**Oliy o‘quv yurtlariga tayyorlanuvchilar uchun**



**abituriyent tayyorlov markazi**

**S A V O L L A R K I T O B I**

**ABITURIYENT:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **Imzo**

**Abituriyent diqqatiga !**

Test topshiriqlarini yechishdan avval savollar kitobini varaqlab unda har bir fan

bo‘yicha 30 ta savol mavjudligini tekshiring. Agar savollar soni kamligi

aniqlansa, darhol auditoriya rahbariga ma’lum qiling.

**Variant**

 **Fanlar :Blok.** Ona tili va adabiyot

 **Blok.** Tarix

 **Blok.** Ingliz tili

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 Telegram manzilimiz @qarshi\_Alfa .

 **Qarshi – 2019**

**ONA TILI VA ADABIYOT**

1. *Mening tug‘ilib o‘sgan, bolaligim o‘tgan joylar Qarshi (qadim... Nasaf) shahridan besh-o‘n chaqirim shimolroq tomondagi Qo‘ng‘irtov etaklaridir?*

Berilgan parchadagi fonetik hodisa asosida yozilgan so‘zlar haqida berilgan to‘g‘ri fikrni belgilang.

A) Fonetik hodisalar faqat yasama so‘zlar tarkibida kuzatilgan.

B) Tovush almashishi lug‘aviy shakl yasovchi qo‘shimcha(lar) ta’sirida ro‘y bergan.

C) Fonetik hodisalar shakl yasovchi va so‘z yasovchi qo‘shimchalar ta’sirida ro‘y bergan.

D) Tovush tushishi ot va olmosh tarkibida kuzatilgan.

2. Qaysi gap tarkibida imloviy jihatdan xato yozilgan so‘z uchraydi?

A) *Eshakni yaydoq minib bo‘lmaydi: yiqiladi kishi.*

B) *Hadislar Qur’oni karimdagi oyatlarni tushuntiradi, sharoitga tatbiq etadi.*

C) *– Insof qiling, baqqol aka,– qichqirdi Yo‘lchi. Yana bir muncha odamlar Yo‘lchining so‘zini tasdiqladilar: „To‘g‘ri, insof qiling-da".*

D) *Biroq xavfdan qutulgach, unga yordam bergani uchun o‘zini qullikdan xalos etishini so‘ragan Ezopni arzimas bahona topib, kaltaklashga buyuradi*.

3. Qaysi gapda ajratib ko‘rsatilgan so‘z metafora usulida ko‘chma ma’no hosil qilmagan?

A) *Gulobi, obinovvot, shakarpalak, asadi, bo‘rikalla, ko‘kcha, qirqma, amiri, umrboqi kabi qovun nomlari til boyligimizning bir qismi sanaladi.*

B) *Nomard – it kabidir, mard – buyuk daryo,*

*Daryo it damidan hech murdor bo‘lmas.*

C) *Boshni fido qilg‘il ano qoshig‘a,*

*Jismni qil sadqa ato boshig‘a.*

D) *Bo‘riboy aka o‘ninchi lampa yorug‘ida boshini qashlab, qo‘lida qizil qalam, gazeta titadi.*

4. Qaysi javobda paronimi mavjud bo‘lgan ot berilgan?

A) *ahil* B) *bot* C) *to‘da* D) *sirop*

5. Qaysi javobdagi so‘zlar shakldoshiga ega?

A) *asr, xiyla* B) *o‘tamoq, tugmoq* C) *tuzalmoq, yozmoq* D) *alam, davo*

6. *Tarbiya hech qachon eskirmaydigan hamda tugal yechimi topilishi mushkul masalalardandir. Insonni yoshligidan tarbiyalash lozim.*

Ushbu gaplarda qatnashgan yasama so‘zlar haqida berilgan noto‘g‘ri fikrni toping.

A) *Barcha yasama so‘zlarning yasalish* asosi o‘zaro *bir xil so‘z turkumiga mansub emas.*

B) *Ikki o‘rinda fe’l yasashga asos qism vazifasini bajargan.*

C) *Yasama so‘zlarning bosh bo‘lak(lar) vazifasini bajarishi kuzatiladi.*

D) *Bir o‘rinda sonor tovush yasovchi qism vazifasini bajarib kelgan.*

7. *Asl ijodkor inson qiynalib so‘zlasa-da, qiynalib yozsa-da, shu holatda ham ko‘pchilik uchun qayg‘uradigan, ko‘pchilikning dilidagini aytadigan, ko‘pchilik uchun yashaydigan, ijod qiladigan odam qatori isbot qilishi kerak.*

Yasalish asosi ot so‘z turkumiga mansub bo‘lgan sodda yasama fe’llar soni nechta?

A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6

8. Qaysi gap tarkibida fe’l yasovchi qo‘shimcha bilan omonim bo‘la oladigan fe’llarning munosabat shakli qatnashmagan?

A) *Hovlining supradek joyi qorayib qolganini ko‘rib hayron bo‘ldi.*

B) *Keyin ma’limga shunaqangi uy sobberaylikki, ko‘rgan odamning og‘zi ochilib qolsin.*

C) *Qizim, qulog‘imdagi ziragimni, mahsi-kovushimni g‘assolga bersang.*

D) *Biz bolalar baxshini tinglay-tinglay bir-birimizga biqinishib uxlab ham qolar edik.*

9. Qaysi javobda fe’ning ikki xil vazifa shakli bir xil sintaktik vazifa bajargan?

A) *Jamiyatdan uzilgan, insonlarning o‘zaro aloqasiga xizmat qilmaydigan til o‘lik tildir.*

B) *Kimyoviy tolalardan to‘qilgan matolar dazmpllanayotganda dazmol qattiq qizdirilmasligi kerak.*

C) *Millatga yot odamlar unga rahbarlik qilayotgan sharoitda xalqqa e’tibor to‘g‘risida gapirishning o‘zi ortiqchadir.*

D) *Insho yozayotganda fikrlarning izchilligiga, insho materiallarining aniq va lo‘nda shakllarda berilayotganligiga alohida e’tibor berish kerak.*

10. Qaysi javobdagi to‘liqsiz gap tarkibida bosh bo‘laklarning tushib qolishi kuzatilmaydi?

A) *– Ular ilgari qayerda ishlagan edilar?*

*– Dastaval Surxondaryoda, keyin Qarshi cho‘lida.*

B) – *Gulni kimga terding?*

*– O‘qituvchimga.*

C) *– Sizning bunday yo‘qolganingizni Mahmud akangiz ham bilmasmidilar?*

*– Hech kim bilmagan.*

D) *– Senga ular qanday topshiriq berishdi?*

 *– Hech qanday*

11. Nechta jarangli portlovchi til oldi undoshining jarangsiz jufti bor?

 A) 5 ta B) 3 ta C) 2 ta D) 4 ta

12. *ura, obbo, g‘irt, naq, ey, sira, voy, pisht, dik-dik, shov-shuv, bay-bay, beh-beh*

Ushbu qatorda necha o‘rinda undov so‘z berilgan?

A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8

13. *1) Shuni doim yodingda tutki, hammamiz seni yaxshi ko‘ramiz; 2) Shuni doim yodda tutish kerakki, nodon odamning gapi ko‘p bo‘ladi; 3) Kimki boshqalarga shafqat qilmasa, unga ham hech kim shafqat qilmaydi; 4) Kimki ilm urug‘ini sepsa, u ulug‘lik mevasini teradi.*

Yuqoridagi havola bo‘lakli qo‘shma gaplardan qaysi(lari)ni sodda gapga aylantirganda     shartli belgiga mos gap bo‘laklarining tartibi hosil bo‘ladi?

A) 1, 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 3, 4

14. *Agar bu zakotni to‘lamasak, ustiga-ustak qo‘limiz, tilimiz, fe’limizni o‘zgalarga jabr qilish uchun majbur qilsak, bizga nasib etgan bu ne’matlar bir kuni, albatta, o‘z xunini so‘raydi.*

Ushbu gapdagi boshqaruv usuli bilan birikkan so‘z birikmalaridagi hokim so‘zlar qanday gap bo‘laklari vazifasida kelgan?

A) kesim, to‘ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi

B) vositali to‘ldiruvchi, kesim, hol

C) kesim, hol, aniqlovchi

D) vositali to‘ldiruvchi, hol, kesim, aniqlovchi

15. Qaysi javobda yordamchi so‘z turkumlarining barcha turi ishtirok etmagan?

A) *Axir, men umrimda bo‘g‘ma ilonning ichki-yu tashqi ko‘rinishidan boshqa narsa chizgan emasman-da.*

B) *Olti yashar paytimda kattalar, sendan rassom chiqmaydi, deb rosa miyamga quyishgani uchun men bo‘g‘ma ilonlarning ichki va tashqi ko‘rinishidan boshqa narsani chizishni o‘rgana olmadim.*

C) *Erkin Vohidovning «O‘zbegim» qasidasini xalqimiz sha’ni va shavkatiga badiiy so‘zdan tiklangan muhtasham obida sifatida baholasak, aslo mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi.*

D) *Ukalari va singillari bi­lan g‘irt yetim qoladi*

16. *Yoz yomg‘iri iliqdir biram,*

*Shitir-shitir uning qo‘shig‘i.*

*Bir shirin hid taralar yerdan,*

*Va yurakka ketar qo‘shilib*.(R.Parfi)

Yuqoridagi misralar haqida to‘g‘ri hukmni aniqlang.

A) Bir o‘rinda murakkab fe’l kesimli egasi ma’lum gap ishtirok etgan.

B) Egali va egasi yashiringan gaplar soni teng.

C) Ega ishtirok etgan ot kesimli gaplar soni uchta.

D) Ega ishtirok etgan sodda fe’l kesimli gaplar soni ikkita.

17. *Ota-bobolarimiz, momolarimiz bizga yoshligimizdanoq ozodalik, pokizalik, saranjom-sarishtalik, halollik va harom-xarish haqida yetarli tushunchalar, ma’lumotlar aytib, ularni imkoniyat darajasida o‘ziga xos pand-u nasihatlar bilan ongimizga singdirib kelishgan.*

Yuqoridagi gapda qaysi gap bo‘laklari uyushib kelgan?

1. ega 2. kesim 3. hol 4. sifatlovchi aniqlovchi. 5. vositali to‘ldiruvchi 6. vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi 7. qaratqich aniqlovchi

A) 1, 2, 5, 6 B) 1, 3, 5, 6 C) 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

18. Qaysi gapda ibora bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchi vositali to‘ldiruvchiga tobelangan?

A) *Baribir qolardi go‘dak ko‘zida*

*Bir ko‘ngli yarimlik, bir mungli savol.*

B) *Tansiq go‘yo bo‘g‘ilganday uh tortdi. Shunday qarindoshlarni ko‘kka ko‘targan dadasidan xafa bo‘ldi u.*

C) *Afandiga kuchi yetmasligiga ko‘zi yetgan qatiqfurush bitta uch mirilikni boshidan yetti marta aylantirib, Afandiga uzatdi.*

D) *Hamma bir-biriga javdirab turganida, hamisha o‘zini bilag‘on chog‘lab, birovga so‘z bermay yuradigan O‘roq cholning o‘ktam ovozi sukunatni buzdi.*

19. Qaysi javobda bosh va ergash gapni bog‘lovchi vosita sifatida qo‘llangan, biri ikkinchisini taqozo etgan nisbiy so‘zlar o‘zaro bir xil bo‘lak vazifasida kelgan?

A) Har kim o‘z og‘zining qorovuli bo‘lsa, uning nafasi hech qachon bo‘g‘ilmaydi.

B) Qaysi narsaga o‘z mehnating bilan erishsang, o‘sha narsa sen uchun qadrlidir.

C) Saxiylikni odat qilgan bo‘lsa kim, Qo‘lidan davlati ketmasin uning.

D) Ahmadjon faqat shuni biladiki, dushman bu tepalikni haddan tashqari qattiq o‘qqa tutdi.

20. *Hayotning poyonsiz ummoni ichra*

*Bor shunday g‘ariblar – temirlar hissiz.*

Ushbu gapdagi tirening qo‘llanish sababi to‘g‘ri izohlangan javobni belgilang.

A) Kesim ot kesim bo‘lib, bog‘lamasiz qo‘llanganligi sababli tire qo‘yilgan.

B) Qo‘shma gap tarkibidagi ikkinchi sodda gapning kesimi tushirib qoldirilganligi sababli tire qo‘yilgan.

C) Bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gap qismlari orasida qiyoslash munosabati ifodalanganligi sababli tire qo‘yilgan.

D) Izohlovchi o‘xshatish ma’nolarini bildirgani uchun izohlovchi bilan izohlanmish o‘rtasiga tire qo‘yilgan.

21. Quyidagi voqealardan nechtasi Said Ahmadning “Sobiq” hikoyasida uchramaydi?

1. pionerlar bilan uchrashuv 2. meditsina xodimlari bilan uchrashuv 3. mebel fabrikasi ilg‘or ishchilari bilan uchrashuv 4. o‘t o‘chirish komandasining pensiyaga chiqayotgan keksa xodimini tabriklash 5. yosh drujinachilar bilan rayon markazidagi somsapazlikni tekshirish, kaloriyasini aniqlash 6. rayonga yangi qurilgan madaniyat uyining ochilish marosimida qatnashish 7. keksa harbiylar bilan uchrashuv 8. rayon militsiya bo‘limi mehnatkashlari bilan uchrashuv

A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

22. Qaysi asarda Toshkent ko‘chalarida uchraydigan jinni (Malla jinni, Karim jinni, Mayramxon, Xolparang jinni, Tojixon, Juft kaptar, Olim jinni ...) larning o‘ziga xos obrazlari uchraydi?

A) G‘.G‘ulom «Shum bola» B) O‘.Hoshimov «Dunyoning ishlari»

C) M.Shayxzoda «Mirzo Ulug‘bek» D) A.Oripov «Sohibqiron»

23. *Bul Jahon tun birla tong bahs etar bir hujrakim,*

*Voh, quyosh savdosig‘a shamlar nechuk bo‘ldi hakim...*

Ushbu baytda qo‘llangan badiiy san’atlarni belgilang.

**1. tazod 2. tashxis 3. tanosub 4. ta’did 5. tasdir 6. tarse’**

A) 1, 2, 3 B) 1, 2, 3, 5 C) 1, 2, 4 D) 2, 3, 4 ,5

24. «Bulbul» ertagida vazirlar nimaning ovozini eshitgandan so‘ng “Shunday kichik jonivorning ovozi shu qadar kuchliligini qaranglar!” deb hayratlanishadi?

A) bulbul B) qurbaqa C) sigir D) kakku

25. Kimning asarida *shoirning yurtdoshlarga murojaati, Yaratganga iltijosi, dildagi armonlari, o‘z o‘quvchisiga xitobi chuqur dard, mahzun kechinma, ayni paytda yorqin kelajakka ishonch tuyg‘ulari bilan uyg‘unlashgan holda bayon etilgan?*

A) Furqat “Manam sho‘rida bulbul” B) Zavqiy «Ajab ermas»

C) Furqat “Saboga xitob” D) Fitrat “O‘git”

26. Qaysi doston qahramoni “*ko‘chaning yuzi bilan, odamlarning izi bi­lan gulday jaynab, suqsurday bo‘ylab, parvoz aylab, taraqqos boylab*” deya tasvir etiladi?

A) “Alpomish” dostonida B) “Ravshan” dostonida

C) “Kuntug‘mish” dostonida D) “Go‘ro‘g‘li” dostonida

27. Qaysi shoir *to‘qqiz yoshidan xalq qo‘shiqlariga o‘xshatib she’rlar bita boshla*gan.

A) Maxtumquli B) Sergey Yesenin C) Abay D) Pushkin

28. «Oriyat» hikoyasi muallifini toping.

A) N.Norqobilov B) Sh.Butayev C) A.Nurmurod D) O.Muxtor

29. A.Fitratning «Abulfayzxon» dramasida Ibrohimbiy kimga *«Bu kecha tushimda payg‘ambarni ko‘rdim, sizni so‘rab yubordilar», –* deb , chopon kiyganligini ta’kidlagan?

A) Oxund B) Qozi Nizom C) Mir Vafo D) Yo‘ldosh

30. Qaysi adib o‘z g‘azalida yorning qora ko‘zlarini «*Ajab, ayyori Turkistonimdir bu?*» deb ta’riflaydi?

A) A.Yassaviy B) Lutfiy C) Sakkokiy D) Atoyi

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 **Tarix**

31.Quyidagi hukmdor bilan bog’liq to’g’ri hukmni aniqlang?



A) An’anaviy xalq lashkari o’rniga ritsarlar qo’shini tuziladi

B) unga qarshi chiqqan jangchini darhol jazolamasdan harbiy ko’rik paytidagina chopib tashlagan

C) U Britaniya orolidagi so’nggi rimliklardan edi

D) maqsadi Rim imperiyasining qadimgi hududlarini tiklash bo’lgan

32. Quyidagi qaysi yunalishdagi transport yo’liga nisbatan TRASEKO loyihasi deb nom berilgan?

A) Xitoy- O’zbekiston –Eron B) Yevropa –Kavkaz – Osiyo C) Yevropa –Kichik Osiyo-Xitoy

 D) Qadimiy Buyuk Ipak yo’li

 33. Qaysi shahar O’rta Osiyo davlatlarini Eron bilan bog’laydigan muhim savdo yo’li ustida joylashgan edi?

A) Hirot B) Qandahor

C) Kobul D) Marv

34. Zardushiylar (a) ga sig’inishgan va muqaddas bilishgan. (b) ga hurmat bilan qarashgan.

 1) yer 2) olov 3) suv 4) tuproq 5) yulduz 6) oila 7) uy 8) quyosh

A) a- 1,4,5,8 ; b- 2,3,6,7 B) a- 2,3,4,5 ; b- 1,6,7,8 C) a- 2,3,4,5 ; b- 1,3,6,7 D) a- 1,2,3,5 ; b- 1,2,6,7

35. Angliya qiroli Fransiyaga va Fransiya qiroli Buyuk Britaniya qochib kegan yillarni ko’rsating?

A) 1646-yil va 1830 yil B) 1688-yil va 1848-yil

C) 1649-yil va 1815-yil D) 1688-yil va 1824-yil

36. O’zbekiston Respublakasi Vaziralar mahkamasining Bosh vaziri lavozimi ta’sis e’tilgan yilda bo’lib o’tgan voqeani aniqlang.

1.”Iqtisodiy islohotlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish chora tadbirlari to’g’risida”gi prezident farmoni e’lon qilingan.

2.Davlat mulkini boshqarish va tadbirkorlikni qo’llab-quvvatlash davlat qo’mitasi tashkil etildi.

3.Davlat mulkini boshqarish va xususiylashtirish davlat qo’mitasi tuzildi

4. O’zbekiston Respublakasining “Monopol faoliyatni cheklash to’g’risida” gi qonun kuchga kirdi

5.”Davlat tasarrufidan chiqarish va xususiylashtirish to’g’risida”gi qonun qabul qilindi

6.Xorijlik sarmoyalar bo’yicha agentlik tashkil etildi

7.” Mulkni davlat tasarrufidan chiqarish va xususiylashtirish jarayonini yanada rivojlantirishning ustivor yo’nalishlari to’g’risida”gi Prezident farmoni e’lon qilingan.

 A)1,2,3,7 B) 1,2,7 C) 3,4,5 D) 3,4

37. Quyidagi german qabilalaridan qaysi biri
o‘rta asrlarda yulduzcha bilan ko‘rsatilgan
hududda o‘z davlatini tuzgan?



A) langobardlar B) vestgotlar

 C) sakslar D) vandallar
38. Arab xalifalarni hukmronlik qilgan davriga ko'ra, ketma-ketlikda joylashtiring .

1)Umar ibn Abdulaziz 2) Suloymon 3) Mu'tazid 4) Muoviya I 5) Marvon II 6) Abul Abbbos Saffoh 7)Mansur 8) Nasr ibn Sayyor

A) 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 B) 1,3,2,4,5,7,6 ,8

 C) 4,2,1,5,6,7,3 D) 4,2,1,5,6 3,7,8

39.Saljuqiylar sultoni Sulton Sanjarga qarshi
o’g’uzlar isyon ko’targan vaqtda Xorazm
hukmdori kim bo’lgan?
A) Elarslon B) Takash
C) Otsiz D) Qutbiddin Muhammad
40. Milodiy asr boshlarida Mayyalarda
yozuvning yaratilishiga imkon bergan omilni
aniqlang.
A) Hunarmandchilik va savdoning rivojlanishi;
B) Ijtimoiy hayotda kohinlarning muhim o’rin
tutishi, ya’ni dehqonchilik muddatlarini yozib
borishdagi ehtiyoj;
C) Iqtisodiy-madaniy taraqqiyot;
D) Qo’shni xalqlarning iqtisodiy va siyosiy
sohadagi yutuqlaridan umumli foydalanishlari

41. O’rta Osiyoga Hindiston (1) va Xitoydan

 (2) keltirilgan qanday mahsulotlar keltirilgan?
A) Ip-gazlama, paxta chigiti (1), guruch va ipak matolar (2);
B) Ip-gazlama, jun gazlama (1), guruch va shoyi matolar (2);
C) Zeb-ziynat buyumlari, paxta chigiti (1),
guruch va ipak matolar (2);
D) Ip-gazlama, paxta (1), gilam va ipak matolar (2);

42. XIX asrning o’rtalarida qaysi davlatda qo’zg’alonchilar tomonidan qirol saroyi egallanib ,uning taxti yoqib yuboriladi ?

A) Eronda B) Efiopiyada C) Fransiyada D) Xitoyda

43. “Qo’shilmaslik harakati”ning tashabbuskori bo’lgan shaxs xato berilgan qatorni toping.

A) Jon Kennedi B) Iosif Broz Tito

C) Jamol Abdul Nosir D) Javaharlal Neru
44. O‘zbekistondagi qadimgi yodgorlik Teshiktosh g‘oridan qanday buyumlar topilgan?

1) tosh qurollari; 2) sopol buyumlari;

3) hayvon suyaklari; 4) dehqonchilik qurollari:

 5) qoyatosh rasmlari; 6) inson suyaklari

 A) 1, 5 B) 2, 3, 4

C) 3, 4, 5 D) 1, 3, 6

45. Qaysi AQSH prezidentining hukumati ishchilar bilan ish beruvchilar o’rtasidagi mojarolarda hakamlik vazifasini ham o’tagan?

 A) U.Mak-Kinli B) T. Ruzvelt C) V.Vilson D) Taft

46.Qaysi davlatda hukmdor shu darajada oliy hokimiyat mavqeyiga ko‘tarilganki, jazoga tortilishdan qo‘rqqan fuqaro uning nomini baland ovoz bilan ayta olmas edi. Hukmron tabaqalar hukmdorga xushomadgo‘ylik qilardilar? A) ashtarxoniylar B) qo’ng’irotlar C) mang’itlar D) temuriylar 47. Qozoqlarga qarshi kurash olib borgan ashtarxoniy hukmdorlarni aniqlang.

1) Pirmuhammadxon 2)Boqi Muhammadxon 3) Valimuhammadxon 4) Imomqulixon

5) Abdulazizxon 6) Nodirmuhammadxon

A) 1,2,3,4 B) 1, 2,4,5 C) 2,3,5,6 D) 2,4,5

48. Quyidagi jadvalda harflar bilan belgilangan kataklar o‘rniga mos keluvchi ma'lumotlarni qo’ying.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Asr | O’zbekiston tarixi | Jahon tarixi |
| XI | Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasi bunyod etildi | a |
| b | c | Angliyada dehqonlar to’lov evaziga ozodlikka chiqa boshladi  |
| XIV  | d | Oltin O’rda o’z qudratining cho’qqisiga chiqdi. |

1) Xorazmda Afrig’iylar davri tugadi ; 2.Xitoyda shaharsozlik yuksaldi 3) Buxoroda hokimiyat tepasiga mang‘itlar sulolasi keldi; 4) XII asr; 5) XV asr; 6) Ulug‘bek va Shayx Nuriddin boshchiligidagi isyonkor ittifoqchilar o‘rtasida jang bo‘lib o‘tdi;
7) Chig’atoy ulusi ikkiga bo’linib ketdi ; 8) Xiva xonligi tashkil topdi
A) a - 2, b - 5, c - 6, d – 7 B) a - 1, b - 5, c - 8, d - 7
C) a - 2, b - 4, c - 6, d – 3 D) a - 1, b - 4, c - 8, d - 3

49. Qo‘zg‘olon rahbarlaridan kim Allegan tog‘ida

joylashib olib, o‘z harakatlari plantatsiyalarga

ham yoyilishini umid qilgan?

A) Migel Idalgo B) Xose San-Marten C) Xose Morelos D) Jon Braun

50. Dreyfus to’la oqlangan yili qaysi shaharlarda muhtoj dehqonlar yirik zamindorlar yerlarini egallab ola boshladi?

1) Yangi Urganch 2) Xiva 3) Xonqa 4) Qo’ng’irot

 5) Xo’jayli 6) Hazorasp

A) 1, 2, 4, 5 B) 1, 2, 5, 6

C) 1, 2, 5 D) 1, 3, 6

51. Quydagi qaysi mamlakatda savdo-sotiqda kumush quymasi pul o’rnida ishlatilgan ishlatilgan?
A) Rimda B) Xitoyda
C) Mesopotamiyada D) Kushon davlati

52. Oltin O’rda davlatida qo’shin boshlig’i kim hisoblangan?

A) beklarbegi B) ulusbegi

C) no’yon D) qo’shinboshi

53.Vyetnamni Xitoy egallagandan so’ng,qancha vaqt o’tib uni fransuzlar tortib oldi?

A) 456-yil B) 368-yil

C) 478-yil D) 482-yil

54. Urush yillarida mudofaa fondiga 50 ming so'm topshirgan mashhur o’zbek sa’natkori kim edi?

A) Sh. Burxonov B) L. Sarimsoqova

C) S. Xo’jayev D) Tamaraxonim

55. Naqsh amaliy san’atning markazi bo’lgan shaharda qo’zg’alon bo’lib o’tgan yil xato berilgan qatorni aniqlang?

A) 750-yilda B) 1708-yilda

C) 1210-yilda D) 585-586-yillarda

56. Buxoro kompartiyasi qaysi shaharda tuzilgan edi?

A) Samarqandda B) Toshkentda

C) Buxoroda D) Qo’qonda

57. XIX asroxiri va XX asr boshlarida Turkistonda tasviriy san’at qaysi shaharlar miniaturachilari ijodida namoyon bo’ladi? A) Xorazm , Buxoro , Qo’qon

B) Buxoro ,Qo’qon ,Samarqand

C) Buxoro, Toshkent, Qo’qon

D) Xorazm,Samarqand,Toshkent

58. Turkiyalik dengiz sayyohi Piri Raisning “Bahriya” asarida qaysi dengizlar atlasi tasvirlangan?

A) Boltiq, Shimoliy va Qora dengizlari

B) O‘rtayer, Kaspiy va Sariq dengizlari

C) Adriatika, Qora va Kaspiy dengizlari

D) O‘rtayer, Qora va Egey dengizlari

59. XIX asrnig 70-yillarida qaysi davlatda Fuqarolik holati aktlarini qayd etish ishlari(tug’ilish,nikoh va vafot etganlik) davlat idoralari ixtiyoriga o’tdi?

A) Xitoy B) Rossiya C) AQSH D) Germaniya

60.XX asrning 30-yillarida qaysi davlatda siyosiy partiya davlat xizmatini bajaruvchi fuqaro militsiyasiga aylandi?

A)Germaniyada B)Ispaniyada

C)Fransiyada D)Italiyada

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**ENGLISH**

61. He made … grab for her but she sidestepped him and kicked him in … stomach.

A) the / a B) - / a C) the / the D) a / the

62. The sky is turning grey. It looks … it’s going to rain.

A) as B) lest C) as though D) although

63. … our way to London, we change trains … Frankfurt.

A) By / to B) On / at C) In / on D) On / on

64. They have proposed that Jim … to their London office.

A) move B) moved C) will move D) moves

65. If you … your seats, ladies and gentlemen, we … the meeting.

A) will take / begin B) take / will have begun

C) would take / can begin D) take / begin

66. 74. Ricardo told me to put in a new battery. I …, but the radio still doesn’t work.

A) do it B) did such C) didn’t that D) did so

67. Even if he hasn’t got a map himself, he may know someone who … .

A) does B) had C) hasn’t D) have

68. “Don’t you think Carl was brave to go bungee jumping?” “Personally, I thought he was ….”

A) madder than brave B) braver than mad

C) more mad than brave D) more brave than mad.

69. The world which the book inhabits seems too self-consciously …, too introverted.

A) literacy B) literati C) literature D) literary

70. Most players are under 16 and … is over 20.

A) no B) none C) not any D) not any of them

71. It was impossible to see … in the dark. (Ad.Grammar in Use p.96, D)

A) nothing B) anything C) something D) everything

72. Sue was taking care of a rabbit … ears were badly damaged in a fight with a cat.

A) that B) which C) whose D) when

73. … , the flowers are a welcome addition to any garden.

A) Although they are attractive to butterflies

B) Having attractive to butterflies

C) Since they were attractive to butterflies

D) Attractive to butterflies

74. Human activities can harm or destroy local ecosystems … actions such as land development for housing … businesses are carefully planned to conserve and sustain the ecology of the area.

A) if/and B) though/so that

C) unless/or D) in case/however

75. If it weren’t for the United Nations, there … far more wars in the last 50 years.

A) would have been B) wouldn’t be

C) had been D) will have been

76. Where will you stay …?

A) if Louise weren’t at home

B) if Louise isn’t at home

C) unless Louise is at home

D) but for Louise isn’t at home

77. I have to choose … the universities of Leeds, York and Manchester.

A) between B) in C) among D) from

78. “We’ve only got this small bookcase – will that do?” “No, what I was looking for … something much bigger and stronger.”

A) have been B) are C) – D) was

79. Research shows that parents watch more television than … .

A) their children’s do B) their children does

C) their children did D) do their children

80. Situations, memories, or experiences that are painful are difficult and unpleasant …, and often make you feel sad and upset.

A) dealing with B) to deal

C) to deal with D) dealt with

81. In recent years rigorous studies on the health consequences of noise … that noise … heart rate, blood pressure, vasoconstriction and stress hormone levels, and increases risk for heart attacks.

A) indicated/elevating B) has indicated/had elevated

C) indicating/elevated D) have indicated/elevates

Read the following passage and answer to questions 82, 83, and 84.

Early man know about the natural fire of lightning and volcanoes long before he began to use fire himself. He didn't know what fire was, but he had seen the damage it could cause. Fire was powerful and dangerous, and so he was frightened. Greek legend tells how Prometheus stole fire from God Zeus, and brought it to Earth for man to use. Zeus was very angry. He ordered Prometheus to be chained to a rock. Every day an eagle pecked out his liver, and every night his liver grew again. So Prometheus suffered a terrible punishment for his deed. The name "Prometheus" means "the fore thinker". One Greek philosopher wrote that all arts, all skills, men owe to the forethinker. By this he meant that civilization is founded on fire and using fire. When man eventually learned how to use fire, he guarded it carefully. Some ancient peoples worshiped fire as a goddess. Even when man learned to make fire whenever he liked, often kept sacred fires burning.

82. It's obvious from the passage that Prometheus … .

A) doesn't mean a person who thinks beforehand

B) was able to protect himself from the eagle

C) intended to bring fire from the sky for human

D) ordered the gods to be chained to a rock

83. It is made clear in the passage that … .

A) fire enabled early man to live in peace

B) a bird of prey eats an organ of Prometheus

C) Prometheus is regarded as an hero by all Greek people

D) man never realized how to use the advantages of fire

84. A Greek philosopher thinks that … .

A) if Prometheus hadn't stolen fire from Zeus, there wouldn't have been a civilization

B) Prometheus can't exactly imagine what will happen in the future

C) man has not got the ability to use fire

D) Zeus can't have punished Prometheus

Read the following passage and answer to questions 85, 86, and 87.

The Emperor Penguin is a penguin that lives in Antarctica. It is the tallest and heaviest penguin. Emperor Penguins are black and white like all penguins but the sides of their neck are golden. Emperors live in the coldest climate on earth. They breed at the beginning of the Antarctic winter (March and April), on the ice all around the Antarctic continent. The shape of their body helps them to survive. They have short wings that help them to dive up to 900 feet to catch larger fish. They can swim up to 12 miles per hour for a short time, which lets them escape from their main enemy, the Leopard Seal. They can stay warm because they have a thick layer of blubber. In addition, the layer of soft feathers trap air that keeps the body heat in and cold air and water out.

85. It can be understood from the passage that the physical features of the Emperor Penguins … .

A) are quite similar to those of the Leopard Seal

B) should be examined more closely by the scientists

C) let them stay alive in one of the harshest climatic conditions of the world

D) make them by far the strongest of the animals living in Antarctica

86. One can understand from the passage that Emperor Penguins … .

A) spend most of their time swimming under the water

B) present certain differences from other penguin species

C) are killed by humans due to their spectacular feathers

D) can hardly ever catch larger fish

87. It is emphasized in the passage that Emperor Penguins … as they have a thick layer of blubber and a layer of soft feathers.

A) can swim long distances to catch prey

B) are easy to see any time of the day

C) are not affected negatively by the cold weather

D) can stay out of the water for a long time

Read the following passage and answer to questions 88, 89, and 90.

The grey wolf also known as the timber wolf or wolf is a mammal of the order Carnivore. Genetic studies indicate the grey wolf shares a common ancestry with the domestic dog and might be its ancestor. Many other grey wolf subspecies have been identified however the actual number of subspecies is still open to discussion. Though once abundant over much of North America and areas of Europe and Asia, the grey wolf inhabits a very small portion of its former range because of the widespread destruction of its habitat. Gray wolves are highly adaptable and have thrived in forests, deserts, mountains, tundra and grasslands. They function as social predators and hunt in packs organized according to strict social hierarchies. It was originally believed that this comparatively high level of social organization was related to hunting success, and while this still may be true to a certain extent, emerging theories suggest that the pack has less to do with hunting and more to do with reproductive success.

88. We can understand from the passage that the grey wolf … .

A) is able to survive in a wide variety of habitats

B) prefers to hunt individually rather than in groups

C) was once found in every continent of the world in great

numbers

D) has been proved to be the ancestor of the domestic dog and all its subspecies

89. It is understood from the passage that … .

A) the number of grey wolf subspecies has been

determined with certainty by researchers

B) there are few grey wolf subspecies which continue living today

C) grey wolf subspecies have increased in number in the last decades

D) there is no consensus on how many grey wolf subspecies exist

90. According to the passage, in the light of the genetic studies carried out, It has been found out that … .

A) the domestic dog could have descended from the grey wolf

B) the grey wolf and the domestic dog are the subspecies of a kind of wolf having lived thousands of years ago

C) the dog is believed to be ancestor of the grey wolf

D) grey wolves live in very large packs

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