlash bor.

Haftasiga oʻnta shunday mashq uchta toʻliq javobdan koʻproq foyda beradi. Task 1 ning toʻliq tuzilishi → **Task 1** shpargalkasi.

IELTS Writing Task 1 da trendlarni tasvirlash

Bir sahifalik shpargalka · gap qoliplari, predloglar, o'zgarish kuchi, chiziqli shakli

Xilma-xillik noyob fe'llarni qidirishdan emas, gap qoliplarini almashtirishdan keladi. Kuchli so'zlarni grafikdagi eng kuchli o'zgarishlar uchun saqlang.

To'rtta gap qolipi — bitta fakt, to'rt usul

1. Fe'l + ravish — asosiy qolip, gaplarning ~2/3 qismi

Streaming revenue rose dramatically after 2012.

Ravish fe'ldan keyin: *fell steadily, steadily fell* emas.

2. There was a + sifat + ot — abzatsda ko'pi bilan bir marta

There was a dramatic rise in streaming revenue after 2012.

Juftliklar: sharply → a sharp · steadily → a steady · slightly → a slight

3. X saw / experienced + ot — abzatsni boshlash uchun yaxshi

Streaming saw a dramatic rise after 2012.

Ega — yil emas, toifa bo'lsin.

4. Sifatdoshli dum — yangi gapsiz ikkinchi raqam

...took off after 2012, reaching \$760 million by 2020.

reaching / rising to / falling to / peaking at. Davom ettirishi kerak, zid kelmasligi kerak.

Raqamlar bilan predloglar

Predlog	Ma'nosi · misol
from ... to	boshi va oxiri: fell from \$820m to \$90m
to	oxirgi qiymat: rose to \$760m
by	o'zgarish hajmi: fell by \$60m
at	daraja: peaked at \$330m; stood at \$30m in 2000
of	otdan keyin hajm: a fall of \$60m
in	nima o'zgargani: a rise in streaming revenue
by + yil	kechi bilan (Past Perfect): by 2020, streaming had overtaken CDs

Karrali o'zgarishlar — juft qilib yodlang

O'sish	Pasayish
doubled	halved
more than doubled	more than halved
tripled / trebled	fell to a third of its 2000 level
rose sevenfold	fell to a ninth of its original level
was twice as high as	was half the figure for

Hisobni tekshiring: 90 → 380 — bu *more than quadrupled*. O'q % da: 45% → 65% — bu **20 percentage points**, «a 20% increase» emas. Umumiy xulosada (overview) karralar yo'q.

Avval hajm, keyin nima: *an increase of \$120m in download revenue*. **X** reached to · peaked on → reached \$760m · peaked at \$330m / in 2012.

O'zgarish kuchi — sahifadagi burchakka emas, boshlang'ich qiymatga qarab o'lchang

Qanchalik kuchli	O'sish	Pasayish	Ravish / sifat
Bir necha barobar	surged, soared, rocketed, took off	plummeted, plunged, collapsed	dramatically / a dramatic
Sezilarli	rose, increased, climbed, grew	fell, dropped, declined, decreased	sharply, considerably, significantly
O'rtacha	rose steadily, climbed gradually	fell steadily, declined gradually	steadily, gradually, moderately
Ozgina	edged up, crept up, rose slightly	edged down, dipped, fell slightly	slightly, marginally
Umuman yo'q	remained stable, stayed flat, levelled off, held steady — faqat chiziqli umuman qimirlamagan bo'lsa		—

Chiziqli shakli

- Tezlashish:** growth accelerated / gathered pace
- Sekinlashish:** growth slowed / lost momentum / began to level off
- Cho'qqi va tushish:** peaked at X in 2012 before falling back
- Eng past nuqta va tiklanish:** hit a low of X, then recovered / bottomed out
- Tebanish:** fluctuated between A and B — bitta so'z plus oraliq
- Plato:** rose until 2015, after which it levelled off at around A
- Ikki yarim:** rose sharply to a peak of \$330m in 2012 **before falling** to \$60m by 2020

Chiziqlarni taqqoslash

- Streaming saw **by far the steepest** increase of the four.
- Vinyl **followed a similar pattern**, though from a much lower base.
- CDs fell, **whereas** streaming rose. (gap boshida emas)
- Streaming **overtook** CDs between 2012 and 2016.
- The gap **narrowed / widened**; the lines **converged** at ~\$300m.
- Streaming earned **over eight times as much as** CDs.

Kuchli gap = harakat + shakl + taqqoslash, ~20 so'z.

Odatiy xatolar

X	✓
oxirgi qiymat nazarda tutilganda rose by \$760m	rose to \$760m — faqat noldan boshlangan bo'lsa bir xil
an increase of sales · There was a sharply rise	an increase in sales · a sharp rise
25 → 45 uchun soared · 12 → 10 uchun remained stable	rose steadily · dipped slightly
har bir yil navbat bilan · has grown · ...because of smartphones	boshi, oxiri, burilishlar · grew (o'tgan yillar) · grafikda yo'q sabablarsiz

IELTS Writing Task 1 uchun grammatika: zamonlar va passiv

Bir sahifalik shpargalka · Grammatical Range & Accuracy · ~~ustidan chizilgan~~ = xato, [is] = tushib qolgan

Zamonni grafikdagi yillar tanlaydi. Grafikning o'zi haqida → Present (The chart shows...). O'tgan ma'lumotlar haqida → Past Simple (Sales rose...).

Qaysi zamon

Grafikda	Zamon	Misol
O'tgan yillar	Past Simple	Car ownership rose steadily.
Kelajak yillar	Present Simple passive + to · Future Simple	The population is expected to reach 9 million. · Demand will double.
O'tmish va kelajak	Past Simple, keyin prognoz	Sales fell until 2020 but are predicted to recover.
Sanasiz: jarayon, mexanizm, ulushlar	Present Simple	The water is filtered and then stored.
«Avval va hozir» xaritasi	Past · Present · o'zgarishlar uchun Present Perfect	There was a farm. · The village has a school. · The farm has been replaced.

Trendlarning noto'g'ri fe'llari

Asosiy	Past	3-shakl
rise	rose	risen
fall	fell	fallen
grow	grew	grown
stand	stood	stood
overtake	overtook	overtaken
become	became	become
spend	spent	spent
lead	led	led

-ed imlosi: dropped, planned · studied, varied · stayed · decreased · levelled off (UK) / leveled off (US)

he/she/it bilan -s: The diagram illustrates · The number of stages is · Each stage takes

Passiv: be + 3-shakl

Zamon	Shakl	Misol
Present	is / are done	The bottles are washed.
Past	was / were done	A bridge was built in 2005.
Pres. Perfect	has / have been done	The trees have been cut down.
Future	will be / is expected to be done	A car park will be added.

- **Zavod jarayoni** → passiv. Aktiv faqat mashina yoki odam nomlangan bo'lsa: A machine cuts the sheets.
- **Tabiiy jarayon** → aktiv: The eggs hatch. Water evaporates. Passiv faqat unga nimadir ta'sir qilsa: The rock is worn down by wind.
- **Passivsiz:** rise, fall, happen, occur, remain. rise (o'zi) ≠ raise (kimdir qiladi).
- **Bosqichlar tartibi:** first, next, then, once, after, finally · Once the grapes have been picked, they are crushed. · After being stored, the wine is bottled.

Odatiy xatolar → tuzatilgan

X	✓	X	✓
The graph ~~showed~~ that sales rose.	The graph shows that sales rose.	The clay ~~[is]~~ heated.	The clay is heated.
Sales ~~has rose~~ in 2010.	Sales rose in 2010.	Prices ~~raised~~ sharply.	Prices rose sharply.
The number of cars ~~were~~ 2 million.	The number of cars was 2 million.	A school ~~has been built~~ in 2005.	A school was built in 2005.
Unemployment ~~was decreased~~ .	Unemployment decreased.	Demand will ~~doubles~~ .	Demand will double.

Har bir fe'l uchun uch savollik tekshiruv

1. **Qachon?** Tugagan o'tgan sana → Past Simple. Kelajak sana → is expected to / will. Sanasiz yoki grafikning o'zi haqida → Present Simple. Bugungacha o'zgarish, sanasiz → Present Perfect.
2. **Harakatni kim qiladi?** O'zi o'zgaradi → aktiv. Kimdir unga nimadir qiladi → passiv (be + 3-shakl).
3. **Shakl to'g'rimi?** he/she/it bilan -s · Past da 2-shakl · has va be dan keyin 3-shakl · the number ... was.

IELTS Writing Task 2: band 7 lik esse

Bir sahifalik shpargalka · savol turlari, tuzilma, vaqt, uslub, tekshiruv

IELTS essesi — erkin insho emas, qat'iy janr. Sxemaga amal qiling — noyob so'zlersiz 6.5–7.0 olasiz. Task 2 = Writing balining uchdan ikki qismi → unga 40 daqiqa bering.

Besh xil savol — birinchi daqiqa: nima so'ralgani va necha qismdan iboratligini chizib qo'ying

Turi	Qanday tanish	Javobda albatta nima bo'lishi kerak
Rozilik yoki norozilik	To what extent do you agree...	1-abzatsdan aniq pozitsiya + uning foydasiga dalillar. Qisman qo'shilsangiz → nimaga ekanini ayting. «only / all / always» = bahslashishga taklif.
Ikki fikr	Some people think... others believe... Discuss both + your opinion	Har bir fikrga halol bittadan abzats; o'z fikringiz kirishda va yana xulosada.
Afzallik / kamchilik	Do the advantages outweigh...? / What are...?	Ikkalasi ham. «Outweigh» → ha yoki yo'q va nega.
Muammo va yechim	Muammolar (yoki sabablar) + nima qilish mumkin	Aniq muammolar/sabablar va ularga bog'langan yechimlar — sabablar o'rniga oqibatlar emas.
Ikki to'g'ridan-to'g'ri savol	masalan, Why is this happening? Positive or negative?	Ikkalasiga javob, odatda har biriga bittadan abzats.

Har doim to'rt abzats · maqsad 280–320 so'z

Abzats	So'z	Unda nima bo'ladi
Kirish	~40–50	Savol o'z so'zlaringiz bilan + pozitsiya/reja. «in the modern world», tarix, ritorik savollarsiz.
Tana 1	~90–100	Asosiy gap · «nega» haqida 2 gap · 1 aniq misol.
Tana 2	~90–100	O'sha sxema, ikkinchi fikr. Qarama-qarshilik bog'lovchisi bilan boshlanadi.
Xulosa	~40–50	Pozitsiyani takrorlang, tomonlarni tortib ko'ring. Yangi fikrsiz.

250 dan kam = avtomatik jarima. Ikki ochilgan dalil besh nomigagina aytilganidan yaxshi.

Vaqt: 40 daqiqa

- **0–4 daq — matn emas, reja.** Savolni chizing, pozitsiyani tanlang, ikki fikr + har biriga aniq misol.
- **4–33 daq — reja bo'yicha yozing.** 20-daqiqada: tana 1 misol bilan tayyormi? Yo'q bo'lsa, hozir qo'shing.
- **33–40 daq — tekshiruv** uch marta, har biri 1.5–2 daq.
- 3 daqiqada reja yo'q → soddaroq pozitsiyani oling. O'ziga xoslik emas, aniqlik baholanadi.

Tana abzatsi = fikr → tushuntirish → misol

- **Asosiy gap:** bitta fikr, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri.
- **Tushuntirish:** nega shunday? bundan nima kelib chiqadi?
- **Misol:** davlat, shahar, holat, ma'lum hodisa. «Many people think» — misol emas.

Buni **AREA** (Answer, Reason, Example, Answer again) sifatida mashq qiling — AREA shpargalkasiga qarang.

Namuna: «Universities — only job skills, or broad education? Discuss both views + opinion»

Kirish (qayta ifoda + pozitsiya)

Some people argue that universities should concentrate on the skills employers need, while others believe that higher education should cover a broad range of subjects regardless of their practical value. **This essay discusses both views and argues that a combination of the two serves students best.**

Xulosa (qayta ifoda + tortib ko'rish, yangi narsa yo'q)

In conclusion, while practical training gives graduates an immediate advantage, a broad education protects them over a whole career. In my view, universities should build degrees around a professional core but require students to take courses outside their field.

Bog'lovchilar: essega 6–8 ta, gapga ko'pi bilan bitta

Qarshilik However · On the other hand · Although X, Y · Nevertheless
Oqibat Consequently · As a result · ..., which means that
Boshqalar fikri Proponents of X argue that · It is often claimed that
O'z fikr In my view · I believe that · On balance

As a result, «the» siz. *Meanwhile* = ayni paytda, «whereas» emas. Barcha qoidalar: bog'lovchilar shpargalkasi.

Rasmiy uslub

X So'zlashuv	✓ Rasmiy
kids, stuff, a lot of, huge	children, materials, many, considerable
I think · But/And/Also gap boshida	In my view · However/Moreover/In addition
don't, can't · get better, go up	do not, cannot · improve, increase
you (o'quvchi) · always, everyone	people, one · tend to, is likely to

Uch martalik tekshiruv

1. **Imlo — o'z ro'yxatingiz** 10–15 so'zdan (government, believe, their/there). Spellchecker yo'q.
2. **Artikllar va mayda grammatika:** har bir sanaladigan birlikdagi otda artikl; *demand for*; fewer/less; 3-shaklli passiv; ega va kesim orasida vergul yo'q.
3. **Uzuq gaplar va uslub:** Which/And/But/Because bilan boshlangan gap → vergul bilan ulang. Har bir gapda fe'l bormi? Xulosada yangi fikr yo'qmi?

✗ And as a result less risk for them. → ✓ As a result, they face a lower risk.

Odatiy xatolar

- Boshqa savolga javob: ikki fikr o'rniga o'z fikr; sabablar o'rniga oqibatlar
- Kirishda pozitsiya yo'q yoki oxirida o'zgaradi; 250 so'zdan kam
- Fikrlar sanab o'tilgan, ochilmagan; aniq misol yo'q; ikki fikr bitta abzatsda
- Yangi fikr yoki meta-xulosa («In this essay we discussed...»)
- **a cars, this skills, less cars;** mavjud so'zga aylangan xatolar: **carer/career, cases/causes**

Bog'lovchi mantiqni yaratmaydi, uni belgilab qo'yadi. Band 6: ko'p, mexanik, ba'zan xato. Band 7: aniq, xilma-xil va bog'lanishning bir qismi bog'lovchisiz.

Uch tur — uch gap qolipi

1. Ravishlar — yangi gap

however, therefore, moreover, in addition, as a result, nevertheless, in contrast

X. However, Y. odatiy
X; however, Y. qisqa, yaqin fikrlar
X. Y, however, Z. egadan keyin
X X, however Y — comma splice (Grammar)

2. Bog'lovchi so'zlar — + fe'lli qism

although, even though, while, whereas, because, since, so, but, unless, if

Although X, Y.
Y although X. vergulsiz
X, whereas Y. ikki fakti solishtirish
X Although X, but Y — bitta qarshilikka bittasi

3. Predloglar — + ot

despite, in spite of, because of, due to, owing to, as a result of, in addition to, instead of

Despite the high cost, ...
Despite being expensive, ...
due to the storm
X despite of · due to prices are high

Bitta fikr — uch usulda: bu sizning range ingiz

Ma'no	Ravish	Bog'lovchi so'z	Predlog
Qarshilik	Fees are high. However, demand is growing.	Although fees are high, demand is growing.	Despite high fees, demand is growing.
Sabab → natija	Fuel became cheaper. As a result, car use rose.	Car use rose because fuel became cheaper.	Car use rose due to cheaper fuel.
Qo'shimcha	Cycling is cheap. In addition, it improves health.	Cycling is not only cheap but also healthy.	In addition to being cheap, cycling improves health.
Taqqoslash	Cities grew. In contrast, villages shrank.	Cities grew, whereas villages shrank.	Unlike cities, villages shrank.

Imtihon oluvchi darhol ko'radigan chalkashliklar

X Yozmang	Nega	✓ Yoziq
Meanwhile, private schools are expensive.	meanwhile = ayni paytda	However, / By contrast,
On the contrary, villages shrank.	oldingi fikrni rad etadi, solishtirmaydi	In contrast, / By contrast,
On the other hand, it is also cheap.	yana bir dalilni emas, boshqa tomonni kiritadi	In addition, / Moreover,
Moreover, some people disagree.	moreover o'sha yo'nalishni davom ettiradi, bu yerda esa burilish	However, / Nevertheless,
As a result of, the air is cleaner.	predlog — ot kerak	As a result, ... / As a result of the ban, ...
Even if many people use cars, ...	even if = faraz	Even though ...
Besides, ... / Also, ... (gap boshida)	juda so'zlashuv uslubi	In addition, / Moreover,
On my opinion · According to me · From one side	so'zma-so'z tarjima	In my view, · On the one hand ...

Bog'lovchisiz bog'lanish (band 7+)

- **This / these + ot:** This policy... These changes... — hech qachon yolg'iz *This* emas
- **Such + ot:** Such measures are rarely popular.
- **..., which** means that / leads to... — *Therefore* siz natija
- **Sinonimlar:** young people → the younger generation → teenagers

Topshirishdan oldin — 30 soniyalik tekshiruv

- Har bir bog'lovchi ortida haqiqiy qarshilik / natija bormi?
- 270 so'zga 6–8 bog'lovchi — taxminan har 2–3 gapda bitta
- Ravish → oldidan nuqta; predlog → undan keyin ot
- Har bir qarshilik so'zi ko'pi bilan bir-ikki marta

Zaif xatboshi = da'vo va darhol hikoya — yoki da'vo va sabab, lekin uni ko'rsatadigan hech narsa yo'q. AREA bu bo'shliqni yopadi: yozuvda (Task 2 asosiy xatboshilari) ham, og'zaki (Speaking Part 3) ham o'sha to'rt qadam.

To'rt qadam

Harf	Vazifasi	Qaysi savolga javob beradi
Answer	Savolga bevosita bog'langan asosiy fikr	Siz nima deb o'ylaysiz?
Reason	Nega shunday ekanini tushuntiradi — mexanizm, boshqa so'zlar bilan takror emas	Nega?
Example	Sababni ko'rsatadigan bitta aniq, ishonarli holat	Hayotda bu qanday ko'rinadi?
Answer again / Alternative	Yozuv: savolga qaytish — fikr isbotlandi. Nutq: ko'pincha boshqa tomon haqida qisqa eslatma.	Xo'sh, natijada-chi?

AREA — o'quv sxemasi, imtihon talabi emas. Imtihon oluvchi fikr **rivojlanganmi**, gaplar **bog'langanmi** va matn **savolga javob beradimi** — shuni baholaydi. AREA uchalasiga eng qisqa yo'l.

Writing: Task 2 dagi 1- va 2-asosiy xatboshilar — har xatboshiga bitta fikr

Q: University education should be free for all students. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

A: The strongest argument for free university education is that it gives talented students from poor families the same chance as everyone else. **R:** When tuition fees are high, many capable young people do not apply at all, not because they lack ability but because they are afraid of years of debt. **E:** For instance, a school-leaver from a village may be the best mathematician in her class, yet a loan of several thousand dollars can make a degree look like an impossible risk to her family. **A:** Removing fees would therefore allow universities to choose students by their ability rather than by their parents' income.

To'rt gap, taxminan 90 so'z — Task 2 asosiy xatboshisining aynan o'zi.

AREA tuzatadigan yozma xatolar

Xato	X Qanday ko'rinadi	✓ Tuzatish
Sabab o'rniga misol	Da'vo, keyin do'st haqida hikoya — shunchaki voqea	Reason qo'shing: usiz misol hech narsani isbotlamaydi
Misolsiz sabab	To'g'ri eshitaladi, lekin mavhum qoladi	Imtihon oluvchiga fikr rivojlanganini ko'rsating
«Umumiy» misol	For example, many people... — yana bir umumlashtirish	Bitta odam, bitta joy, bitta vaziyat
To'qib chiqarilgan statistika	O'ylab topilgan foiz	Ishonarli vaziyat xavfsizroq — imtihonda faktlarni tekshirib bo'lmaydi
Mavzuga oid, lekin fikrdan chetda	Xatboshi fikrini qo'llamaydigan universitetlar haqidagi gap	Har bir gapni esse mavzusi bilan emas, xatboshi fikri bilan solishtiring (Coherence and Cohesion ketadi)

Speaking Part 3 — to'liq AREA, oxirgi A = Alternative

Q: Should university education be free?

A: I think it should, at least for students who can't afford it. **R:** Otherwise a lot of clever young people simply don't apply, because the idea of a big loan scares their families. **E:** I know a guy from my school who was brilliant at physics, but he went straight to work because his parents couldn't take that risk. **Alt:** Of course, someone has to pay for it, so maybe it should depend on the family's income rather than being free for everyone.

- «Ha» yoki «yo'q» javobi = 6.0 ga to'g'ri yo'l. 4–6 gaplik mulohaza kutiladi.
- Imtihon oluvchi «Why?» / «Can you give an example?» deb so'rsa → javob juda qisqa bo'lgan.
- Eslatma Part 3 da yuqori ball beriladigan narsani ko'rsatadi: ikkala tomonni ko'ra olish.
- Shaxsiy misol umumiy fikrni ko'rsatsa, uni almashtirmasa — yaxshi.

Part 1 va Part 2

Part 1 — qisqa ARE (2–3 gap): to'liq AREA monologga aylanadi, Part 1 da esa suhbat kerak.

Do you like cooking? — Yes, quite a lot. **(A)** It helps me switch off after work. **(R)** Last weekend I tried making plov for the first time, and it actually turned out well. **(E)**

Part 2 — ishni kartochka bandleri qiladi. AREA ko'pi bilan oxirgi gapda yordam beradi: bu nega muhim bo'lgan.

Qanday mashq qilish

- Avval yozuvda o'rganing: u yerda har bir gapni belgilab, bo'shliqni ko'rish mumkin (misol yo'q, sabab javobni takrorlaydi, gap chetga ketgan).
- 1. Rollarni belgilang** — birovning xatboshisida: A, R, E yoki A.
- 2. O'rtiqchasini toping** — ko'pincha u mavzuga oid, lekin fikrdan chetda.
- 3. Bir necha kunda bir o'zingiz yozing** — Task 2 savoliga.
- 4. Speaking:** kuniga bitta Part 3 savoli — avval yozma, keyin qaramasdan ovoiz chiqarib. Bir-ikki haftadan keyin sxema o'zi ishlay boshlaydi.

Xatboshi chek-listi

- ☐ 1-gap savolga bevosita javob beradi
- ☐ Sabab nega ekanini tushuntiradi — javobni qayta aytmaydi
- ☐ Bitta aniq, ishonarli misol — to'qima raqamlarsiz
- ☐ Oxirgi gap fikrga qaytadi (nutqda — eslatma)

To'liq esse rejasi, vaqt va bog'lovchi so'zlar: Writing Task 2 va Linking words shpargalkalari.

Imtihon oluvchi — ssenariy bo'yicha ishlaydigan boshlovchi, uni ishonirish shart emas. Har bir javobni kengaytirib, to'xtatishmaguncha gapirib, pauzalar gap ichida emas, fikrlar orasida bo'lsin.

Format qisqacha

- **11–14 daqiqa**, imtihon oluvchi bilan yakkama-yakka, audioga yoziladi; yozma bo'limlar bilan bir kunda yoki bir hafta ichida.
- **3 qism**: qisqa savollar · kartochka bo'yicha monolog · mavhum mavzuni muhokama. Academic va GT uchun bir xil; kompyuter testida ham imtihon oluvchi bor.
- **Baho**: 4 mezon bo'yicha butun band, o'rtachasi 0.5 gacha yaxlitlanadi.
- Imtihon oluvchi vaqtini soat bo'yicha ushlaydi: gap o'rtasida to'xtatilsangiz — bu tartib, baho emas.

Part 1 · 4–5 daq · qisqa savollar

Hujjat tekshiruv, keyin 3 mavzu × 3–4 savol: ish/o'qish, tug'ilgan shahar, keyin maishiy (ovqat, ob-havo, transport, musiqa, sovg'alar, uyqu...)

- **2–3 gap**: javob + sabab + tafsilot/misol.
- "Do you like cooking?" "Not really, to be honest. I can cook a few basic dishes, but after work I'd rather order something. At weekends, though, I sometimes make plov for the family."
- Tabiiylik to'g'riildan muhimroq; yodlangan javob darhol sezilib qoladi.
- Savol qaysi zamonda bo'lsa, o'sha zamonda javob bering.
- Tushunmadingizmi? «Sorry, could you say that again?» (bir-ikki marta; so'zlar tushuntirilmaydi).

Part 2 · 3–4 daq · kartochka: tayyorlanishga 1 daq, gapirishga 1–2 daq, keyin 1–2 qisqa savol

Kartochka: «Describe a...» + «You should say:» ostida uchta band + «and explain why...». Mavzular: odam, joy, voqea, buyum, tajriba. Rostlik tekshirilmaydi — to'qib chiqarilgan sayohat ham bo'ladi.

Tayyorlanish daqiqasi

- Kalit so'zlar, har bandga 2–3 ta, gaplar emas.
- 10 soniyada **eng ko'p gapira oladigan** misolingizni tanlang.
- «Explain why» uchun joy qoldiring — eng boy gaplar o'sha yerda.

Ikki daqiqa gapirish

- Bandlar = rejangiz: *The first thing I should mention is... What made it special was... Looking back, the reason I...*
- Ro'yxat emas, bitta aniq sahna; to'xtatishmaguncha gapirib.
- O'tgan zamon shakllarini ko'rsating: *had been, was going to, used to, would have*.

Part 3 · 4–5 daq · odamlar va jamiyat haqida muhokama — 7.0 shu yerda hal bo'ladi

Tur	Misol	Javob rejas
Fikr	Should governments fund the arts?	pozitsiya → sabab → misol → yon berish, «having said that...» (AREA)
Taqqoslash	How is family life different from 50 years ago?	oldin → hozir → nega o'zgardi
Sabablar	Why do people move to big cities?	2–3 sabab: «the main reason is... another factor is...»
Bashorat	Will people still read books in 30 years?	«I imagine..., it's likely that..., unless...»
Baholash	Is it good that children use tablets?	afzalliklar → kamchiliklar → sizning pozitsiyangiz

- Odamlar haqida gapirib: «In my country, most families...»; shaxsiy misol — faqat izoh uchun.
- **4–6 gap**. «Why?» / «Can you give an example?» qo'shimcha savollari javob qisqa bo'lganini bildiradi.
- «That's a difficult one. I suppose it depends on...» bir necha soniya beradi; jimlik hech narsa bermaydi.
- Rad etmang: «I've never thought about it», keyin baribir biror variant.

Tipik xatolar

- ✗ *Do I think cities will grow? Yes, I think cities will grow. → ✓ Whether they'll keep expanding? I'd say so, yes.*
- ✗ yodlangan javoblar · Part 1 da monolog · juda past yoki tez · «I don't know»dan keyin jimlik · Part 3 da yes/no.

To'rt mezon — band 7 va band 6

Mezon	Band 7	Band 6 / nima pasaytiradi
Fluency & Coherence	sezilarli zo'riqishsiz ravon; moslashuvchan bog'lovchilar. O'ylash uchun pauzalar 8 da ham normal	uzoq gapiradi, lekin izchillikni yo'qotadi, takrorlaydi, o'zini tuzatadi; so'z yoki fe'l shaklini qidirib pauza qiladi
Lexical Resource	so'z birikmalari, kam uchraydigan so'zlar o'rinli; so'z esga kelmasa, perifraz qiladi	kengaytirilgan javoblarga yetadi, aniqlik pasayadi; o'rsinsiz yodlangan idiomalar pastga tortadi
Grammar Range & Accuracy	murakkab gaplar tez-tez, asosan xatosiz	murakkab tuzilmalarga urinadi, xatolar odatda tushunishga xalaqit bermaydi
Pronunciation	zo'riqishsiz tushuniladi — aksent emas, tushunarlilik muhim	noto'g'ri urg'u (comFORTable, deVELOpment), bir xil intonatsiya, so'zlarni «harfma-harf» aytish

6.0 → 7.0: nima o'zgaradi

	6.0	7.0
Kengaytirish	har biriga bitta gap	Part 1 da 3 ta, Part 3 da 5 ta
Pauzalar	gap ichida	fikrlar orasida
Murakkab	«If I would have...»	asosan to'g'ri
Bog'lovchilar	firstly, secondly, in conclusion	well, actually, the thing is, I mean, having said that
Mavhum	shaxsiyga qaytish	sabab va oqibatlar

Yolg'iz tayyorlanish — chek-list

- **Yozib oling va matnga o'giring**: kartochka bo'yicha 2 daqiqa.
- **10–15 ta hikoya banki** (sayohat, odam, qaror, ko'nikma, joy, sovg'a, muvaffaqiyatsizlik): 5–6 kalit so'z + bitta g'ayrioddiy tafsilot.
- **1 + 2 daqiqa drill** taymer bilan, kuniga bitta kartochka.
- **Mavzular bo'yicha so'zlar**: 20 mavzu × siz ishlatadigan 10 ibora — «ubiquitous» emas, «become part of everyday life».
- **Shadowing**: podkast, 1 soniya kechikish bilan, kuniga 10 daqiqa.
- **Beshta tuzilma** (masalan, conditionals, which/who, passive, used to) har bir Part 3 javobida.

IELTS da a/an noaniq artikli

Bir sahifalik shpargalka · Grammatical Range & Accuracy

Asosiy qoida: birlikdagi sanaladigan ot yolg'iz turmaydi. Uning oldida albatta nimadir bo'ladi: *a/an, the, my, this, every, one...* — yoki ko'plikka o'ting.

Yolg'iz ot → tuzatilgan

X	✓
Child needs attention.	A child needs... / Children need...
Government should build hospital.	The government should build a hospital.
It is good idea.	It is a good idea.
I am student.	I am a student.

Har bir yolg'iz ot uchun uch savollik tekshiruv

- Sanaladimi?** one problem, two problems — ha; *one information* — yo'q → a qo'yilmaydi.
- Birlikdami?** Yo'q bo'lsa → a qo'yilmaydi.
- Oldida the / my / this / every... bormi?** Yo'q bo'lsa → a/an kerak (yoki aniq va ma'lum bo'lsa the).

Keyin keyingi so'zning **tovushini** tekshiring: a yoki an. Tayyor essenini «faqat artikllar bo'yicha» ko'rib chiqish bir-ikki daqiqa oladi.

a qachon qo'yiladi

- Birinchi eslatish:** A recent study found... → *The study...*
- Kasb, rol, tasnif:** My father is an engineer. Tashkent is a big city. She works as a nurse. (lekin: He was elected president.)
- a + sifat + ot:** a (very) serious problem
- Kuchaytiruvchilar:** such a long day · what a waste · quite a popular idea · too big a risk (esseda «of»siz)
- Sonlar:** a hundred, a thousand, a dozen · a third of students · half an hour · a lot of, a number of, a wide range of
- a number of ≠ the number of:** A number of students **are**... · The number of students **is**...
- «Har bir ... da»:** twice a week · 60 km an hour · \$5 a kilo **X twice in a week**
- Task 1 dagi trendlar ot sifatida:** There was a sharp rise / a slight decline / a peak of 40% **X There was sharp increase**

A yoki an — harfga emas, tovushga qarab

Unli harf, undosh tovush → a	Undosh harf, unli tovush → an
a university · a European country · a useful tip · a one-way ticket · a unique chance	an hour · an honest answer · an MBA · an SUV · an 8% increase · an 11-year-old

Keyingi so'zga qaraladi: an apple → a red apple · a university → an old university · an 18% rise · a 25% rise

a qachon xato

Sanalmaydigan otlar — a ham, -s ham yo'q:

information, advice, research, evidence, knowledge, progress, equipment, furniture, homework, news, traffic, accommodation, money, transport, pollution, behaviour, unemployment, weather, work

a useful advice	useful advice / a piece of advice
a research shows	research shows / a study shows
What a nice weather!	What nice weather!
I found a work	I found a job

Ikkalasi ham bo'ladi, ma'nosi boshqa: experience / an experience · paper / a paper · education / a good education

- Ko'plik:** a problem → problems / some problems
- Faqat bitta aniqlovchi:** **X a my friend** → a friend of mine / one of my friends
- Ovqatlar:** have breakfast, after lunch (lekin a quick lunch)
- by + transport:** by car, by bus (lekin in a car)
- What kind of job...?** — a qo'yilmaydi

Ko'p adashtiriladigan juftliklar

- a few / few:** I have a few friends (bir nechta) · Few people use it (deyarli hech kim) — a little / little ham shunday
- a / one:** one brother and two sisters — son muhim bo'lganda
- a / the:** A man came in. The man was tall.

a bilan turg'un iboralar

make a decision · make a mistake · have a look · take a break · take a risk · have a chance · play a role in · as a result · as a rule · for a while · for a long time · all of a sudden · on a daily basis · it's a pity · have a headache · have a cold

Tezkor test — a, an yoki hech narsa?

- My sister is ___ architect.
- There was ___ significant increase in ___ unemployment.
- I go to the gym three times ___ week.
- It takes ___ hour to get to work.
- ___ few people agree with this idea, so it is rarely discussed.
- He is ___ honest and ___ hard-working person.

Javoblar: 1 an architect · 2 a significant increase, unemployment (artiklsiz) · 3 a week · 4 an hour · 5 Few (deyarli hech kim) · 6 an honest, ikkinchi artikl kerak emas

IELTS da the artikli va nol artikl (Ø)

Bir sahifalik shpargalka · Grammatical Range & Accuracy · ~~ustidan chizilgan~~ = ortiqcha, [the] = unutilgan

Asosiy qoida: umumiy tushuncha → artiklsiz (Ø society, Ø education, Ø children). Aniq, allaqachon ma'lum, yagona narsa → the (the society we live in, the internet).

Odatiy xatolar → tuzatilgan

X	✓
~~The~~ society should help ~~the~~ old people.	Society should help old people / the elderly.
~~The~~ education is the key to ~~the~~ success.	Education is the key to success.
[The] government should invest...	The government / Governments should...
[The] number of students increased.	The number of students increased.
[The] environment is under threat.	The environment is under threat.

Har bir ot uchun uch savollik tekshiruv

- O'quvchi aynan qaysi biri ekanini biladimi?** Avval eslatilgan, yagona, gapda aniqlashtirilgan, orttirma daraja → **the**.
- Bilmasa — ko'pchilikdan biri?** Birlikdagi sanaladigan ot → **a/an**.
- Unday bo'lmasa — umumiy tushuncha?** Ko'plik yoki sanalmaydigan → **Ø**.

Keyin maxsus holatlarni ko'zdan kechiring: the environment, the government, the internet, the number of, the UK — va go to school, at university, by car dagi Ø.

the qachon qo'yiladi

- Ikkinchi eslatish:** A new law was passed. The law banned... · a sharp rise → the rise
- Yagona narsa:** the sun, the world, the internet, the media, the environment, the economy, the public, the government, the police
- Gapda aniqlashtirilgan:** the quality of education in rural areas · the people who live near airports · the cost of living (lekin a lack of, a number of)
- Orttirma daraja, tartib sonlar:** the most important, the first step, the only solution, the same, the next generation · one of the most serious problems
- the number of ≠ a number of:** The number of tourists **was** 3m · A number of tourists **were** unhappy
- the + sifat = odamlar guruhi:** the elderly, the young, the poor, the unemployed ~~X the elderly people~~
- Butun sinf (rasmiy):** The smartphone has changed... = Smartphones have changed... ~~X Smartphone has changed~~
- Cholg'u asboblari:** play the piano · **sport:** play Ø football · on the radio, lekin on Ø TV, by Ø email

Nomlar

the bilan	Artiklsiz
the UK, the USA, the UAE, the Netherlands · the Amu Darya, the Aral Sea, the Pacific, the Kyzylkum · the Alps, the Tian Shan · the United Nations, the University of Cambridge	Ø Uzbekistan, Ø China · Ø Tashkent · Ø Lake Issyk-Kul, Ø Everest · Ø Asia · Ø Cambridge University

the qachon xato

- Umumiy ma'nodagi ko'plik va sanalmaydigan otlar:** Ø students, Ø money, Ø health, Ø crime, Ø unemployment, Ø nature, Ø life, Ø pollution
- Most = ko'pchilik:** Ø Most people agree (the most = eng ko'p)
- Ovqatlar, tillar, fanlar, kasalliklar:** have Ø breakfast · speak Ø English · study Ø history · Ø diabetes (lekin the history of Samarkand)
- Faqat bitta aniqlovchi:** ~~X the my friend, the Tashkent's metro~~ → my friend, Tashkent's metro / the Tashkent metro

Maqsad yoki bino

go to Ø school · at Ø university · in Ø hospital (UK) · go to Ø work · at Ø home · go to Ø bed	went to the school to meet the teacher · the university is near the metro · visited him at the hospital
--	---

Ko'p adashtiriladigan juftliklar

- Ø nature (tabiat) · the nature of the problem (mohiyat)
- Ø life in Ø cities · life in the city (qishloqqa qarama-qarshi)
- Ø next year (hozirdan) · the next year (o'tgan voqeadan keyin)
- at Ø night · in the evening, in the morning

Writing Task 1

The chart shows... · the proportion of households · the number of visitors · the amount of energy · the figure for coal · in the 1990s · over the period · by the end of the year · the highest figure · the lowest point — **lekin** umumiy xulosada: Overall, Ø coal remained the main source of energy in Ø Germany.

Tezkor test — the, a/an yoki hech narsa?

- ___ government should spend more on ___ public transport.
- ___ number of cars has doubled since 2010.
- ___ elderly often feel lonely.
- My brother is at ___ university in ___ UK.
- ___ pollution is one of ___ most serious problems in ___ world.
- ___ Amu Darya flows into ___ Aral Sea.

Javoblar: 1 The government, Ø public transport · 2 The number of (+ has) · 3 The elderly · 4 at Ø university, the UK · 5 Ø Pollution, the most, the world · 6 The Amu Darya, the Aral Sea

Yo'lda, internetsiz IELTS so'zlari



Bir sahifalik shpargalka · yo'lda nimani o'rganish, nimani qilmaslik, haftalik tartib

Kuniga bir soat va undan ko'p yo'l — haftada 6–8 soat. Silkinayotgan telefonda Reading matnlari va insho ketmaydi — so'zlar esa ketadi.

Yo'lda nima qilmaslik kerak

X	Nega
To'liq testlar, vaqt bo'yicha bo'limlar	Reading va Listening uchun sokinlik va 30–60 daqiqa tanaffussiz vaqt kerak. Bekatda uzilgan test haqiqiy darajangizdan past chiqadi va statistikani buzadi.
Insholar	Silkinayotgan telefonda 250 so'z — azob, xatolar tahlilisiz insho esa deyarli hech narsa bermaydi.
Tasodifiy «IELTS uchun 100 so'z» videolari	Kontekstsiz va takrorsiz — bir haftada unutiladi. Metroda ular yuklanmaydi ham.

Nima qilish kerak: lug'at

Lug'at 2–3 daqiqalik bo'laklarga yaxshi bo'linadi va sokinlik talab qilmaydi. **Har bekatda beshta kartochka.** Bir haftada shunday qisqa mashqlardan so'zlar ustida bir soatdan ortiq haqiqiy ish yig'iladi — kechki darsdagidek.

Aks holda kartochkalar o'yin uchun o'yinga aylanadi: quyidagi uchta shart kerak.

Foydali kartochkalar uchta sharti

1. Imtihan matnlaridan so'zlar

Ko'p uchraydigan so'zlarni allaqachon bilasiz, juda kam uchraydiganlari deyarli chiqmaydi. Eng foydalisi — Reading akademik matnlari va Listening ma'ruzalaridagi **o'rtacha chastotali** so'zlar: **proportion · absorb · sediment · scarce · deliberate**

2. «O'rganildi»gacha takrorlash

Bir marta o'tish emas. So'z **bir necha marta ketma-ket** tanilganda yodda qoladi. Bitta to'g'ri javob hech narsani anglatmaydi. Oddiy qoida: **ketma-ket uchta to'g'ri** = o'rganildi; bitta xato — hisob qaytadan.

3. Tanishgina emas, yozish ham

Listening va Readingda imlo xatosi bilan yozilgan javob — xato javob. **X recieve → ✓ receive** — bir ball ketadi.

Osondan qiyinga: uchta rejim

Rejim	Nima qilasiz	Nimani mashq qildiradi
Yangi so'zlarni o'rganish	Inglizcha so'z → beshta variantdan tarjimasini tanlash	Tanish. Noto'g'ri variantlar o'sha so'z turkumidan, shakliga qarab topib bo'lmaydi.
Teskari kartochkalar	Tarjima → beshta variantdan inglizcha so'zni tanlash	Tanish emas, eslash — Writing va Speakingda kerak bo'ladigani.
Xatosiz yozish	Tarjima → so'zni o'zingiz yozasiz	Imlo. Har qanday imlo xatosi — xato va shu so'z hisobini nolga tushiradi.

Kichik porsiyalar, ko'p takror

- Butun ro'yxat bilan emas, kichik to'plam bilan ishlang (**yettita so'z**: bittasi ko'p uchraydigan, bittasi kam, beshtasi o'rtacha chastotali).
- So'z o'rganilmaguncha har bir necha kartochkada qaytadi; o'rganilgani chiqadi, o'rniga yangisi keladi.
- Shunday qilib har bir so'z haftada bir marta emas, bitta yo'lni o'zida ko'p marta takrorlanadi.
- Tarjima va misolni bimalol ko'rmoqchimisiz? To'g'ri javobdan keyingi avtoalmashishni o'chiring.

So'zlarni o'z testlaringizga bog'lang

- Har bir Listening va Readingdan keyin **ikki daqiqa** ajrating: notanish so'zlarni belgilang.
- Avval ularni mashq qiling: mavhum ro'yxat emas, o'zingizning bo'shliqlaringiz.
- Unutdim deb sezgan o'rganilgan so'zlarni mashqqa qaytaring.

Haftaga qanday joylash

Qachon	Nima	Nega
Ertalab, darsga ketayotganda	Yangi so'zlar, 10–15 kartochka	Tiniq bosh yangi so'zlarni oson oladi.
Kechqurun, uyga qaytayotganda	Teskari kartochkalar, o'sha so'zlar bilan	Eslash tanishdan qiyinroq — aynan shu so'zlarni mustahkamlaydi.
Haftada bir-ikki marta	Xatosiz yozish	Sekin, lekin imtihonda ball oladigan imlo xatolarini ushlaydi.
Har bir Reading / Listeningdan keyin	Notanish so'zlarni belgilash (2 daq.)	Ular navbat boshiga o'tadi.
Haftada bir marta	To'liq test — stol ortida, yo'lda emas	Asosiy mo'ljal shu; yo'l uning o'rnini bosmaydi.

Chek-list

☐ Imtihan matnlaridan so'zlar, asosan o'rtacha chastotali	☐ Har bir testdagi notanish so'zlar ro'yxatimga qo'shildi
☐ Ketma-ket uchta — shundagina so'z o'rganilgan	☐ Yo'lda test va insho yo'q
☐ Tanishgina emas, imlo ham mashq qilinadi	☐ Oflayn: metroga tushishdan oldin so'zlar ro'yxatini bir marta internet bilan oching